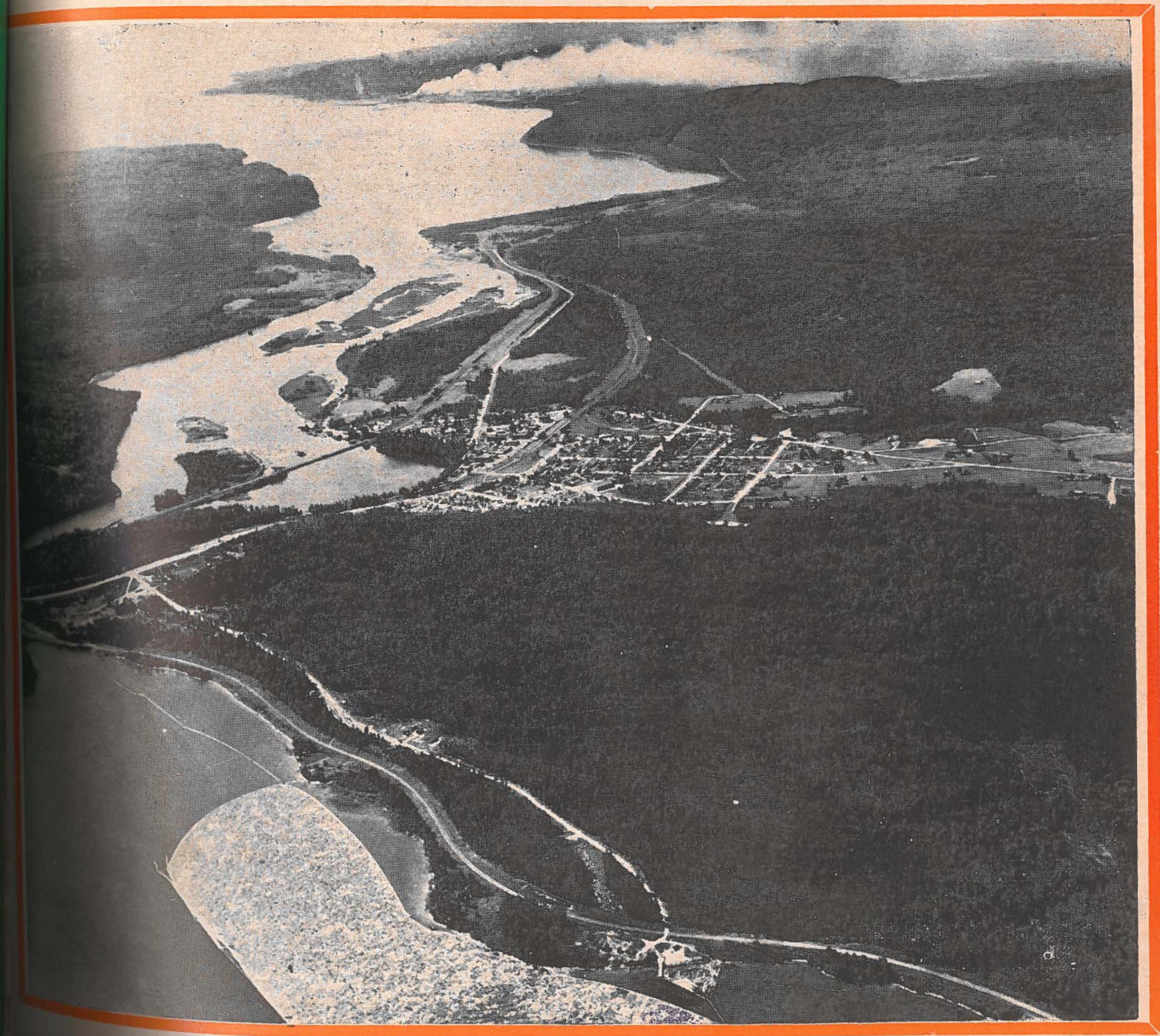
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

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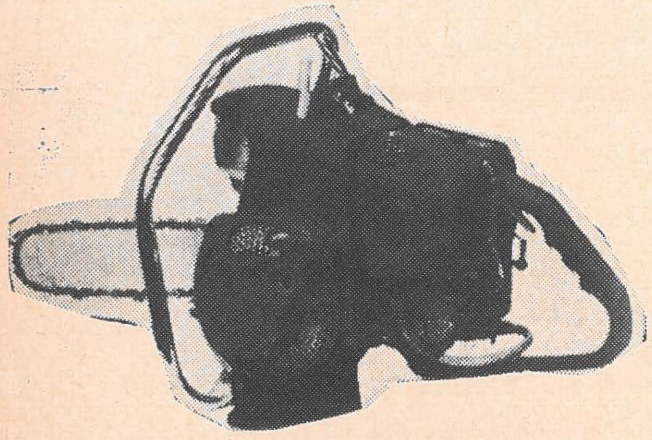
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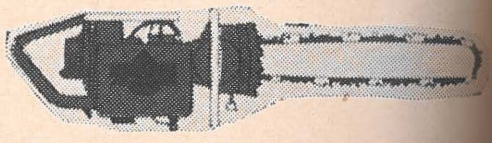
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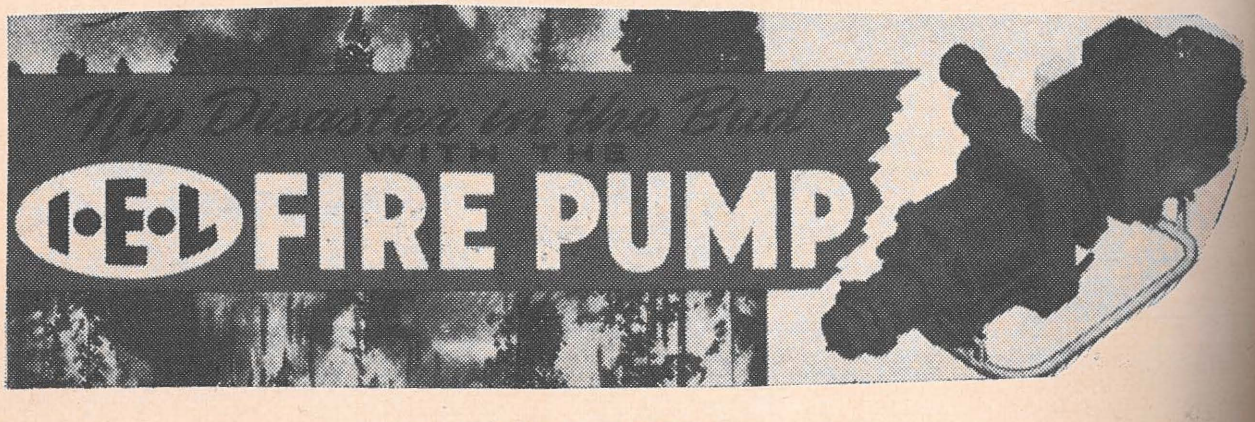
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Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association

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President's Message

The sudden death of the Honourable Welland S. Gemmell shortly after addressing a foresters' meeting in North Bay was a great shock. In a relatively short period in office, he became known to members of the woods industry throughout Ontario as a hard worker, sincere and most co-operative at all times. It is with sincere regret that the LOG BOOK records his passing.

Time marches on.

We are now half-way through the fire season. The fire situation is reported elsewhere in this issue and I would ask all woods managers, supervisors and honourary fire wardens to review the fires that have been caused to date and redouble their efforts to prevent fires from occurring from such causes for the remainder of the season.

H. H. "Bert" Styffe.

Forest Inventory Reports

Forest Inventory Reports have been received as follows:

Report #11 — Sault Ste. Marie District
Report #12 — Chapleau District
Report #13 — Gogama District
Report #14 — Fort Frances District
Report #15 — Kenora District
Report #16 — Sioux Lookout District.

Copies of these Forest Resources Inventory Reports may be obtained through the Division of Timber Management, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ontario.

Mobile TB X-ray Unit in Hearst Area

The mobile T.B. X-Ray Unit from the Fort William Sanatorium toured the Newaygo Timber Company camps at Hearst, Mead and Mosher and also the Northern Paper Mills camps at Hansen, Ontario, recently.

Over 700 woods workers were x-rayed. It is planned to send the unit back to the Hearst area in due course.

Minister of Lands and Forests Appointed

Clare Mapledoram of Fort William has been chosen as Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Legislature. He succeeds the Hon. Welland S. Gemmell whose death occurred recently.

COVER PICTURE - An 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.

First-Aid Training Recommended in Schools

At the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch meeting there was considerable discussion about first aid training. The experience of the Workmen's Compensation Board and the cost of injuries in the Province of Ontario was pointed out and after considerable discussion it was duly moved, seconded and carried that this Branch recommend that "our Parent Association (the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association) along with all other safety Associations in the Province, appeal to the Minister of Education requesting that first aid training be made compulsory in schools."

If first aid training was made a subject in the schools then graduates would come into industry (not only the woods industry but all industries) with some first aid training. It has been pretty well agreed that anyone trained in first aid is a more safety conscious person than one not trained and it is felt that if this resolution is adopted by the Minister of Education, it will help to cut down accidents in the future.

To repeat, a person trained in first-aid is safety conscious and is less likely to become an accident victim. Should an accident happen, he is able to render immediate first-aid, thus relieving suffering and reducing accident severity.

Tree Farms Certified in Northwestern Ontario

The first three tree farms in Northwestern Ontario were certified in a ceremony arranged by the Port Arthur Chamber o Commerce Forestry Committee in co-operation with the Northwestern Ontario Section Canadian nstitute of Forestry.

The National Tree Farm Program is under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry association with a special Tree Farm Committee set up.

The properties of E. B. Ayer, Dr. W. P. Hogarth and T. S. Jones were certified. It is planned to certify more private lands which are devoted to the growing of trees in Northwestern Ontario. It is hoped that private property in the Dryden, Sioux Lookout, Kenora and Fort Frances areas will be certified this year.

Committee on Co-ordinated Research Holds Meeting in Port Arthur

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

The annual project summary was discussed and also individual research project reports. There was considerable discussion led by Mr. H. O. Kantola on regeneration surveys.

