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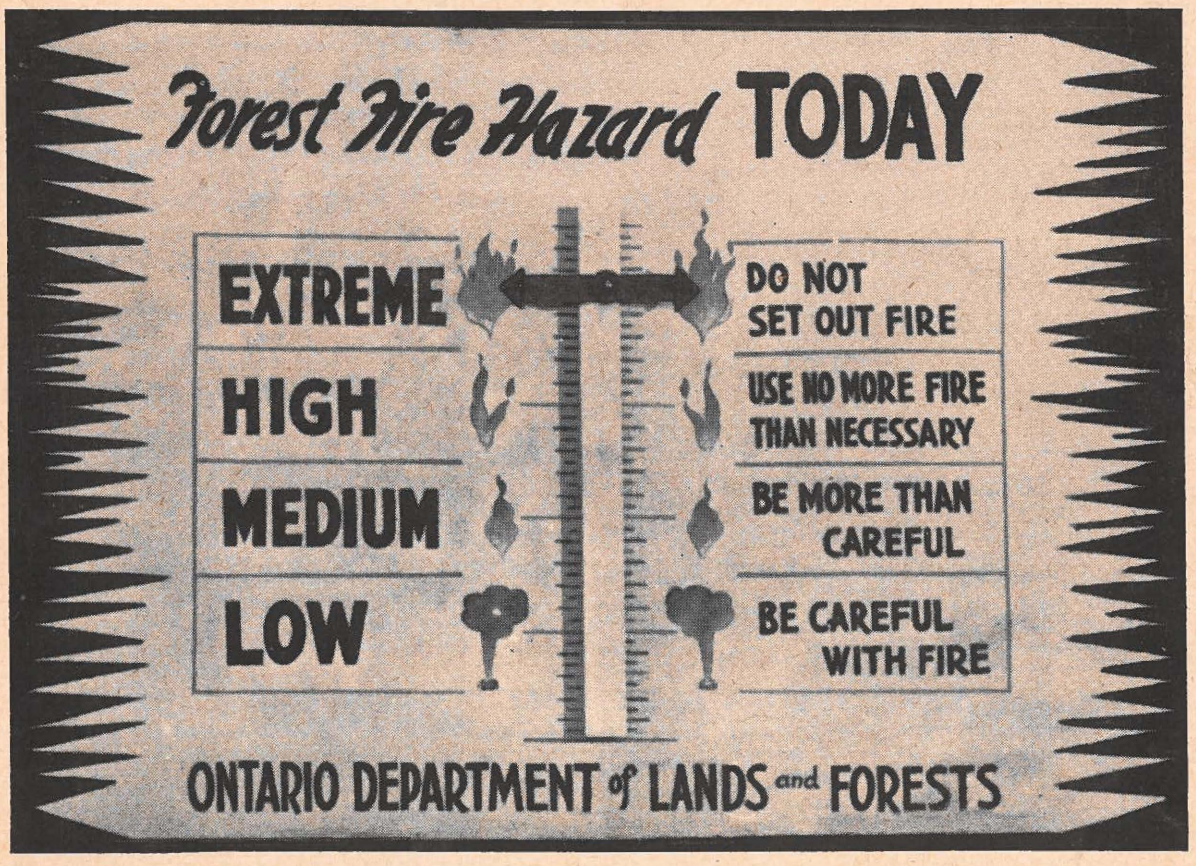
THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

MARCH
1949

VOL. 1 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO NO. 6

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THE THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION
Edited by
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President's Message

The cut and haul for the 1948-49 season is about completed. Once again your Association was able to arrange and organize a number of field trips at which all member companies were able to have a peek at what the other fellow was doing. The success of these trips is evident by the increasing interest and number of company personnel who take part in the tours.

The Operators' Association wishes to thank most heartily those companies who so kindly and generously volunteered to make these field trips possible.

To date we have not had a spring or summer field trip. It is the intention of the Association to arrange one or two such trips during '49. If any company feels it might have a spring or summer operation of interest to the operators as a group we would be much pleased if our manager could be advised

The season for forest fires will soon be on, and it is the duty of every operator to see that equipment is in order, crews organized and everything in readiness so that this year forest fires can be quickly brought under control. Consderable work is being done in establishing forest fire committees to co-operate with the Department of Lands and Forests officers and, with the utmost co-operation between the Industry and the Department, the destruction by forest fires should be kept to a minimum.

H. H. "BERT" STYFFE

Talking At Meals

It is more or less the standard rule that there is no talking in the cook houses in the bush camps.

The Forest and Outdoors magazine from time to time has excellent articles by Paul P. Cullwood. Paul worked and got most of his woods experience in the Thunder Bay area and, in an article in the February issue of the Forest and Outdoors, tells about teaching D.P.'s. Paul says:

"At breakfast, Napoleon was more than affable. 'Cullwood,' he said, 'now that you can talk to our Ukrainian friends, suppose you begin by telling them not to talk at meals.'

"This business of not talking in the cookery is an ancient bush tradition. Some say it is intended to speed up the procedure of feeding; others argue it's so the cookees can hear orders for more grub. I believe it started among the oldtime lumberjacks of Maine and Nova Scotia. Those old boys used to argue politics. Then those old boys used to tear the cookery apart."

There is some question as to whether or not this condition should be amended. It certainly is a fact that the 'no conversation' rule tends to make the men eat rapidly and get out, but at the same time it does not aid digestion. Also, the majority of people consider meal time a time for conversation about things of interest and the woods worker is, in fact, no different from any one else. At the same time, conversation shouldn't be permitted to interfere with the cooking staff.

One company has taken a step in this respect and put signs in all their cook houses **'Quiet Conversation.'** How about it?

Buck-Sawing Competition A Success Competitors A Credit to the Industry

Thousands of Lakehead residents and visitors to the Winter Carnival witnessed the Buck-Sawing eliminations on February 1st and the finals on February 2nd at Fort William, Ontario. Ten companies held competitions in their camps; camp winners competed in Company or Division Contests and 18 winners were sent to Fort William. The competitors were all an excellent type of man and were a credit not only to themselves but also to the industry as a whole.

With a little organization and some interest taken by individuals, there is no reason why other sports cannot be sponsored in the camps and co-ordinate in Division or Company Contests. Any suggestions along this line will be welcomed by the Editor.

Prize Winners—Buck-Sawing Contest

1. L. Cyr, 24, Pellegin, Gaspe, P.Q., Ontario Paper Co., Limited, trip to Montreal to compete in buck-sawing competition at the Sportsmen's Show; Gold Medal; $25 Cash.

2. Dorio Maurice, 27, St. Remi, Amherst, P.Q., Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd., Silver Medal; $25 Cash.

3. Frank Butler, 20, Barnaby River, N.B., Long Lac Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Bronze Medal; $15 Cash.

4. Armand Tremblay, 22, Beardmore, Ontario, Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, $10 Cash.

Log Chopping Contest

1. Edward Guitard, 40, Belle Dunne, N.B., Alexander-Clark Timber Company, Limited, Northern Outfitters' Ass'n. Cup

2. Armand Tremblay, 22, Beardmore, Ontario, Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited.

3. George Coulombe, 33, Hurkett, Ontario, Great Lakes Lumber & Shipping, Limited.

Best Beard

1. Amos Thibeault, 37, Maryfield, Sask., Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, $10 Cash.

Advisory Committee On Forestry Research, Ontario Research Council, To Meet In Port Arthur

This Committee will meet in Port Arthur on May 2nd and 3rd, 1949. Dean J. W. B. Sisam of the University of Toronto is chairman of this committee and the tentative program is as follows:

Monday, May 2nd

Entomology as a factor in long-term management—M. L. Prebble; Integrated utilization—J. H. Jenkins, T. A. McElhanney (including chemical barking, bark utilization, etc.); Chemical utilization of wood—H. B. Marshall; Pulp mill efficiency—T. L. Dunbar; Information services and research services—D. F. MacRae. Mechanical logging—P. V. LeMay; Motion picture on logging—P. V. LeMay.

Tuesday, May 3rd

Visit Great Lakes Lumber & Shipping Limited mill; Visit Great Lakes Paper Company (large newsprint machine); Visit Provincial Paper Company mill (coated paper process.)

This will be the first time that this committee will meet in Port Arthur and discussions and visits should be of interest to members of the committee as well as to operators in this locality.

FORESTRY NEWS

The Commercial Tree Species of Northwestern Ontario

By H. H. STYFFE

(The first of a series of articles by members of the Northwestern Ontario Section—Canadian Society of Forest Engineers).

There are a great many species of trees which can be used commercially in Northwestern Ontario. From a volume and monetary point of view, the most important of these species are the spruces, balsam or balsam fir, jackpine, poplar and birch. However, it is intended in this article to cover, in a brief and general way, some of the characteristics of each of the species regardless of its degree of commercial importance

All plants, including trees, have been given one or more common names as well as a scientific name. The first word in the scientific name is the name of the genus in which the tree or plant belongs. These words are always Latin words with Latin endings. The reason for this is that Latin is a dead language no longer used, and is not subject to change. Latin names, then, for trees would be clearly understood in all countries and for all time to come. Sometimes a third word or name is added to the scientific name. The purpose of this is to indicate additional varieties of a species within the same genus

Listed below for your information are the Northwestern Ontario trees with their common and scientific names.

