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REGIONAL

THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

NOV. 1949

VOL. 1 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No. 10

Mr. Ted Ormsby,
Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Ltd
PORT ARTHUR, Ont.



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Edited by
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President's Message

This will be the last issue of the "Log Book" for 1949. We trust the readers have found some useful material in this and past issues.

It is the intention of the association to carry on with this publication for 1950. If the readers at any time have suggestions to offer us, we would be pleased to have them. We would be particularly interested in any articles the readers would care to submit, which would contain information of general benefit to the logging industry.

By past standards, this has been a difficult year. However, it is hoped that with the approach of the hauling season, all of our local woods workers will be absorbed, and trust that all companies will be back with a more normal operation.

We can all help towards this end by increasing our individual production and efficiency, so that we can more readily compete with outside sources, which are digging seriously into our markets.

With this last issue of the "Log Book" for 1949, we take this opportunity of extending to our readers, one and all, the Season's Greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

H. H. 'BERT' STYFFE

Dominion Government to Enact Forestry Legislation

The House of Commons recently considered a Bill that will enable the Government to establish National Forest Experimental areas and to enter into agreements with the Provinces on forestry development projects.

Resources Minister Gibson said that national resources come under the jurisdiction of the provinces, but the Federal Government realizes it has a direct interest in the development of the resources. The forestry resources provide revenue, employment and contributes to the general economy of the country.

Under the proposed legislation, the Government would not invade any provincial field, but it would contribute to a national forestry program.

Woodsmen Support the Community Chest

That today woodsmen realize the value of the Community Chest is indicated by returns (at the time of this booklet going to press) from companies in the Lakehead area.

Ontario Paper Company employees at Hemlo and Heron Bay contributed $698.00 to lead woods' operators in the Port Arthur area. Mr. Howard Lillie was in charge of the canvas. Other results from woods' employees:

Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Ltd	$650.35
Abitibi woods' employees contributed	$419.00
Newaygo Timber Co. (Shesheeb Bay)	$157.00
Alexander-Clark Timber Co.	$ 28.00
Hammermill Paper Co. (Ycliffe)	$ 18.00

The Great Lakes Paper Company, Limited woods' employees lead woods' operators in the Fort William area by contributing $343.60.

The Community Chest does valueable work in the outlying districts of the Lakehead and the efforts of company personnel who are in charge of canvassing have been well rewarded by the generous donations of the men.

Officials of the Community Chest in Fort Wiliam and Port Arthur wish to thank all concerned for their efforts.

Log Book Circulation Growing -- If You Wish to Receive Your Copy Regularly Please Read This

The purpose of the Log Book is to publish information of the woods industry, and, in particular, information pertaining to Northwestern Ontario, for supervisory personnel of member companies.

Lists of supervisory personnel are supplied by member companies and all such employees receive each issue.

By request, this booklet is also sent to company personnel in other parts of Ontario, to Department of Lands and Forests' officials, to Forestry Associations in Canada and the United States and to interested individuals.

TO ALL READERS OF THE LOG BOOK WHO ARE NOT EMPLOYEES OF MEMBER COMPANIES

In fairness to member companies and to our advertisers we do not wish to waste a single copy by sending it to someone who has ceased to have an interest in the Log Book.

If you wish to receive the Log Book in 1950, please advise the Editor so that your name will be on our 1950 circulation list. Any comments, constructive criticisms, etc., will be welcomed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOREST SUCCESSION IN REGENERATION STUDIES

By E. B. AYER

In forestry articles written all over North America, the hue and cry is for regeneration research. When we discuss regeneration, we give the impression that we have cut down the forest and now are suddenly left with an immense problem of where the future crop is to come from. To my mind that is wrong. Actually, when we remove the forest we are merely interrupting, or in some cases speeding up, the natural process of forest succession.

The forest cover that will grow on an area will depend on the site—site being a combination of climate and soil. Through the years the site is continually changing through the action of the growth there, enabling different plant forms to exist. That in its essentials is forest succession.

The various crops that appear in this succession are primary, transitional and climax. In comparing forest and agriculture crops, the farmer only deals with a primary crop. He bares the soil, sows and reaps his corn and then prepares the soil for the next crop—repeating the process over and over. The forestry parallel would be tree farming as is practised extensively in parts of Europe. But this method of obtaining a future crop is considered too expensive in this country.

A primary tree crop must be able to withstand exposure and a wide fluctuation in local climate, and to show a good growth rate in order to compete successfully with other vegetation. Examples of such species are poplar, birch and jack pine. But primary species are not able to reproduce in their own shade. Therefore, a secondary or transitional species, which can tolerate shade, becomes established under the primary species. Eventually, when the primary trees die off, unable to reproduce themselves, the transitional crop takes over the stand. Tree species in this group may be white pine, spruce and balsam fir.

This process may repeat itself two or three times—each succeeding tree species being more shade tolerant than the former. Eventually a stage will be reached where a tree species can reproduce itself to the exclusion of all other tree species. This is known as a climax forest. Cedar, spruce and balsam are climax types. When a tree dies out, enough light is admitted to the lower stratum to enable existing though suppressed seedlings to grow and fill the gap.

In this region we have three major methods of removing the trees—fire, logging and insect epidemics. Windfalls could be included but its effects are very local. What happens after a fire, the most disastrous method, is the simplest question to answer. The soil is bared and a primary species, tree or otherwise, starts the first successful stage. But, as the other two methods do not remove the forest cover completely or bare the soil, the future stand development is more indefinite. The conditions in every stand will be different enough to require a separate diagnosis. If a young poplar stand is cut for firewood, is it not natural that poplar reproduction should return? But if a stand of white spruce is logged, it is more likely that a primary species will regenerate. If tent caterpillars defoliate a mature poplar stand for three successive seasons, they may induce rotting in the poplar and admit enough light into the stand to allow transitional balsam regeneration to grow through and dominate the stand. This is speeding up the succession. These are examples of what may happen. Every situation will vary, requiring a different analysis.

There should be no question of the outcome after logging an area. A study of the successful history of each stand should provide the answers. Competent foresters examining existing stands should be able to determine the history of that stand and indicate the result that logging will bring. The result may not be good. But this diagnosis is necessary before we can look for treatment. It is my opinion that an interruption in forest succession by logging should not be detrimental and that management techniques will be developed to ensure continued forest production.

Previous Forestry Articles by members of the Northwestern Ontario Section—Canadian Society of Forest Engineers:

March Issue—"The Commercial Tree Species of Northwestern Ontario," by H. H. Styffe.

May Issue—"Forest Regeneration," by J. H. Godden.

July Issue—"The Forest Community," by D. R. Stevens.

Sept. Issue—"Reforestation," by J. Barron.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THESE INSECTS ARE IN OUR FORESTS?

Swaine's jack pine sawfly	Larch sawfly
Yellow-headed spruce sawfly	Tent caterpillar
Fall webworm	Yellow-necked caterpillar
Birch sawfly	Red-headed jack pine sawfly
European spruce sawfly	Hemlock looper
Red-headed pine sawfly	Green-striped maple worm
Green-headed spruce sawfly	Spruce coneworm
Spruce budworm	White pine sawfly

The Forest Insect Laboratory reports that in September, 1949, 419 collections were received at the Laboratory and included the above species. While the majority of insect samples were sent in by Department of Agriculture employees, operators' employees also submitted samples thus assisting in the research work of the Laboratory.

FORESTRY GRADS

Canada's four forestry schools turned out approximately 400 graduates in 1949. About 600 trained foresters are presently employed in Canada.

