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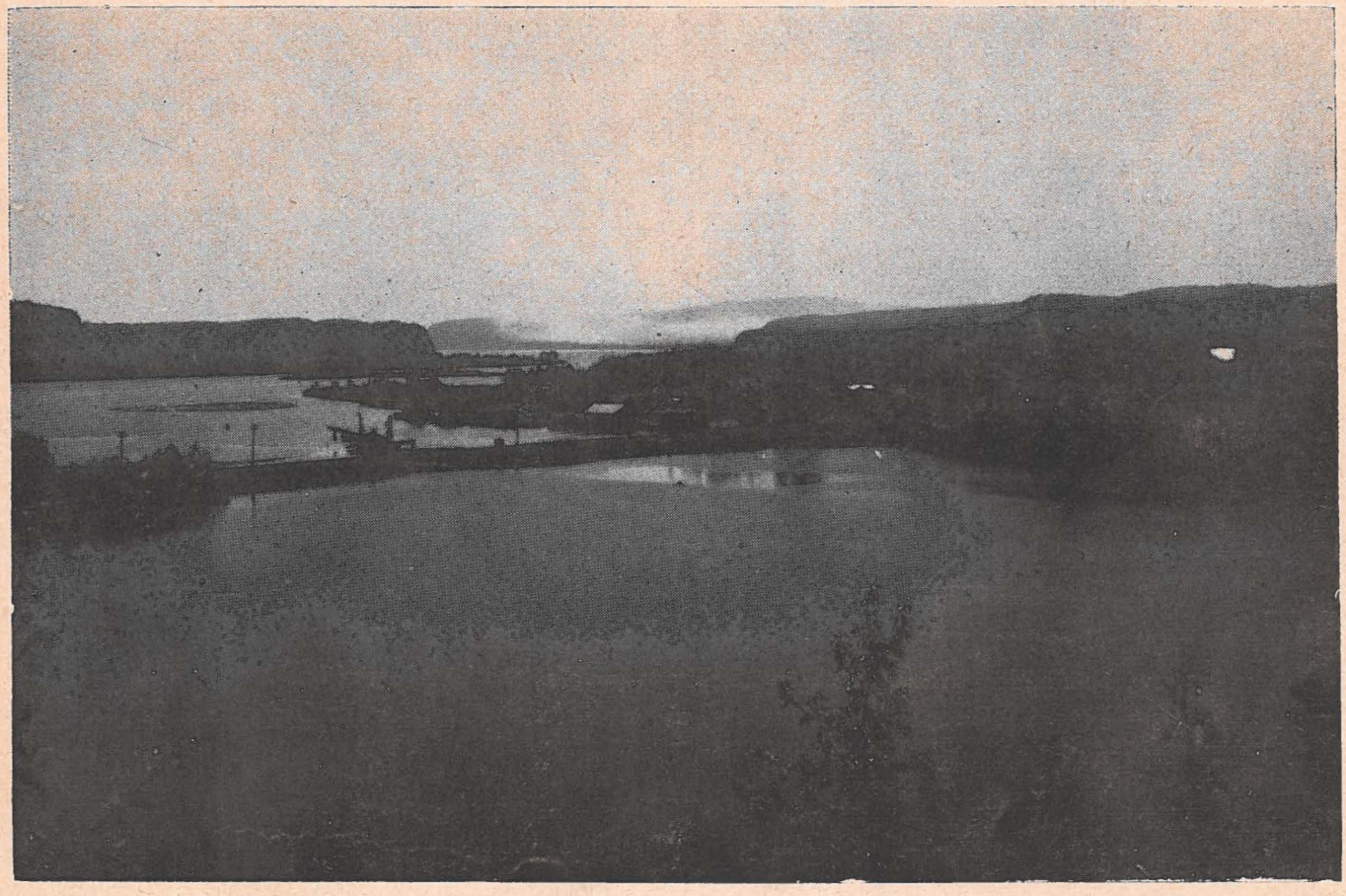
THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

JULY
1949

VOL. 1 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No. 8

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Port Arthur, Ontario





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President's Message

We are once again approaching a period of high hazard with regard to forest fires in this area. It would therefore be timely in this message to remind us all that we can never be too conscious of the need for Fire Prevention.

Industry has been making great strides in matters of co-operation with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. In addition, the various associations and companies have increased their activities with regard to Publicity and Fire Prevention research.

Recently the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association held their summer meeting at Beardmore and vicinity. This meeting was devoted to the problem of Forest Fires.

The industry as a whole and the Forestry Branch are attempting to do their part in combating the fire problem.

We, the readers of this Bulletin, can help too. If each of us, as individuals, make certain that our duties, whatever they may be in regard to Fire Prevention, are fully discharged, the total effort cannot fail to be successful or at least bring about a substantial reduction in 1949 Forest Fire Losses.

H. H. 'BERT' STYFFE

First Year University Forestry

The Council of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto have authorized the Lakehead Technical Institute to establish a first year course in Forestry equivalent to the course at the University of Toronto. This arrangement will allow successful candidates to proceed to the second year in Forestry at the University of Toronto.

This arrangement now permits students interested in forestry to choose either the Technical Forestry Course or the University Forestry Course, depending on their desire and academic standing from the Secondary Schools. The Lakehead Technical Institue is presently advertising for a graduate in Forestry to supplement the present staff. Applications for the position should be sent to the Institute, Port Arthur, Ontario by August 1st, 1949.

Cover Picture

Picture through the courtesy of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited showing a view of the Nipigon River with the smoke of the Red Rock Mill in the background.

About . . . Face . . .

All phases of the timber industry have recorded an outstanding performance since 1944 through 1948 in spite of the fact that the last quarter in '48 sure went to "pot" so far as timber movement was concerned. There are those who are blaming the other fellow. There are those who view the future with fear and trembling. Sure, there will be many casualties. The majority will survive, however, with scars of experience.

The transition from shortages to surpluses, is now at work in a great many lines. Price readjustments most naturally follows. Inventory reduction means a decline in production. Inventory reductions are reflected in the gradual reduction of bank credits, the stock market and in many other activities.

It is a fact that business is in the process of settling down to a normal status that has long been anticipated. The honeymoon is over. Production costs will be scrutinized and professional selling will be the order of the day. Everyone will agree that under such circumstances a sounder and stronger foundation is in the making.

The timber industry knows that optimism tempered with good judgment and sound business management is the key to continued profitable operation. Sure, there can be no profit in inaction. Who is there that would call a situation inactive when the per capita consumption of paper in the United States rose from 160 pounds in 1924 to 358.5 pounds in 1948? Inventories must and will be replenished soon. That is inevitable. So, then the problem is not so much where do we go from here as it is, how efficiently will we function. American industries will continue to supply opportunities, thus, making our country ever greater and greater.—**June Lake States Timber Digest.**

PEOPLE ARE DOWN ON WHAT THEY ARE NOT UP ON.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND FORESTS MECHANICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Department of Lands and Forests established a research program in early February and work has been performed on the projects listed below:

1. Better pumper operation (more positive pump starting.)
2. New type pumper (if possible 4 cycle.)
3. Hose handling equipment (a) hose dryer; (b) hose "laundry."
4. "Water bomb" tests.
5. "Summer toboggan" (light tractor.)

SAVE WEAR AND TEAR ON THOSE TRUCK TIRES!

If you are interested in getting extra service out of your truck tires, the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Incorporated, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, publishes two excellent booklets—"Longer Service From Off-the-highway Tires," "How To Get Extra Service Out of Truck Tires" which may be obtained by writing for them.

THE FOREST COMMUNITY

By D. R. STEVENS

(The third of a series of articles by members of the Northwestern Section—Canadian Society of Forest Engineers)

A forest is not a collection of stately trees that will stand forever if untouched by greedy man, as some would have us think. A forest is not a mine of wood which we can seal up and preserve for generations to come, as others like to believe. A forest is a community of trees in which individuals live and grow and reproduce and die; in which there is a constant struggle amongst themselves; against insects, animals and disease; against the destructive forces of nature, and of late against the destructive forces of man. The forests we have today are different to those we had yesterday and will be different tomorrow. Let us examine some of the reasons for this, and some of the factors involved.

A tree to grow requires food, water, light, and heat. Some species require a better soil than others, some more water than others. Some species can grow in deep shade, others can not. Some trees will grow in cold climates, others will not, and vise versa. These are the factors which determine which trees will grow where in the forest. There are many reasons why we find the kind of trees we do in the places we do, but the causes are principally related to the above factors of soil, light and temperature.