GROUP I — SOFTWOOD OR CONIFERS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Spruce	Picea mariana
White Spruce	Picea canadensis
Balsam	Abies balsamea
Jackpine	Pinus banksiana
Norway or Red Pine	Pinus resinosa
White Pine	Pinus strobus
Tamarack or Eastern Larch	Larix laricina
North White Cedar	Thuja occidentalis

N.B. Tamarack is an exception amongst the conifers in that it sheds its needles annually.

GROUP II — HARDWOOD OR DECIDUOUS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Birch	Betula al ba papyrifera
Poplar or Aspen:	
(1) Large Tooth	Populus grandidentata
(2) Trembling Leaf	Populus tremuloides
Balm of Gilead	Populus balsamifera
Black Ash	Fraxinus nigra

BLACK SPRUCE—Is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable tree which occurs in Thunder Bay Distrct. It is essentially a swamp tree and is usually found on swampy or muskegy ground. It reaches its best size and growth where the drainage is fairly good. Often, it is found in stagnant swamps where the trees have reached several hundreds of years in age but a very small diameter.

It is one of our longer-lived trees and the rate of decay after maturity is slow.

As a reproducer in a natural way it has proven indifferent. The tree is a prolific seed bearer and on some sites reproduction has been good, while on others, especially where balsam is present, the reproduction appears to be predominently balsam. Natural regeneration of this species would be difficult because of the swampy nature of its best sites

There are several reasons for its particular suitability in the manufacture of high grade paper and newsprint. The wood of black spruce has particularly long, strong fibres which is a quality required especially in newsprint where the strength of the wide high speed sheets is of great importance. The yield per cord or unit from black spruce is much higher than the yield obtained from other species. In addition to the above reasons the wood is clear and comparatively free from resin or pitch and knots.

WHITE SPRUCE—Is equally desirable as black spruce in the manufacture of pulp and paper and could ordinarily be treated in the same breath with black spruce. However, white spruce has other uses and characteristics worthy of mention. This tree is usually found in mixed stands and along creek bottoms or at the edge of the black spruce types where the drainage is good. On the best sites, white spruce reaches a size suitable for boom timbers, pilings and logs for lumber. In such uses it is in good demand and is usually produced in the varied products rather than for pulpwood. It does not occur in great volumes compared to the black spruce or jackpine. It reproduces fairly well by natural means and is a good tree to use in artificial regeneration. At present, along with balsam, white spruce is under attack by the spruce bud worm.

BALSAM—is another species usually mentioned in the same breath with spruce. It occurs both in pure and mixed stands, in swamps and on higher wet ground. For many years balsam was considered almost a weed and mills would usually specify not more than 10 per cent along with spruce. However, in latter years it has been used in varying percentages with spruce, up to 50 per cent and more

The yield of pulp per unit is not as high with balsam as that of black spruce and its fibre is not as long nor as strong. However, balsam will become of increasing importance because of its regeneration habits. Balsam is undoubtedly the best of all district species in the matter of natural regeneration and many sites formerly occupied by other species are being taken over by balsam.

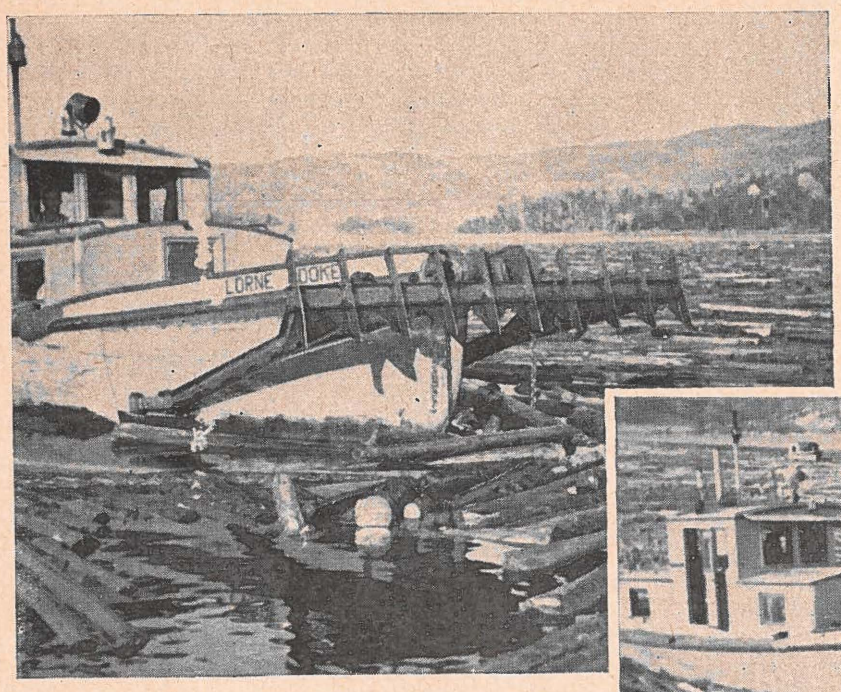
It is not a long-lived tree and the rate of decay is very rapid with balsam after maturity. At the present time, balsam seems to be the most susceptible to the spruce bud worm and this infestation undoubtedly will make serious inroads into stands containing balsam. As a matter of fact, large volumes of balsam around Lake Nipigon are already beyond recovery.

One other factor which is rather a serious one in the handling of balsam is its poor floating qualities if kept in water too long.

JACKPINE—Is the district's best all-purpose tree, and certainly ranks in importance with the spruces. As a matter of fact, with its increasing use as pulpwood, jackpine should soon become the foremost commercial species of Thunder Bay District.

At the present time, in addition to its use as pulp-

(Continued on Page 12)



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BE CAREFUL! PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Some Accident Statistics from the 1948 Annual Report, embracing what is known as the North-western District, being that portion in Ontario bounded on the east by the Algoma Central Railway, west to the Manitoba Boundary, and covering such industries as are now included in Class 1.

By A. R. WHITE

Since the subject of accident prevention has been carried on continuously since 1935, when the Compensation Act came into force, and since it is thought to be of value that the workmen and the supervisory officers in the woods industries should know exactly what is happening from year to year, particularly since the success or the non-success of the movement depends on the enthusiastic support of us all, no matter what our position, who may be engaged in these industries, the following statistics may be worthy of some study:

First of all, there were 1,246 compensable injuries during 1948. The great majority of these were just bruises and contusions. Second in point of number, as would be expected, were axe cuts; followed by strains and sprains, which again would not be unusual, since men in the wood are engaged in handling heavy objects, sometimes beyond their capacity. For greater particularity, an analysis of the injuries which occur, are repeated herewith:

Bruises and Contusions	366
Axe Cuts	223
Sprains and Strains	215
Bone Fractures	163
Cuts, other than axe	124
Puncture Wounds	99
Burns	15
Infections	13
Eye Injuries	12
Frost Bites	12
Deaths	4
TOTAL	1,246

Those of us who work with you in trying to prevent such oftentimes serious happenings must, of course, take a very serious view of the acts leading up to injury, as well as the damage remaining oftentimes as a permanent disability. This is a serious business, and unfortunately the boss is not nearly as often to blame as the injured workman himself.

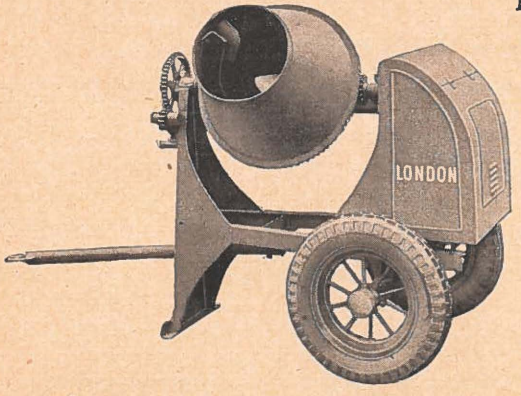
Carelessness in a workman using sharp-edged tools or falling heavy trees, if his mind is not on what is being done, or if he is without sufficient skill, oftentimes ends disastrously.

There were five fatal injuries during the year. Perhaps if we study each briefly, there may be a lesson we can learn of great advantage. These are actual case histories but the names are fictional:

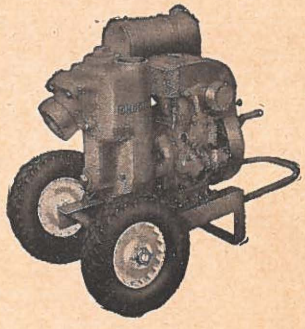
1. Jimmy Jones was skidding logs in the woods and his brother was busy felling trees close by. Apparently there was no team work between the two boys, since the brother in felling a tree, had it fall in his brother's direction, accidentally, of course, or perhaps he did not

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see his brother. At any rate, the tree fell and struck Jimmy on the head, killing him instantly.

2. George Brown was helping to move a home-made jammer; the jammer was being pushed by a bull-dozer. Brown somehow got in between the jammer and the bulldozer, which because of lack of teamwork, moved forward, pinning the workman between the jammer and the dozer, so that he died of internal injuries.

