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NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

September
October
1955

VOLUME 8 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No. 5

RETURN TO
FORESTRY LIBRARY
Woods Division
Marathon Corp. of Canada Ltd.
Port Arthur, Ontario



SEE BOTTOM — PAGE 4

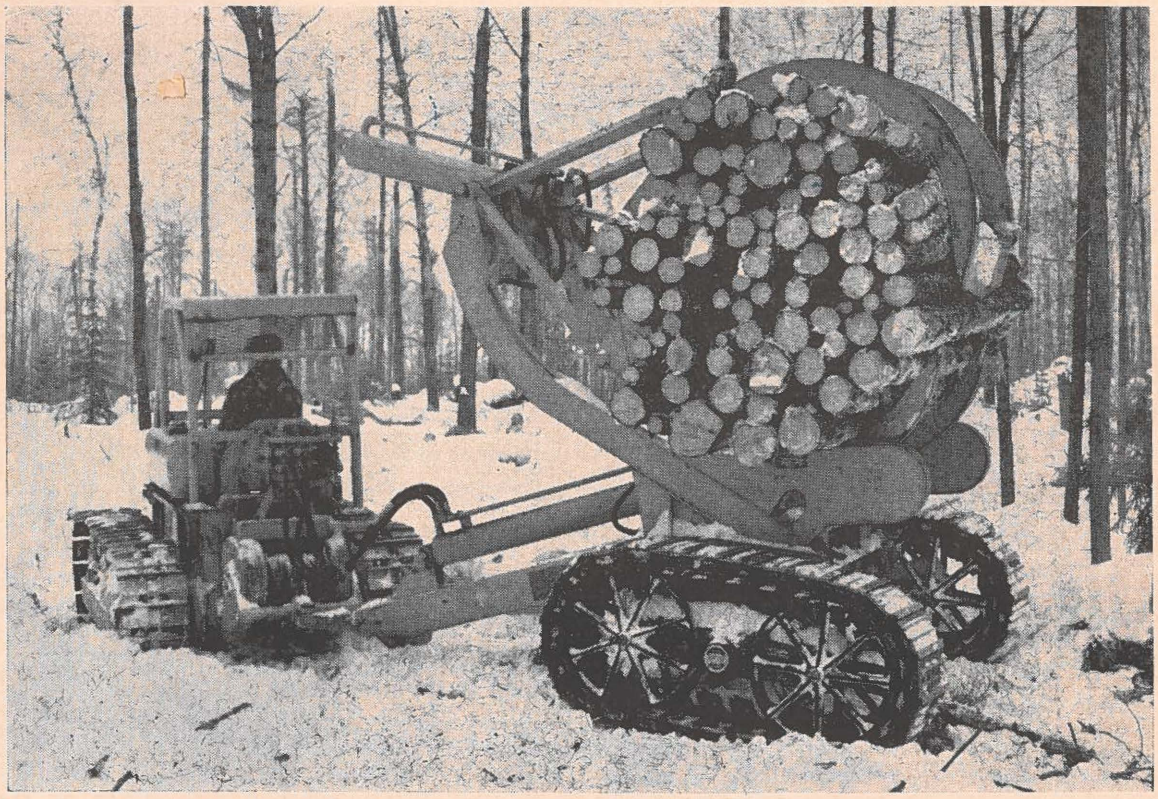
I WILL HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

Mr. G. R. Sonley,
Marathon Corp. of Canada Ltd.,
Public Utilities Bldg.,
PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.

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QUALITY PRODUCTION WITH SAFETY

TWIN CITY INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT LTD.



Attention Timber Operators

Twin City Industrial Equipment Limited, fully realizing the necessity of lowering the cost and increasing pulpwood production, are happy to introduce a brand new pulpwood skidder known as the Wood Hawk, (a hydraulic sulky). We will have this Wood Hawk available for demonstration and would appreciate hearing from each and every one of you.

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LOGGING — INDUSTRIAL — CONSTRUCTION — MUNICIPAL and MINING EQUIPMENT

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Published by
Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association
Edited by
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RETURN TO FORESTRY LIBRARY Woods Division Marathon Corp. of Canada Ltd. Port Arthur, Ontario

President's Message

"Then The Rains Came"

With the present heavy rains, we bring to an end a most disastrous and hazardous Spring and Summer Fire Season.

However, in ruefully contemplating the losses and destruction this area has suffered— perhaps we should at the same time "count our blessings".

Any one of the larger fires could conceivably have been much greater.

We will never know how bad these fires would have been had there been no preparation for fire protection.

Unquestionably, the never-ending program of fire prevention and protection lessened the fire losses.

The biggest lesson gained, however, is that we are still not adequately prepared for the occasional "bad" year.

Perhaps we can never be 100 per cent prepared but we can by starting even now, prepare our protection and prevention programs with greater energy and zeal than ever and therein "Count Our Blessings."

H. H. "Bert" Styffe.

Unemployment Insurance Revisions In Force October 2nd

Canadian workers will make weekly instead of daily contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund starting October 2nd. This, together with revisions to the benefits to unemployed persons are some of the many changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Benefits to unemployed married persons will be raised from $24.00 to $30.00 and for single persons the amount is raised from $17.10 to $23.00.

Rate of contributions for pieceworkers in the woods industry has been changed from 9 cents per day as at present to 56 cents per week.

Contributions will continue to be made by all salaried persons earning up to $4,800 per year and persons employed by the hour, day or on piece work will still make contributions even if their yearly earnings go over the $4,800 ceiling.

Details of the changes are available at all offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Cover Picture: Helicopters and other aircraft are playing an important role in fire fighting in the woods. Our picture shows a helicopter demonstrating the ease with which supplies, equipment and food are transported to the men on the ground. The helicopter is also used in water-bombing and hose-laying.

Annual Red Feather Appeal

As in former years at this time, when forests are changing colour, the annual Red Feather campaigns of Community Chests across Canada are brought to the attention of every community-minded person in our Dominion. Local needs are set forth and these are consolidated into one appeal for the support of welfare activities in the community or area.

In the Lakehead area, the campaign will commence on October 4th. The chairman of the Port Arthur Community Chest campaign is Mr. Greg McKeown, manager of the Port Arthur branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. R. A. Hallonquist of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association is responsible for the woods canvass.

Included in the agencies sponsored by the Community Chest are the Salvation Army and the Sailors' Institute, which have always been of special interest to woods workers. The Community Chest is endorsed by Presidents of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour as well as all leading business men and citizens generally.

In the past, woods workers all across Northwestern Ontario have demonstrated that they do support this consolidated appeal, provided they are approached. Volunteer work by camp operators, foremen, clerks, union stewards, etc., makes this campaign in camps possible and Community Chest officials are once again asking for the splendid support received in former years.

EVERYBODY GIVES — EVERYBODY BENEFITS

Technical Forestry Course Commences

Fourteen students are enrolled in the two courses in Technical Forestry at the Lakehead Technical Institute, Port Arthur. Ten are first year and four are second year students. Two of the first year students are from the Lakehead area, the remainder coming from points over the whole of Ontario, reports Mr. C. John Campbell, Instructor in Forestry.

At present, both first and second year students are receiving training at the Lakehead Technical Institute's forest. Projects being carried out are cruising, permanent sample plot establishment as well as measurement and practice in using cruising instruments. Second year students will participate in the Department of Lands and Forests pulp and sawlog scaling course, from October 4th to 11th at the O & M pulpwood camp near Atikokan. On completion of the scaling course, it is hoped that arrangements can be made for visits to pulpwood operations in Northwestern Ontario.

New Locations

Workmen's Compensation Board, Lakehead District Office has moved from the Cuthbertson Block, Fort William to 210 News-Chronicle Building, Port Arthur. The new telephone number is 5-6509.

Head Office of the Arrow Timber Company Limited, formerly at Calstock, (via Hearst) is now located at 480 John Street, Port Arthur, Ontario.

Ice Landing Preparation

By Hugh Renaud

As the brightly hued leaves of Autumn fade out beneath the first white snows, and the water pails are glassy with an early frost, many a bunk-house stove burns low as theories are expounded and facts are lost in fantasy, in a heated discussion of ice landing preparation. Each winter presents a new challenge and every interested person has his own solution. The fates are seldom kind. One hopes for continuous cold with little or no snow, but ironically the reverse is generally true. Inevitably we find our landings covered by a thin sheet of ice, over which nature has spread a bountiful blanket of insulating snow. Then comes the clincher, a brief mild spell, and our troubles begin for another winter.

Like most undertakings, careful planning beforchand, pays off later. Hence, the first step should be to calculate the area required to contain the wood to be dumped. Where unloading is done mechanically, 500 cords per acre can be expected, but in order to allow for contingencies, 450 cords is a safer working factor.

Having determined the acreage required, the area should be laid out on the ice, with the boundaries clearly delineated with brush. Well-defined boundaries will save money both in dump preparation and salvage of machinery which might otherwise stray onto thin ice. It is also prudent to mark out roads, as a guide to unloading operators. Having completed the layout, work on the ice may commence.

At this juncture it is expedient that measurements of the ice thickness be taken at numerous points within the area. A measuring stick with a 6" bar on its tip can be hooked beneath the ice surface and very accurate measurements be obtained. Should it be found that a thickness of 5" or better predominates, it is safe to use a snowmobile and log drag to beat down the snow providing that the machine is equipped with some form of outrigger. The simplest type is made by welding 3' lengths of 3 inch pipe securely to the frame of the machine, fore and aft. Lengths of 2 inch pipe are passed through each of the 3 inch pipes and secured by ½ inch bolts tapped into the larger pipes and tightened against the smaller one. This will serve to keep the body of the machine on the surface should the tracks break through. The drag may be formed from a light log secured at either end by a 15' length of chain to the drawbar of the snowmobile.

