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LOG BOOK

JULY
1950

VOLUME 2 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO NO. 2

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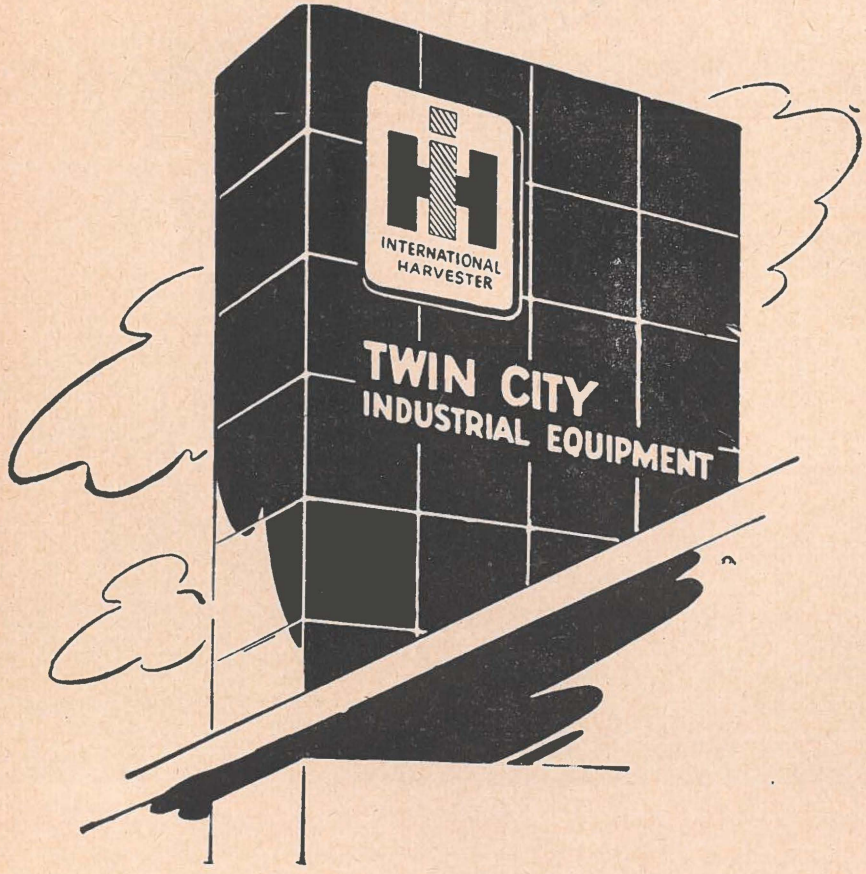
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President's Message

RAIN, RAIN GO AWAY !

What a world ! We either have too much or not enough, and this time, it's too much rain.

The trials and tribulations of woods operators and woodsworkers are many this year so far - - - - - mostly caused by rain, late spring, late start in the peeling camps, high water, road wash-outs, floods, camp construction hold-up, etc. and more rain.

The bright spot in this rainy picture is the fire situation. The Fire Hazard Meter has been at LOW almost all spring and although there have been some fires, mostly in settled areas, we have not had to give too much consideration to this factor in operations to date.

We must not forget the fire danger or be lulled into a false sense of security. It is of the utmost importance that personnel at each camp and depot be fire conscious, that there is a fire fighting plan in effect and all personnel in the camps are organized into fire crews — trained and ready.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN SUCH BIG MOSQUITOES AND SAND FLIES BEFORE?

H. H. "Bert" Styffe, President

MAINTENANCE OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINE COOLING SYSTEMS

The Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association announced recently that through the co operation of the Canadian National Carbon Company Ltd., manufacturers and distributors in Canada of Prestone Anti-freeze, a limited number of copies of an S.A.E. manual covering the maintenance of automotive engine cooling systems had been obtained. This manual is an authoritative text, and its use by automotive equipment supervisory and maintenance personnel, will assist in the reduction of automotive engine operating costs through a better understanding of the maintenance requirements of engine cooling systems.

Company personnel desiring a copy of this manual should apply through their company office to the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, 280 Sun Life Building, Montreal 2, Canada.

COVER PICTURE

The face of the NIPIGON RIVER is raised again. The Cover picture shows the view of the new PINE PORTAGE DEVELOPMENT on the NIPIGON RIVER which was put into operation on June 21, 1950. Lake Hanna and White Chutes have disappeared, being replaced by a new lake forming the headpond of the new dam. A steel log slide 700 feet long is on the east side of the river to allow pulp wood cut in the Lake Nipigon watershed to go down the river.

— Picture — The Camera Shop

BROMPTON WOODS MANAGER TO MOVE TO QUEBEC



Mr. Julian H. Merrill, Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited Divisional Woods Manager at Nipigon, Ontario, is leaving to become Woods Manager of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company in Quebec.

In making the announcement, Mr. J. W. Fries, General Woods Manager of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited, stated, "We believe you will join us in wishing him every success in his new position."

Woodsmen in Northwestern Ontario will miss Julian very much, but it is certain that they all wish him every success.

Mr. Merrill has left his mark in Northwestern Ontario since he came here in January 1925. Mr. Merrill was born in Maine, graduating from the University of Maine in 1924 with the degree of B.Sc. in forestry and he has been associated with the Woods Industry ever since.

Practically all jobs in woods operations from talleyman to Woods Manager have been carried out successfully by Mr. Merrill and he has been associated with companies in the United Stahes and Canada.

Mr. Merrill is on the Executive Board of the Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Association, Senior Member Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, Councillor of the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association and Honourary Chairman of the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch, Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association.

He has also played his part in the development of Nipigon and is Chairman of the Nipigon Memorial Hospital Board.

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO WISHES YOU EVERY SUCCESS IN YOUR NEW POSITION.

Mr. A. M. Jones, formerly Assistant Woods Manager, will take over from Mr. Merrill as Divisional Woods Manager at Nipigon.

WOODS OPERATORS READY TO ASSIST IF WINNIPEG HAD TO BE EVACUATED

Details of the disastrous Winnipeg and Southern Manitoba flood were widely reported in the press and are probably known to all.

Plans were prepared in all centres of population in Northwestern Ontario to look after evacuees if necessary, and if this had happened, woods operators would have been called on to supply beds, bedding, eating and cooking utensils, etc. At the Lakehead, the Naval Barracks was set up in readiness with beds and equipment supplied by the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and the Armories was set up with beds and equipment supplied by Percy Greer, Timber Contractor. A survey was made of other equipment available and length of time that it would take to bring the equipment to the Lakehead. Plans were also made to use camps readily accessible to rail or road if the emergency developed.

In addition to this, woods companies sent pumps, sand-bags, and other equipment to Winnipeg.

The readiness of companies to help out was very much appreciated by the Red Cross and other flood officials.

Cruising -- For Three Generations

By D. E. Pickard

One of a Series of articles by members of the Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers

Joe Blow came from a family of bushmen. His father and his father's father were bushmen. As far back as he could remember, he had been close to the bush and its environment. Tonight as Joe, his father and grandfather sat comfortably before the fireplace sipping hot rum it was only natural that the conversation turned to the subject so common to all of them — the bush.

Of course, Joe and his father had respect for the age and experience and listened attentively to advice given by Grandfather Blow, or stories he might wish to tell. Being a bushman he naturally told some rather tall ones and used his prestige of age and experience as often as he could get someone to listen. Tonight was such an occasion so he took advantage of it to tell of his experiences as a cruiser.

"Cruising," he began, "is a heartbreaker. Day after day thrashing through the wilderness, hither and yon, with little of nothing in the line of maps, estimating volumes of stands. Half the time we walked unnecessary miles through nothing but muskeg or some other area where even a respectable alder wouldn't grow. Many times when we came out we weren't sure of just where we had been or how far a good stand of spruce extended. Then when we started to lay out our cuts we were in a hell of a dither, because we couldn't remember or hadn't seen enough. The maps we sketched in there weren't of much use to us either. You both know what kind of a map a man would sketch from just wandering around an area. Sometimes we put camps in the damnedest places and made the damnedest mistakes in our estimates. Of course, we did the best we could with what we had."