3. William White was assistant superintendent; he had nothing to do with the operation which was going forward, and was that of a bulldozer moving snow in the area around the camp. A piece of wood got stuck under the machine, he attempted to remove this piece of wood without the knowledge of the driver; result, broken back.

4. H. Jenkins was a regularly constituted employee in a small sawmill. His job was to feed lumber into a ripsaw; he forgot to wear his heavy leather protective apron this morning, a piece of timber flew back from the machine, striking him on the abdomen. A month later, he died from internal injuries.

5. Harry Smith was a one-man power saw operator on piecework. Winter had just commenced, the ice was not yet very strong, but if one was careful and stayed on the brushed roadway, he was safe. He did this coming back from his working place to the camp for two gallons of gas, but in returning from the camp to his work, he felt he could take a shortcut. This he did, stepped into a hole, fell through the ice, and was drowned.

In repeating these injuries, any man used to woods work could tell at a glance how each of these fatal cases could have been prevented. They are, therefore, set out for your study and criticism. It is to be remembered that while we accident prevention people may be a source of annoyance to you at times, there is a serious side to the story we are trying to tell, and perhap it might be summed up in this fashion—**that the end of all this preaching amounts to this. That the workman shall live to enjoy the fruits of his labour; that his children shall have a father; that his wife shall continue to have a husband; and that his mother shall have the strength of his good right arm in her old age; and that we shall try as hard as we can to convince the rest of the world, that cripples and helpless wrecks are not a by-product of our industry.**

"I think that I shall never see,
Aught lovely as a pulpwood tree
A tree that grows through sunny noons,
To furnish sporting page cartoons.
A tree whose girth will prove its age,
Is ample for a want-ad page.
A tree with grace toward heaven rising,
Men macerate for advertising.
A tree that lifts its arms and laughs,
To be made into paragraphs,
A tree that falls before the saw,
A five-star final in the raw.

In Canada there's a telephone for every five persons; in Russia, one for every 140.



Thirty-Six Visit Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Patricia Limits

A very enjoyable and interesting visit was made to the O-M Patricia woods operations. The majority of the party travelled by train and detrained at Vermillion Bay where breakfast was served cafeteria style at the haul camp P-209.

Mr. S. C. Stratton, vice-president and general manager and Mr. J. A. Ryan, woods manager, headed the party of O-M personnel who welcomed and looked after the visitors during the day

The O-M haul was in full swing and 85 trucks were in use on the Red Lake Road, trucking the wood both to the Canadian National Railway and to the Canadian Pacific Railway

Two tree length mechanical logging operations were visited. At both these operations Nesco slashers were in use and visitors saw a very ingenious method of pulling the tree length on to the slasher.

Both warm air and steam heated camps were inspected, and, in particular, the steam heated camps caught the eyes of all visitors. An old tug boiler provided the steam for the camp.

The trip ended up at "Camp Robinson," the headquarters camp for the Patricia Area and here the visit was continued through the bake and butcher shop which services nine camps in the Patricia Area; a work shop; the infirmary and a very modern, up-to-date school where the visitors had the pleasure of signing the Guest Book.

O-M officials including Mr. Bill White, superintendent of the Patricia Area, were hosts to the visitors after the tour and on behalf of all operators present, President H. H. Styffe, of the Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Association thanked Mr. S. C. Stratton and Mr. J. A. Ryan and other O-M personnel for the very interesting day which had been enjoyed by all. Mr. Styffe spoke of the co-operation by the timber operators in North-western Ontario and benefits derived by persons who go on these trips to visit other companies' operation.

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ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Representatives of Ontario's forest industries have placed themselves on record as strongly advocating the fullest possible measure of protection for forest arears against the fire menace. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Forest Industries Association, January 24th, attended by seventy-five members, serious consideration was given to the recommendations of a brief prepared for presentation to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. R. R. Scott, who attended the meeting together with the Deputy Minister, F. A. MacDougall, and other officials of the department.

Long and careful study had been given the preparation of this brief by members of the Association who had had many years experence in the different phases of forest industry. It deals with the fire problem under three headings—Protection, Detection and Supression—and stresses the importance of education, travel control, weather forecasting, legislation and administration.

Following are the officers elected for 1949:

President— W. E. Rowe, The Great Lakes Paper Company Ltd.

Vice-presidents—M. Cochran, Hammermill Paper Company; K. O. Roos, Booth Lumber Limited.

Executive Council

W. E. Rowe, K. O. Roos, B. F. Merwin, D. A. Gillies, A. E. H. Fair, B. F. Avery, C. B. Davis, H. A. Sewell, M. Cochran, H. S. Mosher.

He was always a man to call a spade a spade, until he stumbled over one in the dark.

The cook was a good cook, as cooks go; and as cooks go she went.

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"SWING-DINGLE" IN USE AT LONGLAC FOR LOADING

A Wisconsin Moline double drum winch mounted on a Dodge 4 x 4 with a 29 foot steel boom has been used for loading 16-foot pulpwood from the strip-road to trucks. The Swing-Dingle was designed and named by Wilf Carlson and has proved to be very satisfactory. It is expected that members of the Operators' Association will have an opportunity to view this on the visit to the Long Lac Limits later on in the year.

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Forestry News

(Continued From Page 4)

wood, it is a great source of railway ties, piling and construction lumber.

Jackpine is found on a variety of sites, the best of which are the rolling well-drained sandy ridges. It reproduces very well by natural regeneration and is also a good tree to plant by artificial means.

It is not a particularly long-lived tree, reaching maturity at about 75 years. The rate of decay is fairly rapid after maturity.

In comparison to spruce, the yield of pulp per cord is not as high nor does its fibre have the length of the spruce. There is also more resin and pitch in pine which presents more difficulties than spruce in the manufacture of paper. At present it is used primarily in the sulphate or kraft mills. However, it has been used in groundwood and sulphite mills and in the future we can expect a much greater use of jackpine in both the manufacture of newsprint and higher grade paper.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—This species does not occur in great volumes in this district and at present is relatively unimportant. Most of the original stands have been cut and the present cut of Norway is limited to either second growth or isolated patches of the original stands. Its uses were primarily for lumber and piling. It occurred often along with white pine on the higher sandy or rocky slopes. Norway pine is still an important species in the Sioux Lookout and Kenora Districts where reasonably good stands are still to be found.

WHITE PINE—At one time White Pine was of considerable importance to Thunder Bay District and in particular along the Pigeon River Watershed, up to and along the old P. D. Railway. At present, its commercial importance is limited and similar to Norway, the present cuts are small in size in either second growth or isolated patches of the original stands. It has reproduced itself in an indifferent sort of way. Most of its old habitat have been taken over by poplar, birch, jackpine and spruce. It would be a good tree to plant wherever the sites are found to be suitable. In areas west of Thunder Bay District, there are still some fair stands of white pine. Its use, of course, is primarily for lumber. The best remaining stands are in the Quetico Park Reserve.

TAMARACK—At the present time this species is of no commercial importance. Years ago there were great stands of tamarack in this area which were all completely killed off by the Larch Sawfly. It is gratifying to see this tree making a comeback in many different places in the district.

NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR—This species has limited importance in the district. It is found in swamps and in damp ravines. It does not reach its best form in this district although there are isolated locations where it has reached a fair size. Its uses so far have been primarily for posts and poles.

BIRCH—Northern White Birch has a great range throughout the entire district and occurs in pure and mixed stands. It is predicted that the use of birch will become more pronounced in the future. It is already finding considerable use with kraft mills and to a limited degree with the sulphite mills in the manufacture of higher grade papers.

It is not a long-lived tree and matures at an average age of about 70 years. Rot is quite rapid after maturity. It occurs on a variety of sites but seems to do best on well-drained, moist flats.

For years its primary use was for fuelwood, however, of latter years it has been used for dimension stock lumber, ties, pulpwood, and railway shims. As pulpwood it compares favourably or better than poplar. Its disadvantages are the the difficulty in peeling, early rot in stockpile and poor floating qualities.

It reproduces very well in its natural state and should be a much more important tree in the future.

POPLAR—Years ago poplar was considered a weed tree and was not even desired as firewood. Latterly, poplar has become an important pulpwood species and is used by all types of mills in the district.

It has a wide range throughout the district and is found either in pure stands or in mixed stands, along with birch.

It is a short-lived tree, probably averaging not more than 65 at maturity. The rate of decay after maturity is quite rapid and similar to that of birch.

Both the poplar and birch have so-called short, soft fibres which do not lend much to the strength of a paper sheet. However, their qualities are ideal where a cheap filler is required.

While poplar has been logged in the rough for pulpwood, it is ordinarily taken in only in the peeled state. It is a particularly easy species to peel during the sap season. Rapid advancements have been made in the chemical treatment of trees and it is hoped that one day both poplar and birch will be logged completely in the rough after chemical treatment. The bark will then be removed by chemical action. A great deal of research has been done by Mr. Alex White of the Lumberman's Safety Association. That subject could well be the basis for further articles in this publication.

BALM OF GILEAD—Relatively unimportant in the district. This tree has been used as pulpwood in the peeled state, but due to its weight and high water con-

tent has not proven very desirable. It occurs in limited volumes and is usually found in wet creek bottoms at the edge of poplar types. Commonly called "cottonwood" or "piss" poplar. The latter name arising from the fact that a great deal of water oozes out after balm is first cut.

