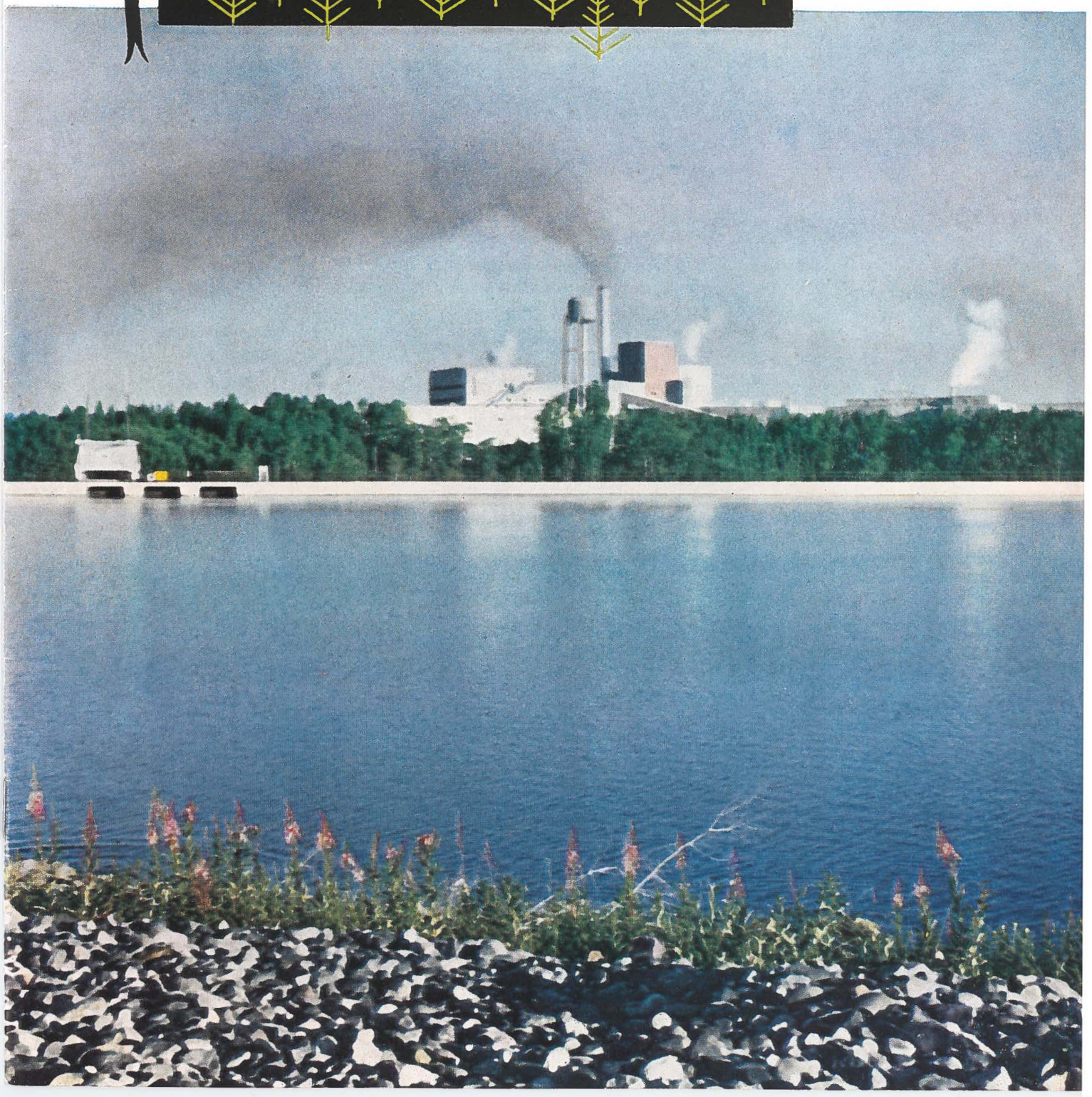
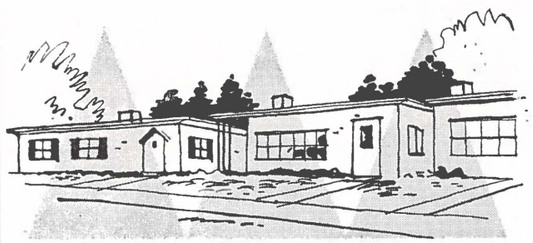
Archive L-37

Terrace Bay

GEM OF THE NORTH SHORE





A good place to live . . .

There are innumerable "good places" in the world. But many of them are not "good places to live."

What makes a lovely location a "good place to live?"

Well, first of all it needs people—men and women of vision and energy. It needs people who are doing things, who like to get worthwhile things done. Such men and women are planners and builders. They make good neighbors and friends.

Then it needs some constructive effort at which these men and women can direct their combined efforts. There must be some work to do and the facilities for doing it and doing it well.

