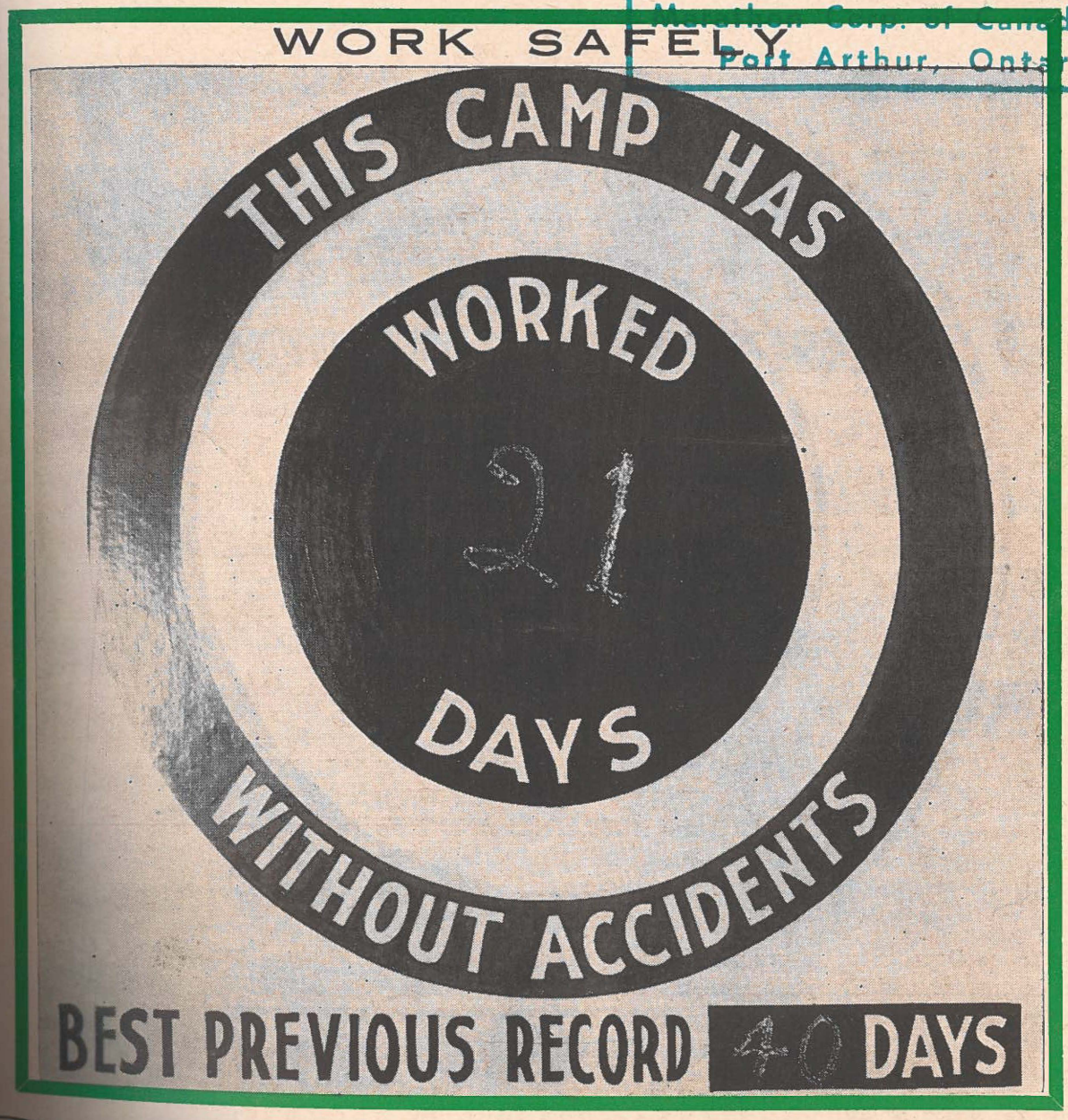
THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

JULY
AUGUST
1951

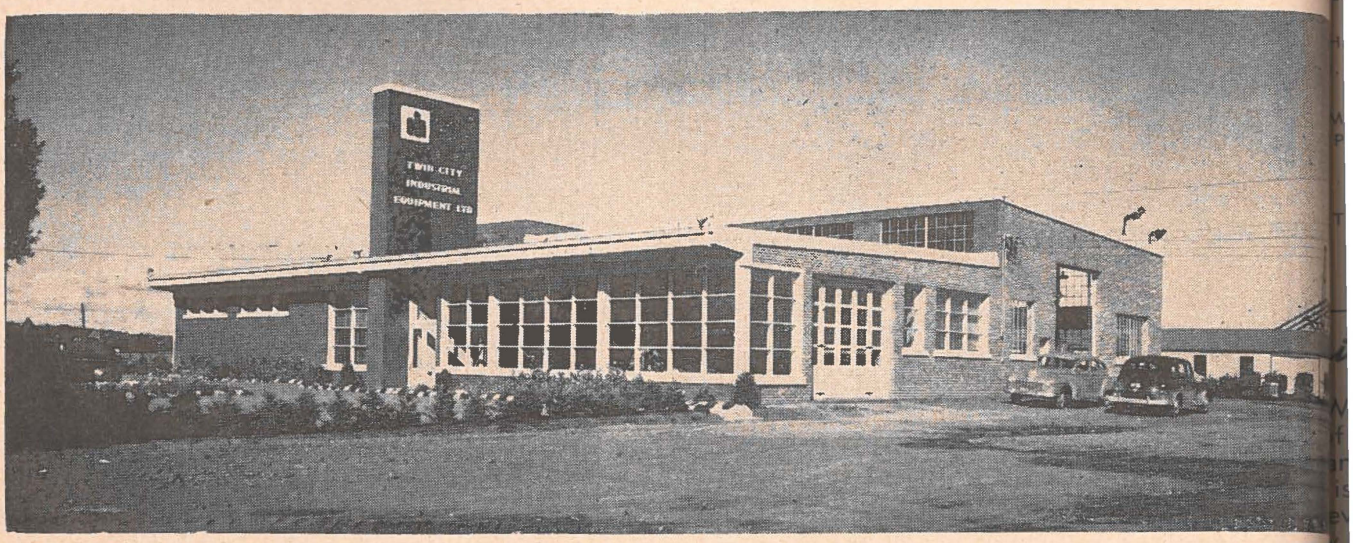
VOLUME 3 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO NO. 2

RETURN TO
FORESTRY LIBRARY
Woods Division
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THE THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

Edited by
T. S. JONES

sident's Message

With the ever increasing demand for forest prod- of all kinds and with the consequent heavy cutting ams in effect on both crown and private lands, is an increasing necessity for all of us to be more ever conscious of the various means by which the ly of trees is to be perpetuated.

Since many of our Wood's Personnel are wood lot rs, it is felt that some information regarding the nder Bay Nursery at Fort William woud not be s. While tree planting on wood lots represents one phase of the great program of reforesting our er lands, nevertheless it is an extremely important e. Very often wood lot planting has been the fore- er of greater planting schemes.

The Thunder Bay Nursery at Fort William was blished by the Department of Lands and Forests the intention of servicing the North Western rio area. Trees are available free for the following oses:

(1) The reforesting of suitable lands for the prod- n of forest crops.

(2) The improvement of existing woodlands which become depleted.

(3) The reclamation of unproductive wastelands h are lying idle and which would support forest th.

(4) The protection by forest planting of slopes and which are subject to erosion, and of light soils h are subject to blowing or drifting.

(5) The conserving of water flow by forest plant- on the slopes at the headwaters of streams.

(6) The planting of windbreaks and shelter-belts the protection of agricultural crops.

Many of the wood lots in North Western Ontario either wholly or in good part sub-marginal. In r words suitable only for a tree crop and unsuitable profitable farming of other crops. There can be no ter investment than to have these idle acres grow s. It is suggested therefore that if any of our wood's onnel or their friends who are interested and have n or other wood lots contact the Thunder Bay Nur- of the Department of Lands and Forests. An early ture on tree planting can prove extremely interesting in the long run highly profitable to the individual his country. Try a few hundred trees at your first ortunity or at least write to the Thunder Bay Nursery preliminary information. Remember that "from ll seeds all things grow."

H. H. "Bert" STYFFE.

Cover Picture - See Page 18

RETURN TO FORESTRY LIBRARY Woods Division

FORESTRY INSECT SAMPLES UP

During the months of May and June approximately 2,400 insect samples were received at the Sault Ste. Marie Laboratory, about 800 more than during the same period in 1950. This increase probably reflects to a large extent the much earlier season in 1951, as well as a continuation of excellent support from co-operators.

Forest Tent Caterpillar collections, 808 and Spruce Budworm collections, 319, top the list.

You, too, can help the efforts of the Forest Insect Laboratory. Send samples direct to Sault Ste. Marie or contact the Insect Rangers in the following Northern and Northwestern Ontario Districts:

A. L. Rose	Sioux Lookout	Box 714, Sioux Lookout
W. J. Miller	Kenora	Vermilion Bay
D. G. MacGillivray	Fort Frances	210 Butler Ave., Fort Frances, Ont.
H. R. Foster	Port Arthur	c/o Dept. Lands and Forests, Port Arthur, Ont.
E. O. Clinton	Geraldton	c/o Dept. Lands and Forests Port Arthur, Ont.
J. Belcher	Kapuskasing	c/o Mrs. P. Brunelle, Moonbeam, Ont.
D. F. Lynn	Cochrane	c/o Provincial Air Base, South Porcupine
J. C. Thorp	White River	Box 490, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
J. E. MacDonald	Sault Ste. Marie	Box 490, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
W. R. Sillers	Chapleau	c/o Dept. Lands and Forests Chapleau, Ont.
K. C. Hall	Gogama	c/o Dept. Lands and Forests Gogama, Ont.
J. M. Bussineau	Sudbury	Box 72, Sudbury, Ont.