BLACK ASH—This species too, occurs in such limited quantities that it deserves only mention. In small volumes, it has been logged and sawn into dimension stock for sleigh bunks, and in some cases, flooring. Occurs on wet, moist sites, and often along with Balm of Gilead.

* * * *

In all too brief a manner, the commercial species of the district have been covered in this article. Little space is left for concluding or for theorizing. However, it might be observed from the information given that our stands of the future are going to be predominently made up of jackpine, poplar and birch. With the heavy annual cuts of spruce and comparatively light cuts ot jackpine, poplar and birch, a challenge can be laid with the milling end of the industry to so develop their chemical and mechanical processes that greater utilization be made of the latter named species. Kraft mills, of course, are already making use of all species. It rests with the newsprint and sulphite mills to do the same. In that direction lies a good part of the solution towards maintaining a supply of pulpwood for all in perpetuity.

Advertisers' News

S. J. Hill and Sons Limited have opened a new sales and service garage on North May Street, Fort William, Ontario.

Personnel of the new garage are as follows: Mr. S. Korpela, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager; Mr. W. J. (Bill) Williams, Sales Representative; Mr. J. W. Cross, Sales Representative; Mr. P. Waluk, Service Manager; Mr. Paul Beischer, Parts Manager.

The Port Arthur S. J. Hill and Sons Limited are continuing with the same service facilities as in the past.

LOG PUSHER

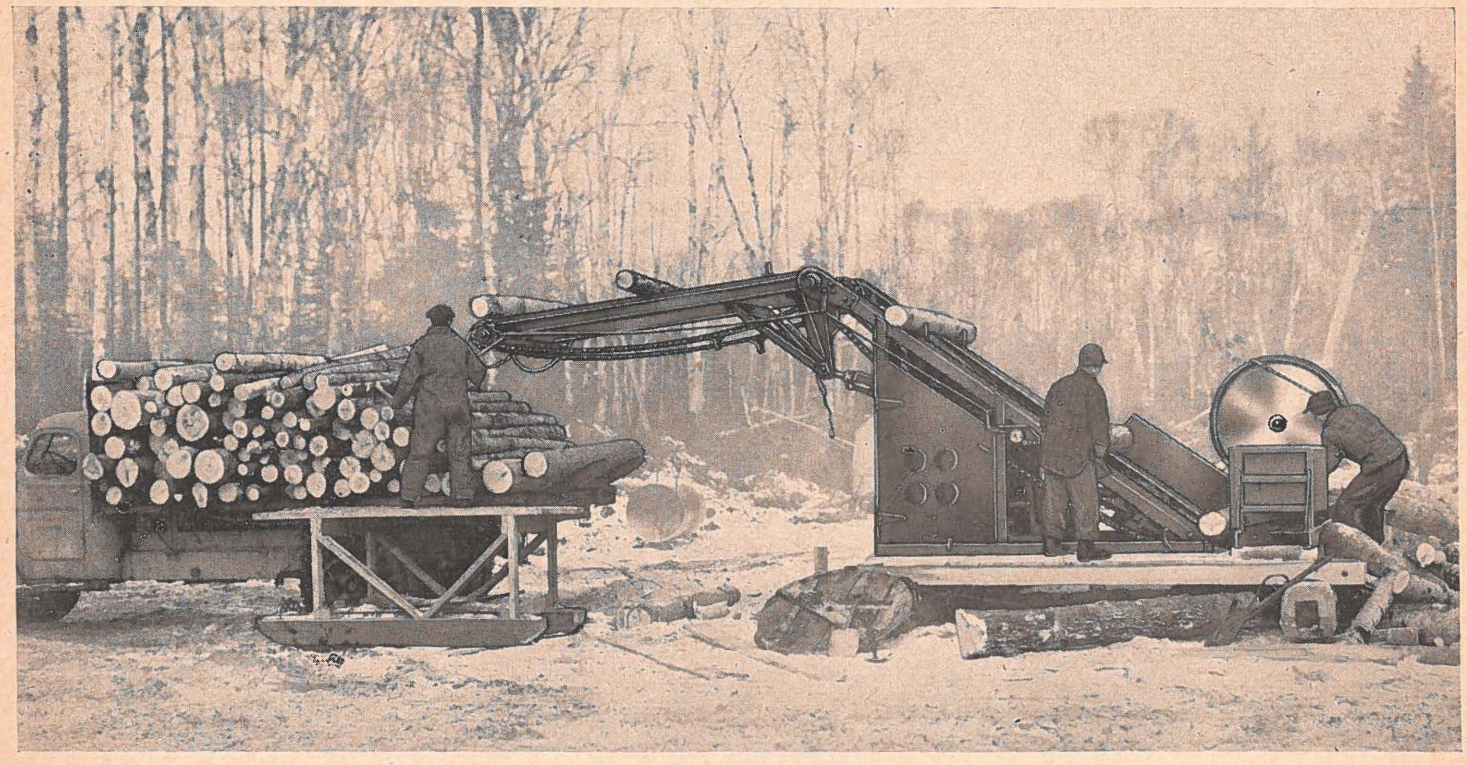
Russel Bros., Owen Sound, Ont., announce a new small boat designed to push logs for sluicing or in mill ponds. It is 17' x 8' and powered with 100 R.P. Cummins Diesel Engine. It has a rake-like bulldoze attachment which can be lowered into the water in front of its bow.

FORESTRY

B. F. Avery, Vice-President and General Manager, KVP, at a recent C.S.F.E. meeting said, in part: "Until it is the business of the man with the axe and the saw to grow trees as well as cut them, we will not make the progress we should in forestry."

THE NORTHERN ENGINEERING & SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

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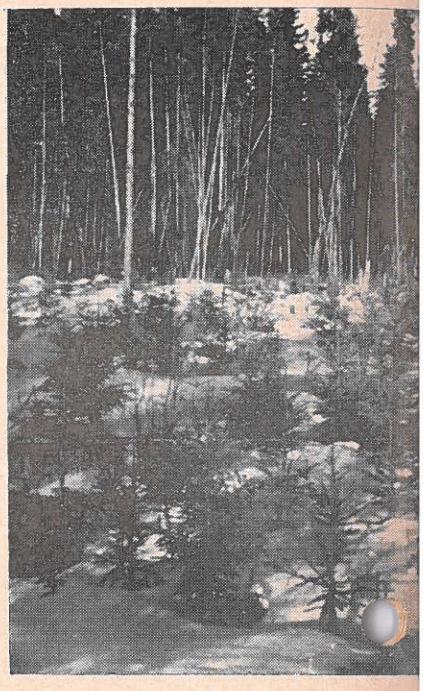
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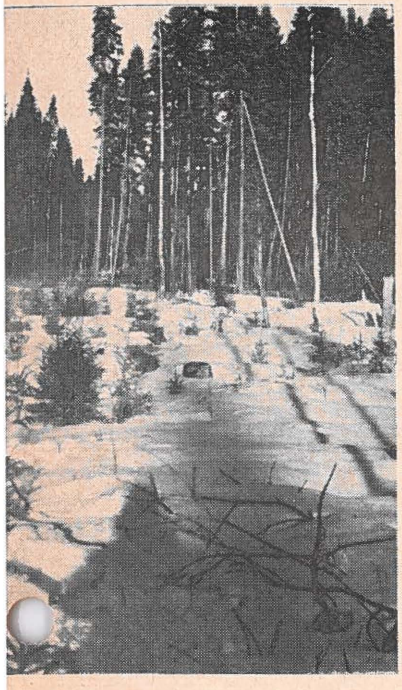
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1629 FIRES—1948 IN ONTARIO WOODS
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REST FIRES

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. OF CANADA

Aerial Timber Sketching--1948
A Normal Season's Operations

By H. H. "HOLLY" PARSONS B.Sc.F.

Aerial Timber Mapping or Aerial Sketching as it is commonly referred to, provides to the operator or concessionaire a specialized form of forest inventory work; by virtue of the fact that the work is done by hand from an altitude of not under 3,000 feet, with 3,500 to 4,000 feet constituting the accepted elevation.

A short description, to commence with, of the procedure, aims and objectives of this qualitative analysis of forest cover, might prove of interest, particularly to the uninitiated.

Primarily, good ground control is of paramount importance. A base map is prepared of the area to be examined, prior to the commencement of any field work. On this map, lakes, rivers, trails, roads, township lines, and any other permanent or semi-permanent topographic features are incorporated and not only accelerate the field work but curtail the flying hours with corresponding less expense to those requesting the service.

On large tracts within the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts, over twenty years ago, many hours were spent locating lakes and rivers before any timber typing was even commenced. Also it was necessary to frequently erase everything and start again from scratch as there was either too much base map or too little to accomodate all the waterways represented. Due to intensive photographic programs, in the interim, and the fact that the entire province will soon be completed; areas of inadequate ground control are becoming scarce.

