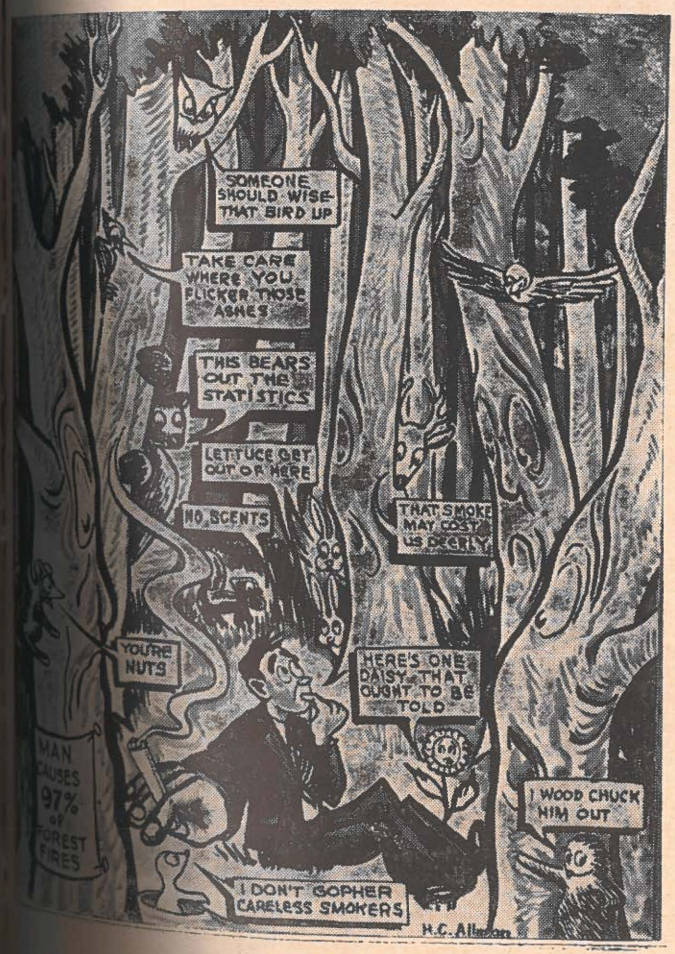
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

MAY
JUNE
1954

VOLUME 6 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No. 1

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Woods Division
Marathon Corp. of Canada Ltd.
Port Arthur, Ontario



In This Issue:

A New Feature
SUPERVISORS STRIP

•

To be or not to be
NIGHT FIRE-FIGHTING?

•

A Little History
of Interest to All Citizens

•

Aerial Mapping

•

NEW FOREST LIBRARY BOOKS

•

CONSERVATION
A U.S. Concept of an Economic Problem

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Published by

Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association

Edited by

T. S. JONES

President's Message

WOODSMEN ARE A HARDY LOT

Today, as this message to members or our Association is written, we find ourselves basking in the sun of the first warm day we have experienced for many a moon.

This past year woods operators in general have perhaps suffered more from the vagaries of old man weather than they have for some years past.

Starting in December we began to receive unprecedented snow falls and by Christmas the scene in the woods, while beautifcl to the eye, presented many problems to the harassed operator. Then came January with its record sub-zero temperatures, followed by February which made those who went South wonder why they left because it was so unseasonably warm here. Just as most of us thought summer was around the corner, along came the month of March with more records for sub-zero temperatures.

Since March, the weather has continued to present many varied problems to the operator and coupled with all of the above he has been further beset by the cries from the powers that be that costs are far too high, operating is too expensive and everything must be done cheaper.

We believe the operators have taken all of this in stride and will continue to do so in the future. The woodsman is a versatile fellow and takes a certain degree of pride in surmounting his problems, no matter what the obstacles. We believe it can be truthfully said that in general "Woodsmen are a hardy lot."

In conclusion it would do no harm to say that we should be cautious about letting down our guard with respect to fire prevention. Up until now no self-respecting fire would have much success with all of the moisture we have in the woods, but this picture can change over-night and we urge everyone to take the usual precautions in their planning to properly organize their fire prevention set-up.

H. H. "Bert" Styffe.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES ON CONSUMPTION OF PAPER

In 1920 the per capita use was 120 pounds per year. In 1950 it had reached 380 pounds and in 1953 had jumped to 420 pounds per person.

Guest Lecturers at L.T.I.

Following are the names of guest lecturers and their lecture topics. The Lakehead Technical Institute is indeed indebted to these men and the industries which co-operated in making these lectures possible.

Mr. D. C. Clark, Nipigon Lake Timber Company
One Lecture — logging poles, piling and tie blocks.

Mr. T. C. Armstrong, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited
One Lecture — Camp location, layout and construction
One Lecture — Road layout and construction.

Mr. J. Jameson, Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited
Two Lectures — Mechanical logging of pulpwood.

Mr. T. S. Jones, Manager, Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association
One Lecture — Labour relations in the woods industry.

River-Drives Get A Late Start

Weather held back the opening of river drives until May this year. Generally, many of these drives start about the middle of April.

Drives this year will be held down the White River, the Pic River, the Jackfish River, the Nipigon River, Black Sturgeon River, Wolf River, Pine River, Pigeon River, and the Little Turtle River, all in the Lake Superior area.

In the FortFrances area ending up at Rainy Lake is the Little Turtle drive, the Manitou area drive, the Seine River drive and the Dryberry Lake drive. ????

In the Kenora area, the Lake of the Woods drives end up at Kenora.

In the Dryden area is the Wabigoon drive and in

Woodsworkers Contribute to Red Cross

Woodsworkers recognize the Red Cross as a worthy cause. This is proven by the generous contributions to the Red Cross Campaign.

Contributions by employees of the following companies are as follows:

St. Lawrence Corporation Limited:

To Beardmore Branch of the Red Cross	$880.90
To Nipigon Branch of the Red Cross	540.60
Total	$1421.50

LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited:

To LongLac Branch	$1143.25

The following contributions were made to the Port Arthur Branch:

Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Ltd., Woods Division	$945.15
Newaygo Timber Company Limited	$709.50
Abitibi Power & Paper Company Ltd., Woods Division	$711.00
Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited	$575.00
Ontario Paper Company Limited	$546.50

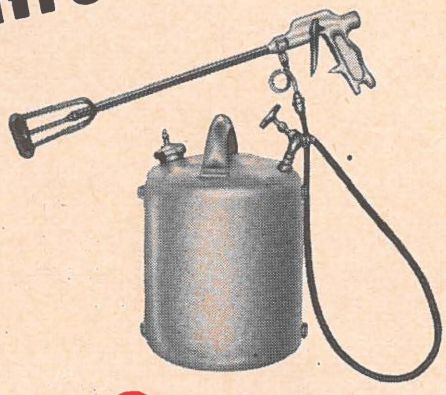
CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION TOURING NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO SCHOOLS

On May 3rd, Mr. Murray Dixon, Conservation Lecturer, Canadian Forestry Association of Ontario, started the Northwestern Ontario tour. During this tour he will visit schools in the larger centres of population such as:

Port Arthur	Camp Robinson	Cameron Falls
Fort William	Sioux Lookout	Terrace Bay
Dryden	Upsala	Geraldton
Kenora	Atikokan	LongLac
Fort Frances	Nipigon	Hearst
Red Lake	Red Rock	Kapuskasing

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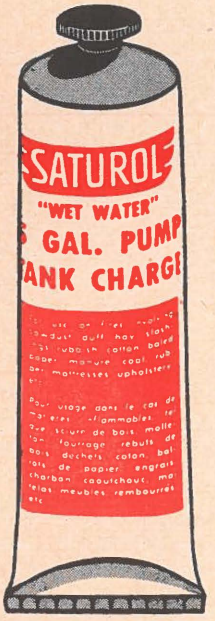




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the Supervisor's Strip

Foremen Are Different

THE OLD FOREMAN

● It's not so long ago that foremen were chosen for their loud voices, ready fists, and tough dispositions. Today, like the 70-hour week, the sweatshop, and child labour, that type of foreman has passed into history. And it's not likely that anyone has mourned his passing!

● What was such a foreman's way of thinking? He looked upon himself as the "boss", who could do any job on the operation better and faster than anyone else; he could detect and punish the first indication of slacking, keep his crew really plugging.

● Such a foreman was a driver and gave little consideration to a worker who could not keep up the pace. A worker was just a machine — that wielded an axe or a saw, that took ten loads a day to the landing, or swamped so many yards of road in so many hours.

● Labour was cheap. If any so-and-so slacker didn't like what was dished out, he could always take the tote-road. Somebody else would be ready to take his place.

WHAT MADE HIM CHANGE?

● What has happened that caused the disappearance of such foremen? The influences at work in industry generally were at work in the woods as well.

● **First,** expansion required a much larger force of woods workers. New, inexperienced workers came into the woods. Competition for labour made men hard to get. It was necessary that they be kept. It was necessary that foremen handle them differently.

● **Second,** unionism in the woods; here was something new he had to contend with.

● **Third,** new ideas on handling workers spread into the woods from the mills, from other industries where many workers had been employed.

● **Fourth,** a foreman's job became more complicated with improved methods and many foremen found that they could no longer do all the jobs on the operation better than anyone else—they were too numerous, and some too difficult perhaps. and

● **Fifth,** foremen found themselves brought into the management team —their opinions were sought, they assisted in planning, they helped form policy. So gradually the new foreman appeared.

THE NEW FOREMAN

● Let's have a look at the new foreman. What sort of fellow is he? How does he think?

● He's interested in people; genuinely interested. A phony interest is soon spotted.

2. He gets work done, but done harmoniously.

3. He understands himself or tries to; knowing what makes himself tick is just as important as what makes other people tick.

