THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

MAY
JUNE
1952

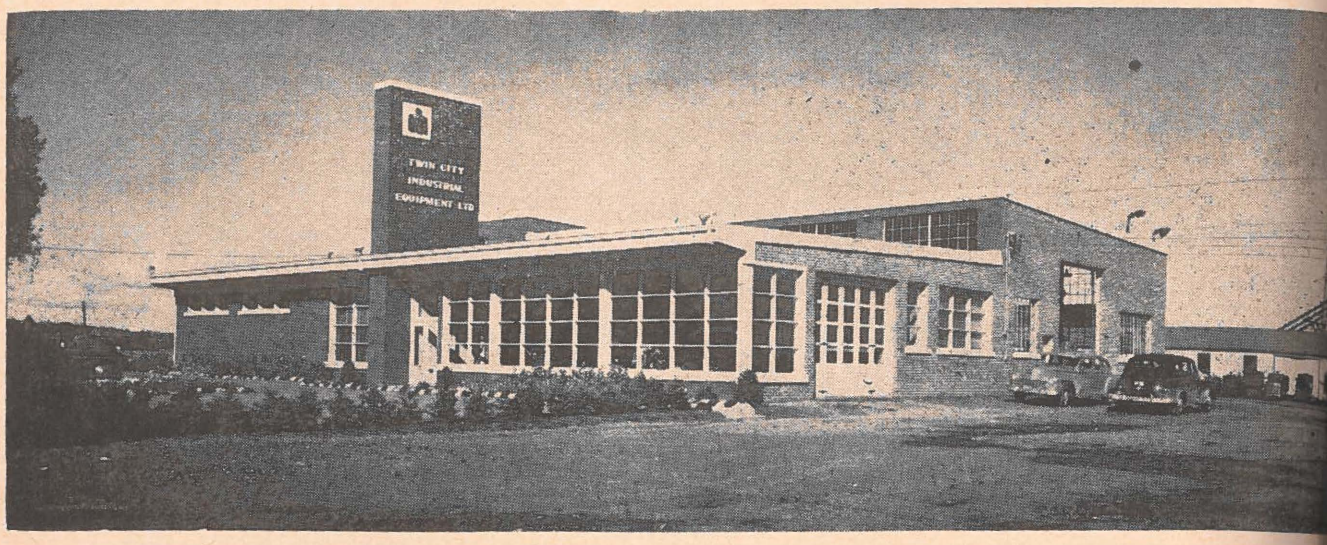
VOLUME 4 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No. 1

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Published by
THE THUNDER BAY TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION
Edited by
T. S. JONES

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President's Message

"I TOLD YOU SO"

At the expense of repetition bordering on boredom we feel it timely to add what little weight we can by making every one "Fire Conscious" for the season of 1952.

It is so easy to be lulled into a false sense of security with respect to fire danger, and especially after the comparatively light fire season last year, many of us may feel we have done enough towards fire prevention. It is usually at such time that the great holocausts of the past have occurred.

With an ear to the wind we have heard many of the old-timers muttering that any time now we can expect a really bad year for fires. It would be drastically unfortunate if through lack of proper preparation for the worst that these same old-timers would be shaking their heads and saying "I told you so."

Might we then add to the pleadings of the post-associations, Forestry Departments, Conservation-, etc. that we as operators and as individuals, play our part to the full in preventing fires.

First as individuals, let us check up on our habits with respect to smoking, camp fires, and all of the other little careless habits that might be dangerous. Then as operators let us fully assume the heavier responsibilities of seeing to it that our fire posters are up, that our pumps, fire hose, pack pumps, shovels, pails and other equipment are up to adequate scale and properly placed — ready to go.

If we do these things **NOW,** perhaps the hot summer winds will carry only the sweet music of the rustling leaves and needles and not the haunting dirge of "I told you so, — I told you so."

H. H. "Bert" Styffe

It is with deep regret that the Log Book records the passing of Mr. J. A. "Jim" Ryan, Woods Manager, Kenora Division, Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited; and Mr. J. C. "Charlie" McLeod, retired Woods Manager, Provincial Paper Limited.

Northwestern Ontario Timber Cullers' Association Annual Meeting Elects L. Malmborg President.

The Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Cullers' Association held in Port Arthur April 14th elected the following officers:

President . . . . . L. Malmborg
Vice-President . . . . . L. Neva
Secretary-Treasurer . . . . J. R. Denley
Past President . . . . . Ken Mason
Executive: Sam Cowan, Roy Street, W. Puikkala George Hubbard, J. M. Horn, Percy White.

Mr. O. C. Jennette, Chief Inspector of the Division of Operation and Personnel, Toronto, gave an excellent address to the meeting outlining the organizational set-up of the department.

The Annual Meeting of the Timber Cullers' Association of Ontario, Western Region, Branch, was held in Dryden, Saturday, April 26, at the Riverview Lodge.