Dragging has a two-fold purpose, it breaks the snow down and allows cold to penetrate into the ice and secondly it allows better and faster distribution of water when slushing begins.

Many of the "hot stove boys" disagree with slushing and not without justification, since the value in tensile strength of the slush ice so formed is very low by comparison with blue ice. It is also argued that ice cannot be built on the surface and at the same time be freezing from beneath.

These arguments are no doubt correct, however, where time is of the essence and the ice beneath the snow layer is too thin for dragging, slushing offers the only solution. Even where the dump has been dragged, pumping serves to seal small cracks, and eliminate the snow covering, thus staving off the need of plowing with its consequent loss of dump space.

Many types of slush pumps are available but where large areas are to be covered, pumps capable of delivering 30,000 to 40,000 gallons per hour are desirable. Two men can handle two pumps, moving them as required by a small farm tractor or snowmobile.

The general method of operation is to begin near shore, flood the dump approaches, then progress out onto the dump in lines paralleling the shore. Holes are prepared ahead with an ice chisel at approximately 100' intervals and ringed by a 6 to 8" collar of frozen slush to prevent water escaping back into the hole. The pump operator's aim should be to merely wet down the snow, not to flood the surrounding area to any great depth as this merely causes shell ice and takes a long while to freeze through. Great care should be exercised to see that pumps are not left idle, undrained. If an idle pump freezes up it will generally crack.

When 10" of ice is attained, any snow accumulation should be rolled rather than dragged as the roller has a better compacting action and can be moved much faster than a drag. To many, it is an accepted though unsubstantiated fact, that ice is added merely by the movement of a heavy roller over the surface, even though the snow had previously been well compacted.

When 22" or better of predominately blue ice is attained, it is safe to allow vehicles carrying 6½ cords to pass over the surface, although the route of travel should be altered frequently, in the early stages, to prevent fatigue. When a loaded vehicle causes undue vibration or ice waves in localized areas, traffic should be stopped and that area flooded to seal all cracks. Generally this action will eliminate any further troube.

The first wood unloaded, risky though it may seem, should be placed along the outer edges of the dump and progress should be from this point inward. The reasons are threefold, it provides a windbreak, reduces road maintenance, should plowing become inevitable, and causes the dump to bow. This bowing action is most important as it limits any flooding to the locality of the wood, the approaches and central portions remaining dry.

These are briefly the basic precepts of dump preparation. To be sure, there will be times when nothing seems to work. The best advice one can give then is to do as the writer does, and cock an ear toward that hot stove.

One of a series of articles by members of the Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian Institute of Forestry.

Fire Prevention Week - October 9th - 15th

(BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION)

Make a note of the above and have a check made of all your camps and buildings to ensure that adequate fire prevention precautions have been taken and that sufficient fire fighting equipment is available to put out a fire if it starts.

BE PREPARED!

the Supervisor's Strip

★ WHAT IS EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION?

Esso Standard Oil Company has expressed its belief in employee participation as an over-all company philosophy as follows:

"We believe that better results come about through seeking a balance of viewpoints and through mutual sharing and solving of problems by the people affected."

WHAT DOES THIS EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION MEAN TO SUPERVISORS?

To supervisors, this belief in participation suggests that:

- Employees should be invited to discuss matters affecting them
- They should have the opportunity to share the problems in their group
- Their views are important in working out problems of their group
- Better solutions to problems are obtained in this way.

There are numerous day-to-day opportunities for employee participation which occur within each supervisor's own group. Work arrangements, assignments, changes in methods, and many other matters affecting employees' daily work.

In handling such matters, there are several ways a supervisor can operate:

1. He can let his employees decide
2. He can go ahead and tell his employees his decisions
3. He can ask their individual opinions, then decide himself
4. He can let them discuss as a group and work out the decisions with them.

There are times when each one of the four ways is the best method to use.

Suppose the problem is to plan a social occasion, like a picnic. Then method number one is probably the best. Why? It seems employees will work harder to put over a picnic **they** have planned. They are usually ready, willing, and able to make the necessary decisions, as a group.

There are many times when method number two is best — and necessary. The supervisor has a job to do in directing the work of his group. This frequently means he must reach a decision himself and issue his instructions.

The question isn't which of the four methods is right or wrong. It is more a matter of:

1. When can or should you seek opinions from the group?
2. When is it a good idea to work out decisions in discussion with the group?

WHY SHOULD A SUPERVISOR BOTHER WITH EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION?

If he invites employee participation in discussions leading to a decision, this does not mean any loss of authority on his part. He can still decide. But, if he gets employees to participate, there are a number of real advantages:

They are likely to accept his decisions more willingly. He is more likely to come up with a decision that is sound, since he has obtained several other viewpoints to help in guiding him.

Consulting people in advance is a fair way to treat them. It isn't avoiding responsibility. It is seeking facts and feelings. It is helping the group develop more feeling of responsibility for its work.

Offsetting the time spent in discussion are the morale factors involved. Individuals get a chance to raise questions, to air objections, to propose their ideas.

HOW DOES A SUPERVISOR ENCOURAGE GREATER PARTICIPATION?

Participation is not a formal process. It does not require a conference set-up Rather, it is best developed as a part of day-to-day relationships on the job.

It hinges greatly on the supervisor's attitude toward how he should run his job and on the attitudes he creates among employees regarding what participation he expects from them.

A supervisor will have many day-to-day decisions to make, orders to issue, and problems to solve where he will undoubtedly have to act on his own. But, here and there, he can find proper opportunities for employees to discuss and participate in problem solving.

---o---

★ A MORALE FACTOR

A supervisor's carelessness, bad temper, sharp tongue, lack of experience, are unnecessary causes of employee dissatisfaction . . . . . Analyze your actions and words to make sure they don't contribute to low morale.

ITEMS MARKED ★ ARE RE-PRINTED WITH PERMISSION BY; "MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR FOREMEN AND SUPERVISORS"

Published by Elliott Service Company, Inc., Mt. Vernon, New York, U.S.A.

Nothing Wasted In This Operation

Even the bark finds an important place in the scheme of things at Marathon when the trees of the forest are being converted to products for man's use. Many people still have the idea that the manufacture of pulp is a wasteful process, but nothing could be further from the truth. A visit to the mill and log-pond of Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited, at Marathon, would serve to convince even those who might be in serious doubt.

Working on an exchange with Marathon, Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited has set up a sawmill in the close vicinity of the Marathon slasher mill. To the N. L. T. mill comes all those logs which come down on Marathon's booms and which are suitable for railroad ties. Put through the tie mill a scale record is kept throughout the season and periodically Nipigon Lake returns an equal volume of suitable pulp logs cut by them.

Making the best use of the tree does not end here however. Slabs cut from the ties are then truck-hauled to Marathon's chipper and from here find their way into the pulp chip bins and thus on into finished pulp. Gone from the skyline is the old familiar slab burner, with its spark arrester and insatiable appetite. Now even the bark eventually takes a useful hand in production, as it goes to fire the boilers which produce the steam so necessary to the operation of the mill.

The Nipigon Lake Timber Company's mill, while small, is a regular hive of industry. With a total crew of 22 men, including 4 loaders, the busy little plant has a daily production of from 800 to 1,000 ties, a big proportion of them being fine "Number Ones". The 38-inch circular saw and 24-inch butt saw, along with carriage, draw their power from a diesel unit of 60-80 horse power.

In its third year of operation, the tie mill has filled a most important place in an organization where no stone is left unturned to make the fullest and best use of the output of our forests.

Cut-Over Survey

A regeneration survey of cut-over land on St. Ignace Island, part of the Black Bay management unit, has just been completed by the timber management staff of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests in the Geraldton district. Although the area cruised was not large — only about 600 acres — it will provide figures to determine whether artificial regeneration should be undertaken in this section of the Province.

What Is Conservation?

Conservation is defined as the informed conscientious management of natural resources.

It is development as well as protection.

It is use as well as saving.

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.

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LAKEHEAD DIVISION FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO



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Our new Refinery in Fort William processes the finest in

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"Serving Industry and Home"

Woods Safety Conference Held at Lakehead

Under joint sponsorship of the Lumbermen's Safety Association and the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, a Woods Safety Conference was held in Fort William on Wednesday, September 21st. Over 100 delegates, from the Quebec boundary into Eastern Manitoba registered, representing the logging, sawmill and pulpwood industry of the province as well as one company from Manitoba.

Chairman of the conference, held in the Canadian Legion Hall, was G L. Carruthers, President and General Manager, Interlake Tissue Mills Company Limited, and President, Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association.

A novelty, directly after the chairman's opening remarks, was the showing of two safety films which were enjoyed immensely and which seemed to strike a distinctively new note in meetings of this nature. The first film shown was the Lumbermens' Safety Association film "Heads Up" which indicated the need of wearing hard hats in practically every phase of the woods industry. The second, produced and shown by Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, was "Saga of Safety Sam", and is, unquestionably, one of the best woods safety films produced in Ontario. The musical background and theme throughout, kept the attention of the entire audience.

