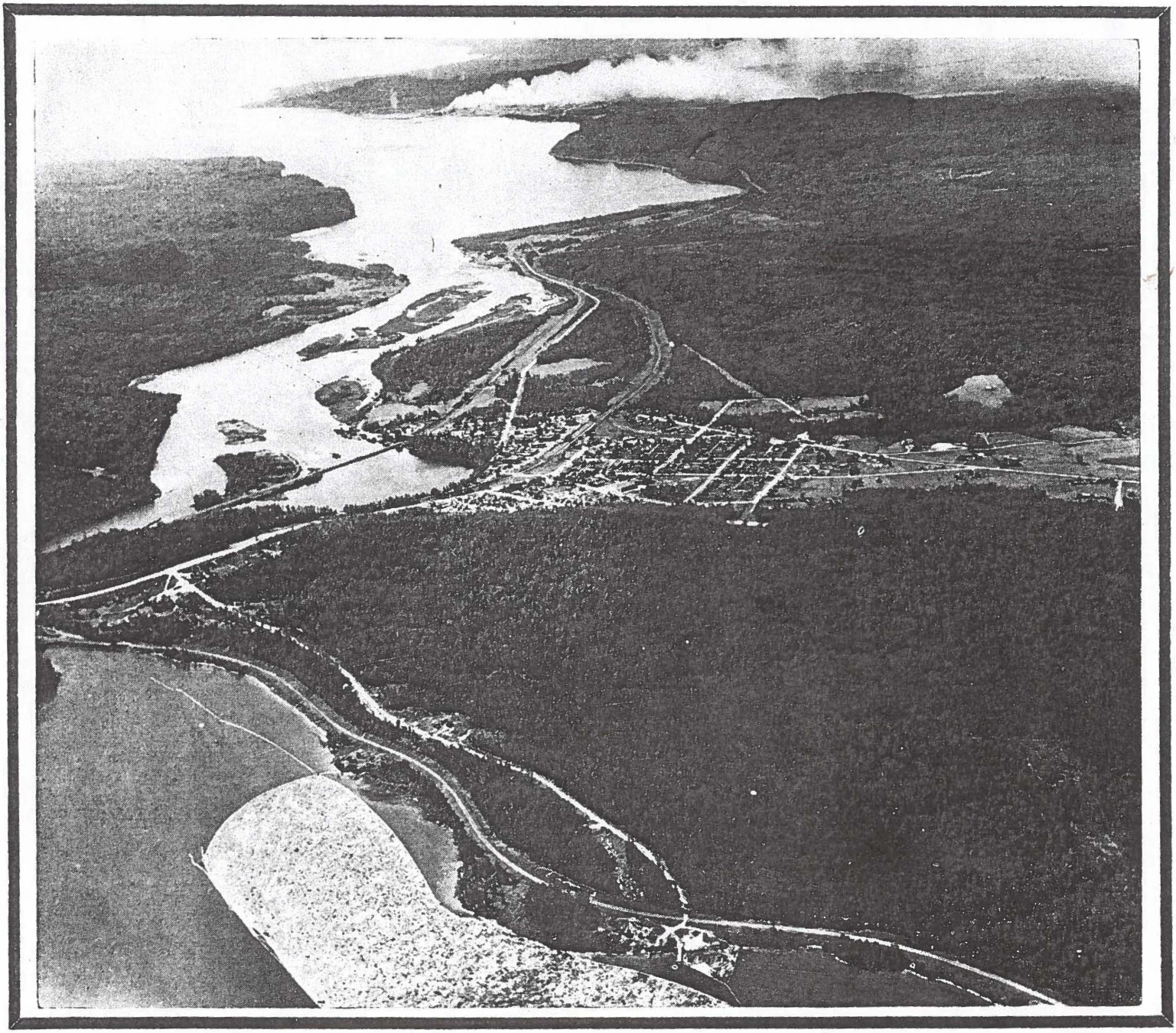
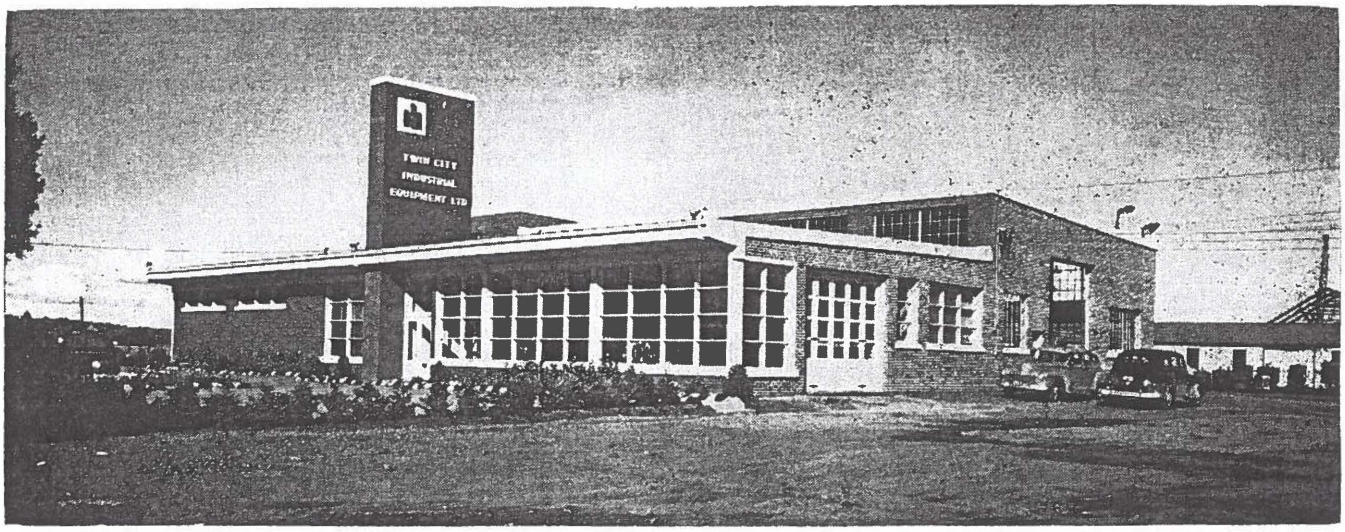
THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

MAY - JUNE
1950

VOLUME 2 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO NO. 1





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Published by
THE THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

Edited by
T. S. JONES

President's Message

By the time this issue of the Log Book reaches you we hope we will have terminated one of the most rigorous winter and spring seasons in our history. Certainly the vagaries of the weather man can only make us conjecture on what the summer season will bring. At least we know anything is possible and that it might be wise to prepare for the worst.

The fire season will soon be with us, and to those of us who will have to do with summer bush operations of any description, it would be wise to add a word or two regarding Fire Prevention.

During the past two seasons much good has come from joint meetings between Operators and the Department of Lands and Forests. It is agreed that all of the things we would like to see accomplished by both parties have by no means been implemented. However, the seed of mutual co-operation has been sown and I believe we can expect much improvement in matters of fire prevention and suppression as the seasons go by.

From an operator's viewpoint, I believe we can lead the way starting this year. Instead of looking upon the Fire Prevention Plan as a necessary evil in order to carry on summer operations, we should readily set up a Fire ation gets under way. The Prevention Plan should be foremost in everyone's mind and be an integral part of the operation itself.

A one day course was set up by the Department in May in the Sturgeon River Area. One day does not appear to be sufficient for such a meeting. However, the success of this initial step will lead to something we have advocated for a long time and that is a spring training course for fire fighters.

In the meantime here is wishing every success to Spring and Summer operations.

—H. H. "Bert" Styffe, President.

FIRE TAX DOUBLED

Operators in Ontario were notified by the Department of Lands and Forests that under the Crown Timber Act by Order-in-Council dated 23rd day of March, 1950,

"The Fire Protection Charges payable in respect of any timber berth or limit or concession area is increased from $6.40 a square mile to $12.80 a square mile to take effect on the list of April 1950."

Cover Picture

AIRVIEW OF THE TOWN OF NIPIGON

In the foreground can be seen a raft of pulpwood from the Lake Nipigon area being held prior to towing to the Lakehead. Near the mouth of the river is a tug towing a raft and in the background can be seen the Red Rock mill.