4. He understands employees, knowing that people need to be genuinely interested in their work to be satisfied, that people need to feel important and that their work is important.

5. He understands and appreciates unions and how to get along with them.

6. He obeys company rules and regulations himself and requires the same of others.

7. He understands how to give instruction.

8. He accepts responsibility for the safety of all his workmen.

9. He gives credit where due.

10. He is fair and just, playing no favourites.

11 He co-operates with other foremen and departments.

12. He is continually trying to improve his skill in handling people.

● And so on but from first to last he always remembers he is dealing with fellow human beings. And the Golden Rule is still a good one.

● Are there any of the old foremen left? Is every foreman one of the new? Or are most a little bit of both? You can decide where you fit in.

—●—

Informed Employees Are Co-operative Employees

Informed supervisors are better able to get the work (Quality Production with Safety) done with co-operation and goodwill. Grievances generally disappear when logical explanations are given.

The Log Book **is publishing this "STRIP" with the idea of putting in one place some information about our industry, some ideas for employee-employer relations, etc., etc.**

Supervisors are invited to submit questions, problems, etc., involving the woods industry to the column and we will give our answer. Something troubling you? Ask us!

Fun is like insurance — the older you get the more it costs.

—

Too much of this world is run on the theory that you don't need road manners if you are a five-ton truck.

What Is A Problem?

PROBLEM —- is anything that a Supervisor has to do something about. To deal with a PROBLEM effectively a supervisor needs

KNOWLEDGE SKILL

Knowledge plus practice —- SKILL.
There are 5 major needs of a good supervisor so that he has SKILL. Job Instruction is one. Here are some tips on job instruction:—

● How do you get a new worker started on his job if he doesn't know what he is supposed to do? This can be a tough question, but not if you, as a foreman, know how to give instructions so that you can be sure your instructions will be carried out.

1. Experienced Workers

If a worker has demonstrated beyond doubt that he understands and is capable of doing a good job, instructions on "how" to do the job are not required. Instructions to such workers can be limited to:

What to do
When to do it
Where to do it.

2. Inexperienced Workers

These present a definite challenge to a foreman. In planning his work he should allow plenty of time for this phase of his duties. He must:

(a) plan his instructing
(b) carry out his instructing using the best Job Instruction methods as in 3.

3. How to Instruct

Step 1— Prepare the worker
Put him at ease
State the job — find out what he already knows about it.
Get him interested in learning job.
Place him in correct position.

Step 2— Present the operation
Tell and show and illustrate one important step at a time.
Stress each key point. Give reasons "why".
Instruct slowly, clearly, completely and patiently. No more than he can master.
Repeat — Question. (Why, what, where, when, who, how) to check. Make sure the learner really learns.

Step 3— Try out performance
Have him do the job — correct errors.
Have him explain each key point.
Make sure he understands.
Continue until you know he knows.

Step 4— Follow up
Put him on his own. Designate to whom he goes for help.
Check frequently. Encourage questions.
Taper off extraa coaching and close follow-up.

IF THE LEARNER HASN'T LEARNED THE INSTRUCTOR HASN'T TAUGHT

(Continued on Page 6)

Forest Industries in the U.S.A.

CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS

● For the first time in years the forest industries in 1953 were able to operate without federal price controls. And while the threat of government regulations still exists to some degree, it is not at the moment the terrifying thing it was during the past twenty years. The theory of timber exhaustion so vigorously promoted by the Forest Service and poorly informed conservation groups, has been exploded, partly through its own impartial studies. New timber inventories released in 1953, the development of tree farms, now aggregating over thirty million acres, and closer utilization indicate that growth and drain of timber in the United States is now very nearly in balance."

—The Lumberman, March 25, 1954

USE OF HARDWOODS

● The American Pulpwood Association reports: "The growing use of hardwoods in low wood pulp production is greatly aiding overall forestry practices directed towards maintaining sustained yield timber raw material for wood pulp and other wood products."

From the Annual Report of a United States paper mill: "Cost reduction in many departments of the Mill resulted in an increase in earnings. Last year, by pulling in our belts, we regained slightly more than half of this drop in earnings and halted the steady decline which had continued for three years. An important contributor to our higher earnings last year was the greater use of local hardwood. Conversion of additional pulping equipment has been started. On completion of these projects we will be able to produce a much larger portion of our pulp from local hardwoods.

(In Ontario the Forest Inventory Reports show that very little of the hardwood species is being presently utilized. Some mills are using good quantities but on the overall there is a tremendous amount of hardwoods to be utilized in Ontario. Time marches on and the so-called 'weed' trees are becoming more valuable every day.)

—●—

WHAT IS A PROBLEM ?

(Continued from Page 5

4. "WHY" DO IT

With both inexperienced and experienced workers, instructions should include "why" something needs to be done. This will satisfy a natural curiosity on the part of the worker, and helps to gain his co-operation and sympathy, and possibly forestall resentment resulting from a change.

—●—

Money shouldn't be called dough. Dough sticks to your fingers.

—

Too many people quit looking for work when they find a job.

Costs! Costs! Costs!

● Every supervisor has something to do about **costs** and today it is a word that we are all hearing more and more. President H. H. Styffe talked about costs at our Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association in January.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, Mr. J. H. Merrill, well-known in Northwestern Ontario, (who was elected Chairman of the Woodlands Section, C.P.P.A, for the ensuing year) talked about costs.

In Port Arthur at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Forestry, Mr. D. C. Everest's paper had much to say about cost of wood.

In the section dealing with the United States (above) you can read where a U. S. mill President said: "by pulling in our belts." We have reached the stage where we are just competitive in some products and we are NOT competitive in others. We, in the woods industry, must "pull in our belts" and every supervisor from the top to the bottom and from the bottom to the top can help in studying this cost problem and doing everything possible to decrease same.

If anyone is interested in reading the complete papers of any of the three people mentioned above, please request the paper desired from the Editor.

—●—

The Outlook

● The 1953-54 season has just been completed and the opening drives for the 1954-55 season are delayed by bad weather.

The last season was a better season than the previous one and slightly more men were employed during the year.

The outlook for 1954-55 is still uncertain but it is believed that production in the woods industry in Northwestern Ontario will be about the same level as last year.

The forecast for the Hearst area is that production will be down but slight increases in other areas in Northwestern Ontario should still keep the overall pulpwood pproduction level about the same as last year.

The outlook for lumber and ties at the moment is clouded and it may be that production of both these products will be less than last year. However, production of pulp wood will be up a little and it is expected that the level of employment established last year will be maintained.

—●—

Report Submitted

● At the 1954 session of the Ontario Legislatcre, the Report of the Minister of Lands and Forests for the year ending March 31st, 1953, was submitted.

Anyone interested in a copy of the "Highlights of the Report" an dthe "Statistical Report" may secure a copy by writing to the Queen's Printer, Toronto, Ontario.

—●—

The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.

—

A short speech may not be the best speech, but the best speech is a short one.

The Canadian Economy

COST OF LIVING

● As of April 1, 1954, the Consumer Price Index stood at 115.6, an increase over the previous month of .1. During the past month a very slight drop in the food factor was more than offset by increases in the "household operation" and "other commodities and services" factors. The shelter factor remained constant. For comparison, the Consumer Price Index as of April 1, 1953 stood at 114.6.

UNEMPLOYMENT

● The National Employment Service offices reported 569,000 applications for employment as of March 18, 1954. This was an increase of 10,800 over the previous month. Again the number of applications in Eastern Canada increased, while a fairly substantial decline was reported west of the Great Lakes, particularly in British Columbia. The applications on file in the corresponding month of 1953 numbered 408,000.

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

● As of February 1, 1954, the average week earnings in manufacturing was $57.1[illegible]. This figure was some .7% below the previous month but was 1.6% higher than the corresponding month last year.

LABOUR INCOME

● The total labour income was up in February, 1954, totalling $947 millions, an increase of seven millions over the previous month. This figure was somewhat below the all-time high of September, 1953, when Canada's labour income topped the billion dollar mark.

LABOUR MARKET

● In the week ending March 20, 195[illegible] the labor force in Canada totalled 5,236,00[illegible] Of the available labor force 346,000 (6.6[illegible]) worked less than 35 hours during the survey week and an additional 318,000 had no job. The breakdown of the "less than 35 hours worked" group included 193,000 workers who normally worked part-time, 61,000 on short time, 10,000 laid off for part of the week, 12,000 out of work because of bad weather, and 30,000 off sick.

—●—

Facts and Figures . . .

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

Immigrants arriving in Canada in 195[illegible] totalled 168,868, a 3 per cent increase over 1952.

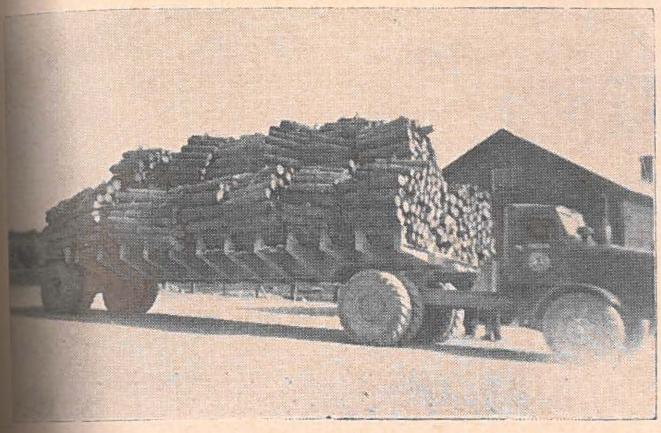
The largest national group, excepting the British Isles, came from Germany, some 35,015. New arrivals from Holland during the year amounted to 20,472.

