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NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

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1955

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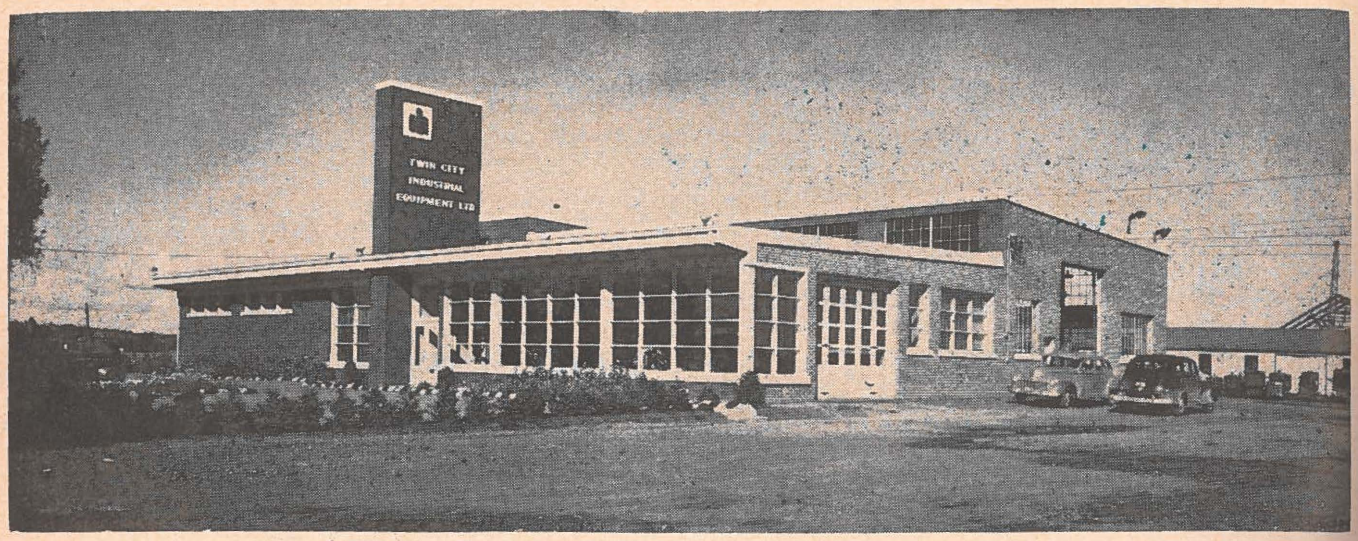
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esident's Address at the Annual Meeting of the rthwestern Ontario Timber Operators' sociation, January 21, 1955, at Port Arthur

The new "Era" which started after the second world r is still continuing.

Today, we will be considering common operation d administrative problems. We will review results the 1953-54 operating season: we will look at the sent 1954-55 season which is now nearing complet- and we will also take a look into the future at what think will happen in the 1955-56 season. In pre- ting to you today overall information on the forest ducts industry in Northwestern Ontario, I propose break "forest products" into four classes, namely pwood; logs for lumber; ties; and other forest pro- cts.

Insofar as pulpwood is concerned, the 1953-54 op- ting season saw an increase over the previous year d this year we will cut on our limits and purchase ap- ximately the same quantity of wood as was produced year. Our limit production will be up a little and purchase production down a little. So we can say our production of pulpwood is at a reasonably good el but that does not tell the whole story. The pulp- od production as reported by the Canadian Pulp & er Association for Canada east of the Rockies shows increase of approximately 7% for the coming year. rthwestern Ontario will cut, as I have said approx- tely the same. The reason for this is that, while domestic mills as a whole have increased their cut pulpwood for consumption, the export of wood from rthwestern Ontario has been severely reduced.

I would, at this time, like to pay tribute to our dom- c mills in Northwestern Ontario — 10 in all. Each these companies have spent tremendous sums of ney since the war in renovating and modernizing r mill machinery and, as a result, all the mills are using much more wood than they did in previous rs. In addition, we saw the completion in 1954 of St. Lawrence Corporation project at Red Rock which ught into being a new paper machine. It was an- nced recently that the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & er Company Limited plan to build a new paper hine at Kenora and we have the announcement of Dryden Paper Company Limited expansion program ch will double their production at Dryden. These developments in addition to the increased use of d in the other mills highlights the general expan- of industry in Northwestern Ontario.

I pay tribute to the mill presidents and directors of panies who have faith in Northwestern Ontario, and are assisting so greatly in our industrial expansion. However, a portion of the economy of Northwestern ario has been built up since the 30's on the export

(Continued on Page 18)

Woods Workers Support Blind Campaign

A campaign to furnish the Northwestern Ontario Canadian National Institute for the Blind Home in Port Arthur was conducted last Fall. Contributions from woods workers helped to maintain the campaign objective and Mr. T. H. Hill, campaign chairman, gave due credit to the woods workers when the campaign was completed.

Contributions from the camps were received as follows:

LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited	$612.00
Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited Soo Division	312.00
Newaygo Timber Company Limited	283.00
Ontario Paper Company	235.75
Northern Forest Products	213.00
Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited Lakehead Division	124.40
Dryden Paper Company Limited	114.20
Jan Timber & Contracting Limited	100.00

Community Chest Reaches Goal

Mr. R. J. Prettie, president of the Port Arthur Community Chest and Mr. Q. C. Powell, canvas chairman, paid tribute to the woods workers who contributed to the Port Arthur Community Chest and enabled it to make its objective. Donations were received from the camps as follows:

Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited	$1,502.35
Marathon Corporatio of Canada Limited	1,100.00
Ontario Paper Company	879.50
St. Lawrence Corporation Limited	570.50
Northern Forest Products Limited	224.00
Newaygo Timber Company Limited	212.00
Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited	135.00
Oscar Styffe Limited	45.50
Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union	25.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
Total Timber Camps Division	$4,708.85

H. H. Styffe Re-elected -- Tenth Term

At the Annual meeting of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association held recently H. H. (Bert) Styffe was re-elected for his 10th term of office. In recognition of his leadership and work for the Association, Vice-President P. V. LeMay presented Mr. Styffe with a barometer as a token of the members' appreciation.

Other officers were re-elected with Mr. Thoms, Woodlands Manager, LongLac Pulp & Paper Company Limited, replacing Mr. A. F. Buell.

At the meeting telegrams were read from the following ex-officers:

H. P. Klinestiver now residing in British Columbia;

A. J. Auden from Brindisi, Italy.

The Honourable Clare Mapledoram was the guest speaker and gave an interesting address about the increased use of hardwoods in the United States.

Mr. Mapledoram pointed out the challenge to industry in Ontario which has such an abundant supply of poplar and birch.

Territory Change

The Hearst area which was included in the territory serviced by the Northwestern Ontario Inspector of the Lumbermen's Safety Association has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Northern Ontario Inspector.

Use of a Rock Rake for the Pre-treatment of a Plantation

By S. B. White

In the past decade there has been an increasing awareness on the part of the public, the government and the woods industries of the renewable aspect of the timber resources in this country. Timber inventories haave brought into focus the limits of what was long considered an inexhaustible resource. In view of this, industry and government have turned to appraise the areas which were exploited by the woods industry over the past half-century or which had been repeatedly burned and found that there were many areas in which natural reproduction was absent or present to such a small degree or with composition of such tree species as to have no potential commercial value as a forest crop. These areas, at one time, supported stands of commercially valuable species and today are covered with underbrush, plants and commercially inferior tree species. Today it is impossible to re-stock these areas with natural regeneration as the seed source of commercially tree species has been removed by cutting practices which were geared to the economic conditions of the times.

The planting of tree seedlings, usually considered the last resort by silviculturists, is the only alternative in securing reproduction.