The following Officers were elected for 1952:

Past President — P. Jarrow, Waldhof, Ont.
President — Marshall Brown, Vermilion Bay, Ont.
Vice-President — James Murphy, Keewatin, Ont.
Secretary — A. J. Clempson, Dryden, Ont.

Executive: J. Knutinen, Ignace; R. Higgins, Dyment; A. Lundmark, Wabigoon; J. McArthur, Dryden; J. Minor, Kenora; A. Olson, Red Lake Road; A. McLay, Fort Frances; F. Dodds, Red Lake; A. Cleavely, Minaki; R. Mullan, Kenora; J. Lyon, Clarkdon.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF CANADA

1. Western Canada's great Leduc oil discovery was made in what year?
2. Which is Canada's busiest canal?
3. Most of Canada drains in what direction?
4. Of Canada's labour force of 5,200,000, how many are labour union members?
5. Development of what important resource forged a new east-west link in 1951?
6. A bill must be discussed and approved how many times before it becomes law?

(Answers on Page 8)

LTI FORESTRY STUDENTS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Ernie Harrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harrie, Nolalu, Ontario, won the Thunder Bay Timber Operators' Association bursary of $200.00 awarded in the first year of Technical Forestry.

Ronald Landgraff, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Landgraff, 29 Machar Avenue, Port Arthur, won the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited scholarship of $200.00, awarded to the highest combined aggregate standing in surveying, drawing, descriptive dendrology, forest mensuration and introduction to Forestry.

ADVANCE NOTICE

The Canadian Institute of Forestry Annual Meeting will be held in Montreal, November 18th, and 19th, 1952.

All members of the Canadian Institute of Forestry are asked to take note of the 1952 Annual Meeting date.

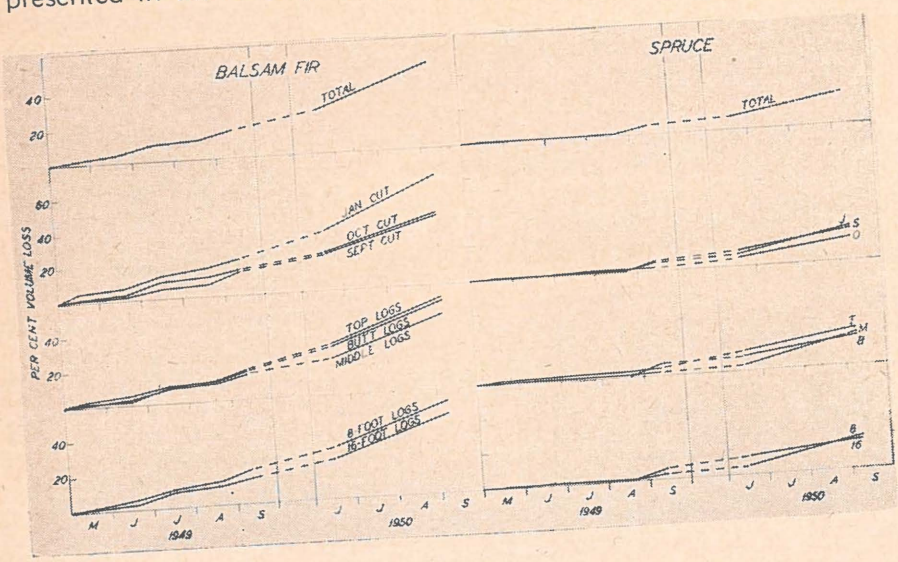
Pulpwood Floatability Tests in the Black Sturgeon Area

R. M. BELYEA
Forest Insect Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie Ontario

During 1946 and 1947, the Great Lakes Paper Limited carried out small-scale pulpwood floatability tests in the Dog River and Valora Concessions of the Company (Log Book 1(3):8-9. 1948). While these tests suggested that seasoning of logs before watering increased floatability, the results were inconclusive, owing in large part to the small number of logs employed. In the summer of 1948, Mr. J. H. Godden, Logging Engineer, and Mr. L. Murphy, Chief Scaler of the Company expressed interest in the floatability of balsam fir pulpwood, compared with that of spruce pulpwood, in the Black Sturgeon Concession of the Company. The writer was asked to assist in setting up a comprehensive field experiment to study the problem under conditions approximating as closely as possible those of actual driving operations, and to aid, along with other staff members of the Black Sturgeon Lake Field Station, in the periodic checking of the test logs, and in the presentation of results. The tests were carried out in Muskrat Lake, approximately sixty miles northeast of Port Arthur.