Immigration from the British Isles (England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) at 47,6[illegible] showed a 10 per cent increase over the previous year.

Some 9,379 immigrants came from the United States.

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PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO HISTORY — SHOULD BE READ BY ALL CITIZENS.

A ROTATION AND MORE AGO

By D. M. Fisher

When we talk of rotations, the 70 to 125 years it marks off in the future seems very long, but it is not quite so impressive if we remember that it is well over two cycles, actually 295 years, since the first white man, Pierre Radisosn, began to probe into the northern watershed of Lake Superior.

Several years ago the writer had the pleasure of scanning some of the oldest records written in this part of Canada. These are trading post journals and diaries kept at the Hudson's Bay Company's offices in London, England. The impression one gets from any of these journals, whether written 100 or 150 years ago, is that the job of getting fur through the Indians, was so dominant in the traders' minds that they never noticed the forests, or more particularly, the make-up of the forests. For example, reading over 15 years of the Fort William post journals, from 1818 on, failed to show one reference to Kakabeka Falls or to any chief features of the landscape. There are many complaints about the "poor country" west to Rainy Lake; even the "bleak" country around Nipigon and Sturgeon Lake could support more Indians and produce more fur.

At the 1951 census, 4,039 Indians registered in Thunder Bay and Algoma districts. In 1850 there were 1,240 Indians recorded with the Crown as living around Lake Superior from the Sault to Pigeon River. A French estimate of 1737 stated there were 470 warriors from Lake Abitibi to the Nipigon, and only 60 warriors in the entire Kaministiquia valley area. It is obvious from these figures that the natives of our region did not flourish until a white society began to shape the country. The Fort William journals of the decade 1815 - 1825 show the natives rarely gathered in numbers over 200, even at annual pow-wows. Furthermore, there were always cases of near-starvation or worse in the first three months of each year, especially if the Welcome Islands fisheries were poor— and normally, they seemed to be so.

Because the Lake Superior Indians had to subsist on rabbit and fish (there were few moose and caribou, and no deer at all) they could not reach a living standard comparable to the deer-and buffalo-hunting Indians to the South and distant West. Reports from posts at the Pic and at Michipicoten strike a similar dour note of primitive man eking a miserable existence and begging for food each winter at the trader's door. Often the trader went short himself. In 1830 the Fort William post had achieved the cultivation of 30 acres of land; that year it produced 1500 bushels of potatoes, 70 of barley and 10 of pease — hardly enough to keep many going. In sum, the Lake Superior country, when in that state of nature so beloved of many conservationists, was a harsh place, offering scant hope of expansion.

The fact that Northwestern Ontario was considered a barrier and a debit can be seen in how trad personnel tailed off to scant numbers after 1821 wh the North West Company of Montreal and the H son's Bay Company amalgamated. Thereafter, the g den area for furs, which fringed the northern prairi was tapped exclusively from Hudson Bay; Fort Willia Nipigon and the North shore slipped into near obliv except for the odd mining venture until the CPR r road began to move through. One of the chief arg ments of opponents of the CPR was that, even the r lands of the prairies were not worth the task and bu den of the barren, rocky barrier north and west of La Superior. Occasionally, in the 1870's and 1880's t exciting passage of troops west to the Riel rebelli or the finding of a silver mine focussed momenta interest on this area. As the prairies were populate by farmers the Lakehead prospered as an entre-pot f supplies going west and grain moving east. There we flurries of mining enthusiasm, none of which produce much real wealth aside from the Silver Islet mine After the railroad's advent some slight saw-milling w established and around the turn into this century en thusiasm kindled for the agricultural possibilities of th clay land near Dorion, Slate River, and west by Dryd and Wabigoon. The resultant farms have never repa an equivalent in produce for the work and exciteme they engendered.

Thus Northwestern Ontario's first lure to white m fur, was not sustained, its mines were never really su stantial, and its transportation activities could only fi illiate the hinterland at divisional points and give th Lakehead an economy that was not based on anythi indigenous except our distances. For over 250 yea of its known history— until, in fact, the pulp and pa er industry developed, Northwestern Ontario was su tained by driblets of income from fur, lumber, silver gold, flour-milling, and the transportation of good None of these could support a truly sound or bas development in communities and people.

Now that we have this knowledge, it is somewhat ironic that two rotations have been missed because man did not know they were there or how to use them.

The question we can ask is: if wood-pulp is our great resource can we hope for any others to supp lement it? Furs, lumber, transportation, and some light industry are our ancillaries, and promise to be only that in the future. The bright promise, in fact the only other major possibility, is mineral wealth. The Mani itowadge rush and Steep Rock remind us that there a a chance that nickel, copper, zinc, uranium and iron may still move forward as stout associates with pulp as bastions of our economy and society. But we cannot count on them as certain and it is logical, perhaps vital, that we lavish our care on the resource overlooked until our own generation— pulp.

Mr. N. Kissick Elected As Chairman

The Annual meeting of the Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian Institute of Forestry, was held in Port Arthur recently.

R. I. Young, Chairman opened the meeting and an interesting program was held.

The Financial Report was presented by Secretary Norm Kissick and auditors appointed for 1954.

A Tree Farm Certification Committee consisting of Mr. Mark Cressman as Chairman, H. H. Styffe, Geo. Breckenridge, Geo. Ashendon and R. I. Young were elected. This Certification Committee is to work in conjunction with the Canadian Forestry Association of Ontario, the Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce and other interested organizations in certifying tree farms in Northwestern Ontario.

The meeting approved the action of members in contributing articles to the LOG BOOK and this co-op eration is to be continued for the year 1954.

Among other business discussed was:

(a) Tree Planting Committee
(b) Boundary Revisions following formation of the Lake of the Woods Section.
(c) LongLac Sub-Section
(d) Empire Forestry Association
(e) Renewable Resources Congress
(f) Advertising for "Forestry Chronicle"
(g) Election of Officers for 1954-55.

Mr. N. Kissick was elected Chairman for 1955; Mr. H. O. Kantola, Vice-Chairman and Councillors, C. J. Campbell, S. White and R. I. Young.

A very successful banquet attended by members of Parliament, Chamber of Commerce representatives, newspaper Editors and others was held. Unfortunately, Mr. D. C. Everest, Chairman of the Board, Marathon Corporation, was prevented by weather conditions from being present at the meeting but his address was ably presented by Mr. P. V. LeMay.

The film "Budworm City" completed the program.

Employees Enjoy Social Evening

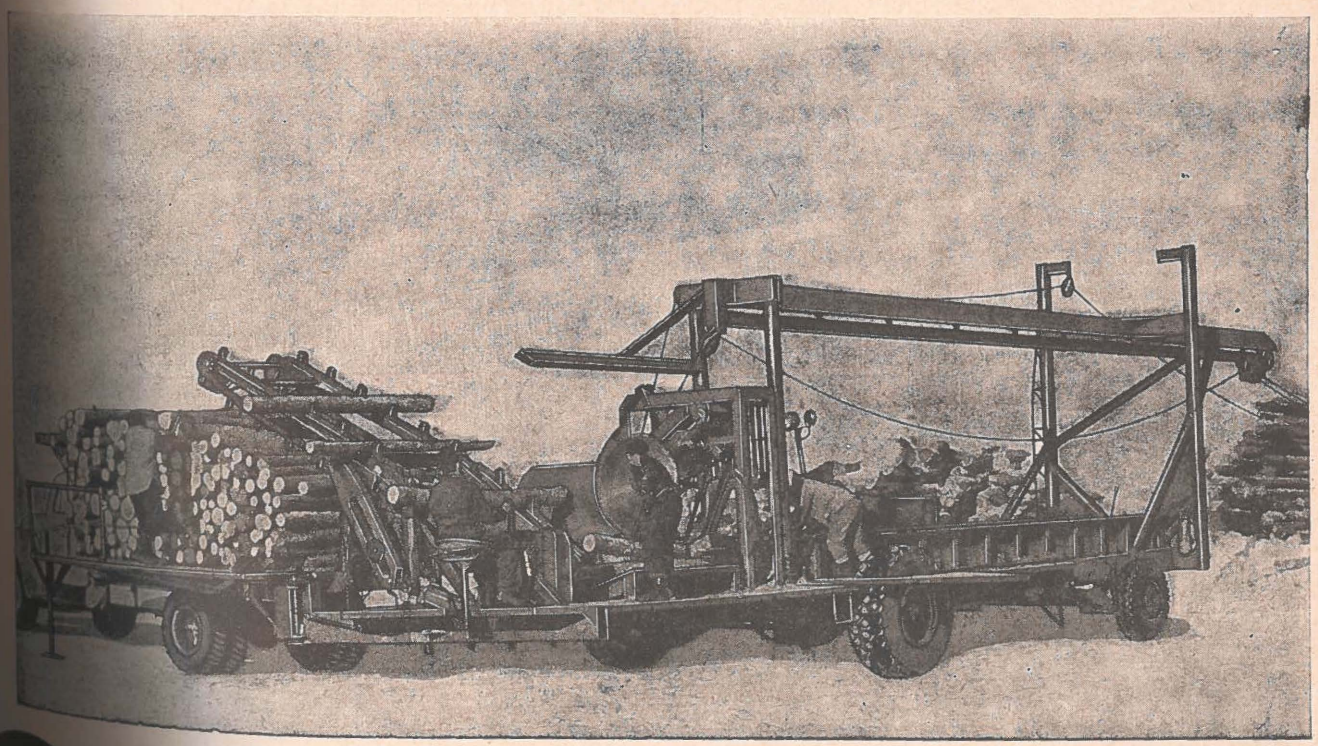
Profits from the camp canteens and safety awards financed an evening of dancing and entertainment for the employees of Camps 43 and 54 of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited. A capacity turnout enjoyed the event which was held in the Canadian Legion Hall, LongLac on April 2nd. Dancing continued 'til the "wee hours" of the morning Excellent catering was provided by Mrs. Austin St. Croix,while an active entertainment committee of Mr. Ray Matson, Ike Maki was headed by Mr. Tom Ballantyne.