A paper by Mr. George R. Sonley entitled "What Do Regeneration Survey Results Mean?" is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the LOG BOOK.

ANNUAL MEETING

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY

The Vancouver Island Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry will be the host section at the 46th Annual Meeting of the C. I. F.

The meeting will be held in the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., from October 13th to 15th, 1954.

AN EASY WAY TO MANAGE SMALL WOOD-LOTS

By E. M. Cressman

Woodlots are important to the economy of our country. This is proven by the fact that at least 25% of Canada's pulpwood comes from privately-owned woodlots. And pulpwood is not the most important product of our woodlots. Other products such as lumber and fuelwood exceed the value of pulpwood taken from Canada's woodlots.

But the cash value of a woodlot is not its greatest value. If all the woodlots were removed from our Agricultural land, farming would deterioriate. Soil erosion by wind and water would soon ruin our life-giving soil and food production would decrease. In my opinion the moisture-holding and soil protection ability of a woodlot is its greatest value to man. That is the key to any management plan. Clear cutting is entirely out of the question. Some form of selective cutting must be used because this method will preserve the woodlot as a soil protector at all times.

Just how many and which trees to cut is the problem. It is the main purpose of this article to explain a method I have used for several years to quickly mark a woodlot and also to convince the owner that the marked trees should be cut for his own interests.

Basically the method amounts to this — if a tree is growing fast and is well formed leave it grow, because it is earning the owner money. If a tree is growing slowly, it should be cut, unless by releasing it you could make it grow faster.

To see how fast a tree is growing I use an increment hammer and count the annual rings in the last radial inch. How fast does a tree have to grow to justify leaving it grow more? Consider each tree individually as an investment in dollars and cents. Its value is the owner's investment and its rate of growth can be thought of as the interest received on that investment. What percent interest do you demand on money you have loaned or invested? Perhaps you may want at least 5%. Well, that is fine for money investments. But, if you consider that trees give you many other benefits other than financial ones maybe you would be willing to lower the interest demanded on your tree investment. I believe that 2 or 3% is about the right amount to expect from a tree.

To relate the percent interest earned by a tree to the growth rings in the last inch I use the table listed here. This table was taken from the book "Forestry in the Farm Woodlot":

Rings per Radial Inch						
Diam. Breast Height in Inches	4	6	8	10	12	14
Approx. % Volume Growth						
10	10	6	5	4	3	3
12	8	5	4	3	3	2
14	7	4	3	3	2	2
16	6	4	3	2	2	2
18	5	4	3	2	2	2
20	5	3	2	2	2	1
22	5	3	2	2	2	1
24	4	3	2	2	1	1
26	4	3	2	2	1	1
28	4	2	2	1	1	1
30	3	2	2	1	1	1

For good sites the values would be somewha higher; for poor sites somewhat lower.

The curved graph-like line in the chart I put in t indicate the point below which I think trees should be cut. Above this line a tree is apparently growing fast enough to justify not cutting it. Now this chart is by no means accurate and no doubt a great deal of theoretical fault could be found with it — if not the whole idea I have expressed here. But I have used this method for four years in my woodlot extenstion work and have found it works quite well.

It should be pointed out here that this idea is not my own but was developed by Professor J. Cope at Cornell University.

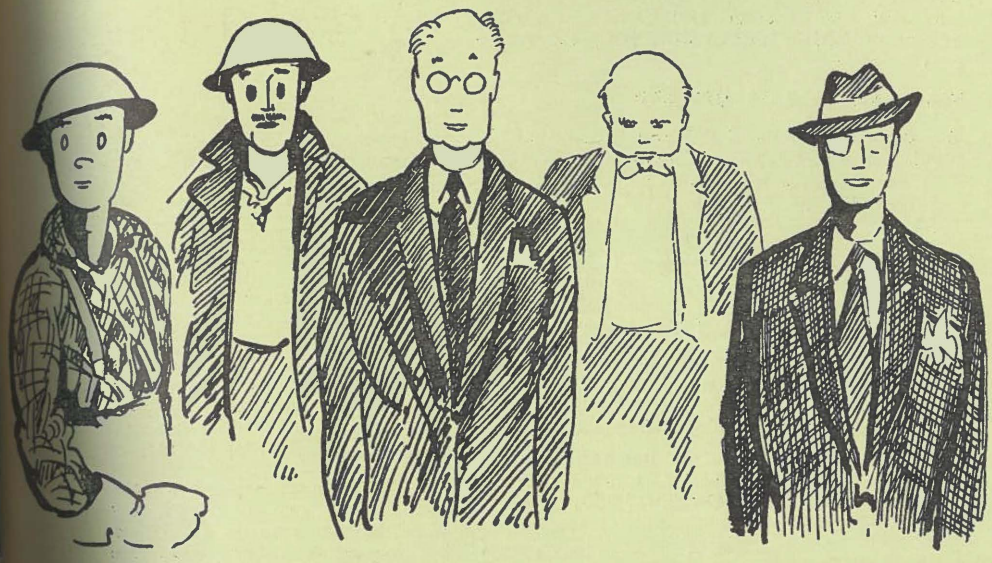
I mentioned before that this method was useful to convince the woodlot owner that certain trees should be cut. This statement may seem peculiar to those who have lived only in the North where to butcher a woodlot is the accepted thing among settlers. But in Southern Ontario, due to Conservation Education and Tree Cutting By-laws, many woodlot owners are very reluctant to cut any of their trees other than dead ones.

The other big consideration in woodlot management is protection. Everyone knows how dangerous fire is to a woodlot so I will not go into that subject here. However, there is another enemy of trees that I would like to mention briefly. The worst enemy of small woodlots is, in my opinion, livestock. I believe that continuous grazing by cattle is more dangerous to a woodlot than a fire. Cattle eat all the young trees, they damage older trees, and they tramp and compact the woodlot soil so it no longer has its moisture holding ability. Continuous pasturing of a woodlot will destroy it just as surely as a fire. In fact, turning cattle into a woodlot every year is just as bad as starting a ground fire every year. The big difference is that fires are spectacular and therefore are noticed but cattle go about their damaging work slowly and unnoticed until the woodlot is destroyed.

One of a series of articles by members of the Northwestern Ontario Section, Canadian Institute of Forestry.

the Supervisor's Strip

Who Is The Boss?



● Mike is employed as a strip boss at a pulpwood camp. Mike was a cutter for quite a number of years before he became a strip boss. Mike has had a lot of experience in his trade and is still eager to learn. When asked who was his boss he replied "Why, Joe the camp foreman, of course". His answer is correct but does it give us all the picture, or only part of it?

Who decides how many cords are to be cut this season at Mike's camp, what areas are to be blocked out, what method of production is to be used (cut and pile; cut and skid; yarding; etc.) what type of haul? Does the camp foreman make these decisions entirely on his own or is he acting on instructions from the district superintendent who must think of Joe's camp as only one unit in his production area and regulate it accordingly?

Let's look a little further. Would the district superintendent have the final say-so, or would he always be subject to general guidance from his boss, the woodlands manager? In planning the production actviity for the season consideration must be given to many factors such as mill pulpwood requirements; manpower and machine-power availables; silviculture; fire protection; safety (manpower, equipment and product); transportation for pulpwood (stream, lake, railroad); towing facilities; delivery dates. This planning involves co-ordinating one activity with another, one area with another.

What governs the pulp and paper mills in determining their pulpwood requirements for a safe period ahead? Here Top Management (the stockholders) make decisions which may mean that Mike the strip-boss may assist in producing more pulpwood, or less pulpwood, at his camp, as a result of increased or decreased mill acttivity. These top management decisions are governed by the re-actions of that man in front of the counter, THE CUSTOMER, who represents buying power and who sometimes is very temperamental and exacting. He is choosey about price, quality, design, etc., and if he does not like our product he shops elsewhere. If our product does not suit him what is the result —at the mill, —at the Woods Dept., —at the pulpwood camp?

We ask you, Mike, who is your boss?

—●—

Informed Employees Are Co-operative Employees

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

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

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

Supervisors' Skills

● Do you remember that, in the last issue of the LOG BOOK, the **Supervisor's Strip** discussed "What Is a Problem?". To refresh your memory

"A PROBLEM is anything that a supervisor has to do something about."

It was stated that to deal with a problem effectively a supervisor needs

KNOWLEDGE SKILL

The skill of instructing was discussed as applicable to experienced and inexperienced workers. In addition to the skill in instructing, there are two other skills that supervisors need:

SKILL IN PLANNING

SKILL IN HANDLING PEOPLE.

It is assumed of course, that the supervisors reading this column have the "KNOWLEDGE" required to do their jobs. Supervisors must know the Company Rules and Regulations and, in addition, must have a working knowledge of all the jobs that men are expected to do on the operation.

Most supervisors have this knowledge and, therefore, one of the most important problems is getting along with and getting results from the people who work for and with them. Here are a few tips which are called

FOUNDATIONS FOR GOOD RELATIONS

LET EACH WORKER KNOW HOW HE IS GETTING ALONG.

Figure out what you expect of him.
Point out ways to improve.

GIVE CREDIT WHEN DUE.

Look for extra or unusual performance.
Tell him while "it's hot".

TELL PEOPLE IN ADVANCE ABOUT CHANGES THAT WILL AFFECT THEM.

Tell them WHY if possible.
Get them to accept the change.

MAKE BEST USE OF EACH PERSON'S ABILITY.

Look for ability not now being used.
Never stand in a man's way.

PEOPLE MUST BE TREATED AS INDIVIDUALS.

—●—

THREE NEW PULP MILLS

Three new pulp mills started operations recently — Ketchikan Pulp Co., at Ketchikan, Alaska; Rayonier Incorporated at Jesup, Ga. and Bukeye Cellulose Corporation, Foley, Florida.

The Outlook

● The Financial Post reports "that the second half of 1954 has been slated as the business pick-up after the decline which started last fall."

"How do the forecasts look now we've reached the second half? Is the pick-up on schedule?"

"The economic experts rather guardedly answer something like this:

"We're pretty well on schedule so far as timing goes. Business is picking up. Employment is much better. Construction is strong. Capital investment has not faltered, in total, since the beginning of the year.