With the required base map at scales of 1 mile, ½ mile to the inch or 4 inches to the mile the area is then flown and detailed. The final results resolve themselves into a linen tracing, a report and a colored forest map. On the type map, age classes are delimited by species, in the form of mature growth, second growth and immature growth. Sawtimber is segregated from pulpwood, merchantable and potential from unmerchantable. A descriptive legend is contained within each type boundary analysing the quality and waste areas are mapped in and classified.

The resulting ground sampling is curtailed to a minimum, as a few strips or plots only in the representative types indicated, are sufficient to provide the basis for a reasonably accurate estimate.

Any popularity accorded this form of type mapping, can be attributed to: 1. Speed of operation—Areas equivalent to three or four six mile townships, can be completed in one day, under favourable weather conditions; and under duress, ground parties can be supplied with final type maps in two to three days following completion of field work. 2. Inexpensive operation. 3. Accuracy of results—the crown colour distinctions add appreciably to the detail obtained and denote not only stand compositions and age classes but aid materially in quality classification.

The 1948 flying season commenced March 9th and was discontinued March 22 due to adverse conditions for ski-equipped aircraft. Some time was flown during the latter part of April in a Grumaan Goose (amphibian) when landings and take-offs were unfavourable to either floats or skiis. The spring flying commenced May 23rd and was completed November 7th. All programs, barring one in northern Quebec, were confined to Ontario.

Due to the courtesy of one operator, sketching services were released, to map in and delimit burn intensities and logging chances for salvage, on the Mississagi and Chapleau fire areas, for the Department of Lands and Forests. Due also to the speed required in ground checking and organization of salvage operators, the work was commenced June 29th, and the final results, with coloured maps and reports, submitted on August 15th. Approximately 125 hours were utilized in the detailed examination of these areas.

The following table summarizes the season's activities.

Total Hours Flown	Total No. of Programs Completed		Total acres detailed and percentage distribution	
Industry	Gov't.	Industry	Gov't.	
397.45	11	2	1,958,400 64%	1,118,720 36%

Bases Utilized	
Sudbury	Quebec
Temagami	Gore Bay
Fort Albany-James Bay	North Bay
Cochrane	Ranger Lake (Mississagi)
Moose River Crossing	Michipicoten Island
Hearst	Wawa A.C . Rlwy.
Timmins	Thessalon
Biscotasing	Chapleau

A. J. AUDEN TO ADDRESS TIMBER CULLERS' ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 18 AT PORT ARTHUR

Plans have been completed for the annual meeting of the Timber Cullers' Association of the Thunder Bay District. The meeting will be held at the Port Arthur Legion Hall, Cook Street, Port Arthur, and the business session will in all probability commence at 1:00 p.m. and the banquet at 7 p.m. the same evening.

"SERVING THE TIMBER OPERATORS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO"

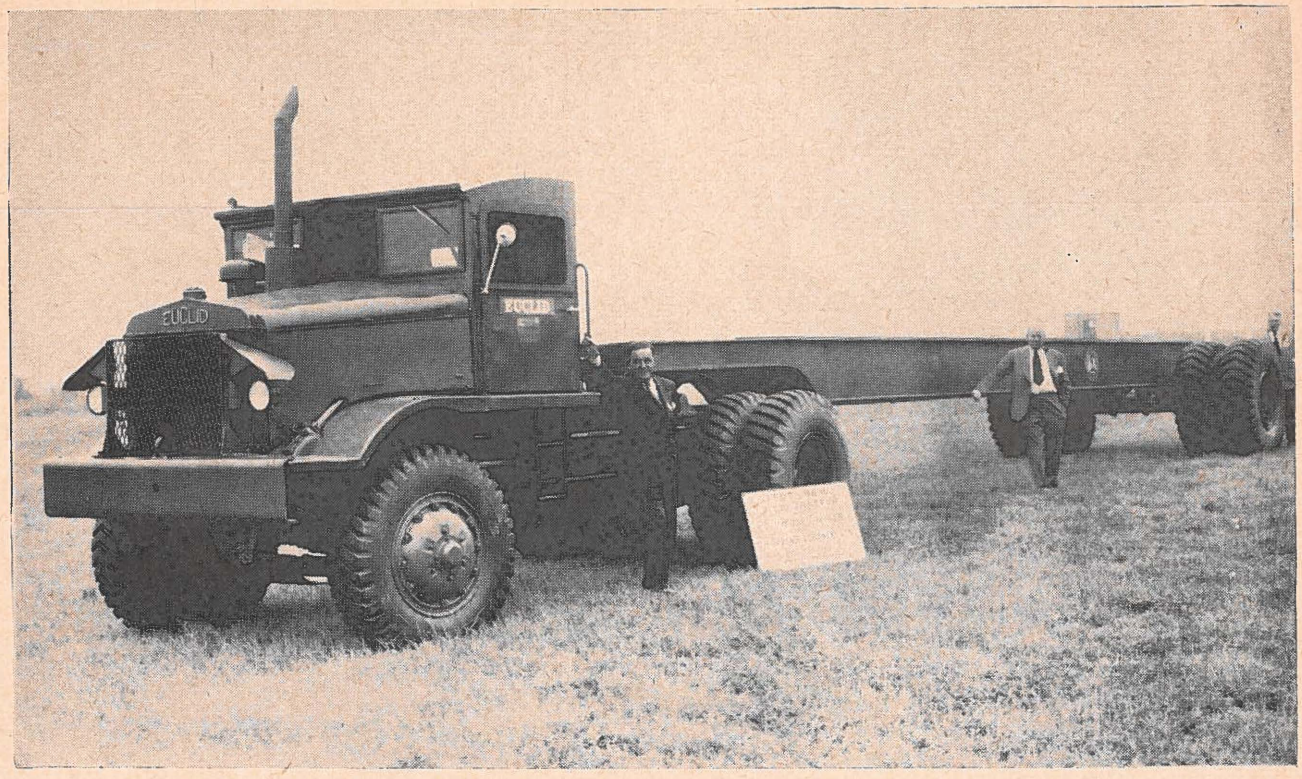
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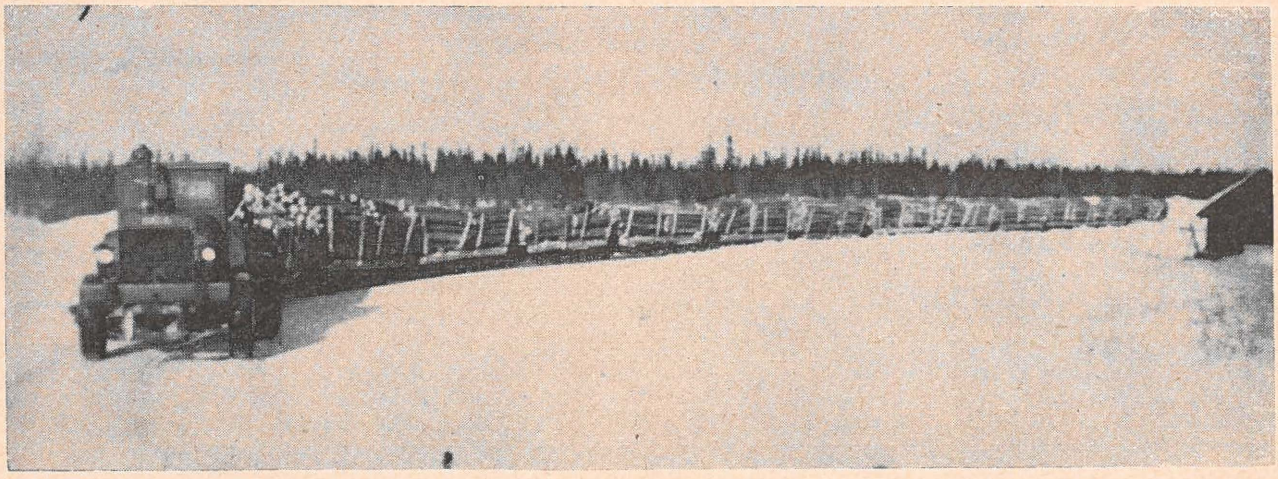
This unit owned and operated by Canadian International Paper Company (Opawica Division).

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Tractor and trailer shown used to haul 20 cord loads of 12' pulpwood 15 miles at AVERAGE loaded speed of 20 M.P.H.

Whatever off-the-highway hauling there is to be done, there's a specially designed EUCLID to do it. Enquire today about the EUCLIDS line.

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TRAILER — Length - 41', Capacity Pulpwood 20 cords, Weight - no load - 16,000 lbs.



"EUCLID" pulling 60 cords of green jackpine at Kowkash, Ont. OWNER: Nipigon Lake Timber Co., Ltd.—Operator E. Sobush

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"LEADERSHIP -- To Lead and To Be Lead"

Concluding part of an address by C. H. King to the supervisory staff of the Ontario Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

HOW TO BE A GOOD LEADER

(1) Number one, and most important of all, you must first recognize and be convinced, that "PEOPLE ARE IMPORTANT" and deal with "EACH" MAN" as an "INDIVIDUAL". . . "THIS IS BASIC". . . You WIN OVER or LOSE your employees' LOYALTY, CO-OPERATION, and SUPPORT, one at a time, as individuals. This is why it takes time and persistence to become a good leader. Everyone of your employees expects your personal attention, and has every right to expect it. . . How you give it, that is your problem. . . But, know your people and know them well.