Dense underbrush quite often presents a serious problem to the planter. In some cases the undergrowth is so dense that tree planting becomes excessively difficult and costly. Such is the case on some areas to be planted on the Newaygo Timber Company Limited property at Mosher, Ontario, on the Algoma Central Railway some 20 miles north of Franz. It was decided in 1953 to use a rock rake to uproot the shrub growth sufficiently to allow planting and reduce some of the competition. The particular area chosen had an overmature decadent mixed wood cover type consisting of white and black spruce, balsam fir and white birch. There was a very dense understory of mountain or moose maple and hazel. Most of the spruce and balsam had been removed in the previous year for logs and pulpwood. The operation was a cut and skid proposition so no strip roads had been cut. Without the removal of some of the dense shrub growth, planting would have been extremely difficult. The area has a southerly aspact and the soil is a slightly alkaline boulder till. The area is fairly typical of the country in that region.

The mechanical removal of the underbrush growth was accomplished with a rock rake mounted on the front of a D-6 Caterpillar tractor. It was decided to clear the underbrush in strips and plant these strips with 2-2 white spruce seedlings at 365 per acre. The tractor cleared strips about 12 ft. wide every 20 feet uprooting the brush and scarifying the soil and leaving the brush standing in the 20 ft. strips. The strips were cleared in an east-west direction around the contour of the slope. Of course these strips could not be run in straight lines but curved around large boulders and trees. The 20 ft. uncleared strips were left as fire breaks in the early life of the plantation and the underbrush will eventually be shaded out as the planted trees grow larger and it is hoped will seed in these unplanted strips.

The operation itself was not difficult with a skilled tractor operator. The teeth on the blade of the rake were kept just at ground level or barely scratching the surface. This avoided pushing out large boulders. The accumulated slash on the blade was shoved to the side. The ground was only lightly scarified but most of the underbrush was pulled out by the roots, leaving a good planting area. It should be kept in mind that this was not a road building process but the removal of underbrush so as little soil as possible was moved. Standing trees and clumps of advance growth were by-passed.

The area of 15 acres was stripped in the manner described above in 20½ tractor hours or 1 acre in 1.3 tractor hours. It is reasonable to assume, however, that this time could be appreciably shortened if there were less boulders and as the machine operator became more practiced.

The seedlings were planted in a row on each side of the cleared strip, the seedlings being 10 feet apart and the rows being 8 feet apart. There is enough shade left in these cleared strips to offer protection from the direct rays of the hot summer sun. Spruce grows best in its early stages if it is somewhat sheltered.

It is too early to make any conclusions as to the value of this experiment. It can be stated, however, that the actual planting was greatly simplified by the pre-treatment. As much of the surrounding townships have similar underbrush conditions, the value of the rock rake may become more evident for brush eradication prior to planting. This mechanical method of underbrush eradication has one advantage over chemical killing in that it actually removes most of the underbrush for easier planting.

One of a series of articles by members of Northwestern Ontario Section, C. I. F.

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Answers to "Know-How" Questions

COMMUNICATING TO BUILD TEAMWORK

Q. What is meant by "communication?"

A. It means exchanging thoughts, ideas, and opinions between two or more persons. To really "communicate" with someone, you must get across to him exactly what you have in mind — rather than just go through the motions of saying or writing something.

Q. Why is effective communication such an important factor in successful management?

A. An informed employee takes more interest in his work. Tries harder. Turns out more. Co-operates better. Feels more secure. And, develops a clearer understanding of management's point of view.

Furthermore, when management listens to its employees, it taps their best thinking on problems. Finds out reactions to policies. Spots problems before they get serious.

When ideas and thoughts flow freely among members of management, the various operating functions are better co-ordinated. Good communication produces better teamwork among supervisors.

Q. How can a supervisor prevent disruptive misunderstanding?

A. He should state facts clearly and accurately. Explain what's to be done; give the reasons. Use words that are easily understood. Listen to reactions. Fully answer any questions.

Sometimes it takes a while for a person to digest an idea.

This means the supervisor has to check back to see how completely his idea got across. Further explanations may be necessary.

Q. How can a supervisor beat the "rumor mill?"

A. Chances of always beating the "rumor mill" are pretty slim. But, a supervisor can raise his "batting average," if:

He builds a reputation for keeping employees "in the know."

His employees feel free to come to him with their questions and know that he'll try to get the right answer.

He sticks to facts—rather than his own opinions.

He has the skill of spotting what's on his employees' minds and knows how to satisfy their curiosity.

He gets the right story to his employees first.

Q. What are the forms of communication a supervisor can use?

A. The most important is oral communication. Giving instructions. Interviewing. Reviewing a man's performance. Discussing an idea or problem. Telephoning another supervisor. Meeting with a group.

There are also certain written types of communication: bulletin board notices, letters, schedule announcements, posters, suggestion systems, work instructions.

Q. What are obstacles to successful communication?

A. Wrong attitude: when a person thinks "what the other fellow doesn't know won't hurt him."

Lack of understanding: failure to realize what people really want to know. Or, why certain information is necessary for doing the job right.

Poor planning: never being able to find enough time to keep people properly informed. Or, to exchange ideas.

Wrong means of communication: using words that are hard to understand — or that arouse resentment. Also, using the wrong form of communication. For example: posting a notice when a message really needs explaining.

Closed mind: when a person fails to listen to and consider someone else's idea.

Q. Who is responsible for taking the initiative in communication between a supervisor and his employees?

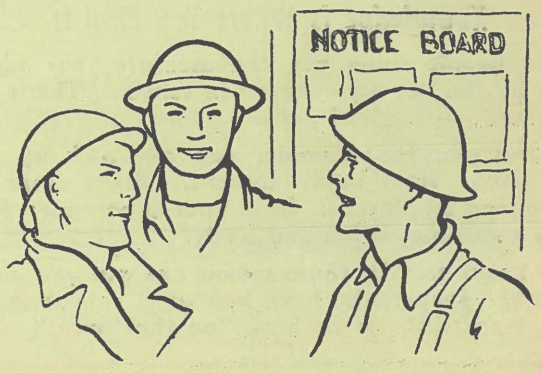
A. The supervisor. He usually has more information on hand. Employees look to him for information. Higher management depends on him to sell ideas, get employee reactions, and to pass information along.

Q. Why should communication flow downward, upward, and sideways in a company?

A. To do his job effectively, an employee must know what his supervisor expects. And, the supervisor must know what higher management wants done. Hence the need for downward flow.

For top management to make over-all decisions, it must be able to weigh employee reactions. Get basic

(Continued on Page 6)







ANSWERS TO "KNOW-HOW" QUESTIONS

facts. Find out if there are any practical ideas which will help improve company operation T.his information must flow upward.

Finally, information must flow back and forth between supervisors for effective teamwork and inter-departmental co-operation.

Handling A Grievance

Q. When is a grievance a grievance?

A. A grievance is a grievance when the worker thinks it is. His grievance may not be justified, but it needs to be dealt with just as considerately and open-mindedly as if it were justifiable.

When something on the job causes an employee to become discontented. Perhaps wages, hours of work, working conditions, policies, or how he is supervised.

Q. How can a supervisor prevent grievances?

A. When something is wrong, correct it before employees complain. Also, although a problem may seem trivial, try to straighten it out. If left unhandeld, it often "snowballs" into something serious.

Q. What are some pointers in handling a grievance?

A. If possible, talk to the employee alone. Listen open-mindedly to his side of the story.

Get as many facts as you can; weigh them carefully; be fair in your decision. Remember: it's **what's** right— not **who's** right that counts.

Be prompt in handling grievances.

Follow up to see that the employee is satisfied, and that you've corrected the real cause.

Knowledge Is Where You Find It

Some people think you can measure your education by the years you spent in school. That's one measure — but only one.

On the job, for example, you can pick up new knowledge from many sources. From more experienced employees: from your supervisor: from your own observation and study.

What you gain by these means can put you ahead of other people who have had good schooling but who learn little or nothing "on their own."