"But the extent of the pick-up in this third quarter may not match some of the more optimistic forecasts. Offsetting the features of strength are some continuing weaknesses — notably in the farm sector and in secondary manufacturing."

On the plus side, construction and capital investment, exports, except grain, government spending and consumer spending all are a little higher than last year.

On the minus side, lower farm incomes and slackness in secondary manufacturing will certainly have an effect on the plus side.

The sharp market pulp demands should continue in 1954 reports the Financial Post. This is good news and, if it keeps up or increases, should mean that more wood will be cut than last year.

—●—

The Canadian Economy

COST OF LIVING

● A sudden, sharp jump in food prices combined with higher rents boosted the consumer to 116.1 from 115.5. It was the biggest price index by three-fifths of a point in May, rise in 30 months.

The increase was due almost entirely to higher prices for meats, coffee, fresh vegetables and fresh and canned fruit, the bureau of statistics reported Butter and chicken prices were lower.

Rents also climbed along with such other items as cleaning supplies and furniture.

UNEMPLOYMENT

● The National Employment Services offices reported 549,000 applications for employment on file as of April 15, 1954. This was a decrease of 20,900 from the figure a month previously but was still 176,500 higher than at the corresponding date in 1953.

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

● As of March 1, '54, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing were 57.69. This figure was an increase of 1% over the previous month and an increase of 2% over the corresponding date in 1953.

LABOUR FORCE

● In the week ending April 17, 1954, the labour force in Canada totalled 5,257,000. This was a slight increase over the March figure of 5,236,000. Of these 5,257,000, 2,890,000 (55%) worked full time (35 hours or more); 1,955,000 (37.2%) worked less than 35 hours (Good Friday and Easter accounted for a big part of this short time group); 109,000 (2.1%) had jobs but did no work during the survey week; and 303,000 (5.8%) had no jobs.

Facts and Figures

UNION MEMBERSHIP INCREASES IN 1953

● Membership in labour unions increased by some 48,200 in 1953. As of January 1, 1954, according to Department of Labour's annual survey of labour organizations in Canada, the aggregate union membership stood at 1,267,911. This compares with a figure of 1,219,714 from the same source as of January 1, 1953.

The breakdown of union affiliation according to this 1954 survey shows that the "big three' in Canadian organized labour are the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (TLC) with 596,004 members, The Canadian Congress of Labour (CCL) with 360,782 members and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour CCCL) with 100,312 members.

WAGE RATES EASE UPWARD

● Between October 1952 and October 1953 the index wage rates in Canada rose 3.6%. This was slightly less than half of the 8% rise recorded in the year ending October, 1952.

In 1954 the general levelling-off trend continued, preliminary figures showing a rise of only 1.2% in the six-month period from October, 1953 to April, 1954.

The six major divisions covered by the Department's survey were logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communication, and services (laundries).

The average wage rate indexes (1939= 100) for the six industries surveyed, were October 1952, 263.3; October 1953, 272.7; April 1954, 275.9.

—●—

U.S.A. Forest Industry

● The following are excerpts from a paper given at the Annual Meeting of the American Pulpwood Association by B. G. Buell, Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

"For the most part developments in industrial forestry during the past few years have followed well-known principles rather than anything very new and startling. Briefly we will point out the progress we have made in the **Lake States.**

"The pulp and paper industry has in the past decade **increased its timberland ownership from 700,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres, with continued expansion indicated.** The number of technical foresters in their employ has risen from 50 to 150.

'Of course this means that the industry is now well awakened to the fact that from now on we must grow the wood that we need for the future, and must do all we can to grow it in our own back yard, not in some foreign country.

"In the matter of utilization we are making rapid progress. First of all our mills are shifting their requirements so as to use the abundant so-called "inferior" species such as poplar and hardwoods, which is relieving the pressure on the softwoods, particularly spruce. **Use of poplar by Lake States mills has jumped from 400,000 cords to over 1,000,000 cords in the past ten years."**

Good Housekeeping



● The old saying that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" applies equally to living and working in the woods as it does in a city and working in a factory. Our very jobs depend on a clean and orderly operation.

In our woods operations everything possible is being done to have a clean and orderly cutting operation. In our camps, standards kept are generally higher than required by the Department of Health.

Supervisors, being part of the management team, are, or should be aware of the steps being taken to correct safety hazards by clearing or keeping work areas clean and safe, thus reducing possibility of accidents. No employee has ever been injured by a log, debris or other obstruction that was not in his path or work area! Then, too, a clean and orderly work area boosts morale and makes for more pleasant working conditions. No one likes to work or live in a disorderly place amid littered surroundings.

The bull-cook can do a much better job if he doesn't have to keep picking up after everybody else all the time. Supervisors can help by checking up on men making sure receptacles for papers, ash trays, etc., etc. are used.

"Good Housekeeping", therefore, is "Everybody's Job" and is of paramount importance to our work. Let's face the responsibility and get everybody to co-operate.

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Annual Report Issued

● The Department of Lands and Forests Annual Report has been issued in two parts.

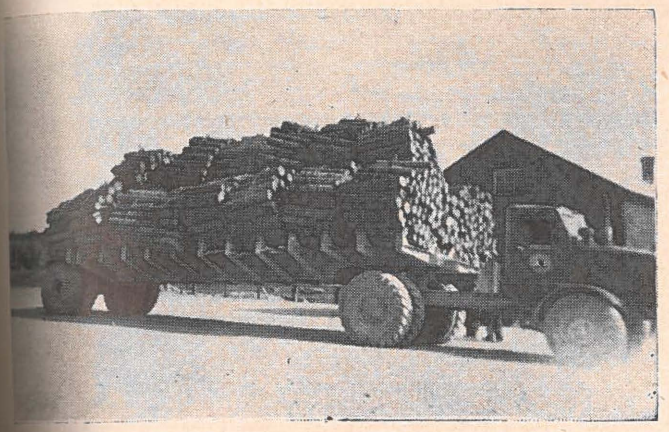
Part I — The Statistical Report — contains tables, charts and graphs which depict and detail the important activities engaged in during the fiscal year 1952 - 53.

Part II — Highlights of the Annual Report — presents, in concise narrative and pictograph form, the outstanding Divisional achievements during the period.

Copies or the Annual Report may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto.

Available for Experiment

Euclid Tractor and Semi-Trailer



The Tractor is powered with a 275 H.P. "Cummins" Diesel Motor. Trailer is 40 feet long and 12 feet wide. Trailer can be modified for different length pulpwood and logs for various operations — load capacity 50 tons.



Designed especially by Euclid for G. H. Godsall Equipment Ltd. in an effort to obtain a unit suitable for the Pulp and Paper industry in Canada on long hauling on all-weather road direct from bush operations to mill site.

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PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO

WHAT DO REGENERATION SURVEY RESULTS MEAN?

By G. Sonley, Marathon Paper Mills

The purpose of this talk is to open the discussion on some questions, most of which I think Mr. Hosie mentioned in his book. I am going to limit my thinking to Sections B8 and B9 of the Northern Boreal or Pulpwood Forest Region, because I am more familiar with conditions in these sections than in any other.

Regeneration surveys are made with the purpose of determining the degree to which areas are restocked in an effort to try to forecast the future yield from the area. Yield is considered in terms of species, quantity, and quality.

The big job the forester has to do now is:

(1) estimate the relative value of species 75 to 100 years hence,

(2) determine the minimum number of seedlings per acre which will yield the required volume and quality at maturity.

Let us consider species. As stated previously, in my judgment we are considering a pulpwood forest, and when we speak of future markets we are referring to markets for pulpwood. The pulp from the areas which are regenerating now may be used 75 to 100 years hence. What will be the demand then? 100 years ago no paper was made from wood pulp. Is it unreasonable to believe that industry will not make greater advances in the future than have been made in the past? When I consider this together with the present trends toward the utilization of all species for pulp, I am forced to come to the conclusion that there will be a demand for all species in 75 to 100 years, and as far as utilization is concerned we need have no concern about species. In fact, I would be surprised if hardwood were not the preferred species in 50 years from now.

(1) Costs less to grow — higher volume/acre in a shorter rotation.

(2) Costs less to operate.

(3) % cellulose to lignin is greater than conifers.

Species should be considered forestry-wise, however, and we should be concerned that each site is regenerated to the species which will yield the greatest amount of wood fibre per acre per year.

From **Future Wood Markets and Forest Management** by John A Zivnuska, Journal of Forestry, May 1951, we read . . . "Moreover, the pulp and paper industry cannot be considered as an outlet for high priced stumpage. The technological history of the industry is one of escape from rising raw materials. This is exemplified by the shifts from New England spruce to Lake States spruce, then on to southern pine and western hemlock and fir, and now on to aspen and other scrub hardwoods as well as to tops, slabs, edgings, and other forest and mill waste." . . . "If this is correct, and the market of the future will be a low price market, then the forest manager must keep his costs per unit volume down. This means concentrating on quantity, not quality. For example, in considering reproduction the percent of stocking, not the species composition, should be the prime consideration."

Now for stocking. I believe the ideal stocking to be the minimum number necessary to develop the product of required specification. This is rather general terms, but I do not know how to express it differently. I do believe that none of us appreciate the ability of a piece of cutover land to regenerate.

Case I: The Forestry Branch have established P.S.P. in a mixed forest after a commercial cut of spruce and balsam pulpwood. At least one forester whose judgment was beyond question said the forest was ruined, and there would never be another cut of conifers. However, Mr. Mulloy had displayed graphically the growth on those plots and after 30 years there was, as I remember, enough to justify another cut. Small seedlings from 2" to 2' high are not very impressive but give them a few years and the appearance is much different.

Case II: They have been cutting out of the Eagle Depot on the Gatineau for over 100 years, and the last I heard they were still cutting.

Tables

Since the purpose of the discussion is to determine "What Regeneration Survey Results Mean," I am distributing some results of last year's regeneration survey. After distribution and discussing Table I, it was disclosed that it was a summary of quadrats stocked to stumps and not seedlings. This was the condition in the virgin forest. Our management assumes that the regenerated forest should at least equal this. The question before us is what stocking of seedlings is necessary to do this?