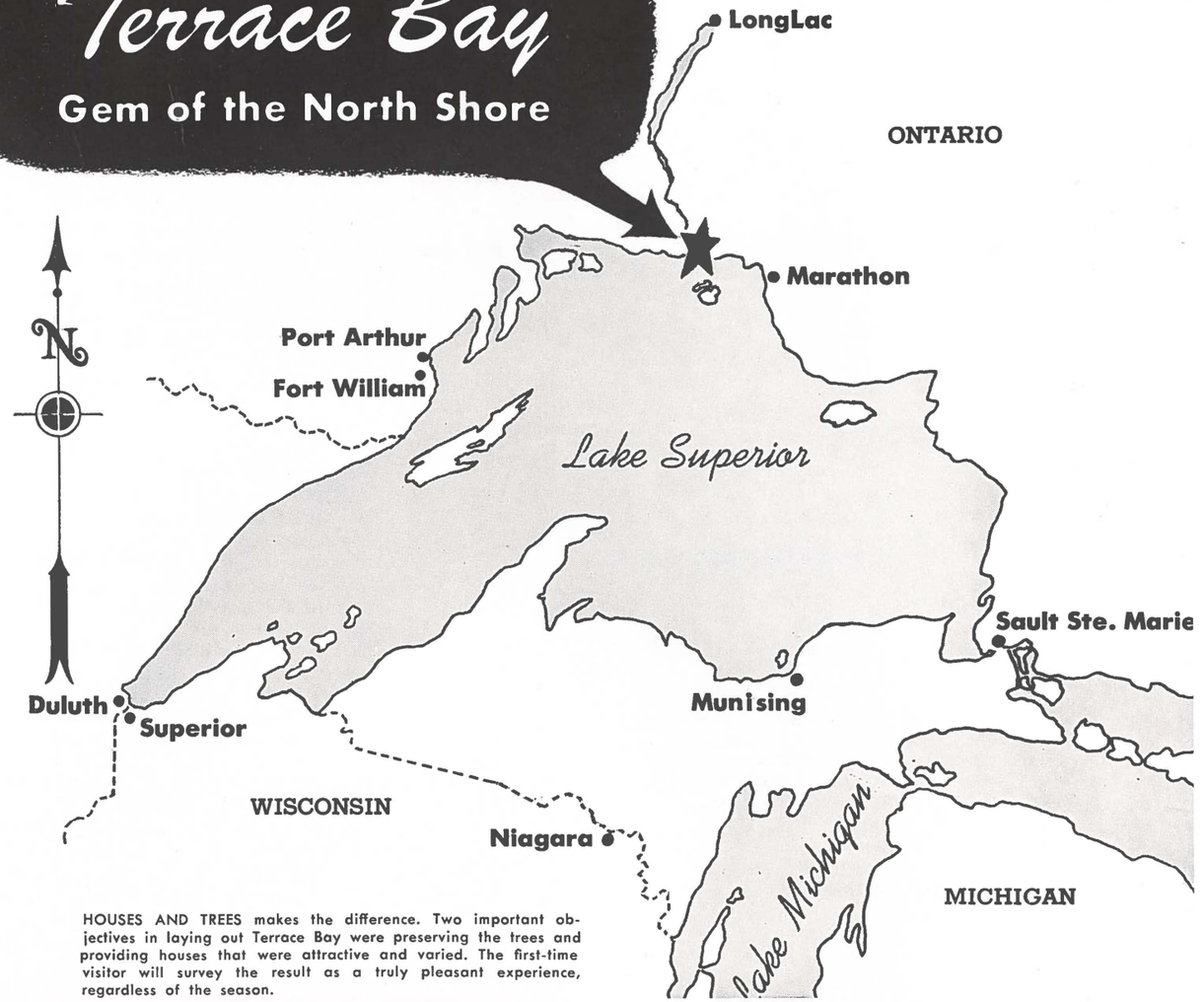
Given these elements, a lot of other things come along, the things that men and women of enterprise want and work for in the place they call home. That's what brings schools, churches, playground and recreational facilities, civic and fraternal organizations.

In this booklet we reprint the story of what Terrace Bay, Ontario has become. This town was planned and built by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin, as the home for the people who operate the pulp mill of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. Written originally for the Kimberly-Clark company magazine, "COOPERATION," this article should be of interest to those who would like to know more about this beautiful town, which is truly a "good place to live."

VIEWS OF TYPICAL residential areas in Terrace Bay. Most of the streets are oil-treated and a continual program of improvement is in progress to provide Terrace Bay residents with all the modern conveniences. Homes shown below are representative of the permanent-type homes constructed for Terrace Bay residents. Extensive landscaping and walk projects are in progress.

Terrace Bay

Gem of the North Shore

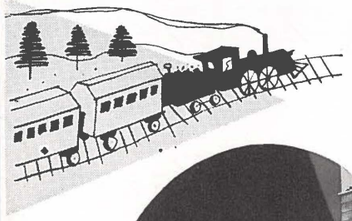


HOUSES AND TREES makes the difference. Two important objectives in laying out Terrace Bay were preserving the trees and providing houses that were attractive and varied. The first-time visitor will survey the result as a truly pleasant experience, regardless of the season.

EIGHT YEARS from blueprint to its present advanced development. That's the proud record of Terrace Bay—LongLac Pulp and Paper Company's townsite and mill where modern living meets the wilderness on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Like few places the traveller can see, Terrace Bay is new—and modern. Its people have grown accustomed to talking about their town as "Northwest Ontario's newest community." They could add, without apology, "loveliest" and "exceptionally well planned."

New the community certainly is. Its homes, its gently curving streets, its carefully planned and located public buildings, and its modern and efficient mills will tell you that at a glance. But it is new in a beautiful, breathtaking way. It shows that pioneering has come a long way since it meant rough living and dangerous surroundings. It shows, too, that we have people in our company who can apply industrial know-how to the job of transforming bush country into a fine, modern place to live in an unbelievably short space of time.



THE ATTRACTIVE SOUTHERN exposure of the Hotel Terrace. The 54-room hotel looks down upon Lake Superior. The center section houses the dining room on the ground floor while the lobby is on the second floor.

Terrace Bay is really two stories. One is the mill—a complex of the most modern pulping equipment which annually produces more than 113,000 tons ($16 million worth) of pulp from what was only a few years ago no more than a home for wild game. The other is the growth of a complete community, which offers in a spectacular, natural setting most of the advantages of modern living.

You sense the difference in the town immediately. If you enter by train (the Canadian Pacific brings you in from Port Arthur 140 miles west in about three hours) your first glimpse is strictly limited. Beyond the neat, new railway station, you catch sight of parts of a few houses atop a rise of ground, pretty well hidden by the trees. And it takes a bit of exploration along the gently curving streets to convince you that there are really more than 300 such houses and more than 1500 people living here. If your approach is by car on the blacktop of the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 17), you have a similar experience—a few colorful houses tucked among the trees—before you see the striking lines and the inviting appearance of Hotel Terrace, just off the highway and commanding a lovely view to the south of the terraced slope toward Lake Superior from which the location takes its name.