Father Blow looked at the old chap with a mixture of admiration and pity on his face.

"Dad, I know what you mean, I did a bit of that when I first started cruising. Just about that time we developed a pretty good system though. We had the maps that you fellows sketched and we combined them to prepare general maps of our limits. We reasoned too," he continued, "that although you knew how much per acre a stand might average you didn't know how many acres you had. I believe that was the main fault with your estimates, particularly when you were estimating for a fairly large area. With that in mind we started measuring trees in approximately parallel strips of definite widths, from a definite point, and in a definite direction. To show you what I mean, we might have run a strip ¼ chain wide the distance between strips such that we cruised anywhere from 2½ to 5% of the area. We kept line notes and broke the strips into certain types, marked in streams, roads and so on. You can see how we could plot the strips and with the designated types, etc., prepare a good map and also get a very good idea as to type area for the ground cruised. From the tally of the strips running through a certain type we calculated an average cordage per acre. This average we applied to the numbers of acres calculated from our map and arrived at the total cords of each species for the stand. I think, Dad, that this method gave us a better estimate of the cords per stand, a better idea as to the size of the stand, and it certainly gave us a better map of the whole area."

Father Blow sat back, took another sip of his rum, thought deeply a moment, and continued, "Yes, we figured we had advanced considerably from your method Dad, but we still had some faults which we realized were in need of change, but we didn't have means of remedying them. Like you, Dad, we still covered a lot of unnecessary ground, and took an awful lot of time which resulted in a very costly proposition. Then too, the maps we prepared didn't give us the true shape of lakes, streams, roads, heights, and so on, and sometimes these **were** of great importance to us when we started laying out a camp, or started long term planning as we were beginning to do at this time. The one thing, too, that annoyed me personally, was that even though I walked all over an area following a compassman and measuring trees, I never actually saw much of an area, except walking to or from a strip. Yes, our system was a good one, had it not been for these faults."

Conversation waned for a few minutes and all three Blows sipped and thought about this business of cruising. Joe, at last, broke the silence.

"Grand-dad, I can't understand how you got any kind of an estimate with your system. And Dad, your system has proved itself, and it is still being used by some with very good results. However, many companies are now using a system which appears to have ironed out a lot of the faults of both your systems. We now use aerial photographs to a great extent. In fact, much of our work is done in the office before a crew ever leaves for the bush. Maps are prepared from the photographs showing timber type boundaries and all natural features, such as lakes, streams, etc., are recorded. We have a system of classifying a stand and this classification is recorded on the map for each type. In other words, our map is prepared for us and we have a very good idea as to the type of timber before we begin to cruise. All the cruiser does is to run sample strips or plots within each type that warrants investigation in order to determine the cordage per acre. You said, Dad, that you used about 2½ to 5%. With our system we vary the percentage of cruise depending upon how much a stand varies within itself. On the average, I would say our intensity of cruise is only about 1 to 1½%. The same system of classification is used year after year so we gradually accumulate a large number of samples for each classification. These samples are averaged and we believe that the average cordage per acre for a type or classification derived in this way may be used on areas that we wish inventories of, and we don't even walk the area, except for a bit of checking. The encouraging thing too, is that this system has been checked time and time again, and it always appears to be sufficiently accurate."

Joe sat back in his chair to give his father and grandfather time to think of what he had just said and also to give himself time to moisten his throat with another swig of rum. He continued, "The good features of our present system seem to remedy the faults of both of your systems fairly well. Firstly, we have a very good idea as to what the bush is like before we go in, so we don't have to walk many unnecessary miles to look at areas that aren't worthwhile. Secondly, our maps are very good, giving true shapes of our streams, lakes, and other features that you mentioned, Dad. Thirdly, we see a lot more of the important features because we are going in one direction following a compass man all

(Continued on Page 14)



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The Prevention of Hazardous Fire Conditions in and Around Logging Camps

By Lloyd M. Lein

INTRODUCTION

Present day pulpwood camps are very susceptible to fire. The construction is such that a fire can very easily sweep from one end of a camp to the other in an incredibly short length of time.

The loss, when a camp burns, is tremendous. Not only the buildings themselves are destroyed, but men may be killed and a whole logging routine is disrupted. Fires in the dead of Winter are especially serious. Logging must be carried on, and it is quite an undertaking to replace buildings and equipment and start up again.

Practically all fires that start in the camps are the result of carelessness on someones part. There are very very few fires that are the result of pure accident. Taking into account the human factor and adding in the inflammability of the camps, it can be seen that some kind of control is a necessity to keep hazardous conditions at an absolute minimum.

It is also regrettably true that foremen and contractors who have never had a fire in their camps are hard to convince of the necessity for control over hazardous conditions. One good scare is worth ten thousand warnings. Foremen and contractors who have had fires in their camps co-operate willingly in an attempt to cut hazards.

A proper control over hazardous conditions lets foremen and contractors know that they are being checked. It affords the Company the solace of knowing that they are doing all they can in both their own interests and that of the men. The men in camp would appreciate this type of control when they know the reason for it. The Insurance companies would be more than delighted to see rigid hazard control.

It is quite apparent that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by setting up a regular checking on hazardous conditions that exist in the camps.

CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED:

Before setting up a hazard control system, the hazards must be recognized before a form of control can be set up. Once this has been done, the next step follows easily and logically.

In the next few pages these hazards will be pointed out.

The form of control is simple enough. It depends on only one thing to make it a success, and that is the insistence of the Company that it be done thoroughly and at regular intervals. The few contractors or foremen who do not co-operate willingly will have to be shown the error of their ways and forced to change

EXISTING FIRE HAZARDS:

Cook Stoves:

Cook stoves should be checked before they are set up. There should be no cracked sides or fronts where hot embers can fall out onto the floor. They should be set up at least six inches above the floor. Sand boxes are not especially satisfactory as fires have been known to start in the floor beneath the sand. They should be at least two feet away from a protected wall. The floor beneath the fire box should be protected with tin.

Heaters — Coal and Wood:

These should be checked for condition before being set up. There should be no cracks or splits in the body of the heater. Doors should be snugly fitted. Ash traps should be checked and emptied at regular intervals. Pipe collar attachments should be such that stove pipes may be firmly attached to the heater. The "Favourite Box" is an example of a good wood heater.

All wood and coal heaters should be at least one foot off the floor and at least three feet away from an unprotected wall. Big heaters should be at least five feet away from a protected wall.

Heaters — Oil:

These should be checked for condition before being set up. All parts should be tightly fitted and firmly attached. Carburators should be checked for steadiness of flow. All fittings must be fuel oil tight.

The source of most trouble with an oil heater is letting the fire go out due to lack of fuel and then refilling tank and trying to light a hot stove.

Oil stoves should be looked after by one person who has been thoroughly briefed on the way to look after them. The manufacturers of oil heaters supply instructions for safe operations. These should be obtained.

Tin Under Stoves:

The floor beneath all stoves should be covered with tin. This prevents glowing embers from falling from the stove through cracks in the floor to the inflammable debris beneath. This tin is necessary in the case of oil heaters because the men have a bad habit of throwing cigarette butts at the base of the stove and this tin prevents the butts from starting a fire on the floor beneath the floor should they fall through.

Dampers:

All stoves should have a damper. In the case of oil stoves, there are special dampers available. In the case of wood and coal stoves, a damper in the second length from where the stove pipe fits into the stove is a necessity to allow some control over the draught. This simple prevents a stove from getting overheated.

Stove Pipes:

Pipes should never be allowed to get paper thin. If they do, they are apt to break and let through a blaze of fire that could easily become destructive. Pipes at all times should be firm and solid. Galvanized pipes should be used on stoves that are continually in use. They last longer on stoves such as washroom stoves and those used in the cookery. In the steambath, the pipes should be double with a large insulating pipe outside the small smoke pipe.

Stove Pipe Bracing:

All trains of pipe should be wound with either haywire or pipe wire. This keeps the unit rigid and prevents collapse and telescoping. It also reduces vibration due to wind.