UNEMPLOYMNET INSURANCE EFFECTIVE APRIL 1ST, 1950

Unemployment Insurance Coverage was extended to cover woods workers in Eastern Canada effective April 1st, 1950. The regulations cover all employment in Lumbering and Logging and all operators, including contractors or jobbers who employ labour, must be registered with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission has issued to all operators a memorandum entitled, "Additional information for Employers in Lumbering and Logging," which gives details of the application and administration of the Act in so far as the Woods Industry is concerned.

A successful meeting was held in Port Arthur on March 27th and representatives of companies heard Mr. W. J. E. Smyth of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa, go into details of co-operation between companies, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission, to try and foretell and avoid the many administration difficulties that will probably occur.

Mr. G A McCauley, Regional Auditor from Winnipeg, local officials of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the National Employment Service were also present along with representatives of operators

One action that can assist both the Unemployment Insurance Commision and the operators is for employees to have their Unemployemnt Insurance Book when they accept employment and all employees should be urged not to lose these as they are necessary if unemployment insurance benefits are applied for

ABITIBI QUARTER CENTURY CLUB INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF WOODS DEPARTMENT

31 of 501 active members of the Abitibi Quarter Century Club are members of Woods Departments. The break-down is as follows:

Iroquois Falls Woods Division	18 members.
Sault Ste. Marie " "	8 "
Port Arthur " "	3 "
Beaupre " "	2 "

The three Port Arthur members are J. C. McLeod 32 years. F. Bereziuk - 28 years. A. J. Auden - 27 years.

TWO WOODS EMPLOYEES QUALIFY FOR O - M OLD TIMERS' CLUB

Having completed 25 years of service with the Woodlands Division of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Captain H. Hickey and G. Sippets (pensioned) were made members of the Old Timers' Club recently.

LUMBERMEN'S SAFETY ASSOCIATION HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

At the Annual Meeting of the Lumbermen's Safety Association held in North Bay, April 17th, the following Board of Directors were elected for 1950:

President: Malcolm Cochran.
Vice-President: G. H. Potts.

Directors:

J. W. Austin, Chapleau.	J. Pousette, Sultan.
D. A. Gillies, Braeside.	A. E. Wicks, Cochrane.
B. F. Merwin, Sudbury.	E. V. Woollings, Englehart.
H. S. Mosher, Port Arthur.	Mr. Young, Elk Lake.
J. Omanique, Barry's Bay.	J. W. McNutt, North Bay.

YOUR PART IN FOREST PROTECTION

By R. BOULTBEE

One of a series of articles by members of the Northwest- ern Ontario Section-Canadian Society of Forest Engineers

Forest Protection today is a concern of the average citizen, especially if he is working in the bush. Just as the average citizen fought and won our last two wars, so he is the man on whom effective forest protection de• pends. It is everyone's job to be on guard against the starting of fires, and to fight them vigorously if and when they do start.

There was a time when these unpleasant chores were left to a specially appointed government agency known loosely as "The Forestry." Today most people realize that the best man to fight a fire is the one closest to it. Such being the case, it is easy to see why men in logging camps are key personnel in forest protection.

Naturally the best state is never to permit a fire to start. This calls for a conscious and continuous effort on the part of all of us to obey the rules of common sense regarding matches, camp-fires, smoking material, etc. All timber companies have such rules based on common sense which any good citizen will adhere to without ques- tion. The first person to watch is oneself; after that we should watch our companions. Mutual care is essential.

Fire will start occasionally in spite of the best pre- ventive efforts. When this happens it pays off to know what to do. Skill in fighting fires is just as important as skill in cutting and piling pulpwood or sawlogs. One of the oldest rules of existence is to guard your means of livelihood.

If you are a camp foreman you carry certain defin- ite responsibilities for forest protection placed directly on your shoulders by your company. The Government of Ontario makes all companies responsible for forest pro- tection in their own areas.

The company is obliged to place a prescribed amount of fire fighting equipment in each camp and to appoint Honorary Fire Wardens. Your first responsibility as a camp foreman therefore is to maintain your fire fighting equipment in good condition ready to use, and to keep your key men alert and informed of their duties in the event of fire.

As a camp foreman you will also find it to your ad- vantage to consider what you would do in the different parts of the area under your care in case of fire. This means that you should size up where your dangerous areas are. Usually accumulations of slash are the out- standing danger, especially by routes of travel. Old grass, slab piles and other refuse can be dangerous too. You should decide in advance what you would do in or near any of these areas in the event of fire, keeping in mind the movements and numbers of your men.

The following points should be kept in mind wh you are deciding what you would do to fight a fire the various parts of your camp area. Where are the roa and trails you which your men can use to get to each ar most quickly? What roads, trails or wet spots can used for holding the fire? Where is the nearest wa for pumps and pails? Are the trails good enough to g the necessary equipment to the fire? Where are t nearest hardwood stands that can usually be count on to slow down a fire? Which way does the prevaili wind blow in relation to the danger spots? Which are will be most dangerous to your men, camps and equi ment? Where can you go for the quickest additior help and how can you inform your superiors about th fire? All these and many more problems should be th constant subject of your thoughts.

It will pay you as a camp foreman to discuss yo plans with your Honorary Fire Warden and other k men, and also with the bush worker himself. Only in th way can you be sure that your key men know what to d if a fire starts, and only in this way can you impre other men with the importance of moving quickly ar independently to the scene of an outbreak of fire.

Do not neglect to inform the nearest station of th Department of Lands and Forests when you have an ou break of fire. The Department will send extra equipmer and experienced help as soon as possible, though it seldom possible for the Department to get to the fire a quickly as those working in the camp.

If you are a bush worker in a camp rather than a official of the timber company, it is still your duty as citizen to give serious thought to forest protection. Yo should be familiar with the supply of fire fighting equip ment and its condition; you should size up the dange spots in your camp area and the best way to fight fire in them. You should be ready to move to the scene o a fire as soon as you know about it, and to take you companions with you. Of course if you have been give a special job in case of fire, that will be your first concer

As a citizen and bushworker it is your privilege t go to your camp foreman and other key men in the camp and have them show you their fire fighting equipmen and explain what plans they intend to follow in case o fire and what your own fire fighting job would be. As a citizen you are part owner of the forest. Thousands o other citizens in the Province are also part owners of the forest in which you are working but only you are actually present to profect the interests of them all.

BUNDLE YARDING

The latest method of yarding at Stevens and Cara- mat is a combined yarding and loading system.

The wood, as for a manual cut, is piled in 8 ft. lengths on cross skids (to keep it clear of the ground). No strip roads have to be cleared. A conventional high- lead yarder then yards it in to the landing by means of two chokers, one around each end of the bundle. When the bundle arrives at the landing, it is picked up into the air and dropped on the back of a waiting truck, and the chokers are unhooked and return for another bundle. it takes approximately fifteen minutes to yard and load a truck load.—"Marathon Courier."

J. C. McLEOD RETIRES

John Charles "Charlie" McLeod, well-known to the Timber Industry in Northwestern Ontario, had the hon- our of being the first employee of the Port Arthur Woods Division, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, to retire with an annuity provided by the Abitibi Retire- ment Income Plan.

Charlie started out in 1917 with the Provincial Paper Woods Department and became Provincial's Woods Superintendent. When Abitibi took over the Provincial operations. Charlie was made Marine Transportation Superintendent, the position he held when poor health forced his retirement this year.

BEST OF LUCK TO YOU, CHARLIE!



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INCREASED FIRE HAZARD FOLLOWING SPRUCE BUDWORM OUTBREAKS

J. E. MacDONALD and A. A. HARNDEN

The spruce budworm infestation, after persisting for a variable number of years in parts of the Thunder Bay area, began to decline in 1948 and this process continued in 1949.

During the early larval period of the insects, the infestation dropped sharply to a very low level. Larval counts were made at four points in the eastern portion of the infestation shortly after the budworm began feeding in the spring and a second series of counts was taken when the larvae were almost fully developed. These showed a marked reduction in the larval population (see Table 1).

TABLE 1
Number of Spruce Budworm Larvae per 18" Branch Tip on Balsam Fir at Four Points in the Infestation in 1949

Location	Date sampled	No. of 18" sample tips examined	Average no. of larvae per tip
Geraldton-Kapuskasing border	June 7	16	3.7
	July 8		.3
West shore of Long Lake	May 31	16	6.6
	June 28		0
Legault tp.	May 27	20	10
	July 9		1.6
Gurney Station	May 23	16	11.8
Pays Plat	July 10	12	2.6

This decline in population was general in the Port Arthur and Geraldton districts except in relatively small areas immediately north of Lake Superior. Heavy infestation persisted in four areas from Disraili Lake eastward to the vicinity of Kam, and on the Sibley and Black Bay peninsulas where approximately 85 percent defoliation of the current year's growth of balsam fir occurred (see Figure 1).