From the hotel, you can see the town's business section, spotted almost casually among the trees and with no more attempt to squeeze it together than has been made with the houses. You can see, down the hill, the modern 22-bed community hospital, and here and there the tops of other homes. Past them goes the road which leads down to the lake front and the river mouth.

The houses themselves contribute much to the impression the town creates on the visitor. Necessarily, they had to be somewhat standardized, but the casual observer isn't aware of the standardization. The plans were varied somewhat from house to house. Exteriors were finished differently and painted in a host of bright colors. Units are set into the terrain and among the trees in a casual and pleasing way. Generally the houses are paired, so the wives can look across lots from a kitchen window and see the neighbor's kitchen window. But living rooms face away from each other for privacy.

The housing program got under way right at the start—in 1946. More houses have been built annually, until now the demand is nearly filled. There will be a continuing program of building, but on a smaller scale than in the past. Houses are maintained by a special townsite crew, which does the repairing, remodelling, maintenance and landscaping.

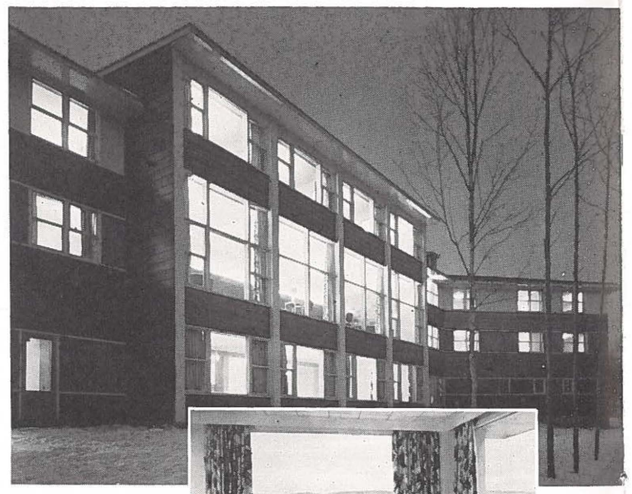
While the large majority of the town residents are living in houses, there are still dormitory quarters provided for the single men near the mill. Single girls live at the hotel, or with families in some of the private homes.

Terrace Bay's Schools

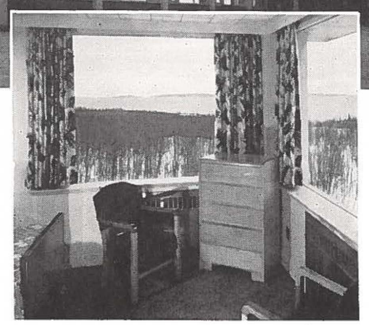
Schools have been in operation at Terrace Bay longer than the mill has been running. First classes were started even before the first public elementary school was ready. But that building opened its doors in 1948, and a lot of juvenile feet have scuffed along its corridors since.

Schools have been of great importance, if for no other reason than the tremendous potential clientele. A recent school census counted exactly 571 youngsters in town—300 of them in the school age bracket and almost as many under 5 years of age. That's why the addition in 1952 of a new Continuation School (High School) and a Separate School (for the Roman Catholic elementary grade pupils) was most welcome. Even with the new space, the following year there was a net gain of 57 new pupils in the public school elementary grades.

For several years it was necessary for pupils of high school age to make a daily bus trip to the neighboring town of Schreiber, a distance of nine miles. This year, however, they have held classes in their own modern, well-equipped building. A full course is offered on the high school level with the exception of vocational courses. The three teachers who comprise the faculty are a versatile group, handling a full course including science subjects.



ANOTHER VIEW OF the modern exterior of the Hotel Terrace. This night photo shows clearly the lobby on the second floor while the ground floor dining room of the hotel's center section is also illuminated.



ONE OF THE corner rooms of Hotel Terrace that overlooks Lake Superior as do many of the other rooms. The hotel was designed to capitalize upon the scenic beauty that surrounds the location, as this room would indicate.

The Improvement District

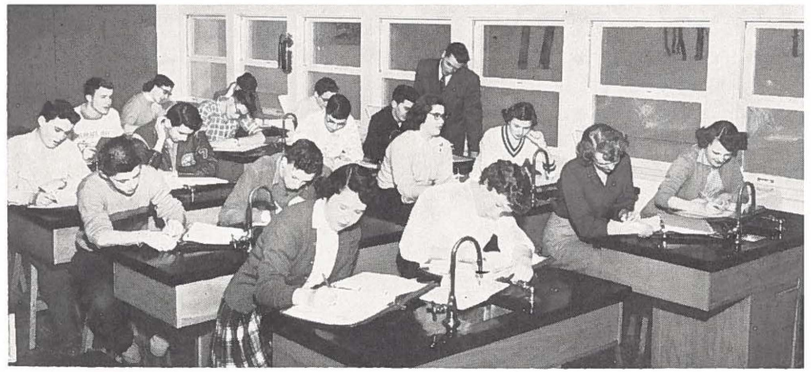
Terrace Bay's municipal affairs are administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Ontario provincial government, which carries the responsibilities normally handled by elected representatives. Their duties are specified by statute, and they function as the townsite governing body under the provisions of the statute. In addition to providing the municipal services, they are in charge of all townsite facilities, including the schools and public utilities. The hospital is controlled by a private hospital board.

The Mill

The heart of all this activity and growth, the pulp mill, will complete its sixth year of operation in 1954. It does not impose itself on the attention of the visitor by dominating the town. As a matter of fact, located more than a mile from the townsite, it can be spotted from the residential area only by its smokestack. It is quite the normal thing in a pulp mill town, that the pungent sulphate odor generally reminds visitors and residents of the industrial activity going on. But not so here. The distance from the town, the location of the mill, and the prevailing winds combine to keep the town almost always free of the mill's "long tom."

The mill is approached along a road lined with jackpine, and its clean lines suggest the modern layout and up-to-the-minute machinery it houses. Its rated capacity is 300 tons daily of bleached sulphate pulp, though it has produced substantially more tonnage over extended periods.