Research Committee Meets

N. F. Lyon, Chairman of the Northwestern Ontario Committee on Co-ordinated Research recently circulated a very timely paper giving information on 1953 research projects and the silvicultural projects proposed for 1954.

The Committee on Co-ordinated Research held a meeting in Port Arthur on April 29th.

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CANADIAN PATENT APPLIED FOR
TREE-LENGTH SLASHER AND LOADER
Nesco Equipment Ensures — Economical, Speedy, Continuous Operation

Newaygo Timber Company Limited Adopts Organizational Plan For Safety Work

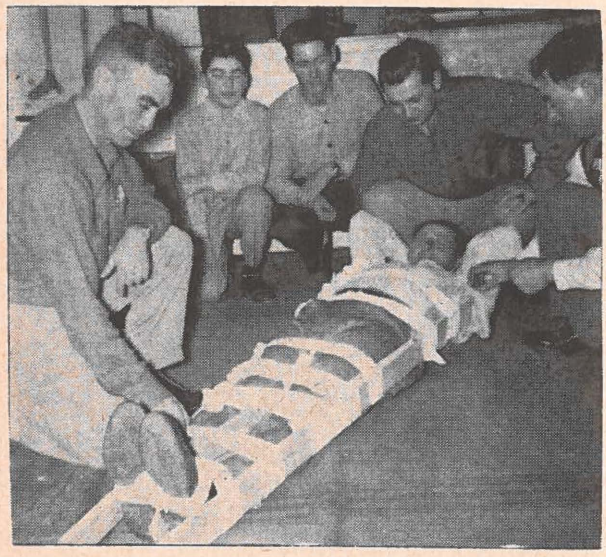
The Newaygo Timber Company have put into effect the plan recommended by the Lumbermen's Safety Association. Camp Safety Committees have been formed with the foremen and clerks as leaders and with employees represented on the committee.

First step in the adoption of the plan was to issue instructions to all supervisory staff outlining the organization and what was expected of each of them.

Two ring binders were made for each camp; one to hold camp committee minutes and instruction bulletins; the other for safety information and statistical bulletins. The camp clerk, as Secretary of the Camp Committee, was instructed on how to write up the minutes of meetings and a form was drawn up for the Camp Committee to complete on compensable accidents. This form is much more complete than the Workmen's Compensation Board Form 7 and in order to complete the form, the Committee must, of necessity, discuss the accident in question and quite often will bring out pertinent information as to cause and effect.

Camp Committees were instructed to hold [illegible] weekly meetings and shortly after the instructions were out, all camps had organized their committees and had held their first meeting. Meetings have been held as instructed and in all cases the Minutes were well written up and many intelligent suggestions were received.

(Continued on Page 12)



Supt. Art Wiley inspecting the First-Aid Work.



Mr. Eric Sliter and Class at Lumbermen's Safety Association First-Aid program at Newaygo operations.



Attractive "patients" encourage attendance.

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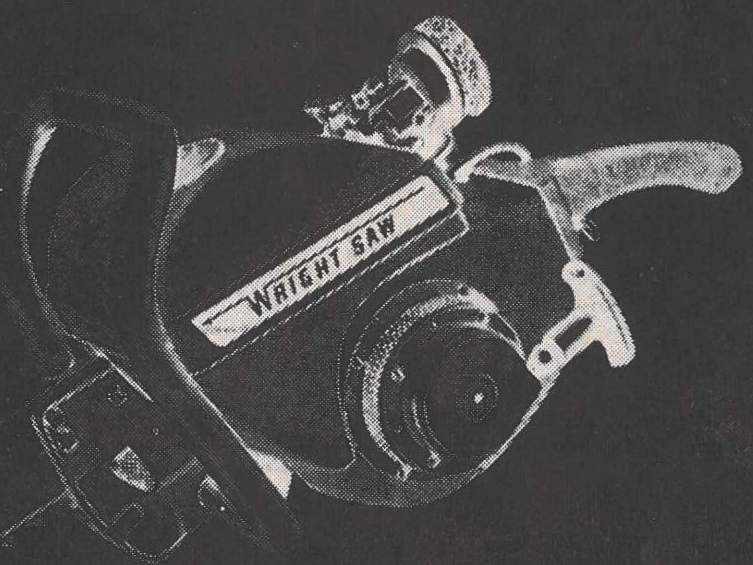
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- APPROVED BY AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION *and*
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Hat Saves Life



HISTORY

On April 14th, 1954, Paul Michaud, a cutter at Camp 43, LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited, was struck on the head by a large spruce tree which crushed the front of the safety hat. Paul lost one week from work due to a sore and stiff neck.

DESCRIPTION OF OCCURRENCE

Paul had felled a large spruce which hung up in a poplar. He then felled a jackpine across the spruce to knock it down but both trees remained suspended. He then attempted to fall the poplar and while doing so both the spruce and jackpine fell. Paul saw them start to fall but deep snow prevented his escape. He looked up so that he might dodge the falling trees and the top of the spruce struck his safety hat. The stub of a broken branch caused the damage shown in the picture.

NEWAYGO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED ADOPTS ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN FOR SAFETY WORK

(Continued from Page 10)

In the summary of camp meetings, a point is made of recognizing those members making suggestions and, if possible, making them a part of the company regulations.

Proof of the enthusiasm of the Newaygo employees in safety work has been illustrated by the large number that took the first-aid course at Mead, Mosher and Hearst, Ontario. These classes were put on by the Lumbermen's Safety Association and the participants included supervisory staff, garage workers, crane operators, house-wives and some bush workers.

Camp Committee Minutes are circulated to all Committee members and the Newaygo Timber Companywill be only too glad to pass on to anyone interested, details of their accident prevention, safety, and health plan.

LONGLAC PULP AND PAPER COMPANY WINS SAFETY TROPHY

It has been announced that the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company won the Charles H. Sage Safety Trophy for 1953.

Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association Hold Annual Meeting

At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Pu Paper Maker's Safety Association, Mr. G. M. St and R. A. Kenshol were elected Chairman and Chairman respectively, of the Woods Safety Res and Development Committee.

Abrasive paint on axe handles, protective wear, buoyant vests, plastic goggles and safety hel were all discussed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Abrasive Paint on Axe Handles:- "In view of the siderable body of favourable experience reported, it moved, seconded and carried that the committee rec mend that each company when purchasing axe han specify that they be dipped in abrasive paint, pre ably red or orange in colour, for a distance of 6' 8" from the end."

Protective Footwear:- "The following resolution duly moved, seconded and adopted: Whereas recor experience clearly shows that safety footwear preve injuries, this committee recommends that its gene use in woods operations be encouraged and extend by all reasonable means and that further experimen tion and testing with the nylon-lined type of rubb be carried out with a view to improving them and possible, reducing their cost."

Learn English!
Lernt Englisch!
Leert Engels!
Oppikaa Englantia!
Oppike Inglese Keelt!
Apprenez L'Anglais!
Apprendete la Lingua Inglese

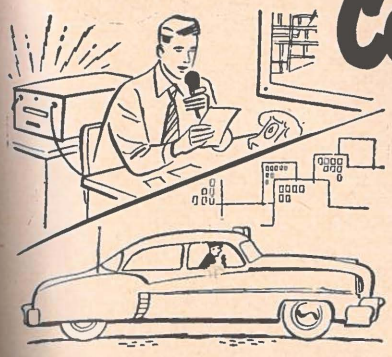
Classes in English and Citizenship may be organized for New Canadians employed in woods operations.

Text books will be provided and an instructor paid by the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

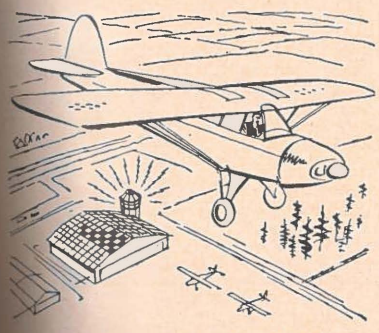
For assistance, ask your camp clerk to make a request through the company to Community Programmes Branch, Ontario Department of Education, 400 Catherine Street, Fort William, Ont.

H. E. Thomas, Representative,
Community Programmes Branch
Ontario Department of Education.

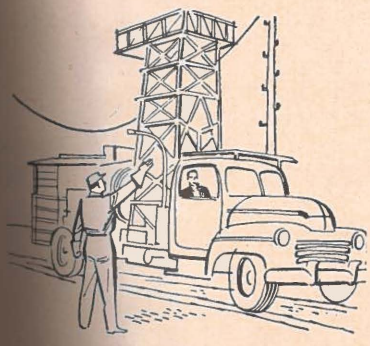
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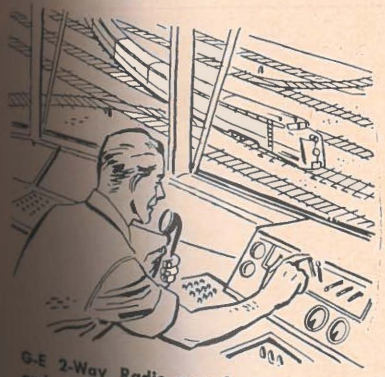
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Forest Fire Fighting Twenty-four Hours A Day

By Wm. Eden

Among fire-fighters there are some who do not believe in night fire-fighting, and there are others who are not sure but believe that it is not practical. Seasonal lumberjacks have been known to remark that it is foolish to attempt travelling through the bush after dark. Instructive literature is in existence in Canada today which teaches fire-fighters to avoid night fire-fighting. Undoubtedly, great blunders have occurred while attempting night fire-fighting in the past; yet in the same past, haven't even greater blunders occurred during day fire-fighting?