Cutting was done during three periods: September 1948, October 1948 and January 1949. The test logs, from butt, middle and top portions of the tree, in both 8 and 16-foot lengths, were cut by the Company adjacent to Muskrat Lake. Fifty balsam fir and 20 spruce logs were cut from each position in the tree at each time of cut, and identification was secured by nailing a numbered aluminum tag to the small end of each log as it was cut. The total volume of the 900 balsam fir and 360 spruce logs used in the tests was 2474.5 and 1700.2 cubic feet, respectively.

About May 1, 1949, the logs were watered in Muskrat Lake and enclosed within a "figure 8" boom with a sorting chute at the constriction. Five checks were made during the summer of 1949 (May 16, June 18, July 17, August 21 and September 13), and two during the summer of 1950 (June 17 and Sept. 9). During the intervening winter, the logs were left enclosed within the sorting boom. The sinkage losses are presented in the accompanying figure.



The following observations on the floatab of balsam fir and spruce pulpwood result from the t

(i) Four and one-half months after watering, a end of the first summer in the water, the by volume was 15.9 per cent in balsam fir, 4.5 per cent in spruce. Thirteen months watering, by mid-June of the following the loss had increased to 25.4 per cent in sam fir and 7.0 per cent in spruce; and six months after watering, at the end of the se summer, to 48.9 and 17.9 per cent respecti

(ii) Seasoning of balsam fir logs in the autum skidways prior to watering increased their ability throughout the entire test. At the check, September 9, 1950 the losses in cut during September and October were and 42.1 per cent respectively, compared a loss of 64.0 per cent in logs cut during uary. No similar effect of seasoning was dent in the spruce logs.

(iii) During the first summer in the water no erence in floatability of top, middle and balsam fir logs was evident, but after two mers in the water, greater losses due to age were recorded in top and butt logs and 51.6 per cent respectively) than in logs (43.8 per cent). The difference in ability was less evident in spruce logs, a throughout most of the test period, losses were recorded in middle than in butt logs.

(iv) Throughout the entire test period, the balsam fir was consistently greater in than in 16-foot logs (53.4 and 46.1 pe respectively, at final check, Sept. 9, 195 similar clear-cut difference was evident spruce logs.

From these tests, it appears that losses from sinkage of balsam fir pu after only one summer in the wate the Black Sturgeon Concession), m expected if logging were carried ing the late summer or autumn rat during the winter. It seems quite that longer seasoning of balsam wood than was possible during this (i.e. cutting and piling during the months) might further reduce losses oning would appear to make this difference in the floatability of pulpwood. With balsam fir, the 16-foot wood would also reduce



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YOUR CO-OPERATION WITH THE FOREST INSECT SURVEY IS AGAIN REQUESTED

The insect population in our forests is again at work and the Forest Insect Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie and Forest Insect Rangers in each of the forest districts are again requesting the co-operation of industry personnel.

All concentrations of insects should he reported whenever seen. Sample boxes for putting specimens collected are available from your Department of Lands and Forests District office or may be obtained from the Dominion Entomological Station at Sault Ste. Marie.

Here's the report of the Forest Insect Rangers for 1951 with a review and forecast of what we might find this coming summer

READ THIS, THIS IS IMPORTANT WORK AND YOU WORKING IN THE WOODS INDUSTRY SHOULD REALIZE AND BE AWARE OF WHAT IS GOING ON.

Western Forest Region

The most important insects in the Western Region from the standpoint of infestation and damage were the spruce budworm, forest tent caterpillar and larch sawfly.

Spruce budworm infestations increased markedly in 1951, particularly in the Kenora District. Heavier populations were noted wherever larval counts were made. Very little increase in the area of heavy host tree mortality was recorded although in the Kenora District light mortality was noted for the first time north of McIntosh on the Canadian National Railway, where heavy infestation has persisted for several years. Mortality plots will be established in this area in 1952.

South of Eagle and Wabigoon lakes there was an increase in spruce budworm populations, particularly on young white spruce scattered among the balsam fir undergrowth. A similar situation was noted in the southwest portion of the Fort Frances District, in the vicinity of Sphene Lake.

Infestations of the forest tent caterpillar have increased in extent and intensity yearly since 1948, spreading from a few pockets of infestation, to one large area of heavy infestat 1951, which included large areas of the Sioux Lookout, K Fort Frances, and Port Arthur districts. A number of small of heavy infestation occurred around the periphery of the infestation. Egg band counts made in 1951 indicate a contin of the forest tent caterpillar infestation in 1952 over virtual same area as in 1951, with a possible increase in population in the southeastern part of the region.

While collecting larch sawfly cocoons in September consi evidence of rodent activity was noted in larch stands the ported heavy larch sawfly infestation. The ground beneath trees was honeycombed with rodent tunnels and galleries. Ve sound cocoons were found. Considerable numbers of cocoons which the insects had been removed by the rodents were no the tunnels. This condition was more prevalent in the Sioux L and Kenora districts than in the Fort Frances District

Insect collections in the region in 1951 totalled 1136 co with 1164 in 1950. Collections made by Department of Lan Forests personnel in 1951 totalled 206 by 50 co-operators ared with 270 in 1950 by 54 co-operators. Many of the were made at mass collection points, permanent sample point areas of particular interest, such as locations where high per or disease were observed. Quantitative sampling has been us forecasting probable infestation intensities. This applied par in forecasting forest tent caterpillar infestations for 1952.