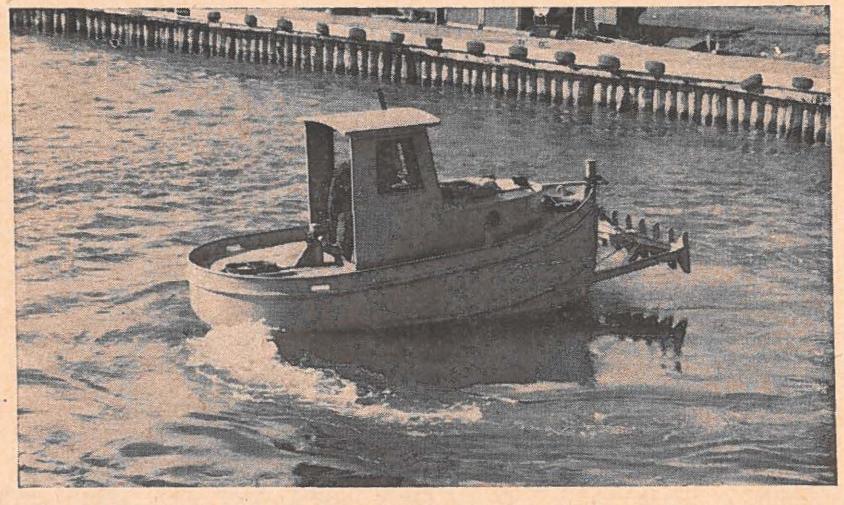
The Washington Biological Society, which puts metal bands on wild birds to study their migratory habits, recently ordered new bands with different and more detailed wording.

They now read: "Notify Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C." Formerly the bands said simply: "Wash. Biol. Surv."

Unofficial explanation of the change is that an irate citizen's letter complained: "Sirs, I shot down one of your pet crows and followed instructions. I washed it, boiled it, and surved it. It was terrible. Stop fooling the people!"

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Torque Converter Is Explained by Equipment Expert

Sam, the equipment salesman, and logger, Jack Dawson, stood at the landing talking over the requirements of logging.

"Sam," Jack said, "I want the whole story on the torque converter. What is it? Why is it? What can I expect to get out of it?"

"Good," Sam replied, "I'll start from the beginning. I realize that you probably know these basic facts but it won't do any harm to review them. First of all we will define torque. Any force which tries to turn or twist something is torque. There does not have to be any movement for torque to exist, but simply the force acting on a thing trying to twist or turn it. When you screw the top onto a bottle you are applying a twisting force or torque. When the top appears to be screwed on tight and you continue to try to twist it on further, you are applying maximum torque even though the top isn't moving. The look in your eye tells me that this principle means a lot to you, Jack."

"Right, but go on with your story," Jack requested.

"A torque converter," Sam continued, "is just as its name implies. It's a device which changes torque. The hydraulic torque converter is a device which changes torque by using a fluid as the conducting medium. Actually it is a fluid coupling connecting the power of the engine to the driving shaft of the crawler tracks. There is no direct mechanical connection. It is a torque converter because it increases or decreases the twisting force necessary to turn the tracks at a maximum speed according to the load requirements.

Why a Torque Converter?

"When you asked me to tell the whole story of the torque converter you said, 'Why is it?' You have watched a truck approach a hill, start up the grade, gradually slow down and almost come to a stop. But for a change in conditions that took place, it might have stalled out because there would not have been sufficient torque or twisting action on the drive wheels to keep the vehicle in motion. However, the driver shifted to a lower gear and the truck proceeded to pull steadily up the grade. Farther along the driver may have shifted to an even lower gear ratio to obtain a greater torque effort. This increase in torque has been brought about by gears in the transmission which, because of their various sizes, change leverages. It is the frequent changes in load on a vehicle which necessitate changes in torque output."

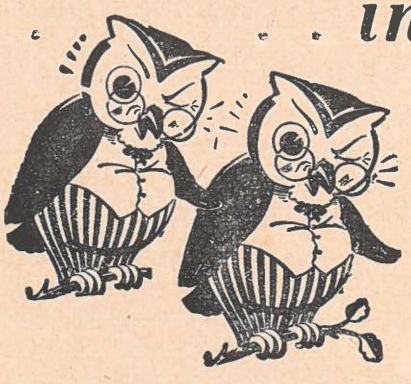
"Yes," Jack said, "I've often thought about that. I know there is a definite disadvantage of a gear type of transmission, that is, that each set of gears in any given vehicle has a range of speed over which it is effective. The first gear in an automobile is used from start to about 12 m.p.h.; second gear from about 12 m.p.h. to about 25 m.p.h.; and third from 25 m.p.h. on up. It would be much simpler to use some type of transmission which would serve effectively over a greater speed range and eliminate or at least reduce gear shifting."

"Right," Sam said approvingly, "and the hydraulic torque converter has proved to be the answer. It works effectively over a greater speed range and automatically increases or decreases torque as the load demand re-

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quires. Where a fluid coupling serves only to connect or transmit power of the engine to the rear wheels, the hydraulic torque converter not only transmits power but increases the leverage, twisting force or torque output of the engine. By means of this device to automatically change torque over a large speed range, gear shifting in successive stages has been reduced."

"From your first description of torque," said Jack, "I gather that the hydraulic torque converter will develop its maximum torque output as the tractor starts to move. If the tractor is in motion and starts to slow down due to increased load, the torque will automatically increase to meet the increased demand."

"That's it," Sam replied, "If the load increases sufficiently the output will increase as necessary until the tracks slip. The greater the load demand the greater the torque on the drive sprocket's shaft. In a tractor equipped with a hydraulic torque converter the engine cannot be stalled and no matter how much the load, it will continue to operate at a speed where its torque and horsepower are high. This, of course, reduces engine overloading, gear shifting and clutch wear."

"What," Jack asked, "are the advantages of using fluid as a transfer medium, such as you described in the hydraulic torque converter?"

"The greatest overall advantage," Sam replied, "is that the fluid has a cushioning action on load shocks and reduces tractor wear. Further, at reduced engine speeds, or extreme loads it permits slippage, which eliminates the necessity for disengaging a master clutch, permits holding on a grade and prevents stalling the engine on heavy loading."

Design

"How is the hydraulic torque converter built—designed, that is?" asked Jack.

Sam drew a circle in the ground and said, "Now follow me on this as I put this together. It is a 3 stage hydraulic turbine consisting of an impellor wheel with one set of blades which are driven by the engine, a turbine with 3 sets of blades, connected to the transmission input shaft, a stationary housing with 2 sets of reaction blades which redirect the flow of fluid between stages so that fluid strikes the turbine blades at the most effective angle."

"That's something like a steam turbine, isn't it?" Jack interrupted. "No," Sam replied, "it is similar to a hydraulic turbine. Unlike a steam turbine, its energy does not come from pressure, but from the kinetic energy of the fluid set in motion by the impellor. Some pressure is necessary, however, to cause the liquid to circulate into the torque converter and out to the radiator for cooling and return. A large fuel transfer pump supplies fuel oil from and returns to the fuel tank as required."

"Exactly what advantage can I get from the torque converter as a logger?" Jack asked.

"The torque converter tractor offers you many additional tractor performance features. You are assured of more work output by the fact that the horsepower of the engine is held near maximum. Longer tractor life is assured by the elimination of the shock that always re-

(Continued on Page 19)

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He Drinks Too Much

(The following article is published as a public service by "The Log Book." No permission to reprint this article in whole, or in part, is required).

Alcoholism—fourth ranking public health problem in the United States and recognized as a leading problem by Canadian health authorities is taking its toll from the ranks of this country's business and industry, including the forest products industry.

Employers, deeply conscious of their responsibilities in regard to their employees' personal well-being, have granted shorter working hours, pensions, and many other benefits.

However, in the majority of cases, mainly through a lack of understanding, they have taken stern and decisive action in regard to problem drinkers who may be numbered among their employees. That action inevitably results in the termination of the alcoholic's employment, no matter how efficient an employee may be.

During the last few years widespread and concerted efforts by organizations in Canada and the United States have brought to light many interesting facts concerning alcohol and its effect upon certainly constituted individuals.

First, and of major importance, is the fact that alcoholism is recognized by medical science as a disease and not as a character defect or weakness.

The alcoholic's bodily makeup is such that he or she reacts differently from the social or moderate drinker. To an alcoholic one drink is too many and 100 drinks are not enough. Once he or she takes the first drink the reaction is such that they are overcome by an uncontrollable craving for more alcohol. The result is that the alcoholic continues each time to drink until he or she is drunk. These drinking orgies continue in many cases for days and weeks and even months.

To the true alcoholic, all else is excluded from their minds but the obtaining of more to drink until they have drunk themselves into such a physical condition that hospitalization is required.

The disease of alcoholism is not restricted to any particular section of society but takes its toll from all ranks. Its affect is such that a man or woman afflicted by this tragic disease is powerless after taking the first drink.