Q. Why is listening open-mindedly to a grievance an important supervisory tactic?

A. While listening, you can find out what's really on the aggrieved employee's mind. What he first says may not be the real cause. So, by hearing his full story, there's a better chance that you'll make a fairer decision.

If you show the employee that you're open-minded, he'll be inclined to listen to what you have to say.

Also, an employee may talk himself out of a grievance. Encourage him to repeat his story. Talking is a "safety-valve"—lets him get rid of pent-up feelings.

Q. What happens when grievances are not handled promptly?

A. New problems may arise to complicate the situation. The employee may magnify his complaint. Or, become more discontented because he feels he's being stalled. This makes it harder to settle the grievance.

The Economy

COST OF LIVING

The Consumer Price Index dropped 2/5 of a point during November, the December 1, 1954, figure being 116.6 as compared to the November 1, 1954, figure of 116.8. This figure was almost a full point higher than the December, 1953, level of 115.8. The decrease in living costs was entirely due to a decrease in the food factor.

LABOUR INCOME

During October, 1954, the monthly labour income in Canada rose to $1,036 millions, an increase of $6 millions over the previous month. October marked the fifth month in a row that the labour income has exceeded the billion dollar level.

Waste Less---Sell More

"If I only hadn't thrown that away!" When you suddenly realize that some item you need is gone, it's often too late to do anything about it.

If you were in charge of your company, you would regret the waste of a single minute or piece of material. You'd know that such waste might raise the price of the product or service you sell. And that might reduce sales.

You aren't in charge of the whole company. But you do have control over some waste. Your success in keeping it as low as possible can effect the welfare of your whole company.

Certificates of Merit Presented

Mr. H. H. Styffe, President of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association presented four Certificates at the Annual Meeting in connection with good safety records established by camps in 1954.

Mr. Styffe pointed out that safety is an integral part of management and great efforts are being made to reduce the number and severity of accidents in the woods. He paid tribute to the work being done by the Lumbermen's Safety Association and the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association and stated: "These Certificates of Merit are being presented to support and encourage the work of the Safety Associations. There are many different types of operations in the wood and this year we decided to present Certificates for four types of operations."

The first certificate was presented to the Nipigon Drive Camps of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited for having completed in 1954, 208 consecutive days or 8700 man-days without having an accident. The certificate was accepted on behalf of the camps by Mr. Ike Mutch, Superintendent of the Nipigon River Drive.

The second certificate was presented to Contract Camp No. 3 of St. Lawrence Corporation for having worked 10,000 man-days in the period of August 22 to November 10, 1954 without any accidents. Mr. Frank Makinen, Contract Camp No. 98 accepted on behalf of the camp.

The third certificate was presented to Camp S-109 of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company, Fort Frances Division in recognition of having "chalked up" on the camp's Bulls Eye Safety sign board 403 accident-free days in 1953-54. The certificate was accepted by Mr. George R. Potts, Woods Manager on behalf or the Camp.

The fourth certificate was presented to the Mead Division Depot Camp of the Newaygo Timber Company in recognition of having worked 279 accident-free days in 1954. Mr. K. Moland, Superintendent of the Mead Division accepted the certificate on behalf of the Mead Depot Camp.

STAFF CHANGES AT DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY

It was announced recently that Mr. William Cuff has been placed in charge of Company camp operations as general superintendent, Woods Department, responsible to Mr. Norman McMillan, Woods Manager.

Also, Jack Godden fomerly with Great Lakes Paper Company, has joined the woods department staff as logging engineer responsible to Mr. McMillan.

Ontario Forest Industries Association Officers Elected

The Ontario Forest Industries Association elected the following officers at their annual meeting in Toronto, January 25th, 1955.

President: C. B. Davis, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited
Vice-Presidents: J. W. McNutt, William Milne & Sons Limited
H. H. Styffe, Oscar Styffe Limited.

DIRECTORS:

Representing pulp and paper producers or operators:

C. B. Davis, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited
B. F. Avery, The K V P Company Limited
H. A. Sewell, The Ontario Paper Company
E. Lorne Goodall, Dryden Paper Company Limited
J. W. Fries, St. Lawrence Corporation Limited
E. K. Robinson, Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited
C. J. Warwick Fox, The Great Lakes Paper Company Ltd.
J. F. MacKellar, The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.
P. V. LeMay, Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited

Representing lumbermen or sawmill operators:

C. W. Caverly, John W. Fogg Ltd.
J. W. McNutt, William Milne & Sons Limited
F. W. Hutcheson, Muskoka Wood Products Limited
D. R. Rogers, Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited
S. F. Rook, Pembroke Shook Mills Limited
A. G. Muirhead, Gillies Bros. & Company Limited
A. C. Merwin, Pineland Timber Company Limited
J. H. Hope, The Field Lumber Company Limited
R. J. Prettie, Northern Wood Preservers Limited
J. Omanigue, Barrys Bay Lumber Company

Representing pulpwood exporters and independent operators:

H. H. Styffe, Oscar Styffe Limited
R. V. Perry, Arrow Timber Company Limited
H. S. Mosher, Newaygo Timber Company Limited
D. C. Clark, Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited
E. V. Woollings, E. V. Woollings
W. H. Nasi, Driftwood Lands & Timber Limited

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

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J. W. McNutt; B. F. Merwin; H. A. Sewell; D. R. Rogers
H. H. Styffe; E. K. Robinson; C. J. W. Fox;

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Great Increase Forecast In Pulp and Paper Needs

United States paper and paper-board consumption of 52.9 million tons by 1975 (now it is about 31 million tons annually) is forecast in one of the most comprehensive analyses of future demand for all forest products ever compiled. This is the Stanford Research Institute report made public recently by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, sponsors of the study. U. S. production of paper and paper-board will be 46.6 million tons, almost twice present output, the report states.

Even the eternal optimists in this industry will be blinking their eyes for some time to come when they've scanned the report and studied its implications. Weyerhaeuser, biggest private owner of timber in industry, wanted to know the facts about what the future held for its variety of wood products and for forest industries at large. The study is impartial, based partly on United States' future needs and taking into account competition between paper-board and wood, rayon pulp and nylon, etc., and technological advances.

Findings of the Stanford group were condensed by Institute staff experts. Their simplified version follows.

Paper consumption— "Paper consumption **(not including paper-board)** as measured by new supply (production plus imports, less exports), increased about 93% between 1929 and 1953, rising from 9.1 to 17.6 million tons. Consumption of all papers by 1975 is estimated at about 28 million tons, based on correlation with population, real disposabel income, and trend; this check reassuringly with the total estimates for each of the paper types."

Paper-board consumption— "Consumption of all grades . . . . has risen rapidly in the past quarter-century from about 4.3 million tons in 1929 to about 13.8 million tons in 1953. A continued increase is expected but at a lesser rate. It is unlikely paper-board can find new uses as potentially large as shipping containers and packaging materials. A slower rate of growth, therefore, is reflected in an estimated future consumption of 24.9 million tons of paper-board in 1975."

Imports— "In 1952, net imports totalled 4.6 million tons, with newsprint imports of 5 million tons partially offset by net exports of other grades. Heavy imports of newsprint are expected to continue; this country will remain a net importer of paper and paper-board. Net imports are estimated to reach about 6.3 million tons by 1975."

Production— "Total domestic production of paper and paper-board is expected almost to double, from 24.4 million tons in 1952 to 46.6 million tons by 1975."

Other Woodpulp Products—The report states that eight hundred thousand tons of woodpulp used in non-paper products in 1952, 61% went in rayon and acetate; 39% in cellophane, lacquers, photographic film, plastics and explosives. Indicated trend is a declining rate of growth for rayon and acetate in textiles. Total non-paper uses of woodpulp are expected to increase from 800,000 tons in 1952 to about 1,800,000 by 1975.