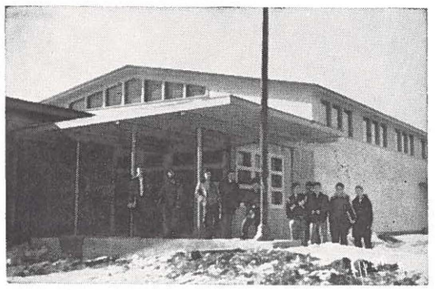
Wood arrives at the mill by water after an 80-mile water journey from the woodlands operations at LongLac, Ontario. During the summer months, a steady stream of spruce, jackpine (with some poplar) logs in 8 and 16 foot lengths floats into the boom area on Hays Lake, the artificial body of water impounded by the Hydro dam. A special jackladder crew keeps the wood moving to the mill along a 3,300-foot rubber belt conveyor said to be the longest such on the conti-



MODERN LABORATORY of the high school is shown in this view. With so many young families among Terrace Bay's population unusual emphasis has been put on the school planning for the community.

SEPARATE SCHOOL (above) for elementary pupils opened its doors for the 1952-53 school year with classroom facilities comparable to those of the public school, but with fewer pupils. Its faculty includes three.

FINALE OF ANNUAL Christmas program is shown at left. The Public Elementary school has excellent modern facilities and a staff of seven teachers.



MAIN ENTRANCE OF high school is shown here. Opened in the fall of 1952, it has a faculty of three and provides classrooms, laboratory and gymnasium.

nent. At the mill, wood cut into 4-foot lengths, barked, goes either to the chippers or out to the woodyard, to be stored in one of the six huge block-piles.

Serving the woodyard is another 2,950-foot endless rubber belt conveyor, which is unusual in that it not only carries wood to the yard but is built so it can return reclaimed wood to the mill when it is needed for operations.

After barking, the wood headed for pulping is cut into small chips in a chipper, and these are temporarily stored in chip bins with a 300 cord (12 hours' supply) capacity before going into the digester building. The digesters are six unlined metal tanks 42 feet high and 11 feet in diameter—king-sized pressure cookers designed to cook wood chips at 110 pounds of pressure for a three-hour period. The cooking liquor, primarily caustic soda, together with the heat provided by the addition of steam, dissolves the lignin which holds the wood fibers together, and at the end of the cooking period, the resulting "brown stock" is removed to a "blow tank."

After washing, screening and thickening, the stock moves on to the bleachery, where it passes through a continuous process of five stages. Its color is transformed from a dirty brown to snowy white, and it is ready for the final stage of processing—drying and packaging. The stock is pumped to the head boxes of two Kamyr wet machines, 136" wide, which form it into a continuous web of about 30% consistency. After passing through two heavily-grooved pressure rolls (which gives the pulp its grooved appearance) it travels through Flakt dryers to remove the remaining moisture, and is then cut into sheets, assembled into 500-lb. bales, compressed under a 600-ton hydraulic press, wrapped and loaded for shipment to other corporation mills. Some 7 cars of product leave the mill daily, and only a small amount of finished pulp is ever kept on hand at the mill.

This is an abbreviated description of the highly mechanized mill process, and makes no attempt to describe the necessary steps of making and renewing the cooking liquors, the chemical recovery system, the lime kiln, or the various service functions.

It is perhaps significant that this mill, which was as modern as it could be made at start-up time in 1948, has already seen some extensive improvements. Recently the original bark presses were replaced by a more efficient type. (This equipment squeezes the water from bark preparatory to burning it as fuel in the mill boilers.) Just in its final stages is work on converting the drum barkers from the conventional chain-suspended type to submerged barking, where the logs pass through the barking drum under water. This change makes for a cleaner job and less maintenance on the barking equipment. New equipment has been added to remove more bark from the sewer water, making for a cleaner discharge from the mill.

The recovery system has been improved, too, with the addition of a new lime slaker and a larger hot lime bin. In the pulp mill, a turpentine recovery and storage system has been put in, which makes possible the reclaiming of turpentine and its sale as a by-product whenever the turpentine price level might make this financially attractive. Equipment to reclaim knots and flat screen rejects has been put into operation, getting from them both fiber and chemicals that are now wasted.

In the bleachery, a new sewer system has been installed to eliminate a serious foaming problem. Equipment has also been put in to permit bleaching pulp to a higher brightness required by some of our outside buyers of pulp. Other changes made have been of a minor nature, but over-all they show that the mill is meant to stay in a condition of maximum efficiency and usefulness.

Employment Figures

Employment at the mill has grown steadily since the start-up, until last year the average stood at close to 650. There is some seasonal variation. During the winter months, after ice closes in on the jackladder and the wood is all in the yard for the cold weather and the weather reduces townsite work to a minimum, the total drops under the 600 mark. At the high point, during summer months, it may touch 700.

All this employment, and the related expenditure of funds, is a sizable segment of the area economy. Payrolls during 1954, for example, poured $2,609,000 into the region—and it found its way to merchants and businesses all the way from Toronto to Winnipeg.

Even larger amounts, and a wider area, are involved in the procurement of materials for the mill operation. Wood, of course is a major item, and that is provided by the company from its operations centered at LongLac, Ontario. All of the more than 16,500 cords a month used at Terrace Bay is cut and moved by the company's woods organization, which, with its cutting crews, administrative and supervisory force, clerical help, and now the sawmill crews, runs at an average employment rate over 1,000.

A wide area of Canada is involved in providing the other raw materials at the mill. Ten cars a month of lime is provided by quarries at Beechville, Ontario, and from north of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Salt cake—10 cars monthly—comes from three locations in Saskatchewan. Chlorine comes from Quebec at the rate of 14 cars monthly, and a similar amount of caustic is purchased from suppliers at Beauharnois, Quebec, and Windsor, Ontario. Wrappers come from Spruce Falls, at Kapuskasing at the rate of some four cars monthly. Coal is purchased at the rate of 60 cars monthly from a supplier at Fort William. Electric power is provided by the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission. Water, treated in the mill plant, comes from Lake Superior — 650 million gallons a month.