The tragedy of alcoholism is more than a personal tragedy for the person so afflicted with this disease. The loss is tremendous in dollars and cents and in ability.

For employers it is measured in the loss of the services of competent employees. To the community it is measured by merchants in the loss of trade, as the alcoholic is temporarily unfit for work. Alcoholism reaches into the home, breaking up families and destroying all that is good.

Many employers, themselves moderate drinkers, will not tolerate alcoholic excesses by their employees, because they are ignorant of the problem faced by the alcoholic.

However, an alert executive can recognize from the standpoint of his company's best interests and also with regard to the personal well-being of his employees, that understanding is a **must** in dealing with the alcoholic problem of any employee.

Strong opinions and even prejudices, have to be discarded when an employer decides to take a part in the salvaging of such an employee.

Many factors must be taken into consideration and much depends on whether the employee is making a serious effort to stop his drinking. If there is little or no effort on his part he may as well be fired as the discharge of such an individual may be sufficient to bring him to his senses.

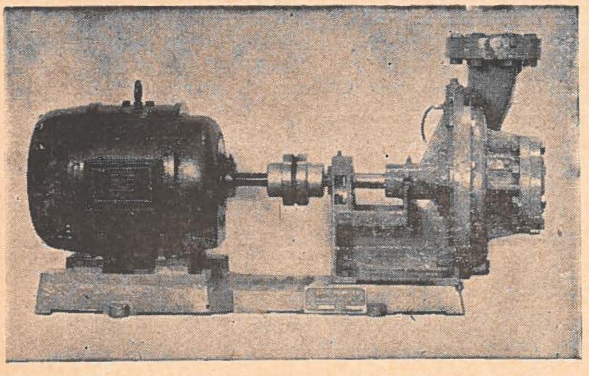
In discussing his alcoholic problem with an employee the employer might use the following approach. The employee might be informed that his drinking problem is known and that while his abilities when he is sober are recognized, he cannot be helped unless he makes a sincere effort to stop drinking.

Once the employee has indicated that he sincerely wishes to stop drinking he should be advised to have a complete physical examination and the necessary medical treatment taken.

When he has returned to his job a valuable aid to the alcoholic's recovery can be rendered if his fellow employees are requested to treat him with understanding Criticism or any other action which would deter his recovery must be avoided at all costs for it is known that in the first stages of his recovery the alcoholic, deprived of his glass crutch, is highly sensitive and easily hurt.

Although the man should not be babied, everything should be done by those around him to give him encouragement and restore his self-confidence. Healthful, interesting outlets should be found, for it is known that alcoholics are energetic people.

In addition, there are a number of organizations which give assistance in the rehabilitation of alcoholics



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d it should be suggested to the employee that he ght affiliate with one of these groups.

An outstanding effort in the salvation of alcoholics being carried out by the organization known as Alholics Anonymous.

This organization, composed of alcoholics was eslished 15 years ago in the United States and has exienced a phenomenal growth since its inception.

As alcoholics, the members bring understanding d help to other victims of the disease as they know and ve experienced the problems peculiar to those with alcoholic addiction.

The proportion of those recovering who join A.A. recognized at 85 per cent.

The basis for the program of Alcoholics Anonymous that the member must have a sincere desire to stop nking and must be ready and willing to do his utmost achieve sobriety.

The keys to the A.A. program of recovery, which s found a remarkable success are as follows:

(1) Admit they are powerless over alcohol — their es had become unmanageable.

(2) Came to believe that Power greater than themves could restore them to sanity.

(3) Made a decision to turn their will and their es over to the care of God as they understood Him.

(4) Made a searching and fearless inventory of emselves.

(5) Admitted to God, to themselves and to another man being the exact nature of their wrongs.

(6) Were entirely ready to have God remove all ese defects of character.

(7) Humbly ask Him to remove their shortcomings.

(8)Made a list of all persons they had harmed, and came willing to make amends to them all.

(9) Made direct amends to such persons wherever ssible, except when to do so would injure them or hers.

(10) Continued to take personal inventory and when ey were wrong, promptly admitted it.

(11) Sought through prayer and meditation to imove their conscious contact with God as they underiod Him, praying only for knowledge of His will for em and the power for them to carry it out.

(12) Having had spiritual awakenings as a result of ese steps they tried to carry this message to other alholics and to practise these principles in all their affrs.

An alcoholic restored to sobriety regains his selfpect, the love of his family and the admiration of his ends. He is once more a useful member of his comunity and an asset to his employer. The effort expended in the rehabilitation of the alcoholic to a normal life has its own reward for all those affected in all ways.

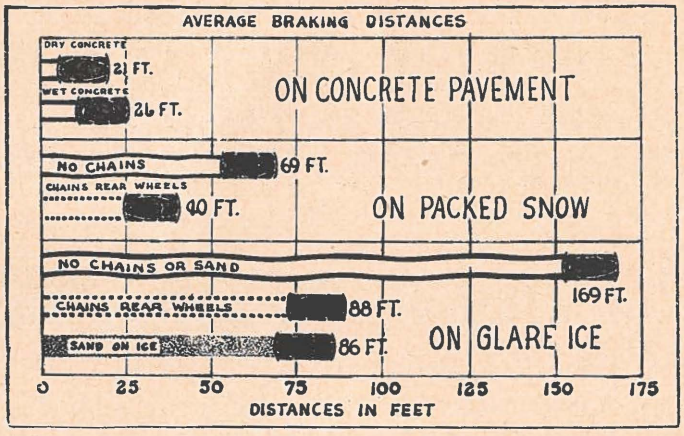
(Editor's Note: Alcoholics Anonymous have a branch in Northwestern Ontario. Their postal address is P.O. Box 114, Port Arthur, Ontario. It is understood that there are branches in Sudbury and North Bay).

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



WHEN PAUL ERECTED HIS FIRST BIG TELEPHONE LINE OUT TO CAMP NINE IT DIDN'T PROVE TOO PRACTICAL. HIS CREW HAD TO INSTALL HINGES HALFWAY UP THE TOWERING POLES IN ORDER THAT THEY COULD BE LOWERED TO PERMIT THE MOON TO PASS EACH EVENING.

BRAKING DISTANCES ON VARIOUS ROAD SURFACES AT 20 M.P.H.



Forest Fire Season Over - Still too Many Fires; Department to Hold Regional Meetings

Seventeen hundred and sixty fire burned over 59,-140 acres of Ontario's forest land during 1949, according to statistics released by Lands and Forests' Minister, H. R. Scott.

Mr. Scott also announced that woods operators and officials of the Department of Lands and forests will be holding a series of regional meetings. Discussions at these meetings will include plans for fighting next year's forest fire hazard, fire protection generally, location of towers, transportation and forest resources of each area.

The staging of Fall Meetings after the fire season is over is definitely a step forward and based on 1949 and previous years' experiences, plans may be formulated this Winter to organize better fire protection for 1950.

(TEAR OFF AND POST

Study This -- MORE THAN LIKELY SIMILAR ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR THIS YEAR

Woods Operations Accidents as reported in the Annual Report, 1948, of the ONTARIO PULP & PAPER MAKERS' SAFETY ASSOCIATION