NYLUND SPARK ARRESTOR WINS C. P. P. A. AWARD

The Spark Arrestor invented by Neil Nylund, in charge of fire prevention for the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited won the monthly award of the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association as the best suggestion submitted in April.

CONGRATULATIONS, NEIL!

A detailed plan of the spark arrestor was printed in the May issue of this booklet. It is hoped that every company will give it a trial. The use of this arrestor should result in no fires being caused by sparks from camp stove pipes.

This Association publishes the Log Book for two reasons:

(1) To act as a medium of exchanging information about our industry.

(2) To direct instructive and broadening articles about the woods industry to key men in the woods.

If you have any comments or constructive criticism please send them to the Editor.

Please pass this copy on when you have finished with it.

Notes on Forest Management

By S. J. Patterson

All of us, who are connected with the production of wood for the mills are playing our part in forest management, for good or ill. On the way in which we play our part to-day depends the future of our forests and our wood using industries.

We think of our wood using industries when we mention our forests, as in Northwestern Ontario we benefit from the forests chiefly through the pulp mills and saw mills. In our park areas first consideration is given to use for recreation and fish and wildlife. The profit from these areas are in the form of improved health, relaxation from everyday cares, and employment of guides and outfitters for those seeking recreation. Production of wood, recreation and tourist travel, development of wild life and fish, protection from floods and evasion — these are all benefits from the forest.

Which of these uses we wish to make of a forest area, determines the method in which we should manage it. However, it is possible to benefit from a forest in more than one of these ways. Cutting need not keep out the trapper nor tourist. Nor is it necessary to prohibit cutting entirely in all park areas. Properly managed woodland is more pleasing to the eye than virgin wood with a mess of down trees and brush.

Within the lifetime of many of us, all the merchantable areas in the district will be made accessible and will have been cut over. Now we have a supply of virgin timber, but when that is cut, production will depend on growth in the areas now being cut over. The forester has to determine how best he can supply the required wood for the mill and plans his camps accordingly.

The cutting areas are chosen so that the mature wood is cut leaving the younger stands to grow. When we will cut over the same areas again depends largely on the condition in which we leave them after the present cut.

The laying out of the areas is usually done by the forester, but how the cutting is done is the responsibility of the man in the bush — the superintendent, the camp foreman, the strip boss and the cutter.

Every stick of usable wood left in the cut-over area means either that much less for the mill or a larger area cut over. It is not uncommon to find more than one cord per acre of wood, acceptable to the mill, left in the bush after an operation. On a 10,000 cord operation with wood cutting 15 cords per acre, this means a loss of 667 cords. To make up the required 10,000 cords for the mill requires cutting over another 44 acres.

The leaving of large tops on the ground is one of the commonest sources of waste. It is reasonable that a cutter would leave a four or five inch (at small end) stick of pulpwood, is a common argument against criticism. Perhaps it isn't reasonable, but it is continually being done. The most of this is entirely unnecessary and requires only a little more care on the part of the cutter, to be stopped.

In sound timber, cutting stumps high, means that the best part of the tree is left fastened to the ground. High stumps are not only a waste of wood, they are added obstacles in the way of skidding or handling the wood around them.

Cutters must keep in mind that wood use skids, pile props and cap sticks is not scaled. Th bottoms should be built up of cull sticks, from de wood or unwanted species. Props and cap sticks s he undersize or cull sticks.

Wood cut and not used is the worst kind of but there is also much waste where mature wood standing without serving any useful purpose. young thrifty trees are useful as seed trees, but left in quantity or distribution not suited to this pose of producing a second crop of trees they ar and may be considered as waste. Overmature tre not suitable for seed trees. In particular areas, tre left uncut for other purposes, as to preserve the s or for watershed protection.

A sad sight is the destruction of young trees on some operations. It takes an experienced cut fall his tree and get it out without injuring the growth when this is present. Every thrifty young seedling of a desirable species saved to grow, better cutting, sooner, on that site. Never inju next crop needlessly.

The above mentions a few ways in which the can help in making our woodland more producti is up to the camp woods staff to keep the cutters of what is expected of them in this regard.

As Mr. Brodie has pointed out in his exc article Timber Management in Ontario*, the fine ary essentials for a system of timber managemer

1. Inventory.
2. Inspection and control of operations.
3. Working plans for management units.
4. A more complete utilization of the fores
5. Logging methods to produce the desire crop.

Another essential to the production of a ne is protection.

If our children are to have employment in th and woodlands of Northwestern Ontario, we m co-operate in making the best use of the wood w and in developing the next crop to supply their n

*Canadian Geographical Journal, March 1951.

*One of a series of articles contributed by memb the Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian In of Forestry.

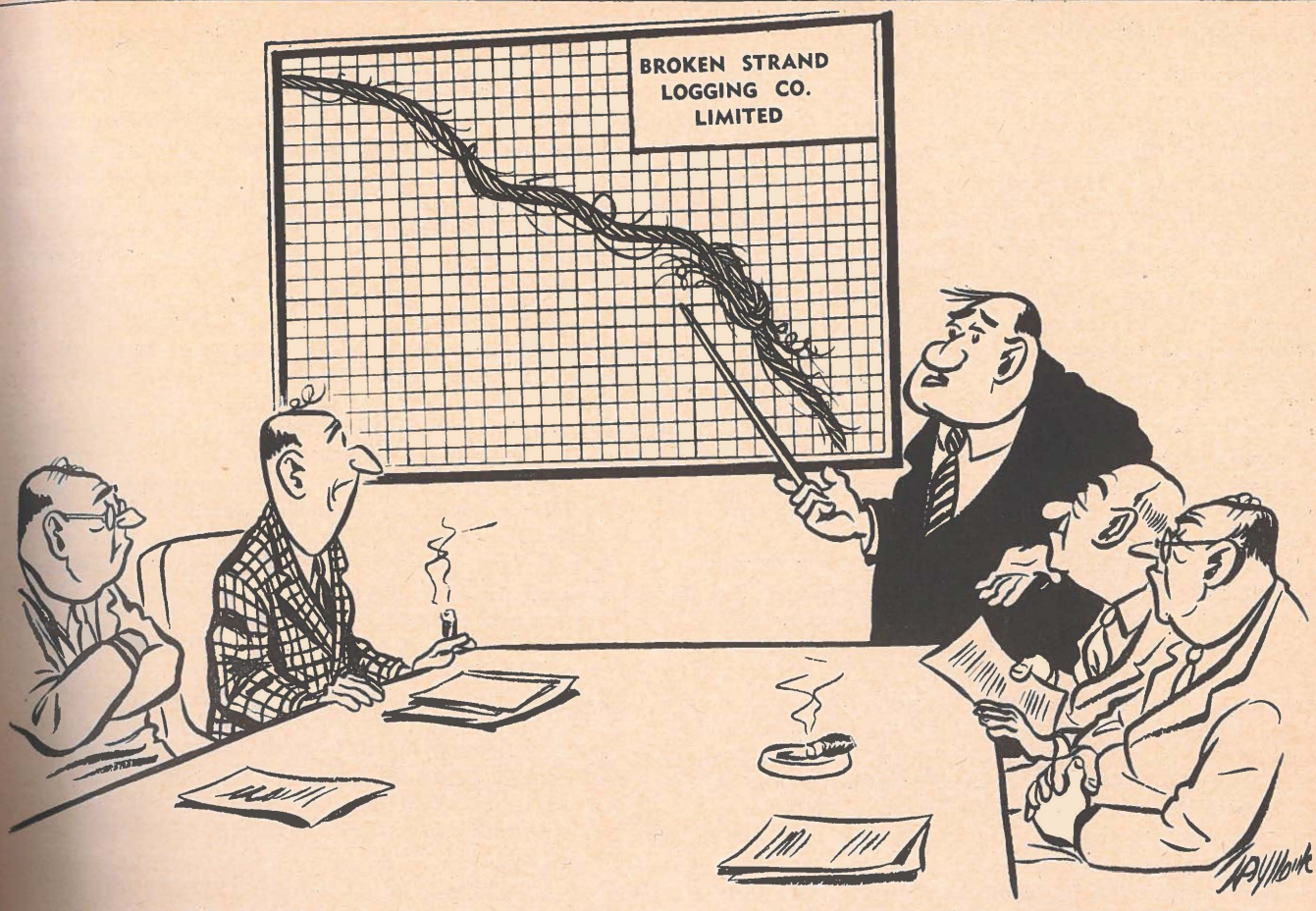
———o———

WORTH REPEATING

"The biggest and best game on earth is the g the Golden Rule. Two or more can play at a ti begin the game properely, there is one thing yo always remember — YOU MOVE FIRST. Another esting feature is, you do not have to beat to wi win when you make a friend, and the only way y make or hold a friend is by first being one." — Se

———

Basically regarded as a prairie province an cultural, Manitoba has 400 miles of sea coast and fifths of its 246,512 sq. miles is underlain with m rich Precambrian rock. — Quick Canadian Facts



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NORTHEASTERN LOGGERS' HANDBOOK

A new handbook by Fred C. Simmons, Logging Specialist, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, is now available.

The best way to tell what is contained in the well-illustrated handbook is to repeat the preface.