We all know that a great many more different species of tree will grow in Southern Ontario and the United States, for example, than grow in Thunder Bay District. Temperature seems to be the deciding factor and the extent of the earth's surface on which a species usually grows is termed its range. But if we confine ourselves to one part of the earth, such as this district, we will still find more spruce growing in one place than another, more hardwoods in one area than another, and so on. This is primarily the result of site although there are other causes as will be seen later. A site, in terms of forestry, can be considered as an area in which the factors of latitude, rainfall, climate, elevation, slope, and exposure are all within the same range. All areas falling within this range are said to be of the same site class. Within one district with relatively the same climate and temperature, the main differences affecting site are soil and moisture.

The better a site, the better trees will grow. Thus height of trees is often used as an indication of site, since the better the site the higher trees will grow, up to the maximum for each species. However, some trees grow better than others on the same site, such as jackpine on sandy soils, cedar and spruce on wet ground, poplar on loamy soil, etc. The site then determines to a great extent which trees will grow and how fast they will grow. A species occasionally grows in nearly pure stands, but usually two or more species grow on the same site. These various mixtures of species is referred to as a type or cover type. The broad types are softwood, mixed wood, and hardwood, which are so classified according to the percentage of hardwood in the stand.

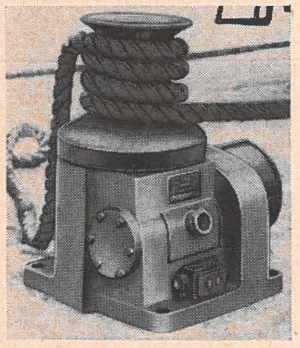
We have seen that site is the primary cause for the occurrence of different types of stands on different sites, but there are others. Everyone has noticed a spruce and jackpine stand growing on a sandy flat in one area, while in another the same type of sandy flat will be growing an almost pure jackpine stand. Probably in one case the stand is virgin, while in the other a fire destroyed the original stand and consequently reproduced to jackpine. But if you look closely under the jackpine stand, you will quite likely see a fair percentage of young spruce growing. Similarly in an old mixed wood or hardwood stand there will often be an understory of young spruce and balsam. This shows that the next stand, if the original stand matures and dies naturally, will be of a different composition to the previous stand. The third stand on this same site may be different again. The theory is that eventually one type of stand will occupy one site class and the composition of the stand will remain more or less the same, unless disturbed by man, or nature in the form of fire, windfall or insect attack. Individual trees will of course die, but will be replaced through natural regeneration. This final type for each site is known as a climax type. Although disturbances as mentioned occur quite frequently, the tendency will be for the stand to change over the centuries to the climax type. One of the forester's jobs is to try and ascertain what the climax type is for each site. The methods of cutting and treatment of the stand may then be designed to either hasten the establishment of the climax type in the case of desirable species, or to prevent such establishment in the case of so-called undesirable species.

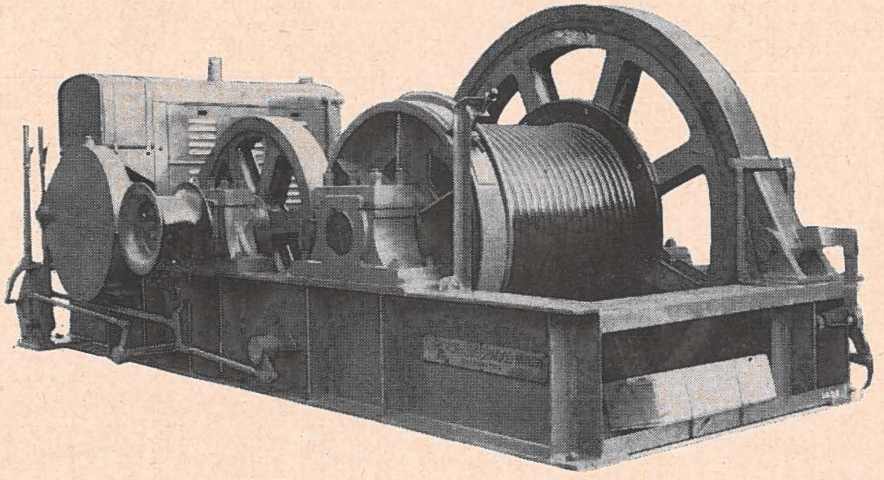
The factor of light affects the rate of growth of trees and also helps to determine what trees will grow on a site. The degree of shading that a tree can stand and still grow, determines what is referred to as its tolerance, although there are other factors affecting tolerance. Species are classified as very tolerant, tolerant, intermediate, intolerant, and very intolerant. Balsam fir is very tolerant, spruce and cedar are tolerant, jackpine and white birch are intolerant, and poplar is very intolerant. This means, as an example, that balsam will normally grow under a heavy shade of other trees better than the other species listed, while jackpine and poplar grow best in the open. This information is useful in explaining the behaviour of different stands, in predicting the future of stands after logging and fire and in managing our forests. Tolerance helps explain why jackpine, birch, and poplar thrive so well after a fire or cut, while spruce often comes in as an understory; why balsam grows better under a fairly dense mature stand than other species; why poplar, birch and jackpine do not reproduce well under fairly dense stands. Many other factors are also involved, but the question of tolerance is important.

We mentioned earlier that trees will mature and die. What makes a tree die? Some trees such as balsam, poplar, and jackpine reach a maximum age of only 100-200 years, while yew and redwood grow to an average of 2000 years and more. Their average age is, of course, much less. These maximum ages increase with the durability of the wood itself, but there are many contributing causes to death. The live cells and tissues of the tree may not necessarily wear out but the dead tissue or heartwood weaken mechanically through decay. When a tree becomes old it is less able to heal scars quickly and

Continued on Page 13

MITE or MIGHTY





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*See Advertisers' News, Page 13, July, 1948 issue of Log Book.

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BUOYANCY OF PULPWOOD AND SINKAGE LOSS

Summary of the results of the study of the factors affecting Sinkage and Floatability (1927-1931)

(EXTRACTS FROM FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY REPORTS)

As Compiled By A. R. WHITE

1. The best floater among our pulpwood species is white spruce; black spruce and jackpine have medium floatability and balsam has poor buoyancy. This applies to green or very slightly seasoned wood.

2. Log diameter, particularly in small wood, is the most important single factor affecting floatability.

3. Top logs have somewhat poorer buoyancy than logs of the same diameter from the middle or butt portions of the tree.

4. Rapidity of growth as it affects density has little influence but apparently very rapid or slow growth is detrimental.

1. Percentage of sapwood is exceedingly important. Sapwood contains more water and is more permeable than heartwood so a high percentage of sapwood means a loss in both initial buoyancy and buoyancy-maintaining ability. The per cent of sapwood usually decreases with the age of the tree, and greatly increases from the butt to the top which accounts to a large extent, for the poor floatability of small logs.

6. The amount of sap in a tree fluctuates throughout the year. This should be considered when determining the best season for cutting.

7 . The presence of knots has a limited detrimental effect on buoyancy.

8. Defective logs may have as good or better initial buoyance but their buoyancy - maintaining ability is less than for sound wood.

9. Dead wood (fire-killed, windfall, etc.) has good floatability and low sinkage loss, even with logs of small diameter.

10. The presence of bark is detrimental to wood buoyancy.

11. On a long drive there is greater sinkage loss in short bolts than logs.

12. Spring or summer-cut wood will have a better chance than fall or winter-cut wood due to the advantage of better seasoning.

13. Seasoning is the best key to a solution of the sinkage problem. In the worst cases seasoning should be facilitated by peeling.

14. Salvaged sinkers will float for a long time if well seasoned before being re-watered.

13. Logs in quiet water have about the same buoyancy as logs in agitated water.

16. Increase in water temperature slightly improves the initial buoyancy or retards water absorption, and vice versa, but the effect is nullified in the long run.

17. White birch will float for a long time if cut in summer and well seasoned.

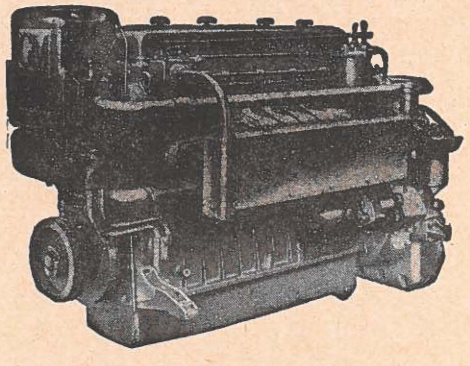
18. Butt logs of birch float better than middle or top logs, but the difference is not nearly as pronounced

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as for softwoods.