Type of Accident	1948		10 Years - Combined 1938-1947	
	No. of Cases	% of Total	No. of Cases	% of Total
1. INVOLVING TIMBER				
Struck by falling trees or limbs	170 **	5.9%	812 (18*)	5.0%
Logs rolling or sliding	325	11.2	1428 *	8.7
Jammed between sticks	91	3.2	594	3.6
Loads upsetting or spilling	18 *	0.6	120 **	0.7
Strains in handling logs	293	10.1	1269 *	7.7
Other handling injuries	103	3.6	761	4.7
	1000 (3*)	34.6%	4984 (22*)	30.4%
2. INVOLVING HAND TOOLS				
Axe cuts	650	22.5%	3646	22.2%
Hook wounds	85	2.9	885	5.4
Saw Cuts	61	2.1	278	1.7
Other tool wounds	44	1.5	356 *	2.2
	840	29.0%	5165 *	31.5%
3. INVOLVING HORSES OR EQUIPMENT				
Injured by horse	102 *	3.5%	393 (3*)	2.4%
Injured by vehicle	84	2.9	647 (6*)	3.9
Chains, ropes, cables	45	1.6	198 *	1.2
Tractors, engines, plows, trucks	75 *	2.6	325 (7*)	2.0
Canoes, boats, alligators	7	0.2	32	0.2
	313 (2*)	10.8%	1595 (17*)	9.7%
4. INVOLVING NATURAL ELEMENTS				
Frost bite	52	1.8%	316	1.9%
Drowning or immersion	6 (3*)	0.2	27 (24*)	0.2
Burns by fire	15	0.5	87 **	0.5
	73 (3*)	2.5%	430 (26*)	2.6%
5. INVOLVING LOSS OF FOOTING				
Stumbling or falling	169 *	5.8%	1414	8.6%
Slipping—no fall	133	4.6	619	3.8
Snag wounds	14	0.5	100	0.6
	316 *	10.9%	2133	13.0%
6. INVOLVING EXPLOSION				
Concussion	1	—%	5 **	—%
Flying fragments	2	0.1	10 *	0.1
Escaping steam	—	—	—	—
	3	0.1%	15 (3*)	0.1%
7. INFECTION OF MINOR WOUNDS				
As sole cause of disability	77	2.7%	485	3.0%
	77	2.7%	485	3.0%
8. MISCELLANEOUS				
Flying knots, chips, bark	26	0.9%	237	1.4%
Twigs, wire, nails, splinters	51	1.8	433	2.6
Handling supplies	35	1.2	156	1.0
Preparing or serving food	22	0.7	133	0.8
Various, n.e.s.	139 (3*)	4.8	640 (8*)	3.9
	273 (3*)	9.4%	1599 (8*)	9.7%
Total	2895 (12*)	100.0%	16,406 (77*)	100.0%

Note: * denotes one fatal accident

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Let's All Talk The Same Language--Cable Yarding Nomenclature

(Prepared by B. J. McColl, Engineer, Woodlands Section C.P.P.A., and distributed at the C.P.P.A. Cable Yarding Meeting held at Stevens, Ont., September 21, 1949).

A-Frame—A structure consisting of two long timbers connected by cross members in the form of a topped A. Usually mounted on a yarder base and used to elevate the blocks at the yarder required by yarding systems.

Bardon Hook—A type of choker hook consisting of a bell sliding on the choker wire and having a ferrule on the end of the wire.

Block—A pulley used to change the direction of wire rope rigging or to increase the mechanical advantage of the rigging arrangement.

Branch—To remove the branches from felled trees.

Buck—To saw felled trees into shorter lengths.

Butt—The base of a tree; the lower end of a log.

Butt Hook—A hook used to attach a choker line or a tag line to the end of a main line, usually by a swivel or shackle that eye-splices into main line.

Butt Rigging—A combination of swivels, shackles, chain or straps and butt hooks, that performs the following functions: (1) permits connection between main and haul back line with swivels, to prevent kinking or tangling; (2) provides place for attachment of one or more chokers.

Carriage—The carrier which travels along the skyline in skyline rigging systems.

Choker—A short length of flexible wire rope or chain with a connection at one end for attachment to a butt hook, and with a choker hood on the other end.

Cable Yarding—A means of concentrating wood in bolt, log length or tree length form at one point by a system of wire rope rigging and a power unit.

Core—The centre section of wire rope. May be made of hemp or wire.

Deck—(v) to pile or concentrate logs at one point. (n) The area where logs are assembled by a yarder.

Cold Deck—The term "cold deck" is used when logs are yarded into a pile for transportation at some future time.

Hot Deck—The term "hot deck" is used when the accumulation of logs is being removed at the same time the yarding operation is going on.

Factor, Safety—The ratio of breaking load (ultimate strength) to normal working load (allowable strength for the application) in loaded structural or mechanical members.

Fairlead—A device containing sheaves or rollers used to control the direction of a moving cable.

Feller—A man engaged in felling trees.

Guy Line—A stationary cable to support the spar or A-Frame.

Ground Lead (Line)—Yarding direct to the fairlead without any lift.

Haul Back Line—A line used to haul back the main line, carriage or butt rigging and chokers to a point where the next load is to be picked up.

Hang Up—In cable yarding, to get the load stuck due to some obstruction.

High Lead System—A yarding system using a spar or A-Frame to give elevation to the highlead block and having the haul back block at ground level.

Hook Tender—Foreman of a yarding crew.

Main Line—The main hauling line in a cable yarding system.

Move Line—A ground line used to move a yarder.

Operator—Machine operator.

Rig—To install the blocks, wire rope, etc., used in cable yarding systems.

Rigging—The blocks, wire rope, etc., used in yarding system.

Rigger—A man who sets up the rigging.

Shoe—Equipment used in place of blocks to suspend stationary skylines. They consist of a steel shell with shackles and strap attachment and a wooden or steel trough to support the skyline.

Slack Line System—A rigging system using two elevated blocks, a skyline capable of being raised or lowered under load, a carriage running on the skyline and a main line and haul back line.

Slash—Branches, bark, tops, etc., left in a cut-over area.

Spar—A single timber or fabricated structure erected in a vertical position.

Head Spar—A spar on or near the yarder which is rigged to carry the elevated blocks required by the yarding system.

Tail Spar—A spar rigged at the tail end of a strip to carry the elevated block or shoe required in skyline rigging systems.

Strawline—A light cable strung by hand used pull the heavy cables around the setting.

(Continued on Page 21)

The Problem of Tuberculosis Among The Lumbermen

By D. C. MARLATT, M.D.

Medical Superintendent, Fort William Sanatorium

Since the Fort William Sanatorium first began admitting patients in 1935, we have noticed that an unusually large proportion of them have been lumbermen. It has been the feeling of health officials that the reason for this is the prolonged and rather close contact of the workers with one another in their bunk-houses. One man with active tuberculosis in a lumber camp over a period of months can readily infect many others in his sleeping quarters or in the dining hall. On occasion over the years this has been found to be true when the whole camp was X-rayed following the finding of one infectious case. For example, one camp in the Black Sturgeon area revealed three additional men with tuberculosis when all workers were examined; and in one permanent camp near Long Lac several cases were found over a period of two years.

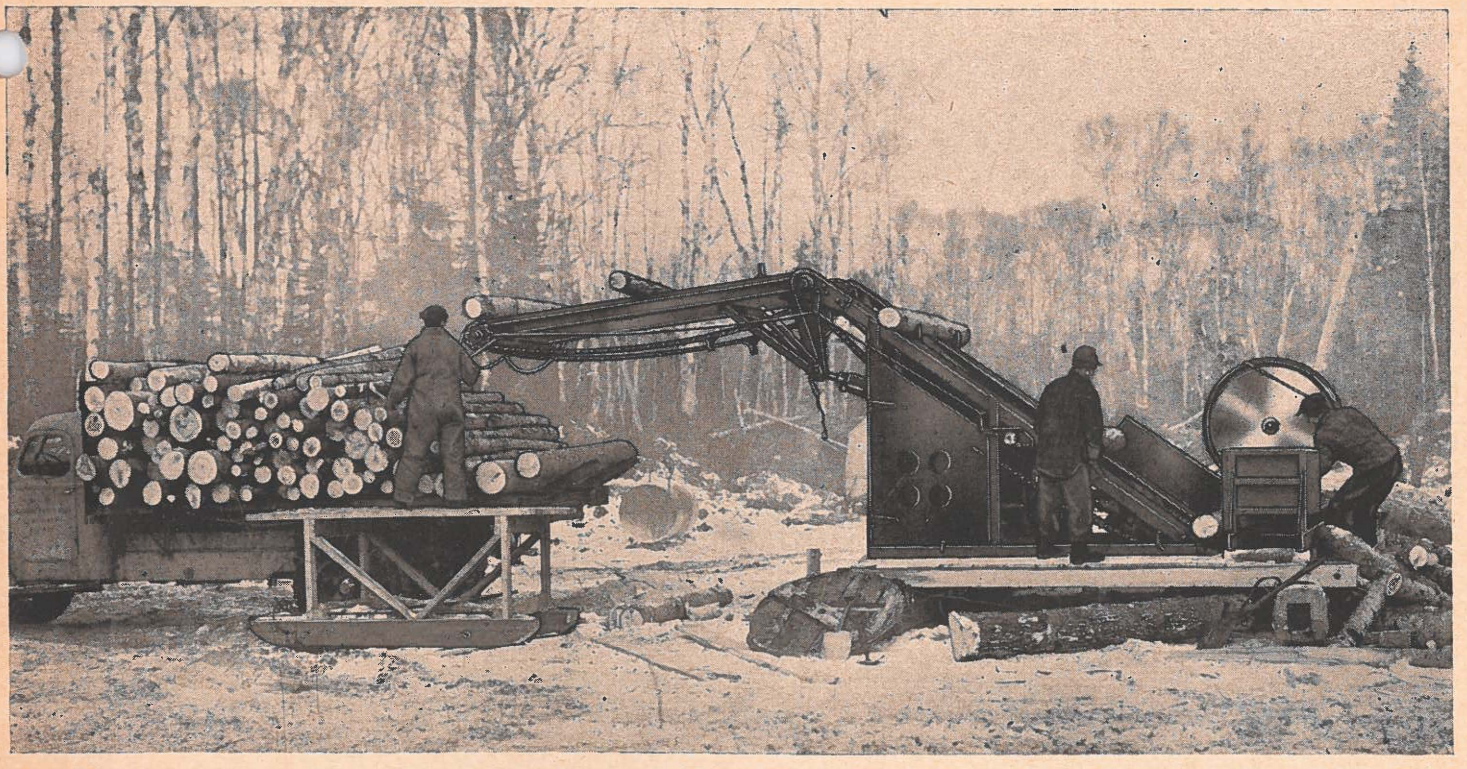
At the beginning of the last war the Provincial Department of Health began working on this problem of tuberculosis amongst the lumbermen and provided a truck containing an x-ray unit and staffed by a doctor and technician. This unit visited the camps of a major logging company in the winter and x-rayed all the occupants. However, with the demands of war industry and the armed services for personnel, this project had to be abandoned and, to date, the Department of Health has not been able to resume it. Trained personnel are again available and we hope to start this procedure on a larger scale this coming year. If possible, all lumber camps in Northwestern Ontario will be visited by a mobile chest unit and all personnel will have an opportunity of a chest x-ray. We hope to obtain the full co-operation of the operators and the workers.