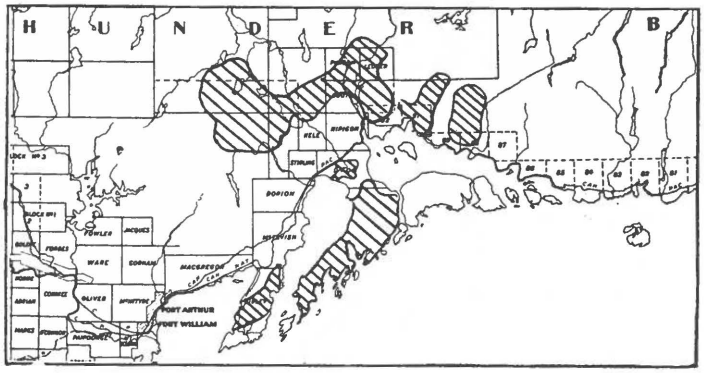


Figure 1

Areas Within Which Heavy Spruce Budworm Infestation Occurred in 1949 Determined by Ground and Aerial Surveys

(The Area Within Which Heavy Infestation Occurred in 1948 Extended from Garden Lake in the Port Arthur District East to Pagwachuan Lake in the Geraldton District and from the Areas Hatched on the Above Map North to Ogoki Lake)

Legend

Heavy Infestation in 1949.....

Moderate mortality of balsam fir as a result of defoliation by the spruce budworm was noted in the Chief Bay area west of Lake Nipigon in 1945. Mortality was heavy in that area in 1946 and by 1948 a large percentage of the balsam fir had died from Castle Lake south to Black Sturgeon Bay and west to Obonga Lake. Mortality increased greatly south and east of Lake Nipigon in 1949 (see Figure 2).

High fire hazard has developed in recent years in many parts of Ontario where the spruce budworm has killed extensive stands of balsam fir. The hazard varies from district to district depending upon the balsam fir content of stands and upon the percentage of dead and windthrown trees. Judging from a number of large fires in recent years the fire hazard reaches an extremely high level when windfall occurs and may remain high for at least ten years. The Gogama fire north of Sudbury in 1941 and the Mississagi fire east of Sault Ste. Marie both occurred approximately ten years after balsam fir windfall became severe.

Sample plots established in 1943 and 1944 in the Lake Nipigon area have provided data on the breaking up of balsam fir stands as a result of severe defoliation by the spruce budworm. Considerable windfall occurred in several of these plots in 1948. Severe windstorms in October, 1949, caused additional windfall (see Table 2

TABLE 2
Timing of Severe Defoliation and Deterioration of Balsam Fir in Five Sample Plots in the Lake Nipigon Area

Area	First year severe defoliation	First year significant mortality (20% to 49%)	First year severe mortality (50% to 100%)	First Year considerable broken tops and some wind-thrown trees	Per cent mortality 1949
Chief Bay	1939*	1944	1946	1948	100
Kaiashk Bay	1939*	1945	1947	1948	99
Obonga Lake	1942	1946	1947	1949	94
Mac-Diarmid	1944	1947	1949	—	62
Barbara Lake	1944	1947	1949	—	59

*Estimated from observations of affected stands since 1943.

If it may be assumed that fire hazard is at its maximum after windfall becomes severe, the hazard in the area immediately west of Lake Nipigon was approaching that maximum in 1949. The hazard increase also east of Lake Nipigon, particularly in the vicinity o Barbara and Jean Lakes.

The forest protection division of the Department of Lands and Forests uses balsam fir mortality maps prepared by the insect rangers to compile fire hazard maps. This phase of forest insect survey work will be carried out more intensively in Northern Ontario in 1950 to provide detailed information on fire hazard resulting from forest insect infestations.

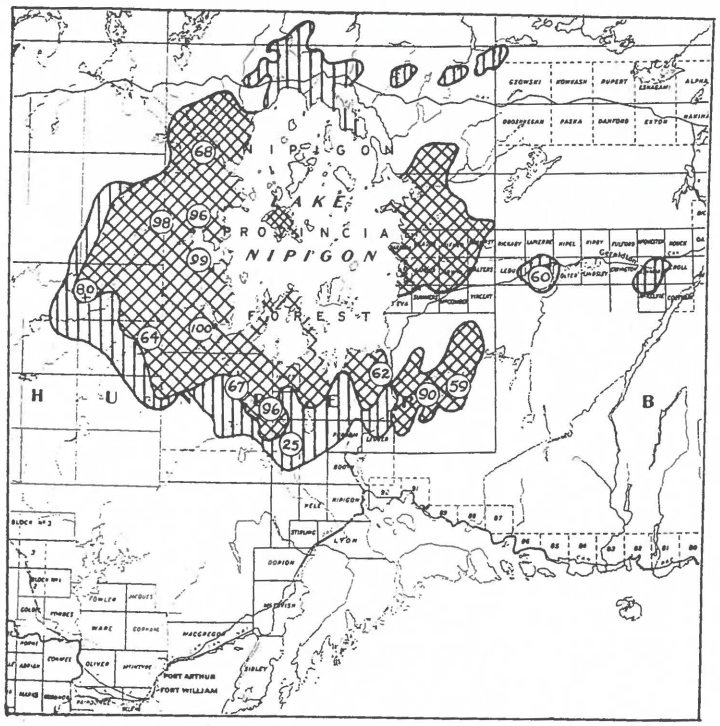


Figure 2

Areas Within Which Heavy and Moderate Mortality of Balsam Fir Occurred Up to and Including 1949, Determined by Ground and Aerial Surveys, and Percentage Mortality, by Volume, of Balsam Fir in Sample Plots.

Legend

Heavy mortality.....

Moderate mortality.....

Percentage mortality of Balsam Fir in sample plots.....

INSECT SAMPLES GREAT ASSISTANCE TO FOREST INSECT LABORATORY

The following insects were collected and Field Records taken in the Port Arthur District in 1949.

Spruce Budworm
Jack pine Budworm
Black-Headed Budworm
Larch sawfly
Birch sawfly
Yellow-Headed Spruce Sawfly
Forest tent caterpillar
Western tent caterpillar
Hemlock looper
Red pine sawfly
Balsam fir sawfly
Red-headed jack pine sawfly
Black-headed jack pine sawfly
Poplar leaf miner
Larch case bearer
Crysomelidae
Other insects.

Industry personnel have assisted in the work by sending samples of insects to the Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie. **You are urged to keep up the good work.** If you wish sample boxes to send your insects in, contact the Department of Lands and Forests or this Association.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS ACTIVE ORGANIZATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

A successful Winnipeg doctor was the main speaker at the second anniversary dinner of the Thunder Bay group of Alcoholics Anonymous recently.

In all more than 100 persons were present at the meeting and this attendance is evidence of the steady growth of A. A. in this area. The Thunder Bay group is a well established part of an organization of nearly 100,000 who have recovered from alcoholism through the practice of the A. A. program.

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THE FEASIBILITY AND ADVANTAGES OF YEAR ROUND OPERATING

(A paper delivered at the recent C.P.P.A. Woodlands Section Meeting in Montreal)

By A. F. BUELL

It has always been one of the goals of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company and its predecessor to run woodlands operations insofar as possible on a uniform year round basis. The completion of the Terrace Bay bleached sulphate mill, and the inclusion in the wood order of jackpine to the extent of 40 per cent of the total softwood, has made it possible to operate through 12 months of the year with only minor and short term fluctuations in the labour force.

It is not the object of this short paper to describe logging methods in detail or to dwell on the means by which employees are kept profitably occupied in every season. In brief, jackpine cutting and skidding operations start in May and continue until October. Jackpine hauling starts in June and continues until November. It is possible to haul to water during this period from one-third to one-half of the total wood order, depending on the percentage of spruce in the jackpine stands, and to some degree on the fall weather. Spruce cutting starts as jackpine cutting tapers off in the fall and continues until December with a few cutters carrying on through the winter in each camp. Spruce hauling starts as soon as roads and landings are ready in December and continues until March. In March spruce cutting again becomes the major activity, to the extent that snow conditions will allow it, and continues throughout the break up period until the jackpine cutting gets under way in May.