Mid-Western Forest Region

The Lake Nipigon spruce budworn infestation contin decrease in 1951. A small area of medium infestation s Sturge Lake in Port Arthur District is all that remains of the infestation. Heavy infestations of spruce budworm persis Sibley and Black Bay peninsulas. Balsam fir mortality co throughout the western portion of the Lake Nipigon infestat little change was noted in the eastern portion. Mortality of white spruce became more evident in 1951 than in previou in the Port Arthur District.

The easterly spread of the larch sawfly infestation conti the Mid-western Region in 1951. Although populations insect were generally heavy in the Port Arthur District, there definite increase east of Port Arthur and a definite decline area west of Raith. Infestations in Geraldton District were g light with some areas of medium and heavy infestation alo north shore of Lake Superior. The prevalence of the fungus in larch sawfly populations from Raith to English River in of interest since past observations have shown it to occur isolated individual collections.

Medium and heavy forest tent caterpillar infestation in approximately one-third of Port Arthur District. Light inf extended over most of the area west of Port Arthur and La igon. In the area east of Lake Nipigon and in Geraldton forest tent caterpillar populations were lower than in 195 important control agencies were noted in tent caterpillar po in the Upsala area. There was low larval emergence per eg in the spring; large numbers of dead larvae were killed by hedral virus; ;and moderate parasitism by **Sarcophaga aldr** curred. Larval emergence at Klotz Lake and near Jellicoe Geraldton District was very low.

Heavy infestations of aspen blotch miner on young aspen trees continued in 1951 throughout most of the sampling method of arranging the leaves of aspen on a of surface and counting the mines was used in Geraldton to assess the intensity of the infestation.

A total of 771 insect collections was submitted from in 1951 compared with 547 collections in 1950. Eighty-six of the collections were by insect rangers, 12 per cent by D of Lands and Forests personnel, and six per cent by other ators.

Northern Forest Region

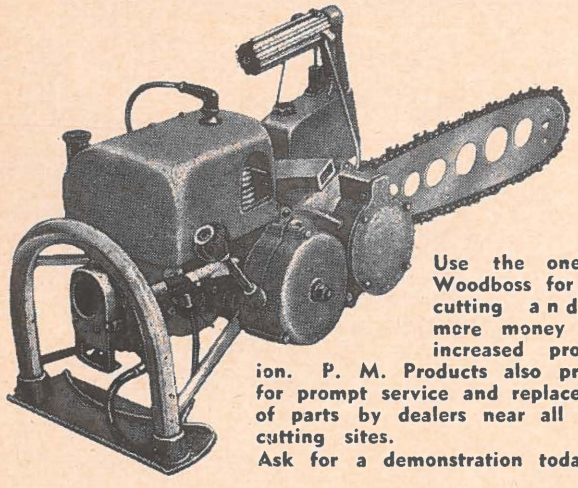
A development of particular importance in 1951 w markable decline of the forest tent caterpillar infestat northern portions of the region. This was primarily due to poor emergence from eggs laid in 1950. In the southe of the region there was a notable increase in the infes the development of a number of new small scattered In 1951 egg bands were found over a much wider a previous years. Although the egg bands were not fou heavy concentrations as occurred in the northern part o ions in 1950, the wider distribution in 1951 indicates erable spread in infestation in 1952.

In 1951 infestations of the spruce budworm in the region persisted over smaller areas than in 1950. In eastern section there was a general decrease in the and an overall reduction of infestation intensity com previous years. Examination of spruce budworm sam laboratory revealed the presence of virus diseases in

(Continued on Next Page)

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(Continued from Previous Page)

townships of Sydere and Haggart where heavy infestation per-
ted.

An outbreak of aspen blotch miner occurred throughout the
gion in 1951 with heavy concentrations in the southern portions.
tensive mining of trembling aspen leaves caused considerable
ncern. However, no serious damage resulted to the trees af-
ted.

A total of 1341 collections was submitted from all sources in 1951. This figure represented an increase of 134 collections over 1950. The collections submitted from the various districts were as follows: Cochrane, 603; Kapuskasing, 312; Timiskaming, 426. Thirty-six mass collections were submitted to the Forest Insect Laboratory and the Laboratory of Insect Pathology for special studies of natural control factors. In addition, numerous foliage samples bearing hibernating spruce budworm larvae were collected for winter rearing.