(2) It is also important that you know your job and know yourself.

(3) I recommend that you train your men. . . develop them. . . condition them mentally, morally, physically, and skillfully. . . See that they possess the best possible "KNOW-HOW" and "SKILL" of their job. . . Show them how to cut two sticks of pulpwood, where they cut only one before, and do the job with as little waste of human energy as possible. . . See that they understand how their jobs fit together with other jobs around them, and in the Company. . . See that they have a sense of job responsibility. . . Show them the satisfaction of a job well done. . . Convey to them your enthusiasm. . . Get them to see the importance of their particular job. . . and give them a chance to learn the easy way, instead of the hard "I double dare you to find out" way. This job of training your men is one that is NEVER done, and one which you cannot afford to neglect. . . You now have Mr. Milton, who is assigned to help you and show you some of the methods and techniques of training and developing your people. . . Some of you have already been working with him, the rest of you will be very shortly.

Whether you apply the basic principles of training which Mr. Milton is now going over with you. . . or whether you beat your head against "THE PROBLEM OF UNTRAINED, OR HALF-TRAINED HELP", rests with you. . . You will find the results gratifying if the plan is properly and promptly applied.

(4) To be a good leader, you must keep yourself human, as an individual and a supervisor. . . Don't become so wrapped up in your own problems and ambitions, that you lose touch with the men on your working force. . . Don't put on a front when you're not sure of yourself. . . and above all, don't get a swell head.

(5) Keep an open mind. . . The other fellow has a fifty-fifty chance of being right, the same as you.

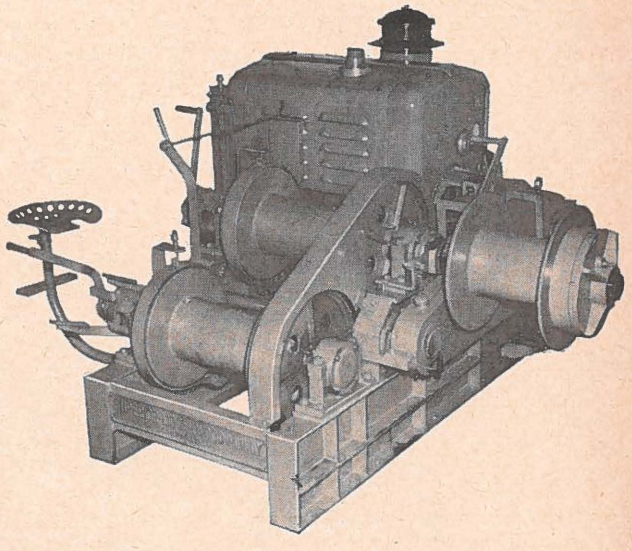
(6) Don't expect you men to perform miracles. . . that responsibility should be yours.

(7) Plan and talk over your plans with your men. . . They may give you some good ideas. . . They may

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Gasoline or Diesel Powered

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even show you where you are wrong.
(8) Interpret Company policies, regulations, and reports to your people, and be firm and fair in seeing to it that they are lived up to.
(9) Get out among your men on the job under all types of conditions, as frequently as possible, but regularly.
(10) Be courteous, patient, reasonable, sympathetic, and above all, be cheerful
(11) Set the example as a leader, which you want your men to follow.
(12) Deal with all employees impartially.
(13) Handle any grievance as promptly as possible.
(14) Give credit or praise when due, and no more. Don't over do it. . . you may blow up an employee, or show up your own insincerity
(15) Criticise only constructively. . . and then only to the employee in person, and in private.
(16) Go to bat for your men when justified.
(17) Provide the best working facilities, equipment, and working conditions possible, and see that they take care of it, and use them right
(18) Don't pass the buck. . . admit your mistakes like a man.
(19) Show faith and confidence, well placed, in your men.
(20) Be loyal, and uphold all Company and management policies, and decisions. . . Remember you are on the management's team. . . We could go on enumerating many more things you should do "AS A LEADER" to get your employees to follow you in respect and confidence. As leaders, you have first the job of building your "MAN ORGANIZATION", before the Company's work can be done. . . .In planning "THIS ORGANIZATION", you must have collaboration. . . . There must be team work and team play. . . But just remember this. . . "Teams are made up of individual people. . .and people are important. . . You must deal with each as an individual. . . and not until you build individual interest, individual initative, individual devotion, and individual enthusiasm in each man, can you ever hope to weld them into a smooth functioning team, behind your leadership as a foreman or supervisor. . . IF YOU AS SUPERVISORS, PUT EACH MAN STRAIGHT, YOU WILL HAVE PUT YOUR JOB STRAIGHT TOO

Let me tell you this short story and I'm through. It seemed that a woods supervisor was trying to read the evening paper, but wasn't having much success because of the many interruptions and distractions of his son, Bill. . . With a large map of the world in the paper before him, he suddenly tore it from the paper with an idea for keeping Bill busy, at least until he had finished looking over the paper. . ."Here Bill', he said, "is a map of the world. I'm going to tear it into bits and I'll give you a dime if you can put it back together." Bill pursued the task. . . The father resumed his reading. . .In no time at all Bill had it back together. . . The father was amazed and astounded at the boy's apparent intelligence and speed in doing the job. . . He said, "Son, I don't know how you got it together so fast. . . How did you do it?" Bill explained,that he had noticed a large picture of a man on the back of the page before his father had torn it up, and he knew if he got the man straight, he'd have the world straight.

If you, as foremen and supervisors, GET THE MAN STRAIGHT, YOU WILL GET YOUR JOB STRAIGHT, AND YOUR COMPANY STRAIGHT TOO.

In the January issue of the Log Book an article was printed which was incomplete. So that there will be no misunderstanding, the article is reprinted below with the Ontario figures included to make the statistics complete.

	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	B.C.	Other Prov.
Establishments	115	50	45	8	12
Pulp Mills	29	11	8	4	6
Pulp and Paper Mills	59	32	18	3	6
Paper Mills	27	7	19	1	—
Total Employees	49,946	23,685	16,927	4,426	4,918
Sal. & Wages	$129,477,995	$60,623,167	$44,235,111	$12,414,932	$12,204,785

FIRST ANNUAL WOODLANDS DIVISION MEETING—MARATHON WOODS

The Woodlands Division plans to hold its first annual meeting at Camp 102, Stevens, from March 7th to March 21st, inclusive. About sixty will be in attendance, with every department participating. It is hoped that every phase of activity planned for the operating year 1949-50 will be gone over for the benefit of all, so that each person in attendance will have a clearer picture of where each staff member and each department fit into the over-all picture.

Special courses are planned in first aid, aerial photography, logging procedure, map requirements and timber estimates, mechanical equipment and methods, clerical procedure and organization and inter-departmental relationships, plus a number of other significant matters.—"Feb. Marathon Courier."

SOME 1948 FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

	CENTRAL REGION						NORTHERN REGION			
	Chapleau No.	Gogama No.	North Bay No.	Sault Ste. Marie No.	Sudbury No.	Total Central Region	Cochrane No.	Kapuskasing No.	Temiskaming No.	Total Northern Region
FIRES BY MONTH										
April	0	3	19	2	45	69	5	3	5	13
May	4	2	36	60	59	161	11	13	28	52
June	12	7	37	43	58	157	18	18	28	64
July	12	7	12	57	52	140	8	5	1	14
August	4	5	11	15	21	56	1	1	2	4
September	17	5	49	42	82	195	12	4	6	22
October	2	1	16	19	10	48	5	4	12	21
November	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	51	30	181	238	327	827	60	48	82	190
FIRES BY ORIGIN										
Settlers	0	0	34	5	21	60	9	3	14	26
Campers	3	1	40	15	40	99	13	6	19	38
Railway	5	4	11	62	94	176	2	12	3	17
Lightning	41	12	35	105	61	254	1	4	3	8
Road Construction	1	0	3	2	1	7	1	2	1	4
Smokers	0	8	45	39	77	169	21	8	34	63
Logging Operations	0	2	2	1	1	6	6	11	3	20
Mining Operations	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Prospectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incendiary	1	0	0	2	9	12	7	0	1	8
Miscellaneous	0	1	11	4	22	38	0	0	3	3
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	3
TOTAL	51	30	181	238	327	827	60	48	82	190
(AREA BURNED—ACRES)	151825.08	29279.74	2636.25	588271.13	21150.84	793163.04	3878.25	6110.84	3436.50	13425.59
MEANS OF DETECTION										
Ranger	3	0	31	17	38	89	13	4	15	32
Tower	35	12	59	55	123	284	28	19	37	84
Air Patrol	7	7	27	77	30	148	9	3.5	7	19.5
Public	6	11	64	89	136	306	10	21.5	23	54.5
TOTAL	51	30	181	238	327	827	60	48	82	190
In Comparison										
TOTAL OF 1947 FIRES	46	58	146	185	170	605	164	34	New	198
Area Burned 1947 (Acres)	5717.6	530.1	7164.2	29309.6	6291.5	49013.0	4821	15003.47	District	19824.47