Stove Pipe Clearance:

Pipes should never be allowed to pass close to anything that will burn. They should be at least twelve inches away. In some cases more clearance than this may be needed. Walls or supports near a pipe should be protected either with tin or asbestos paper. Pipes are often seen wired directly to wall joists without protection. This is very wrong.

The pipe exit at the roof, or where it comes through a wall, should have a minimum clearnace all around the pipe of six inches.

Roof Jacks:

These are merely a commercially-made pipe that allow a safe passage of heated air or smoke through a roof. These are safer and easier to install than pieces of flattened tin with holes cut in them.

Spark Arrestors:

These are simply to trap large sparks that could fall to the roof or ground and start a fire. These are a must for any camps operating during the fire season. They should be checked at regular intervals to keep them clean as they frequently plug up.

Use of Gasoline, Coal Oil and Fuel Oil:

The use of gasoline, coal oil and fuel oil for starting forcing fires is something that has been going on longer since these things were discovered. In spite of the fact that the use of these is strictly forbidden, it is still going on, and will continue as long as there is access to these liquids. This is the most dangerous condition that exists in a camp and can only be halted by the strictest regulations and severest of penalties. No other way will work.

Spontaneous Combustion:

In modern camps there are more opportunities for fires to start this way than there were a few years ago. Oily rags and waste should never be allowed to pile up in a corner of the shop or garage. Fires from this cause are the result of negligence.

Electrical Wiring:

In a modern camp wired for electricity according to Hydro specifications, there is very little danger. There are some things though that come about and that should be checked. Fuse boxes should always be kept dry. Fuses that burn out should not be replaced with pennies or any other metallic object. Too many appliances should not be plugged in to the same outlet. Check for amateur electricians wiring in unauthorized extensions. Replace burnt out fuses with new ones of the correct amperage. In all cases of doubt as to just what should be done with defective wiring, call the electrician.

Coleman Lamps:

These are safe to use and operate when precautions are observed. Practically all fires started by the use of these lamps is because of carelessness on someones part.

The following simple rules will result in safe operation:

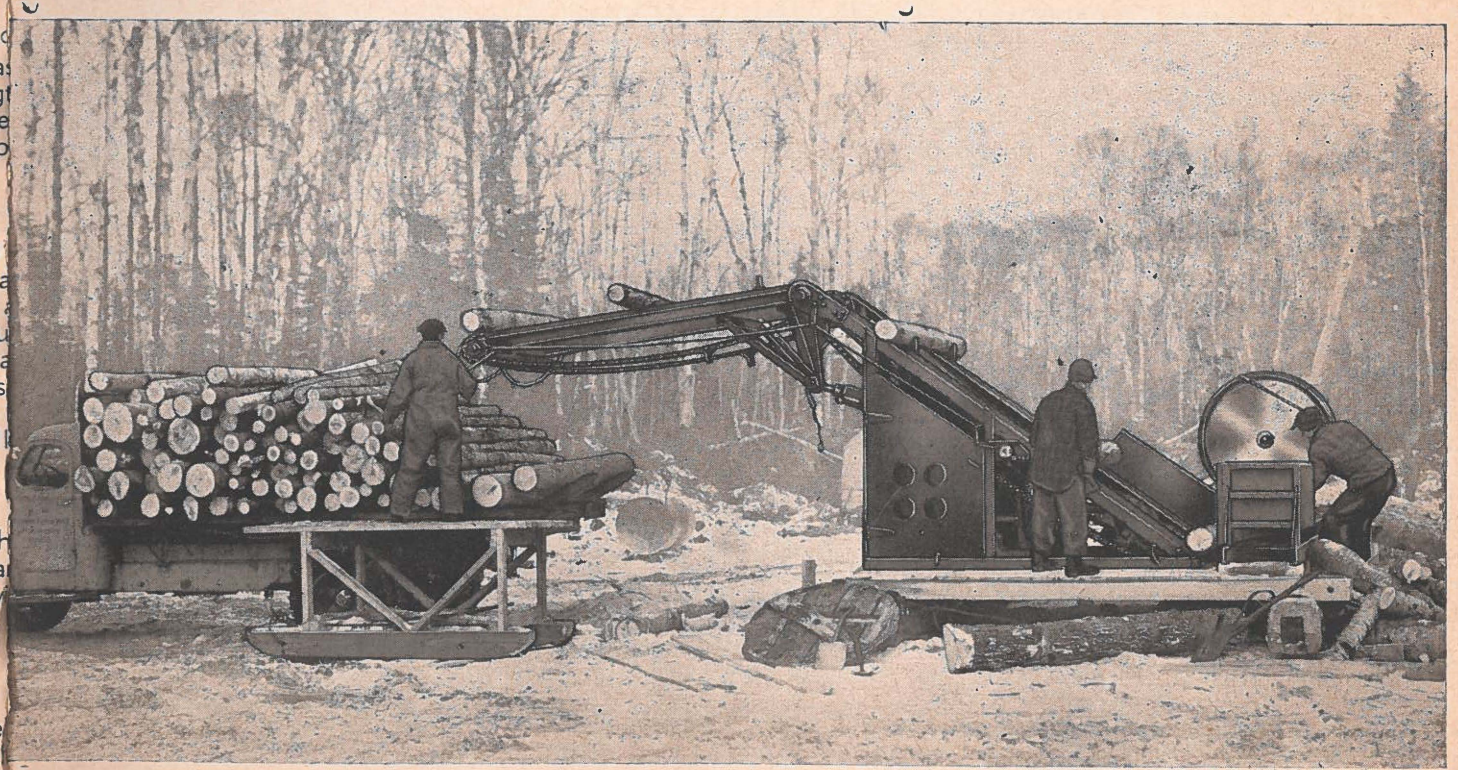
1. All parts should be tightly connected.
2. Never fill a lamp till it has cooled off.
3. Heat the generator before opening the gas.
4. Use only unbroken mantles.
5. Always use a globe.

In camp, one man should be designated to look after all lamps. He should be well briefed in how to handle them. They should never be filled in a habitable building nor should they be hung closer than 18 inches

(Continued on Page 8)

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THE PREVENTION OF HAZARDOUS FIRE CONDITIONS IN AND AROUND LOGGING CAMPS

(Continued from Page 7)

to an inflammable surface. Do not use anywhere where there may be an accumulation of explosive fumes — i.e. — boat halls, unventilated garages, etc.

Stable Lanterns:

Thousands of dollars of fire damage has been caused by these innocent lanterns, and all through sheer carelessness.

Always set down out of harms way so that they can't fall to the ground, be knocked over or kicked over by horses. Keep them clear of dry hay, gasoline and oil fumes. Never use them in places where there may be an accumulation of explosive gases — i.e. — in around gasoline storages, unventilated engine shacks, boat hulls, etc. Flashlights should be used here instead.

Always turn down when being left unattended.

Exhaust Pipes:

The exhaust pipes of housed motors usually pass through a wooden wall. More than one pumphouse and generator shack has burned because the clearance between pipe and wall was insufficient. There should be a metal collar around the exhaust pipe that will allow at least a six inch clearance.

Welding:

This is frequently — and unnecessarily — a source of fire. A few easily observed precautions will eliminate welding as a source of hazard.

Welding should be done on iron saw horses or on iron tables. The floor beneath should be covered with tin. This should be wide enough so that all sparks will fall on tin. If the place where the welding is to be done will be used frequently, nearby walls should be protected with tin for about 5 feet up from the floor.

In gas welding, the welder should be cautioned to avoid accidentally cutting through the hose lines.

Welding should never be attempted in the hulls of boats or any kind of container which has contained fuel oil, gasoline, coal oil, etc., without adequate ventilation and standby extinguishers.

Welders are not the most careful men in the world Their working habits should be checked often.

Spark igniter to be used at all times.

Blow Torches:

Properly used, blow torches are safe. Trouble occurs usually when a careless workman tries to start them up before they are properly heated. This results in a spurting stream of fire over the floor in front of the torch. Or, the torch may be set down carelessly with its full heat directed upon an inflammable surface. In the Winter time, more than one vehicle has burned when a blowtorch was turned onto a grease and oil saturated motor in an attempt to warm it up for starting.