D. R. Young, General Manager, Elk Lake Lumber Company Limited and President, Lumbermen's Safety Association, whose topic was "Why Bother?" was the main speaker of the morning session. Before embarking on his address, Mr. Young implored the operators present to speak to at least one other operator on the subject of safety and an appropriate safety program in his operation. In his talk, Mr. Young suggested that each company or operator should have one man,—and one man only, — who should be responsible for the facts in, and the submission of, Form 7 (Employers Report of Accident) to Workmen's Compensation Board. That man should have commensurate authority for the signing of these forms, for in effect, he is, in a sense, signing a blank cheque in favour of the Compensation Board. The same man should be responsible for "following up" all accidents.

Further steps in reducing accident costs, and, looking at the humanitarian side of the safety problem, he added, would be the institution of safety committees to work on the problem at the workmen's level and proving to workmen the need for the wearing of safety or protective clothing.

A panel presentation — "Operation Safety" was extremely interesting and provoked a great deal of discussion at its conclusion. Members of the panel were: D. P. Cowan, Logging Superintendent, Abitibi, Iroquois Falls; John Styffe, President, Oscar Styffe Limited, Port Arthur; S. N. Golder, General Woods Superintendent, Ontario-Minnesota, Fort Frances; K. W. Gunn, of K. W. Gunn Limited, Pembroke, Ontario. Moderator of the panel was F. W. Stevens, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, Soo Woods Division.

During the afternoon session, Tom Donnan, Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company Limited gave an outline of what his company was doing in employee indoctrination and safety work. His topic, "Training For Production and Safety" was highlighted by excellent colcured slides.

(Continued on Page 8)

Head Protection That's Welcome and Worn!

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have a broad back brim as added protection against sun and rain, and feature the exclusive Davis Shock Ring Suspension. They are available in red, white, blue, green, yellow, brown and grey.

CD 820 Davis Plastiglas hard hat, with lace-in leatherette cradle.

CD 820L Davis Plastiglas hard hat, with lace-in genuine leather cradle.



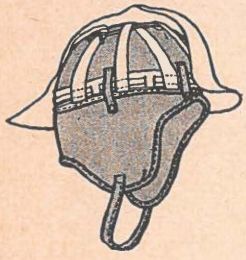
DAVIS FIBREGLAS CAPS

are extremely popular among bush workers, since they may be worn under a parka. They also feature the Davis Shock Ring Suspension and are available in red, white, blue, green, yellow, brown or grey.

CD 822 Davis Plastiglas cap with lace-in leatherette cradle.

CD 822L Davis Plastiglas cap with lace-in genuine leather cradle.

WINTER LINERS



These one-piece winter liners are for use under hats with adjustable cradle. The tabs of the liner snap over the cradle sweatband, holding the hat in place. Made of cotton twill on the outside and lined with cotton flannel. Adjustable chinstrap with snap fastener. May be worn with any type of hard hat or cap.

CDX - 8119 WINTER LINER



HEADSOCK WINTER LINERS

All cotton, sock type winter liners that cling to the head, maintaining an all round snug fit. Long enough to cover the ears but may be shortened by rolling up. May be worn with or without any make of hard hat.

CX - WL4 Headsock Winter Liner

LEVITT-SAFETY LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Woods Safety Conference Held at Lakehead

(Continued from Page 7)

T. S. Jones, Industrial Relations Manager, Dryden Paper Company, made reference to a resolution which had previously been forwarded to its parent body by the Northwestern Ontario (Woods Branch), Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association in respect to the teaching of "first aid" in the schools of Ontario. He offered a motion of support to the resolution, which was seconded by F. Morrish, O - M, Fort Frances, and unanimously carried.

"Progress Reports" were given by D. B. Chant, Secretary-Engineer, Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association and E. H. Reeves, Manager, Lumbermen's Safety Association. They both paid tribute to the co-chairmen of the local committee, R. I. Young, Woods Manager, Hammermill, and F. L. Stevens, Assistant Woodlands Manager, Abitibi, Port Arthur, who were responsible for many of the details of the conference.

The social hour and banquet, held in the Royal Edward Hotel, Fort William, was enjoyed by all who attended. Banquet toast-master was D. R. Young, President, Lumbermen's Safety Association.

B. F. Avery, President and General Manager of the K V P Company Limited, Espanola, was guest speaker at the banquet and was introduced by M. Cochran, "Dean of Foresters" in the Lakehead area.

In his address, which was a fitting climax to a full day of discussion on the subject of safety in the woods, Mr. Avery said, "If we really mean to develop safe working records in our operations, if we really mean to avoid accidents just as much as we intend to get good production of high quality, then we must make the teaching of safe methods of work, the application of protective appliances, the wearing of protective clothing, just as much a part of our direction to operating superintendents and foremen as the amount to be produced and the schedule of production".

John Currie, Great Lakes Paper Company Limited, thanked the guest speaker, Mr. Avery, on behalf of those present.

Prior to the conclusion of the day's program, two memberships in the "Turtle Club" were presented by B. F. Merwin, President, Pineland Timber Company Limited, and Past President of Lumbermen's Safety Association. The first presentation was made to Anton Koller, employed by Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited at Stevens, Ontario, whose life was saved through the wearing of a "hard hat". The second was made to Freeman Brandson, an employee of LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited whose life also was spared by the use of a safety hat.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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A Supervisor's Responsibility

At a meeting of the American Pulpwood Association in Wisconsin, Mr. D. L. Eisenach, Safety Officer for the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, outlined Mando's Logging Safety Program and stated that Mando's Safety Program was not only aimed at Company Woods personnel, but at independent suppliers as well.

Mr. Eisenach made reference to the Company's Canadian operations at Fort Frances and Kenora. He stated that the accident prevention program carried out in the Canadian camps compared with the points he had already talked about, but, in addition, all supervisory personnel are instructed that safety is a definite policy of the Company and is part of the duties for which they are paid. Supervisors are charged with the following safety responsibilities:

1. Alert to discover any new hazards.
2. Required to make sure all equipment and tools are suitable and in a safe condition.
3. Charged with the responsibility to see that the Company's policies concerning the use of safety devices and clothing are enforced.
4. Discipline workers who disregard safety rules and regulations.
5. Required to make sure that any employee placed on the job is capable of performing that job with a minimum of danger to himself and those working with him.
6. Required to thoroughly investigate accidents in the work under their direction and see that immediate corrective action is taken.

Mr. Eisenach went on to say that the wearing of hard hats, winter or summer, is now a condition of employment. Even Company officials cannot enter a cutting area without a hard hat. The wearing of safety boots is also a condition of employment.

Now that the new season is under way, it's a good time to look over your own departmental practices. What was good enough for a year or two ago may be out-of-date for today. Improved ways of doing things point up the need for careful, alert supervision.

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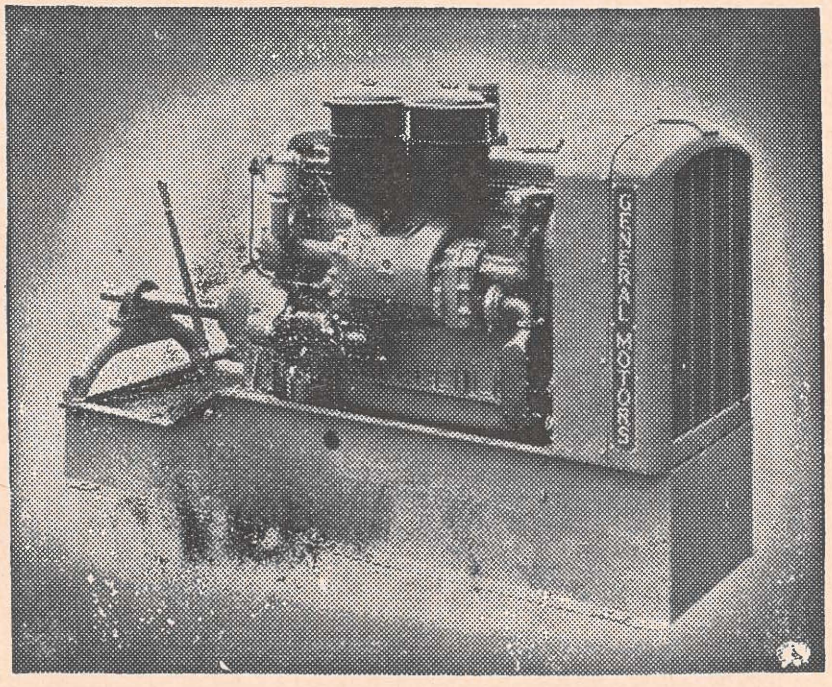
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Forest Pathology In Ontario

7. RED RING ROT IN CONIFERS

By Denis A. Quirke

Forest Pathology Laboratory, Maple, Ontario

INTRODUCTION:

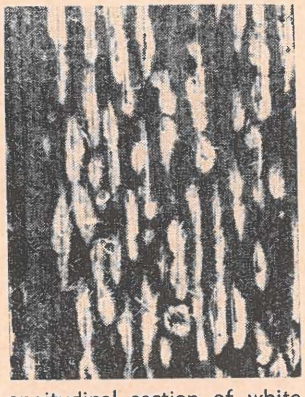
The chief causes of deterioration in timber are: (1) mechanical wear; (2) decomposition by physical agencies, e.g., prolonged heating; (3) chemical decomposition; (4) insect attack; and (5) fungous attack. In temperate countries, wood-destroying fungi are by far the most important cause of deterioration in timber.