"Those who want to be successful in any line of work or business must learn the tricks of the trade one way or another. For most occupations there is a wealth of published information that explains how the job can best be done without taking too many knocks in the hard school of experience. For logging, however, there has been no adequate source of information that could be understood and used by the man who actually does the work in the woods.

This **Northeastern Loggers' Handbook** brings together what the young or inexperienced woodsman needs to know about the care and use of logging tools and about the best of the old and new devices and techniques for logging under the conditions existing in the northeastern part of the United States. Emphasis has been given to the matter of workers' safety because the accident rate in logging is much higher than it should be.

Sections of the handbook have previously been circulated in a preliminary edition. Scores of suggestions have been made to the author by logging operators, equipment manufacturers, and professional foresters. Without this large amount of helpful advice from persons too numerous to mention by name, this handbook could not have been prepared."

For 75c sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., you will receive a valuable Loggers' Handbook.

Advertisers' News

Expanding to keep pace with the increased of diesel operators, Russel-Hipwell Engines plan plete a $200,000 program this year. The pro three-fold . . . providing a completely new service for the Maritimes . . . enlarging the present facilities for Quebec Province . . . and adding 14,000 square foot stockroom at the main Owe plant.

At Owen Sound, increased storage problem sitate a new stockroom to be completed in 19 keep abreast with production, more efficien machinery has and will be installed . . . press brak drills . . . steel cutting machinery, etc. The drec the marine slip is also under consideration.

The Russel-Hipwell Organization covers provinces from Ontario Eastwards, with branch in Port Arthur, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax a main plant at Owen Sound. Operations are var divided into two divisions . . . the Engine Divisi sales and service distributorship for four well types of diesel engines . . . Cummins - Lister stone - Enterprise . . . a range from 3 to 2100 power. Diesels are built up to power all kinds of ment. The Steelcraft Division designs and builds steel industrial and logging boats, scows and and many types of logging machinery. Steel fabr of all types is produced, including such equipm transformer casings, lighting standards and stee for mines.

Currently, Russel-Hipwell Engines employ 270 people and this figure should increase wit present expansion program.



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VERTISERS' NEWS

RATOR'S HANDBOOK — TERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY

Here's a booklet prepared especially for equipmen ators. It contains information on the operation of dozers, scrapers, rippers and cable controls, plus tional material on tires and grade stakes. Many of techniques shown (very well illustrated) were worked by operators.

The material in this booklet should be interesting helpful to all equipment operators — experienced inexperienced.

If you do not have a copy of this booklet, write to ell Equipment Company Limited, N. Cumberland et, Port Arthur, Ontario, and request a copy.

can Buys Port Arthur Site for Building

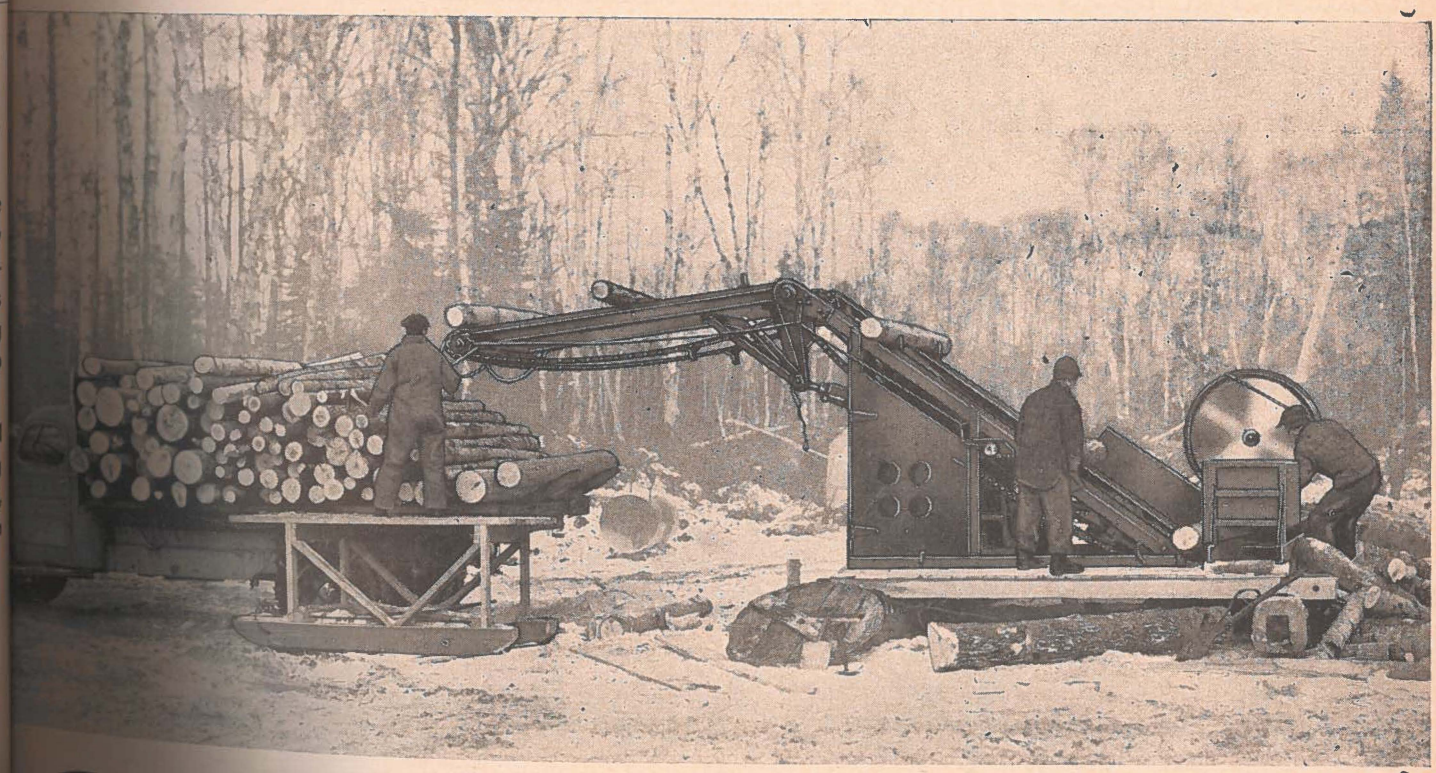
Mr. O. Sigurdson, Northwestern Ontario manager the Vulcan Machinery & Equipment Ltd., announced ently that purchase had been made of a site in Port hur for a new building to house the sales and service artments of the company. This building will in- ase the services available to timber operators and ers and is indicative of the Vulcan Machinery & ipmen Ltd. faith in the development of Northwest- Ontario. Vulcan Machinery & Equipment Ltd. are lusive distributors for Allis-Chalmers tractors and eral Motors diesel engines as well as a full line of ging and contractors equipment.



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Third Annual Spring Fire School

LONGLAC PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

By John C. Pringle

The purpose of the session was threefold: firstly, to get together all the members of the camp staffs so that they could talk over their operating problems, particularly those concerning fire protection; secondly, to introduce these members of the Woodlands Department of the Company to the fire suppression training plans of the Department of Lands and Forests; and thirdly, to carry out the theme of the meeting, namely, to discuss initial attack methods as they apply on the Company's operating areas.

George McAdam, the Fire Protection Specialist with the Department of Lands and Forests in the Geraldton District, outlined the importance of training in the elementary tasks on the fire line. He pointed out that inefficiency in some of the small jobs which must be done to get water on a fire has often led to the escape of forest fires. To illustrate his points, he gave a short chalk talk based on his past forest fire experiences.

A demonstration by the Department of Lands and Forests which showed some of the techniques of laying hose line brought favourable comment from those present. The Company is indeed grateful to Mr. McAdam for his most informative contribution to the Fire School.

The remainder of the program consisted of field problems which were designed to bring out discussion concerning vital questions on fire suppression in the Company's pulpwood operating areas.

It was originally intended to introduce this topic cided whether it was possible to extinguish or at least confine the fire with the number of men allowe just what their methods would be. When all wer isfied, that they had their "fire" out, all the g assembled and the methods adopted by each wer cussed. The methods were criticized and the best in each were agreed upon. The ideas brought out very interesting and should have made everyone p a little more flexible in his thinking in case he is with a real suppression problem in the future.

It is significant that the "fires" were laid areas typical of the LongLac limit in general, that mineral soil areas that are relatively distant from It was felt by most of the men present that in are these it is better to use mineral soil as an extingu agent rather than sacrifice time to carry water f purpose. It can honestly be said that they left th School with at least a little more dependence shovel, mattock and axe as suppression tools.

The session lasted two days and most of the was spent in the field. After fighting "fires" for and a half, all present were ready to tackle a stea ner and take it easy at a "smoker" in the evening

In each case, the groups led by their "supe with the training film entitled "Management of M a Fire," produced by the United States Forest S In it are described the smoke chaser type fire in suppression is handled by one man; the strawbo in which seven men and a strawboss suppress a

(Continued on Page 10)

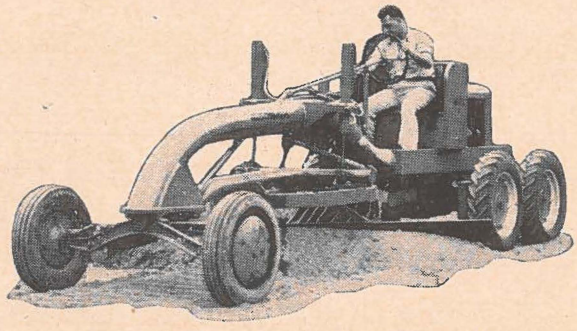
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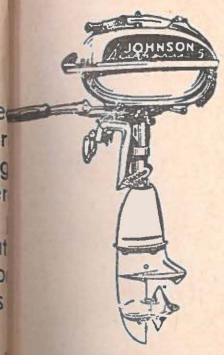
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E'S SOMETHING REFRESHING — READ THIS

OMIRE THE HUMAN RACE

Roger William Riis

I admire the human race. I do, indeed. Everybody usy running us down, these days, for the mess they we have made here and there and everywhere. w! That's short-range stuff, a worm's eye view of world. Over the marching and abundant centuries, aven't made any mess. Far from it!