19. 60-year birch floats much better than 130-year-old birch of the same size.

20. Red heart, caused by growth of a fungus, Torula Lingniperda, has a limited detrimental effect on buoyancy.

21. Peeling greatly facilitates seasoning of summer-cut birch. Leaving the tops on after felling probably has the same effect, although some of the observations on this disagree.

22. Salvaged sinkers of unseasoned white birch, greatly improve their buoyancy-maintaining abilty by proper seasoning after recovery.

23. Reduction of 20 per cent of original moisture of summer-cut birch is sufficiently effective.

24. Severe cracking of birch logs due to very thorough seasoning, is not detrimental to their buoyancy.

25. Summer-cut poplar, peeled and seasoned, will float well enough for an ordinary drive of our season's duration.

Recommendations (1)

A. Reduce sinkage loss through:

1. Better seasoning of wood-

a. Storage of wood cut in the usual season (late fall and winter) with selection of such places and in such a manner as to prevent wood from absorbing water and to facilitate the drying.

b. Later watering of wood which was cut frozen, to give it a chance to season in spring, providing drive conditions permitted, and this delay will not result in the increase of the period during which the wood will be kept in water.

c. Earlier start in fall and winter cutting.

d. Barking wood.

e. Spring or summer cutting.

f. Spring or summer cutting combined with peeling of bark and loose piling on elevated skids (for worst floaters on long drive).

2. Speeding the drive and towing, that is, eliminating avoidable delays through which the period that the wood remains in water is prolonged, particularly avoiding those delays which would result in leaving the wood in water for an extra season.

B. Utilization of hardwoods, particularly white birch, which is usually left on the stump, due chiefly to the unjustified fear that it will not stand the drive without a prohibitive sinkage loss. Birch should not be driven in the green condition, but it should be cut in summer, and well seasoned to be driven next spring. For a long drive peeling may be recommended and fairly loose piling on elevated skids, or, perhaps, previously to bolting, also leaving the top on the pole for a period, to allow it to drain out the sap.

C. Money, labour and wood should not be wasted in futile attempts to drive wood which is apt to sink.

1. Attention should be given to identification of prospective sinkers in advance (on the basis of information given here); also to estimating in advance sinkage loss for the given drive conditions; then, to co-ordinating this with the regulations and practice of cutting and culling wood. For instance it is impractical to handle logs of two, three and possibly four inches in diameter in order to drive them in green condition, in case the drive is very long and wood stays in water for two years or more; the sinkage loss would be prohibitive. Such small logs of softwoods, particularly of balsam, in the case of very long (slow) drives, should be well seasoned, and if possible, also peeled, or they should not be cut at all, in spite of the great desirability of close utilization of wood and also fire hazard considerations.

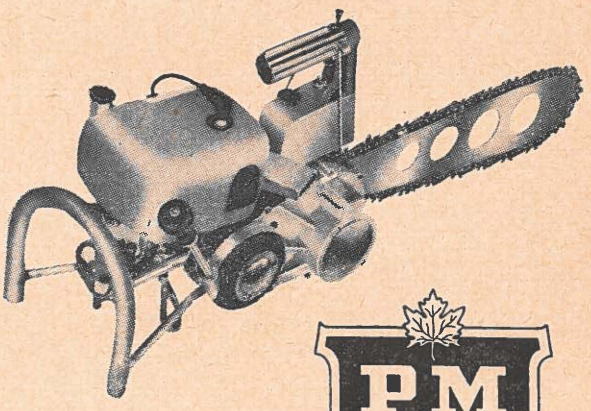
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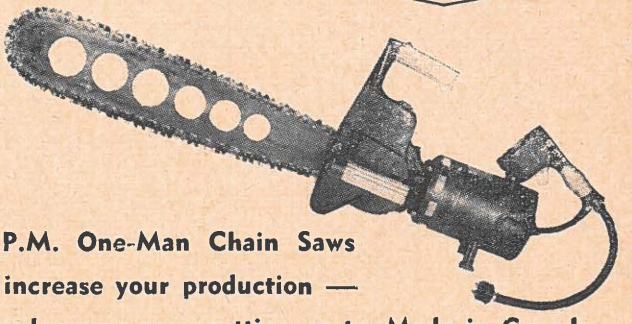
there's an increasing trend to mechanization. One of the leading steps in this direction is the increased number of power saws being used in woods operations.

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Forest Fire Prevention

By C. R. MILLS

In a recent article on forest fire protection the statement was made that "Our weakest spot is our means of forest fire suppression." It is agreed that, great as the strides have been in advancing the methods of forest fire fighting in Ontario during the last thirty years, there is still room for great improvement, but to say that the weakest spot is in fire suppression seems to be putting the cart before the horse.

Forest fire **prevention** is the key to forest fire protection!

Organized forest fire protection in Ontario came into being with the passing of the first Forest Fires Prevention Act in 1917. Since that time continued efforts have been made to build up an organization to combat forest fires,and while the progress has been slow, at times even disheartening, it still has been progress, so that the protection organization today bears little resemblance to that even of 1928.

Greatest efforts have been directed to improvements in staff, means of fire detection and of fire suppression with prevention taking a minor role. The reason? Ignorance on the part of the public in general and the various governments in particular as to the necessity of fire prevention and therefore a lack of funds sufficient to enable the department to carry on any real prevention campaign while at the same time trying to build up the necessary organization to combat the fires which occur annually.

There seems never to have been any great difficulty in obtaining funds to fight burning fires, but to get sufficient funds for a real attempt to prevent fires starting has always been impossible—and the ridiculous, even pathetic part of it is that, while it must be done, it is hard to imagine a more wasteful and inefficient method of spending public money than in fighting fire. And what is there to show for the money so spent, the million or more dollars it cost the public to fight the two Mississagi fires last year for instance—a thousand square miles of devastation!

It is suggested that as one means of educating the members of the Legislature, they be given the opportunity of viewing this burned area—from the ground!

An examination of the annual reports of the Department of Lands and Forests indicates that since 1921 the number of fires reported each year has been fairly constant at about 1200-1300. There has of course been the occasional exceptional year with the number dropping considerably below the average or going equally far above. During this period the number of people using the woods has increased tremendously, and it is reasonable to say that at least some have become fire conscious but the fact remains that since 1921 the protection organization has been able to just about hold its own as far as prevention is concerned, which is not good enough.

Why do we have as many fires today as we had 27 years ago? Just because the people of this Province have not been made forest fire conscious. The responsibility for this lack of fire consciousness is partly but not all that of the various governments. The forest industry itself must accept some of that responsibility. Individually, some companies have done a lot particularly with respect to fire suppression and fire prevention on their own holdings, but as an industry much more might have been done. Not until 1948 did industry take any action as a group to obtain better forest fire protection for the Province, this in spite of the fact that in 1923 over 3300 square miles and in 1936 roughly 2000 square miles were burned with the area in each of several other years amounting to around 1000 square miles.

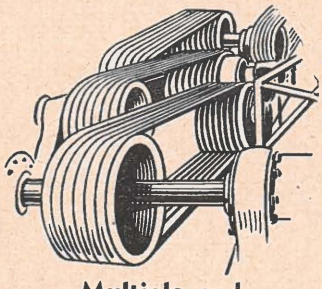
As a direct result of the 1948 fires the Ontario Forest Industries Association which represents companies holding over 70 per cent of the timber cutting rights in the Province, presented a brief on Forest Fire Protection to the Minister of Lands and Forests. Later at the invitation of the Minister, the Forest Protection Committee of the Association met with representatives of the Department to discuss some of the recommendations contained in the brief and the Department suggested the formation of joint regional advisory forest fire protection committees made up of representatives from the Department and from the industry. This could be one of the most forward steps in the history of protection in Ontario. Both the Department and the industry are vitally interested in forest fire protection, it is imperative to both that protection be improved to the point where it is comensurate with the risk and that point can be reached only by the fullest co-operation on the part of the two parties most concerned. Those selected to act on these committees have an important task to perform and if fully cognizant of their duties may well shape the future destiny of forest fire protection in the Province of Ontario.