It is of interest to note that the Fort William Sanatorium admitted eighteen patients in 1948 who gave their occupation as lumbermen. There were also several who gave their occupations as blacksmiths, carpenters, labourers, truck drivers, etc., some of whom were undoubtedly connected with timber operations. With the exception of children, lumbermen formed the largest occupational group of the 248 patients admitted last year. From these figures it is readily seen that tuberculosis in the camps is a grave problem and must receive the full and immediate attention of the health authorities.

In addition to an annual x-ray of all lumbermen, the ideal prevention program would include provision for a pre-employment chest x-ray of every man before he goes into the woods. An employee with tuberculosis in the infectious stage might have the opportunity of infecting several of his fellow workers in a few weeks, prior to the arrival of the x-ray unit in his area.

(Continued on Page 16)

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The Medical Organization of the Woods Division Of the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited

By S. J. NAVIN, M.D.

This company's woods operations are centred around Stevens and Caramat, nineteen miles distant from each other by Canadian National Railway and about forty-five miles by the Klinestiver-LeMay Highway, soon to be completed. At Stevens, there is a salaried resident physician, a full-time medical orderly and a five-bed sick quarters equipped with a small portable X-ray (General Electric F4). The medical and first-aid activities of the area are directed and controlled from this centre.

The doctor has at his disposal a half-ton Fargo panel-wagon with passenger car transmission and springs, and shock absorbers, front and rear. This car serves as an ambulance and carries a stretcher protected, when not in use, by a canvas case on the floor of the body of the truck. A locker running the length of the left hand side of the car contains blankets, pillows, etc. Its top serves as a seat when carrying well people or friends of the patient who is carried on the opened stretcher on the floor. There is ample room for all and for the patient's packsack and other baggage.

In the hospital, or sick quarters at Stevens, are treated most cases of illness which do not require elaborate investigation, prolonged hospitalization, or nursing and medical services of a specialized nature. The same principals apply to cases of injury, the more serious of which are "sent out" when the condition of the patient warrants it, usually after a period of rest and recovery in the sick quarters.

At Caramat there is a qualified First-Aid man who doubles as a barber. He has two beds in a separate room adjacent to the barber shop. These beds are for the accommodation of patients until the doctor can get to see them, after which other arrangements are usually made. The First-Aid man also has "medical stores" of fair quantity and variety for his own use and to replenish the supplies of camps in the Caramat area.

The main "medical stores" are kept at the hospital and supplies are sent out from there to the camps as required. The doctor orders the supplies which are delivered directly to the hospital although the main warehouse eventually gets the packing notes and invoices and is thus able to enter these supplies on its records. A confirmation of the doctor's order is sent to the supplying firm by the Company's Purchasing Agent.

Medical supplies in camps, while adequate, are of a simple nature and camp clerks and foremen are encouraged to send all save obviously trivial cases to the doctor; travel is easy and most of the area is served by daily bus service. No attempt is made by the doctor to furnish routine medical services in the camps themselves except for severely ill or injured persons. In this way his time is conserved and patients are given better and more efficient service at his office in the hospital where the tools of his trade are readily available, along with other supplies that could not reasonably be kept in a camp or carried in the ambulance. It is not necessary to point out that this trend exists elsewhere than in the bush and is, in the main, justified by efficiency and economy.

While none of our camp clerks, as far as the writer knows, has a St. John's Ambulance or other official first-aid certificate, most of them attended two "pep talks" given by the doctor in which first-aid principles were demonstrated and certain principles of treatment and procedure, including documentation, were laid down. In these first-aid lectures, or "pep talks," three points were emphasized: (1) the recognition and treatment of shock, (2) the arrest of haemorrhage and (3) the extreme inadvisability of giving castor oil or any other laxative to anyone with a belly ache (the gut ache may be due to appendicitis and laxatives may cause the appendix to burst and the person to die). The proper procedure, it was emphasized, is to send all persons with a stomach ache that lasts more than two hours to the doctor who may, if more convenient, be contacted by telephone or radio. While this streamlining of first-aid may not be practical everywhere, it has worked out fairly well here with good communication and transportation systems.

Upon camp clerks rests the responsibility of making out and transmitting the necessary Workmen's Compensation forms. Failure to make out and transmit these forms results in hardships for the injured man as his compensation payments do not come in promptly; delay and, in some cases, total failure, to collect hospital and doctor's accounts also results.

Camps are visited by the doctor once a month or oftener for the purposes of carrying out routine sanitary inspections. The importance of insect control in camps, particularly of flies, is not overlooked. Most bushmen and their supervisors are extremely tolerant of flies and do not accord them the respect and consequent extermination these really dangerous animals deserve. Money spent in the extermination of flies, particularly around the cookery and stables, is well spent and over a period of time will yield handsome returns. Supervisors, foremen and clerks can, and sometimes do, do a lot to further this important work which requires constant and unrelenting care lest backsliding occur. Water supplies are tested from time to time, samples being sent to the Provincial Lab in Fort William. The cookery is often the

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Fort William

first and always the most important place to be inspected. This inspection invariably begins by drinking a cup of coffee. This enables the doctor (1) to engage the cook in friendly conversation and (2) to have plenty of time to "snoop" around and see things he might otherwise miss. Washing facilities, showers and toilets are also inspected. All in all, it is remarkably like a medical officer's inspection in one of the armed services though the standards are not as high due, in large measure, to the rugged individualism of the bushmen.

In an effort to improve sanitary standards in kitchens, a set of "Health Rules" was drawn up with the assistance and concurrence of our Chief Caterer. It will be noted that voluntary co-operation between cookery staffs and the doctor is emphasized rather than compulsion. This is in keeping with modern trends in Public Health activities. Twenty to thirty years ago many cities on this continent instituted compulsory periodic physical examinations of food handlers. They are now rapidly ditching these schemes because of their ineffectiveness and their great cost. Education of the food handler in matters pertaining to health and hygiene is being stressed by Public Health authorities these days. With this trend, we find ourselves in complete agreement. A copy of "Health Rules for Cooks and Cookees" is printed as "Appendix A."