Table II corroborates the regeneration survey of stumps.

Table III is a comparison of stump tally and regeneration tally computed from the same regeneration survey. This shows that the regeneration tally is nearly twice as great as the stump tally, but is this adequate?

Table IV shows the results of the annual examination of permanently established quadrats over a five year period.

Table V shows the results of the previous year's regeneration survey correlated with site. It shows that on the better sites, there is better regeneration. Since the plots were placed mechanically, the distribution of plots by sites should be proportional to the areas in each site. It will be noted that approximately 27% of area has 44.1% stocked quadrats, 12.3% of area has 61.4% stocked quadrats, and that 52% of the area has 72.6% stocked quadrats, or 90% of area has 44% or better stocked quadrats.

Anyone interested in the tables mentioned above may obtain copies from the Editor of the LOG BOOK.

Summary

(1) All species should be tallied both for their own value and also for their effect on the other species.

(2) Regeneration should be correlated with cover type and site.

(3) We are badly in need of stand development tables to determine minimum standards.

Safety Footwear - Hard Hats - Buoyant Vests - WHY?

Several companies have announced their policy of adopting the use of protective footwear and hard hats in their operations.

One of the first questions to be answered is: Why?

In the case of **Protective Footwear,** a survey of foot injuries was carried out in 1952 - 53. Dealing with 579 disabling injuries to the feet, of which 305 or 52.6% were axe wounds, it was stated that ⅓ of them might have been materially reduced in seriouness if not entirely eliminated by the wearing of footwear with hard toe cases. Safety footwear is now being manufactured with additional protection to the instep as well as the inside and outside of the foot. This type of shoe would probably have reduced the number of accidents still further.

Based on the experience of this survey and of men who have worn safety footwear in the bush for the past year's season, the safety associations and operators are firmly convinced that the wearing of protective footwear in the woods will certainly cut down the number of injuries, and lessen the seriousness of the injuries that do occur.

HARD HATS

Many companies have experimented with the use of hard hats for the last few years and there have been instances where it can be safely claimed that fatal injuries have actually been prevented through their use. Possibly some other mishaps have occurred with no result in injury.

Head injuries when they occur are generally of a very serious nature and quite often fatal. The Lumbermen's Safety Association reports that in 1953 there were 19 fractures to the skull, 8 of which resulted in death. In addition, there were 40 cuts and 58 bruises or a total of 98 injuries to the scalp. There seems to be no doubt that the use of hard hats would have lessened the number of head injuries and certainly would have cut down on the seriousness of such injuries.

BUOYANT VESTS

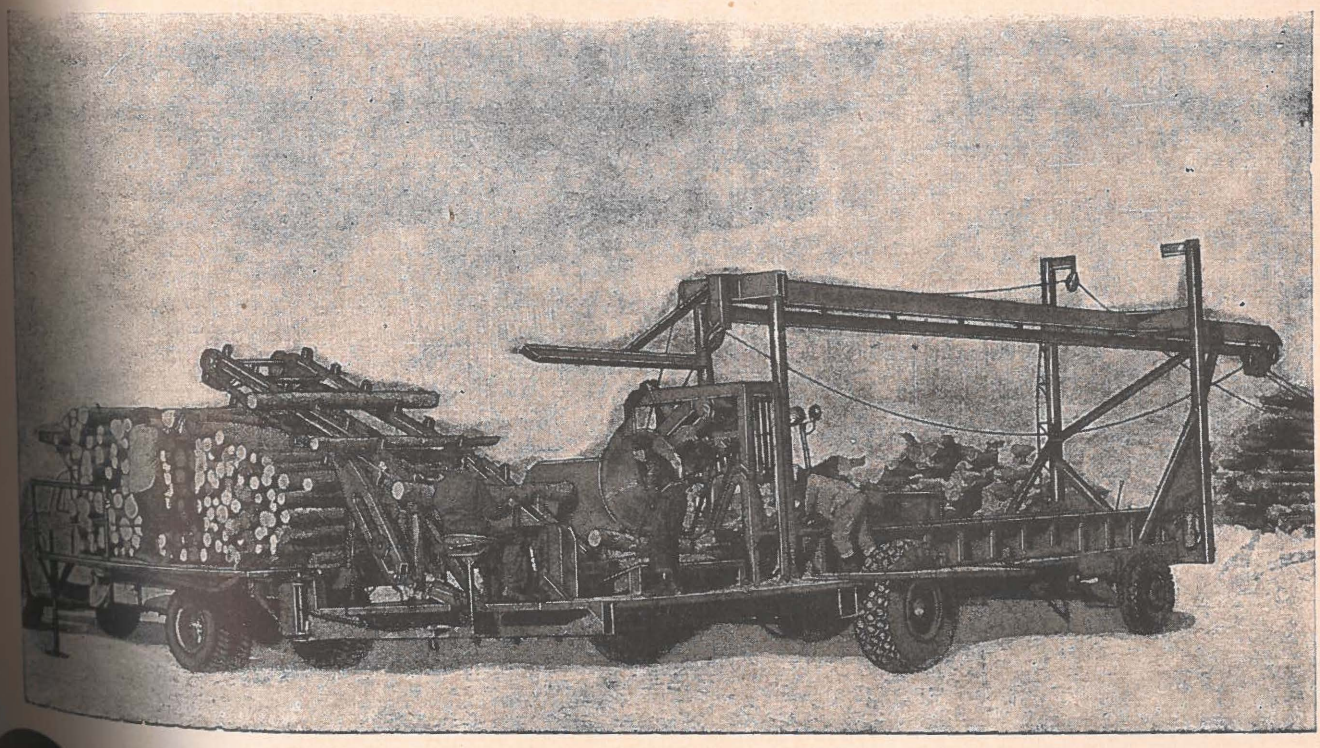
In 1953 the Lumbermen's Safety Association reports six deaths from drowning. The type of buoyant vest on the market today will keep a man afloat face up for a considerable period of time and there seems little doubt that the use of such protective equipment will again cut down on the number of drownings and deaths.

Chemical Treatment Operations

The Northern Paper Mills Limited, Hansen, Ontario, are conducting the only chemical treatment tree operation in Northwestern Ontario so far as is known.

The late spring was a hold up in getting approximately 1000 cords cut which was treated last summer. Reports state that peeling of this last year's treated wood is very good. It is planned to treat approximately 3,000 - 4,000 cords of wood this summer and a special camp has been set up for the duration of the peeling season.

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Nesco Equipment Ensures — Economical, Speedy, Continuous Operation

Industry supervisors took part in last year's North Bay fires. Here are the observations of one supervisor.

The Gladman Township Fire

By S. B. Brackenbury

Towards the end of August 1953, little or no rain had fallen and the humidity had been below normal for some time. Drying winds coupled with high temperatures induced a serious fire hazard.

In Gladman township an unextinguished camper's fire was spread rapidly by strong winds. Upon our arrival by air, spot fires and established fires could be seen along either side of a chain of lakes. Promptly, the Provincial Air Service Beavers began flying in men, provisions and supplies. Fire crews were dispatched to the most hazardous areas.

Soon an organized force was fighting the fire with hand tools, power tools and aircraft. A Bell helicopter and a Taylorcraft were used for mapping purposes, but the helicopter proved especially useful for landing crews and equipment in normally inaccessible potholes. The Taylor craft was also used for the free dropping of hose to crews placed by helicopter. With the Beaver aircraft using the larger lakes and the helicopter relaying to the more inaccessible camps, the fire crews were serviced efficiently. The mobility displayed by the Department of Lands and Forests was impressive and definitely reduced the total acreage burned. When the fire was finally brought under control more than 5000 acres had been destroyed.

The main precautions of actual fire fighting, that were most important can be listed as follows:

(1) Upon arrival, scout the fire, noting, particularly the wind speed and direction, fuel types and terrain. It is customary to hit the head of a fire first only when the head is the most dangerous part. If an arm of inflammable fuel exists that can carry the fire to a dangerous fuel type beside or behind the head fire, it is incorrect to hit any other part of the fire.

(2) Correct nozzle openings must be used to obtain efficient stream. Start with a large opening and if pressure falls off reduce the nozzle tip opening to increase the pressure. This is important as a stream directed at the base of the flame, has a cooling effect and tends to remove fuel.

(3) On the first pass, the nozzleman should attempt to knock down the flame and cut off the advancing fire. If too much time is spent on the line, it is possible to be left behind by the fire. Hand tool men can follow the hose crew, checking the spread until their return.

(4) Back fires are advantageous in emergencies especially when the fire is backing up against the wind. A good barrier, natural or artificial is essential.

(5) The treatment and feeding of fire fighters is very important. In the initial excitement men will work long, hard hours without excessive complaining. The good food and regular rest periods in a quiet place are essential. The men should not be too far from the fire line.

(6) Accounting is an important factor. If the men on the fire line know that their accounts are being kept accurately, many troubles are avoided.

During this fire, some of the successful actions taken were a direct result of the Department of Lands and Forests' Fire Protection Course held at Jellicoe in 1953.

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Honourary Fire Wardens Are Key Figures In Forest Fire Prevention

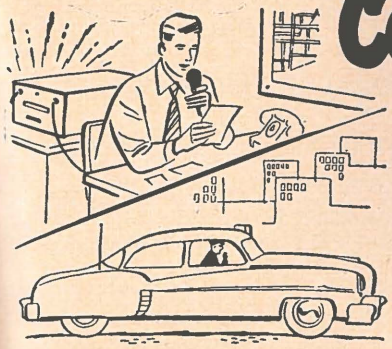
Honourary Fire Wardens are key figures in forest fire prevention. In addition to their regular duties, men receiving the appointment of honourary fire warden have undertaken additional responsibility and credit is due these men for carrying out this honourary duty. Fire wardens are appointed by the Minister of Lands and Forests in the Province of Ontario and the editor of the LOG BOOK is in possession of a list of the industry personnel appointed honourary fire wardens. It has been customary for the last few years for the LOG BOOK to print the names of these men in this issue. However, it is impossible to do so at this time, and the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association is sending a personal letter to each industry appointee showing that their appointment is recognized by the Association and requests their utmost co-operation to be on the alert and do everything possible to prevent fires.