FOREST FIRES—1948

Fire fighting costs in Canada in 1948 were $2½ million, the highest on record. Total area burned was 3,185,000 acres, an increase of 70 per cent over previous 10-year average. 82 per cent of the fires were man-made and therefore preventable.—**C.P.P.A. News Bulletin, May, 1949.**

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C.P.P.A. Woodlands Section Fire Protection Meeting At Beardmore

A successful meeting was held at the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited Camp 17, nine miles east of Beardmore on June 16th and 17th. 70 delegates were present representing companies in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Merrill, chairman of the Fire Protection Committee, and it was agreed by all that the meeting was well worthwhile.

Interesting papers were given by H. W. Beall, chief, Fire Protection Division, D.F.S., A. Koroleff, Director of Woodlands Research, Pulp & Paper Research Institute of Canada, T. E. Mackey, Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Department of Lands and Forests and several others.

Fire pumps, fire equipment, communications equipment were on display by the manufacturers of the equipment.

A very interesting contest was staged between the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited fire crew and the Department of Lands and Forests' fire crew from the MacDiarmid Ranger station. Each crew consisted of eight men and foreman and the test was to have two streams of water on a fire taking into consideration the following points:

1. Elapsed time between detection and appearance of two streams of water on fire.
2. General organization and efficiency.
3. Layout hose line—check on kinks, twists.
4. Signal system between nozzles and Siamese and use of Siamese.

By a very close margin the Brompton team defeated the Department of Lands and Forests' team.

The Department of Lands and Forests' Ranger Station at MacDiarmid was also inspected including the base aircraft, (1 Norseman, and 1 Beaver), and other facilities.

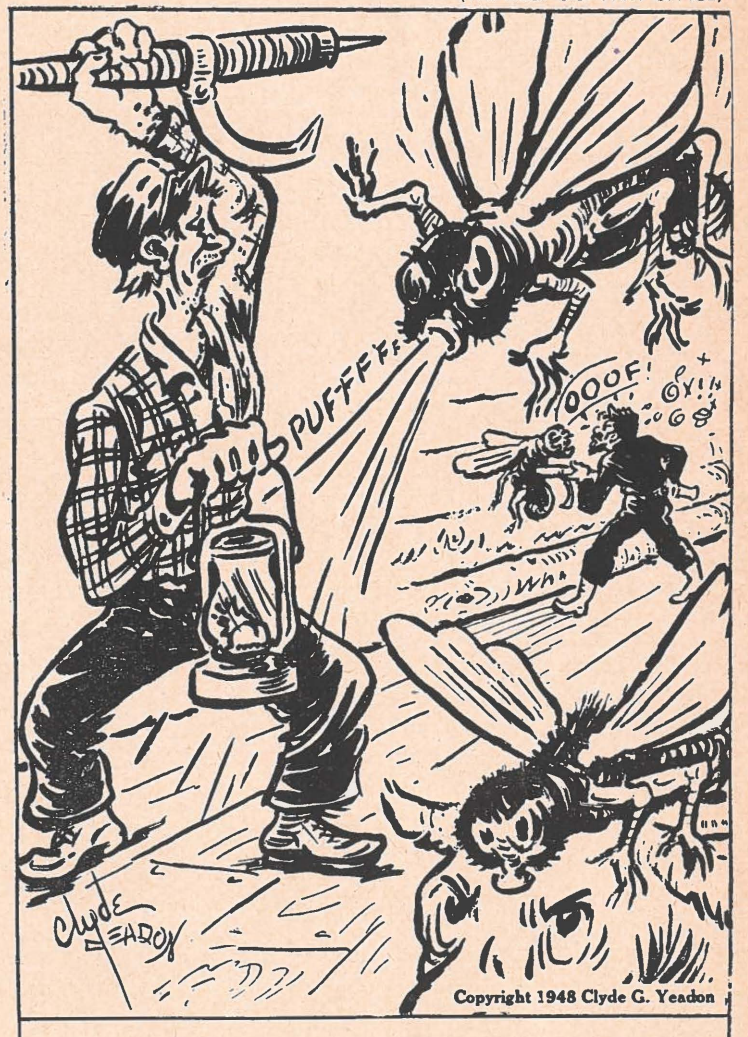
Mr. W. A. E. Pepler announced that it is planned to hold another meeting with Silviculture as the main topic at the Iroquois Falls limit of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited in late August.

BOY SCOUTS TESTED FOR FORESTRY BADGE BY DEPARTMENT FORESTERS

Mr. R. Boultbee and Mr. Pierce of the Department of Lands and Forests instructed and tested Port Arthur Boy Scouts for their forestry badge.

The Boy Scouts taking the instruction finished off by spending the morning planting trees at the Department of Lands and Forests Nursery, Thunder Bay District.

IN THE DAZE OF PAUL BUNYAN—'KING OF THE LUMBERJACKS'
(TM REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE)



THE TIME TWO SUMMERS CAME AT ONCE GAVE THE BARN CREW A PERPLEXING PROBLEM!! THE HORSEFLIES GREW TO UNBELIEVABLE PROPORTIONS BUT—THE BOYS MANAGED TO PIN MOST OF THESE FEROCIOUS PESTS TO THE WALL WITH PEAVIES EXCEPT ONE RASKEL THAT KEPT BLOWING OUT FUNGAS LAFOO'S LANTERN.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FACULTY OF FORESTRY 1948-49 REGISTRATIONS

First Year Students	57
Second Year Students	66
Third Year Students	93
Fourth Year Students	87
TOTAL	303

So far this year the weather has helped

Enough rain and good forest growth have kept the fire hazard low

But . . .

Let's Be Prepared

SIGNS POINT TO A DRY JULY AND AUGUST—ALL SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL CHECK THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

FIRE PREVENTION

Forest Fire Prevention Posters are provided free by the Department of Lands and Forests. Are you using these in your camps, on the roads, portages, etc? Don't forget some people need CONSTANT reminding. Make use of these Posters !

ARE ALL COOK-STOVE CHIMNEYS SCREENED?

Are all employees fully aware of the woodworkers' rules?

(1) NO "TAILOR MADE" CIGARETTES.

(2) NO VOGUE, EGYPTIAN ZIG ZAG OR OTHER HEAVY CIGARETTE PAPERS.

(3) NO MATCHES — USE LIGHTERS.

(4) NO SMOKING WHILE WALKING OR WORKING.

(5) NO LUNCH FIRES OR FIRES FOR ANY PURPOSE.

Do you get the forest fire hazard so that you have some warning as to what the weather will be like tomorrow?
All key personnel should know the fire weather forecast as released by the ranger stations of the Department of Lands and Forests.

Do your fire wardens check up on tourists, fishermen, etc., in your area telling them of the woodworkers' rules and urging them to be careful?

FIRE DETECTION

Do you have communication with fire towers in your area so that you can be warned of fires?

Are all your patrol men on the job?

FIRE SUPPRESSION

Is a plan of immediate action in case of fire prepared for each camp?

Do all supervisory personnel know this plan and the necessity for Immediate Action?

Do your supervisory personnel know the high hazard areas in the locality? (Read the article "Fire Hazard Maps" on Page 12 of this issue)

Are company employees organized into fire fighting crews?

Have these crews been rehearsed in their duties?

Years to Grow . . .

Burnt Lands .