While first-aid supplies, simple medicines and a stretcher with protective canvas covering are kept at the office in all camps, additional first- aid supplies and a stretcher in a canvas case are kept at or near all slasher sites. As most readers will know, this company's operations are largely mechanized and the slasher is the centre of the production unit which also includes yarders. These first-aid materials are kept in a japanned metal box and consists of tincture of iodine 2½% sterile pads in individual sealed envelopes, bandages of various sizes, all wrapped, a few splints, and some band-aids. Deterioration and freezing are problems that have to be contended with here—the first is overcome by having all dressings and bandages wrapped or packaged; the second by the use of tincture of iodine which has not been known to freeze while watery solution and creams do and ointments become hard and unusable. Adhesive tape is, as a rule, incluled as it is unnecessary and will not stick well in cold weather or when the skin is moist. Band-aids are, however, included, as the men seem to expect them and they may occasionally be useful though in the main their efficiency is doubtful for the same reasons that apply to adhesive tape.

The number of persons employed in the area ranges, under present conditions, from a low of about 300 in April to a high of about 800 in late fall and early winter

The foregoing is, we feel, a fairly adequate outline of the medical, first-aid, and hospital services available in the Stevens-Caramat area. Certain deficiencies should be pointed out: (1) the lack of suitable examination, treatment, and hospital facilities for female patients and (2) the lack of nursing services of professional standard. It is probably only a question of time before these defects are remedied—and others come to surface to be, we hope, remedied in their turn.

(Appendix on Page 16)

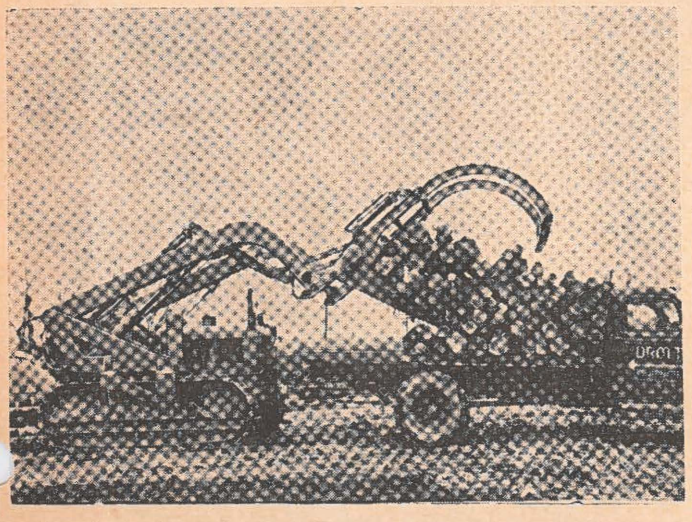
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APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH RULES FOR COOKS AND COOKEES

1. If you have a cold in the head, a running nose, a cough a **SORE THROAT,** any CUTS, BURNS, or SCRATCHES, a **SORE FINGER,** any SKIN TROUBLE, a **BOIL OR CARBUNCLE** or any **DIARRHOEA,** report to the First Aid Man or preferably to THE DOCTOR at once.
2. Finger nails should be kept short **and** clean.
3. Hair should be kept short and clean. Women's hair should be confined by means of a kerchief, bandana, or cap.
4. Hands should be washed and dried after going to the toilet. Paper towels and toilet soap are provided for this purpose.
5. Do not pick your nose. Use a clean handkerchief and then WASH YOUR HANDS.
6. If you have to cough, cough into a clean handkerchief or bit of Kleenex which may then be burned; THEN WASH YOUR HANDS.
7. **Fend-X** or other creams or lotions as supplied to all kitchens should be used according to the directions posted in all kitchens. Supplies of these items may be obtained by any cookery on application to the doctor ot Stevens.
8. If for any reason you think you may have V.D., report to the doctor at once. These diseases may be rendered non-infectious in a few days by modern methods of treatment and you will not have to lose much time from work.
9. These simple rules should be followed carefully. They are designed for your protection and the protection of the people who eat the food you prepare

MINISTER TO SERVE BUSHMEN

The Reverend J. E. Paterson of the Murillo United Church was appointed by the Superior Presbytery in September to serve the ministerial needs of camps in the Black Sturgeon area.

The Presbytery has been endeavoring for nearly four years to provide a minister for this field and, with the recent appointment of a lay supply minister to take over at Murillo. Mr. Paterson has now been able to undertake work in the camps.

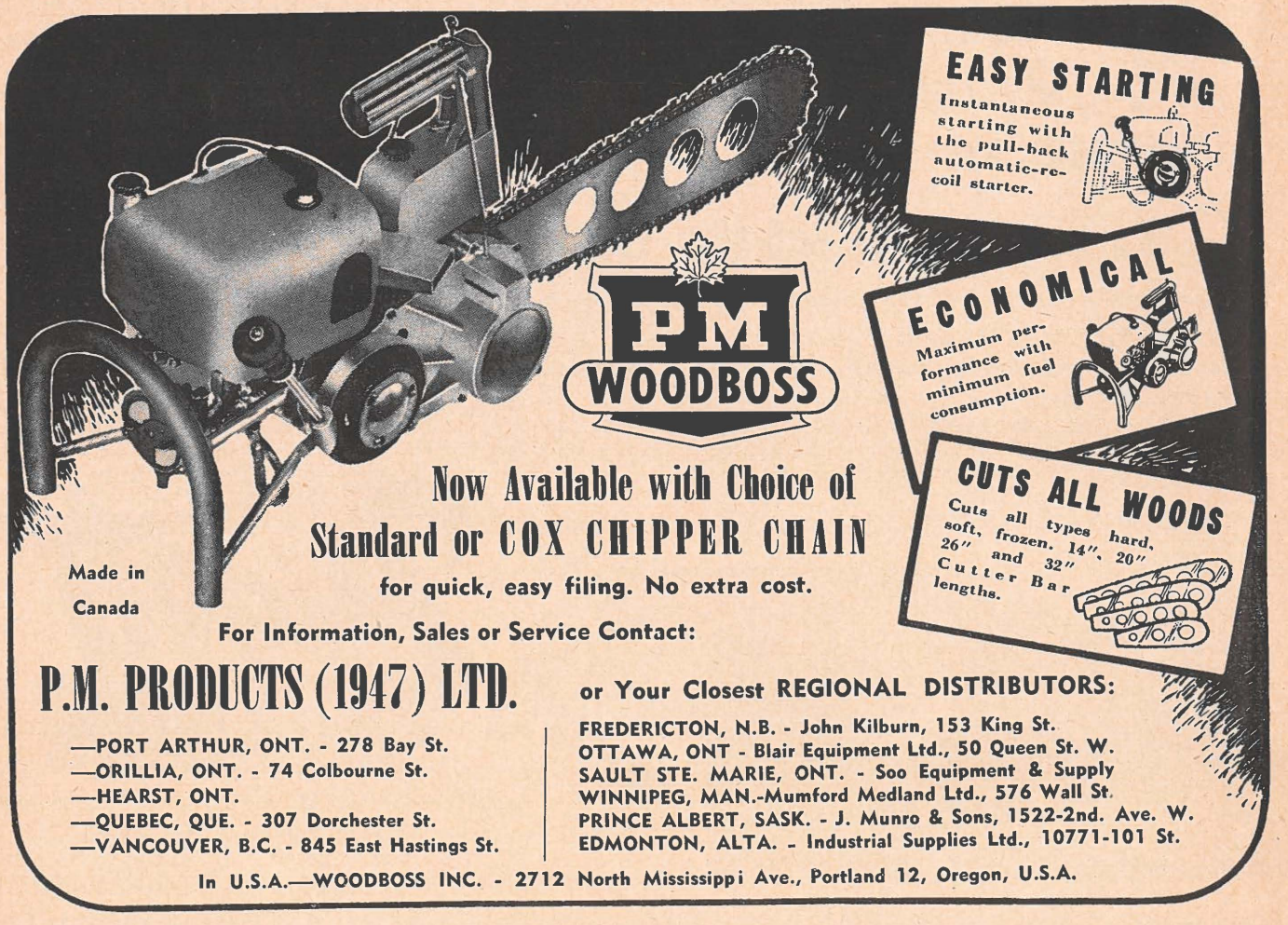
Note: Mr. James H. Allen of the Shantymen's Christian Association will be spending the winter in the bush camps of Northwestern Ontario.