SOME 1948 FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

	MID WESTERN REGION			WESTERN REGION				
	Port Arthur No.	Geraldton No.	Total Mid-Western Region	Kenora No.	Fort Frances No.	Sioux Lookout No.	Western Region Total	Total of 4 Regions
FIRES BY MONTH								
April	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	84
May	69	30	99	30	15	44	89	401
June	34	17	51	36	9	49	94	366
July	12	7	19	8	13	31	52	225
August	2	5	7	2	3	2	7	74
September	4	0	4	46	5	26	77	298
October	11	2	13	51	16	31	98	180
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	133	62	195	173	61	183	417	1629
FIRES BY ORIGIN								
Settlers	19	0	19	12	8	4	24	129
Campers	27	6	33	77	15	61	153	323
Railway	20	21	41	5	4	6	15	249
Lightning	14	12	26	34	17	50	101	389
Road Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Smokers	39	14	53	32	17	13	62	347
Logging Operations	11	7	18	0	0	5	5	49
Mining Operations	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	7
Prospectors	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Incendiary	0	0	0	5	0	10	15	35
Miscellaneous	2	2	4	6	0	1	7	52
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	36
TOTAL	133	62	195	173	61	183	417	1629
(AREA BURNED—ACRES)								
	44379	17449	61828	8078	12809	107033	127920	996336.63
MEANS OF DETECTION								
Ranger	31	5	36	14	12	15.5	41.5	198.5
Tower	19	7	26	23	13	14	50	444
Air Patrol	22	20	42	69	16	95	180	389.5
Public	61	30	91	67	20	58.5	145.5	597
TOTAL	133	62	195	173	61	183	417	1629
In Comparison								
TOTAL OF 1947 FIRES	133	31	164	45	34	108	187	1154
Area Burned 1947 (Acres)	6234	4461	10695	539.28	26.68	2233.8	2799.76	82332.23

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITIZENS' ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN THE FORESTS ADDRESSED BY GORDON GODWIN

Mr. Gordon Godwin, Woodlands Manager of the Ontario Paper Company, Limited, Ontario Division, vice-president and chairman of the executive board to the Canadian Forestry Association told representatives of various civic bodies about the Canadian Forestry Association and suggested that a branch be formed in North-western Ontario. Mr. Godwin stated that:

"The Canadian Forestry Association, now in its 49th year, was founded in 1899, and its first president was Sir Wilfred Laurier. Its present membership is 25,000," he said, "includng 5,000 in Ontario.

"The purpose of the association is to function across the Dominion as an independent organization of Canadian citizens providing education and publicity on forestry and conservation affairs."

Editor's Note: The Canadian Forestry Association publishes two excellent publications; a monthly magazine "The Forest and Outdoors" and a monthly tabloid paper "Woodland World." Anyone interested in the forests would be well advised to subscribe to these publications and your subscription will include membership in the Canadian Forestry Association.

SUPPORT THIS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION!

In a recent bulletin of the Timber Cullers' Association all scalers are reminded to renew their Scaler's Licenses by March 31st, 1949.

Railway Car Situation Hampers Wood Operation

Whiles there may have been an over-all sufficient supply of railway cars and gondolas to service companies in getting their wood to terminal points, every company at one time or another experienced serious delays in loading cars on sidings at the loading points. The first result of no cars arriving at a siding to be loaded, is that there is no work for the employees and as the majority of them work on a contract basis this is no help to either their pocket books or their tempers. The next is that wood coming in from the bush starts to pile up and increases the cost of handling it. At the unloading point, similar situations are experienced in so far as the employer is concerned and in so far as the cost is concerned.

At times, it is known that two or three days loading will arrive at the unloading point and there will be some delay in getting these cars unloaded. It is practically impossible to predetermine when or how many cars will arrive. One woods employer stated "It is impossible to co-ordinate a woods operation to the supply of railway cars."

This rail car supply should be given a thorough study on the basis of this year's operations to ensure that next year the rail movement of wood will operate more smoothly.

Teacher: "How many kinds of wood are there used in making a match?"

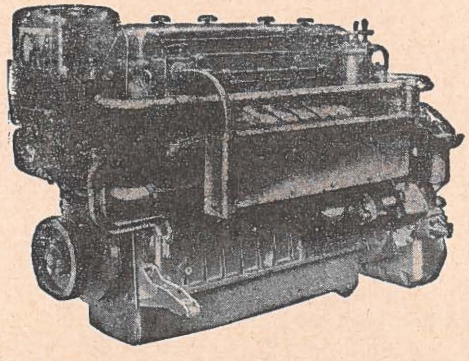
Student: "Two kinds, he would and she would."

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A Study of Woods Operations In Scandinavian Countries

By K. McALLEN

The Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Limited is convinced that the timber resources of our province have not as yet been properly utilized to return maximum value to the people of Ontario. So, last April the writer with M. O. Lehtinen travelled to Norway, Sweden and Finland to see how these people were using their forests. Later in the year, a delegation of employees and union officials visited these same countries to study in particular, labour's contribution.

Scandinavian forests have provided a livelihood for centuries. Today 80 per cent of Finland's land area remains covered with timber. In fact, the wooded area of all these countries stand as monuments to utilization on a perpetual yield basis. Profitable use is made of everything that grows, and it is significant to notice a sawmill manager or the youngest workman pick up a small board that may have fallen here or there and put it where it belongs.

Their forests contain softwoods, mostly pine (Pinus Sylvestris) and spruce (Picea excelsa) and hardwoods, mostly birch (betula bubestsens). In Sweden, approximately a third is owned by private interests, a third by communities and a third by the state. These areas are maintained by trained foresters and cutting regulations are rigorously enforced by government agencies whether on public or private lands. Only trees marked for cutting can be used. In one integral operation each tree is made to yield that for which it is best suited. These people find it more profitable to produce sawlogs first and utilize the remainder of the cut as pulpwood, firewood, etc. Sawlogs are cut odd and even lengths ex. 15' 4", as well as 14' 4" or 16' 4" and would average a little better than an 8" or about 25 logs to the thousand board feet mill scale. Pulpwood is cut to 3" top and as short as 3 ft. The primary product from birch is veneer logs. No slash is left on the ground.

In Finland, we visited the operations of three large companies, while in Sweden our principal host was the Swedish Cellulose Company. All companies within their own organization combined the milling of lumber with that of pulp and paper as primary products and went on to use their waste material in various ways in a well rounded out plan which seemed to depend upon their immediate locality, wood species and outlets.

Sawmill slabs were chipped to supply or augment supply of wood used in sulphate or sulphite plants. Or chips were defibrated to produce wallboard. To green sawdust was added a small percentage of defibrate to make super-porous wallboard. Dry sawdust plus resinous glues became core stock for veneer panels. From waste sulphate liquors they produced soap, or yeast. Sulphite liquors were fermented and distilled to turn out alcohol which was refined to become the base of most of the beverages consumed in these countries. Dry trimmer ends are used to make cores for flush floors finished with high quality sliced veneers. Others use dry trimmer ends to produce beautiful end grain laminated flooring. Wood flour is another by-product. Box board factories use a large volume of small dimension. Joineries producing specialty windows and plants turning out prefabricated houses are in growing demand. Some even make paper bags from their own kraft paper.

In many sawmills at home we see wide-toothed saws lashing out a flood of sawdust, and we have come to accept variations in width and thickness of rough lumber. Over there, much work has been done to make each saw cut as narrow as possible and to secure accurate dimensions whether sawing in winter or summer. To achieve maximum lumber recovery from each log, the Scandinavian sorts his logs to size and runs one size at a time through two high speed gang saws, the first producing a cant and some lumber, and the second sawing the cant into the required thickness. These gang saws permit no variation in dimension. Behind each pair of gangs is an edger with hydraulic width control graduated in half inches. One hundred logs an hour averages about 4,000 board feet through one pair of gangs and an edger.

To a visitor all this seems very simple and he decides that after all it is just common sense put to work. For this, credit is due as much to Labour as to Capital. Organized labour understands how closely forest industries are tied up with the economic welfare of their country and so lends close and practical co-operation to employer groups, with the government acting as a stabilizing influence to both groups.

In Sweden, all sawmill and wood workers belong to a local union. These unions are grouped into district councils which in turn comprise the Sawmill Trade Union Centre. The T.U.C. holds a policy setting congress every four years and functions through its elected committee.

The sawmill workers Federation operates within the framework laid down by the T.U.C. and once a year holds a conference to discuss the business outlook of their particular industry. They decide whether they will have to give or take and elect representatives to the

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Other Forces Stimulate the Worlds Need For Pulp and Paper

Add to all these forces some other strong influences which made themselves felt during this period:

The dramatic growth of railroad transportation during the 19th century helped expand the American world and increase the need for communication and distribution. It was followed by the equally dramatic development and growth of the automotive industry during the current century.

The creation of a vast and reliable postal system which was expanded in 1914 to include the parcel post service was another important influence tending to increase the demand for paper. The postal service, which handled seven billion pieces of mail in 1900, handled more than 36 billion pieces in 1946, the most recent year for which official figures are available

The spectacular rise of the modern chemical industry, with its development of synthetics, many of them needing cellulose in the form of highly refined chemical wood pulps, has been still another strong force. Rayon alone, achieving commercial production as "artificial silk" in 1900, was destined to open up a whole new market for wood pulp.