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Minutes to Burn

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our Bulletin Board)

SOME FIRE STATISTICS

CENTRAL REGION (up to June 29, 1949)

Origin	Chapleau	Gogama	North Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Sudbury
Settlers	—	—	7	4	7
Campers	2	—	6	8	5
Logging Operations	2	—	2	9	4
Smokers	1	1	19	30	43
Railways	1	5	2	5	21
Lightning	1	1	—	9	1
Incendiary	—	—	—	2	1
Miscellaneous	—	—	6	3	5
Unknown	—	—	2	1	1
Prospectors	—	—	1	1	—
Road Construction	—	—	—	—	3
Total number of fires	7	7	45	72	91
Total acreage burnt	15 acres	43 acres	652 acres	1,190 acres	1,803 acres

MID-WESTERN REGION (up to June 22, 1949)

Origin	Port Arthur	Geraldton
Settlers	8	—
Campers	17	3
Logging Operations	8	1
Smokers	6	—
Railways	8	1
Lightning	2	1
Incendiary	1	—
Miscellaneous	2	1
Total number of fires	52	7
Total Acreage Burnt	4,916 acres	429 acres
MEANS OF DETECTION		
Ranger	5	1
Tower	8	3
Air Patrol	11	1
Public	28	2

NORTHERN REGION (up to June 30, 1949)

Origin	Temiskaming	Cochrane	Kapuskasing
Settlers	14	13	9
Campers	1	—	1
Logging Operations	—	3	2
Smokers	6	7	3
Railways	1	2	—
Lighting	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	3	1	—
Total number of fires	27	27	16
Total acreage burnt	800 acres	1,494 acres	25 acres
MEANS OF DETECTION			
Ranger	1	4	2
Tower	15	12	5
Air Patrol	4	3	6
Public	7	8	3

WESTERN REGION (up to June 30, 1949)

Origin	Kenora	Sioux Lookout	Fort Frances
Settlers	17	3	14
Campers	19	13	4
Logging Operations	2	2	2
Smokers	17	4	8
Railways	22	—	4
Lightning	14	10	4
Incendiary	2	3	—
Miscellaneous	4	4	—
Mining Operations	—	3	—
Unknown	—	5	—
Prospectors	—	1	—
Total number of fires	97	48	36
Total acreage burnt	4,920 acres	1,021 acres	3,752 acres

We Carry a Complete Stock of the following Famous Supplies

- PUREX WELDING EQUIPMENT
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Fire Hazard Maps

By NEIL NYLUND AND D. R. STEVENS
BROMPTON PULP & PAPER CO. LTD.

Fire hazard maps, or fuel-type maps as they are often called, have been used for some time by various organizations. Their purpose is to show on a map of the desired scale which areas are most inflammable and thus present the greatest potential fire hazard.

This year the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited decided to draw up fire hazard maps for the most important areas of their limits. The maps used were the type maps prepared for inventory and operating purposes, at a scale of 20 chains to the inch. With the information shown on these maps it was relatively easy to classify them by hazard areas. The following colour scheme was used:

RED—Extreme Hazard. (Consisting of recent cut-over, recent burns, blowdown, bad budworm damaged areas.)

ORANGE—High Hazard. (Dry jackpine and spruce flats.)

BROWN—Medium Hazard (Moist softwood areas, mixed wood stands.)

GREEN — Low Hazard. (Hardwood stands, wet areas.)

The above types shown for each hazard is only a general basis of classification. Where special hazards existed in an area it would be marked accordingly. Although the hazard on some sites change from one season to another, one set of maps representing the average values was decided to be sufficient for our purpose. In addition to the above colouring, creeks, rivers and lakes can be coloured blue to readily show water sources.

Company fire rangers are supplied with hazard maps covering their patrol area, and coloured as they are they can be readily understood by anyone possessing a rudimentary knowledge of maps. In addition the Company Fire Inspector is supplied with hazard maps for the most accessible, and therefore more hazardous, parts of our limits. Next year we hope to have maps at one mile to the inch on which we can show fuel-types in a general way and which will give an overall picture of the hazard areas on the limit.

The uses to which fire hazard maps can be put are quite obvious but we can mention a few. They show graphically the danger spots for a district. They show where fires are most likely to break out, and if fire does break out they show the classes of fuel lying in the fire's path. The work of the fire-fighters can thus be directed to take advantage of the natural fire-breaks and concentrate their suppression efforts in the most dangerous spots. Used properly they can add materially to the efficiency of both the detection and the suppression organizations.

A Glance Backwards

In these prosperous times, those with four decades or more behind them can go back to the days of the early thirties for vivid reminders of economic conditions at their worst, and compare these with the present in respect to standard of living, volume of employment, and possibilities for the future. Their recollections can particularly benefit younger people embarking under present conditions upon careers in society, unaware of the pitfalls of the past.

Merchandise was plentiful and cheap in those days, earnings pathetically low, unemployment prevailed on a massive scale. The following prices are representative of condtions in our own Thunder Bay District in 1932:

Eggs ..... 2 doz. 34c
Picnic Hams ..... 12c per lb.
Bacon ..... 20c per lb.
Certified seed potatoes, 75c 90-lb. bag

Or in the clothing line:

2-trouser serge suits $19.50

The ladies, of course were not forgotten. They might purchase beautifully modelled coats fashioned correctly to the Nth degree for $25 or as this would probably exceed the budget of the average thrifty housewife, there was a choice of tweeds with Vecuna Fox trim for $12.95, budget terms, of course.

Industrial stocks in May of the same year certainly reflect the conditions. Compare Abitibi at 1; International, 5¾; and Massey-Harris, 2¾, with curernt stock quotations.

But on the income side we see stenographers considered well paid at $40 per month. Pulpwood cutters converge on the employment offices in droves at the announcement of a few being required to cut 8-foot rough wood at $1.25 per single cord. Men wanted—a rare request—to clear land at $15 per acre, supply their own provisions and do the cooking. Top wages for general workers, the lucky ones, was $26 per month and board. Many received $20 and less.

The more fortunate with jobs managed to carry on, hopeful of changing conditions. The unfortunate existed in the relief camps or on casual employment for which very often they were not physically fitted.

In contrast we have today an ample supply of essential merchandise; prices are high but there is indication of establishment at lower levels.

Industry generally is housecleaning following several years of wartime and postwar chaotic operation, and as a result will eliminate unessential and non-productive dead wood. This will have a direct effect on the cost of goods to the consumer. Wages too are high but it is obvious that they will remain so only as long as there is continued demand for the goods that labour produces. The present is, therefore, an opportune time for workers to take stock of their own affairs, following a prosperous whirl that probably has left many quite dizzy, to ascertain if they are providing for their future. A depression is not wanted and should not occur with world requirements probably considerably in excess of curernt productivity. But not all of the countries of this world are prosperous, consequently they are unable to pay for all the material things that they need or would like to have, so that an industrialized and agricultural country like ours should expect some form of recession. Those who are prepared for it have been wise. Those who have not still have time to start.

N. B. This editorial was written by an employee and does not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Company.—**May-June Marathon Courier.**

THE FOREST COMMUNITY (Continued from Page 4)

to counteract insect attacks. Decay will then enter the tree and eventually die or be blown down. Trees with shallow root systems often blow over even before they reach their prime. Each species seems to have a maximum height and diameter to which it has the capacity to grow. Where growth is slow it will take many more years to reach that maximum growth than where growth is fast. Thus it is often more a question of a tree growing to its maximum diameter growth for a certain site than it is to growing to a certain age. But eventually a tree will die, others will take its place and life in the forest goes on.

Space does not permit a discussion of all factors involved in the life history of stands, their relation to each other, or the effect of logging on these factors. The study is complicated but it is one of the forester's most important jobs to understand nature's plan and to make the best use of nature while simultaneously satisfying man's requirement for wood. If we can do this, it will be forest management at its best.

CANADA 1949—THE OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF PRESENT CONDITIONS AND RECENT PROGRESS

An excellent book prepared and edited by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled, "Canada 1949" may be ordered from the King's Printer, Ottawa, price 25c each. Anyone interested in our country and particularly the economic and social structure would be well advised to order this book which contains many useful maps and illustrations.

CAMERAS AND "LOUD HAILERS" TO ASSIST IN FIRE FIGHTING

The Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests planes have been equipped with aerial hand cameras to photograph forest fires when observed in their initial stages. The photographs will help considerably in determining the cause of fires as well as the exact starting points.

The cameras used are equipped with film pack adapters, which permit the exposed film to be removed and processed shortly after aircraft landing.