Air travel in Division of Air Service aircraft aided greatly in locating new insect outbreaks, mapping forest tent caterpillar and spruce budworm infestations and reaching remote areas.

Central Forest Region

The forest tent caterpillar was the major pest on deciduous forests in the central region in 1951. Infestations which have been building up since 1948 increased in extent and intensity. Poplar, white birch, maple and oak stands were severely infested in most of the southern part of the region and sizable infestations occurred in the White River, Chapleau and Gogama districts. On the basis of egg band counts made in September and October, infestations are expected to occur over larger areas in 1952 than in 1951. The only areas where a decline in infestation is forecast are between Echo Bay and Blind River in Sault Ste. Marie District, in Shedden Township in Sudbury District and near Shebandah on Manitoulin Island, where starvation, disease and parasites sharply reduced the laral and pupal populations in 1951.

A remarkable decline of spotless fall webworm and yellow-headed spruce sawfly infestations occurred in the region. Spotless fall webworm infestations virtually disappeared and yellow-headed spruce sawfly populations declined sharply.

A total of 2366 insect collections was submitted from all sources in the region in 1951. Department of Lands and Forests personnel made 533 collections compared with 529 collections in 1950. Mass collections of forest tent caterpillar larvae and pupae were submitted to the laboratory from numerous points in the region to determine parasitism at those points. Parasitism ranged from 38 per cent in North Bay District to 87 per cent in Sault Ste. Marie District. Mass collections of Swaine's sawfly were submitted from the North Bay and Gogama districts for special studies in the laboratory.

A survey to determine damage caused by wood-boring insects in the area burned over in the Gogama District in 1951 was carried out by the insect ranger in that district. A report on this survey was made to the district forester and appears in summary form in the report for the Gogama District. A similar survey was carried out by Insect Rangers from Gogama and Chapleau districts in the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company limits at Ramsay, in the Chapleau District, to assess wood borer damage to jack pine. Ninety to 100 per cent of the foliage was discolored on all jack pine trees infested.

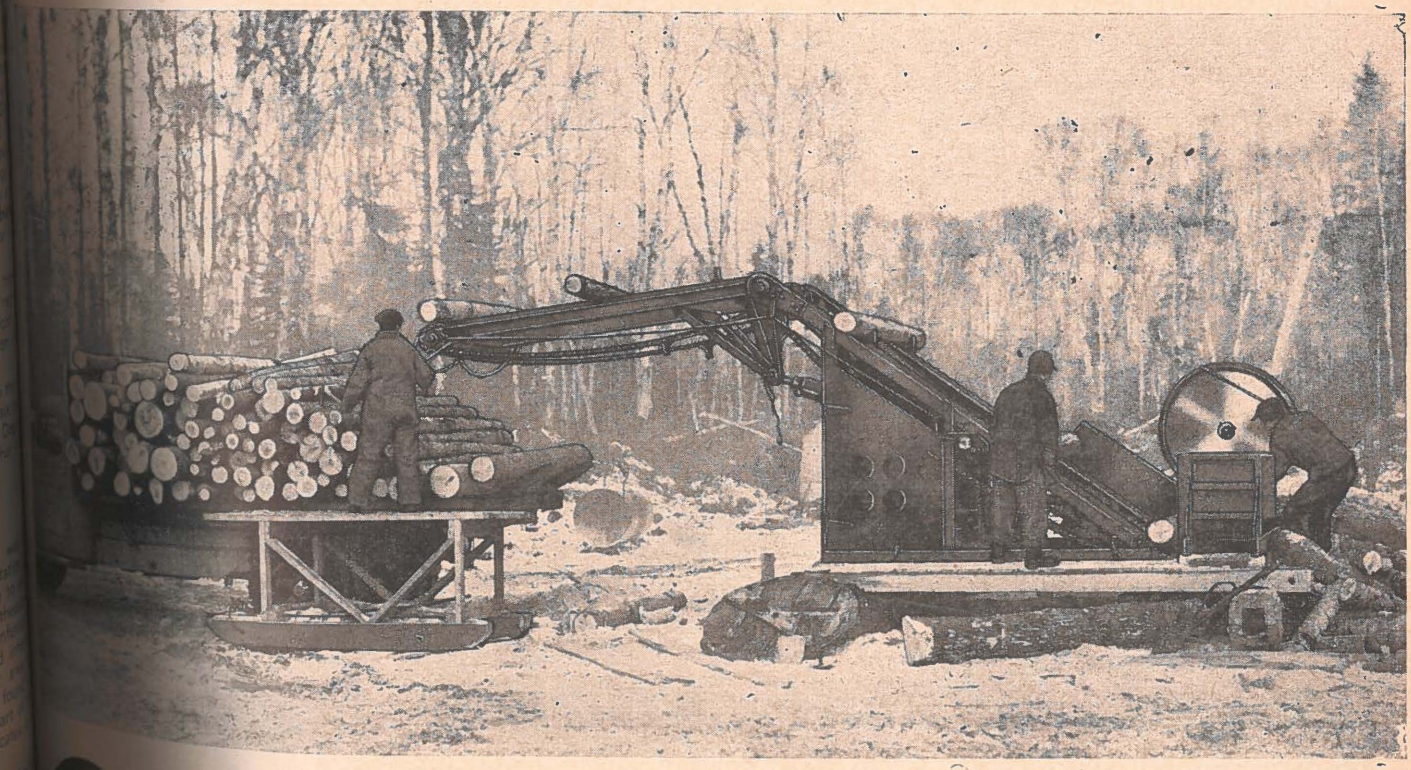
A summer headquarters for the insect ranger in the White River District was built on Department of Lands and Forests property at White River in November. This completes the ranger building program in the region.