Smoking in Bed:

This is a common habit in logging camps. It is a hazard almost impossible to eliminate, yet one over which there should be some control. Each cot should have an easily accessible ash can. The nightman should be specially briefed to watch for any signs of fire in around the cots. When there is no nightman, smoking in bed should not be allowed. This won't be a popular regulation but it will be safe.

CLASSES OF FIRES:

Class A:

Fires in ordinary combustible materials such as paper or wood which can be put out by dousing with water. Most of the fires occurring in camps are of this type. Soda acid and pyrene extinguishers are good. Sand is effective.

Class B:

Fires in flammable liquids, greases and waxes which must be smothered and deprived of oxygen. These are usually the kind of fires that happen in shops, garages or in the cookery when frying doughnuts. Use foam type extinguishers. Sand properly applied is effective.

Class C:

Fires in electrical equipment where water cannot be used and where special liquids are needed. Water cannot be used as the electricity will follow it and is apt to electrocute the fellow throwing the water. In addition, water will not in any case put out the main fire. Cutting off the electricity is the best way. CO-2 extinguishers and pyrene work well here.

SAFETY REGULATIONS AND EQUIPMENT:

Good rules and regulations properly enforced are the best weapons to combat carelessness with regard to allowing hazardous conditions to appear and develop. Extinguishing equipment is but a second line of defence and is not too effective when in inexperienced hands.

FIRE HAZARD REGULATIONS:

1. The doors on all camp buildings should open outward. In the event of a quick exit being necessary, the danger of a pile-up around the doors is lessened.

2. Before lights out, in bunkhousees and washrooms, lanterns with red globes should be lit and hung over the exits. This is a must with some Companies.

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SOIL CLASSIFICATION COURSE HELD IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Under arrangements made by the Thunder Bay Timber Operators Association with Mr. R. N. Johnston, Chief, Division of Research, Department of Lands and Forests, a soil classification course was held in the Black Sturgeon District at Great Lakes Paper Company Camp Depot 1 from June 18th, to 24th, 1950.

Mr. G. Angus Hills of the Research Division, Department of Lands and Forests, has been carrying on research on forestry site classification and studying the factors of soil and moisture, growth and yield.

Mr. W. G. E. Brown conducted the course and company personnel taking the course were:

K. Hearnden	Abitibi Power & Paper Co,, Ltd.
T. Bjerkelund	Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.
P. Ward	Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd.
J. M. McMahon	LongLac Pulp &Paper Co., Ltd.
G. R. Sonley Norman Kissick	Marathon Paper Mills of Canada
H. O. Kantola S. White	Newaygo Timber Company, Ltd. Limited
Graham Cox Bruno Seppala	Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co., Limited
Ray Miller	Ontario Paper Company, Limited

—o—

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

The Horse and Mule live 30 years,
And nothing know of wine or beers.
The Goat and Sheep at 30 die
And never taste of Scotch or Rye.
The Cow drinks water by the ton
And at 18 is mostly done.
The Dog at 15 cashes in
Without the aid of Rum or Gin.
The Cat in milk and water soaks
And then in 12 short years it croaks.
The modest, sober, bone dry Hen
Lays eggs for noggs, then dies at 10.
All animals are strictly dry,
They sinless live and swiftly die.
But sinful, ginful, rum soaked men
Survive for three score years and ten
— And some of us, the mighty few
Stay pickled 'til we're 92.

—o—



OLD PAUL'S NIMBLE THINKING DEVISED A SCHEME TO RECOVER BIG SVEDE OLE'S FALSE TEETH FROM "PEA SOUP" LAKE. AFTER THE CREW FAILED WITH DRAG-NETS AND WHAT NOT, PAUL, KNOWING BIG OLE'S LOVE FOR PORK, HAD THE MEN LOWER A LARGE HAM BY MEANS OF A ROPE, AND "KER-SNAP,"—THE BIG TEETH COULD NOT RESIST. OLE ALWAYS FELT INDEBTED TO PAUL FOR THE RECOVERY OF HIS TEETH.

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

COMPANY PERSONNEL APPOINTED 1950 HONOURARY FIRE WARDENS

Listed here are the names of company personnel appointed Honourary Fire Wardens by the Honourable Minister of Lands and Forests, Province of Ontario for the year 1950. These lists have been supplied through the courtesy of the Department of Lands and Forests officials.

The men listed hereunder, in addition to their regular duties, have undertaken additional responsibility and credit should be given to these men for undertaking this public spirited duty.

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(Continued on Page 11)

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COMPANIES TRAINING PERSONNEL IN FIRE FIGHTING

While the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires is the prime responsibility of the Department of Lands and Forests and, while the license holders pay in addition to ground rent and dues on timber cut, a fire tax, operators realize their responsibility to protect the timber from fire. To carry out these responsibiliies, companies which have men in the woods during the summer season carry out training programs to ensure that:

(1) Every employee is fire conscious and thinking fire prevention all the time.
(2) If a fire is detected, it is reported at once.
(3) Each individual knows his duty if called on to fight a fire.

While all operators in one way or another have instructed their employees in their responsibilities, it is desired to include in this Log Book a report of two meetings held as follows:

LONG LAC PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED HOLD A FOREST FIRE TRAINING MEETING

In order to impress upon the Company employees the importance of Fire Protection, the second annual Fire Meeting was held in the Longlac Headquarters on June 8th and 9th. Among those present were representatives from the Department of Lands and Forests including U. W. Fiskar, District Forester, George McAdam, Fire Protection Specialist, Dick Brady and Len Ridgedell, Chief Rangers from Longlac and Geraldton respectively. Throughout the two day session all department heads, district superintendents, foremen and fire wardens were able to attend at least part of the meeting.

Mr. C. A. Samuelson, Logging Superintendent, presided over the meeting and was assisted by his superintendents. During the meeting the three phases of Fire Protection were covered under Fire Prevention, Fire Presuppression and Fire Suppression. In each of these phases, the viewpoints of the Department of Lands and Forests and the Company were given by representatives of each.

The theme of the meeting was Fire Weather and discussions on all three phases centred about it. It was pointed out that the same fire weather classification used by the Department will be used by the Company. Each day the Company fire dispatcher will receive the fire danger existing and report it to the camps. Upon the fire danger existing depends the degree of preparedness expected in the camps — the classification will appear on a fire danger sign in the camp area.

Two fire problems were given the men, one on fire pre-suppression and another on crew organization for fire fighting. The fire danger element was introduced in each to help give the men a fuller appreciation of its significance. Many good ideas were introduced, mostly from the men from the field. One suggestion was that portable field telephones be used for summoning purposes, especially where work areas are close to telephone lines; another was the use of icing tanks for emergency water reservoirs in jackpine country or in any area remote from a good water source.

The Department of Lands and Forests put on a communications demonstration at their Longlac Division Office. A radio van used for co-operative work with aircraft and fire fighters on the ground was the main feature of the demonstration. A portable telephone

(Continued on Page 14)



NOT FIRE-PROOF: but upon subjections to strong heat prevents ignition of wood with no after flame.