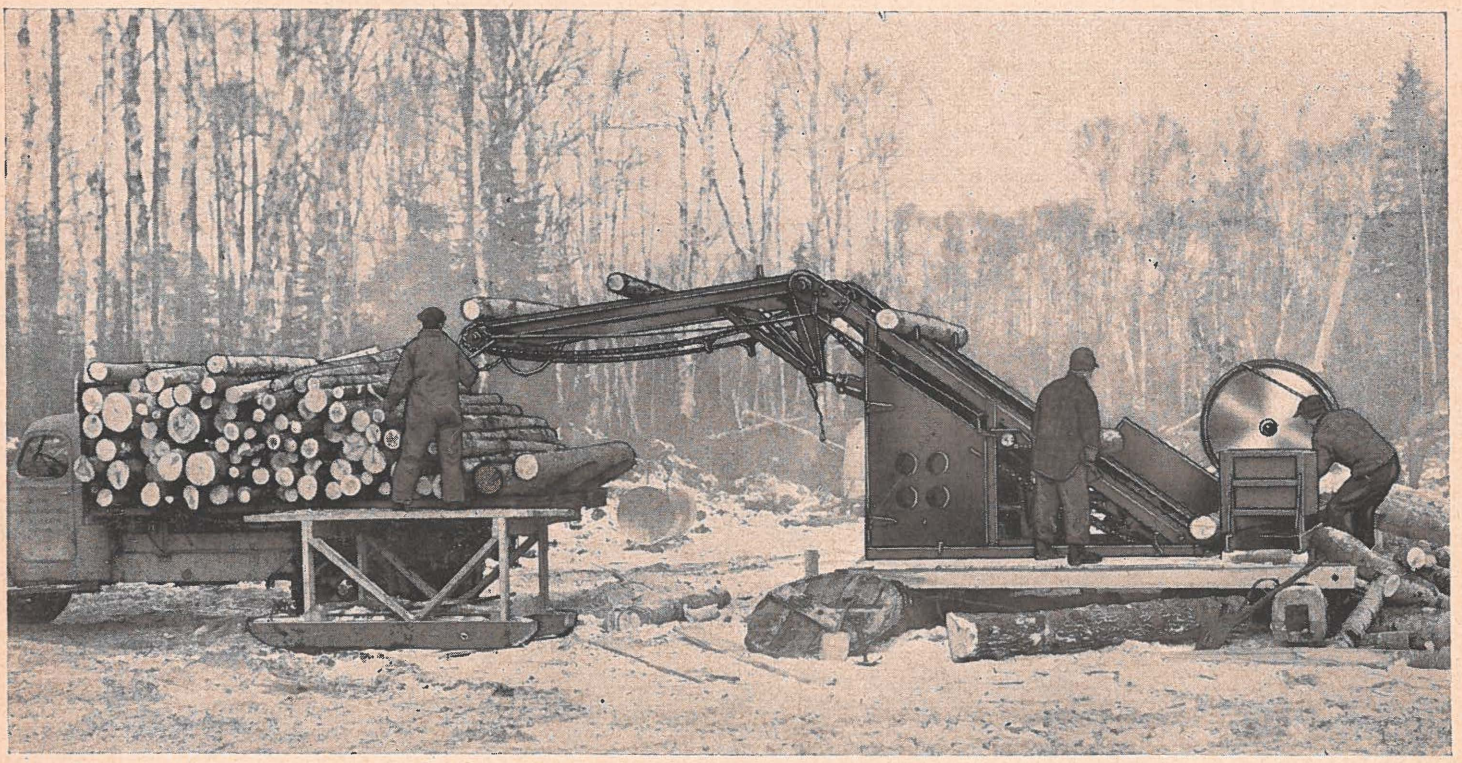
The fire suppression staff has indicated that the introduction of "on-the-spot-photographs" obtained so far this season, have proved of considerable help in fire control.

In addition to taking photographs at the start of fires, the pilots may be called upon to photograph the progress of fires which have escaped initial control measures. These are not only useful to the suppression crews, but form invaluable records for subsequent study.

Experiments are being carried out by the Department of Lands and Forests in the use of "loud hailers" to direct forest fighting crews in Ontario.

A. Koroleff spent a few days in Northwestern Ontario attending the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association Woodlands Section Fire Protection Committee meeting at Beardmore. He also visited the Lakehead cities and the Marathon operations at Stevens.

THE NORTHERN ENGINEERING & SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
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NESCO
TREE-LENGTH SLASHER AND LOADER
Nesco Equipment Ensures — Economical, Speedy, Continuous Operation



CUT OVER, VICINITY OF BEARDMORE, PLANTED WITH OVER 200,000 TREES



CREW AT WORK PLANTING THE TREES

Natural Regeneration Stopped; Department Plant Trees in Beardmore Area

The first large scale regeneration project in this area was undertaken by the Department of Lands and Forests this spring. The project was to reclaim cut-over land that was severely burned by two severe fires in 1945 and 1949. The two successive fires had eliminated any chance of natural regeneration and indeed the soil was exposed to such a degree that danger existed of the area being destroyed by drifting sand.

The general terrain of the area selected in the vicinity of Beardmore is quite rolling with small ridges and knolls. The soil is light and sandy and the ground planting conditions were extremely favourable with little brush to contend with. All work was done manually. Planting was done between May 4th and 26th on 260 acres of land.

Planting stock was taken from the Fort William nursery and the stock used came from seed picked in the Beardmore area prior to the fire of 1945.

Planting stock was used as follows:

Jackpine 2-1 stock	140,000
Jackpine 2-0 stock	72,000
Red Pine 2-0 stock	5,000
TOTAL	217,000

(The first figure designated in the stock indicates the number of years in nursery bed and the second figure indicates the number of years in transplant bed.)

Approximately 20 men were employed and the trees were spaced approximately 7-8 feet apart. Old logging roads were fairly passable and assisted in the operation.

This project was under the direction of Mr. J. Baron of the Port Arthur District Department of Lands and Forests and the Nipigon Lake Timber Company, Limited very kindly made a camp and other equipment available for the project.

MARATHON SCOUT FOREST

Twenty-six Scouts of the Marathon Boy Scouts planted approximately 9,000 trees (7,000 jackpine and 2,000 spruce) on an area of 10 acres in an old burn near Marathon, Ontario. The plantation will be added to annually. The planting climaxed a winter's program in which the Scouts gained considerable knowledge of forestry in its many phases.

GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED PLANTS SEEDLINGS

The Woodlands Division of the Great Lakes Paper Company, Limited planted 6,000 spruce seedlings west of Savanne 72 miles from Fort William.

The seedlings were planted in a cut over area where natural growth had been destroyed by fire The seedlings are four years' old and were planted in such a way so as to permit economical harvesting.

"SERVING THE TIMBER OPERATORS OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO"

Merchants Distributors Limited

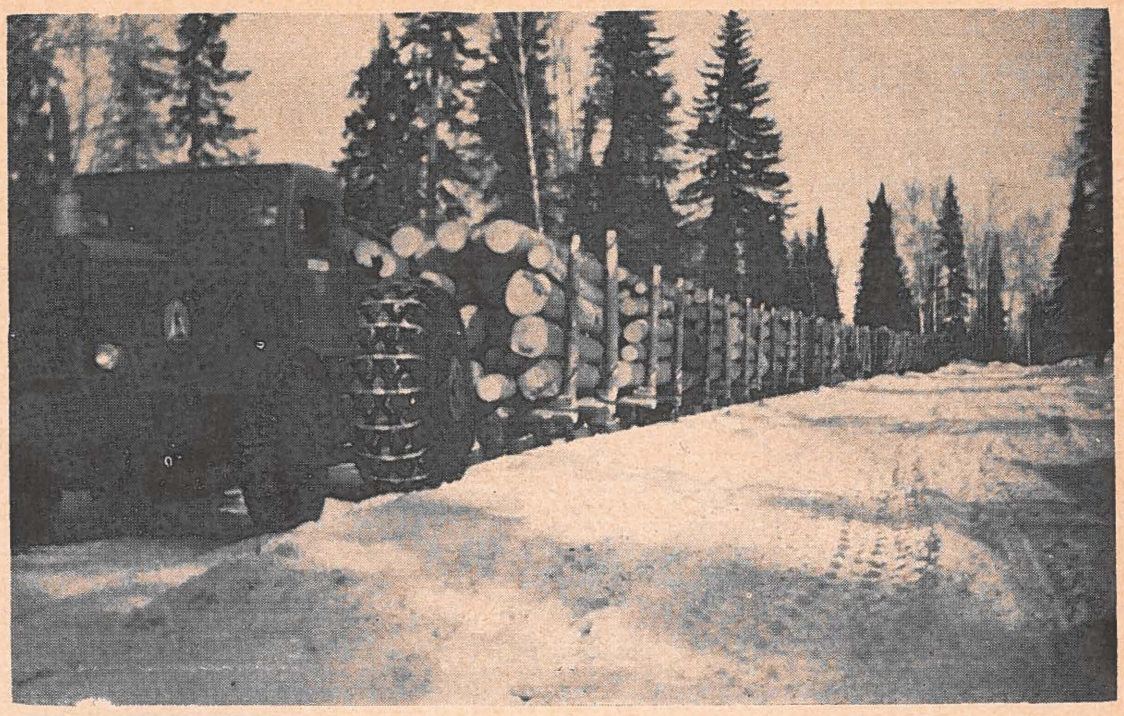
WHOLESALE

LUMBERMEN'S CLOTHING, BEDDING AND FOOTWEAR.