It is estimated that in 1975 total consumption of woodpulp in the U. S. will be slightly more than double that of 1952 (18 vs 36.1 million tons).

Other Findings— "Probably the most important change anticipated is the increased use of semi-chemical pulps in the furnish of both paper and paper-board."

" The proportion of bleached and semi-bleached sulfate pulp in the white pulp classification, which includes also sulfite and soda, is expected to rise steadily."

"Little, if any, further expansion in capacity of sulfite and soda pulps is forseen."

By 1975 every region will have seen its pulpwood supply go up considerably from 1952 levels. East and West will increase moderately (2.8 and 4.7) while the South is due for a whopping 15.5 million cords (rough wood basis) increase.

Use of hardwood will be increased greatly.

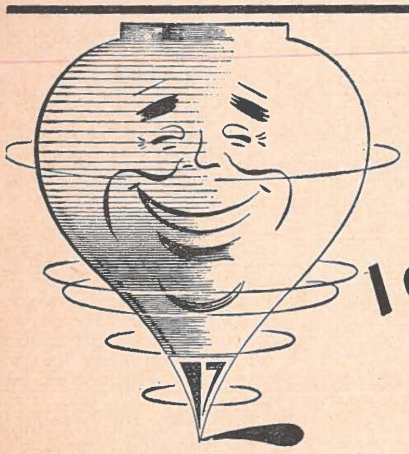
Sawmills as a source of pulp chips will become more important; East will get 11% of its supply from sawmills by 1975.

—Pulp and Paper

TECHNICAL NOTES RECEIVED FROM LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

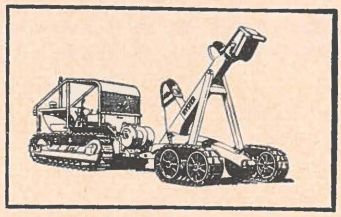
No. 420 Timing and Yields of First Commercial Thinnings in Red Pine Plantations.
No. 421 Logging Operations Provide Winter Feed for Deer.
No. 422 Age of Seed Tree and Earliness of Shoot Growth in Young Red Pine Seedlings.
No. 423 Seed Source and Earliness of Shoot Growth in Young Red Pine Seedlings.
No. 424 Seed Source and Earliness of Shoot Growth in in Red Pine Plantations.
No. 434 Aerial Spray Tests with 2, 4, 5-T for Scrub Oak Control in Lower Michigan.

Also received was Station Paper No. 31 "Forest Statistics for 1953."



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Kimberly-Clark Renames Two Affiliates

Closer identification with the parent company, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, has prompted corporation management to change the names of the William Bonifas Lumber Company of Marenisco, Michigan, and the North Star Timber Company of Duluth, Minnesota.

Bonifas now has become Kimberly-Clark of Michigan, Inc. and North Star now is known as Kimberly-Clark of Minnesota, Inc.

No merger or re-organization is involved in the name changes. Each company continues to operate as before but under the new name. No transfer of assets or any change in operations is involved, corporation officials explain. Relationships of the two companies with Kimberly-Clark remain unchanged.

What is now Kimberly-Clark of Michigan, Inc. has been associated with Kimberly-Clark since 1909 and a large supplier of pulpwood for the corporation mills. In Michigan, the company tripled its holdings between 1941 and 1947, and since then additional features have become a part of the unit, including a forest protection laboratory at Iron Mountain and a nursery at Lake Mary.

Kimberly-Clark of Minnesota, Inc. has been a part of Kimberly-Clark since 1907. The company's holdings, concentrated in Lake and St. Louis counties, contain a large quantity of spruce timber. The company has operated the Knife River Nursery at Two Harbors for the last five years, growing one to two million transplants each year.

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THE NEW QUIET
JOHNSON SEAHORSE OUTBOARDS

Trailmobile
Pulpwood Trailers -- Lowbeds
Dumpbodies and Hoists

Safety Meetings -- A Full Day

A joint meeting of the Ontario Pulp & Papermakers' Safety Ass'n, Northwestern Woods Branch and the Lumbermen's Safety Ass'n, Northwestern Ontario District was held recently in Port Arthur.

Mr. A. L. K. Switzer, Ontario Pulp & Papermakers. Safety Assocaition, chaired the business sessions and Mr. John Styffe Chairman of the Northwestern Ontario District Committee of the Lumbermen's Safety Association was chairman of the evening dinner at which Mr. E. E. Sparrow, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board was guest speaker.

The program included remarks by E. H. Reeves, General Manager, Lumbermen's Safety Association and D. B. Chant, Secretary-Manager, The Ontario Pulp & Papermakers' Safety Association. Mr. H. Mutch gave a talk on Safety Organization and C. C. Wright, Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company Limited gave a "Flannel Board" demonstration on the build-up of a safety plan.

Both associations held separate annual meetings and the afternoon was high-lighted by an address by Mr. MacLaggan, Woods Manager, Lakehead Division, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited. The subject of Mr. MacLaggan's address was "Safety Without Protection."

Discussions were held as follows:

Discussion on Safety Posters with Mr. R. A. Hallonquist leading the discussion.

Discussion on Hard Hats with Mr. F. Hedley leading the discussion. Discussion on First-Aid training in the woods lead by A. E. Minor.

At the evening meeting Mr. Lawrence Champoux of Northern Forest Products Limited and Mr. F. Rupnik of Abitibi were presented with Turtle Club memberships. Both these men owe their lives to the fact that they wore safety hats on the job.



High Stumps Waste Wood and Decrease Earnings.

Forest Library of Northwestern Ontario

Some recent additions to the Forest Library of Northwestern Ontario

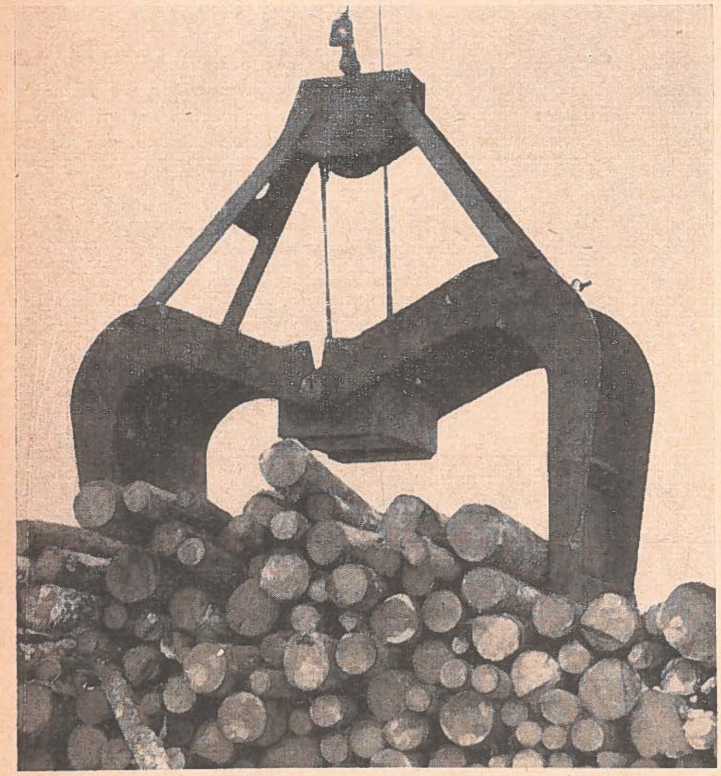
These publications, and all others in the library, are available on loan to anyone interested in forestry. Loans are for two-week periods; they are renewable by post card. Borrowers are responsible for return postage only. If you would like more extensive lists of additions to the library please write for them.

American Paper and Pulp Association
A STUDY OF COMMUNITY DEPENDENCY ON THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY
New York, The Association, 1953
Using American examples it shows the tremendous contribution of the industry.

American Society of Photogrammetry
MANUAL OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY: 2nd Edition
Washington, The Society, 1952
The "Bible" of photogrammetrists; many of its 867 pages are given to forestry applications.