There are two broad classes of wood-destroying fungi, viz.: (1) those causing white rots, and (2) those causing brown rots. In the case of WHITE ROTS, affected wood is reduced to a spongy mass, to white pockets or streaks of various sizes separated by areas of firm strong wood, or to a stringy or fibrous condition; the decomposed wood is usually white, but it may be yellow, tan, or even light brown in colour. In the case of Broyn Rots, the wood is reduced to a carbonous mass of varying shades of brown, and can be powdered between the fingers. Both types of rot my be present in the same tree.

When decay has continued for some time, the fruit bodies or conks of the causal fungus are produced. These appear on the trunk or on the branches as crusts or flat or hoof-shaped brackets, or on the ground nearby, coming up from a decayed root, as toadstools. On living trees being decayed, conks are ordinarily found on wounds or most commonly on dead branch stubs not yet grown over. They are annual or perennial, the annual ones being soft and spongy or somewhat leathery. The perenniall ones are hard and corky or woody. When decay has once started, it is usually only a question of time until conks appear and release spores to infect other trees. In some cases, the presence of conks bears a definite relation to the amount of decay in living trees.



Conk of **F. pini** on stem pine.

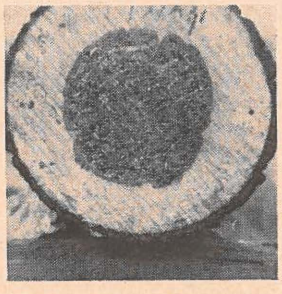


Longitudinal section of white pine log showing the white pockets of rot caused by **F. pini.**

Photos by Miss J. F. Robinson



Cross section of white pine log showing initial stages of rot caused by **F. Pini.**



Cross section of white pine log showing advanced stages of rot caused by **F. Pini.**

Photos by Dr. L. T. White.

THE FOREST DISEASE SURVEY

In Ontario, a wide variety of wood-destroying fungi has been recorded, and both broadleaves and conifers are attacked to a greater or lesser extent. Certain wood-destroying fungi attack, and cause decay of economic consequence in many of the major tree species throughout their range in Canada. For this reason, when, in November, 1952, it was decided to concentrate attention annually on a limited number of diseases of national distribution and importance, a wood-destroying fungous disease, viz., red ring rot of conifers, was one of the two diseases on which emphasis was placed in 1953. Because of the difficulty in securing adequate specimens of the decay caused by and/or conks of the red ring rot fungus, emphasis is being placed on this disease annually until the records for it are as complete as possible.

RED RING ROT OF CONIFERS

This disease is caused by the fungus, **Fomes pini** (Thore) Lloyd. It occurs in practically all extensive stands of conifers of 50 years old or over throughout the North Temperate Zone. It is very irregular in occurrence, being nearly absent in some stands and very abundant and destructive in others. The loss is cumulative and increases with age of the trees.

F. pini attacks pines, larches, spruces, firs, hemlocks, Douglas fir and eastern red cedar. In 1953 and 1954, one hundred and thirteen records were made in Ontario; of those, more than 50% were noted on eastern white pine; the remainder were made on black spruce, jack pine, white spruce, red pine, tamarack, eastern hemlock and balsam fir.

Diseased trees show some or all of the following symptoms: swollen old knots; irregular bulges on the trunk with exuding resin; resin exuding from old knots; conks beneath dead branches, stubs, and knots or on the bark, and the generally unhealthy appearance of badly diseased trees. Conks are the most reliable indications of decay.

The initial stages of decay appear as pink to reddish patches in otherwise sound heartwood; those patches may be crescent-shaped or form a ring around the centre of the trunk. The wood may be impregnated with resin. In the discoloured wood, few to many elongated, somewhat spindle-shaped, more or less pointed pockets or cavities, parallel to the grain, develop. These pockets are separated by apparently sound wood, and are filled with loose white fibres. They increase in size and number and may merge. In the final stages of the rot, the wood becomes a mass of whitish, loose fibres, with narrow, black or brown zone lines distributed irregularly through it. The decay is usually confined to heartwood, but occasionally it extends into living sapwood, and even kills trees. The rot does not frequently occur in the butt of trees.

The perennial conks of **F. pini** are variable. In shape they vary from thin shell-shaped to bracket-like and hoof-shaped. In size they range from 1 or 2 inches in width to more than 1 foot. The upper surface is rough, dull-greyish or brownish-black, and with

(Continued on Page 21)



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FIRE PROTECTION COURSE

The third annual Fire Protection Course, jointly sponsored by Industry and the Department of Lands and Forests was held at Great Lakes Paper Company Limited, Depot Camp, Martin, Ontario, from July 11th to 14th. About 75 persons attended the course which was directed mainly toward teaching foremen and supervisory personnel the techniques of forest fire fighting. Industry representatives from Manitoba attended, as did one from the United States Forest Service.

The following subjects were covered at the Course:

Review of Fire Legislation — T. E. Mackey

Principles of Forest Protection — J. C. Dillon

Graphic Description of the Development of a Typical Large Fire and the Organization necessary to cope with the problem — A. J. Herridge

Fighting Fires with Hand Tools — G. McAdam

Investigation and Legal Aspect of Fire Causes — J. C. Dillon

Organization and Training of Fire Fighting Crews (Dept.) — J. E. Barnes

Fighting Fires with Mechanical Equipment — L. Ridsdill

Forest Insect and Tree Disease as related to Forest Protection — D. M. Peacock

Organization and Training of Fire Fighting Crews (Company) — W. R. Cooke

Combined Use of Hand Tools, Mechanical Equipment and Aerial Attack in Large Scale Fire Fighting Operations — G. McAdam.

Three demonstrations staged by Department personnel were of great interest and value to those attending. These were:

(1) Field demonstration of the Use of Hand Fire Fighting Tools.

(2) Field demonstration of the Use of Mechanical Equipment, including Use of Tractors for Back-firing.

(3) Field demonstration of Large Scale Fire Fighting Operations, Using Combination of Hand Tools, Mechanical Equipment and Aircraft.

Fire fighting films were shown each evening and frequent question and discussion periods were held during the course.

Due to the extreme fire hazard in the Northeastern portion of the Province, Mr. T. E. Mackey, Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Department of Lands and Forests, had to return to his duties in Toronto.

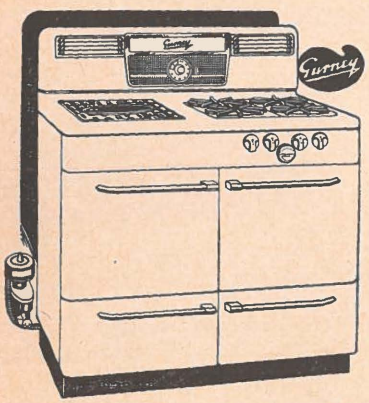
Likewise, during the course, other Forest Protection Officers were recalled due to fires breaking out in their respective districts.

On the last afternoon of the course, a public demonstration was put on by the Department at Ignace on Lake Agimac. Demonstrations of cargo dropping, water bombing and the use of the light pack tractor were seen by approximately 300 persons attending the show. A U.S. Forest Service plane demonstrated the possibilities of dropping 140 gallons of water at one time. This did not look too impressive at a distance so a second flight was made over land with the announcer advising the public to take cover. Some, including your Editor did not, and, as a result, were thoroughly drenched. He made his point !

Mr. R. Boultbee, Regional Forester, Western Region was Chairman of the Fire Protection Course.

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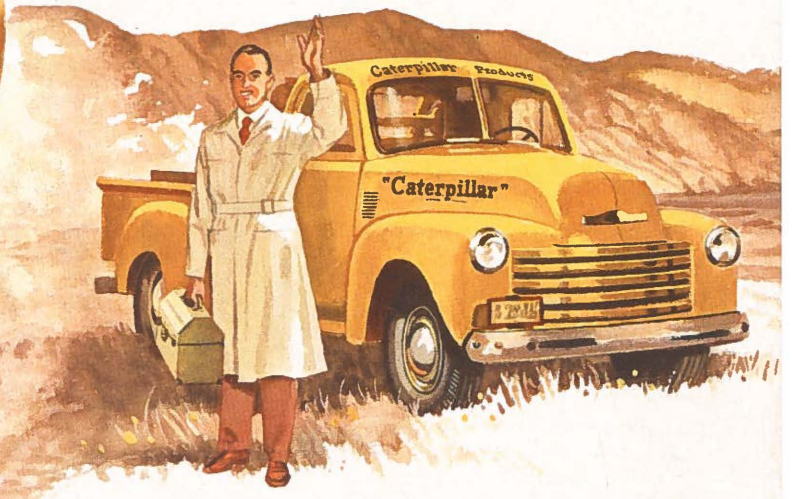
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CAT DIESEL TRACTORS