On forest fires fought by competent men using the proper equipment, we have come across no records to show that night fire-fighting has failed where day fire fighting may have succeeded. If those who speak and act against night fire-fighting are more in the right, then we presume that those who insist on the opposite must be more in the wrong. — Vice versa— in either case the issue at hand may well be a lot more significant than is generally realized.

The following relates to an organization of fire-fighters, who, if they have had any previous doubts, now clash sharply with those who do not favour night fire-fighting. Some even suggest that the purveyors of this school of thought are unwittingly promoting larger forest fires. Within the past eight years, incidents have occurred on training sessions and on actual fires which have overwhelmingly led to these convictions.

Not long ago a group of ten town-folk with little bush experience took a short course in map-reading, pacing and compassing. They were part of a voluntary fire crew which was quite adept at handling fire equipment from previous training. A few days later these men split into three groups to travel by night from three widely separated points of departure to a small lake, one and one-half miles distant. The equipment to be packed consisted of a motor-pump, tool box, five gallons of gas, one thousand feet of fire-hose, various hand-tools, and a food pack. Each man had a flashlight and each group had a compass. The routes were a little more hazardous than ordinarily encountered in cross-country travel. At some sections, to get through the windfall and underbrush, the men had to travel horizontally. In one hour and forty minutes all three groups arrived right on location. The pump was set up and one thousand feet of ground was thoroughly wetted down. Coffee and lunch was cooked in the traditional style to wind up the exercise.

A very burning incident, illustrating the point in question, occurred during a fire which at one stage was being fought by an inadequate number of men. The same day reinforcements o fsome fifty men arrived. The time was late in the afternoon, and the fresh crew was quite prepared to go in the same night and work twenty-four hours if necesasry. The fire boss in charge decided **NO.** "Not tonight boys, we'll hit her early in the morning." He also pulled out all personnel who were already on the fire line to get a good night's rest to hit her early in the morning. We you'e guessed it. By morning, several thousand feet of hose were burned up, the fire jumped the railroad tracks, and was miles away. Our fire boss is no longer an adherent to this school of thought.

"The subject of night fire-fighting was discussed at the Department of Lands and Forests - Industry Forest Protection meeting in Port Arthur recently.

At that time, J. C. Dillon, Forest Protection Supervisor, Department of Lands and Forests, emphatically stated that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests firmly believed in fire-fighting at night. Mr. Dillon said, "There are many times when fire can be brought under control at night and all our Department officials and rangers are fully aware of our belief in this. Our policy is to carry round the clock fighting wherever possible."

An article. "Forest Protection in Ontario" by Mr. J. C. Dillon, was printed in the February issue of the Canadian Geographical Journal. Mr. Dillon quoted several examples of fires being fought at night.

Anyone wishing a copy of this article, please get in touch with the Editor.

Out of some ten fires within the last few years over half were knocked out and some mopped up during the hours of darkness. An outstanding case was the Healy Creek fire. This one could be described as the beginning of a real conflagration. The three previous days the fire hazard meter stood at extreme. A man would kick up dust walking through the woods. Conditions were what is known as "explosive".

The outbreak came at 11:30 p.m.—fuel—3-year old slash. Some fifty men with equipment walked a distance of a little over a half-mile from the nearest road. First one pump, then another was set up. It actually required double hose lines in each direction to get ahead of this one. Back pump and shovel crew could not get near enough to do any good until they fell back hehind the nozzle men. The hand-tool crew in this instance proved a prime factor in allowing the nozzle men to advance by holding the line behind them.

In area, this was only a small fire, approximately two acres when attacked and five acres when surrounded and held. Here was a clear cut case of a hand line making fire nipped in the bud during the night. It went down in the records as a minor statistic and the event died into obscurity.

On the other hand, supposing the administration on this same fire had been of a different school of thought and action. "Rest well tonight, boys. We will hit her early in the morning." There can be no doubt had this trend been followed the men of the same administration would have become renowned fire-fighters. They would have then administered hundreds

(Continued on Page 15)

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY

(Continued from Page 14)

of fire-fighters battling thousands of acres. Possibly their names would have appeared in the limelight and later their advice would have carried great weight in the fire-fighting circles because of the great fires they have fought. We ask: how far-fetched is this type of supposing?

Miners work underground by head lamps, very often in more hazardous places than those encountered in the bush. In a claim-staking rush prospectors have been known to stake by night where lines are compassed and blazed so they may be mapped or located on maps. Some companies carry on night logging operations where loggers use the miners' head-lamps.

Together from experimentation and pertinent information, we are inclined to go along with those who maintain the following:

1. Where some kind of organization exists and proper equipment is used, night fire-fighting is often more effective and more economical than day fire-fighting.
2. Where dormant night fires are burning themselves out, it is not wasted effort to patrol these and frequently help these fires with shovel, back pump, or nozzle to burn themselves out.
3. Night fire-fighters can produce considerably more because of less turbulence in the air, because of the higher humidity, and because of the cooler air he will not fatigue as he would during the heat of the day.
4. Forest fires require suppression action twenty-four hours a day. (By shift crews wherever possible.)

NOTE: The flashlight is being replaced by the more convenient light-weight head-lamp which is powered by four flashlight batteries and is comparatively inexpensive.

Fire Crew Training

The District office of the Department of Lands and Forests in Port Arthur has arranged for pump crew training programs to be held in eight of the district camps during May and early June.

The Department of Lands and Forests are willing to co-operate in this training program and it is suggested that if arrangements haven't been made by this time, the local ditsrict office be contacted and details arranged.

Maintenance and Operation of Power Pumps Meeting

Forty mechanics and supervisory personnel attended a course on maintenance and operation of mechanical equipment at Camp 226 Provincial District, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited.

The District Forest Protection Supervisor, Mr. M. Lauerbrei and the mechanical supervisor of the Lakehead woods Division, spoke on the subject "Maintenance and Operation of Power Pumps used by the Abitibi Power & Paper Company" and also spoke of the need for the care of the fire-hose with which the company equips each one of the operating camps.

New Type Fire Extinguisher For Use With Power Saws

At the Forest Protection Meeting held in Hearst recently the meeting was told about the "Ansul Emergency Fireman."

The Ansul Emergency Fireman will definitely extinguish a larger fire in oil, grease, gas, paper or wood than will other units of a similar size.

This type of fire extinguisher was recommended for use with power saws and it is suggested that companies test this Ansul Emergency Fireman and compare it to other types on the market.

Forest Fire Film Shown in Maine, U.S.A.

A letter was received by the Association as follows:

Dear Sir:

We are returning the film "Fighting Forest Fires in Northwestern Ontario" to Port Arthur as per instructions on the customs declaration.

This is a very fine film and our woods supervisors, foremen and forest fire prevention department join in expressing their appreciation of your courtesy in loaning us this film.

Yours truly,
J. H. Heuer
Technical Director
By: Earl M. Bruce,
Safety Engineer.
Great Northern Paper Company, Millinocket, Maine, U.S.A.

Don't forget to show this film again and again in your camps this summer.

Repetition Makes Perfect

Quebec Tightens Forest Fire Regulations

Approval of a bill aimed at protection of Quebec's forests from destruction by fire was given by the provincial legislature last month.

The bill stipulates that anyone convicted of having caused a forest fire, through fault or negligence, will be forbidden to travel through forest areas for one year.

In addition to forbidding anyone to smoke while walking through the forest, the bill also forbids smoking in automobiles in these regions. Penalties provide for three months in jail or a maximum fine of $100.00, in addition to the loss of permission to travel through the woods for one year.

"People must realize that forests are our main wealth," Premier Duplessis stated. "The forests are the only resource that can renew themselves. They protect the soil, prevent floods, and must be protected at all costs. It's necessary to have severe penalties."

In addition to penalties for those convicted of smoking while travelling through the woods, the new bill forbids the establishment of sawmills on crown lands, or within one mile of such lands, without the written permission of the Department of Lands and Forests. Also, any person who does not take the necessary measures to prevent fire spreading from his land to neighboring lands is liable on a summary conviction to a fine of up to $200.00 or a maximum imprisonment of six months.

Former legislation requiring locomotives to be equipped with spark arrestors was extended to include all cars in the train. Penalties for violation of regulations involving trains will be a maximum of $1,000.

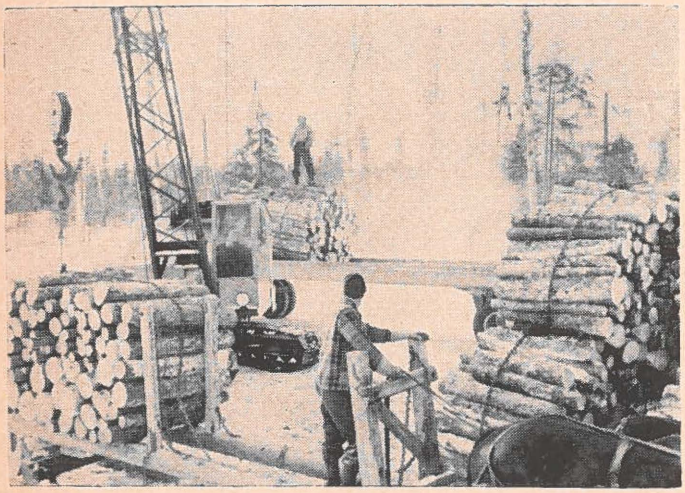
Specific infractions mentioned in the bill include smoking while walking or driving through the woods, dropping matches, cigarettes, cigars, burning tobacco, wads from fire-arms, or any other burning substance.