The Problem of Tuberculosis Among Lumbermen

(Continued from Page 13)

We feel that the above program of pre-employment x-ray can be worked out in the near future, but an excellent start could be made in the elimination of tuberculosis by chest x-rays of all workers in the camps.

(Editor's note: One and possibly two mobile x-ray units will be available in Northwestern Ontario next year. It is planned to have a unit visit all camps and other centres of population as soon as plans are completed. The itinerary of the mobile units will be published in this booklet).



Pictures taken on The Pas Lumber Co. operation at Reserve, Saskatchewan, where this Euclid Tractor again proved its ability to go out and produce against terrific odds and elements.

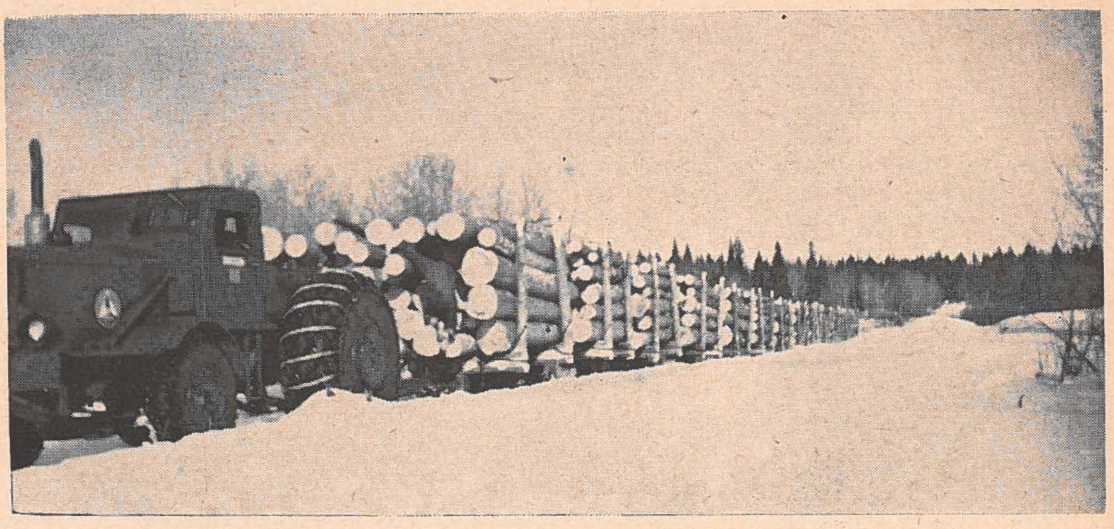


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ADVERTISERS' NEWS

Increased Training Facilities Offered Cutters

A new step toward decreased cutting costs and improved employee relations in eastern Canadian pulpwood camps was recently made as a direct result of a personal survey made by Mr. A. M. White, president of P.M. Products (1947) Ltd.

Employers, faced with tighter market conditions, are searching for new methods of economizing without endangering employee relations. The workers, on the other hand are anxious for steadier work with more years of employment.

In the past, power saws have been offered as a solution, but lack of local servicing depots and inexperience of saw operators defeated the possible benefit.

After discussing the above problems with several pulpwood company executives, Mr. White has opened branch training-service offices at Hearst, Ont., Orillia, Ont., and Quebec City in addition to the branch at Port Arthur, Ont., established last year. These with service agencies operated by Blair Equipment Ltd., Ottawa and Soo Equipment and Supply at Sault Ste. Marie, will form a chain of training, sales and service depots for the P.M. Woodboss, the company's one-man power chain saw.

In addition, Mr. White has arranged to have experienced power saw operators go right into the camps and assist the men, until they become thoroughly experienced on power saw operation and maintenance.

Results to date are encouraging. Many cutters, owning their own power saw are receiving higher pay checks, and due to the training have become skilled craftsmen with an additional 15 to 20 years earning power.

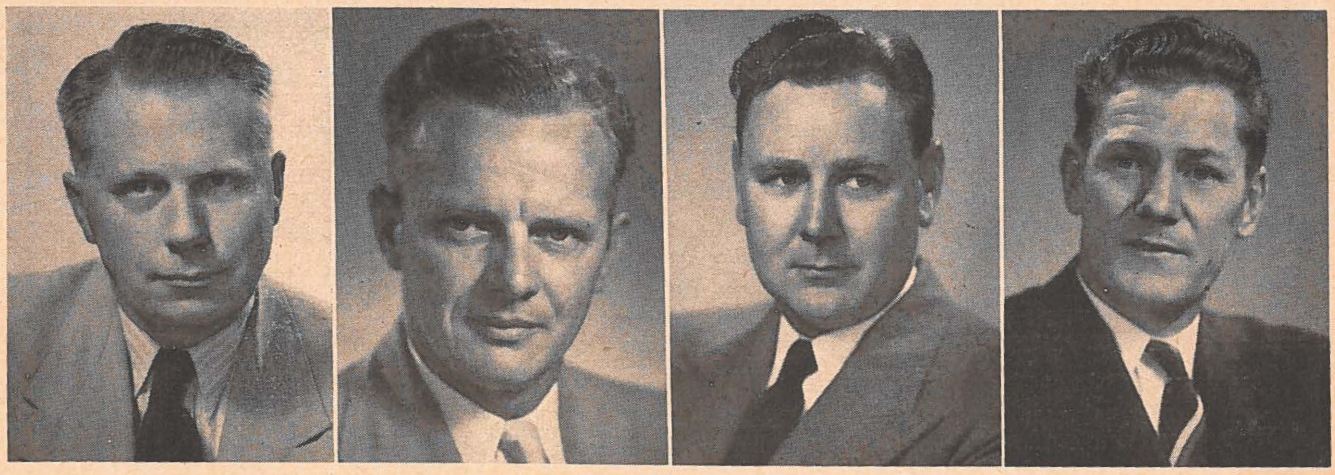
Employers are finding the trained power saw operators more dependable and permanent. They are making substantial savings on board and travel expenses. More pulp per man can be cut and labor turnover is definitely decreased.

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Officers of Timberland Machines, Limited, from left: V. B. King, president; W. A. Magill, vice-president; R. C. Symons, development engineer and A. E. Eskola, factory representative.

OSCO BLOCKS WHEREVER CABLES ARE USED

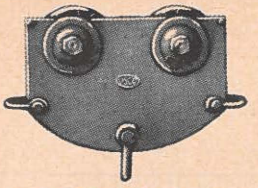




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Bardon Choker Hook



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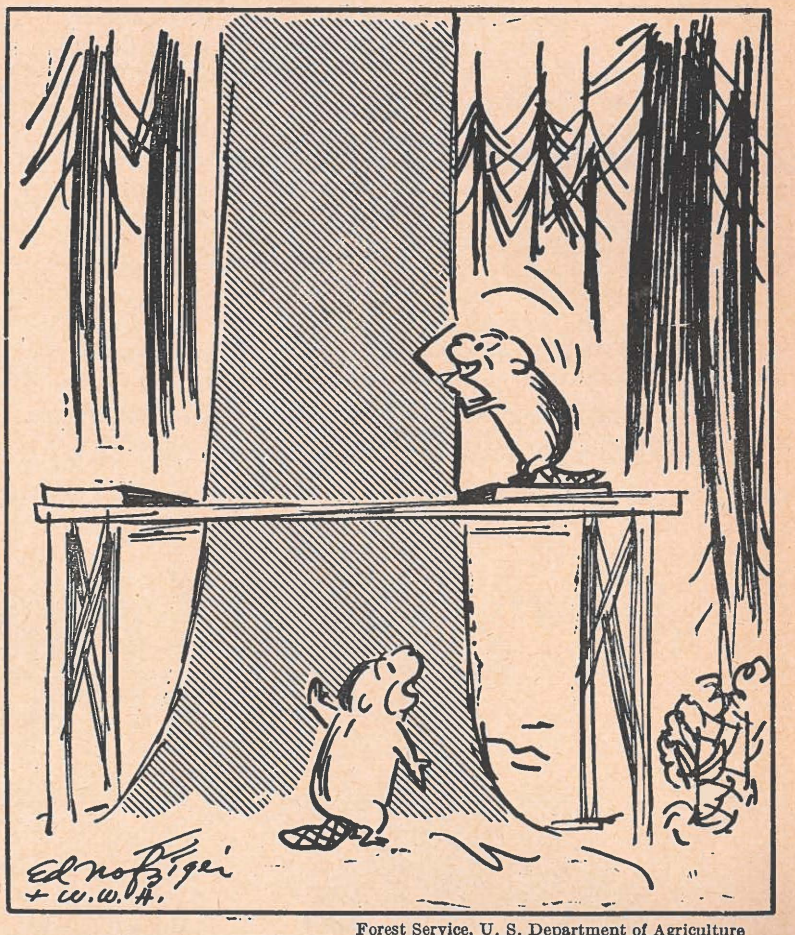
(Continued from Page 7)