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yearly wage conference with the Sawmill Employers' Association.

This wage conference is attended from the start by government representatives as the third interested party. They do not wait until employer and employee groups are in deadlock. All three parties have studied selling prices and have a fair idea of production costs so that bargaining mainly is deciding how the profits will be shared. An employer need never fear when making a sales agreement that he'll be shoved against the wall by a future wage contract.

We from Great Lakes Lumber returned with a critical eye directed towards our own operations. Those of us who doubted the economics in normal times of maintaining a sawmill industry on small timber have had those doubts dispelled by what we saw in Scandinavia.

It is true that here we took the first major steps towards complete utilization when we started to produce pulpwood along with sawlogs and clean up poplar and birch in cut-over areas with portable mills. We made some progress in the elimination of waste at the sawmill by reducing kerf and assuring accurate size with gang saws, developing a shook division for small dimension stock, producing chips from green slabs for pulp makng, and by producing Pres-to-Log fuel from dry shavings, sawdust and trimmer ends in the planing mills.

In 1938 before the sawmill in Fort William was even constructed, Mr. E. E. Johnson, president of this company, visited the Scandinavian countries to make an intensive study of the basic principles underlying timber supply and production methods as well as the economics of the timber industry as a whole. Further investigations were made by Mr. Johnson into the chemical utilization of wood and its by-products. He has travelled widely on the West Coast, both in Canada and the United States, among sawmills, pulp mills and plywood mills. He has carried his studies of the timber industry into the Southern States, even as far as Northern Mexico, and has closely followed developments in the Northern and Eastern States as well. The recent trips to the Scandinavian countries by members of this company represent one further step taken by Mr. Johnson to achieve here at the Lakehead the utmost in utilization of wood products. Further plans will be put into effect as soon as it is possible to do so in the light of timber supply, financing and economic conditions generally.

The forest resources of Northern Ontario are very similar in species and size to those of Scandinavia. Annual growth limits the volume of raw material available. We, like they, must learn that nothing that grows can be wasted. In mills and factories, the highest quality of manufactured products must be achieved to obtain maximum realization from raw materials. Pulpmills must of necessity work with sawmills to obtain the fullest possible utilization. There is no reason why the basic principles proven in Scandinavian countries cannot be applied here in Canada, so that forest areas can be made to support a well diversified group of industries. This, with sound forestry practices, will, here as there, maintain the forests of our province in perpetuity.

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ONE TREE CAN MAKE A MILLION MATCHES,
ONE MATCH CAN DESTROY A MILLION TREES!

Men of the Woodlands Join Abitibi Quarter Century Club

The January issue of the "Abitibi" pays tribute to men and women who have been with the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited for 25 years.

President, D. W. Ambridge, stated in a message:

"The members of the Quarter Century Club are a very important group of men and women in the company. In this group resides a great deal of the knowledge, experience and know-how which makes the wheels go round. In this group we find the men and women who by spending their lives with the company have earned the right to a special distinction.

"With this special distinction goes the equally special responsibility and duty of guiding and teaching the young men and women whose future well-being and happiness will so largely depend on the success of our great company."

From the woods departments the following persons received suitably inscribed gold watches:

Toronto Office—C. B. Davis, W. Kihbaugh; Port Arthur Division—A. J. Auden, J. C. McLeod. F. Bereziuk; Sault Ste. Marie Division—D. J. Munro, J. W. Alexander, R. A. Brown, R. A. Kenshol, T. J. Leclair; Iroquois Falls Division—T. H. Stone, G. D. Adams, T. J. Daplante, J. A. Cote, P. Clouthier, R. D. Fraser, T. D. Gibbens, H. Leblanc, G. W. Poufore, J. A. Theriault; Beaupre Division—C. R. Harris.

These days it's easier to find a better half than good quarters.

Operators Visit Ontario Paper Company Limits

Members of the Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Association visited the operations at Hemlo, of the Ontario Paper Company, Limited, the main purpose to view the strip-loader designed by Ted Summers. These strip-loaders were in use at three camps and almost entirely eliminated the use of horses in transferring the wood at the transferring points.

The strip-loader is essentially a sled that lifts a pile of wood onto itself by means of a small live boom that is powered by a tractor winch. This loader is presently used on four foot pulpwood, but with a slight change in design can be made to load eight foot wood.

The use of the strip-loader eliminates all the "bull-work" and the handling of the wood and in addition ensures that there are no sticks left frozen in under the snow.

Besides observing the strip-loader in action, the party saw in action a cable hitch which was designed by Ted Summers and a plan of which is illustrated elsewhere in this booklet.

A sectional insulated H-type camp, housing 64 men (two to a cubical) was inspected. The building at Camp 41 had been moved four times and the last two times the flooring was left. It is not economical to tear up the flooring once laid down.

A "Quonset" type of garage which was just completed at Heron Bay was also interesting to the party.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Turner entertained the group at their home before they entrained for the Lakehead.

STRAPPING WOOD

The Northern Paper Mills Limited have been experimenting on a small scale, mainly testing the strength of the straps and the handling of the bunches. Up to a cord of green eight foot wood has been handled and dropped from a height of eight feet and the straps have been strong enough to stand the jolt.

The wood to be strapped must be piled or deposited in a semi-circular cradle prior to the placing of the straps. It is impossible to draw the wood into a circular bunch by the straps alone. When attempting to strap a bunch irregular in form, it is found that as the bundle is rehandled and altered in shape the result is slackness in the straps, which permits spilling of the wood.

As the experiments progress further, reports will be made through this booklet.

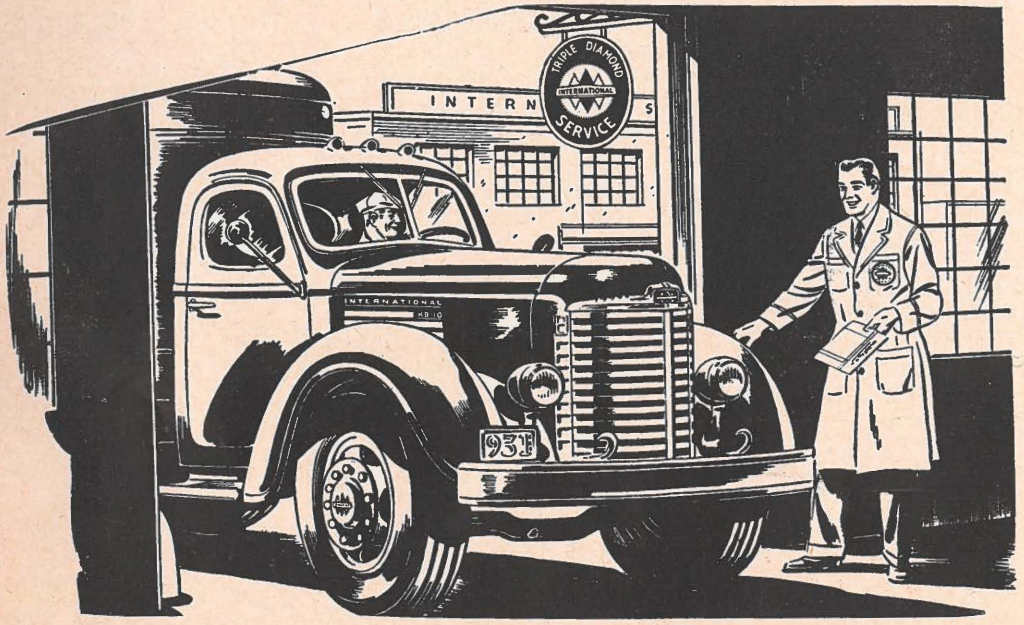
SPORTS

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited and the Long Lac Pulp & Paper Company, Limited both sponsor hockey teams and hockey is played in their localities.

The ancient sport of curling seems to be taking a great hold in the woods areas. The Long Lac Pulp & Paper Company, Limited have a curling club organized and a club has recently been formed at Beardmore. The Ontario Paper Company, Limited at Heron Bay uses an old sectional building and had one sheet of ice available which has given the sport an excellent start at Heror Bay.

Perhaps a bonspiel can be arranged to declare the champion of the woods areas.

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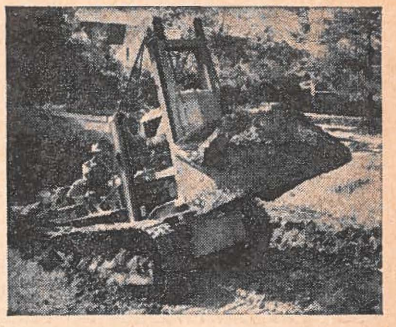
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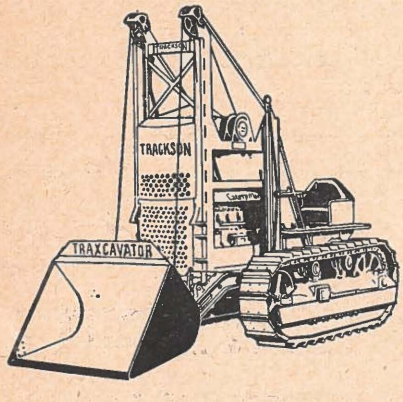
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