Spruce Falls Bundles Pulpwood

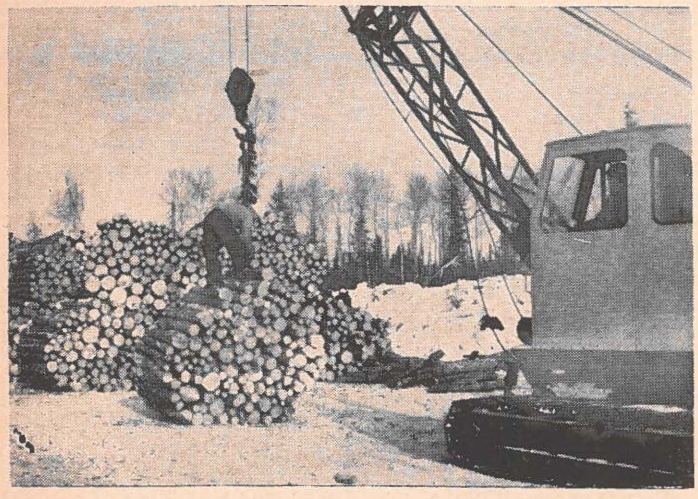
Originally designed and developed trailers were made by the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company Limited last year. Seven King trailers were built and began operating in mid-December. The trailers were hauled by 5-ton trucks and equipped with electric brakes controlled in the cabs of the trucks.

These trailers are 28 feet long, 8 feet wide and carry six 1-cord bundles of 4 foot wood per trip. Each bundle is individually wrapped with a 3/8" chain sling for use in delivery, and also in the mechanical loading and unloading operations.

The trucks were hauling from Camp 76 to the conveyor in the mill yard, a distance of 22 miles, 11 miles on the ice roads and 11 miles on the highway. Some 13,500 cords of 4' pulpwood were delivered at an average of 350 cords a day. The trailers were designed to handle only 4' wood, but due to their very successful performance, plans are being made to adapt them to handle wood of longer lengths.



This picture was taken at the Intermediate Landing. The wood was separated on the 4 foot racks by means of pickets. For the entire haul these bundles averaged 1.1 cords.



This shows the crane stockpiling when the trucks were not at the Intermediate Landing. The trucks hauled day and night.



This shows unloading at the conveyor belt in the Mill Yard. The bundles were spilled by striking the bundles against a tilted bunting platform, the bottom of the bundle hitting a log bolted to the platform.



This shows the hauling unit en route to the mill. This is the L-5 series of King Trailer being 2 feet longer and without tail gate at our request. The trailer floor was planked with two 4" x 6" timbers on the outside edge, the 6" side being up.

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Naturally and inevitably, "Osmotic Pressure" is established through the high concentration of the "Osmose" preservatives when applied to green wood. The low concentration of the sap or moisture present in all types of wood is completely penetrated and the preservatives are also carried into good portions of the heartwood. "Osmotic Pressure" has been measured to develop up to 320 pounds per square inch! What simpler way is there to preserve wood? Mopped, dipped or sprayed on by unskilled labour, *on the job,* Nature takes over to provide sure, safe protection against rot and decay.

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Timber Cullers Hold Annual Meetings

Northwestern Ontario Timber Cullers' Association

Len Neva was named president for 1954-55 and other members of the new slate of officers are:

George Murray, vice-president; J. R. Denley, re-elected Secretary; and Directors George Hubbard, Jim Savas, C. W. MacInnes, Mason Pennock, Len Hawkins and Tom Kelly.

The meeting was high-lighted by an address by Colonel R. H. Bliss of the Nipigon Lake Timber Company Limited.

Colonel Bliss spoke of the tremendous growth of the outlying communities in this part of Ontario, which he has seen first-hand over the past 35 years.

Colonel Bliss concluded a very interesting and informative address with an appeal for greater awareness of fire hazards in the bus.h

Western Region Timber Cullers' Association

The Annual Meeting of the Timber Cullers' Association of Ontario (Western Region) was held in Dryden recently.

There was an excellent turn-out from Red Lake, Fort Frances, Kenora, Vermilion Bay, Dryden and points east.

Jack Minor of Kenora was elected President. Other officers elected are:

Secretary-Treasurer, Harold Redding, Kenora;

Members of Executive, William Whiddon and J. Knnutinen.

After the meeting a very enjoyable banquet was held at the Riverview Lodge where short speeches from the guests and many good stories of the old days in the lumber camps were told.

The next get-together is scheduled for October in Kenora.

Annual Meeting of Lumbermen's Safety Association Held in North Bay

Mr. D. R. Young of Elk Lake, Ontario, was elect President of the Association.

Northwestern Ontario director, H. S. Mosher, w re-elected. Directors M. Cochran, S. Farlinger a W. Austin still have two years to serve on the Board.

Mr. B. F. Avery, President of the KVP Compa Limited gave the main address at the meeting. M Avery stressed that industrial accidents were the re ponsibility of employers and it was the business of em ployers to guide a safety program and guard their em ployees against accidents.

Special 'Prev-Fire' Issue

A special 'Prevent Forest Fires' issue of the LO BOOK was circulated early in May. This special issu dealt with the prevention, detection and suppressio of forest fires and gave suggestions as to ways an means by which companies can help in these thre aspects of the forest fire problem.

Scholarships Awarded

At the Annual Convocation Exercises of the Lakehead Technical Institute held in Port Arthur earl in May, Mr. G. A. Leachman was awarded the $200.00 scholarship given by the Northwestern Ontario Tim ber Operators' Association.

Mr. Donald Gilder won the annual $200.00 Schol arship donated by Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited.



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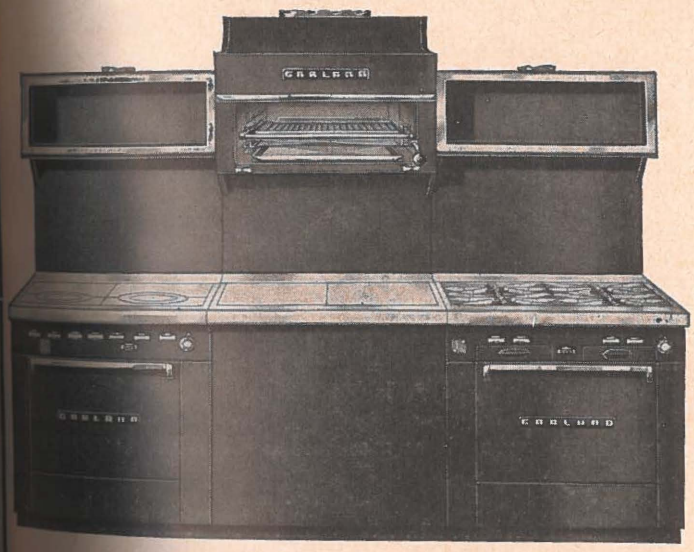
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FOREST LIBRARY OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The following list covers some books recently added to the library. If you would care to borrow them, or books on any other topic relating to forestry, write the librarian. Loans are for two weeks, renewable by post-card. Many foresters are taking advantage of our mailing-loan service on periodicals. If any readers of the LOG BOOK are interested in this service, the librarian will be pleased to forward a list of the periodicals and a note on the lending arrangements.

Ainsworth and Bisby
DICTIONARY OF THE FUNGI
Oxford, Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau, 1954
A new edition of the standard fungi dictionary.

American Pulpwood Association
EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK
This loose-leaf volume describes most logging equipment and follows new developments closely.

Davis, K. P.
AMERICAN FOREST MANAGEMENT
N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1954
A new work embracing forest management in a wide sense, after the fashion of Matthews, the "cost control" man.

Dilworth, J. R.
LOG SCALING AND TIMBER CRUISING
Corvallis, Ore., 1952
Books on cruising are rare. This is a good one, though part of its emphasis is on West Coast problems.

Isenberg, I. H.
PULPWOODS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Appleton, Wis., Institute of Paper Chemistry, 1950

Jenny, Hans
FACTORS OF SOIL FORMATION
N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1941
Discussion of time, parent material, topography, climate, and organisms as soil-forming factors.

Lyon, T. L.
THE NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF SOILS
N. Y., Macmillan, 1952
This makes an excellent introduction to anyone turning to a study of soils. There are chapters on vapor and liquid losses of soil moisture; soil air; soil temperature; soil acidity and alkalinity; and constituents such as lime, nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.

Maine University
INDUSTRIAL LECTURES ON PULP AND PAPER
N. Y., Lockwood Trade Journal, 1953
More than half this book is given to pulpwoods and pulping processes including a clear, readable treatment of semi-chemical pulping.

Ontario Department of Lands and Forests
WHITE PAPER ON FORESTRY, 1954
This controversial item will be, or should be, well-known to many foresters.

Pinchot, Gifford
BREAKING NEW GROUND
N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, 1947
The autobiography of perhaps the greatest American forester. It makes up into a stimulating history of North American forestry.

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada
DIRECTORY OF WOODLAND RESEARCH, Montreal, 1954
A survey, project by project, of most woodland research going on in Canada. It is to be kept up-to-date.

Quenouille, M.
INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS, London, Butterworth, 1952
Recommended to us as the best possible book for a forester applying statistics to phases of his work.

Reimann, L.
INCREDIBLE SENEY
Ann Arbor, Northwoods Pub., 1954
Good recreational reading about the rowdy days of a lumber town in Michigan.