We have done and are doing a better job than anyhas any right to expect. We're all right!

From the beginning, we found ourselves alone in st universe, and not only alone but the only living on this planet which could realize its loneness. realized it, gave it a good close look, and then turned attention to making something practical and useful of an unprecedented situation.

First of all, we found for ourselves a Light, a God, we got a sense of direction, a goal to work toward. was pretty clever of us, if you think of it carefully.

We proceeded to set up standards for our living ther. Early in our experience we made the revolnary discovery that gentleness and kindliness were e practical than brute strength. No other species ever found that out and used it as a model and tical code of conduct.

We have in actual fact no one we need answer to, nd ourselves, and yet we observe our ideal standards emarkable degree. We are honest and trustworthy with another so that it is the exception, it is news, n we commit a theft. We are decent 99 per cent of time, when we could easily be vile. With silence mystery behind us and ahead of us, we make up gay songs and whistle them, and our feet keep jig to them. We look life and fate in the eye, and e. I like that, and I admire the people who do it.

Alone among all living things, we have discovered uty, and we cherish it, and create it for eye and ear. ne among living things, we have the power to look ur environment and criticize it and improve it.

Finding it necessary to live together by the mil-s, we created for ourselves governing systems cover-vast geographical spaces. Now we actually have the lling and terrific idea of a world government, a al government to bring justice to white and black, Eskimo and Afrikander, rich and poor, not because tribe is powerful and can exact justice, but because have conceived and created the ideal of justice and it for all men. This is great. This is not the act of tle animal, or a mean animal. This is possible only great animal. We think in global terms. We inhabit ar, and we know it.

Finding that we have to work to stay alive, we k with ability beyond imagining. Out of the earth we take food, and improve that food year by year; we take heat, and light, so that darkness which lay upon the face of the earth is dispelled by man-made light. We enjoy all the myriad products of our unparalleled ingenuity.

Every morning the necessity for the day's work faces us. And we go and do a day's work, with an overall average effectiveness and perseverance that is amazing, considering many of the jobs.

Of a persistence, a daring and ingenuity impossible

(Continued on Page 10)

IN THE DAZE OF PAUL BUNYAN — KING OF THE LUMBERJACKS
(TM Reg. Pat. Office)



Before the crew made up their minds as to who was in pursuit and who was in flight, poor old Chris Crosshaul suffered the loss of a leg.

MARATHON STAGES FIRE DRILL — USE SMOKE BOMB TO SET ALARM

An exercise to discern weak spots in the camp fire suppression units to alert personnel and to justify preparedness was held in co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests Geraldton District officials on May 26th, 1951.

Smoke bombs were set out in operating areas and only P. V. LeMay, woods operating manager, W. E. Mair, woods superintendent, and Sol Cowan, Fire Supervisor of the Marathon Company and District Forester, U. W. Fiskar and Fire Specialist McAdam and the four persons who set the bombs off knew about the exercise.

The spontaneous reaction of the men working nearby to the bombs and the rush of crews from other areas and camps showed that the training to date was well worthwhile. In addition some weak spots in the planning and organization were detected and were remedied after the exercise.

All decided — even those that were mad wh they found out that it was **just a fire drill** — that the drill was worthwhile.

HAS YOUR CAMP TRIED A FIRE DRILL?
TEST YOUR ORGANIZATION.

—o—

THIRD ANNUAL SPRING FIRE SCHOOL —

(Continued from Page 8)

fire; and finally, the foreman fire in which a number of strawboss crews, headed by a fire foreman, attack a fire of several acres. The lessons learned from the film, namely, the scouting, the blazing of a fire line, the clearing of the line, grubbing out of the fire edge and the direct suppression work done by robbing the fire of its fuels, knocking down snags, extinguishing flames by the use of mineral soil, etc., were to be applied in the problems. Unfortunately the film was not available for the meeting and a rough verbal description had to be substituted.

Fire areas were laid out in one of the camp operating areas to represent the three different sized fires and write-ups of the problems describing how the fire started, the wind speed and direction and fire danger, as well as questions pertinent to each were distributed to the men. The whole group attending was subdivided into four smaller groups headed by the district superintendents and each took its allotted area. In the case of the two smaller fires, four similar areas were laid out to avoid too much crowding around any one spot.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Anyone wishing a copy of the LongLac Program and the fire problems used in the training, please write the Editor.

—o—

HERE'S SOMETHING REFRESHING — READ THIS I ADMIRE THE HUMAN RACE

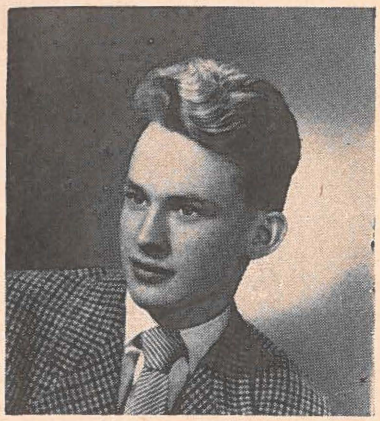
(Continued from Page 9)

to surpass, we find ways to move easily under the water and through the air. Now we speculatively eye our neighboring planets. It should astound no one if man one day begins to move among these planets. How shall I not admire such a creature? Daunted by nothing, his horizons constantly recede, the territories of his possession and use expand and expand.

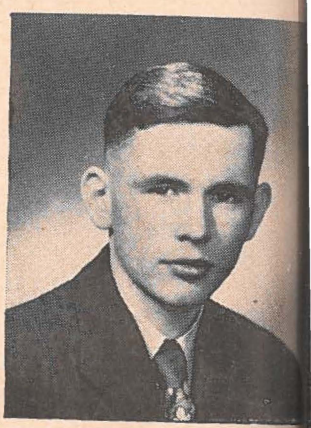
Whenever he comes to an impassable obstacle, an apparently final barrier, he goes to work at it and, in due time, surpasses it. If he has limits, I do not see where they are. I do not think he has limits. I think he is a child of the universe who inherits eternity. I think he is wonderful, I am his devoted partisan, and I am proud indeed to be one of him.

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WINS TECHNICAL FORESTRY SCHOLARSHIPS

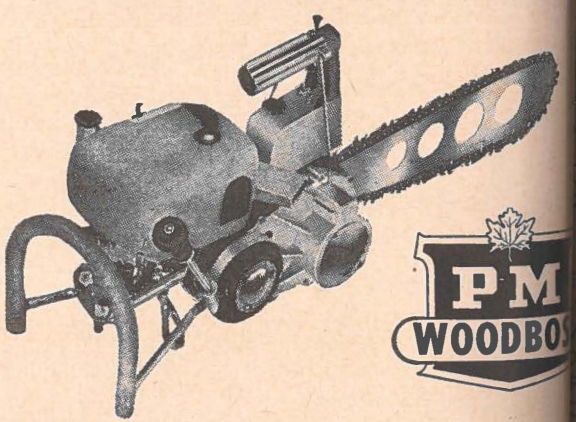


LEFT: Robert Barry ham, Ontario, fir Technical Forestry at the Lakehead Te Institute, who wo Thunder Bay Timb erators' Association Bursary.



Right: Donald MacKinnon, Fort William, Ontario, first year Technical Forestry student at the Lakehead Technical Institute, who won the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited $200.00 Scholarship.

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E SEASON HALF OVER JULY FIFTEENTH STOP RECORD IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO UP TO JULY FIRST WITH HELP OF ATHER FAIR STOP DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS DISTRICTS REPORT THAT LOGGING OPERATIONS RESPONSIBLE SEVEN OUT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT FIRES STOP SUMMARY OF FIRES AND REPORTS BY DISTRICTS BELOW P CHECK THE CAUSES OF THESE SEVEN FIRES STOP SIX OF THE SEVEN COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED STOP SINCE JULY ST MORE FIRES HAVE BEEN REPORTED STOP

W IS THE TIME TO BETTER THIS RECORD IN THE LAST HALF OF THE FIRE SEASON STOP NOW IS THE TIME TO CHECK ON VENTION MEASURES, SUPPRESSION PLANS, ORGANIZATION OF FIRE CREWS, TRAINING PROGRAMS, FIRE EQUIPMENT, ETC P FIRE HAZARD INDICATORS SHOULD BE IN ALL CAMPS STOP THE NUMBER OF FIRES AND SMALL ACREAGE BURNT TO TE SHOWS BENEFITS OF PREVENTION MEASURES AND TRAINING CARRIED ON STOP

ERE HAS BEEN QUITE A TURNOVER OF WOODS LABOUR STOP LET'S MAKE SURE ALL EMPLOYEES ARE FIRE PREVENTION NSCIOUS STOP

DISTRICTS REQUEST CONTINUED CO-OPERATION FROM OPERATORS STOP TRAINING OF WOODSWORKERS CONTINUING P REPEAT THAT NUMBER OF FIRES ON LOGGING OPERATIONS AND SMALL ACREAGE BURNT SHOWS BENEFITS OF EVENTION MEASURES, TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION STOP ALL CONCERNED URGED TO HAVE NO LET-UP IN EFFORTS

YOURS FOR

HUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION NO FIRES STARTED BY WOODS EMPLOYEES