H. Chapman
FOREST MANAGEMENT
Bristol, Conn., Hildreth Press, 1950
A standard textbook on the subject.

Collier, R. D. and Silversides, C. R.
FULPWOOD LANDINGS
Montreal, Pulp & Paper Research Institute of Canada, 1952



NORTHERN ENGINEERING & SUPPLY COMPANY LTD.
FORT WILLIAM ONTARIO

Gaertner, E. E. translator
TWO KEYS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF SEEDS
Toronto, Research Council of Ontario, 1954
Covers many seeds of weeds found in Ontario woods.

Greeley, W. B.
FORESTS AND MEN
New York, Doubleday, 1952
An account of forestry development in North America from a personal point of view.

Hawley, R. C.
THE PRACTICE OF SILVICULTURE, 6th Edition
New York, Wiley, 1954
A revised and expanded edition of a well-known standard text.

Hicock, H.
PRESERVATION OF WOOD BY SIMPLE METHODS
New Haven, Connecticut Agriculture Station, 1954
By "simple" the author means preservation without setting up a factory-type operation; many methods are within scope of housebuilder.

Hughes, K. W.
FORESTRY THESES ACCEPTED BY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE U. S., 1900 - 1952
Corvallis, Ore., Oregon State College, 1953
Lists post-graduate theses by school, author and subject.

Koroleff, A.
FULL-TREE LOGGING; A CHALLENGE TO RESEACH
Montreal, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, 1954

Laver, C. F.
PRINCIPLES OF LOG MEASUREMENT
London, Ernest Benn, 1951
Primarily of interest to the scaler or scaling enthusiast.

Marsh, R. E.
PUBLIC POLICY TOWARDS PRIVATE FORESTRY IN SWEDEN, NORWAY AND FINLAND
Washington, Pack Foundation, 1954
A concise, readable account of Scandinavian forestry.

Ontario. Select Committee on the Administration of the Department of Lands and Forests
REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS
Toronto, 1941
The proceedings are of special interest to Northwestern Ontario people who want to know the views held by such men as C. W. Cox, Oscar Styffe, Tom Falls, and E. E. Johnson, etc.

Preston, J. F.
DEVELOPING FARM WOODLANDS
New York, McGraw-Hill, 1954
Most recent substantial publication on woodlots.

Tryon, R. M.
THE FERNS AND FERN ALLIES OF MINNESOTA
Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1954
Handbook will be useful to foresters concerned with botanical aspects.

Shepard, H. H.
THE CHEMISTRY AND ACTION OF INSECTICIDES
New York, McGraw-Hill, 1951
A standard text on the subject.

Silverborg, S. B.
NORTHERN HARDWOODS CULL MANUAL
Syracuse, N. Y. State College of Forestry, 1954
Small, well-illustrated booklet.

Wakely, P. G.
PLANTING THE SOUTHERN PINE
Washington, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1954
A large, attractive book, profusely illustrated.

Telfor, C.
SMALL SAWMILL OPERATOR'S MANUAL
Washington, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1952
Thorough, concise, with many illustrations.

(Continued on Page 14)

Why Preserve Wood?

Timber is treated to prevent decay and thus extend its lifetime and the lifetime of the structures in which it is used.

Decay has several causes—deteriorating elements, numerous species of destructive insects, and more commonly, a microscopic plant organism called fungus, which begins as a seed or spore and spreads swiftly, sprouting roots known as mycellium. These penetrate the cell walls of the wood, dissolving the cellulose for food and thereby weakening and eventually destroying the wood. Soil and dampness speed this action.

Proper treatment extends the lifetime of timber as much as ten times. For example, in 1860 a treated timber fence was built at Victoria Docks, London, England. It was still in sound condition when removed a few years ago. The Lake Pontchartrain Trestle, 11 miles long, near New Orleans, was built in 1882. A recent inspection and test of its timbers proved these still have 90 per cent of their original strength. Service records have established that treated railway ties have an average life of 30 years (limited by mechanical wear). Treated poles and culverts have an average life of 50 years.

Any form of preservation helps prolong the useful life of wood. For short term life, or where replacements are readily available, timbers are often brushed with or dipped in preservatives of one type or another. BUT pressure treating is the only form of wood preservation which, over the years, has proven to give truly extended life to all parts of the ttimber. Only this type of treatment assures that the timber itself will be in service as long as its mechanical life.

Pressure-treated timber is not only low in initial cost, but its annual cost (initial cost plus the interest on the investment plus the maintenance cost divided by the years of service) is lower than that of any structural material. Another very important advantage of treated timber is its high salvage value when a structure is enlarged or altered many years after original construction.

—by Northern Wood Preservers Ltd.

NAPANEE MAN MADE PULP DISCOVERY

Few people know that a Napanee, Ontario man, John Thompson, was the first man in the world to demonstrate that paper could be made from woodpulp. onstrate that paper could be made from woodpulp.

During the Civil War surplus rags had been used up and as this was the basic item in the manufacture of paper, the industry was in a great panic. The problem was solved by John Thompson, of Napanee, Upper Canada, who was the first man in the world to demonstrate that paper could be made from woodpulp.

Graders LOGGING ROAD BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE - **Allis-Chalmers**

Tractors LOGGING — ROAD BUILDING — GRAVEL LOADING - **Allis-Chalmers**

Diesel Engines MARINE — POWER UNIT — GENERATORS REPLACEMENTS - **General Motors**

Pulp Loading RUBBER TIRED FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE POWER STEERING 4 WHEEL - **Pettibone-Mulliken**

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Mead Depot Theme Song

(To be sung to the tune of "This Old House")

1. There's a tiny little hamlet
Far from the citie's roar,
Ani't got no tall skyscrapers
Ain't even got a store;
But the people there ain't cryin'
They're as happy as can be,
You'll always hear them give a cheer
For Mead community.

2. Got storage on the landing,
Got pulpwood piled up high,
Got good men there to load it,
Got machinery standing by;
Got to keep that pulpwood rolling,
Got to get it out by Fall,
Then you should hear Alex roar
"That bucket's too darn small!"

3. Got wide open spaces,
Got nature in the rough,
Got flies galore all summer,
Got winter really tough;
Got bears to fight in springtime,
Got foxes fighting too;
And when everything seems quiet,
Skunks ! **?*)()*!!! @@ pheyoo!

CHORUS:

Ain't got no great big city,
Ain't got no neon lights,
Ain't got no tall skyscrapers,
Ain't got no city lights.
But Mead's the place we cheer for
Mead's Newaygo's number one,
Mead is home sweet home for all of us,
And boy do we have fun !

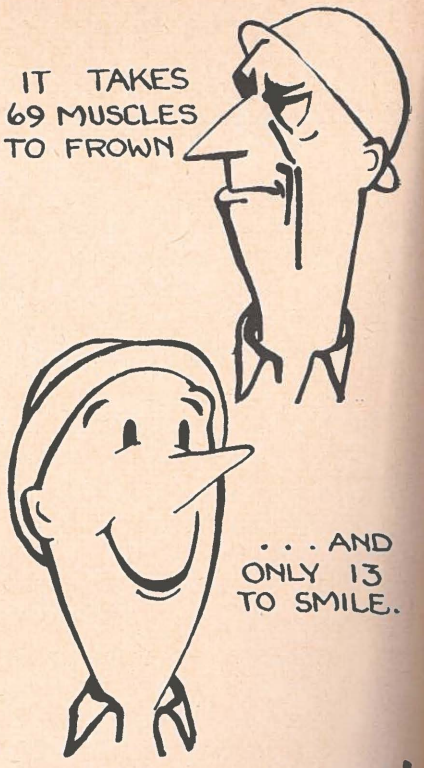
4. Got a little white school-house
Where we children go each day,
Learning how to do our lessons
And we work and play.
Got a perfect in 'rithmetic,
Got a star for spelling too,
Just as our heads begin to swell,
Teacher says, "Where's Timbuctoo?"