By jackpine cutting is meant cutting operations in stands predominently jackpine in composition, but which may run up to 25 per cent spruce by volume. Likewise a spruce cut may contain a small proportion of jackpine. Naturally, as jackpine and jackpine - spruce stands are found on sandy areas, they lend themselves to summer truck operations using bulldozed roads. Stands predominating in spruce are generally in swampy areas which must be logged during the winter.

River driving and lake rafting operations are carried out from May until November. Other activities such as road and camp construction, equipment maintenance, and fire hazard removal are scheduled, where possible, to be carried out at those times in the operating year when it is most difficult to keep the labor force economically employed in the direct production and delivery of wood.

It is self evident that a prerequisite to carrying c continuous all season operations is a system of all-se son access roads.

Two years of year round operating on a substanti scope have pointed out several distinct advantages c the side of year round rather than seasonal operatio These are listed below.

1. Staff and Labour

When camp staff, cutters, haulers, handymei blacksmiths, mechanics, machine operators, etceter are assured of year round employment they acquire sense of security and attachment to the employer whic makes for better relations and, indirectly, higher pr duction and cheaper wood.

The security which goes with year round emplo ment attracts in general a more stable type of employe A married man, unless he has other employment in th off seasons, cannot keep a family on seasonal woods em ployment. With all-season roads to the camps it is nc difficult for a man to work in the woods and at th same time to establish a home in a nearby village. Ther is a noticeable increase in the number of married me from settlements within the limits working in the bus as all-season operating develops.

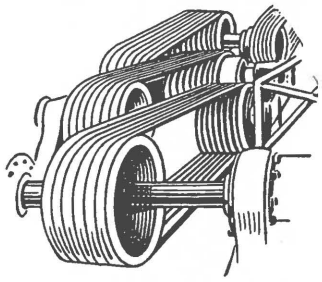
It should not be necessary to enlarge further on th advantages of all-season operating insofar as its effec on labour is concerned. They are simply the advantage which go with steady work, security, opportunities fo home life and increased loyalty to the employer.

The type of employee drawn to the woods by th attractions of all-season operating is the type require if our branch of the industry is to successfully modern ize its methods. Good forest management, includin silviculture mechanization and protection, depend largely on the attitude of the man who handles the axe saw or the wrench.

2. Equipment and Horses

It is far more economical to operate all year with a given capital outlay in mechanical equipment, camps and horses, than half the year with twice the capital outlay. There is no need of enlarging on this point for any one familiar with the economics of wood production.

(Continued on Page 9)



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3. Fire Protection

There has always been widespread opinion that summer operations constitute a fire hazard. This is undoubtedly true but experience to date has indicated that, providing proper education is carried on and other safeguards established, the advantages of summer operating can outweigh the disadvantages. The network of all-season roads, both access and haul roads, which are essential to summer operating increase the accessibility of the areas being operated, and thereby are an important factor in both detection and suppression.

As pointed out in connection with the effect of year round operating on labour we are dealing with men who have a different attitude from that which is so evident on an operation employing transient labour. They are far less likely to be careless with fire as it is one of the few menaces to the steady employment which means so much to them.

Where there are summer operations the camp crews are organized into fire gangs, each under a competent fire boss. This organization is ready to go into action as soon as a fire is discovered. Therefore the time lost in rounding up fire fighters and organizing them into effective fire crews is eliminated where summer operations are carried on.

4. Sylviculture

Permanent employees can be trained to cut and skid in such a manner as to damage as little as possible of the advance growth. This will result in lower planting costs. With permanent or semi-permanent all-season transportation systems which are a part of year round operations, cutting methods which result in maximum utilization and bring about improved regeneration of the best species can be employed. This is less practical under the former system of operating.

It is quite evident that planting is the only solution to some of our regeneration problems. The probable results of planting with seasonal transient labour could not be compared to the results which could be expected from permanent trained labour.

5. Operations

Providing the topography and soil will allow it summer hauling is cheaper than winter hauling. Although road construction is expensive it is more than offset by cheaper road maintenance, loading, ice landing preparation and maintenance, and unloading costs. Where wood can be both cut and hauled before winter the cost of firewood and camp expenses is substantially reduced.

6. General

If conditions make it feasible wood may be delivered directly to the mill in the same summer in which it is cut, thereby reducing carrying charges.

No attempt has been made in the foregoing to evaluate in dollars and cents the advantages of year round as against seasonal operating. This will vary so sharply as between limits with different topography, weather conditions, labour supply and wood species requirements, that a cost comparison would be of little value. It is quite evident, however, that where circumstances will allow it year round operation will be, in the long run, more economical than the seasonal method.

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



The toughest job of all, was the task of adding the vegetables to "Pea Soup" Lake. Imagine having to roll these giant cabbages, carrots, etc. from Paul's own garden, into a scalding whirlpool with a canthook. "Pea Soup" Lake was brought to a terrific boil by setting the surrounding forties ablaze.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS FOREST PROTECTION MEETINGS HELD

In Northwestern Ontario three meetings were held in March to discuss Forest Protection in 1950. Meetings were held in Port Arthur for the Port Arthur District; in Geraldton for the Geraldton District and in Kenora for the Kenora, Fort Frances and Sioux Lookout Districts.

Mr. R. Boultbee presided at the Port Arthur Meeting, Mr. U. W. Fiskar at the Geraldton Meeting and Mr. K. Acheson at the Kenora Meeting.

Mr. T. E. Mackey, Chief, Forest Protection Division, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, was present at the Kenora meeting and expressed his appreciation for the interest shown by operators and their efforts in the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires.

The need for uniformity in training, tower situation, public publicity and other aspects of forest protection were discussed at all meetings. At the end of the meetings, operators' committees were appointed as follows:

MID-WESTERN REGION

Port Arthur District	Geraldton District
Col. R. H. Bliss, Nipigon Lake Timber Co., Ltd.	Col. R. H. Bliss, Nipigon Lake Timber Co., Ltd.
J. H. Godden, Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd.	A. M. Jones, Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.
A. S. Harrington, Hydro Electric Power Commission.	John McLeod, Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.
F. S. Hick, Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.	C. A. Samuelson, Long Lac Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.
A. M. Jones, Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Geo. Sonley, Marathon Paper Mills of Can. Ltd.
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W. White, Ontario-Minnesota (Patricia Limited)

Any other operator wishing to be represented on these Committees or to attend meetings will be welcome to do so. Please notify this office and you will be kept informed of meetings.

COMMITTEE AIMS

1. As representatives of operators, to give the utmost co-operation to the Department of Lands and Forests in the prevention, detection and suppression of fires.

2. To assist in the integration and co-ordination of the operators' fire protection systems and the over-all Government system.

3. To co-operate in keeping up-to-date the Department of Lands and Forests' District Forest Protection Plan by having available general knowledge of operators' plans and thoughts.

4. Promotion of fire prevention awareness and training of fire crews amongst all operators.

A Special Issue of the Log Book dealing with forest fire crew organization was issued early in May to all key personnel in Northwestern Ontario. Some additional copies of this pamphlet are available upon request.

INDUSTRY MEN LECTURE AT LAKEHEAD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The following men from woods companies in Northwestern Ontario lectured during the past year to the Forestry Students of the Lakehead Technical Institue

Dr. M. Bartley, Principal, and Mr. C. J. Campbell Master in Forestry, wish to thank the lecturers and their companies for the time and effort spent on this work.

Mr. P. V. LeMay, (Operating Manager, Marathon Paper Mills of Canada) "The Purpose of the Technical Forestry Course and what Industry expects of Technical Graduates".

Mr. F. L. Stevens, (Assistant Divisional Woodlands Manager, Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited) "History of Development of 8' Pulpwood Cutting at the Lakehead".

Mr. A. Pingree (District Logging Superintendent, Provincial Concession, Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited) "Methods Employed Locally in 8' Pulpwood Cutting".

Mr. N. L. Kissick, (Assistant Chief Forester, Marathon Paper Mills of Canada) "Mechanical Logging" - two lectures.

Mr. D. Graham, (Construction Engineer, Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company Limited) "Camp Construction and Layout" - two lectures

Mr. D. C. Clark, (Assistant Manager, Nipigon Lake Timber Co. Ltd.) "Cutting, Hauling and Marketing of Pole Timber" - two lectures.