RECAP OF FIRES UP TO JULY 1ST, 1951

	Kenora	Fort Frances	Sioux Lookout	Port Arthur	Geraldton	Kapuskasing
GHTNING	2	—	10	7	5	4
ILWAYS	12	—	1	13	4	5
MPERS	10	2	5	1	2	1
OKERS	8	4	2	1	3	4
TTLERS	5	—	5	5	—	2
SC.	3	—	4	—	2	—
AD CONSTRUCTION	3	—	1	—	—	—
GGING OPERATIONS	—	—	4	—	1	2
CENDIARY	1	—	1	—	—	—
NKNOWN	—	—	2	—	—	—
YDRO LINE CLEARING	—	—	—	—	1	—
TAL	44	6	35	27	18	18
EA BURNED (Acres)	70	44	367 & 7600 Sq. Ft.	498	66	481

NORA DISTRICT REPORTS FORTY FOUR FIRES — ONE LIGHTNING FIRE IN LOGGING OPERATIONS STOP QUICKLY EXTINGSHED BY DEPARTMENT AND COMPANY MEN STOP ONE CAMPERS'S FIRE OF THREE ACRES ON LIMITS PUT OUT BY COMPANY PLOYEES STOP NO FIRES SO FAR THIS SEASON STARTED BY WOODS EMPLOYEES

RT FRANCES DISTRICT REPORTS SIX FIRES STOP NO FIRES ON LAND LICENSED TO LUMBER OR PULP COMPANIES AND NO RES HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY EMPLOYEES OF TIMBER OPERATORS

OUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT REPORTS THIRTY FIVE FIRES STOP ONE SAWDUST AND DEBRIS FROM PORTABLE SAWMILL OPER TION HAD BEEN BURNED EARLY IN SPRING AND BELIEVED DEAD OUT, WAS FANNED INTO FLAMES BY HIGH WIND STOP COND FIRE ON LOGGING OPERATIONS CAUSED BY HOT ASHES FROM COOK STOVE MIXED WITH GARBAGE AND PUT IN ARBAGE DUMP STOP THIRD FIRE CAUSED BY OVERHEATED STOVE IN BATH HOUSE BURNED THE BUILDING DOWN AND READ TO SURROUNDING AREA STOP FOURTH FIRE PROBABLY CAUSED BY A SMOKER IN THE CUTTING AREA

RT ARTHUR DISTRICT REPORTS TWENTY SEVEN FIRES STOP NOT ONE FIRE RECORDED AS DUE TO OPERATIONS OF ANY GGING COMPANY STOP TWO FIRES NEAR LOGGING OPERATIONS DEFINITELY DUE TO LIGHTNING

RALDTON DISTRICT REPORTS EIGHTEEN FIRES STOP ONE FIRE ON LOGGING OPERATIONS OF A HALF ACRE CAUSED BY UTTER LOST ON JUNE TWENTY FIRST AND LIGHTING SIGNAL FIRE ON JUNE TWENTY FIFTH WHICH WAS LOCATED BY OWERS STOP MAN RESCUED BY DEPARTMENT AIR CREW INVESTIGATING SMOKE STOP CUTTER HAD PURPOSELY LIT FIRE ROCKY POINT SO LITTLE DAMAGE WAS CAUSED

APUSKASING DISTRICT REPORTS EIGHTEEN FIRES STOP TWO FIRES ON LOGGING OPERATIONS STOP FIRST PERMIT ISSUED TO URN RUBBISH AND SLASH AROUND A CAMP AND IN THE AFTERNOON HIGH WINDS CAUSED THE FIRE TO ESCAPE CONROL STOP SECOND BUSH FIRE STARTED AS A RESULT OF A CAMP BUILDING BURNING DOWN STOP ONE SMOKER'S FIRE ARTED BY BURNING SMOKING MATERIAL BEING DISCARDED BY CUTTERS ON WAY TO FIGHT A LIGHTNING FIRE

Woods Personnel Key Figures In Forest Fire Prevention

Listed here are the names of Company personnel appointed Honourary Fire Wardens by the Honourable Minister of Lands and Fo
These lists are supplied through the courtesy of the Department of Lands and Forests officials, and if any names have been omi please advise the Editor and the names will be reported in the next issue.

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

In addition to Company personnel, tourist camp operators, guides, Indian Chiefs and other persons living in the woods are appoint Honourary Fire Wardens.

GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL AND MAY YOU CARRY OUT YOUR DUTIES SO WELL THAT NORTHWESTE ONTARIO WILL HAVE FEWER FIRES THIS YEAR!

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(Continued on Page 19)





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Brightness and Cleanliness of Paper

By H. M. Hughson, Chief Chemist, Provincial Paper Ltd., Port Arthur

The factors of quality known as brightness or whiteness of the paper, and dirt content, or the quantity of discolouring specks embedded in the sheet, are not always too closely controlled in a paper mill, but are usually of considerable importance to the printer or other ultimate user of the product. In the cheaper grades of paper such as newsprint these factors are not stressed but the more costly the paper is, the more important these qualities become. It is especially important that paper that is to be used for sanitary purposes or for containing food products should be very white and free of dirt.

In this article, we will deal with the various causes of dirt and discolouration, first in the pulp, and ultimately in the paper, and then with the various devices and methods used in remedying these defects.

In manufacturing both mechanical and chemical pulp, the prime source of dirt is in the wood itself. Very often if the wood has received a considerable amount of rough handling, the ends of the logs are opened out or "broomed" and particles of sand, cinder, earth, etc., are driven in. This can happen while the wood is being transported to the mill, or at the mill itself while the wood is being piled or debarked.

However, the worst source of dirt in the wood is in the bark. This material is often difficult to remove from the logs and if any is allowed to get into the pulp, the resultant black specks can neither be entirely removed nor bleached white. Since bark can be most easily removed when wood is wet, it is usually considered good practice at mills to pass logs through a drum barker before putting them on the stock pile. It is also good practice to put the logs through the drum barker once more, after removing them from the pile and before sending them to the pulp mill, in case any bark was missed the first time through.

The drum barker itself is nothing more than a huge barrel, rotating horizontally, and with open steel slats for sides. The logs are put in one end of the drum, and after having been tumbled about inside, and having their bark thereby loosened and then washed off by water sprays, they drop out the other end. There they are closely inspected; any that still have bark adhering to them are returned to the drum, and those with deep flaws or very large knots, have them removed with a hand axe or a machine-operated splitter.

If especially clean wood is desired, the logs can be put through hand barkers, which are somewhat wasteful but very useful for removing knots, bark that is hard to get at, or discoloured surface wood. This discoloured surface wood is usually the result of the logs l the pile being weathered by the sun and the r is itself another, not inconsiderable source of d

Other less common kinds of barkers incl hydraulic type in which individual logs pass un high pressure jets of water which peel off the b the stationary friction type, which jostle longer gether in pockets by means of cams or chains.

In the manufacture of chemical pulp, a gr can be done to eliminate or remove dirt, one of t important of these operations being the cooki chips must be cooked under the correct temp and pressure conditions and for the right length so that they are not "burned," but are still suff soft to break up into their individual fibres in th pit. If too many knots or uncooked chips are these get partially broken up and partially remov ing screening, but some of the smaller pie

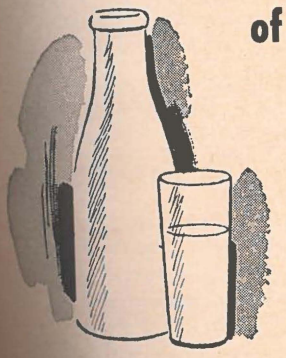
Most dirt in chemical pulp is removed by t through and show up as coloured "shives" in the cess of screening, in which the good fibres are in a dilute suspension through a series of hole creasing fineness, while the larger dirt particles behind, washed away and discarded. The most us of screens are: the rotary or centrifugal type, i the pulp enters through the centre, and is forced small circular holes on the periphery by cen force; the flat screen, which consists of a long t forated with slits of closely controlled width, and which the acceptable pulp is sucked by an ec operated diaphragm situated below; the inclined which is merely a wire mesh suspended at a shar and over which the pulp suspension is washed screens remove not only the shives, but also any eous dirt such as rust, soot, particles of concrete other matter which might have come from t treatment system.

All chemical pulps, even after this screeni cess, have a pronounced reddish brown colour, can be changed to a bright white only by the known as bleaching, in which the small amo lignin and tannins left in the fibre after the process are removed by a further dissolving action or changed by oxidation to the same white as pure cellulose. In order to achieve these result modern mills use a combination of a chlorinati cess, an alkali wash and an oxidation with bleach In the first, chlorine gas is added directly to t suspension, where it combines with the solid im

(Continued on Page 22)

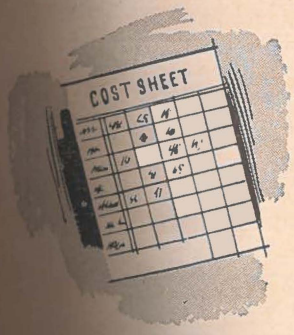
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TRUMILK is a powdered whole milk which includes *all* the cream, all the protein and other nutritional value of finest fresh, whole fluid milk!

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Yes, here's delicious whole milk, ready to use *anytime* for as low as 55c a gallon . . . a real saving on your milk bill, especially where large quantities are used. Further saving: there's *no waste* . . . you make up *only* as much as you need *when* you need it!