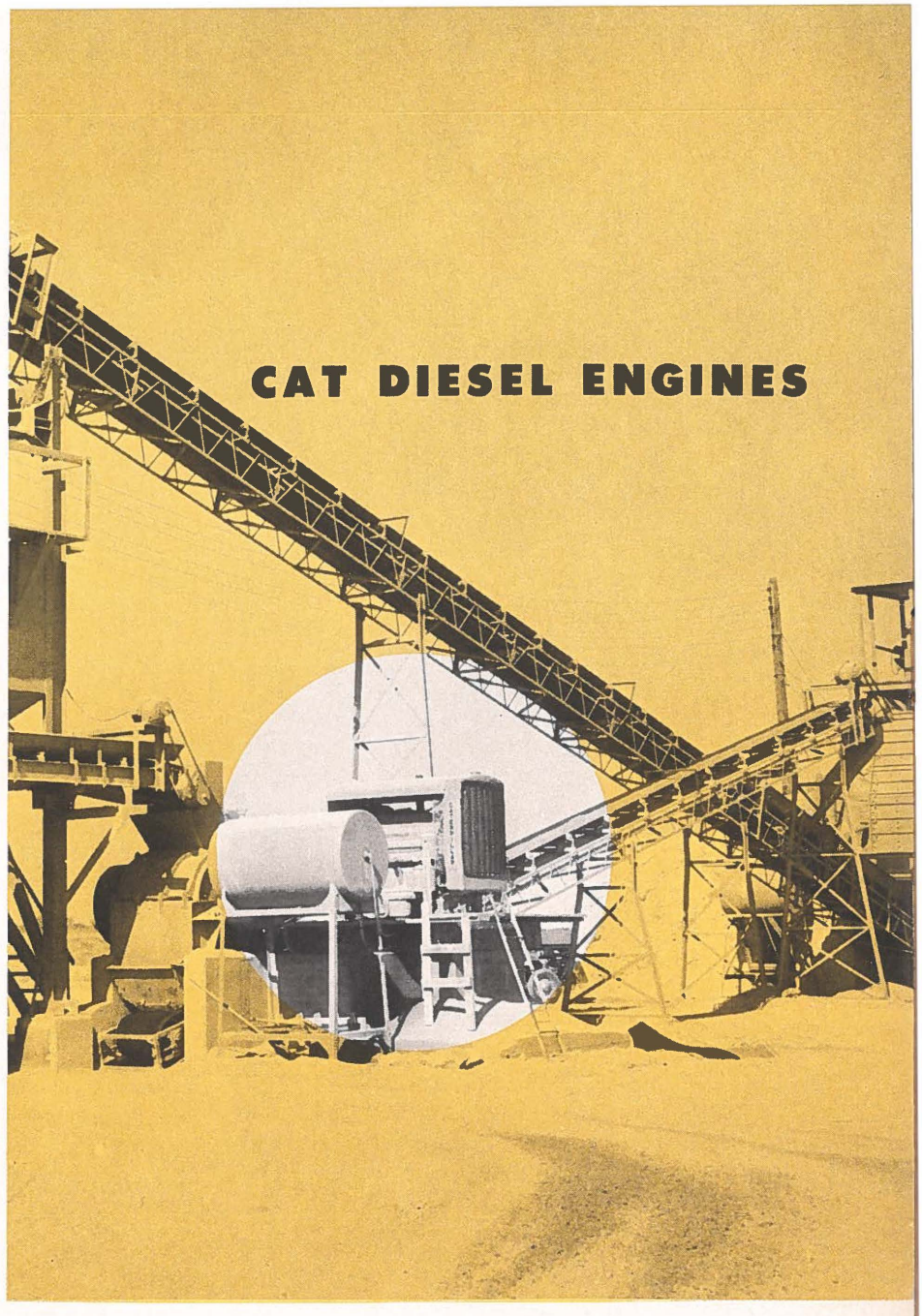
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Children Visit Nursery

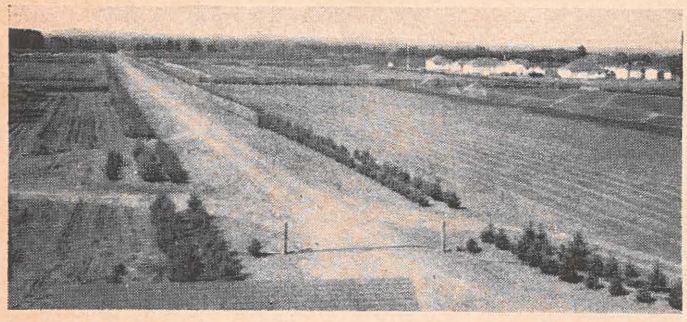
Earlier this season two classes of the Current River School, Port Arthur, were taken on a tour of the Thunder Bay Nursery, which is owned and operated by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Grade 6 (40 pupils) visited the Nursery on June 15th and Grade 8 (42 pupils) took their tour on June 22nd.

The children were shown all the stages in growing young trees — right from the cones and seed to the four-year-old trees which is the usual age of trees that are shipped from the Nursery. Soil use and soil management such as crop rotation and soil improvement was explained and shown to the classes.

The Nursery Superintendent, Mr. Mark Cressman, explained to the visitors that trees are sold to any land-owner who has at least two acres of land and who will plant the trees for conservation purposes. The cost of the trees is $14 per thousand for Scotch Pine and $10 per thousand for all other species. Only the common forest trees of this area are grown for sale at this Nursery. No ornamental trees are sold.

The Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce sponsored these trips to acquaint the school children with one small phase of conservation. Actually, conservation is a big subject and takes in many phases of work. One of these is Forestry and one of the divisions within Forestry is Reforestation. Reforestation is probably the most tangible and easiest aspect of conservation to talk about and show people. Therefore it may get an undue amount of publicity in relation to other phases of conservation. The Superintendent stressed that not all cut-over or burned-over forests need reforestation. In fact, only a small percentage of such land needs tree planting. If forests are cut wisely, perhaps only 5 or 10% of the cut-over land will need reforestation, and, in some cases, none at all.

It was noticed that the students asked many questions and each student took notes. Here's hoping they did not have to write an examination on the subject!



View of South-east corner of nursery showing transplant fields. Field on the right is being irrigated with new portable aluminum pipe system.

Film Showings

"Fighting Forest Fires In Northwestern Ontario", the film produced by the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association, has been shown this summer to audiences in New Brunswick, Quebec and in the State of Maine, U.S.A.

Reports of these showings indicate that the film is both interesting and instructive.

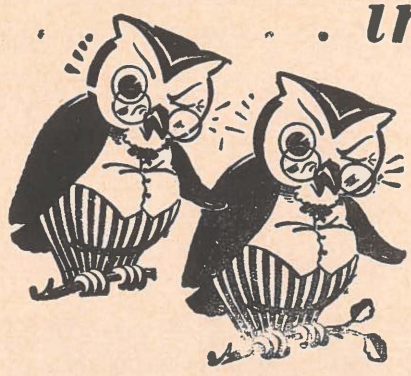
Among the firms using this Association's copy of the film were:

Eastern Pulpwood Company, ST. STEPHEN, N. B.
Iron Ore Company of Canada, SEPT ISLES, Que.
Great Northern Paper Company, SHERIDAN, Maine
Manitou Falls Generating Station, MANITOU FALLS, Ont.

If you have a copy of the film it will pay to show it — if not, write LOG BOOK Editor for loan of the film.

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Labour Relations Board Advises Woods Unions To Negotiate

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (AFL-TLC) representing a large segment of the woods labour force of Ontario, broke off negotiations with a group of Ontario logging companies, due to a disagreement in bargaining procedure after less than a day and a half of discussion in the newly-opened contract negotiations.

The companies involved in the negotiations represent pulp and paper producers, pulpwood exporters and independent operators and include,— Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited; Driftwood Lands and Timber Limited; Great Lakes Paper Company Limited; KVP Company Limited; LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited; Marathon Corporation of Canada Limited; Newaygo Timber Company Limited; Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited; Northern Paper Mills Limited; Northern Forest Products Limited; Ontario Paper Company Limited; Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Limited; Ripco Timber Company Limited; Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited; St. Lawrence Corporation Limited; Upper Canada Lumber Company Limited and E. V. Woolings.

By mutual agreement, negotiations between company and union officials for a new general agreement were to take place in Toronto on August 16th. Preliminary meetings were held on the 16th and the 17th, but no actual collective bargaining ensued due to a failure of both sides to agree on a system of procedure for the negotiations.

Early in the meeting, the Union had informed the companies that it would not sign an agreement with any company as long as it had local adjustments that were not settled. (Local adjustments in nearly all cases were presented to companies concerned some time before the negotiations were to commence, and, in the majority of cases were not local adjustments as defined in the existing agreement, but were items which could have been presented as new proposals by the Union).

Later in the meeting the Union insisted that general contract negotiations take place with all of the participating companies during the day and then go into separate meetings with individual companies on local adjustments in the evenings.

The companies, on the other hand, contended that the most practical method was to have all "local adjustments" defined and disposed of first, before going ahead with negotiations on the general agreement. They pointed out that to bargain efficiently as a group, the "decks should be first cleared of purely local matters, so that what is left to discuss is of mutual concern and interest to the group as a whole".

The Union, however, refused to consider the companies proposal for effective and speedy negotiations leading to an agreement and it was at this point that the union broke off its discussions with the companies, refusing to negotiate further. The union spokesman said that they would seek immediate conciliation services.

Company representatives remained in Toronto and the union-appointed chairman of the conference, Mr. W. A. Acton, was advised that the companies were prepared to re-open negotiations if he could reconvene the union delegates. However, this met with no success and some companies wrote direct to their appropriate union local and advised that they were willing to negotiate.