FIRE ORGANIZATION PROGRAM DISTRIBUTED

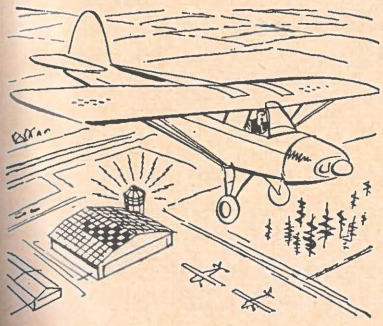
The fire administration program of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited was distributed to all member companies of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association.

Any company desiring a copy of this program may secure one by writing to the editor of the LOG BOOK.

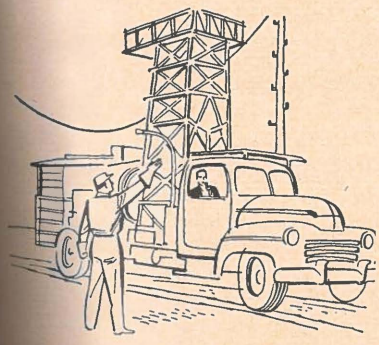
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If everyone who has a job could lie in bed,
With broken bones and stitched-up wounds or fractures in the head,
And there endure the agonies that many people do,
They'd never preach safety any more to me and you.
If every one could meet the wife and children left behind,
And step into the darkened home where no sunlight shines,
And look upon the vacant chair where Daddy used to sit,
I'm sure each careless worker would be forced to think a bit.

—The Inco Triangle

Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association Holds Meeting

A well attended meeting took place in Kenora recently of the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch, Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association.

Mr. A. L. K. Switzer, Chairman, conducted the meeting and Mr. A. Walterson, Secretary, took the minutes.

The host Company, the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited, Kenora Division, made all the arrangements.

The proposed Safety Code for the Northwestern Ontario (Woods) Branch was finalized and a committee appointed to arrange for its circulation to woods managers.

Mr. J. T. Sniezek gave an interesting talk on his experiences in introducing hard hats to the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited, Patricia area and Mr. E. Pine of the New Dickenson Mines gave a very informative address re the problems in the introduction of Hard Hats to the mines. Both of these addresses are printed elsewhere in this Log Book.

There was considerable discussion on safety footwear in the woods. Mr. F. Morrish gave an interesting address on this subject.

Mr. Roy Potts of the Lumbermen's Safety Association gave an address on what Class I had accomplished so far in First Aid Training.

The branch's initial effort in film production "Safe Cutting and Piling" was shown. Also shown was the film "The Gamblers" produced by the Caterpillar Tractor Company in conjunction with the National Safety Council.

In the last afternoon of the two-day meeting, the group visited the O-M Family Camp L-314.

All the Miners Wear 'Em . . . .

How Was Safety Clothing Made Compulsory in the Mines?

By E. E. Pine, New Dickenson Mines, Red Lake, Ont.

I wish to thank your executive for this opportunity of bringing to this safety group some of the problems and solutions, we, in the mining industry have had in making the wearing of safety clothing compulsory in and around the mines.

Any remarks or suggestions that I may make here today are based on discussions I have had with individuals closely associated with the industry and are uonfficial in all respects.

Generally speaking safety clothing and its compulsory use in the mines began about the year 1930. The mines in the Sudbury basin issued hard hats to its sinking crews and made it a condition of employment. At the time it did not go beyond the use in the shafts and the crews were allowed to turn the hats back in after the sinking was completed. It was nevertheless a major step and provided management with a small nucleus around which a safety program could be built. The men had objected strenuously at first to wearing the hard hats but found after a few shifts that many of their objections were unfounded and accepted the general use. Head injuries were greatly reduced and the men could readily see the hat's advantages.

With this step behind, the mines gradually got together with each other and made it a condition of employment to use safety hats. Industry also formed a Mines Accident Prevention Association and much of the progress safety has made in the mining industry can be credited to this association who have investigated accidents, feretted out the reasons for them and recommended the proper steps to be taken to correct the practice. It went into the design of clothing as a part of its program and made suitable recommendations to manufacturers. With every change in the type of safety clothing the men were compelled to wear, there were objections. First the cost, secondly the feeling that it wasn't necessary and thirdly the clothing wasn't as comfortable as what was presently being used.

The mines by insisting that this clothing be worn on the job formed a market for the manufacturers who in turn sought out better products and better designs. It was realized that in order to obtain the best results all clothing must have, firstly, comfort; secondly, a reasonable cost; thirdly, provide the greatest possible protection, and fourthly, give durability. As steps were made to provide these, less and less objections were raised by the employees.

It was found that a small exhibit of clothing that had saved an accident brought good results in making

(Continued on the following Page)

HOW WAS SAFETY CLOTHING (HARD HATS, SAFETY FOOTWEAR, ETC.) MADE COMPULSORY IN THE MINES

(Continued from Page 12)

the men safety conscious and led to a better understanding between the employees and management. The men began to realize that many accidents were not just bad luck but usually bad judgment on either their part or their partners' and that protection was a sound investment.

Through experience the mines have come to realize that each particular piece of safety clothing must be applicable to the job it is intended for and follow up its application. As a point in hand, one of the mines issued a ruling that every employee underground must wear safety spectacles. After their issue it was found that some of the crews working on the bottom levels had their glasses fogging up and were increasing the hazards instead of reducing them. As no satisfactory remedy could be found, the practice in this particular case had to be stopped.

It can readily be seen that rulings for the use of safety clothing must be changed from time to time to keep abreast of the changing conditions. Also where a better design or a new one is available, it must be properly investigated and placed in operation.

It has also been found that any safety program is only as good and as effective as it's supervisory staff allows it to be. Thus we have selected shifters, mine captains, straw bosses and others who come in constant contact with the men, working as a nucleus for putting the program over. These selected men are instructed in the proper use of the equipment and are compelled to wear the proper clothing at all times. Thus when they approach the workmen there is no reason to have them objecting to their being made to wear hard hats, shoes, etc. if the bosses aren't doing so. It would appear to me that this practice could be used in your woods program. In each camp selected individuals could be given such safety clothing as was thought necessary for gratis and instructed in their proper application. After a stated time the balance of the crews could be made to accept the use of safety clothing as a condition of employment. This nucleous could educate the crews in the meantime to accept the ruling and see that it was followed out.

We have today industrial psychologists who can be brought in to go over a safety program and make suggestions on how best to phrase a ruling, apply it and have the employees accept it.

The compulsory use of safety clothing in the mines was made general throughout the industry and thusly, if a man wanted to work at any particular mine or area he knew that certain clothing must be purchased or obtained before he would be allowed employment. By the industry banding together it did not allow one camp to enforce safety clothing and another not to do so. I would feel that the same thing could be done in your woods operations and after a short while all workmen would accept the particular piece of clothing as a condition of employment.

It has been brought to my attention that a great deal of progress has been made in the lumbering industry on the west coast in the use of hard hats. Mr. Harry Mabson, Chief Inspector of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, U.S.A., has been credited with being the motivating factor for itse general acceptance and use in this area.

In order to have the safety program go over and maintain its effectiveness any article of safety clothing must meet the job for which it is intended, and we have found that after the particular article has been put in service for some time it is advisable to bring the subject up at the group safety meetings held in the local camps explaining verbally and with exhibits, the results obtained to date and what future results can be expected. Also if there can be some further improvement that can be incorporated in the article. We have taken up with the manufacturers from time to time these suggestions and where it has stood up to the test have had them corrected. With all clothing the initial cost is a part of the overall picture but it does ont pay to cheapen a product in order to reduce the cost to the employee. It is sometimes better for the company to subsidize a portion to obtain the best results. The company has much at stake in accident prevention and if the accident frequency can be reduced lower costs of operation are a direct benefit. Skilled men in any trade are one of industries' chief assets and any lost time by these skilled men can and does raise the cost of operation. The cost of training men today is at an all time high due to the high wages that have to be paid, higher costs for equipment, better housing, better working conditions and transportation. Thus it is a definite asset to the company to have its employees protected as best it can from injuries and see that the program is maintained continuously through its supervisors.

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APPLICATION OF HARD HAT POLICY IN THE WOODS

By J. T. SNIEZEK

Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd., Patricia Logging Division

Early in March we received an executive order stating that the wearing of hard hats was to become a condition of employment effective April 1st, 1954.

We immediately posted copies of the order and contacted each of the men individually informing them of the decision and soliciting their co-operation.

We received the hats — all round brim fibre glass type, yellow in colour (a very good choice of colour I believe, as every cutter in range is immediately visible, which is certainly something which will contribute to greater safety).

The hats, shell and cradle, were issued to the men on April 1st (on the same basis as tools). We issued hats to all men actually working in the woods; Cutters, Skidders, Choker-men, Tractor and Bulldozer men, Top Loaders, Scalers, Foremen, and we saved a few for visitors.

I must admit that I was apprehensive about putting the order into force. I felt that we would have some difficulty especially with the old time pieceworkers. However I am happy to report that with the exception of a few caustic comments the co-operation was 100%.

What helped our program a good deal was a very fortunate accident, if you can call any accident fortunate, on the first day of issue; one man, a choker man, left his hard hat in the bus and during the day was hit on the head and knocked unconscious by a falling limb. Naturally we made quite a lot of this and advertised it widely and we feel that it was a very important factor in the success of our hard hat policy.

To date there has been one serious accident prevented by the hard hat. This occurred at Camp P208 on April 15th when E. Anderosn was hit on the hat by a large limb.

Some of the complaints we have encountered are as follows:

(1) Too heavy — We will have no hair left in a month, is a typical comment. This was prevalent for a few days but this complaint has disappeared.

(2) Too hot — We have tried drilling small holes above the brim to provide additional ventilation.

(3) Too cold — We stocked two types of liners in our commissary, a rather complicated affair with a zipper and a sock type skull cap. It is our feeling now that a light type of toque will be the answer to the liner.