Trippensee, R.
WILD-LIFE MANAGEMENT; FURBEARERS, WATERFOWL AND FISH. N. Y. McGraw-Hill, 1953
Latest volume of work covering entire field of wild-life management. Canadian species, Canadian problems, are well covered.

Wilson, E. B.
INTRODUCTION TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1953
Some chapter titles suggest the book's range: Choice and statement of a research problem; Searching the literature; Design of experiments; Classification, sampling, and measurement; Analysis of experimental data; Probability and randomness.

Zumwalt, E. V.
TAXATION AND OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE FORESTRY IN CONNECTICUT
New Haven, Yale University, 1953
Though this focusses on an area with small relationships to Northwestern Ontario, there are many pages of general discussion on hazards, markets, and taxes that is relevant to anyone owning wooded property.

Hagglund, E.
THE CHEMISTRY OF WOOD
N. Y., Academic Press, 1951
This is a translation of a noted European text. Experts consider it the best single-volume presentation of the field, especially for its treatment of pulping processes.

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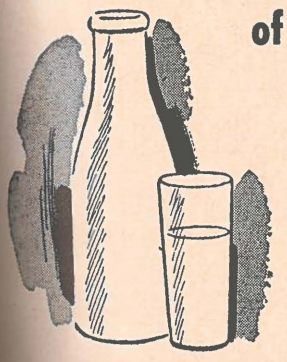
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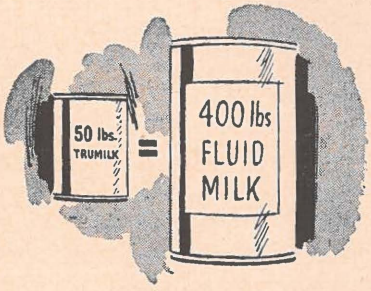
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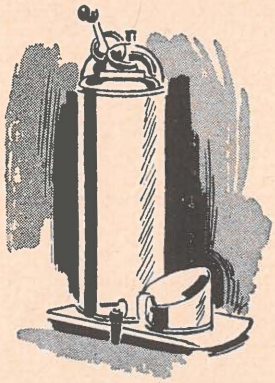
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Mapping and Identifying Timber Stands by Aerial Observation
A Few Practical Applications of the Resulting Information

By H. H. Parsons, B.Sc.F.

In a discussion of aerial timber mapping, or aerial sketching, as it should be properly called; as the qualitative inventory is made entirely by hand from elevations not under 3000'; a reference to the aims and objectives of the aerial examiner, through a short description of type, age class, and species identification, might prove of some interest.

Primarily the survey may be accelerated or considerable time consumed dependent upon the accuracy of the existing ground control, which in this work constitutes a main and governing factor in the accuracy of the final results obtained. This merely resolves itself into obtaining base maps prior to the commencement of the reconnaisance upon which all topographic features such as lakes, rivers, roads, etc. are properly located. As practically the entire province has now been photographed, adequate base maps are now available.

Forest types generally follow the contours, paralleling the rivers or lake shores and in the main, tie into these waterways, which must first be accurately located prior to plotting in forest conditions over the tract under study.

Barring unproductive areas such as swamps and rock outcrops, all lands upon which forest growth occurs, can be broadly divided by age classification into either mature, second growth or immature types. These can be readily identified from aerial observations from practically any workable altitude. However, with ground control adequately represented, altitudes of from 3000 to 4500 feet lend themselves most favourably to combined age class determination and species identification.

The area under examination is then gridded from the air; back and forth, until the colored pattern below, resembling a carpet or rug, has been unscrambled by hand and the species, age classes and non-operable and unproductive types have been properly delimited and accurately located upon the provided base maps.

Commencing with immature stands; old burns or possibly old cut-over as they are frequently alluded to; these types show up quite clearly from the above altitudes due to the disparagement in heights in comparison to adjacent unburned mature trees, which are usually somewhere about. Failing this, the feathery, undeveloped spiked crowns immediately place these stands in the immature category.

To further indicate the limits to which the examiner endeavours to confine himself in isolating these types, ages up to possibly 45 years and diameter breast heights not exceeding 4" in pulp softwoods; 6" in other coniferous species and 6" in hardwood stands generally constitute the age and diameter limits of these immature areas. These types are further broken down on the type map and are represented in 10 to 15 year age spreads. The sizes so indicated may of course vary over different site conditions, but a definite attempt is made to keep within this age range which usually embraces these diameter classes. With respect to merchantibility these types are not commercial and indicate potential value only.

Second growth stands show up readily from the air, due to the flat, table-top appearance of the crown. These stands have not yet commenced to open up and the crowns appear even and level. These types may embrace age classes of from 45 to 80 years. As the edge toward maturity, it is on occasion, difficult definitely state whether they should be classified mature or second growth, merchantibility however being apparent in either case. Conversely, at the other end of the range, the examiner is sometimes in quandary whether to designate as immature or second growth. Ground examinations in these few instances through landings are sometimes necessary.

Pulpwood diameter classes in second growth stands are usually considered as within the range from 4" to 6" with hardwoods; 6" to 8" at D. B. H. White pine, red pine, and jack pine diameter classes on the other hand, still within the above range of age classes often represent tie or sawlog material.

These second growth stands are usually dependent commercially upon the product and the utilization contemplated and generally speaking they suggest a hold of short duration prior to cropping. Site conditions, however are often governing factors and frequently large diameters will be encountered within the second growth age range. Regardless of the diameters present, these stands should still be classified as second growth, providing the crown has not yet commenced to open up.

Mature stands are more easily distinguishable, as these have reached their height growth and through this period the suppressed and intermediate trees have fallen by the wayside, in their race for light and the co-dominants have lagged behind. This, from the a

(Continued on Page 26)

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ONSERVATION . . . *We hear this term very often.*

The U. S. Materials Policy Commission to the President has the following exposition of Conservation in the first volume.

"The question of conservation of resources and erials is tied with this generation's responsibility elp provide for the next. Most thoughtful persons e that conservation is a good idea, but there are differences as to how best — and how much — rotect the future claimants against the Nation's sure of resources.

"The Nation faces a very real and growing con- ation problem, but many of our difficulties in ag- g what to do about it arises from failure to re- ize the economic dimensions of the problem.

"One popular fallacy is to regard our resource base a fixed inventory which, when used up, will leave ety with no means of survival. A related fallacy hat physical waste equals economic waste, the feel- that it is wasteful to use materials in ways that e them disappear.

"This attitude can lead to devoting a dollar's worth work to 'saving' a few cents worth of waste paper old string.

"These fallacies together lead to a hairshirt con- of conservation which makes it synonymous with hoarding. A sound concept of conservation, in view of the Commission, is one which equates it with efficient management — efficient use of resources and of man-power and materials; a positive concept compatible with growth and high consumption in place of abstinence and retrenchment.

"In developing America, our forebears consumed resources extravagantly, but we are certainly better off in materials supply than they were. It would be unreasonable for us, their posterity, to suggest that they should have consumed less so that we might consume more.

"If, then, through developing the opportunities inherent in the flexibility of our resource base, we can provide our posterity with a better return of goods and services for their labour than we get for ours, we need not feel compelled to restrain specific consumption of materials to make theirs even larger — any more than our forebears needed to conserve bayberries for candles to light a generation that lives by kilowatts.

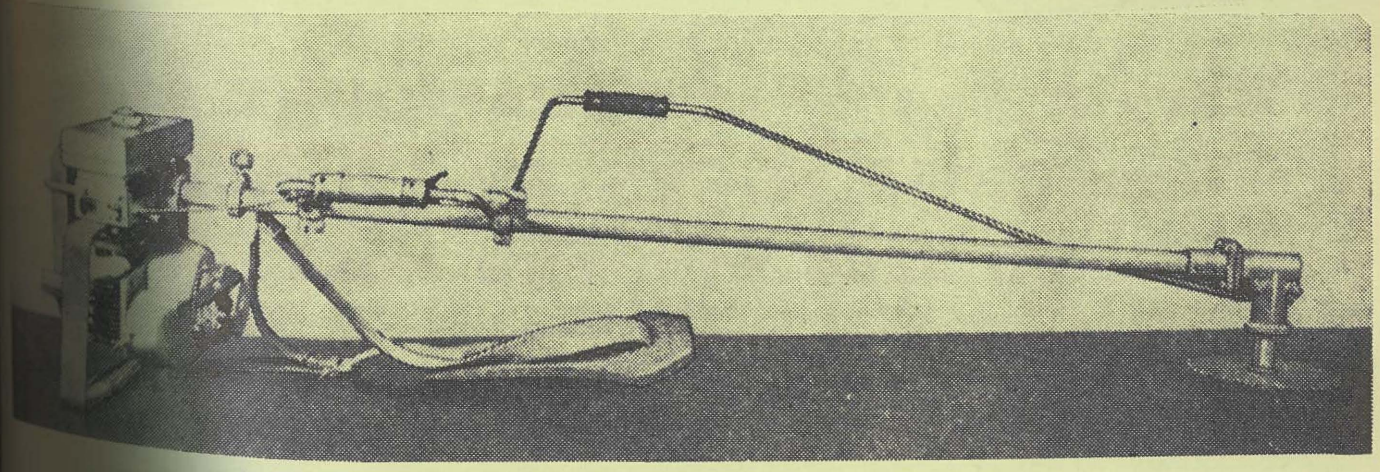
"We can, if our basic materials policy is sound, provide for posterity the prospect of increasing con-

(Continued on Page 24)

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Prime Minister Proclaims National Forest Conservation Week

Forest Conservation Week took place May 17 - 24, and was given a good start by a message from the Prime Minister of Canada as follows:

"I am pleased to have this opportunity to commend to my fellow Canadians the observance of Forest Conservation Week during the Week of May 17 - 24.