5. Got houses neat and cosy,
Got propane gas in use,
Got oil for our heaters,
Got Hydro for our juice.
Got water piped in handy,
Got all the fixtures too,
Got a cold snap in the winter
Outside plumbing has to do !

6. Got a road that we can drive on,
Got a town not far away,
Got stores that we can shop in,
Got a place to spend some hay!
Got a bowling team that's happy,
They brag they're at the top,
Comes a game that really counts
That's the time they flop!

7. Got an office bright and cheery,
Got a staff that makes it hum,
Got money when you need it,
If it's not too big a sum.
Got first-aiders for the injured,
Got crutches when you fall,
Got free advice to everyone
Got aspirin for all !

—●—



WHY WORK SO HARD!

—●—

NO RIGHT-OF-WAY

On the question of traffic accidents, a slogan sponsored by the Toronto Traffic Safety Council in a recent parade is worthy of note, "There's is no right-of-way in the cemetery."

For reduced friction and reduction in parts replacement many firms are using this outstanding lubricant.

LUBRI PLATE

MADE BY FISHER BROS. REFINING CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Grease only once in 4000 miles. — Gear lube flows at 50° below zero. — 2000 mile rating on motor oil.

A few of the leaders that use LUBRI PLATE are:

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM TRANSIT DEPARTMENT
DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY
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Your Distributor

GEORGE O. HILL SUPPLY CO.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO

A Cruiser's Thoughts Many Years Ago

By Max MacLaggan

As the sun is sinking in the west,
And I have ought else to do,
I think I'll take up my old pencil
And scribble a line or two.

It makes no difference what I write,
For few will care to read,
So I'll just look over this cruising party,
A worthy topic indeed.

We'll start with A. Jack Auden,
A forester of State,
For drinking tea, this gentleman
Has never met his mate.

He is the over-seer of this group,
And not a bad old head,
But he sure does like his cocoa
Before he goes to bed.

He has as his worthy helper,
George Harvie, a youth of note,
He looks just like a commodore
Perched up in front of the boat.

But when he comes to a portage,
George sure can make her hump,
He carries a ukelele
And lugs it on a tump.

Now these two hardy pikers
Set out one day in June,
With five poor wretched infidels
To tow them to their doom.

And they have almost succeeded,
For at this early hour,
We have nothing left but lima beans,
But they sure are full of power.

The Chief was Donald Parker,
A very husky lad;
If he ever has to go out in winter,
It sure will be too bad.

He owned a nice pair of breeches,
But they were a little slack,
And they had one disadvantage:
An airhole in the back.

And now comes Rory MacLennan,
A paper maker of renown;
We've used several rolls of his paper,
That we lugged clear in from town.

Now a married man is Rory,
With a wifey, I declare,
And when we talk of getting home,
He stands and paws the air.

Now here is E. L. Bowler,
From Brandon hails this youth;
That he uses very strong perfume,
I'll swear it is the truth.

His ordinary odor
Would almost raise your hair,
But when he gets full of lima beans,
He smells just like a bear.

Our cook was none other than
Reddy Lacasse,
A worldly man and well,
He knew more about women
Than any book could tell.

He cooked sourdough pancake
and bread by the yard,
And he carved himself a name,
Clear across the continent
From Washington, D. C. to Togo, Maine.

Now for the last of the party,
Who hails from another clime,
You'd swear when he came into the bush,
That he had been doing time.

His head looked like a bullet,
His beard was long and black,
And you should have heard
the snores of the brute,
While lying on his back.

And if he should die up in the woods,
And the devil call round in his wagon,
You'd find him listed in his book
As Maxwell T. MacLaggan.

Editor's Note: The above was written in the days when cruisers were cruisers and women were unknown in the woods.

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PRESS
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WE ARE ANXIOUS TO HELP YOU
WITH YOUR PRINTING PROBLEMS.

Appointment Announced



Mr. R. G. Regimbal

Timberland Machines Limited recently announced the appointment of Mr. G. R. Regimbal as Assistant Branch Manager of the Port Arthur branch.

Mr. Regimbal has had wide experience in the Parts Division at the Head Office of Timberland Machines Limited and he will assist Mr. W. A. Bottoms, manager of the Port Arthur office, which is located at 837 Fort William Road, Port Arthur, Ontario.

FOREST LIBRARY OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

(Continued from Page 8)

Rector, W. G.
LOG TRANSPORTATION IN THE LAKE STATES LUMBER INDUSTRY, 1840-1918
Glendale, A. H. Clark, 1953

An entertaining amalgam of economics, history and descriptions of old camps, logging, and rafting techniques.

Stamford Research Institute
AMERICA'S DEMAND FOR WOOD, 1929-1975
Tacoma, Weyerhouser Timber Co., 1954

This projection into the future by an outstanding research centre is causing much discussion in American lumber circles. It includes a pulpwood survey.

Western Forest and Conservation Association
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON VARIOUS RECOMMENDED REFORESTATION PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES
Portland, Ore., The Association, 1953

For the silviculture and regeneration specialist.

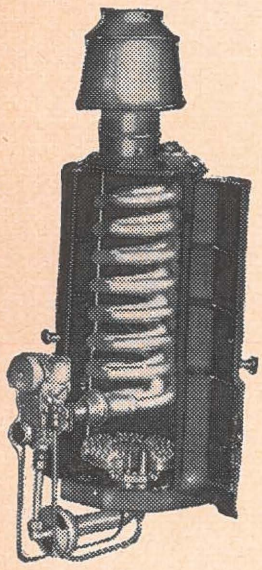
White, Aubrey
HISTORY OF CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS FROM THE DATE OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION TO THE PRESENT TIME — Toronto, King's Printer, 1899

The historical portion of the Kennedy Report was drawn largely from this book. It reveals the haphazard way the Crown policy developed and why white pine dominates the thinking of so many people.

Weigman, Carl
TREES TO NEWS; A CHRONICLE OF THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY'S ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT
Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1953

Pleasant informative reading about a company with operations in this area.

The Facts Say:



"Gas Is Best By Test"

For Timber Camps -- large or small.

A Size for Every Need

PROPANE GAS side-arm water heaters have proved themselves as a sure and economical way of heating water for cookeries and bunkhouses.

See us also re conversion burners for camp steam baths.

USE PROPANE INSTEAD OF WOOD.

Also available: Propane Truck and Tractor Engine Heaters

WRITE, PHONE or WIRE

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on't Be a Private Detective

We'd like you to meet another character from our cture gallery of famous bosses: "Gumshoe Gus."

Some people swear that Gus has eyes in the back his head.

Gus makes no bones about prying and snooping. e considers himself a kind of policeman. He sees to that the people who work for him do what they're pposed to do. They don't get away with much when 's around.

We've known a number of Gumshoe Guses. But 've never known one who was well-liked or who had od morale in his department. If you want the best t of people, you've got to have confidence in them. u've got to expect them to be honest, square-shoot- g, and industrious.

There's an old saying: "Give the dog a good name d he'll live up to it." Like most old saying, it packs lot of practical wisdom.

As a matter of policy, never suspect anyone of ything until you can't avoid it. Even then, don't mp to conclusions — give the man a chance to ex- in. Maybe he can.

This doesn't mean you should ignore shirking or violation of rules or orders. But don't go around as if you expected to find such faults.

It doesn't mean you shouldn't check up on people frequently. But check up with the idea of seeing how things are coming along and whether you can give them any help.

If you show confidence in a man — and he violates that confidence, he's apt to be ashamed of himself. Given half a chance, he'll apologize and try to do better.

On the other hand, if you don't trust him anyway, why should he act honourably? It's sort of a challenge to see how much he can get away with.

Keep your eye on the ball. It's far more important to build good-will — to get people interested in doing a good job — than it is to spot every possible rule violation and evidence of shirking.