THE SHOPPING CENTER, located near the hotel, includes stores, bank, theatre and other town offices and facilities.

NURSES AT THE admission desk of Terrace Bay's modern hospital. The hospital is completely equipped and is controlled by a private hospital board.

Terrace Bay's Neighbors

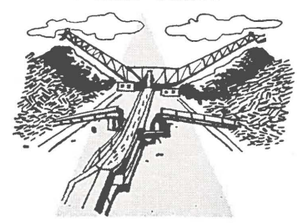
The railroad through the town is the southern rail artery of the Dominion, and it has been there a long time—more than half a century. It is a busy link in Canada's growing economy, as can be seen from the traffic over its rails. Seven passenger trains daily go through the town, and a number of freight trains. The weekly freight bills on incoming and outgoing materials are close to $50,000.

Until 1953, the railroad was the only link to the east; but that summer, the steady progress on highway construction over the rugged and beautiful terrain, reached Marathon, Ontario 40 miles to the southeast on the lake shore. Schreiber, a railroad division point on the Canadian Pacific, is 9 miles west, but the nearest big shopping centers are the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, 140 miles west. In this territory, however, such distances are not imposing, and weekend shopping trips to these places are commonplace among Terrace Bay families. Busses to Lakehead are scheduled four days a week. There is an eagerness about the progress on the highway that indicates to the newcomer a strong desire to see wider horizons for the casual weekend trip.

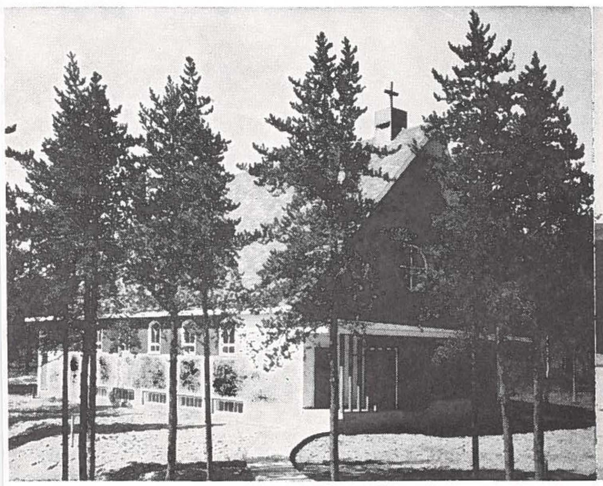
Leisure Time Activity

The location of the town—its relative isolation and its need to be self-contained with regard to spare-time activity—is reflected in an elaborate program of recreation. The program has aimed at being as nearly autonomous as possible, and this has been more or less generally achieved. Certainly there is no lack of things to do. Demands are heaviest on the cold-weather sports, including bowling, hockey, badminton and curling. There are 37 bowling teams in six leagues. Curling keeps 90 men and 60 women occupied all during the winter months. Some 175 men and boys sign up every season for hockey, including the house league program, the North Shore Hockey League team and the youngsters. Badminton followers number 30. Volleyball and basketball have just gotten underway.

Summer recreation includes an active softball program put on by 8 men's and a woman's team. There's

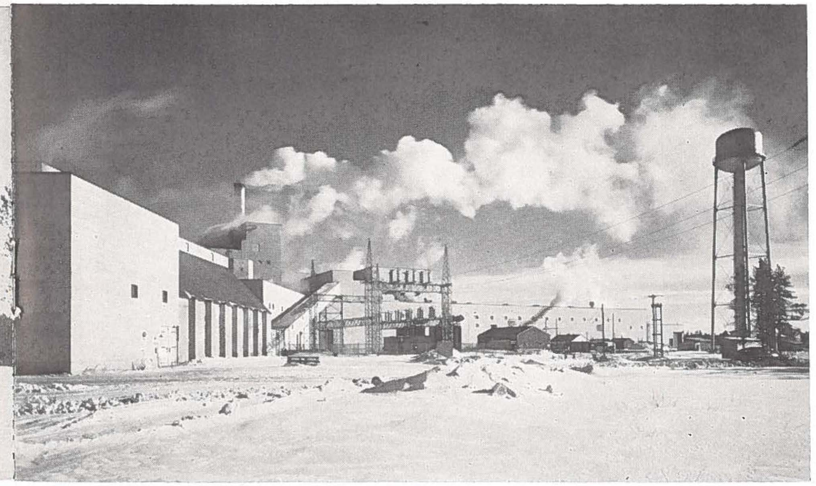


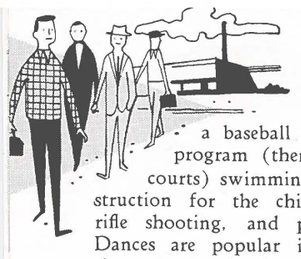
CHURCHES OF THE TOWN conform to the modern, functional pattern. Below is St. Martin's Catholic Church, which has a large, active congregation.



THE COMMUNITY CHURCH was the most recently completed and serves the religious needs of the Protestant residents with a year-round and varied program.

HEART OF THE COMMUNITY is the 300-ton pulp mill, located about a mile from the townsite with only the smokestack visible from the residential area. The mill completed its sixth year of operation in 1954.





a baseball team, a tennis program (there are two clay courts) swimming, including instruction for the children, boating, rifle shooting, and perhaps others. Dances are popular in season, and there are two local orchestras to provide the music.