(Continued on Page 18)

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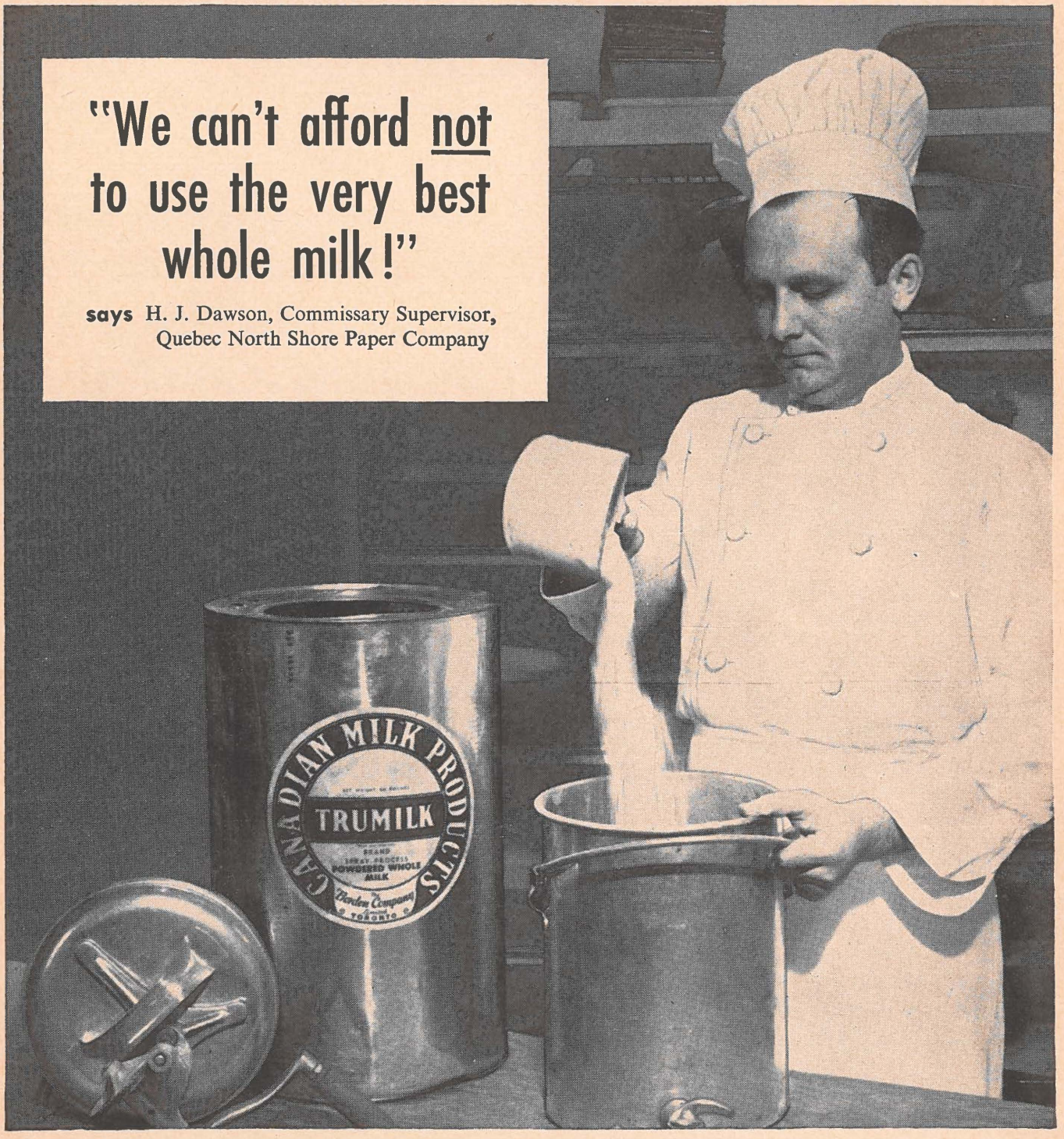
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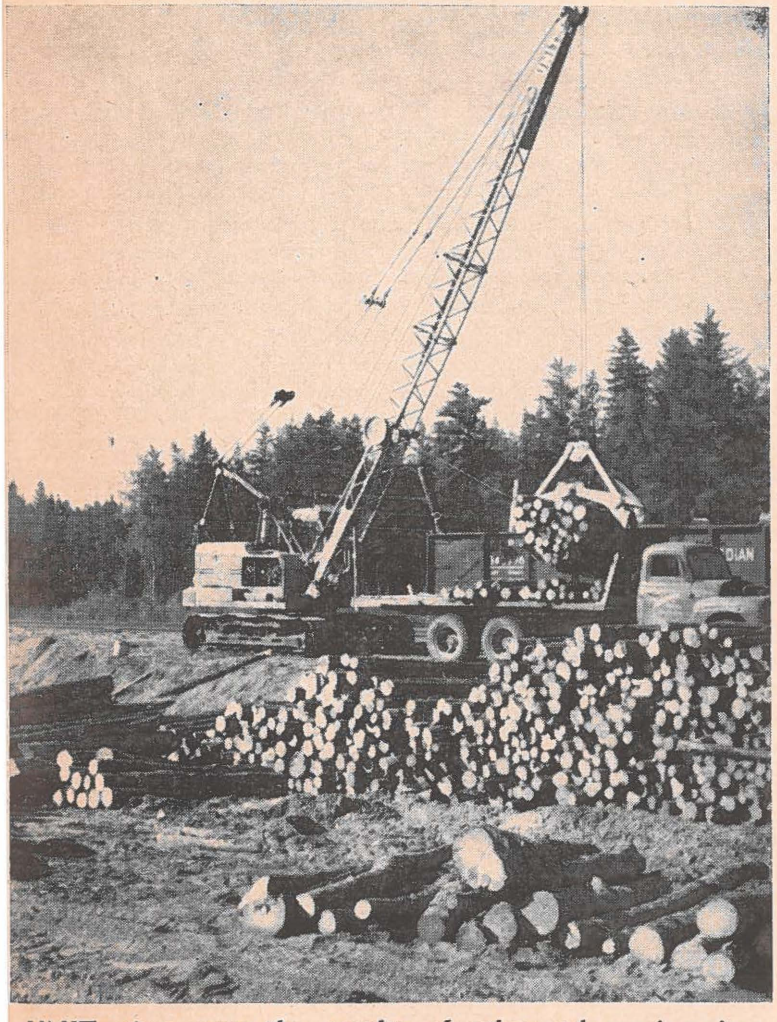
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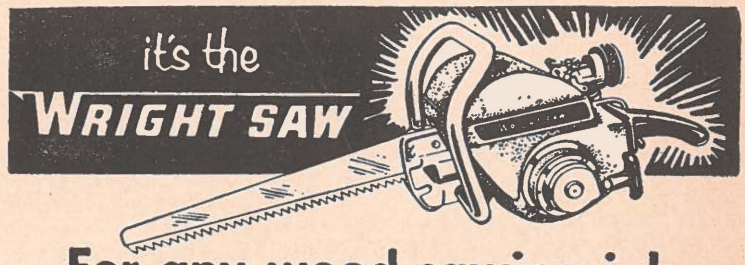
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LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ADVISES WOODS UNION TO NEGOTIATE

(Continued from Page 14)

The union, immediately after breaking off the conference, made application to the Labour Relations Board for conciliation services to be made available to the parties. Each company, in accordance with the law, requested that a hearing of the application be held by the Board. The date of the hearing was set for September 1st.

In the meantime, however, a group of three companies, — Spruce Falls Power and Paper, LongLac Pulp and Paper, and Upper Canada Lumber Company Limited, had been contacted by the union and had agreed to meet on August 30th for the purpose of negotiating an agreement, and, the applications for conciliation services for these three companies were withdrawn by the union.

The Board, as a result of evidence presented at the hearing on September 1st, found that there had been no effective bargaining between the parties and the union was directed to meet with each company forthwith for the purpose of bargaining in good faith and to make every reasonable effort to make a collective agreement. The application was adjourned by the Board for thirty days to permit the union to request any company or group of companies to reconvene to negotiate an agreement.

The negotiations between the union and the three companies mentioned above continued from August 30th to September 9th and then broke off without reaching any agreement. While no official statement was made at the time, it is understood that the union was seeking conciliation services again in the case of the three companies concerned.

On September 15th Ontario Pulp and Paper Company Limited met with Union representatives to negotiate a new agreement. However, the negotiations were adjourned after a deadlock on September 18th. It is not known when the parties will again meet.

On September 26th K V P Company Limited met with the Union at Espanola. At the time of the LOG BOOK going to press, the negotiations were still in progress

Summary of Forest Fire Situation 1955 Season to August 31st

During the late winter of 1954 and the early spring of this year there were many indications that a season of severe fire hazards could be anticipated for 1955. The about-average snowfall disappeared rapidly with a fast run-off due to above normal temperature and near summer-like weather.

Two weeks earlier than usual all lakes and streams were free of ice and, consequently, it was deemed necesary to man ranger stations and lookout towers and establish aircraft at their bases much earlier than is normally necessary.

Precipitation was considerably below normal and fine weather persisted through what usually is considered the spring hazard — a period prior to the development of green growth which normally acts as a fire retardant.

(Continued on the following Page)

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SUMMARY OF FOREST FIRE SITUATION — 1955 SEASON

(Continued from Page 18)

Up to July 15 the fire situation was well controlled despite a constantly increasing hazard. However, the period of spring hazard did not terminate and the usual fire retarding value of green growth was lost due to continuing dry weather, low humidity, high winds and extreme heat.

About mid-July a series of comparatively dry lightning storms occurred and in almost every case started a number of fires in very inaccessible locations.

Some idea of the seriousness of the situation may be gathered from the fact that between July 15 and August 25 an average of twenty fires a day were started by lightning, a situation which was aggravated by many other fires caused by other agencies.