"The Canadian Forestry Association is doing a real service to this country in drawing attention to the need for the protection and development of our forests. As was emphasized at a nation-wide conference on Canada's natural resources held in Ottawa in April, the continued prosperity of our country and the welfare of future generations depends on the intelligent use of those riches which nature has bestowed upon us, such as our forests.

'I am confident that Canadians will welcome the efforts of the Canadian Forestry Association and its provincial organizations towards the preservation of our forests and that they will co-operate in ensuring the success of that tine work."

The LOG BOOK records with regret the death of Roy Street, age 72, one of the oldest licensed scalers in the Province of Ontario.

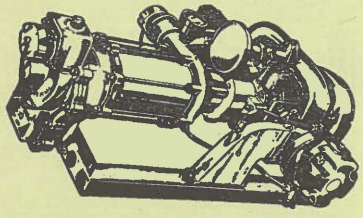
CONSERVATION . . . We hear this term very ofte

(Continued from Page 23)

sumption without stinting ourselves by restricting t rates of efficient withdrawals of our resources.

"Conservation is something very different fr leaving oil in the ground or trees in the forests on t theory that by sacrificing lower value uses today will leave something for the highter value uses of t morrow when supplies will be scarcer. Using resourc today is an essential part of making our economy gro materials which become embodied in today's capi goods, for example, are put to work and help ma tomorrow's production higher.

"Hoarding resources in the expectation of m important use later involves a sacrifice that may ne be recouped; technological changes and new resour discoveries may alter a situation completely. It m not be wise to refrain from using zinc today if o grandchildren will not know what to do with it tom row. But, following a course of conservation wh weighs economic factors carefully is very differe from the eat, drink and be merry philosophy which se no point in judicious restraint and no cause to wor over posterity's welfare."



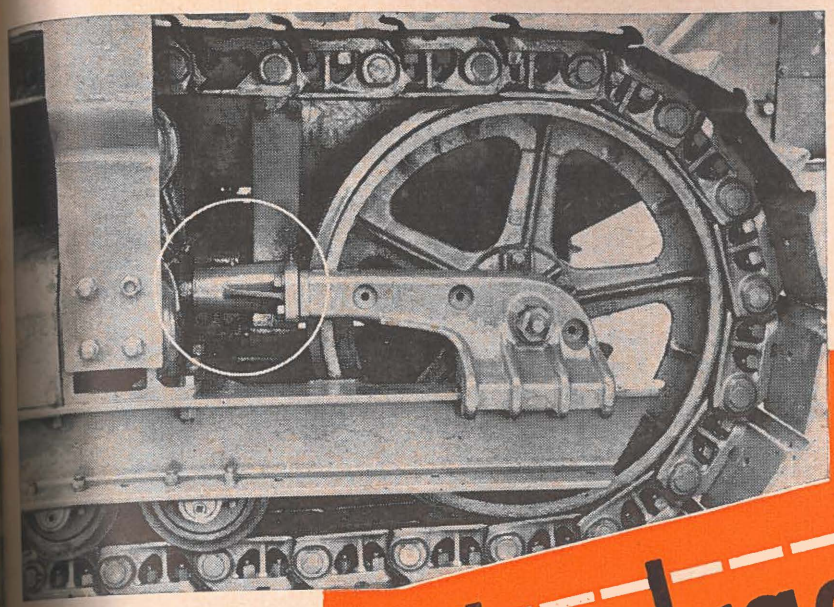
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MAPPING AND IDENTIFYING TIMBER STANDS BY AERIAL OBSERVATIONS AND A FEW PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTING INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 22)

presents an uneven appearance, the stand has opened up and one can look down through the openings to the ground cover. Over-maturity is merely an accentuated condition of the above description with poorer stocking resulting. The hardwoods moreover have now taken on a rounded crown and an individuality not apparent in the level aspect of their second growth condition some years before. A hardwood crown, more than any other single or group of factors will at once classify the age group of the type in question.

Now species identification is based mainly upon different intensities or shadings of green with crown shapes as secondary. Black spruce and balsam fir are indistinguishable from aerial observations, but as pulp material is usually indicated, differentiaation is not of prime necessity. White spruce saw timber, on the other hand, extends up through the surrounding crown cover and these crown spikes are quite noticeable; they are usually located on well drained soils, river banks, lake shores or inland ridges, usually in association with balsam and hardwood. Second growth spruce and balsam stands are determined from the darker green foliage of mature species, by a more even crown level and a bluer green appearance.

Olive green predominates in jackpine identification and varies in intensity from a dark yellow green in mature stands to a distinct olive green in second growth and immature stands.

White pine is readily distinguishable from red or Norway pine in colour and particularly in crown shapes. The spaced lateral side branching, typical of white pine, in an aerial plan view, appears flat and has not the rounded shape of the evenly branched foliage in the crown of the Norway. It possesses moreover a darker green colour, the red pine showing up as an olive green. Hemlock presents almost a spruce intensity of green in some lights and an olive green in others; the crown however appears of a feathery nature. Cedar appears yellow to a dirty grey in winter; while tamarack or larch is very easily identified in the summer as a very light pea green to a yellow in the fall season prior to defoliation. Light and darker greens are the main determining factors in the separation of the intolerant hardwoods, poplars and white birch with different greens again evident amongst the tolerant hardwoods further southward, where hard maple and yellow birch can, with practice, be identified.

In summation therefore, the crown colour distinction in aerial timber sketching provides the main basis for the resulting detail and denotes not only the species present in the stand compositions as well as age classes but assists materially in quality classification and the presence of infestations, etc. Thus, crown colours supplied through a direct ocular examination provide the main advantages in a more positive identification over any other methods of typing forest inventories.

The final results of the survey, resolve themselves into a linen tracing of the area in question, which serves as a permanent record; a vandyke or negative case additional prints should be required; a linen backed, oil coloured and surfaced type map, which indicates at a glance the age class distribution and resulting merchantibility contained within the parcel; and a report. On the type map, age classes are delimited by species in the form of: over-mature stands, mature second growth and immature areas, with ages indicated in the last two categories within a ten to fifteen year spread. Saw-timber is segregated from pulpwood; merchantable and potential stands are delimited from the unmerchantable; with all waste areas separated and classified. A descriptive legend is contained within each type boundary analysing the quality and stocking of the contained type with mixtures indicated in percentages.

Any resulting g r o u n d sampling essential for a quantative inventory is curtailed to a minimum, as a few continuous strips in the represented types indicated are sufficient to form the basis for a reasonably accurate inventory; or the plotting of more strips should a more intensive estimate be requisite.

The popularity accorded this phase of forest type inventory can be attributed to:

1 Speed of operation— A six mile township (36 square miles) can on an average, at the scale of one mile to the inch, be completed in two hours flying time, exclusive of ferry time. At 40 chains, three hours are required and at 20 chains to the inch from four to five hours flying. Areas equivalent to 12 square miles can be completed in one day under favourable weather conditions. Ground parties if needed could be supplied with duplicate maps two or three days following the completion of the aerial field work.

2 Inexpensive operation— constituting but a fraction of the cost of other methods.

3 Accuracy of results with colour supplying the predominant identifying factor. The work is particularly adaptable to a quick reconnaisance prior to the sale or purchase of timbered parcels. Cut control maps for working plans also provide much of their usage value.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY ASSOCIATION OFFICE

The following Publications have been received from the Forestry Branch, Department of Resources and Development, Ottawa:

Silvicultural Leaflet No. 76— Variation in Jack Pine Seedlings by J. L. Farrar.

" " " 77— An Attempt to Grow White Pine Under an Aspen Stand—Project P-331 by K. T. Logan and J. L. Farrar.

" " " 78— Distribution of Radiophosphorous in Red Pine Seedlings—Project P-370 by J. L. Farrar.

" " " 79— Reduction of Growth in Conifers Caused by Red Belt in the Subalpine Region of Alberta—Project K-73 by A. W. Blyth.

REVIEW

WIRE SKIDDING

Wood Transportation By Gravity over a Suspended Wire

By A. Koroleff and R. D. Collier

Here's a bulletin which gives a full, up-to-date review of the equipment and techniques which have been developed in wire skidding.

Steep slopes have always been a problem to the logger The principle of taking advantage of the steep slope in letting gravity transport the wood over a suspended wire is obvious and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada in co-operation with the industry in Canada as well as in the United States, has pioneered the development of practical application of this principle.

Wire skidding has now reached a point where it definitely may be said to be established and this book by Mr. A. Koroleff and Mr. R. D. Collier will be of considerable help to all loggers operating in the type of terrain where wire skidding may be applied.

Copies may be obtained from the McGill University Book Store, 3480 University Street, Montreal, P.Q. at a cost of $2.00 each.

ADVERTISERS NEWS

Huggard Equipment Company Limited, to keep pace with the development of Northwestern Ontario and with faith in the future in this district, opened new premises on Memorial Avenue between Port Arthur and Fort William recently.

Huggard Equipment Company Limited, agents for a score of prominent Canadian and American manufacturers, was host to business associates and civic officials of both cities at the formal showing of their new premises at 1010 Memorial Avenue.

R. C. Huggard of Winnipeg, President of the firm, said, "We have great faith in the future of this area and with the coming of the deep sea waterway there will be no holding it back. They are particularly aware of this in Manitoba and the government is expecting a tremendous flow of traffic on the highway between here and the west."

A. H. (Al) Brunne, a former Winnipegger, is manager of the local branch.

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