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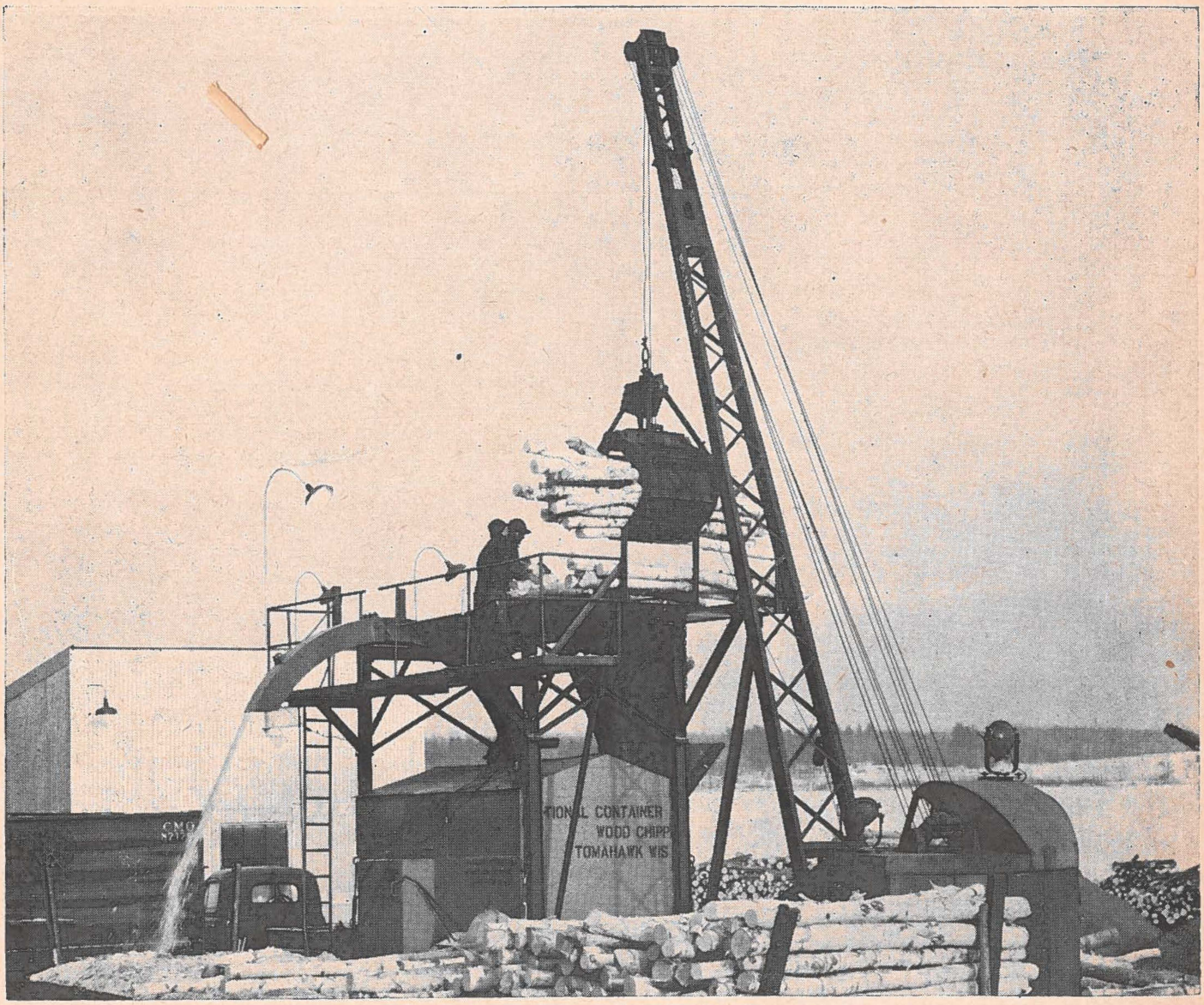
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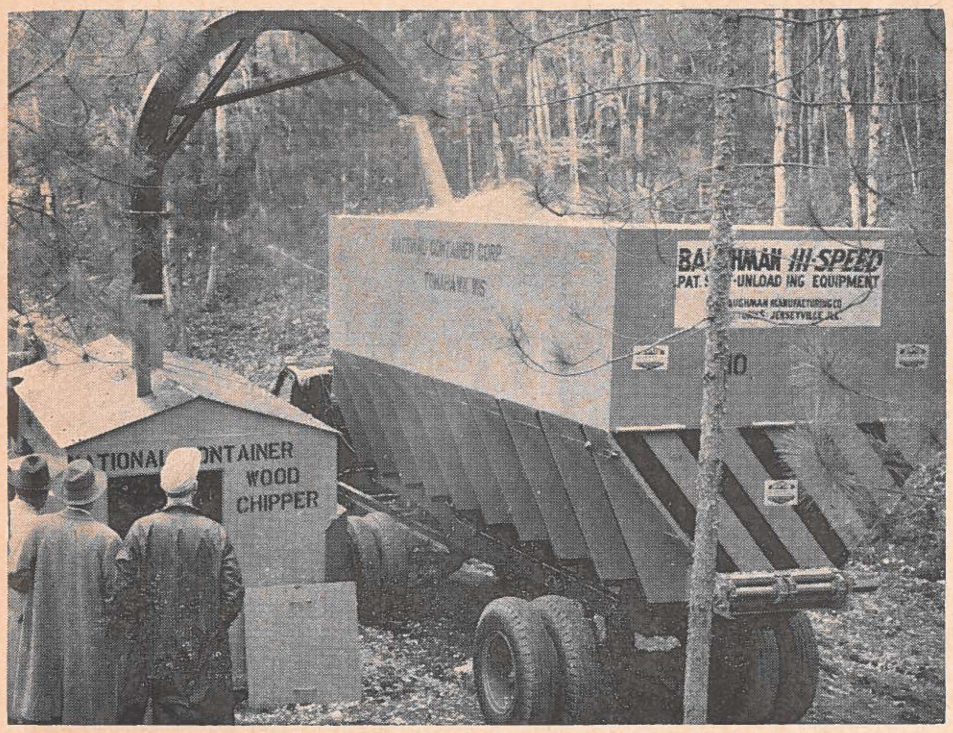
PORTABLE CHIPPERS — THE NEW LOOK TO BE?

The March 1950 Log Book featured an article entitled "Time Marches On —Portable Chippers the New Look To Be?" which gave general information about the Chipper unit and the woods operation of producing chips.

Through the courtsy of the Timber Producers' Association of Michigan, the following pictures are printed to illustrate the wood chipper in action.



With the aid of a crane to unload pulpwood from cars or trucks onto the superstructure of the "wood chipper," workmen are supplied with a simple method of inserting the wood into the chipper. The spout is directed to fill railroad cars or trucks depending upon destination of the chipped product.



National Container Corporation's portable "wood-chipper" in actual operation in the woods. Here the machine has been removed from its transportation unit for extended use at one position. The pictured model is the second made by the company before the addition of superstructure to facilitate feeding of the machine. Also clearly illustrated is the design of the chip trailer used for transporting the chips from the chipper to the mill.

1950 Annual Meeting

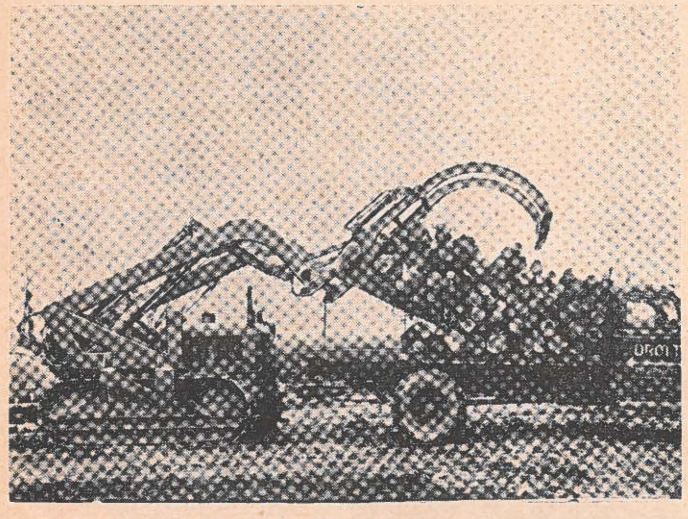
Canadian Society OF Forest Engineers

Sault Ste. Marie. Ontario

October 26, 27, 28

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The program will stress discussions of the practical application of silviculture under existing Canadian forest and economic conditions.



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LONGLAC PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED HOLD A FOREST FIRE TRAINING MEETING

(Continued from Page 11)

set-up was also shown and its use in the field explained.

It is hoped that by such meetings as this a greater feeling of fire consciousness will be developed and that the results will contribute towards a good fire organization in the end.