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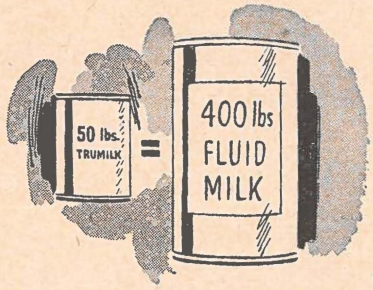
Heavily protected with an outer plywood drum, the inner vacuum-sealed metal container protects freshness of Trumilk *indefinitely!* Also has inner friction-top cover to protect contents after seal is broken.

4. For drinking, cooking and every other milk use!



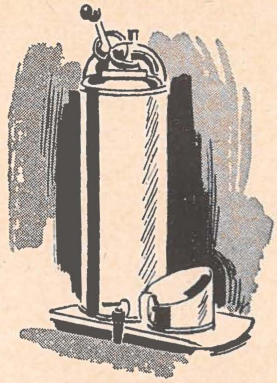
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Thunder Bay Nursery Vital to Planting Projects in Northwestern Onta

The Thunder Bay Nursery which is situated near the village of Rosslyn just west of Fort William, was started in 1946 and the year 1951 will be a big production year for the Nursery. The Nursery is under the direction of Mr. P. Addison, Regional Forester, Mid-Western Region, Department of Lands and Forests.

The Nursery is approximately 400 acres of which approximately 75 acres are now prepared and producing nursery stock. It is possible to develop approximately a total of 175 acres. The 75 acres developed is irrigated by an overhead sprinkler system connected to a pumping station on the grounds and there are 17 buildings in all.

This was the first Ontario nursery to produce black spruce.

It is hoped that all readers of the Log Book realize that in proper operations the aim is to obtain a satisfactory sustained forest yield through natural regeneration. However, adequate natural regeneration does not always result. This is particularly so after forest fires, etc. and in such cases artificial regeneration, seeding or planting of trees is the only way to ensure that the site which does not naturally regenerate or is devastated will return to be a useful site for the growing of trees.

The Thunder Bay Nursery has a big project set out for itself. Planting stock will be drawn from the Thunder Bay Nursery for the following projects:

1. 250,000 trees west of Beardmore. This is planting on burn and cut-over and forms only part of a long-term program to restock an area on which there has not appeared sufficient natural reproduction. This will be the third consecutive year during which such a quantity of trees has been placed upon this area. The area consists of very good sites, is most accessible and is a good "planting chance."

2. 500,000 trees on the Kirkwood Management Unit near Espanola. This is a large one upon which planting has been carried out for many years and is definitely simply the annual part of a long-term plan prepared by the Crown and being carried out by the Crown.

3. 25,000 trees at the property of the Thunder Bay Nursery as demonstration plantations adjacent to Highway 17.

4. 8,000 trees on one of the Research areas west of Fort William. This project is to test theories of planting under conditions found in this area.

5. 8,000 trees on a Research area in the Cochrane District.

6. 7,000 trees on areas within the Cochrane District as demonstration plantations.

7. 9,000 trees on areas within the Kapuskasing District as demonstration plantations.

In addition to Crown projects of tree planting it is the policy of the Thunder Bay Nursery to produce large quantities to meet the requirements of long-term plans prepared by timber operators which have been submitted to the Department. Of course, in addition the Nursery will attempt to supply casual small requests for trees from time to time. Such orders will be filled as and when stock is available. Two operating companies have so far submitted a plan covering long-term planting projects. The Newaygo Timber Company have prepared a plan covering a project to regenerate private lands held by the Company. J. A. Mathieu Limited have a project to re-plant on Crown Lands.

Following are brief reports from compar have planted trees in 1951.

GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

During the month of May, the Great La Company planted some twenty thousand Whi seedlings on an area four miles West of Sav about three-quarters of a mile South of t Canada Highway. A portion of this area planted in 1949.

The seedlings were obtained from the loca and were exceptionally fine specimens of 2-2

The area planted had been cut over ten and subsequently burned over.

On May 24th, the Thirteenth Scout Troo William visited the planting operations and ea boys planted approximately twenty trees.

THE LONG LAC PULP & PAPER COMPANY L

Regeneration studies on the cut-over land Limit of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Co. L shown that satisfactory softwood regeneration occur naturally on many of the better pulpwood ing sites. To meet the goal of sustained yield tion, it is essential that the merchantable sites made to produce a new crop after every cutti ation. It was the decision of this Company th such time as cutting methods could be devised satisfactory natural regeneration, a planting pro would be instituted to supplement whatever regeneration did occur, so as to ensure a second least as good as the preceding one.

In line with this decision the collection and white spruce cones was commenced in 194 cones being shipped to Kapuskasing for the ex of the seed, which was to be used in the Spru Power and Paper Co. nursery to develop plantin to be set out on this limit. The first fruits of t gramme were reaped in the fall of 1950, when black spruce seedlings from the Spruce Falls were planted near Longlac. At the same time a 25,000 seedlings, 50 percent spruce and 50 jackpine, were received from the Department o and Forests Nursery at Fort William, and planted

This first planting programme was largely imental, different tools and methods of plantin used. In addition a great deal of the planting ually done by Supervisory personnel, to familiari with the problems incurred by such a program

In 1950 black spruce cones were also colle the Fort William Nursery of the Department o and Forests, to be used to produce planting s the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limit.

Future plans call for the continual expan the planting programme. This spring 25,000 t ceived from the Fort William Nursery, were pla cluding an experimental planting of 5,000 re It was planned to plant 25,000 jackpine but the ded out earlier than expected so that these will b ed this Fall. Also a further planting of 100,00 plants from the Kapuskasing Nursery will be ma Fall. Spring and Fall plantings will be made a the number of trees being set out in each year ing with the availability of planting stock till th

(Continued on Page 17)

DER BAY NURSERY VITAL TO PLANTING CTS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

(Continued from Page 16)

million trees per year is reached.

new planting machine arrived in time to be used t of the planting and proved quite successful.

THON PAPER MILLS OF CANADA LIMITED

s has been the custom in the past few years, ad- e was taken of the opportunity to secure and seedlings to further the cause of conservation Marathon personnel. At Marathon, Ontario, a t was sponsored for the Boy Scouts. A tent camp t up and they were given an opportunity to camp four nights. They planted 10,000 jackpine seed- During their stay opportunity was taken to teach the boys fire control and other phases of conservation. A cook was engaged and her services went a long way toward making the outing the success that it was.

The school children of both Stevens and Caramat also planted out 1500 seedlings each over the 24th of May. In both districts a forester led a discussion in conservation and fire protection.

Marathon believes this is one of the most effective ways of teaching conservation to the school children, our citizens of to-morrow. Furthermore, if the children are interested in the project they will talk about it around the home and a double purpose is served. Another indication that this does pay off is that some of the older scouts were observed showing the younger scouts the plantations which they had set out in previous years.

(Continued on Page 20)

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SAFETY NEWS

WHAT IS THE FIRST SIGN YOU SEE WHEN YOU ENTER A PAPERMILL, OR ANY BIG INDUSTRIAL PLANT? . . .

WHY A SAFETY SIGN BOARD, OF COURSE!

So — why not a SAFETY SIGN BOARD for all camps.

Take another look at the Front Cover.

Because of the turn-over of labour and the shifting of men from camp to camp, this Association in co-operation with the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch, Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, is recommending that all woods operations in Northwestern Ontario adopt the sign shown on the cover as a standard necessity for each and every camp.

This sign is attractive, colourful (white, green and red) and carries a daily message to all. It should be in a prominent place in camp and the clerk should daily change the number in the centre as the days add up without a lost time accident. All men should attempt to set up a new camp record by beating the Best Previous Record. Companies can organize safety contests between camps. The net result should be — less accidents — less suffering, less lost time.

SIGNS MAY ORDERED FROM THE

Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Association
3 Woolworth Block
Port Arthur, Ontario

Order a supply NOW!!!

SUCCESSFUL SAFETY MEETING HELD AT FORT FRANCES

The Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch, Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, held a meeting in Fort Frances May 29th, 1951. Mr. John Currie, Chairman of the Section, presided at the meeting.

The following subjects were discussed and reported on:

(11) The Annual Meeting Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association by Mr. J. Currie.

(2) How a Woods Manager Looks at Safety — Mr. G. A. Potts.

A good part of the reason for Fort Frances Division, O - M winning the Ontario Safety Competition for 1950 can be found in Mr. Pott's paper.

(3) Protective Devices.

(4) Safety Competition on Marathon's Operations by Mr. G. K. Eoll.

(5) A discussion on river driving acciden

(6) A report on rain repellant clothing Jones.

(7) Discussion on camp safety designs.

After the meeting the film "Miracle of Valley" was shown through the courtesy of th Power & Paper Company Limited.

After adjournment, refreshments and din provided through the courtesy of the Ontario-M Pulp & Paper Company and Mr. J. F. MacKell Vice-President and General Manager, gave address on the value of such meetings.

The next meeting of this Association wil on the LongLac Pulp & Paper Company Operati will probably take place in August.

LOOK OVER THIS RECORD!

ABITIBI CAMP 28 — AUDEN, ONTAR

Contractor — ERIC HADLEY.

Production —

8ft. pulpwood	19,760 cords
4 ft. fuelwood	300 cords
24' Boom Timber	500 pieces

Above wood (except fuelwood) was hau 13 miles to the landing by trailers.

Total man-days during season — 17,746
Number of accidents — 5 — 2 medical cases 3 lost time exc six days

During the period November 26th, 1950 16th, 1951, there were 9,322 man-days worke **ANY** accidents reported.