DON'T BE A "GUMSHOE GUS!"

TALK IT OVER FIRST

Does the grass sometimes look greener in the next pasture? Do you ever feel like asking for a transfer — or even quitting your job?

When you do feel that way, don't bottle it up. Let someone you have confidence in know what you're thinking. Doing this, you will often see the picture more clearly. And, sometimes, the other person can bring out angles you've overlooked.

The action you take after talking frankly with a trusted friend is more likely to prove sound, in the long run.

Complete DRUM CLEANER SERVICE at McEWEN'S

All Drums receive a thorough and complete internal cleansing. High turbulence solvent cleaning under pressure removes all particles from inside.

USE OF OUR GILBARCO DRUM CLEANER INSURES YOUR DRUMS OF COMPLETE CLEANLINESS.

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For the safest, most economical snow tire on the market today ask us about the SEIBERLING COMMUTER TIRE
Solid Grip — No Drone
Long Mileage

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Your Warmest Friend
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C.P.P.A. Woodlands Section Suggestion Notes

WASH STAND— By Angelbert Legault.

HOME-MADE ICE BOX— By R. Lafrance.

HEATED TOILET HOUSE— By E. L. Howie.

SNOWMOBILE "HOOK-UP" FOR SLEIGHS — By B. Comeau.

ELECTRIC WATER SWEEPER— By E. Vidal.

CUBIC FOOT SCALE STICK— By E. Pickard.

STADIA REDUCTION CHARTS— By G. H. Murchison.

PORTAGE SLEIGH FOR SNOWMOBILE— By A. Jordan.

ICE SCALE, ICE AUGER AND ICE KEY-HOLE SAW— R. Lavoie.

PERPETUAL SAFETY CALENDAR— By W. D. Bertrand, R. Pare.

SPLICING WIRE ROPE— By W. M. Watson, Jr.

DEMOUNTABLE SAW-HORSE FOR SAWING CONTESTS— By G. Dallaire.

TAPING A CUT BEFORE BANDAGING— By Web Watson.

DEVICE FOR REMOVING BROKEN AXE HANDLE FROM AXE HEAD— By Albert Bergeron.

ARCH CULVERT FOR MAIN HAUL ROADS— By L. C. Douglas.

CLOVA FIRE TOWER CABINS— By J. M. Beauchemin.

PROTECTION FOR BRAKE FLUID PIPE LINE ON TRUCKS— By G. W. McIntyre.

BOAT FRAME FOR SWEEPING LOGS— By L. Corriveau.

USE OF SLACK-LINE IN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION— By T. C. Bjerkelund.

VEHICLE PROTECTION BOX— By H. Savoie.

TILTING STAND FOR KEROSENE AND GASOLINE DRUMS— By L. LeBlanc.

This Booklet is printed on "Thrift-Coat Enamel" produced at the Port Arthur mill of Provincial Paper Limited out of wood produced in Northwestern Ontario: printed by Consolidated Press, 137 South May Street, Fort William, Ontario.

MOVES THAT COUNT

An expert in almost any field makes few waste motions. He makes every move count.
On the job, wasted motions add to your own fatigue. As you become more expert on your job you cut out wasteful actions and save your strength. Yet, you accomplish more.

Every person can get the satisfaction of moving with skill —— and making every move count.

Additional Help for Unemployed

In double-quick time the newly-met federal government has passed an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act increasing the special supplementary benefits paid under the Act and also increasing the minimum period for which these will be payable. The amendment, which deals with the supplementary benefits paid to winter jobless whose right to regular benefits has been exhausted, provides for a minimum of 60 days supplemental benefits to qualified unemployed workers. It further brings the scale of rates of these supplemental benefits up to the scale of the regular benefits. As before, the period to which the supplemental benefit provision applies is from January 1 to April 1. The next CCH Canadian Labour Law Report will include this amendment to the Act.

Keep Safety Alive In '55

Genuine FORD PARTS and ACCESSORIES

"Best . . . . . in the Long Run!"



Gibson Motors Limited carry the largest stock of Genuine Ford Parts and Accessories 'twixt Toronto and Winnipeg.

For your convenience, Gibson Motors Limited maintain a speedy shipping department. All orders are given prompt attention so that you will not be subject to costly lay-up. You can depend on Gibson Motors Limited for Service—Plus!

PORT ARTHUR **GIBSON MOTORS LIMITED** FORT WILLIAM

Authorized Ford Dealer — Thunder Bay District

New!

TIMBERLAND

MOBILE YARDER

Timberland proudly presents the all-new 6-wheel drive Mobile Yarder. It's designed to lengthen your logging season . . . while increasing production and efficiency. Here's why the Timberland Mobile Yarder can make your logging operations MORE PROFITABLE.

- Reduces year 'round operation.
- Reduces overhead through reduction in operating staff.
- Reduces capital expenditures through reduction in camp size.
- Increases production per man day.
- Stabilizes labour due to longer operating season and better working conditions.



designed and built to make your logging operations more profitable

The Timberland Mobile Yarder has a line pull of 15,000 lbs. on the main drum and line speed of 800' per minute. Built for yarding cord bundles of pulpwood up to 600' distance or tree lengths. Timberland electric clutches give the operator fast handling without fatigue — clutch maintenance is practically eliminated. The cab is designed for complete operator comfort with cushioned seat, heater, defroster and windshield wiper. Mounted on a 6 x 6 Crane Carrier Truck, this Timberland Mobile Yarder can be moved quickly and easily to its next location.

Write or phone today for full information on the new Timberland Mobile Yarder.

TIMBERLAND MACHINES LTD.

Manufacturers of Construction, Logging and Mining Equipment

Head Office and Factory: Woodstock, Ont.

Branch Office: Port Arthur, Ontario

President's Address . . .

(Continud from Page 3)

of pulpwood and we are gradually losing this part of our economy. You are familiar with the fact that the cost of producing pulpwood in Northwestern Ontario is not competitive with other areas of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes and the Lake States as it used to be; with the export policy of the Ontario government; and with the increased use of hardwoods in the United States. All these factors have a bearing on the loss of part of our export market which, for the past 20 years, has contributed substantially to the economy of Northwestern Ontario.

You are also familiar with the Province of Ontario Department of Lands and Forests reports entitled "Forest Resources Inventory". These reports tell much the same story in utilization. In the majority of cases, the allowable cut of all species is not being used. In one or two cases the allowable cut of spruce pulpwood is nearly in balance with the actual utilization. For all other pulpwood species—jackpine and the hardwoods, (poplar and birch), there is room for considerable expansion in utilization.

Such reports would indicate, in my opinion, that in addition to the considerable expansion in our present domestic mills (which they are doing so well), there is room for more mills in Ontario and at the same time there is room for some export.

I believe you are all aware that there were several new mills constructed in the Southern United States in the past few years and three mills on the B. C. coast. There are also two more mills under consideration in B. C. and one in Alberta. At the present time I do not know of any company which is contemplating building a new mill in Ontario and I think this factor should be given a very close look at by the government of the Province of Ontario and by industry. We have the resources. But, I believe, one of the thief reasons why new mills are not being built in Ontario, and particularly in Northwestern, is the high cost of wood as compared to wood costs in other areas. The combination of features such as higher dues and wage levels — and we must not forget higher freight rates — have made it increasingly difficult for Northwestern Ontario to compete.

We have reason to believe that our new Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. Clare Mapledoram and his department are now fully cognizant of the factors we mentioned above, and we wish them every success in their efforts to bring about any necessary changes in policy which will expand the ecoonmy of the Province of Ontario.

Approximately the same quantity of logs for lumber was cut last year as the previous year. This year so far there is a considerable reduction in this production. While the lumber market held up reasonably well this Summer and Fall because of the strike in the U. S. West Coast region, the future did not look too clear or too bright and, therefore, log producers were not cutting as many logs this year as they did the last few years. More recently the market outlook for lumber and such products has brightened and the prediction is that there should be a firm market for lumber and allied products in 1955.