Tourists and Visitors

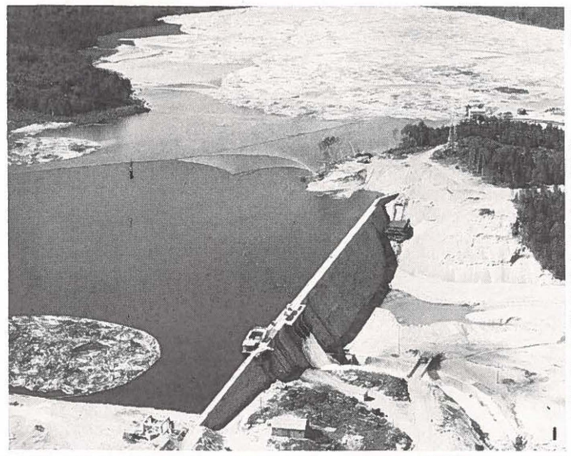
Despite the location of Terrace Bay at the end of the highway up until recently, and the otherwise limited access to it, there have been some tourist visitors. The town would welcome more. And you can get an enthusiastic appraisal of the area as a vacation spot from any of the people who have made the trip. They will speak with feeling of the scenery along the North Shore Drive from Duluth. Beauty is plentiful, and there is no more comfortable place for the refugee from heat or from allergy-inducing pollens than the north shore area.

Outdoor lovers will find the spot one of rare delight. Terrace Bay natives caution that fishing, while good, is not the pursuit of the luke-warm sportsman. The man who would bring home fish from stream and lakes in the area must be willing to work a lot and suffer some. And he will need a guide. Lake Superior offers lake trout fishing as good as any in the world almost at Terrace Bay's doorstep. But this again is a field for experts. However, K-C people who want to try it will find they can make arrangements for an expedition that could produce some silvery beauties within sight of the town. There are some hunters among the Fish and Game Club there.

Young Town—Young People

Terrace Bay is a young town. Its people are young people—the average age is something like 32 among all the company employees. But among them is a strong feeling of pride in the place they have built or come to—the same kind of pride that must have stirred the ambitions of an earlier generation of pioneers. The enthusiasm they have for doing big things, and for boosting their town and company is an inspirational experience.

WOOD ARRIVES at the mill by water and arrives into the boom area on Hays Lake, the artificial lake impounded by the Hydro dam (picture 1, below). A 3,300-foot rubber belt conveyor, said to be the longest such on the continent, moves the wood toward the mill. Another 2,950-foot rubber belt serves the woodyard (picture 2). Picture 3 shows one of the mill's digesters, a king-size pressure cooker designed to cook wood chips at 110 pounds of pressure for a three-hour period. Picture 4 was taken in the highly mechanized pulp storage building of the Terrace Bay mill.



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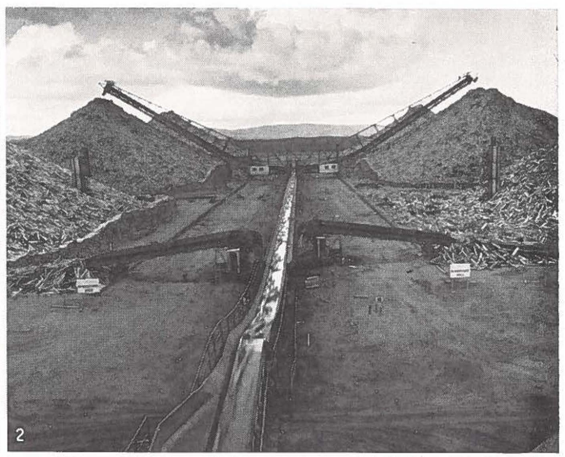

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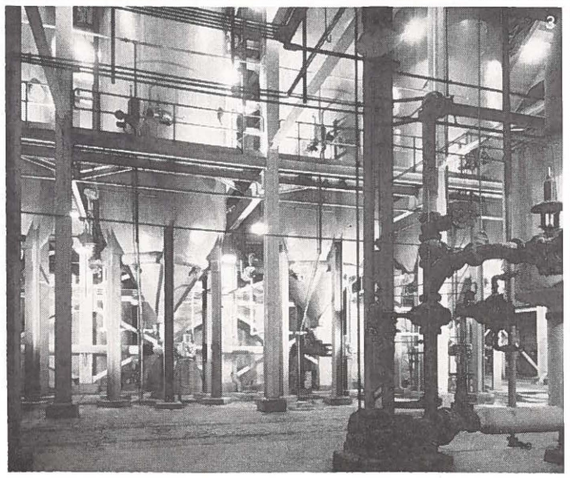

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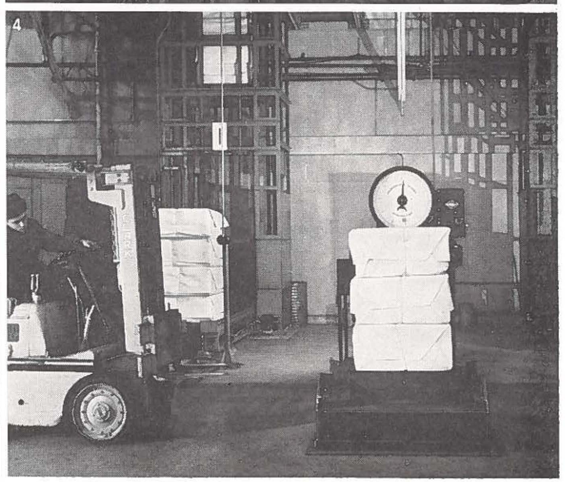