(4) Difficulty keeping hats on — especially while piling. We feel that we have too many small sized hats on our operation and that they do not sit down far enough on the head.

However I must admit that these complaints are only scattered and not too serious. By continual checking we have now got the hard hat on every man actually in the woods and I feel that in 6 month's time it will be as much a part of a man's equipment as his saw or lunch-kit.

In closing I might again mention that if you are contemplating the introduction of hard hats into your operation that it will not be as difficult a task as you might expect.

A paper given at the recent meeting of The Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, Northwestern Ontaro (Woods) Branch.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL AT ABITIBI

Organized by Ernie Zepik, Mechanical Superintendent of the Abitibi Lakehead Woodlands Division, a school was held at Abitibi Camp 226 with Mechanical representatives from the Provincial District, the Western District and the Auden District of the Lakehead Woodlands Division and the Regan depot of the Sault Ste. Marie Division.

Coloured slides, movie films and conventional black boards were used by industrial instructors to teach the mechanical people the "how" and the "why" of the right way to do things with Abitibi's gas and diesel powered engines.

Among the lecturers were:

Len Woolsey (B. A. Oil)
A. Long, C. Carter and H. R. Corneliusen (International Harvester)
A. H. Conway and Bill Walker (Dunlop Tire)
George Tines and Don Dow (Dow's Auto Electric)
Bob Simmons (Timberland Machines
Jim Stuart (Globelite Battery)
Mark Sauerbrei (Department of Lands and Forests)
Reg. Treleaven and Quentin Powell (Powell Equipment)

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BUYERS' GUIDE

At the present time Canada is dependent upon exports for the sale of about one-fifth of our production. In order to have the dollars to buy Canadian products, other countries must be able to sell their products to Canada. Yet, the present sizeable unemployment in Canada is due, in part, to the importation of many kinds of goods which Canadian factories are equipped to make in quantity and quality, and to guarantee prompt delivery.

What, then, is the answer? Clearly, the first thing to do is to build up our domestic market. The bearing which this has upon exports and imports is this: with a large home market, dependence upon selling abroad becomes correspondingly less. At the same time, many more articles become economically sound to manufacture for ourselves.

Imports become of less necessity, which in turn gives greater flexibility of choice for the money we spend abroad. There becomes less compulsion in the following sort of reasoning: we've simply got to export if our standard of living is to be maintained, and we've got to import if we're going to export, so we **must** import things regardless of whether we can make them as well or better ourselves.

A second thing to do is to use every available means to reduce the costs of our products to a minimum. At one stroke, this helps us sell in export markets and makes it harder for foreign goods to compete with Canadian goods in the domestic market.

One last thing should be noted. This source of our imports has an important effect on our national economy. In 1953, Canada bought considerably more goods from the United States than that country bought from Canada. Conversely, the United Kingdom bought more goods from Canada than Canada bought from her.

Goods produced in Canada should be given preference, but if the goods required must be imported, we should lean more heavily towards British sources than we presently do. It has been estimated that if we could transfer just seven per cent of our present imports from the United States to the United Kingdom, it would put the latter in a much better position to buy our products, whether foodstuffs, raw materials, or manufactured goods.

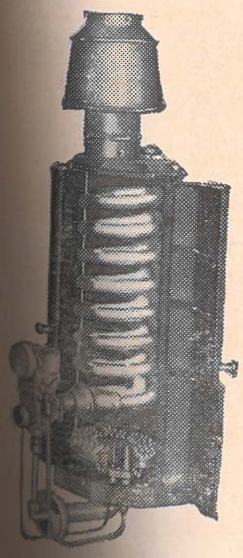
Buying goods produced in Canada means dollars in the pockets of Canadian workers who buy the things which we ourselves make and sell. A strong domestic market is of greatest importance to all Canadians.

Then, where Canadian goods are not available, we can gain for ourselves an indirect benefit by buying goods produced in countries which want to buy more from us. With this order of preference, we do most good to our national economy.

Should we Canadians not re-assess our purchasing habits?

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

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W.S.I. No. 1357 (B-8-b) Suggestion Note No. 113 — A Method of Layout Out Curves in Motor Road Construction by L. R. Burrell.

W.S.I. No. 1358 (B-8-d) Suggestion Note No. 114 — Beam and Runner Connection, by W. W. Moore.

W.S.I. No. 1360 (B-9-d) Suggestion Note No. 116 — Portable Flume Repair Gear, by Raoul Canuel.

W.S.I. No. 1361 (B-3) Suggestion Note No. 117 — Foot Scraper, by J. C. Anspach.

W.S.I. No. 1362 (B-8-e) Suggestion Note No. 118 — Snowmobile Escape Hatch, by Angus Seed.

W.S.I. No. 1363 (B-6-b) Suggestion Note No. 119 — Axe Handle Fastened in Axe Head, by Norbert Hynes.

W.S.I. No. 1364 (F-3) Suggestion Note No. 120 — Methods of Winding Fire Hose, by Don Mealey.

W.S.I. No. 1365 (B-11) Suggestion Note No. 121 — Detonator Container, by Jacques Desjardins.

W.S.I. No. 1381 (B-7-c) Mechanization Note No. 8 — Power Saw Groove Grinder, by G. L. Kingston.

W.S.I. No. 1382 (B-1) Mechanization Note No. 9 — Full Tree Brancher and Barker, by G. L. Kingston.

W.S.I. No. 1383 (B-8-e) Suggestion Note No. 122 — New Type Snowmobile Coupling, by G. Lavoie.

W.S.I. No. 1384 (B-11) Suggestion Note No. 123 — Home Made Wheelbarrow, by R. P. Lavoie.

W.S.I. No. 1385 (B-3) Suggestion Note No. 124 — Spark Arrester, by R. I. Clarke.

W.S.I. No. 1386 (B-8-d) Suggestion Note No. 125 — Sleigh for Farm Tractor, by A. Legault.

W.S.I. No. 1387 (B-3) Suggestion Note No. 126 — Door Latch, by L. Lacroix.

W.S.I. No. 1388 (A-2-b) Suggestion Note No. 127 — Table Mounting for Morganoscope, by H. J. Irving.

1954 FOREST BIOLOGY RANGER POSTINGS

Forest Biology Ranger	Forest District	Address
Bowser, R.	Chapleau	Box 400, Chapleau, Ont.
Bricault, F. A.	Cochrane	c/o Provincial Air Service, South Porcupine, Ont.
Buchan, P. E.	Sioux Lookout	Box 714, Siuox Lookout, Ont.
Clinton, E. O.	Sudbury	Box 72, Sudbury, Ont.
Danard, A. S.	Rideau & E. Tweed	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, Mountain Grove, Ont.
Davidson, E.	Geraldton	Box 495, Geraldton, Ont.
Foster, H. R.	Sault Ste. Marie	Forest Insect Lab., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Grisdale, D.	Parry Sound	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, Dorset, Ont.
Hall, K. C.	Port Arthur	R.R. 1, Fort William, Ont.
Harnden, A. A.	North Bay	Box 122, Temagami, Ont.
Hildebrand, M. J.	Pembroke	Dom. Forest Exp. Station, Chalk River, Ont.
Jago, L. G.	Lake Erie	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, St. Williams, Ont.
Lynn, D. F.	Lake Huron	R.R. 2, Chatsworth, Ont.
MacDonald, J. E.	(Chief Ranger)	Forest Insect Lab., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
MacLeod, L. S.	Lindsay & W. Tweed	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, Minden, Ont.
McPhee, H. G.	Lake Simcoe	Seed Extraction Plant, Angus, Ont.
McPhee, J. R.	Fort Frances	210 Butler Avenue, Fort Frances, Ont.
Miller, W. J.	Kenora	Vermilion Bay, Ont.
Robinson, J.	[illegible]uskasing	Box 69, Moonbeam, Ont.
Thompson, M.	Timiskaming	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, Swastika, Ont.
Vaillancourt, C.	Gogama	c/o Dept. Lands & Forests, Gogama, Ont.
Weir, H.	White River	Box 119, White River, Ont.

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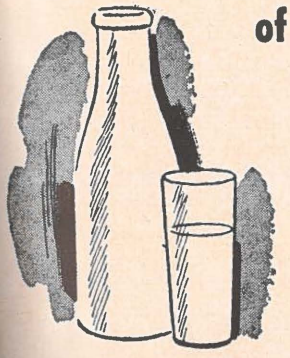


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Why Borden's Trumilk is the Ideal Milk for your Camp

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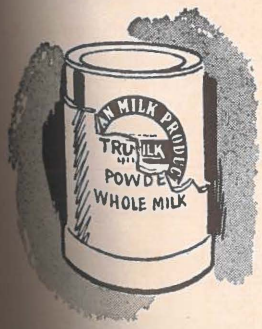
TRUMILK is a powdered whole milk which includes *all* the cream, all the protein and other nutritional value of finest fresh, whole fluid milk!

2. Costs as low as 55¢ a gallon!



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

3. Double-vacuum-sealed for camp use!



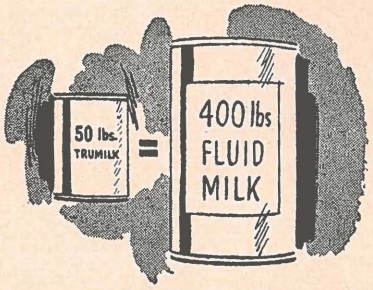
Heavily protected with an outer plywood drum, the inner vacuum-sealed metal container protects freshness of Trumilk *indefinitely!* Also has inner friction-top cover to protect contents after seal is broken.

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



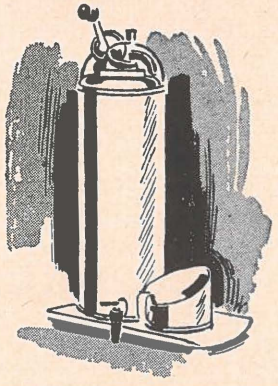
Just add TRUMILK to cold water, mix, and in a jiffy, you have milk ready for drinking. TRUMILK is excellent, too, in soups, puddings, and all baked goods. Can be mixed dry with dry ingredients for cooking convenience.