Mr. H. L. Moffatt, (General Manager, Alexander-Clark Timber Co. Ltd.) "Eight Foot Pulpwood Hauling".

Mr. R. . Prettie (General Manager, Northern Wood Preservers Ltd.), "Treating and Marketing of Treated Forest Products" - two lectures.

Mr. T. S. Jones (Secretary-Manager, Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Assn.), Labour Relations in Woods Industry".

Mr. H. H. Styffe, (Oscar Styffe Limited), "The Rafting of Pulpwood".

Mr. F. L. Stevens, (Assistant Divisional Woodlands Manager, Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited), "Administrative Genius and Related Departments" two lectures.

Mr. J. Merrill, (Woodlands Manager, Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.), "Fire Suppression."

Mr. R. Hallonquist, (Personnel Manager, Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.), "Personnel Administration".

Mr. K. W. Hearnden, (Chief Divisional Forester, Abitibi Power and Paper Companp Limited), "Methods of Cruising" - one day of instruction.

Mr. N. L. Kissick, (Assistant Chief Forester, Marathon Paper Mills of Canada), "Methods of Cruising" - three hour laboratory instruction.

Mr. W. Taylor, (Marathon Paper Mills of Canada), (Chief Draftman) "History of Photography", "Aerial Camera and its Application to Forestry".

Mr. P. Addison, (Regional Forester, Department of Lands and Forests), "Nursery Practice".

Mr. J. Barron, (Management Forester, Department of Lands and Forests), "Working Plans".

Mr. C. Horncastle (Logging Engineer, Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.) "Sloop Logging".

Mr. R. W. B. Thomson (Chief Forester, Heron Bay Division, Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.), "Forest Regeneration".

Total hours of guest lecturing - 20
Special instruction - 9

In addition to this instruction which has been given by field specialists, it is perhaps of interest to point out that twenty-eight days of instrucion were given on Company limits, and six afternoons during the term were devoted to conducted tours of local Forest Enterprises.

C.P.P.A. Award to Marathon

CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION

2280 Sun Life Building Montreal 2, Canada

WOODLANDS SECTION

March 3, 1950

Mr. P. V. LeMay,
Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited,
Public Utilities Building,
Port Arthur, Ontario.

Dear Peavey:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Awards Committee of this Section has voted to present you with the Ellwood Wilson Award for the year 1949. The Committee's decision is based upon your work in the development of the cable yarding system used by Marathon as described in your paper "Logging at Marathon."

As you probably know , this Award is granted to a member of the Section for the most effective industrial application of research projects instigated and carried out either by the Section (in co-operation with the Research Institute) or by a member company. The Committee feels that your work in spark plugging and carrying out the development and application of the cable yarding system employed by your Company makes you a most worthy recipient of this award.

The award consists of $100.00 and an engraved plaque which will be presented to you at the Annual Luncheon of the Section being held in the Normandie Roof of the Mount Royal Hotel March 22. We sincerely hope that you can be on hand to receive the award personally at that time.

Please accept the sincere congratulations of the Committee and of myself personally on your attainment of this award.

Yours sincerely,
W. A. E. Pepler,
Manager, Woodlands Section.

WDB/EA

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF FOREST ENGINEERS NEWS

The Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers have held three meetings so far this year. The meetings were held January 27th, February 17th and March 10th.

At the March meeting Mr. N. W. Harrison, District Representative for the Thunder Bay Area, Department of Agriculture, was the guest speaker and delivered a very instructive and interesting address about the agricultural industry at the Lakehead.

Mr. Harrison pointed out that there are 2,800 farms between Upsala to the West and Nipigon to the East. Principal farm products were milk, eggs, poultry potatoes and other vegetables.

Mr. Harrison stated that a soil survey of the Thunder Bay District showed it to have the greatest variation of soil conditions of any place in Ontario.

In concluding his address, Mr. Harrison dealt briefly with the local woodlot situation and advised that in this area woodlot operation must harmonize with farming if it is going to be successful and enjoy its fullest potential.



Presentation of the Ellwood Wilson Award by Harold Burk to P. V. LeMay.

March 6, 1950.

Mr. W. A. E. Pepler,
Manager, Woodlands Section,
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association,
2280 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Pep:

I have just received your letter of March 3rd in which you state that the Awards Committee have favourably considered me for the Ellwood Wilson Award for 1949. Needless to say, I feel greatly honoured, but on the other hand, I also feel a certain embarrassment in being singled out from this great Marathon team.

Any success that we have had is due entirely to teamwork in our organization. I shall not name any of our staff, because I would have to name them all.

In accepting this award, which I do very gratefully, I do so in the name of the Marathon team.

Your very truly,
MARATHON PAPER MILLS
OF CANADA LIMITED,

P. V. LeMay,
Operating Manager.

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SILVICULTURE IN THE LAKEHEAD AREA

By R. N. JOHNSTON
Division of Research, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests

The main issue in silvicultural practice, not only in the Lakehead area, but also throughout Ontario and the greater part of Canada, is forest regeneration, or, the re-establishment of commercially valuable forests by natural seeding following logging or fire. or various combinations of both.

Some regeneration effort is concerned with the re-establishment of a forest by planting. Because of its relatively high initial cost, however, tree planting probably will be for a considerable time, used only on sub-marginal agricultural lands or the small area of favorable planting locations that can be found in the forest. Present planting methods are very largely dependent on the use of agricultural implements, the spade, the plough, and the cabbage planter and are, therefore, tied to conditions which will permit the successful operation of such equipment. Unfortunately most forest soils, either by inherent physical character or because of the terrain and tree growth, are not usually "tillable."

Due to a variety of factors, and the existence of agricultural procedures and equipment which could be readily adapted, the tree planting phase of forest regeneration is at present more thoroughly understood and has been more widely exploited than any other regeneration technique, although it has long been recognized that planting can be applied to only a small proportion of the forest area of the Province.

Regeneration by seed under forest conditions is unfortunately a problem which forest users must accept as their own and solve by their own largely unaided efforts. Unlike planting, the possibilities of adapting equipment or techniques are strictly limited. Unfortunately, too, it seems that any silvicultural practice which will provide a better chance for the establishment of a new forest crop, will eventually require additional effort and added cost, over and above present wood's operating practice.

Though less costly than planting regeneration by seed will still cost something; an unpalatable fact which wood users must be prepared to accept. The challenge to industry here is to introduce new techniques which will permit "silvicultural logging" with a minimum of additional cost.

As we all know, but sometimes overlook, it is cost which makes regeneration a problem. It has often been stated rather loosely that "we do not know how to secure regeneration." This, however, is not strictly true. In some favourable areas only intelligent handling is required and in most others, a forest can be restored if cost and time are not considered. A good forest at any price does not solve the regeneration problem. What is required are techniques which will produce a good forest at a price our present standard of living and price structure can afford to pay.

It is perhaps obvious to the operator at least, that government regulations which cripple industry are unwise, even though they may result in a better forest. It is equally true, though perhaps not so obvious, that the logger who put wood on the jack-ladder at the lowest unit cost **during the first cut** is not necessarily the best logger. The best logger cuts at a profit so that the highest possible wood values continue **to reach the same jack-ladder year after year.**

Successful silviculture is related to cost and in practice is dependent upon increased efficiency through the whole cycle of regeneration, protection, harvesting, and wood processing. So long, therefore, as industry is concerned with harvesting and processing and Government with regeneration and protection, the best interests of both require the utmost in co-operation and understanding looking to a more efficient overall operation.

Under the existing pattern of co-operation between industry and government in Ontario, logging or tree crop harvesting appears to be the most obvious point of mutual technical interest. (It seems logical, therefore, not only in the Lakehead region but throughout the whole Province.)

In organizing the Provincial regeneration program, the Department of Lands and Forests has divided its efforts into two general fields; the study of tree seeds and the study of tree seed beds. Seed studies are at present very largely confined to white spruce and red and white pine outside of the Lakehead area and general principles may be applied cautiously to the seeds of many other forest trees and therefore to the other species in the Lakehead region. Some observations on the behaviour of jack pine seeds and cones have also been undertaken. A great deal of preliminary seed investigation has been done in the laboratory because it can be done under controlled conditions and has, therefore, no particular local flavor.