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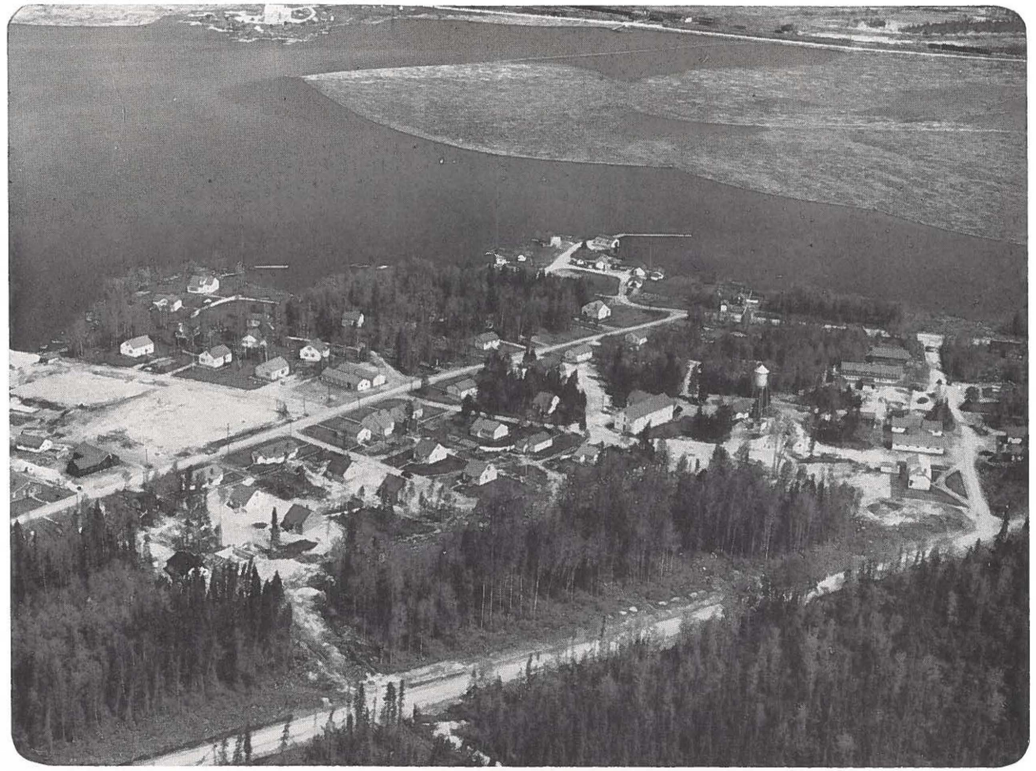


LONGLAC, ONTARIO is another of northwest Ontario's newest communities. It is the headquarters of the woodlands organization that provides the wood for the Terrace Bay mill. This aerial view of the town, with a pulpwood boom in the background on Long Lake, is another example of how industrial know-how can be applied to the job of transforming bush country into a modern place to live.

Terrace Bay and the Future

In the pulp and paper industry, part of today's job is planning for the future. When you build a mill and a town, you want to know that it will be there, running profitably, for a long, long time. Otherwise you can't afford to invest the necessary amounts of money.

In Canada, the future of a paper mill is the future of the forests.

When a mill is planned, it is planned around the supply of spruce and jackpine in the forest limits assigned to the operation, and the capacity of those limits to produce a crop year after year. And, because the trees that will be made into pulp 100 years from today may just this year be starting to grow, your vision has to be broad enough to see today's problems in the light of opportunities that will belong to your great grandchildren.

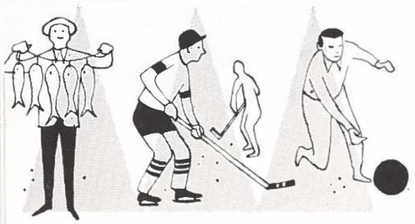
For that reason, part of the Terrace Bay picture—and an important part—is found many miles from Terrace Bay. At LongLac, Ontario, 100 miles north of the mill, is the nerve center of the woodlands organization that supplies the woodyard of the Terrace Bay mill. Around LongLac's recently completed headquarters building, the Terrace Bay story has been duplicated on a smaller scale.

The main part of this community is a group of 56 new, neat, picturesque houses, plus a 40-guest staff house. Schools, churches, and other civic necessities have been provided for the town's 700 residents, a number of whom are directly engaged in the many jobs connected with getting out the wood for the Terrace Bay mill. With LongLac as the hub of operations, a web of roads and camps have opened up the surrounding territory and jobs for some 1,000 workers have been created in the harvesting, care and planting of forest lands as well as the operation of a sawmill at the townsite.

LongLac, like Terrace Bay, was planned and built to be there for many generations. The town was planned and built to care for families, and to grow future citizens, as evidenced in the schools, the recreation and community activity and its civic pride.

Similarly, the community is doing the work necessary to perpetuate its livelihood. At LongLac, they never lose sight of the next crop of trees. Even as they harvest one crop, they are taking the steps necessary to make sure that another one will spring up to replace it. And to provide them with the young trees that nature sometimes fails to start, LongLac has its own forest nursery, as well as nursery help from an affiliated company at Kapuskasing, Ontario.

It's all part of a single big picture—a competent staff using the best of proven forestry techniques in a carefully cut and cared for forest.



A good place for recreation . . .

Terrace Bay is a busy town. Its people, in addition to doing an important job of producing high-grade pulp, apply their skill and energy to making theirs a well-rounded life. To do this, they have fashioned a nicely-balanced variety of leisure time activity.

Nature has helped them in these efforts so that Terrace Bay offers a healthy variety of recreation. For those who like group activity and athletics, there is plenty to do. And those who prefer the outdoor, more individual type of recreation can find it in abundance. This is truly the "front door of Canada's beautiful outdoors."

Typical of the latter kind of fun is the annual Terrace Bay Fishing Derby. This is perhaps one of the best-known of Terrace Bay's sporting events, with entrants listed from all along the North Shore area and even from the United States. It has been an annual affair since 1951, sponsored by the Terrace Bay Fish and Game Association and run by their membership.

The object of the derby is the silvery, deep-bodied, hard-fighting lake trout. Nowhere in the world is there such fine lake trout water as Lake Superior, with its clean, deep, icy-cold water. A large part of the commercial lake trout catch comes from its waters. And the miles of rocky shoreline and deep water along the Canadian shore of the lake put this area among the best places for sport fishing for this species. Proof of this can be seen in the fact that two of the best known fishing derbies in the province are at Rossport and Jackfish, two North Shore neighbors of Terrace Bay in which commercial fishing plays an important part in the local economy.

Terrace Bay's derby is open to visitors who will find the spectacular scenic beauty enough reward even without one of the many prizes offered for the luck of a fisherman.