Fort William

GROCERIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES, TOBACCO, ETC.

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.

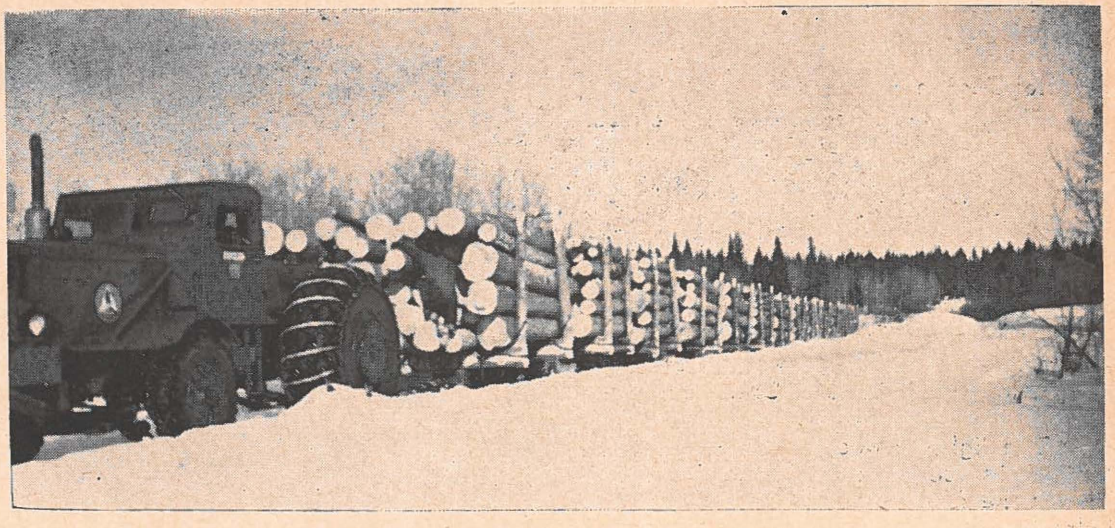


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MONTREAL
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Annual Report Ontario Department of Lands And Forests Presents Interesting Reading

A copy of the Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1948, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Toronto, Canada.

Cash receipts for the year were $10,682,483. with disbursements of $7,598,612 showing an excess in receipts of $3,083,791. Of the total income of $10,682,-488 the sum of $6,855,031 was collected by the Division of Timber Management for crown dues, ground rent and fire tax, etc.

To show the importance of the forest industries to Ontario and the revenue paid by companies and operators to the government, the revenue from Crown Dues and Bonus from Northern and Northwestern Ontario for the year ending March 31st, 1948 is listed below:

Central Region	**Crown Dues and Bonus Revenue**
Chapleau District	$ 76,022.87
Gogama District	93,481.42
North Bay District	525,358.53
Sault Ste. Marie District	501,022.01
Sudbury District	167,537.44
Total Region	$1,363,422.27
Northern Region	
Cochrane District	941,955.84
Kapuskasing District	943,415.29
Total Region	$1,885,371.13
Mid Western Region	
Port Arthur District	841,820.63
Geraldton District	623,186.52
Total Region	$1,465,006.15
Western Region	
Kenora	142,076.77
Fort Frances	122,139.60
Sioux Lookout	408.095.06
Total Region	$... 672,311.43

The mills licensed during the season under the Mills Licensing Act were:

Less than 5,000 ft. daily capacity	544
5,000 to 30,000 ft. daily capacity	661
Over 30,000 ft. daily capacity	49
Number of paper mills	35
	1298

The activties of all Divisions of the Department are reported on. This report will be of interest to all concerned with the forests of Ontario.

The lightest wood in the world is believed to be tano. It is found in Siam and the Malayan Peninsula. This is the favorite wood of the English for making sun helmets.

The heaviest wood in the world, so far as is known, is black ironwood. This wood has a specific gravity as high as 1.42 and is native to the West Indies and Florida keys.—**Timber of Canada.**

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA BOOKLET, "WOODLOTS FOR PROFIT, COMFORT AND PROTECTION"

This booklet issued by the Royal Bank of Canada is well worthwhile reading and may be obtained by writing any branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

A Popular Salesman

They tell a story about a vacuum cleaner salesman who hit a new community and called on a logger's wife.

The salesman was what you'd call a going concern . . . the kind of a talker who had more words than three women at a tea party.

He got his foot in the door and then followed the foot in with the rest of his bulk and the vacuum cleaner. Then the first thing he did was throw a handful of dirt from the front yard on the living room carpet.

"Look here, " said the housewife, "you can't do that. I paid a hundred and fifty . . ."

"Think nothing of it, dear lady," said Salesman Sam. "This little old machine of mine will take care of that. And more, too. Now, notice how I do this." And he went to the bin in the kitchen marked "Flour" and took a handful which he scattered on top of the earth.

As he trod the earth and flour into the rug with a happy smile the woman of the house was close to tears.

"Madame, madame!" chided the salesman. "Have faith in my machine. Now watch this."

He took a scoop of ashes from the kitchen stove and tossed the stuff on the once beautiful rug.

The housewife wailed and ran to her husband, at that moment entering the front door.

"My carpet, my beautiful rug!" she cried. "Look what this man has done!"

The salesman had qualms, but only for a moment, then all his fine confidence returned.

"Sir, this is a demonstration of the wonders of the vacuum cleaner I am selling. I assure you, this machine will gather up everything I have put on the rug. In fact, I'll personally sit down and eat everything it fails to pick up."

The husband looked dark and menacing. "Minerva," he said, "go to the kitchen and get the man some ketchup."

"Well now," the salesman laughed. "There are limits to what a machine like this can eat. Certainly not kechup."

"The ketchup ain't for the machine. It's for you," said the logger. "This house don't happen to be wired for electricity."—**Forest and Mill.**

OPERATORS TO VISIT LONG LAC LIMITS

An invitation has been extended by the Long Lac Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Woodlands Division to visit their summer operations at Long Lac, Ontario, August 4th. Long Lac are conducting the largest summer operations in this area this year and the trip will be of interest to all who can make it.

Visitors will proceed to Stevens to view the mechanical operations of the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited and also to view the natural regeneration on previously mechanically logged areas.

LIVING COSTS

A live man pays 50 cents for a shave. It costs $5.00 to shave a dead man in the morgue.

A wool overcoat costs $40.00. A wooden one costs $400.00.

A taxi to the theatre costs $1.00 for a round trip. But one to the cemetery costs $10.00 for one-way.

Stay alive and save your money. It's easy—Drive Carefully.

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Canadian Science Finds Easy Way Of Barking Trees

By THE CANADIAN PRESS

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—Canadian scientists have discovered methods making it easy to strip bark from trees.

The tree doctoring saves considerable expense in manufacture of pulp and paper. A secondary effect of the treatment makes the wood lighter and thus easier to transport. All pulp trees must be "barked" first.

J. D. Hale and D. C. McIntosh of the department of mines and resources, Ottawa, described the procedure in a scientific paper released by the United Nations. The report is one which will come before the scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of resources opening here August 17.

The experiments were carired out "in Eastern Canada" by the Forest Products Laboratory.

The method is to treat the tree with arsenic applied in a paste mixed with flour in a narorw ring cut around the base of the tree. This usually is done in June or July when the sap is flowing in the thin layer of living matter called cambrium, between bark and wood.

Trees are easily peeled without treatment at this season. The experiments show that "trees" may be killed with chemicals during this season so that the bark retains the easy peeling quality that characterized it at the time it was killed.

The secondary effect of the treatment is that the trees get less water and probably other substances but the net result is only to reduce their weight. Jack pines and balsam fir lose 10 to 17 pounds a cubic foot of tree.

Editor's Note: Mr. A. R. White of Port Arthur has the patent on the Chemical Treatment of Trees Process.