Seed bed studies by contrast are involved with specific localities. The Department has carried out a great deal of this type of regeneration study in the Lakehead region during the past three years. Results of this work have been presented in the Division's reports numbers 14, 17 and 19. If details are required, they may be found in these publications. All that can be done here is to indicate the organization, kind and amount of work performed.

It has been said that the initiation of all research can be summed up in three words, "oh", an exclamation of surprise; "my", an indication of wonder; "why", an indication of curiosity. But no matter how it may be initiated, a research program, once underway, almost invariably follows a fairly uniform patern.

There is, first, a primary stage in which natural phenomena are observed, a second in which theories are evolved in explanation of the phenomena; a third in which experiments are set up to test theories and a fourth in which experimental results are recorded and related. It is well to remember these four steps and to realize that they are all necessary. Failure to appreciate the importance of experimental testing, was very largely responsible for the absurdities of so-called science in medieval times. Recognition of the importance of experimental testing has probably been the most important single factor responsible for the present practical value of research.

Seed bed research not only in the Department but throughout Canada and the United States, is still largely in the initial stages of observing phenomena and evolving theories. Hence the popularity of so-called "regeneration surveys." A great deal more "observing" or "surveying" is required. For example, the Departmental reports listed above are mainly concerned with a detailed record of findings or observations in the forests of the Lakehead region and conclusions drawn from them. The conclusions or findings of a regeneration survey are sometimes treated as established facts. This is a dangerous practice. It is true that such conclusions, may by some happy chance, be factual. But because of the wide variety of natural conditions in the Forest, it is very difficult to be certain that all the essential facts are known. The results of regeneration, or any biological surveys, are likely to be influenced by the ideas of the writer. The proper use of regeneration survey data is as a basis for the design of experimental tests. ,

Proof of regeneration survey observations and conclusions is usually secured through the establishment of permanent sample lots, and in the Department's Lakehead regeneration program, the establishment of plots of this kind is now going forward. Since logging is required to implement some of the tests, many proof plots are being established in co-operation with industry. In due course, we believe facts will emerge!

In brief, this is the outline of the Department's three years of regeneration research in the Lakehead region. As stated, it does not appear as a very great accomplishment for the expenditure of three years' time and a sum of approximately $40,000. Some indication of the extent of the program may be provided, however, by a statement of the number of survey plots examined.

In considering the bare total of plots as a means of assessing the effort involved, it is well to remember that each and every plot must be located, often in very difficult country, measured by approved survey methods, defined by taut string boundaries, examined on hands and

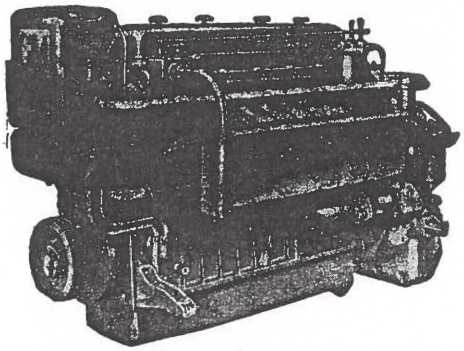
(Continued on Page 16)

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Kraft Pulping

By A. S. KADZIELAWA of the Mid-West Branch,
Technical Section, C.P.P.A.

Cellulose has gained a very important position in our present way of living. Although it is found in most plants, wood is the most economical source for a large portion of cellulose required for manufacture of the many grades of paper, boards and cellulose derivatives such as rayons, cellophane and plastics.

In the manufacture of this great diversity of products, the first step is to reduce the wood to a pulp. This is accomplished either mechanically, chemically or a combination of the two processes. There are a number of chemical procedures that can be used, but the characteristics of the pulp produced and costs vary considerably. Therefore, the economy and end use of the pulp determines the process employed.

The kraft pulping process falls under the classification alkaline pulping utilizing a combination of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide, as the active pulping agent. The pulp produced is brown in color, but has high strength qualities which make it particularly suitable for making strong wrapping papers, and various types of boxboards. In these materials the dark color is not objectionable, however, where lighter colors are required the pulp can be economically bleached without affecting the strength appreciably. The process is also gaining favour in that it has been used to produce pulps from practically all the commercial wood species, either on full plant scale or in laboratories. It is particularly suited to the manufacture of high grade pulps from the wood species found in North Western Ontario.

In the limited space available, it is impossible to go into any detail of the process and equipment, therefore, only a very general description of the method and equipment will be given.

The wood entering the mill is all cut to approximately four foot lengths and barked in drum barkers. The clean wood is chipped in multiple knife chippers. Uniformity in size of chips is important to good cooking, therefore, the chips are screened. The oversize chips pass through a rechipper and are returned to the screen. Depending upon the quality of pulp being made the fines may or may not be screened out. As the fines usually carry a fair percentage of dust and dirt, they are screened out where high quality clean pulps are desired.

The screened chips are stored in bins until required to fill the digesters. In most recent installations, the digesters are tall cylindrical vessels, nine to eleven feet in diameter, and about forty feet high with a cone shaped bottom. Each digester will produce from seven to ten tons of pulp per cook. When the digester is full of chips, measured quantities of black and white liquors are added. The digester is then closed and heating with steam is started. The heating may be done directly by blowing the steam in at the bottom or by a forced circulation of the liquor from the bottom of the digester through steam heated heat exchangers back to the top of the digester. Heating is continued while gas and vapors are relieved from the top of the digester, until a pressure of approximately 110 pounds per square inch is obtained with a corresponding temperature of 340 degrees F is reached and then held at this temperature and pressure until the cooking is complete. The quantity of liquors, the rate of heating and cooking time are all governed by the quality of pulp being made.

When the cooking is completed, a valve at the bottom of the digester is opened and the contents blown out into the blow tank. The cooking softens the wood to such an extent that during blowing the wood breaks up into pulp. The thick slurry of pulp is diluted with black liquor and pumped to the pulp washers.

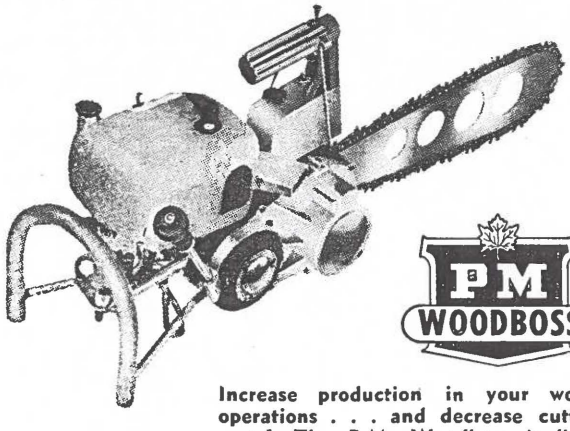
The washing is usually done on rotary drum type washers in two or more stages. In the final stage, hot water is used and the recovered water containing some of the spent chemicals and dissolved portion of the wood is known as weak black liquor. This weak liquor is used to wash the pulp in the preceding stage, thus as the pulp is being washed a strong black liquor is being formed. The liquor from the first working stage is the black liquor used when filling the digester and dilution at the blow tank.

The surplus black liquor is concentrated in multiple effect evaporators until a solution of about 50% solids is obtained. This is further concentrated in cascade evaporators and mixed with saltcake and burned in the recovery furnace. The saltcake is added to make up the unavoidable losses of soda in the system. By burning the concentrated black liquor and saltcake under carefully controlled conditions, a molten ash of sodium carbonate and sodium sulfide is produced. The hot combustion gases are passed through a specially designed steam boiler producing in many mills practically all the steam required for the pulp mill.