Leisure time activities and an elaborate recreational program are provided for Terrace Bay residents. Pictures on this page depict some of the pastime activities. No. 1 shows group enjoying sociability of the beverage room. Terrace Bay youngsters playing hockey are shown in picture 2. Bowling, ten pins and five pins are popular pastimes enjoyed by crowd in No. 3. Patrons are enjoying the cocktail lounge in picture 4. The ever-popular curling is one of the major sports for Terrace Bay-ites, No. 5. Badminton is the game being enjoyed in picture 6. "Allemande Left," and the square dancers skip to the command of the caller in No. 7. The gentleman to the right, No. 8, displays a fish that won one of the big prizes in a recent fishing derby.

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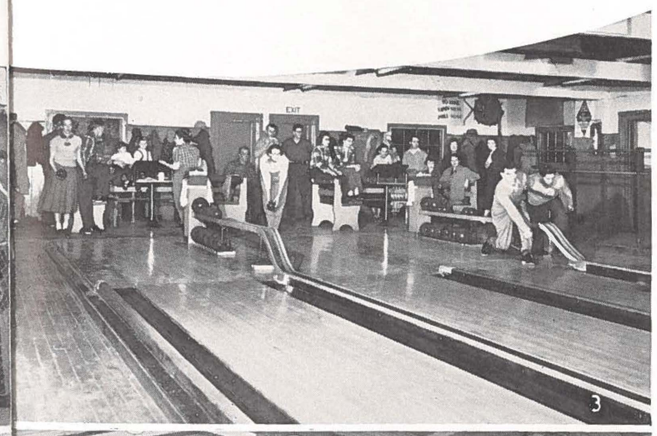

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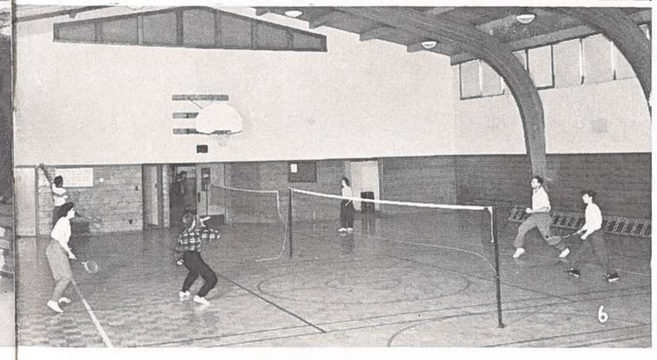

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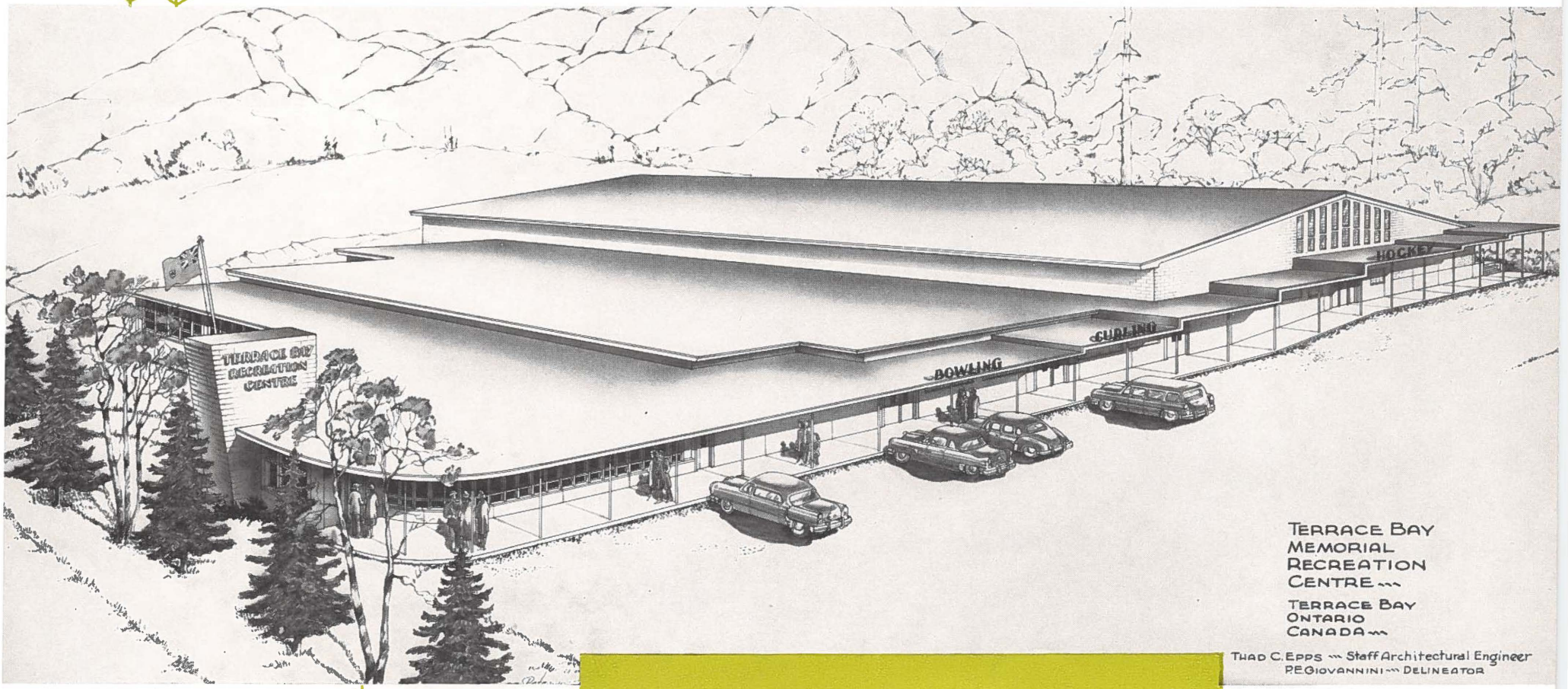

TERRACE BAY
MEMORIAL
RECREATION
CENTRE

TERRACE BAY
ONTARIO
CANADA

THAD C. EPPS — Staff Architectural Engineer
P.E. GIOVANNINI — DELINEATOR

Newest of the community's is the Recreation Centre, which is a year-round focal point for recreation for all age groups. Its hockey arena and four curling sheets are equipped for artificial ice.