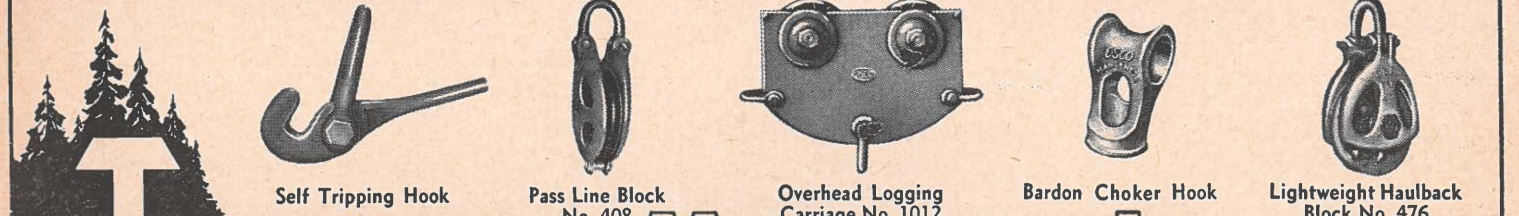
"JOE BEAVER" By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"But you told me man is the world's smartest creature."

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Self Tripping Hook | Pass Line Block No. 408 | Overhead Logging Carriage No. 1012 | Bardon Choker Hook | Lightweight Haulback Block No. 476

TIMBERLAND MACHINES LIMITED

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BE CAREFUL! PREVENT ACCIDENTS

There Is No Magic Formula For Keeping Out of Accidents

There is no magic formula for preventing accidents. There are safety rules that help. But rules alone are no good. You must work with the rules. Safety is not a matter of luck. Beginners need more to rely on than luck. They need to know what Safety means and how to prevent accidents.

Safety is an intangible thing. You cannot put your hands on it. It cannot be set out by itself like an axe, a man or a number. It is interlocked with many other things. Safety consciousness becomes part of your make-up if you want it to be. Every action, whether you know it or not, has a bearing on your safety as well as an influence on the safety of others. Your character; how you treat others; how you live in camp or at home; what others think of you and your attitude toward their ideas and peculiarities; all such things have a certain influence on your safety.

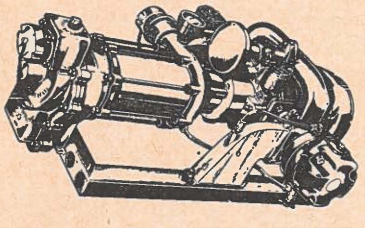
There is, then, much to learn about accident prevention in its widest sense. You will not learn unless you give it attention. If you do not get along with the other men in camp, or if you have troubles at home, your mind will be cluttered up during working hours with thoughts of other things.

If you try to get along with others they will take a more personal interest in your welfare. They will try to help you and their minds will be clear to think of what they are doing. Their safety may affect yours, especially if they work with you or near you.

If there is something worrying you, do something about it. Speak to the Personnel man or your boss who might be able to advise you. If you find you cannot rectify the trouble, there is no use worrying about it. Dismiss it from your thoughts. Safety, like success, comes from co-operation with others. Co-operation on the job is a "must" but don't forget co-operation off the job is important too.

We have all heard what some people say after an accident: "I don't know what I was thinking about," or "It caught me by surprise—before I knew it, I was hit." Very likely they were thinking about something other than what was going on. Keep your mind on what you are doing. Co-ordinate your thoughts with your bodily actions and you will help to prevent yourself from being involved in an accident—**May Forest and Mill.**

This booklet printed on "Thrift-Coat Enamel" produced at the Provincial Paper Limited, Port Arthur mill, out of wood produced in the Thunder Bay area.



Introducing . . .

THE "PARAMOUNT" CUB PORTABLE FIRE PUMP

BUILT TO LAST—BUILT TO FUNCTION CONTINUOUSLY FOR LONG PERIODS WITH LITTLE ATTENTION

Equipped with automatic primer and weighing less than 70 lbs. net, the PARAMOUNT Cub will supply water for effective fire fighting to eight close-range lines or through a mile of a single hoseline

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BAKER POURS FLOUR FROM PAPER BAG

The old-fashioned flour bag seems to have turned to paper, according to the N.Y. Journal of Commerce. Over 60 per cent of all bakery flour in the United States is now being packed in paper. In fact the production of bakery flour paper bags jumped from approximately 50,000,000 in 1947 to nearly twice that number in 1948. —**Fraser Voyageur.**

The U.S. Forest Service smoke-jumping force are virtually barred from public demonstrations because of the increasing number of requests for demonstrations at county fairs and other public gatherings.

The smoke-jumping force was first established in 1940 with ten men. Last year the 244 jumpers employed were dropped from planes on 94 fires, totalling 566 individual jumps. The Forest Service planes dropped 346,924 pounds of supplies and equipment to men fighting fires in relatively inaccessible areas. Net savings in fire fighting funds due to the use of smoke-jumpers last were estimated $131,434 — **May Lake States Timber Digest.**

"I'm through with women, they cheat and lie;
They prey on males till the day they die,
They tease us, torment us and drive us to sin—
"Say, who's that blonde that just walked in?"—
Marathon Courier.

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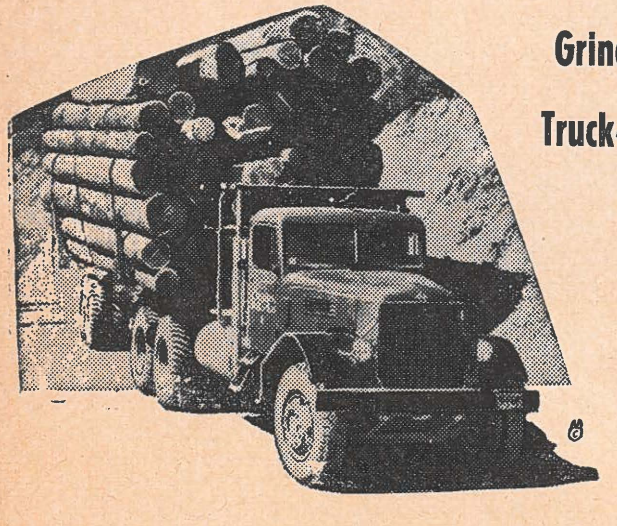
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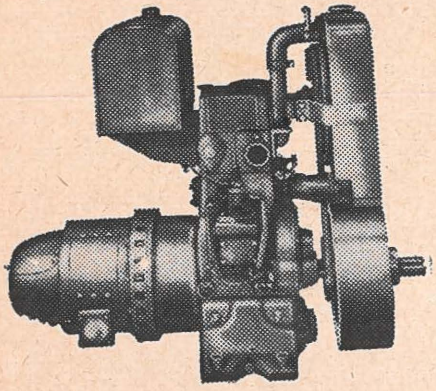
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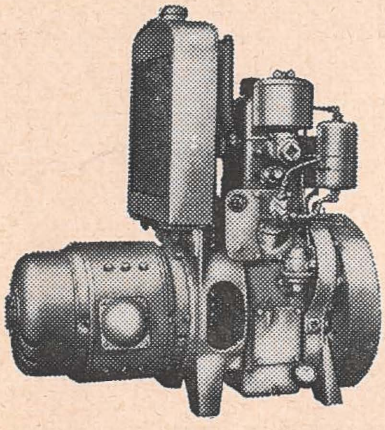
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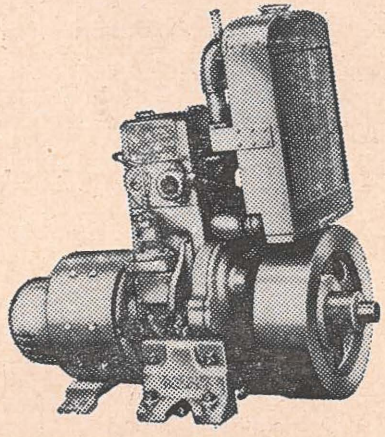
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GENERATOR					
MODEL	CAPACITY	VOLTAGE	CUR'T	CYCLES	PHASE
DI-3ARE	3 K.W.	115/230	A. C.	60	1
DI-5ARE	5 K.W.	115/230	A. C.	60	1
DI-9ARE	10 K.W.	115/230	A. C.	60	1

ENGINE					
MODEL	NO. CYLS	H.P.	R.P.M.	STARTING SYSTEM	COOLING SYSTEM
DI-3ARE	1	5	1800	ELECTRIC	RADIATOR
DI-5ARE	1	8	1200	ELECTRIC	RADIATOR
DI-9ARE	1	15	1800	ELECTRIC	RADIATOR



WINPOWER Model DI-5ARE



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