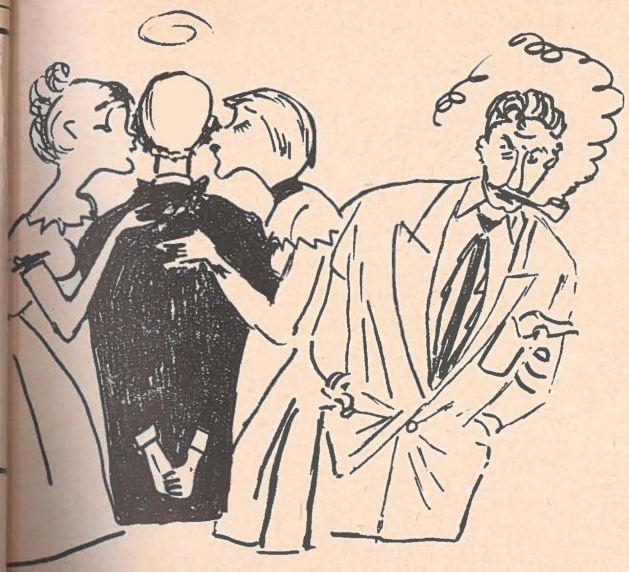
Frequency Rate — 3,549 man-days per accide

An excellent record in any man's langua

CONGRATULATIONS, ERIC, YOUR ST AND YOUR WORKMEN!

Here's proof that when the top man in a accident prevention conscious and gets his sta this spirit to the workmen, **accidents are prev**

Dominating factor in Canada's climate is ment of air from the west and northwest. Canadian Facts.



HAIRLESS RAPTURE

nly the bald deserve the fair. That's the new pitch.
re you going highbrow? Getting a little thin on top? Is your
such sweet sorrow? To put it baldly, are you losing your
Speak up, man. Don't be afraid. You're among friends. I
exactly how you feel.
you are losing your hair, the bald facts have probably cost
ours of mirror investigation, hair-raising tortures at the hands
barber and valiant attempts to make one hair do the work
. You have probably suffered the taunts of hirsute heroes
reamed with glee when night club comics kissed your bald
an encore. You know those secret conferences you hold with
f on the advisability of a false front. Toupee or not toupee?
ell, forget about it. You have nothing to lose but your shame.
ave been the victim of capillary skullduggery, but times
hanged. A shining pate is now the prerogative of he-men
nyone who isn't going bald is a sissy. That's right. A sissy,
kling, a vacillating, nebulous, unmanly speciman.
et me put you wise. Only the bald deserve the fair. That's
w pitch, straight from the scientists. So throw away your
ellows. Here's what the doctors say: "According to present
dge, baldness in men appears to result from three principa!
. The first one is heredity." Heredity may be a gene with
rown hair. But it's a cinch that if Papa were bald, you'll
ly follow in his comb tracks.
The second factor is age," say the dermatologists. Dermatol-
is a long-haired word for a skin disease expert.
Vell, you can't get away from that one. Men usually grow
air as they grow older. It's a case of hair today and gone
ow.
ow, here comes the third factor. The gimmick. The clincher.
unch-line. And it seems reasonable to interject at this point
stems from top baldness expert, Dr. Stephen Rothman, pro-
of dermatology at University of Chicago. "The third factor
entiful supply of sex hormones," says Dr. Rothman. "Research
that the most virile men become bald earliest."
quick check with Webster's International Dictionary shows
irile means "having the properties, nature or qualifications
adult man." It also means "masterful, forceful."
et that? Virile, masterful, forceful. Challenging words. Words
rl in the teeth of those 95-year-old braggarts who go round
looking like a cross between an Einstein and a Fuzzy-wuzzy. Words that make strongman Samson old hat.

Remember this. For years, doctors have been telling us there's nothing to be done about baldness. Now, with Rothman behind us we can tell them we wouldn't be seen dead with hair on our head. Nobody's going to rob us of our badge of virility. We're hormone happy and we intend to stay that way. Let those hairy apes ape us for a change. The doctors say baldness is caused by heredity, age and virility. We aren't ashamed of that. Listen to Rothman's last word on the subject: "Medical science can do nothing to treat the first two conditions, and it is undesirable to do anything about the third."

—BRIAN MOORE

(Continued from Page 13)

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Maurice Lecours		

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Foster, William	Poikanen, Martti	Moland, N.
Sauter, Louis	Patterson, Ossie	Gosselin, F.
Litke, George	Vandette, Lorne	Bergin, Erwin
Niisila, Eino	Killick, Norman	

Division No. 2, Hearst, Ont.

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Hendrickson, John	Dillon, George	Draganiuk, John

Division No. 7, Mosher, Ont.

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Normandeau, Joe	Morin, Front	

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Chain Saws on Review -- The B. C. Experience

Three great revolutions have taken place within the logging industry of the Western timber belt of the North American continent during the course of the past fifty years; changes which have moved the harvesting of logs from the realm of natural and animal power t a highly technical, entirely mechanical process.

In the case of the first two of these industrial advances, the change from one medium of power to another took place comparatively slowly, in that steam replaced the ox, and internal combustion engines replaced steam generally over a period which consumed some forty of the fifty revolutionary years. But the last; the replacement of the hand saw in felling and bucking by the power-driven chain saw has been quick and decisive.

It is true that attempts were made to take the manual labor out of timber cutting as far back as twenty years ago or more. Machines were built which would perform the work faster than the hand-wielded cross-cut saw, but, as in the case of most mechanical innovations in the early stages, they were heavy and unwieldy.

We have to thank German engineering ingenuity for the introduction of successful power saws more or less in the form which is familiar to us today. In 1934 the first imported models began to make their appearance on this coast — still heavy and lacking many of the refinements of the modern machine, but definitely portable and quite efficient in the hands of those who understood their idiosyncrasies.

It is possible that Germany might have retained an ever growing export market in these machines, gaining a lead which would have been very difficult for North American manufacturers to keep up with. But the ambitions of Hitler and his henchmen were the means of killing this and other industries. In 1936, parts for the German saws became scarce and difficult to replace — by 1937 almost impossible anywhere on this continent. We were forced into starting a new industry of our own.

At first, manufacturers contented themselves by making up irreplaceable parts for the existing machines, but inevitably, pioneers such as Industrial Engineering Ltd., Spear & Jackson (B.C.) Ltd. of Vancouver and the Mall Tool Co. of Chicago, started experimenting with their own ideas of complete models. A number of other companies were right on their heels, boosted ahead by the great need for fast production in the woods engendered by World War II demands.

As it stands now, the manufacture of chain power saws is a highly competitive field — good competition in that, while excellent business is enjoyed by the whole industry, there is no place for laggards in the endeavor to improve existing models. Power per weight in the dynamic little two cycle engines is constantly being improved upon; the complete mechanisms are becoming lighter and lighter, without loss of endurance qualities; chains and cutter bars are receiving just as much expert attention.

The desire to improve, in the robust young industry, is plainly demonstrated by the fact that almost every maker is producing or has produced a new and better model since the end of 1950. There is no such thing as a bad, or even mediocre chain saw on the market today, but a little care should be exercised in choosing the right size of tool for the job, from the great number of models available.

Hereunder is a description of some standing features of two makes adverti Book:

I. E. L. Industrial Engineering Ltd. of B.C., is a pioneer of power chain saws in No It is a British Columbian firm, designing it especially for the needs of B.C. loggers in tions, though they sell, of course, all ove

(Continued on Page 22)

PROJECTS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO. THUNDER BAY NURSERY VITAL TO PLANTING

(Continued from Page 17)

NEWAYGO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED

In 1947 Newaygo Timber Company, L chased approximately 16 sq. miles known a and Jarvis Locations, located partially in Crooks townships approximately 30 miles s Port Arthur. The purpose of the purchase land on which timber suitable for pulpwoo produced.

The present stands are in the majority aspen, but the plans are to convert by a seri ations these stands to produce spruce, but a time taking advantage of natural reproductio aspen, and balsam to make a mixture which the best advantage.

The conversion period, limited by reaso plantations, is expected to take approximatel with an annua cut of 3,000 cords of birch The reforestration programme began this s a nominal quantity of 20,000 transplants to b to 50,000 next year, and a maximum of 275 in full swing.

These 16 sq. miles will have a permane forester in charge and all necessary improv quired under management will be made. Th be a proving ground for technic to be use lands now under the jurisdiction of our Com

Labour is drawn from the adjacent tow it is the hope that a commuting system can out whereby local settlers can take full ad the additional employment and still carry on farming activities.

ONTARIO-MINNESOTA PULP & PAPER CO LIMITED — KENORA DIVISION

As planned, 10,000 white spruce and pine seedlings were planted this spring.

The work was designed to be simply in to the staff and experimental. Cost data wa carefully. The planting was done on produ close to permanent roads. The quality of th site has influenced the choice of species.

The actual planting was done by hand working together. One of the areas selected cut and burned and is quite bare. The othe cut over about four years ago. In each, adva taken of tree growth already established. To acre costs, a spacing of 8' x 8' was used.