sults from master clutch engagement in the conventional tractor as well as other instantaneous loads encountered when the tractor is in operation. There are many instances where, in torque converter tractors, you could still read the manufacturer's name on the disk of the clutch after many long, hard hours of field operation. Because of the cushion effect of the torque converter breakage and wear are generally reduced. Your operator will like the torque converter because it means comfort, ease of operation. Momentary loads are handled evenly and without jerking. And, incidentally, great savings on cable used on winch operations have been reported by loggers due to the steady, smooth operations of the torque converter tractor. Accurate control permits the operator to work into any desired position gradually. The flexibility of the tractor in any gear allows taking up a load in front or behind without appreciable shock. The torque converter reduces back lash in pushing and towing. Greater safety results from this accurate control and flexibility. This is of particular advantage when operating in critical conditions where infinite speed control is needed. Simplified transmission is the existing desirable condition. The converter makes it possible to automatically operate in each gear from zero to the maximum speed of gear, resulting in an infinite number of speeds obtainable, automatically selected by the load itself. This means much less gear shifting and simple operation. That is briefly, the what, why, and how of the torque converter."—**From Timber topics.**

This booklet is printed on "Thrift-Coat Enamel" produced at the Provincial Paper Limited, Port Arthur Mill, from wood harvested in Northwestern Ontario.

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By Ed Nofziger



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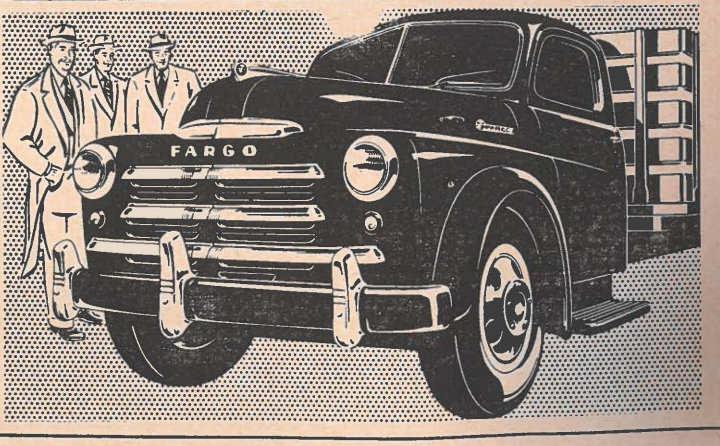
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Loosened Stern-Bearing Coupling Sinks Tug; Man Drowned

The cause of the sinking of the steel-hulled, 37-foot, diesel-powered tug "RED ROCK" on Lake Nipigon, with the loss of one life in August of this year has been determined as a loosened stern-bearing coupling.

The events leading up to the sinking of the craft, while understandable—would indicate that a thorough inspection was not made when work with the vessel commenced on the morning of August 12th.

An inspection of the craft was made on the evening of the eleventh, the engine room being entered for the purpose of checking the engine. Everything appeared to be in satisfactory order and the boat did not appear to be taking water. At approximately 5:00 a.m. the following morning, in a dense fog, the crew of two men boarded the RED ROCK, which had been moored alongside a larger craft overnight. The engine was started from the controls in the wheelhouse with none of the crew entering the engine room.

After proceeding some distance, a sharp turn to the left was made to jump a towing boom. The operator noticed at this time that his craft was listing sharply to the left. The logman was instructed by the operator to check the ballast in the stern, thinking that the chain ballast had shifted. The logman returned immediately advising that the ballast had not moved. In this short time, the list had increased and the RED ROCK was on the point of sinking.

The operator instructed his logman to secure one of the "Mae Wests" which were fastened by a light cord on top of the boat and which could be obtained without difficulty. He returned in a few seconds, but the operator was not sure if he was in possession of a Mae West as he was forced to jump overboard at once.

The vessel sank in 80 feet of water and the body of the logman was not recovered until August 16th although a Mae West was found floating at the scene of the sinking.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. have investigated the cause of this accident and have prepared sketches to show a method to prevent shift coupling from loosening. This sketch may be loaned from "The Editor" on request.

A rich man said to his minister, "Why is it everybody is always criticizing me for being miserly, when everyone knows that I have made provisions to leave everything I possess to charity when I die?"

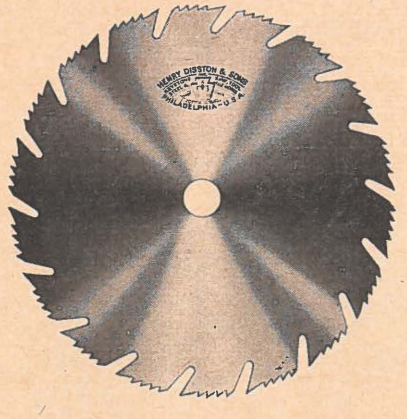
"Well," said the minister, "let me tell you about the pig and the cow. The pig was lamenting to the cow one day about how unpopular he was. 'People are always talking about your gentleness and your kind eyes,' said the pig. 'Sure, you give milk and cream, but I give bacon and ham—I give bristles, and they even pickle my feet! Still nobody likes me. I'm just a pig. Why is this?'

"The cow thought a minute, and then said, 'Well, maybe it's because I give while I'm still living.' "

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MACHINE BLADES
FILES

Northland Machinery Supply Co. Ltd.

FORT WILLIAM PH. 3-7407

Let's All Talk the Same Language-Cable Yarding Nomenclature

(Continued from Page 12)

Strap—A short piece of wire rope with an "eye-splice" in each end for attaching blocks to stumps, etc.

Strip—The area covered by one rigging installation of a cable yarding system.

Setting—The area yarded at each temporary location of the yarder.

Skyline—The cable suspended between the elevated blocks of a skyline or slackline rigging system.

Tight Skyline System—A rigging system using two elevated blocks or shoes, a tight skyline which is the primary load carrying member, and a carriage which runs along the tight skyline. Various subsidiary rigging arrangements may be used with this basic arrangement for carriage actuation.

Unhooker—A man who unhooks chokers from logs at the yarder.

Yarding—The operation of moving logs from the stump to the deck.

MISINFORMED

Faith Healer: "How is your family?"

Man: "Not too bad, although my brother is sick."

Faith Healer: "Your brother isn't sick, he just thinks he's sick."

Several months pass by before the two men meet again on the street.

Faith Healer: "How is your family?"

Man: "Not too bad, although we are still having trouble with my brother. He thinks he's dead."



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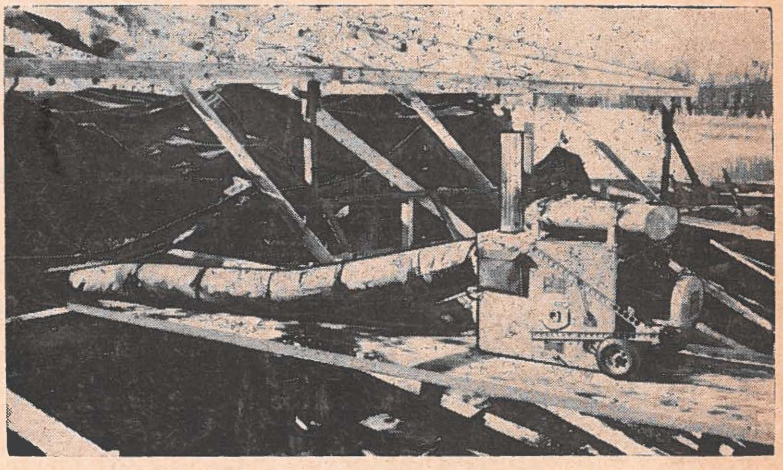
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