HELP!!!

REPORT ALL INSECT CONCENTRATIONS
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"DOC" FOWLER RETIRES

It has been customary to review annually in the May - June issue of the Log Book the activities of E. J. (Doc) Fowler, who is well known not only to the woods industry in Northwestern Ontario but to many other industries which from time to time have occasion to use the services of a diver.

The last big job that Doc undertook last year was the raising of the steel tug "Esther S" for the Great Lakes Paper Company under the direction of the Mills Construction Company. This was a 200 ton lift and after two weeks of preparation the tug was brought up without a hitch.

In addition, Doc completed a couple of minor jobs at Steep Rock Iron Mines and located an anchor and blade of one of the Paterson Steamship Company's boats in the harbour.

And with these jobs last year, Doc decided that after 46 years in underwater work and engineering, etc., that the underwater work part of it be left to someone else and Doc has now officially announced his retirement as a diver.

Industry in Northwestern Ontario will miss the services of Doc Fowler but all agree that he has rendered excellent service in this dangerous and hazardous work.

Doc will be missed by the industry and it will probably be necessary from time to time to send to Toronto or Montreal for someone to do the necessary diving.

Doc has Statlonary Engineer's papers and is intending to follow this line of work.

For what you have done, Doc, the woods industry thanks you and wishes you good luck for the future.



ANSWERS

1. February 1947.
2. The Welland Ship Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.
3. North, to Huson Bay and the Arctic Ocean.
4. About one-fifth.
5. By 1,100-mile pipeline and Great Lakes tanker fleet Western oil reached Eastern Canada in 19
6. Three times.

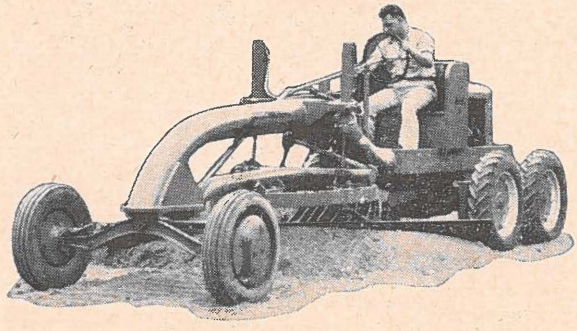
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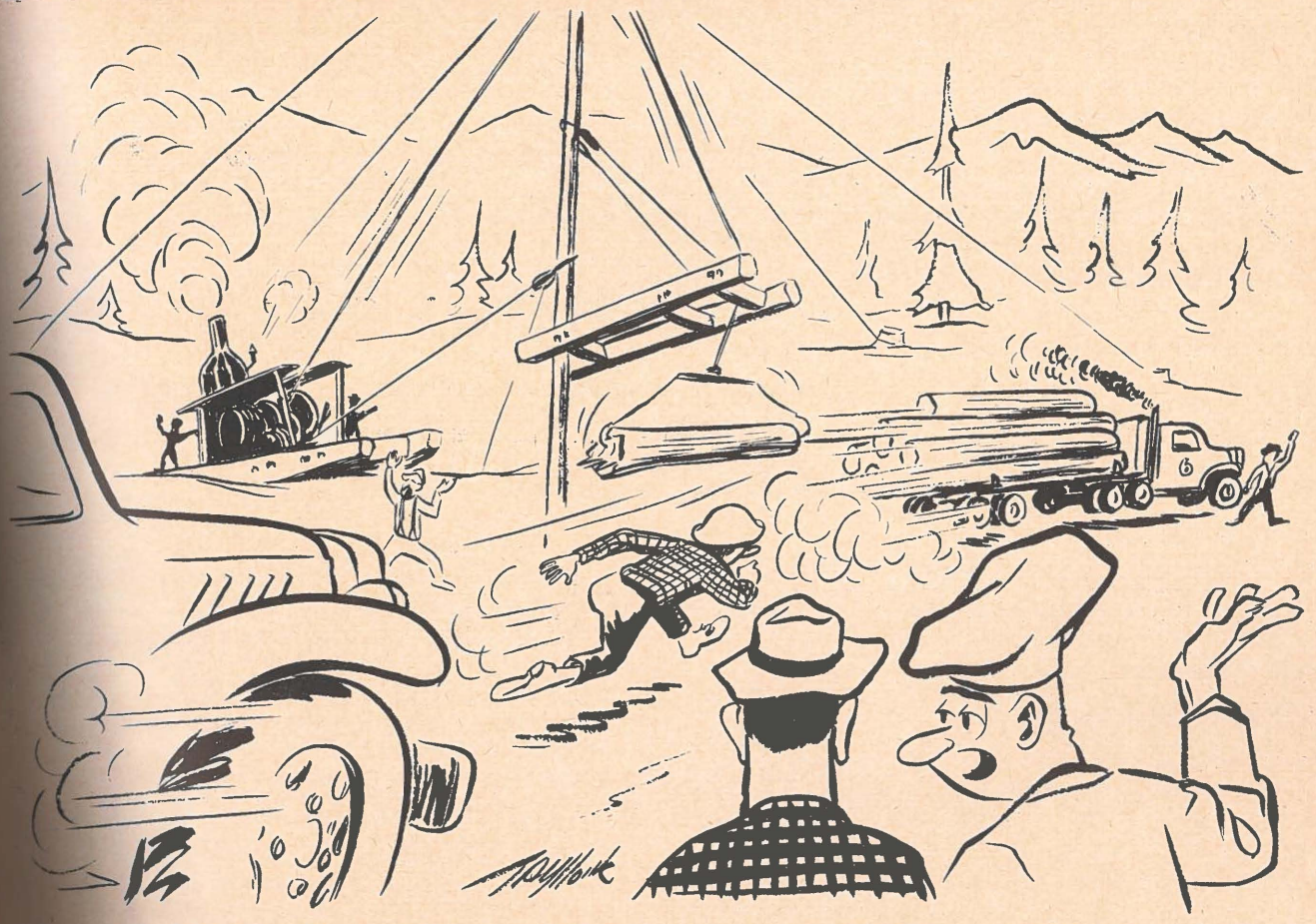
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SAFETY NEWS