5. Easy handling—less weight—no freezing!



TRUMILK (whole milk powder) is only ⅛ the weight of fluid milk. This cuts transportation costs to the minimum ...makes handling easier. Under seal, TRUMILK keeps perfectly in summer heat or below zero weather . . . indefinitely.

6. Fluid whole milk in a jiffy!



Now you can mix TRUMILK in any quantity with Borden's new effort-saving hand-mixer. It's a 3-in-1 mixer: (1) mixes (2) stores (3) dispenses. Mixers available *at cost* in 5 gal. and 2½ gal. capacity. Order from your nearest distributor.

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BUGS IN THE WOODS ! !

There certainly are bugs in our woods.

The reports of the Forest Biology Rangers for 1953 have now been issued and a copy of the reports covering the Department of Lands and Forests Districts in Northwestern Ontario are on file with the Forestry Library at the Lakehead Technical Institute.

Anyone wishing to loan any of these reports may do so by requesting same from the Forestry Librarian, D. M. Fisher.

In 1952 Forest Insect Survey work was the chief function of the Ranger staff. However, in 1952, when the Forest Biology Division was formed, the Ranger's responsibility was increased to include Forest Tree Disease Surveys.

Here's a list of insects that were found in the majority of area in Northwestern Ontario last year.

Forest Tent Caterpillar
Larch Sawfly
Spruce Budworm
European Sawfly
Black headed budworm
Yellow headed spruce sawfly
Red Pine Sawfly
Red-headed Jackpine Sawfly
Western tent Caterpillar
Balsam fir Sawfly
Pine web worm
Spotted Willow Leaf Beetle
Swaine's Jackpine Sawfly
Jackpine Sawfly
Jackpine Budworm
Aspen Blotch Miner
Black-headed Jackpine Sawfly
Spiny Elm Caterpillar
American Poplar Leaf Beetle
White Pine Weevil
Eastern Spruce Bark Beetle
Spear-marked Black Moth
Rice Cutworm
Bark Beetle
Green-headed Spruce Sawfly
Poplar Leaf Miner

The work of the Forest Biology Rangers is helped very much by individuals who send insect samples to the Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie.

Last year insect samples were sent in by the Forest Biology Rangers, Forestry personnel and other co-operators (including woods operators) as follows:

Fort Frances — 314
Kenora — 516
Sioux Lookout — 435
Port Arthur — 501
Geraldton — 243
Kapuskasing — 322
White River — 236.

In addition to the insect samples sent in, many samples of forest tree diseases were sent to the Forest Pathology Laboratory. The most important was the Hypoxylon canker of poplar. Many other tree diseases were also sent in.

Industry personnel can help by sending in insects collected. Just collect a few in a small box and put in with it some of the leaf or moss and send to the Forest Insect Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Special cartons may be obtained either from the Laboratory or the Forest Biology Ranger.

HELP IN THIS WORK.

Have You Any White Spruce Of Outstanding Quality?

Tree Breeding Study To Be Made

A research project (P-133) has been set up by the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources in co-operation with the Woodlands Section Canadian Pulp & Paper Association with the title, "The location, recording, testing, and preservation for the future of superior phenotypes of white spruce in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region."

Improvement by means of breeding can only be expected if carefully selected material is available at the outset. The procedure to be taken is as follows: single trees of outstanding qualities are selected, described, marked, mapped, and reported to an information pool. Seed is collected from these superior phenotypes for comparison with progenies of other selected trees to determine whether those superior characteristics are transmissable to their progeny. Scions are collected and grafted, partly for perpetuating and evaluating the desirable phenotypes in protected areas, and partly for large scale propagation to produce plants for experimental seed orchards. The final selection of those trees with superior genetic composition is then made, and they are planted side by side and allowed to inter-pollinate. Seed of superior quality is eventually harvested for use in planting or seeding programs.

To get this work under way it is necessary to know where stands of white spruce of outstanding quality are.

If you have a stand of outstanding white spruce in your area, will you please advise

Superintendent
Petawawa Forest Experiment Station
Chalk River, Ontario
Attention: M. J. Holst

and the letter should indicate:

(A) Approximate location of stands and/or individual white spruce of superior quality.

(B) Whom to contact when arrangements are made for a visit to the stands.

If sufficient information is recorded, M. J. Holst of the Forestry Branch will examine as many of the areas as possible during September and October 1954.

When you want a "LIFT" -- Have a WALKER handy!

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Whether you desire a lightweight jack or a heavy duty 50-ton jack . . . enquire and get full particulars about the WALKER "900" Series. Exclusive features, new strength, new performance and dependability make Walker Jacks leaders in the Hydraulic Jack line.

MARSHALL-WELLS Port Arthur

Popular Misconceptions

A very interesting booklet "Facts, Fiction and Forestry," one of a forest conservation lecture series by George S. Allen, Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia, has been published by the Canadian Forestry Association of British Columbia.

One portion of Dean Allen's address deals with "What the Public Thinks." This portion is re-printed here because the same misconceptions apply equally as well to Northwestern Ontario.

What are we doing to inform the public? The Canadian Forestry Association of B. C. is doing a grand job in co-operation with the B. C. Forest Service but its efforts are small in relation to the task. In the long run its constructive work with our children will provide a nucleus of informed people, but this is a slow process. Public talks by members of the forestry profession are of definite value but rather insignificant in effect. And, off-setting these constructive efforts, is the steady flow of one-sided reports in the papers and magazines that confuse the reader and nullify the factual representations. Are we, in forestry, doing enough to promote public understanding and support for forestry activities? The answer, based on current popular opinions and expressions, must be "no". For example, has any popular account emphasized that logging and utilization are essential to forestry practice? The public has the impression that the logger devastates and then the forester moves in and plants trees — according to many accounts, "one for every tree cut". Many people "know" from what they have read that in Europe things are quite different — as indeed they are physically and economically. But how many realize that in Sweden areas as large as 250 acres are clear cut, and slash-burned in order to encourage natural growth? Or that some of our companies clear cut considerably smaller areas in an effort to reduce fire hazard and improve regeneration? Here, with much the same intent as in Sweden, we are "denuding" the country; they are practising forestry.

Another popular opinion among those interested in conservation is that we should set the European forest as our goal. Were we to do this we would cut over the coast old growth during the next 50 years and the interior old growth during the next 75 years in order to create the proper succession of age classes. In doing this we would probably have to double our present rate of cutting.

I have been asked many times whether or not it is true that we will be all out of timber in another 20 or 30 years. And why shouldn't such a question be asked when we read: "I have watched this Province for 50 years or more being **denuded** with next to nothing being done in reforestation" — a statement made by a distinguished and respected gentleman. To the best of our knowledge we have today 42 million acres of virgin timber, much of it overmature and stagnant, and another 38 million acres of younger timber of various ages. A neighbor of mine asked me last year whether or not Vancouver Island is almost completely logged over. Yet, Forest Service figures show that we have 3½ million acres of virgin old growth on the Island today.

I wonder how many people have read what Royal Commissioner Sloan said of sustained yield in the forests of British Columbia: "That desired end can not be reached until our mature timber on the Coast is cut and the area now covered by that old growth — which might just as well be in piles in a lumber yard as in the forest, so far as increment is concerned — is growing a new forest."

Another misconception is that in Europe every bit of wood is used whereas we waste vast amounts unnecessarily. To begin with, one of the serious problems in most European countries is how to utilize the slabs, edgings, and sawdust from the thousands of small sawmills scattered about the continent. Close utilization is the rule in the well integrated operation and in the large wood-using centres. And this is becoming the case here where sawmill, pulpmill hardboard plant, and other wood-using plants are closely integrated to use everything of value.

These are but a few examples to illustrate my point that somehow our people have been given very one-sided viewpoints on a matter of grave importance to them. How are they to judge and separate the "good" from the "bad" when they have absolutely no basis for judgement.

The Dean gives suggested remedies to these misconceptions:

(1) The press must have a basic understanding of forestry and supplied with facts of news value and interest.

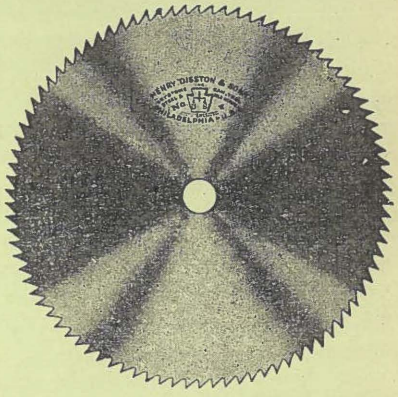
(2) That school teachers are well informed in forestry.

(3) Forest Warden movement must be supported enthusiastically.

(4) All forestry interests —- the profession, the government, the industry and universities — must make themselves responsible for public education in forestry.

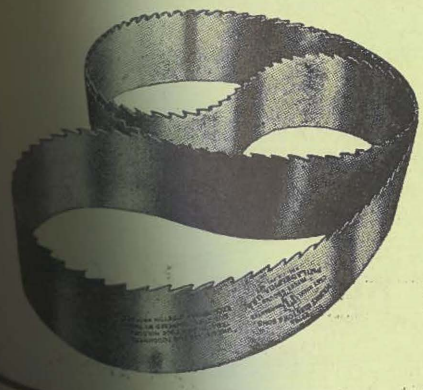
Anyone wishing a copy of this booklet, please write the editor of the Log Book.

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Shantyman's Message

Dear Mr. Jones:

Just a line to say how sorry I am that I was not able to carry on with my Missionary work in the camps last winter, as I have, by Doctor's orders, had to take one year's rest as the only cure for my condition, which has been brought on by the work in the North country, with so many miles of walking, cold weather and severe winds, along with heavy pack-sacks, and literature, etc. to carry, I have found myself with Coronary Artery Sclerosis with Angina, which takes time and rest to recover from. I have been resting and taking pills for the past year, and do feel a great deal better, which I do thank God for.

Hoping the mission will give me their permission to return for a few months this summer.

Inclosed you will find a short message, I would be happy if you would use it in your Log Book.

Luke 19:10.