The hot ash is dissolved in water, clarified and treated with lime. The lime converts the sodium car-

(Continued on Page 16)

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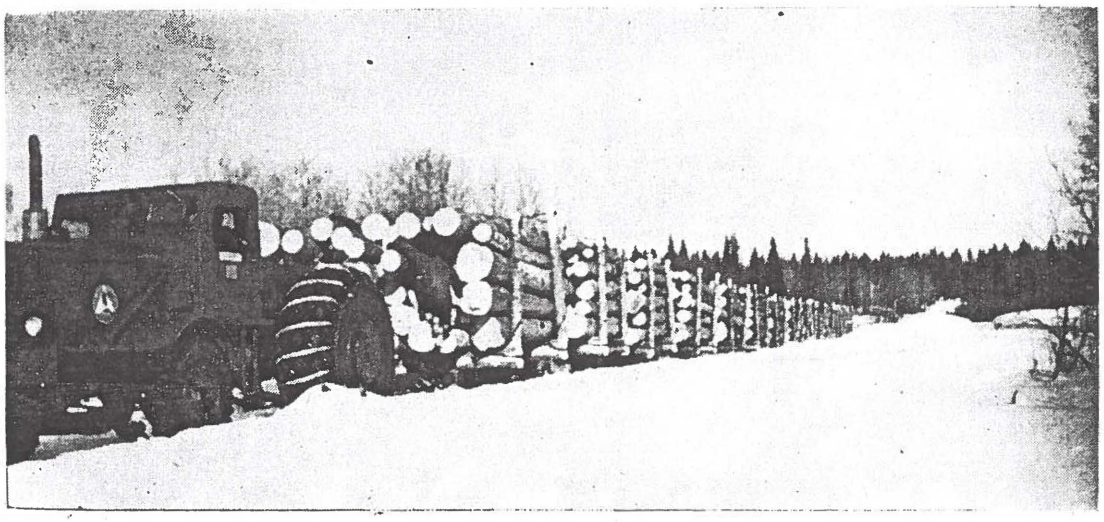


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SILVICULTURE IN THE LAKEHEAD AREA

(Continued from Page 13)

knees, tallied in detail, frequently under trying conditions, and the finding analysed statistically. The number of plot studies by the Department as indicated above has been, 1946—20,806; 1947—44,057; 1948—3,746; 1949—5,820; total 74,429.

240 check plots, of one-tenth acre, were established in 1948-49 for the testing of survey conclusions to study the following subjects in their relation to forest renewal:

1. The effect of different cutting methods and degrees of cutting.

2. The affect of soil scarification or disturbance.

3. The effect of slash burning and removal by other means.

4. The effect of artificial seeding.

As indicated, many of the results of the Department's Regeneration Research have not yet reached the level of established fact: many individual studies seem likely to move slowly because the problems are not simple. It should never be forgotten that money invested in research must be "patient money."

We are definitely "on our way" towards the solution of the problems of regeneration of northern commercial species. We are sure that no matter how easy or difficult the eventual solution may be, it will be achieved with less delay and effort if we have the support and confidence of the industrial operators.

KRAFT PULPING

(Continued from Page 14)

bonate to sodium hydroxide. After the spent lime is removed, the resulting clear liquor is known as white liquor and is the source of active chemicals added to the digester.

The washed pulp is diluted to a low consistency and screened. The first stage of screening is done on coarse screens, referred to as knotters. This step is often carried out before the pulp is washed. The rejects called knots consist of hard pieces of wood which did not cook completely. In some mills they are returned to the digesters, in others burned in the recovery furnace and in others broken down to a coarse fibered pulp by mechanical means.

The accepted stock from the knotters passes through series of finer screens. The types of screens and the size of the perforations in the screen plates depend on the quality of pulp being made. The fine screen rejects known as tailings are usually refined and used in making coarse paper or board. The accepted stock which now contains a large amount of water is passed over deckers to remove the excess water and then goes to storage tanks to await the next step, on its way to consumer goods.

The third of a series of articles by members of the Mid-West Branch, Technical Section, C.P.P.A.

First article — January Issue — "Wood Used in Northwestern Ontario Pulp and Paper Industry" by Mr. A. Johnson.

Second article — March Issue — "Some of the Reasons a Pulp Mill Requires Wood of a Certain Length" by F. I. Anderson and B. C. Barrington.

HOSE—WINDER IDEA DEVELOPED AT LONGLAC

Linen firehouse is valuable equipment that requires thoughtful handling if it is to give economical service. Observation on a couple of forest fires in recent years showed hose on a fire having to take unnecessarily rough treatment. Dragged through the bush by fire fighters and even dragged behind a truck on the highway from one position to another during a fire, the hose took quite a beating and showed the necessity for a light portable hose winder.

The need for such equipment and the basic idea of construction was suggested by Ken Switzer to two of his co workers with the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company, Norm Skinner, Yard Foreman at Longlac and one of his men, Bruce Sloan.

These men built a working model in the Company's Longlac Shop and this model proved very satisfactory when tested:

The Company made the model available to Watson Jack and Co. Ltd., Manufacturers of fire fighting equipment, for production and sale to fire protective organizations

The model was modified and improved by Watson Jack and Co. Ltd., who now have on sale an improved lightweight Portable Hose Winder for winding 1½" unlined linen Forestry Hose, either wet or dry, 100-foot lengths coupled. Other features are adjustable cranking handles, instantly detachable spindle for removing hose after winding, spring rubber-covered tension rollers for flattening hose, canvas chest protector and adjustable shoulder straps, weight 17 pounds. Abrasion of the hose is eliminated since the operator walks forward into the hose line as he winds it up.

For further information on this hose winder, apply to Watson Jack and Company Limited, 1543 Crescent Street, Montreal 25, P.Q.

It is a pleasure to record here and officially give credit to Ken Switzer for the idea behind this equipment and to Norm Skinner and Bruce Sloan for making up the first working model.

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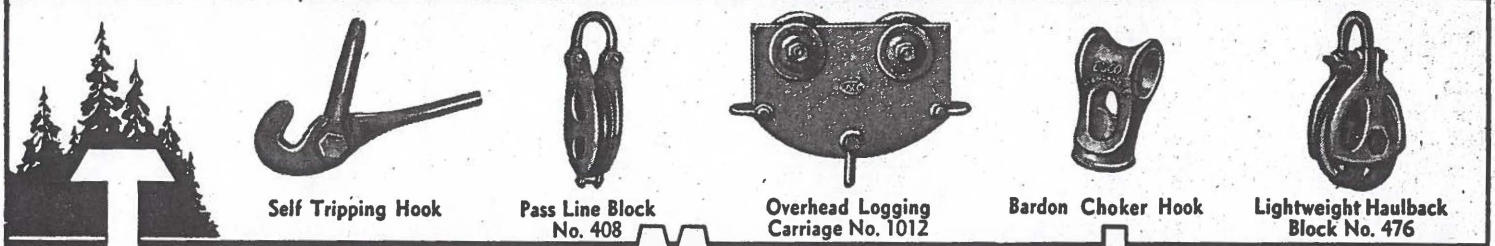
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Port Arthur, Ontario.
March 15th, 1950.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I want to take this opportunity to thank those who have been helpful to the Shantymen in their access to the lumber camps, and to those who have gone out of their way in making it possible for our getting around to each camp this winter.

I found a general concern with all men, with whoever I have talked, regarding conditions as they are today. These men are greatly conscious of a power greater than that they have experienced in the past, which has made them think more seriously of the future. I have pointed them to the Bible for what God has to say, and as we read in His Word found in Chapters Matthew 24, also Luke 21: 25 - 38, Christ gives the signs of His coming and Judgment. The men in the camps I am happy to say, have shown splendid attention and interest in the meetings, which we thank God for and each man receives a tract in his own language. One camp alone, 31 Gospels of John were given out in the Finn language. Also Shantymen papers were left, New Testaments also left, and Bibles were ordered from our office in Toronto to each man that asked for them, these are given out free.

I do not know what next may come,
Across my pilgrim way,
I do not know to-morrow's load,
Nor see beyond today,
But this I know—my Saviour knows
The path I cannot see;
And I can trust His wounded hands
To guide and care for me.

Thanking you for your interest in our work.

Sincerely yours,
J. H. Allen.

John 3:16

"JOE BEAVER" By Ed Nofziger

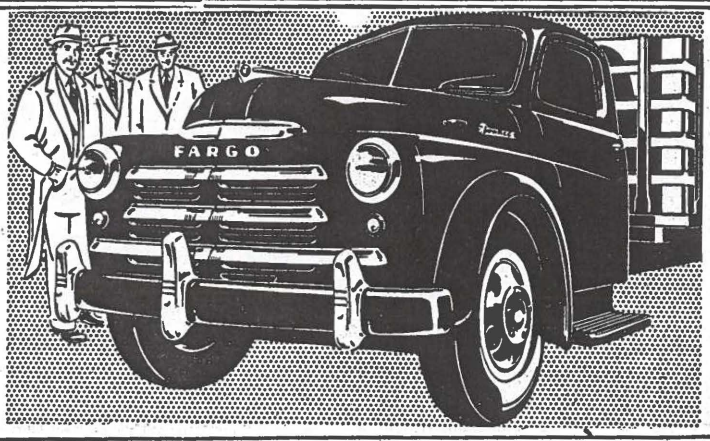


Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

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GROWTH STUDY WORK BY DOMINION FOREST SERVICE

BY D. R. STEVENS

Suppose you have a certain stand of timber under your management which is 50 years old. When should it be cut? How many cords per acre will it then yield? What size timber will you have then? How long after it is mature can the stand be left before cutting without excessive loss from rot? The answers to these and other quetions can be found in appropriate yield tables if these are available. To obtain these tables growth data are required. This article will briefly deal with one project of this nature which is being carried on in the Thunder Bay District.