THE DRIVE IS ON . . .

BOATS AND CANOES

1. Boats and canoes which are damaged and therefore unsafe, shall not be left where men might use them. They must be repaired, destroyed, or taken away.

2. All gasoline boats with inboard engines shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher, in good working order.

3. Boats with outboard motors must be provided with an old blanket, bucket of dry sand or a fire extinguisher.

4. Motor boats must always have sufficient life preservers to allow one for each member of the crew. When transporting men, there must be sufficient life preservers for all on board and, or, a seaworthy boat must be in tow, sufficiently large to take care of all passengers.

5. Boats must never be overloaded. The number of men to be allowed in any boat must conform with the Company regulations. Total capacity must be indicated clearly in paint on the boat.

6. Men must not smoke or use matches when filling a gasoline tank.

7. Boats shall be lined down dangerous rapids with one rope only.

8. All motor boats shall be equipped with a flashlight in good working order.

9. Paddles or oars shall be available in all motor boats for emergency use.

DRIVE

1. Walkways must be provided on the wings of all dams.

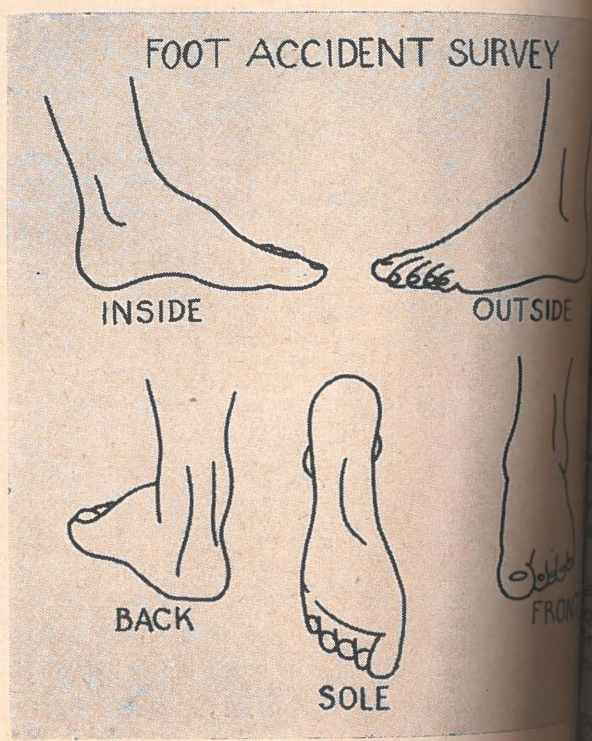
2. Foot bridges across small streams must be equipped with guard rails.