Throughout this period an extreme drought condition developed, particularly in the Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, Gogama, Sudbury, Kapuskasing and Swastika Fire Districts. Water levels dropped steadily; many streams ceased to flow and small rivers became almost dry. Across the central part of Northern Ontario every condition conducive to creating the worst fire situation ever experienced by this Province was present.

The first forest fire of the 1955 fire season was reported on April 4th and from then until August 31 a total of 1,961 fires occurred and burned an estimated area of 368,605 acres. During a similar period in 1954 our records show that 825 fires occurred and an area of 85,697 acres was burned over, and the averaage for the past ten years has been 1,335 fires with 155,072 acres burned.

During the present year, lightning caused 855 of the 1,961 fires, or 44%, compared with 23% for 1954 and 27% for the previous ten years.

Other fire causes in order of importance were as follows:

Campers 287 — 14.6%;
Smokers 261 — 13.4%;
Railways 163 — 8.4%;
Miscellaneous 159 — 8.1%;
Settlers 134 — 4%;
Logging Operations 53 — 2.4%;
Incendiary 19 — 0.4%;
Prospectors 9 — 0.2%
Road Construction 4 — 0.2%.

It will be appreciated, of course, that the figures given for the 1955 fires are estimates only and are subject to revision when the final compilation is made for these widespread fires, especially in view of the fact that several large fires were still burning at the time this summary was prepared.

It is encouraging to note that during the period covered by this summary the number of fires caused by human agency dropped from 73% for 1954 to 56% for 1955. It seems indicated, therefore, that our fire prevention efforts are gradually having the desired effect.

The fact that the area burned over during a period of such extreme and continuous hazard was confined to about 370,000 acres, much as such a loss is to be deplored, must be attributed to the devotion and untiring efforts of not only the men and women of our entire field staff and the unsung heroes in our Air Service, but also the whole-hearted co-operation given to the people of this Province by many other organizations and individuals outside the Provincial Government service--without whose help our losses might well have been more serious. Yeoman service was rendered in this emergency by the RCAF which placed 4 Otter aircraft and 2 helicopters at our disposal; by the DeHaviland Aircraft Company who provided spare pilots to give our own weary pilots much needed rest; the Civil Defence organization placed a mobile tank pumper; forest industries made men, bulldozers and equipment available to our fire suppression crews; commercial aircraft, including the TCA, flew much needed hose and equipment to strategic centres; manufacturers of hose, pumps, tents, tools and food, worked long hours to assure that an adequate supply of these essential items reached the fire lines as fast as it was humanly possible to do so. Special weather forecasts were provided by the Weather Bureau; a great public service was rendered by both press and radio stations which kept the public informed regarding the seriousness of the fire situation and the need for extreme care when camping or smoking in the woods; the clergy in the Clay Belt appealed to their parishioners for care during this emergency, and the public in general co-operated fully with us by being patient during periods when we were forced to limit their movements in the woods. The mining interests and many others too numerous to mention seemed well aware that the interests of everyone in Ontario would be well served by making fire suppression their business.

Many people, of course, will be concerned about what the loss of nearly 379,000 acres of forest has cost us and although any estimates made at this time will be subject to correction at the end of the present fire season, we can provide fairly accurate figures.

36% of the total area burned was mature forest, but in view of the fact that 90% of the total area is Crown land under Timber Licence, no doubt a considerable portion of this will be salvaged by the operators and surveys have now been made to estimate the amount of timber which can be salvaged.

In Sioux Lookout District there is no salvageable timber because of the smallness of the area or the remoteness of the burned area.

There were no large fires in either Kenora or Fort Frances areas and no salvageable timber on the areas burned.

In Port Arthur District approximately all the 3,300 acres burned can be salvaged. There were no fires in Geraldton District containing salvageable timber.

Approximately 8,500 acres of the 22,500 burned over in the Kapuskasing District are considered to be salvageable and are on the Spruce Falls Company's concessions.

Although there was a considerable area burned in the Cochrane District fires, most of it is too remote to be salvageable. The 1,500 acres in the Timmins division of Swastika District considered salvageable is already being salvaged.

There were three fires in White River District and 400 acres are salvageable.

In Sault Ste. Marie District, due to the large area burned, estimates of salvageable timber on the 147,000 acres involved have not been completed yet, but it is believed they contain salvageable timber.

Salvage rights have already been awarded to a Company to cover the Admiral Lake fire of 65,000 acres in Chapleau District and another contract has been awarded to another company to salvage the timber on the 4,000 acres burned in Township 22 of the same District.

The 2,450 acres burned in Sudbury District were all in the K.V.P. concession.

Over 1,000 of the 3,600 acres burned in Gogama District contains salvageable timber.

In North Bay District 383,000 fbm of salvageable white pine, red pine and jack pine were involved in the Pardo Township fire which burned through 270 acres.

No estimates, of course, are possible for the many other values involved in the fires of this or any year, in fact, such values, for instance, as recreational area, fish and all forms of wild life. Probably the loss to be regretted most of all is the destruction of the layer of humus which covered most of the rocky areas involved in the fires — never very heavy and partly destroyed in previous fires; many of the fire-swept hills of 1955 will not bear trees again for many generations.

No country, even one as large as ours, can afford to burn 370,000 acres of their forest resources in a single year; nevertheless, in the light of as explosive a situation as faced us for months across almost the entire northern areas of this Province, the fact that less than 5% of the 1,961 fires reached major proportions, must be regarded as a major achievement in the field of forest fire detection, suppression and organization.

In summing up the situation: All fires as they broke out were detected; all were serviced and each fire was fought until under control and then patrolled until it was out. We were able to equip crews on all fires that occurred and send in adequate equipment and men to the area. Where fires reached larger size the quantity of equipment needed was immense. We used 3 million feet of hose; 1200 pumps; 43 aircraft; 750 radios and 750 trucks.

On one fire alone — the Ottaway near Cochrane — we used 13 miles of hose.

FIRES — ACREAGE AND CAUSES TO AUGUST 31st, 1955

	Fires	Acreage
Sioux Lookout	100	1,953
Kenora	55	288
Fort Frances	29	15
Port Arthur	105	12,223
Geraldton	70	8,000
Kapuskasing	67	29,160
Cochrane	110	49,537
White River	56	682
Swastika	135	7,829
Sault Ste. Marie	204	152,610
Gogama	80	8,900
Chapleau	89	72,040
Sudbury	356	21,043
North Bay	97	990
Parry Sound	149	1,752
Pembroke	85	290
Tweed	89	100
Lindsay	71	648
Lake Simcoe	14	545
Totals — 1961		**368,605**

Lightning	855	43.7%
Campers	287	14.6
Smokers	261	13.4
Railways	163	8.4
Miscellaneous	159	8.1
Settlers	137	7.0
Logging Operations	53	2.7
Incendiary	19	0.9
Mining Operations	9	0.4
Prospectors	9	0.4
Unknown	5	0.2
Road Construction	4	0.2
Totals — 1961		**100.0%**

SPARE TIME?

HOURS IN A WEEK			168
Hours — Sleep	7 x 8	= 56	
Meals	7 x 3	= 21	
Work	6 x 8	= 48	
Misc.	7 x 1	= 7	
		132	132
Spare Time			36
Less 50% for doing nothing			18
NET SPARE TIME			18

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The Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education offers limited help and an advisory service in planning recreational activities and informal adult education. For further information, you are invited to write Community Programmes Branch, Department of Education, 400 Catherine Street, Fort William, Ontario.

ENGLISH AND CITIZENSHIP

Books and Maps are available free of charge to assist New Canadians in the study of the English language and Canadian citizenship.

In camps where an instructor can be found, classes may be organized.

Address inquiries to:

COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES BRANCH
Ontario Department of Education
400 Catherine Street — Fort William, Ont.

USE OF ALL LEFT-OVERS PREDICTED

In another 50 years waste will be unknown in logging and milling operations. Dr. G. H. Brother, chemist for Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Calif., told the third annual Junior Logging Conference at Mendocino Woodlands.

Union Lumber Company, for example, is now making three products from bark — fiber for insulation material, soil conditioner and natural resin, Side industries are building up for manufacture of goods from all the wood left-overs heretofore classified as "waste."

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Tree Farm Movement Spreading in U.S.A.

Of the 359,533,267 acres of privately-owned commercial forest land in the United States, 9.8% is now in certified Tree Farms, despite the fact that the Tree Farm program is only 14 years old and is not yet active in 10 of the States. The ratio of Tree Farms is increasing steadily as more and more land-owners see the value of timber as a crop.

The Tree Farm system is a program through which private land-owners are publicly recognized for sound forest management. Basically, the land-owner must protect his timber from fire, insects, disease and destructive grazing and must harvest his trees in such a manner so as to insure continuous crops. Periodic inspections are conducted by technical foresters working through the Tree Farm Committees in each State.

Texas continues to lead the nation in tree farming with slightly over 3,300,000 acres. Other states with over three million acres include Arkansas, Oregon, Washington,, Florida and Alabama.

The ratio of certified Tree Farms to all privately-owned timberlands runs 34.1% in Texas; 33% in both Washington and Oregon; 22.8% in California; 19.8% in Montana and 17% in Nevada.