PROGRAM

LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited
Woodlands Department, Longlac, Ontario
Forest Fire Training Meeting
June 8th & 9th, 1950

June 8th

9.00 a.m. Welcome ..... A. F. Buell
9.15 a.m. Purpose of Meeting ..... C. A. Samuelson
9.30 a.m. Department of Lands and Forests ..... U. W. Fiskar
1. Organization
2. Duties and Responsibilities and Authority
3. Relation of Department
4. Payment of Fire Fighters
5. Law Enforcement (Special Reference to Duties of Honourary Fire Wardens)
6. Permits

10.15 a.m. Film: "Tomorrow's Timber"
10.45 a.m. Fire Protection and Control Planning ..... C. A. Samuelson
Fire Prevention, Pre-suppression and Suppression
11.00 a.m. Fire Prevention
Fire Prevention, Department of Lands and Forests ..... George McAdam
Fire Prevention, LongLac Pulp and Paper Company ..... E. R. Sexsmith
11.30 a.m. Fire Pre-suppression
1. Fire Weather, Fire Danger Meter ..... J. Pringle

12.30 p.m. LUNCH
1.30 p.m. 2. Department of Lands & Forests Pre-suppression Plans, George McAdam
3. LongLac Pulp & Paper Company Pre-suppression Plans — Camps and LongLac Headquarters, ... J. Pringle
2.30 p.m. Problem: Organization of Pre-suppression ..... J. Pringle
Planning in a camp on a high fire danger day — for work day and for weekend
3.00 p.m. Discussion of Problem
4.00 p.m. Fire Suppression, General Characteristics of Fire ..... H. Renaud
1. Kinds of Fires
2. Principal Parts of Fires
3. Fire Behaviour

4.45 p.m. Fire Suppression — Fire Fighting Technique ..... C. A. Samuelson
Technique of Attack
General Rules of Strategy
Principal Steps in Fire Fighting
Standard Methods of Attack
Means of Suppression
5.30 p.m. Film: "Common Errors in Forest Fire Fighting"
6.15 p.m. DINNER

June 9th

8.00 a.m. Fire Suppression — Fire Line Construction ..... George McAdam
8.45 a.m. Fire Suppression Personnel and Organization ..... C. A. Samuelson
9.30 a.m. Problem: Organization on a Fire ..... C. A. Samuelson
10.15 a.m. Discussion of Problem
10.45 a.m. Problem: Organization on a Fire from report time to mop-up time ..... J. Pringle
11.30 a.m. Discussion of Problem
12.30 p.m. LUNCH
1.30 p.m. Field Demonstration (Meet Company bus at Cookery)
4.30 p.m. Return to Longlac
6.00 p.m. DINNER
7.00 p.m. Communications Demonstration — Department of Lands and Forests Company Warehouse and Shop
8.00 p.m. Staff House

CRUISING — FOR THREE GENERATIONS

(Continued from Page 4)

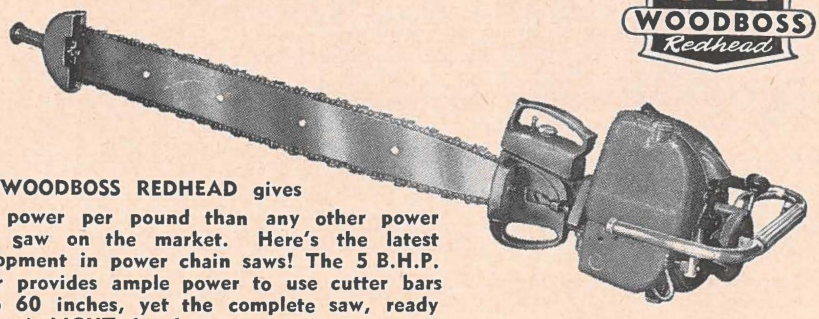
time. Fourthly, and this is a very important asset, our system is much faster and cheaper."

All three Blows sat back and were silent again. Grandfather Blow at last emptied his glass, looked at the other two and with a twinkle in his eye said, "Son, indeed your system of cruising was much better than mine, since I actually had no system. And Joe, you have a system much superior to your father's."

The old man hesitated, looked very thoughtful for a moment, and continued, "I wonder what in hell kind of a system Joe Junior will be using."

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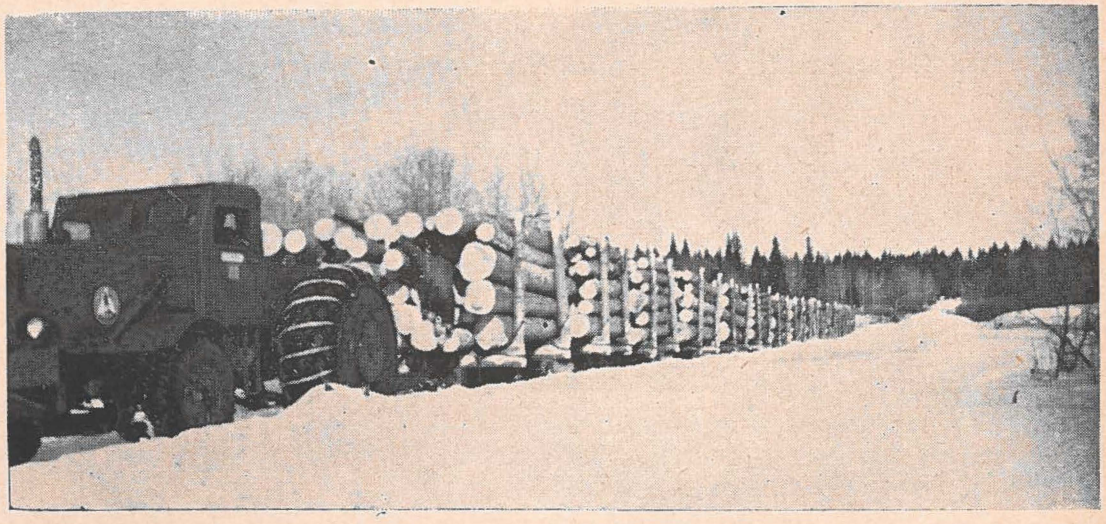


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Benefits of First Aid Instructions in Woods Operations

By DR. L. A. REMUS

(An Address at the May 26th Meeting of the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch, Ontario Pulp & Paper Safety Association)

I have been asked to give a short talk on the Benefits of First Aid Instruction in Woods Operations.

First Aid treatment is particularly important in Woods operations because the injured man is usually far away from medical attention, whereas the injured workman in industries in towns or cities, is usually within easy call of a doctor. Accidents which occur in bush operations may be of the major variety, e. g. fractured skull, etc., where proper first aid treatment may mean the difference between a live or a dead patient.

Furthermore, it is an established surgical principle that the earlier a wound is properly treated the less likelihood that infection will supervene. As many of the accidents occuring in the Woods are of a minor nature, all that is necessary is the proper first aid dressing. If it is deemed advisable to send an injured man in for surgical or hospital treatment, the proper first aid dressing will lessen the amount of wound contamination, and therefore prevent infection before the patient reaches the hospital.

I will now give a short resume of the first aid treatment of the usual accidents met with in the Woods and discourage some of the older beliefs.

In speaking of first aid, I mean good first aid, as a good first aid man is worth his weight in gold, while a poor first aid man just bungles things up and may make a very minor accident a major catastrophe. Better no first aid treatment at all.

Most minor accidents such as small cuts, abrasions and lacerations, only require that the wound be well washed with soap and plenty of clean water and a clean dressing be applied. Antiseptic ointments with the exception of penicillin and sulpha are usually better left alone, as they tend to macerate a wound. A certain percentage of people, about 20%, are sensitive to penicillin and sulpha and these may cause a widespread and very annoying rash, which often takes weeks to clear up. Therefore, although these two drugs have been a boon in the fight against infection, they must be watched. These ointments may also sensitize patients to these drugs at later periods.

Too many people have the mistaken idea that one should immediately douse any fresh wound with a strong antiseptis, such as iodine (at it is supposed to kill germs). This is an outmoded idea . . . as the antiseptic causes a coagulation of the serum, blood and surface cells of the wound (or kills tissue, too) and makes the conditions ideal for the growth of germs. If an antiseptic solution is used, it should be painted on to the skin up to the edge of the wound, but not into the wound. I repeat, washing the wound with clean soap and water and applying a dry sterile dressing is the best and most modern treatment.