For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost. This was the very purpose for which He came to earth. He was ever on the lookout for sinners. It is His gracious mission still.

In this short sentence we are told what Christ came into the world for. He came for a purpose. He came to do a work, and in this verse the whole story is told. He came not to condemn the world but that the world through Him might be saved. God sent Him, and He came to do the will of His Father, and that was to seek and to save that which was lost. John 3:16. — For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

The Gospel means good news, the Gospel is good tidings of great Joy, no better news ever fell upon the ears of the family of man than the Gospel. Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

Salvation is deliverance from the penalty of sin. For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord, Rom. 6:23. Christ on the cross delivered us from the penalty of sin.

Salvation is deliverance from the power of sin. Because Christ rose from the dead, and ever lives to make intercession for us, wherefore He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them.

To believe in Christ then is to come to Him for rest from guilt and reign of sin, to take His yoke in the obedience of Faith, and to learn of Him with a view to become like Him in faith, and follow Him daily no matter what the cost may be. Heb. 11:6. But without faith it is impossible to please Him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him.

You have heard at the end of the Rainbow,
There is hidden a kettle of gold;
If you find it, by long perseverence,
Twill repay for adventure, you're told.
Let me caution vou, friend, while your'e striving
To reach that great treasure afar,
If you search well the way as you travel,
You may find it, right where you are.

Hoping this finds you enjoying good health and God's richest Blessing.

Sincerely, In Christian Fellowship,
James H. Allen.

23 Wilson St. N., Ancaster, Ont.,

C. I. F. Holds Regional Meeting

The Central Ontario, Northern Ontario, Ottawa Valley, Pembroke and Southern Ontario sections of the Canadian Institute of Forestry held a Regional meeting at North Bay in June.

General Chairman of the meeting was D. M. Dyer, Pineland Timber Company, Sudbury, and Mr. B. F. Avery, President of the K V P Company Ltd., Espanola spoke on the theme of the meeting which was "Forest Access Roads — Now!"

Mr. Murray Morrison, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, was Chairman of a discussion on "Type and Pattern of Access Road Required for the Province of Ontario."

The late Honourable Welland S. Gemmell was the guest speaker at the Luncheon and Mr. F. N. Wiley, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Kapuskasing, was Chairman of a discussion on "Road and Bridge Construction Costs."

A tree farm was certified in an evening ceremony and on Saturday, June 19th, there were two discussion periods: "Role of Canada Forestry Act in the Construction of Access Roads" with Mr. W. Delahey as Chairman. "Means of Inaugurating Construction of Forest Access Roads — Now — Methods of Payment and Amortization" with Mr. C. B. Davis, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Ltd., Toronto, acting as Chairman.

Mr. W. A. E. Pepler, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal, and President of the C. I. F. was guest speaker after the banquet and told the foresters that it was up to them to educate the general public in facts about Canadian forestry. He also stressed the need for foresters to see that the public gets accurate, understandable information.

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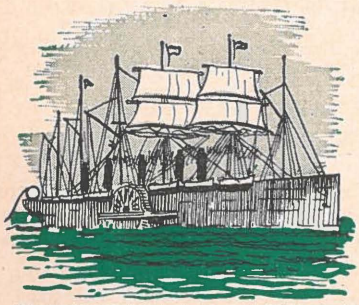
Policy: New Hoists, Dump Boxes must be obtained from your truck distributor. Parts of any kind or semi-trailers can be purchased direct.

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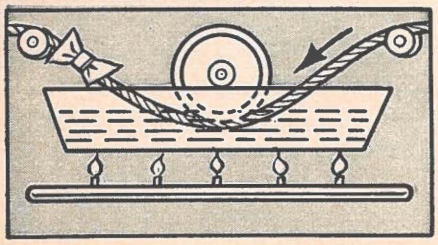
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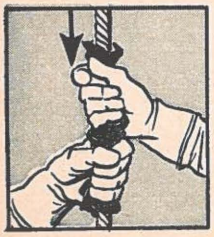
WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT *by WRIGHTS'*



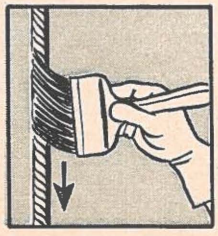
Wrights' make a wire rope for every purpose. When it was decided to lay the first Atlantic cable, Wrights' were called in. They not only designed this tremendous cable, but supplied all the wire rope that was used in it. Take *your* wire rope problems to Wrights'.



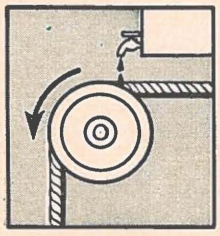
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Some do it hot
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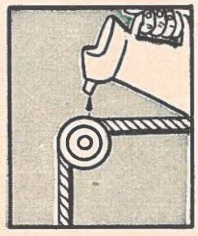
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High tensile strength — finest English steel, acid grade — steel strands formed into a spiral so they lie naturally in place with a minimum amount of internal stress — heavy, long lasting lubricants between the strands. These factors give a rope that costs less **on the job** than any other. Call the Wrights' representative listed below.

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4 Fires Attributed To Logging Operations in Northwestern Ontario

Two fires in the Kapuskasing District and two in the Geraldton District were attributed to logging operations so far this year.

THE CAUSES—

Spark from exhaust of a company speeder;

Believed to be caused by smoking material dropped by cutters by the road from work area to camp;

Believed to be caused by cutters smoking in the woods area.

Total acreage—
2 fires Kapuskasing District—53.5.
2 fires Geraldton District— 4.5.

The small acreage would seem to indicate that the fires were being "jumped" as soon as discovered. But these fires could have been prevented. It is a difficult task to control thousands of men but every effort must be made to ensure that not **ONE** breaks the rules or is careless. It is a big job. A good job is being done.

TO ALL SUPERVISORS:

Keep up the Good Work.

•

481 Woodsworkers on Fires in White River District

Four lightning fires occurred in the White River District in June with one fire burning 17,000 acres. Men were recruited from nearby timber camps as follows:

Abitibi (Regan)	325
Ontario Paper Co.	55
Marathon Paper Mills	40
Newaygo Timber Co.	21
Austin Lumber Co.	40

Fine co-operation and supply of fire-fighters was responsible to a large degree in putting the fires out without loss of more burned acres.

Foresters Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry was held on Saturday, June 12th, in Kenora. Foresters from Dryden, Fort Frances and Kenora met and discussed various subjects in connection with their work.

One topic highlighting the meeting was the discussion on the recent request from the Northwestern Ontario directors of the Canadian Forestry Association to investigate the possibility of extending the Tree Farm Certification Program being carried out at the Lakehead at present. Committees were appointed to survey the Fort Frances, Dryden and Kenora areas to ascertain if any person in these areas are eligible to have his property certified as a Tree Farm under the national program of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The Longlac Sub-Section of the Northwestern Ontario Section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry held a meeting at Longlac on Saturday, June 26th.

A field trip took place in the morning which included a visit to the logging and nursery operations of the Longlac Pulp & Paper Company Limited.

Mr. Norman Kissick, Chairman of the Northwestern Ontario Section, gave a talk on "Typing by Land Form and Soil Type."

Advertisers News

A recent Caterpillar Tractor Co. publication titled "Sawmill Savings" urges sawmill operators to match the power to their needs.

The eight page booklet, complete with vivid photographs of Caterpillar Diesel Engines at work in logging camps all over the country, discusses methods for getting "more profits out of less pay." According to the booklet, logging operators will find many advantages in the quality of design, materials and workmanship built into Caterpillar products. Also found in the booklet is a complete list of Caterpillar Diesel Engines with hp and kw rating included.

For copies of this informative booklet, Form D425, contact Powell Equipment Ltd. or write Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.

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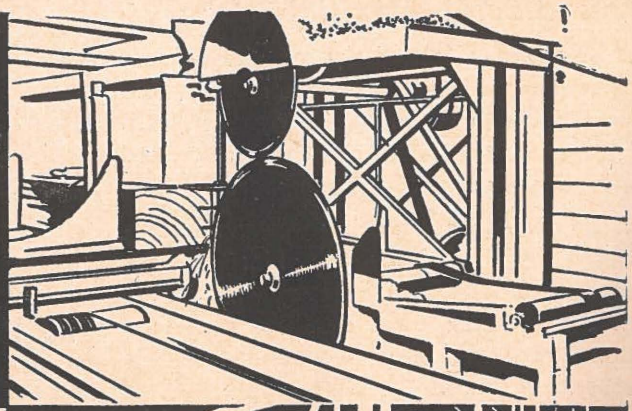
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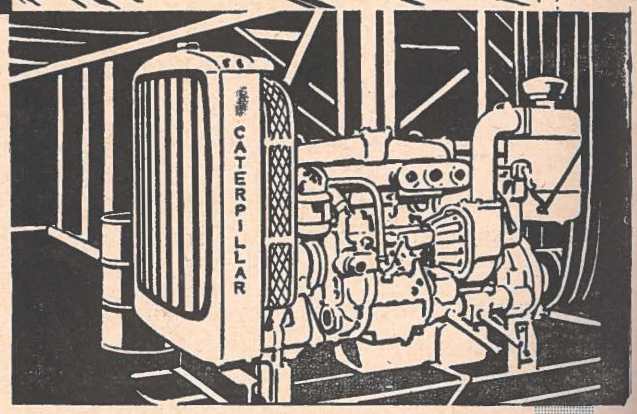
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CAT DIESEL ENGINES
—honest horsepower—conservatively rated—delivers the HP promised

CAT DIESEL ENGINES
—steady sawing—diesel governor responds to saw bite changes

CAT DIESEL ENGINES
—steady operation—independent starting engine—preconditions diesel for all-weather operation. So naturally—

Cat Diesel Engines are designed for the job—designed to make your profits shoot up! See us soon about powering your sawmill with a Cat Diesel Engine. We'll gladly estimate your power requirements.

down goes expense

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—stamina to handle heavy loads

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—air, lube oils, fuel carefully filtered—protects engine parts

LOW FUEL COST
—No. 2 furnace oil—complete combustion—uses small amounts

LOW MAINTENANCE
—no operating adjustments
—needs little attention

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