The rate of growth of a stand is, of course, independent of which company's limit it happens to be on. It is mainly dependent on the site on which it stands, the latitude and the climate. With this in mind, Mr. Bedell of the Dominion Forest Service, during a visit to this district in 1947, suggested that the companies of the Thunder Bay District combine their work on growth study. Instead of each company obtaining yield figures for their respective limits, a common set of yield data could be obtained for a forest region, applicable to all limits in that region. In this way much duplicate work could be avoided, the work would be much cheaper for each company, and probably better data obtained.

During 1947 several meetings were arranged between seven interested pulp and paper companies of this District. It was eventually decided to request the Dominion Forest Service to conduct some experimental growth study work in this area. They have evolved an improved method for predicting yield but which has not yet been applied to large pulpwood tracts such as exist in this district. Therefore, it was thought that it was an excellent opportunity for mutual aid between the Thunder Bay companies and the Dominion Forest Service. This was agreed to and a start was made last summer.

Briefly, the technique used is to establish permanent sample plots in several different age classes in each important cover type, and for various sites. The stems on each plot are measured along with a wealth of other pertinent data. After at least five years, and better ten years, the plots are re-measured to establish changes in density and composition. These data can then be plotted and yield curves thus obtained for each cover type on each important site and for a fixed density. If the stands on a limit are similarly classified, this yield data can be applied to determine rotation age, yield at maturity, etc.

The most important factor affecting growth is site, which can be roughly defined as the inherent ability of an area to produce. Many different site classifications have been used but the Dominion Forest Service is using a system in this growth study work that they have adapted from one developed by Mr. G. A. Hills of the Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests. This classification gives promise of being one of the best in existence and has the advantage that sites can be recognized from aerial photos. It is hoped that a by-product of this growth study co-operative effort will be the training of company men in the knowledge of soils essential to accurate site classification.

The present basis of co-operation between the companies and the Dominion Forest Service is that the latter provide the staff, establish the plots, do the office work and publish the final results. The companies agree to protect the plots established for at least five years, to supply the necesary maps and aerial photos, to provide transportation to the parties when required, and to loan equipment if necessary. Last summer the companies also absorbed some of the meal cost. The companies have agreed to share their costs among themselves on a limit area basis.

The Dominion Forest Service hope by the end of this summer to have established enough plots, along with the use of some plots established by the companies, to draw fairly accurate yield curves for the most important types on the most common sites in what is known as Forest Region B-9, which extends along the North Shore of Lake Superior from Savanne to near White River. They have not committed themselves to do further work in any of the other regions, but it is hoped that they will at least be able to do enough work to show the relative growth rates between the regions in this district. The results will of course be available to everyone, but they will particularly benefit the companies in the Thunder Bay Disrict. Even if no further work on this project is done by the Dominion Forest Service after this year, the system of site classification and the general technique used will be very useful if the companies extend this work themselves. Furthermore, the project has again emphasized the value of co-operative effort between timber operators.

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LUDIVIG CYR THIRD IN CANADIAN BUCK-SAWING CHAMPIONSHIP

Dominique Chenard, Quebec North Shore Paper Company, is the new Canadian Bucksaw Champion. winning with a total of 8 of the possible 9 points in the three-day Buck-Sawing Contest at the Sportsmen's Show in Montreal on March 5th. 6th and 7th, 1950.

Champions from six Eastern companies competed Competitors cut once each afternoon and twice each evening; the average time was computed each night for the three cuts and winner was allowed three points. Chenard's average time for the 10" spruce log was 8.7 seconds and his best single cut was 7.2 seconds.

All of the men who took part in the Contest were the finest examples of the best type of men found in our pulpwood operations to-day. They had a great competitive spirit but, win or lose, were good sports. They were fine representatives of the Woods Industry at such a public event as the Sportsmen's Show.

Ludivig Cyr, who won the Northwestern Ontario Championship at the Fort William Winter Carnival 1949 and finished 5th at the Sportmen's Show that year, competed this year as the representative of the Ontario Paper Company, Limited and finished 3rd.

LAKEHEAD MEN ON C.P.P.A. WOODLANDS SECTION COUNCIL

W. Bruce Southon, Woods Manager, Great Lakes Paper Company Limited and J. H. Merrill, Divisional Woods Manager, Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, were both elected to the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Woodlands Section Council for the year 1950.

Elected as Chairman was Gordon Godwin of the Ontario Paper Company Limited and as Vice Chairman Jack Matthews, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, Toronto.

Other Directors elected were:
R. S. Armitage, Quebec
A. H. Burk, Espanola, Ont.
G. H. Fisk and F. A. Harrison, Montreal
R. G. MacFarlane, Edmundston, N. B.
J. A. Michaud, Grand'mere, Que.
J. W. Paterson, Hull.
W. G. Phipps, Kapuskasing, Ont.

SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN PORT ARTHUR APRIL 10TH, 1950 BY THE TIMBER CULLERS' ASSOCIATION

The highlight of the Annual Meeting of the Timber Cullers' Association was the presentation of a Provincial Charter to the Timber Cullers' Association by Mr. J. H. Merrill, Divisional Woods Superintendent of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, who was also the guest speaker.

Ken Mason was re-elected President by acclamation as were W. J. Hughes, Vice-President and J. R. Denley, Secretary.

The Association Directors elected were:
Lester Murphy, Gilbert Lalonde, Sam Cowan. L. Malmborg, Len Neva and W. Reid.

Mr. Merrill gave a very interesting address on Forest Management and went into some detail of the careful and serious studies and steps being taken by operating companies and provincial and federal governments, to further forest management towards a sutained yield of wood from the forests of Northwestern Ontario



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Price **$7,500.00**

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

"INTERNATIONAL" Model "TD9" Diesel Tractor, 60". Gauge, Serial TDCB-32436 T7BJ. Equipped with Hydraulic Angledozer and "Carco" Towing Winch. Tractor as equipped was purchased new in 1948. It has been inspected in our shop and found to be in good running order. A new machine as above would sell for approximately $10,500.00 today.
Price **$6,500.00**

"CATERPILLAR" Model "D-6" Diesel Tractor, 50" Gauge, Serial No. 5R1684SP. Equipped with "La Plant-Choate" Hydraulic Angledozer and "Hyster" Towing Winch. This Tractor has been completely re-built at a cost of approximately $2.800.00 for labour and new parts. Price of a Tractor of this model as equipped above today would be approximately $13,675.00. If winch is not required deduct $800.00. Tractor will be GUARANTEED.

Price **$7,500.00**

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

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

"CATERPILLAR" Model "D6" Diesel Tractor, 60" Gauge, Serial No. 5R4987SP. Equipped with new "Caterpillar" Hydraulic Angledozer. This Tractor is four years old and has received a complete rebuilding job at a cost of $4,800.00 for parts and labour. Today a new tractor of this model as equipped above would cost approximately $11,860.00. Newly painted and GUARANTEED for 190 days.
Price **$9,800.00**

"ALLIS-CHALMERS" Model HD-7 Diesel Tractor, 63" Gauge, Serial No. 14315. Equipped with "Drott" Skid Loader Model "60". This Tractor-Loader was originally purchased new in July of 1947 and has worked a total of eighteen months prior to overhaul — Hour Meter reading — 1,230 hours. Newly painted. The price of this unit new today is approximately $14,000.00.
Price **$6,500.00**

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

"ALLIS-CHALMERS" Model "HD-10" Diesel Tractor, 74" Gauge, Serial No. 7362. Equipped with "Baker" Hydraulic Angledozer and a "Carco" Towing Winch. A new Tractor of this model would cost approximately $17,500.00 today. Originally purchased new in 1947 it has worked approximately twelve months. The Hour Meter reading is 12,308 hours. Presently going through our shop this Tractor will be in good condition. If winch is not required deduct $900.00.
Price **$8,000.00**



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