FOREST PATHOLOGY IN ONTARIO

(Continued from Page 10)

approximately concentric furrows parallel to the lighter brown margin. The under-surface is covered with pores and is a rich rusty or greyish-brown colour. On living trees the conks occur at knots or branch stubs, rarely at wounds. On dead trees, standing or down, they occur on the bark and are usually crustlike. The interior of conks is yellow-brown in color, and is corky or punky. Nearly all infections, regardless of host, occur through dead branch stubs.

Losses resulting from this disease far exceed those from any other decay. In properly managed forests, where early and frequent thinning, to encourage vigorous growth, and pruning, while branches are small, are employed; and where short rotations are used, the incidence of the disease is reduced to a minimum.

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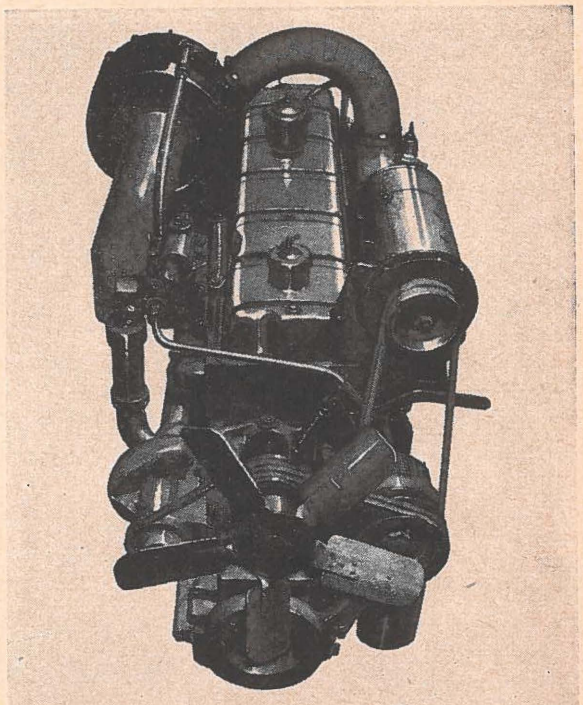
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C. I. F. News

OFFICERS ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, held recently, the following members were elected as Section Officers for 1955-56:

Chairman — C. Pochailo
Vice-Chairman — B. Seppala
Secretary-Treasurer — R. Boultbee

Councillors appointed were G. J. Garner, A. Cringan and R. Munney.

Named as Section representative on the Board of Directors of the parent organization was G. Cox.

FIELD TRIP FOR FORESTERS

The Lakehead Section, Canadian Institute of Forestry held their annual field trip on September 23rd and 24th when they visited the Marathon Corporation of Canada operations at Caramat and Stevens.

The main subject of the meeting was "Mechanical Logging". The group, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Breckenridge, also inspected experimental seeding and natural regeneration sites in the area.

Much of the mechanical equipment seen has been developed by Marathon Corporation in the last few years.

Learning Forest Lore

More than 600 high school youths, chosen from all parts of Ontario, joined the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests as Junior Forest Rangers and attended camps at 33 key points across seventeen of the Province's twenty-two administrative districts for two months this summer.

Forest Protection was their chief concern, but coupled with that valuable work they enjoyed a vacation in the out-of-doors that none will forget.

The Junior Ranger program is increasingly popular with high school youths interested in the outdoors. Many more applications are received each year for appointment as Junior Rangers than can possibly be accepted. It is significant that many of the boys in the past have chosen a career in Forestry or some work akin to it as a direct result of experience gained at these summer camps.

This year's appointments, more than 100 above last year's total, represents less than half of those who applied. Many of these young men have proved themselves of considerable value in past years. They relieve many of the regular officers for pressing duties, especially at the peak of the forest fire season.

While attending camps, a Junior Forest Ranger's work is widely varied and includes construction and maintenance to telephone lines for the Department,

(Continued on Page 23)

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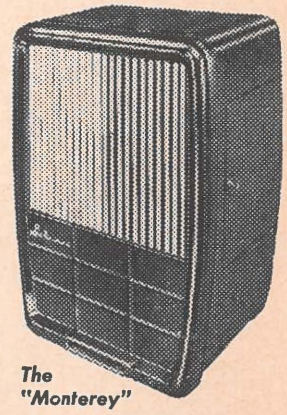
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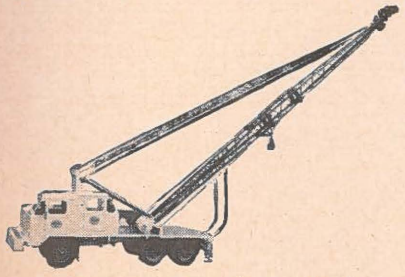
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Advertisers' News

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Illustrated is a self-propelled yarder recently produced by Timberland Machines Limited, Woodstock, for the K V P Company Limited of Espanola, Ontario.



This unit incorporates all the features of advanced design found in Timberland standard yarders such as electric clutches, hydraulic torque converter, self-aligning spherical roller anti-friction bearings in one-piece steel pillow blocks on all drum shafts and all-steel construction throughout. Power is provided by a Hercules gasoline engine and the same engine is used for operating the yarder as is used to propel it along the road. Forward cab is used by the operator when driving the unit from one site to another and the rear cab is used when operating the yarder. Hydraulic jacks at the rear end are operated from the operator's cab and provide stability when the yarder is being used.

The all-steel three-piece boom is equipped with fair-leads for both the main line and the haul-back line.

This unit is used by the K V P Company Limited in skidding 1¼ cord bundles of 8 ft. pulpwood distances up to 700 feet from the stump to the road and in loading the bundles directly to trucks or trailers.

NOSE TROUBLE

Port Arthur district towerman, Joe Rabb has had bear trouble this year.

On one occasion, bears ruined his grocery stock when he was in the tower. The latest affront was attempted pie stealing !

Mr. Rabb had picked enough blueberries to make a pie. In spite of the hot weather, he fired up his wood-burning kitchen range and baked the pie. He placed the steaming pie outside to cool. A bear, attracted by the enticing smell, ambled out of the woods and stuck his nose into it. With a loud roar, he sent the pie flying and galloped off with a severely burned nose. He knows now that it doesn't pay to stick one's nose in another fellow's pie.

LEARNING FOREST LORE

(Continued from Page 22)

clearing of portages and trails; repairing docks, dams and buildings; painting; construction work; clearing camp sites; forest fire fighting in emergency and preparing fire-places at strategic travel points to encourage campers and transients generally to build their lunch fires in safety rather than create a forest fire hazard by building a camp fire on their own.

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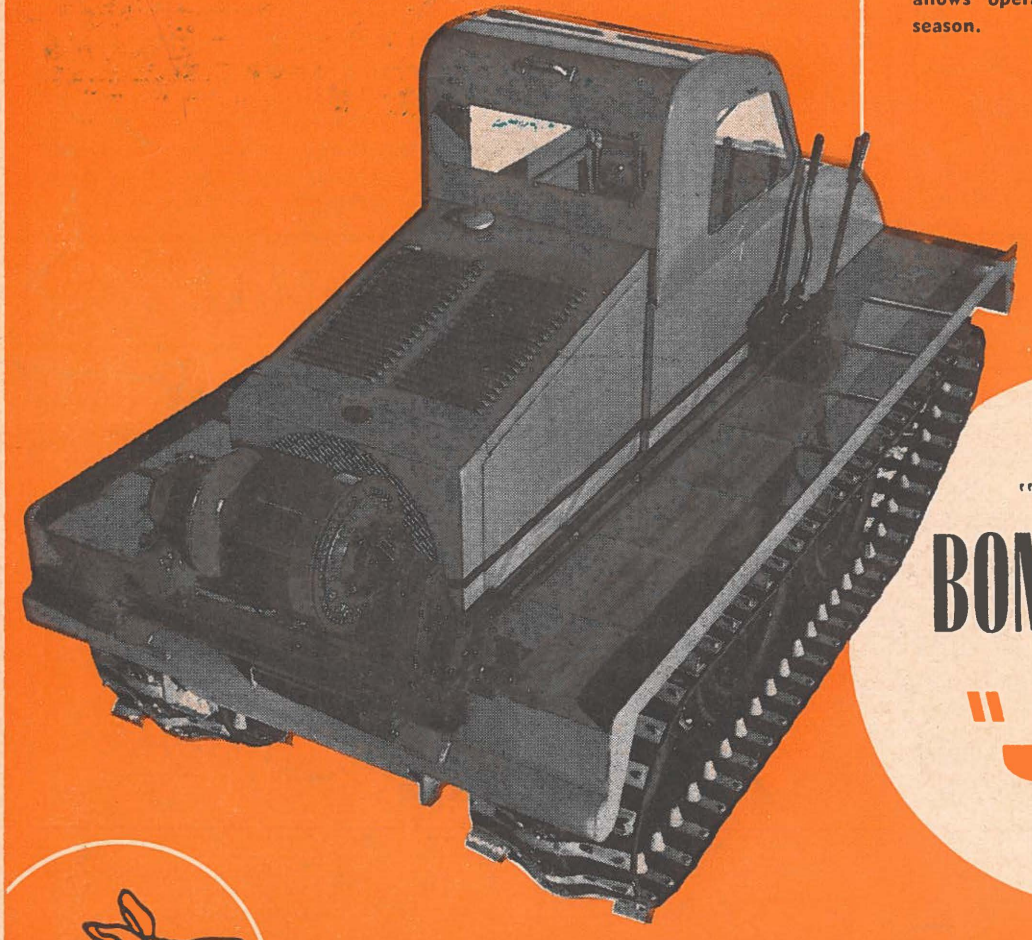
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