Arterial bleeding can in almost all cases be controlled by placing a pad of clean dressing over the bleeding point and applying a snug dressing. The pressure and tourniquet points, as shown in many first aid charts, are outmoded and should be discarded. I have frequently seen patients (not from the Great Lakes) come in with a tourniquet applied and a wound oozing with blood, which stopped bleeding as soon as the tourniquet was removed.

Fractures are important injuries which can probably be harmed more by poor first aid treatment than almost any other injury. These should be splinted where the patient is injured if possible, and the patient kept warm before removing him to camp or ambulance.

Compound fractures are extremely important and poor first aid may cause permanent deformity, loss of limb or prolonged convalescence. A sterile dressing should be bandaged over the compound wound, the fractured limb splinted and the patient sent to hospital. If an end of bone sticks out of the wound, cover it up with a dressing, not with skin. By that I mean, don't attempt to pull the protruding bone back into place.

Back injuries should be moved with the patient's body held in a straight position, onto a solid stretcher which does not sag and be removed to hospital as soon as possible.

Head injuries are serious. The head should be immobilized with pillows and raised slightly with the patient turned on his side. This will usually insure a clear airway and prevent blood and secretions from blocking his breathing. If these patients are unconscious one should pull out their tongue, swab out the mouth to remove blood and mucous and loosen tight neckware. These people should be kept warm.

Burns and scalds should be covered with a mild ointment or vaseline and a thick dressing snugly bandaged. If these burns are extensive the patient should be sent to hospital as they will probably require plasma for shock. Coffee is supposed to be as good a stimulant

(Continued on Page 17)

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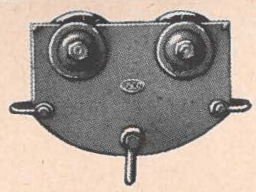




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BENEFITS OF FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS IN WOODS OPERATIONS

(Continued from Page 16)

as liquor. (There is never any liquor around a Camp anyway, is there?)

Frost bites are also fairly frequent as Woods accidents; these fortunately are usually of a minor degree and only require gradual thawing in cool water and should be covered with a dry dressing. Dryness will prevent spreading infection until the dead tissue separates.

From the above mentioned conclusions, it will be seen that the benefits of good first aid instruction ir Woods operations will do much to shorten the patient's period of disability, lessen his suffering and save a limb or the function thereof. The patient, therefore, should be very grateful and appreciative of the help thus afforded him.

Good first aid instruction will also geatly benefit the Employer by lessening the number of lost time accidents, and keeping down Compensation costs by lessening the severity and complications of accidents.

Thus both Employer and employee reap the benefit of good first aid instruction.

—o—

ADVERTISERS' NEWS

A new wire rope catalogue is now available to logging and sawmill operators, according to John E. Usborne, Sales Manager, Wrights' Canadian Ropes Limited, Granville Island, Vancouver.

Profusely illustrated and very colourful, the new catalogue discusses the history, construction, maintenance and uses of the wide range of wire rope made by Wrights. Operators' requests for copies will be attended to promptly, advises Mr. Usborne.

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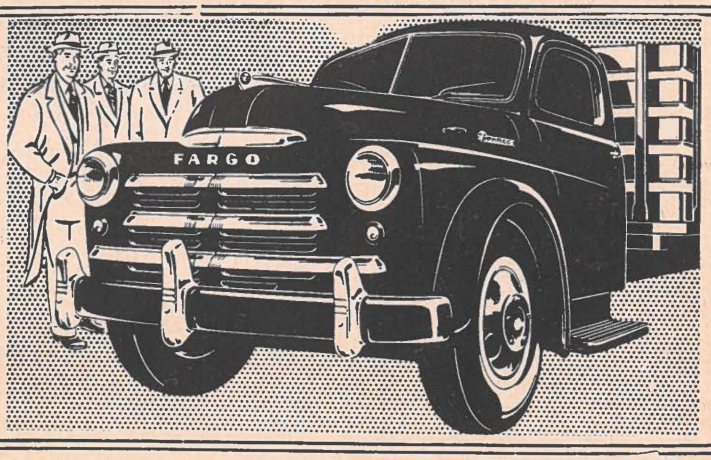
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THE PREVENTION OF HAZARDOUS FIRE CONDITIONS IN AND AROUND LOGGING CAMPS

(Continued from Page 8)

3. Gasoline, fuel oil or coal oil must not be used to start or force fires.

4. No clothes should be hung over stoves for drying.

5. Bullcooks should not eat with the men. They should spend this time checking stoves in bunkhouses and washrooms that are deserted during this period. An unattended stove with draught and damper wide open can quickly cause a fire.

6. All persons living apart from the main body of the camp or in private quarters (cookees) should be briefed on fire hazards. Female cookees have been known to start fires with their electric irons.

7. There should be no smoking around the stable where there is apt to be piles of loose dry hay; nor in the garage where there is apt to be containers of fuel oil or gasoline exposed.

8. Lamps or lanterns should not be closer to a wall than about eighteen inches.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Commercial and packcan extinguishers should be on hand. Both should be placed around camp so that they are readily accessible. Some commercial extinguishers are a necessity since many camp fires arise from the improper use of gasoline and coal oil.

In each washroom there should be a 2½ gallon Thermene extinguisher. In each cookery there should be one. In each bunkhouse of 25 men or less there should be one; two if there are more than 50 men. For small portable bunkhouses where there are only eight to ten men, a P y r e n e hand extinguisher should be enough.

In each stable there should be one 2½ gal. Thermene and one in each shop, garage and steambath.

An 18 lb. Randolph CO-2 extinguisher should be in the cookery in case of a grease fire and also in the shop and garage where gasoline and fuel oil might be the cause of a fire.

Packcans filled with water and placed in strategic positions about the camp are good insurance. BUT DON'T USE THEM ON AN ELECTRICAL FIRE — USE PYRENE OR THERMENE EXTINGUISHERS. To keep the water in the packcans from freezing in the winter time add six pounds of Calcium Chloride per gallon of water.

Thermene and Pyrene extinguishers will not freeze.

FIRE PLANS:

Good rules and regulations properly enforced, efficient extinguishers in the right places, are still no guarantee that a fire will not break out. A plan of action in the case of a fire breaking out is needed. Each camp has its own special needs.

Usually when a fire breaks out in camp, each lumberjack tries to save his packsack and clothes first and the buildings next. This practically always results in one building at least being burned.

The foreman and the strip bosses should have a plan mapped out as to what to do in case of a fire breaking out. In some camps there is no foreman at nights. This is not desirable as it leaves the camp without an efficient leader.

Special attention should be paid to that time of the day when the camp is practically deserted with the men all out in the bush. In this case, all chore boys, blacksmiths and anyone else around should be briefed on just exactly what to do if a fire breaks out.

A fire plan for a camp is a must. It should be made up by the foreman or contractor and approved by the operating superintendent.

GENERAL YARD CONDITIONS:

Camp yards should be kept clean and tidy with all inflammable debris kept pushed well back away from the buildings. In the summer and fall, places should be arranged outside where men could sit and smoke without the danger of starting a fire.

REPORTING FIRES:

All fires occurring in camp should be reported, no matter how small. A complete record should be kept of anything destroyed in a fire. These things are important. They provide accurate information for the purposes of recovering some of the loss from insurance and they help to take steps to prevent a fire starting again from this same cause.

COST OF EXTINGUISHERS:

Commercial extinguishers are expensive and should be treated with respect. Note the following:

Foamite	10 lb.	56.00
Guardene	1½ qt.	15.25
Pyrene	1 qt.	12.60
Pyrene	2½ gal.	30.00
Lafrance	2½ gal.	30.00
Randolph CO-2	2½ gal.	$30.00

CHECKING ON HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS:

Assuming that a good system has been set up to keep hazardous conditions at a minimum, there still remains one thing to be done to keep the system good. This is a regular systematic checking on each camp to

(Continued on Page 19)

FOR FIRE PROTECTION

La France Fire Engine & Foamite Ltd. equipment carried in stock:

EXTINGUISHERS — REFILLS — FIREGUNS

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THE PREVENTION OF HAZARDOUS FIRE CONDITIONS IN AND AROUND LOGGING CAMPS

(Continued from Page 18)

see that existing hazards are removed and that no new ones be allowed to appear. Pulpwood camps being what they are, and lumberjacks being a special kind of people, this means that there can be no let down on inspections. Hazards should be reported and follow-ups made to see that action is being taken.