The tie market is down considerably. All the ties from this area are sold to the two railways and tie orders have been cut for 1955 delivery and in addition, one railway has cut the price of their tie-rates for the third consecutive year. The producers of ties are very concerned about this situation which has a very definite effect on the economy of Northwestern Ontario. Wherever possible, operators will turn to the production of other products and this may have an effect on the railroads in later years.

The other forest products such as poles, mine lagging, booms, cedar posts, etc., are approrximately the same as last year.

The saw mills, planing mills and treating plants which handle the forest products in Northwestern Ontario are a definite part of our economy. As an example of an integrated plant, the Northern Wood Preservers in Port Arthur is an outstanding one. I pay tribute to the executives of saw-mills and other manufacturing plants of wood products in Northwestern Ontario for their faith and help in the expansion of the woods industry in Northwestern Ontario.

So all in all, it is safe to say that the woods industry while definitely not as robust as it was a couple of years ago, at least kept employment up to a good average figure in comparison with other industries.

Many operators are wondering what the new season will bring. Have we seen the bottom of the dip or are we to see a further dropping in the overall volume produced per year? This is one time we do not hesitate to "get out on the limb".

We flatly predict that 1955 can and will be a good solid year but will not reach boom proportions. There are a few things we can do to help the recovery of business. We must reduce our costs and eliminate the frills. We must collectively show the government that the industry is already suffering from the imposition of higher dues and other costs, direct and indirect. The railways have increased rates to the point where rail movement of wood products has been discouraged. We believe a reasonable reduction in freight rates will do much to regain some of our former markets for lumber and pulpwood. Further to this, we believe our industry must continue to seek newer and more economical ways of removing and producing timber products. In this regard we have only scratched the surface. We believe we can maintain and continue a high and fair return to the woods worker but our methods of operating must become more efficient.

Much is being done to make our operations more efficient as the years go by. We once again saw substantial sums of money invested in making our woods industry more permanent. Camps were improved, more permanent buildings were built at permanent depots and road systems were extended and improved.

At this time I would like to pay a special compliment to the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited for establishing their Woodlands Laboratory at Raith, Ontario. The Abitibi are conducting extensive research in silvicultural cutting methods and have already offered to pass knowledge gained to the rest of the industry. This offer is typical of our new "era". A further example of the exchange of information between operators was the trip to the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Red Lake Road Patricia Limits where we visited their operations and saw their new type family cutter camp. Everyone on the trip was very interested in this new development and certainly will follow with interest the progress made by the Ontario-Minnesota.

Forest Management is a term that we hear more and more of. Our Forest Management plans are a part of our busines sand just like any other business we are governed by present economics and the law of supply and demand. At the same time, we must think and

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ESIDENT'S ADDRESS . . .

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an for the future so that our forests will be operated perpetuity. Different methods of cutting are being rried out in order to get the best nature regeneration ssible. In some places where natural regeneration ls, artificial regeneration by seeding or planting may necessary. In fact, some of the members of this asciation have planting programs underway.

That we are doing things in Northwestern Ontario demonstrated by the fact that foresters and experts m all over Canada are coming to Northwestern Ontto more frequently to learn of the things we are do. In the past year, we saw members of the Woodds Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association Forry Committee gather at Port Arthur. The Ontario per Company were hosts to the Research Council of tario at Heron Bay where Research Project RC-17 s inspected. The members of Parliament on the Legative Tour of Northwestern Ontario visited the woods erations of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company.

Today we will be discussing some of our problems luding forest fires, safety, roads, etc. These are vered in the Manager's report and Committee Chairn's reports and we will deal with these reports as go on.

In closing this annual message to you, I urge you during the coming year to progress as we have in the past few years. We have by no means reached perfection but I think that, as a group, we can be proud of our operations as they are carried on today and it is in order to improve these operations and administration thereof that we meet here today.

H. H. "Bert" STYFFE

The world is a difficult world indeed,
And the people are hard to suit
And the man who plays on the violin
Is a bore to the man with a flute
And I myself have often thought
How very much better 'twould be
If everyone of the folks that I know
Would only agree with me.
But since they will not, the very best way
To make the world look bright,
Is never to mind what others say,
But to do what you think is right.

The most useless thing in the world is that part of a careless man that he leaves in a piece of machinery.

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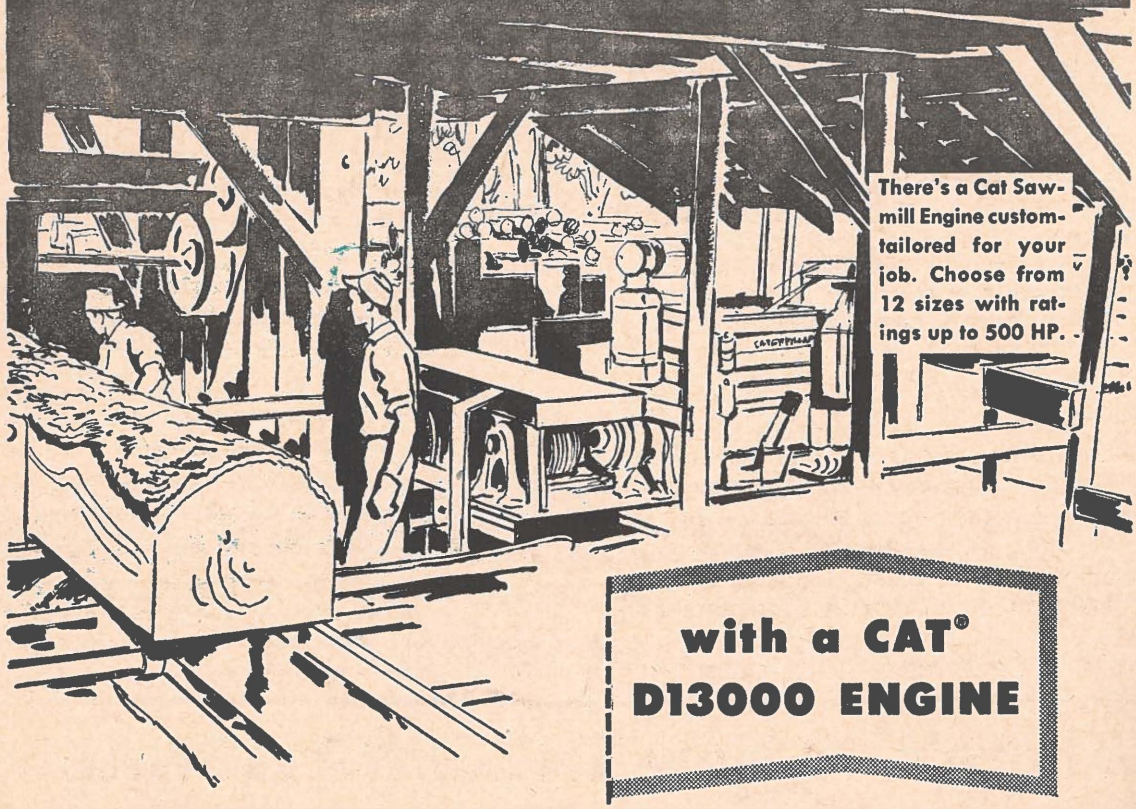
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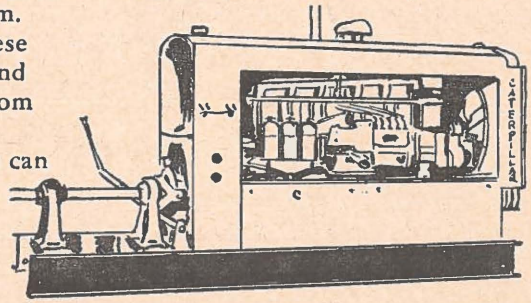
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