J. A. MATHIEU LIMITED

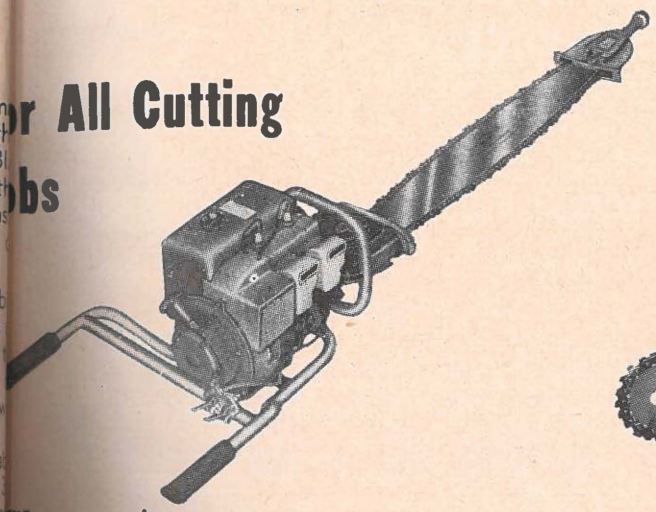
47,000 Red Pine and Spruce seedlings we using a tree planting machine on crown Sapawe, Ontario. The tree planter was pulled and a crew of three men did the entire job in

In addition, 3,000 trees were planted b Sapawe. At the Sapawe School 200 trees we for the 28 school children (7 each) and teachers (4).

The plan is to plant 75,000 seedlings next year.

Performance Is The Deciding Factor When You Buy a Power Chain Saw.

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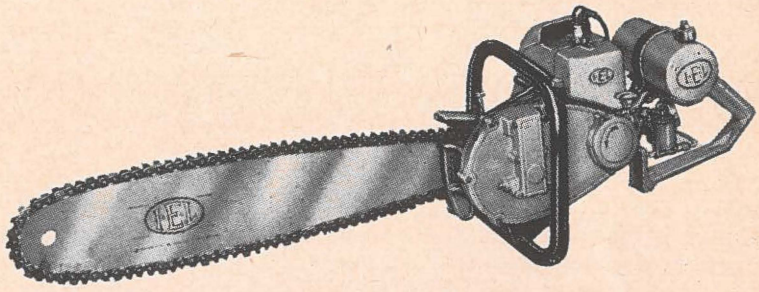


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Fort Will

BRIGHTNESS AND CLEANLINESS OF PAPER

(Continued from Page 14)

to form solutions which can be easily washed out. In the second, the alkali helps neutralize the acid left by the chlorination and to remove other impurities. In the last, calcium bypochlorite liquor oxidizes the remaining impurities, and brings the pulp up to the final desired brightness. Various mills use one or more of these processes, in different combinations, together with a number of interstage washings, depending on the age of the mill, and the type of result desired.

The cleanliness and brightness of groundwood pulp is even more dependent on the wood than that of chemical pulp. This pulp is given the same sort of screening as mentioned above, usually with the omission of flat screens, but it is only bleached if the original colour is very poor, when it is given a single stage sodium or hydrogen peroxide treatment.

In the actual paper making process, since most of the dirt has already been removed from the pulp, the only impurities about which the operators must be concerned are the extraneous particles that drop in during the processing, those that are added with the fresh water, and the very small quantities that accompany the paper making chemicals. Most of this dirt is removed in the Bird screens just before the machine head box, through which the very dilute pulp flows from the outside toward the centre. The rejects, not being able to go through the fine slits, are sent to a secondary system (usually a flat screen) from which any good pulp is returned to the system, and the dirt is sent to the sewer.

In some systems, particularly those with dirty fresh water, auxiliary dirt removers are used, such as Dirtecs or Vortraps, through which the pulp is sent in a fast moving spiral path. There the dirt behaves like milk in a cream separator, the heavier particles being moved to the outside by centrifugal force, and settling out to be later washed away.

Other dirt in paper is caused by oil spots, rosin and pitch spots and slime slugs. Oil spots are avoided by ensuring that all greasing and oiling is carefully carried out and that no bearings are leaking. Rosin spots are caused by improper manufacture of the size milk (or suspension) and by premature addition of alum to the beater, and can be avoided by correct processing, or the judicious use of alum and dispersing agents. Slime slugs are caused by bacteria and fungi feeding on organic matter in the system and forming jellylike colonies, which eventually loosen and break up to give holes and translucent spots in the sheet. They can be avoided by regular and thorough wash-ups of the entire system, and a continuous or regular shock addition of a slimicide or fungicide to inhibit the growth of the organisms.

Since a number of mills have a somew supply of fresh water, containing such impurit sand, cinders and organic colouring matter, forced to purify this water by a combination o and mechanical means. The most accepted me add alum, together with other coagulants, to where the chemicals form little flocs or aggre the impurities gather on them. These flocs ca settled out, or in the more expensive system out on sand and gravel felter beds, and the water will then no longer add dirt to the pape

One of a series of articles contributed by Mem Mid-Western Branch, Technical Section, C.P.P.A.

"CHAIN SAWS" ON REVIEW — THE B.C. EXPERIENCE

(Continued from Page 20)

The co-operative, employee-owned company, its own light-metal foundry, makes its own ma its own premises; purchases from outside sou confined only to magnetos, bearings and carb

The most interesting models, by today's are the '51 Super Twin and the Pioneer. The an all purpose two or one man twin — the lig cylinder chain saw in the world, it is claimed, a ing only fifty-five pounds. The engine is sing from vibration and receives its fuel through a float carburetor which will operate at extrem without flooding. The starter, oiler and centrif clutch are automatic in action, and any one of positions of the bar can be attained through s controlled by a finger-tip device in less than onds. Suitable engine controls for one or two are optional as are cutting attachments, avail 30" to 7 feet.

The Pioneer, one man model weighs pounds, though powered with a 4.1 h.p. eng engine has a very efficient multiport scaveng which combines with a high compression rat high power per weight. Oil for the chain oiler stored in the handlebar which, as in the case Super Twin, circles the saw completely. The cl trol is fingerlight, as is the bar swivel control is by automatic rewinder.

I. E. L., being a company making precis posed to mass-produced saws, must rely on market for much of its business. With this in has developed an unusually good plan of distri throughout B.C. The three main distributors E. Ritchie & Son Ltd. of Vancouver, Ira Beck of Nanaimo and Sinerud Truck & Tractor Supplied with parts form these sources are no seventy-five sub-agents located wherever th

(Continued on Page 23)

"CHAIN SAWS" ON REVIEW — THE B. C. EXPERIENCE

(Continued from Page 22)

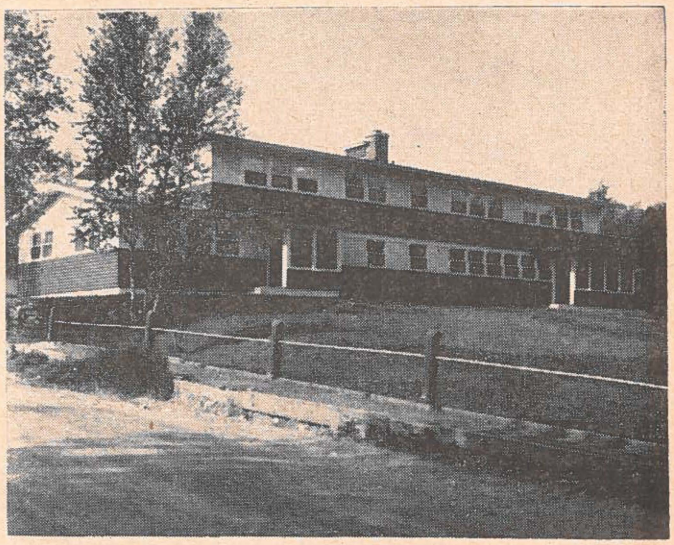
ntration of logging operations; all trained in the enance of these power saws.

.M. Woodboss Redhead. P.M. Products (1947) Ltd. ncouver is a newcomer in the field of power chain They consider this to be no handicap because, as ut it, they have the advantage of having picked e best features of all makes and embodied them their excellent Woodboss Redhead.

The Woodboss is a five horsepower one-two man weighing only thirty pounds with a twenty inch bar, capable of handling seven bar lengths up to inches. Clutch and oiler are automatic and the is, of course, of the recoil variety. In place of the front handlebar, two D handgrips are provided; ove and one below the transmission-chain oiler bly — a feature which gives the Readhead its tive appearance. The blade is made to swive gh the full 360 degrees. The outer end handle on in a second.

This British Columbia made tool is built to conform the general trend to the all-purpose saw of light t and medium horsepower. Parts are in good sup- all times — they are made right in Vancouver.

—o—



The new office building recently completed at the townsite of the LongLac Pulp & Paper Company Limited. The colour scheme both outside and in the offices is most attractive. Thus another building is added to beautify the growing community headquarters of the company at Long Lac, Ontario.

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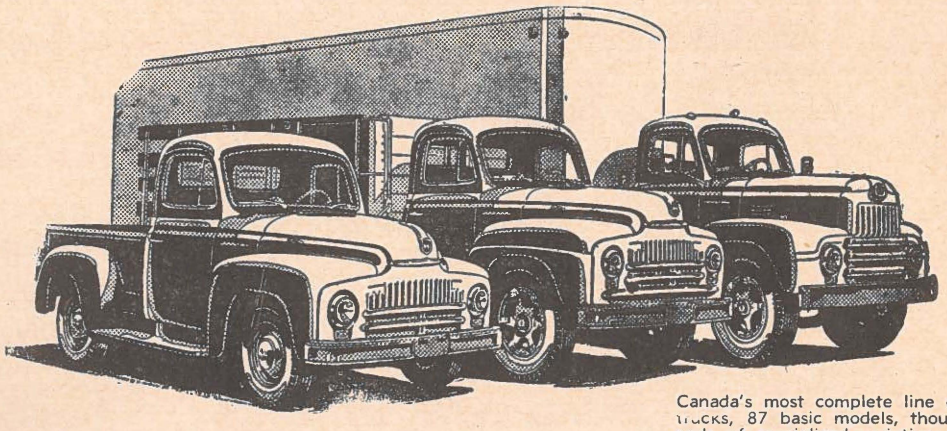
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