COST OF HAZARD SYSTEM:

Commercial extinguishers are expensive. Two of this type is a minimum. One Pyrene for the Cookery in case of a grease fire and one Pyrene in the generator shack in case of an electrical fire. There should be a CO-2 of ten pound capacity in the garage if there is one.

Practically all the other danger spots can be taken care of by the use of water and sand pails.

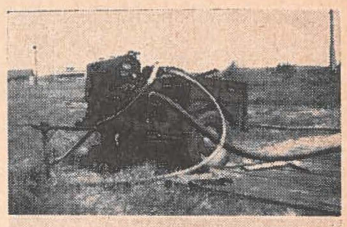
This means that minimum protection can be provided for about fifty dollars. Where a CO-2 is needed it would be about one hundred and ten dollars.

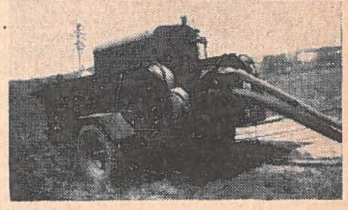
In a camp worth $15,000.00, this investment is good insurance.

———o———

Mines are operated in every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island. — Quick Canadian Facts.

BROMPTON HEAVY FIRE EQUIPMENT





In 1949 member companies reported that there on hand fire-fighting equipment valued at well over $365,000 in addition to fire patrol trucks, tents, axes, shovels, radio-telephone equipment, etc., which are used in logging operations but are available for fire fighting.

Some companies have extra heavy equipment and shown here are two pumps. One an Ajax pressure pump and a Chrysler Mobile Pump Unit which are owned by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited for fire fighting purposes.

———o———

Workers in Russia have to work twenty times as long as Canadians to earn a pound of sugar. The average Canadian industrial worker earns the price of a pound of sugar in six minutes; the Russian works two hours for his. — Quick Canadian Facts.

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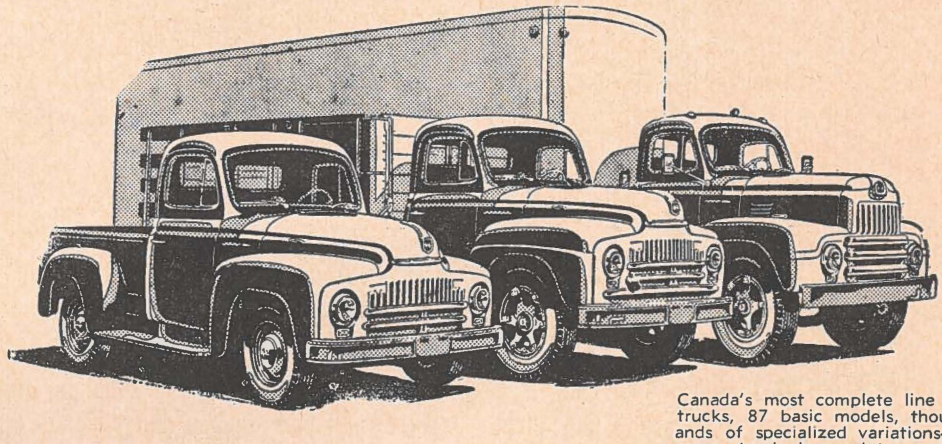
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"INTERNATIONAL" Model "TD-14A" Diesel Tractor, 56" Gauge, Serial No. TDF-2207 TIIN. Equipped with "Isaacson" Hydraulic Angledozer and "Isaacson" Towing Winch. This tractor originally purchased new in 1948. Checked over in our shop and newly painted — good condition.
Price **$7,500.00**

"INTERNATIONAL" Model "TD9" Diesel Tractor. 60" Gauge, Serial No. TDCD-268257CC. Equipped with "Bucyrus Erie" Front End Hydraulic Bucket Loader. Tractor in splendid condition having worked only two summers since being purchased in 1947. Its owner has kept it in good mechanical condition and it has been inspected and newly painted in our shop.
Price **$7,500.00**

"INTERNATIONAL" Model "TD9" Diesel Tractor, 60" Gauge, Serial TDCB-32436 T7BJ. Equipped with Hydraulic Angledozer and "Carco" Towing Winch. Tractor as equipped was purchased new in 1948. It has been inspected in our shop and found to be in good running order. A new machine as above would sell for approximately $10,500.00 today.
Price **$5300.00**

"CATERPILLAR" Model "D-6" Diesel Tractor, 60" Gauge, Serial No. 5R1684SP. Equipped with "La Plant-Choate" Hydraulic Angledozer and "Hyster" Towing Winch. This Tractor has been completely re-built at a cost of approximately $2.800.00 for labour and new parts. Price of a Tractor of this model as equipped above today would be approximately $11,860.00
Price **$7100.00**

"CATERPILLAR" Model "D-4" Diesel Tractor, 60" Gauge, Serial No. 3T-6278W. This tractor is now being reconditioned in our shop and will be in good mechanical condition — painted and GUARANTEED. New tractor of this model would sell for approximately $5,980.00 today.
Price **$4,200.00**

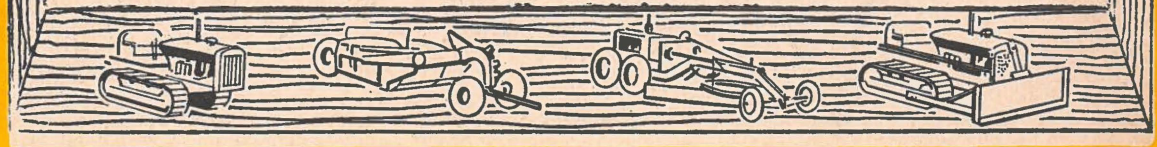
"CATERPILLAR" Model D-2 Diesel Tractor, 50" Gauge, Serial No. 5J5836SP. Equipped with "La Plant-Choate" Hydraulic Angledozer. Tractor is now being overhauled in our shop and will be in good condition — painted and GUARANTEED. Exceptional buy at this price.
Price **$3,400.00**

"International" Model TD - 14 Diesel Tractor, 56" Gauge, Serial No. 22601T1IN. Equipped with "Isaacson" Hydraulic Angledozer and "Isaacson" Towing Winch. This tractor was originally purchased new in the summer of 1948. Deductions will be made if the Angledozer or Towing Winch are not required.
Price **$6500.00**

"CATERPILLAR" Model "D6" Diesel Tractor, 56" Gauge, Serial 2H6325SP. Equipped with 'Balderson" Hydraulic Angledozer. Tractor has recently been overhauled in our shop and new parts totalling approximately $2,100.00 installed. Both Tractor and Bulldozer are in "A-1" condition and are an excellent buy for a small investment.
Price **$5,800.00**

"ALLIS-CHALMERS" Model "HD-10" Diesel Tractor, 74" Gauge, Serial No. 7362. Equipped with "Baker" Hydraulic Angledozer and a "Carco" Towing Winch. A new Tractor of this model would cost approximately $17,500.00 today. Originally purchased new in 1947 it has worked approximately twelve months. The Hour Meter reading is 2,308 hours. Presently going through our shop this Tractor will be in good condition. If winch is not required deduct $900.00.
Price **$8,000.00**

"Caterpillar" Model D - 13000 Diesel Engine 6 - cylinder, 5¾" bore, 8" stroke, maximum horsepower - 150. Equipped with standard gasoline starting engine, extended base with open clutch and pillow blocks, - 14" diameter X 13" Face Belt Pulley and all standard equipment. Used three months. GUARANTEED
Price **$6900.00**



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