3. When breaking out rollways workmen shall work at the side, never in front or on top of the rollway.

H. S. MOSHER ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT LUMBERMEN'S SAFETY ASSOCIATION

At the Annual Meeting of the Lumbermen's Safety Association in North Bay in April, Mr. J. W. McNutt was elected President and Mr. H. S. Mosher was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Malcolm Cochran is the other Northwestern Ontario Director on the L. S. A. Board.



CLERKS ! ! !

In order to have more complete data when accidents have been occurring, the diagram page has been sent to companies in Northwestern Ontario by the Northwestern Ontario Woods Branch of Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association.

You are requested to fill these in accurately and return them attached to your Forms 7.

PLEASE CO-OPERATE !

WINS SAFETY CONTEST

The Ontario Paper Company, Heron Bay, has won the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers Safety Association woods accident prevention contest for 1952. Congratulations!

ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO ASK FOR

SAFETY TOED RUBBERS

AT THE VAN.

FOREMEN, CLERKS, SAFETY MEN — Here's an article well worth reading. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act is the most liberal. It has been copied in principle by all other Provinces and lauded by many authorities in the U. S. A. All concerned in Ontario with Workmen's Compensation are fortunate in having a Board and staff who are keenly interested in the improvement of administration and service. Further articles by members of the staff of the Board will be printed in future issues of the Log Book.

Employers' Responsibilities In Workmen's Compensation Board Cases

By W. B. TERRY, Chief Claims Officer, The Workmens' Compensation Board of Ontario

In this article I will give some general information which should be of value to employers and their workmen. I will also give some specific information in regard to dealing with the cases of injured workmen, the necessary forms to be filed and some suggestions in regard to how these forms should be completed.

All employers are furnished with a supply of the necessary forms for reporting accidents. You should have on hand Employers' Report of Accident, Form 7; Employer's Subsequent Statement, Form 9; and Memorandum to Doctor, Form 94. If you have exhausted your supply it will be replenished on request.

Safety in an operation must be ever uppermost in the minds of employers and workmen alike. Employees should be educated and encouraged to work carefully and safely. If you can achieve success in this respect you need not read further.

The workman must notify his employer at once of any accident in his employment and the employer, in all cases involving compensation or medical aid, must notify the Board within three days of the accident. Compensation is payable to a workman where the injury is caused **BY ACCIDENT** or industrial disease arising out of and in the course of employment, and in this connection if there is any doubt about the disability being one falling under the provisions of the Act it is best to report the case, giving full particulars, and let the Board make the decision.

Employers are required to furnish suitable first aid or emergency equipment. Employers are also required to provide, at their own expense, to a workman in need of it, ambulance or transportation to doctor, hospital or home.

Where the workman is disabled from earning full pay for a period of over four calendar days, he is entitled to receive 75% of his average earnings up to $4,000.00 a year. Where his average earnings are between $20.00 and $15.00 a week, the latter amount is payable. With average earnings of less than $15.00 a week the workman will receive the full amount of his earnings. Actual earnings, not the nominal rate of pay, are taken as the basis of compensation but all remuneration such as board supplied or extra pay, bonuses, etc. received, is included. Time lost for sickness or reasonable holidays does not count against the workman but slackness of business or seasonal close-down does. The object is always to ascertain the actual weekly earnings as fairly as possible.

The Board gives the injured workman coming under the Act the choice of doctor. This privilege, however, is subject to the control of the Board and must be exercised reasonably. The workman must not, with the approval of the Board, leave Ontario or transfer to distance or change doctors. In addition to necessary medical aid the injured workman is entitled to artificial members and apparatus and dental appliances, and to have the same kept in repair or replaced when deemed necessary by the Board.

When a workman has an accident arising out of or in the course of his employment and requires medical attention, the employer should get the name of the workman's doctor and complete two copies of Form 94, Memorandum to Doctor. Give one copy to the workman to present to his doctor and, if in need of it, provide him with ambulance or transportation to doctor, hospital or home. The completion of Form 7 should be the next job and there should be no delay in filling out this form and getting it, with the other copy of Form 94, in the mail to the Board. It must be remembered that in compensable claims the Board becomes the paymaster, so give the Board a chance to be a good paymaster by early reports. Very few workmen are in a financial position to carry them for long without a pay cheque. Any delay in payment is sure to be a hardship.

In completing Form 7 be careful in answering questions. Always remember that the Officer of the Board dealing with the case has not seen the injury nor may he know much about the operation in which the workman was injured. Try to make him see in a word picture what was involved in the operation and how the accident happened. Do not say crushed hand when the accident was a crushed first finger of the right hand. Be sure to give the names and addresses of witnesses and the name and address of the attending doctor. Try to give a conservative estimate of the length of disability. This is a help to the Officer in handling the case. The Board allows a large percentage of claims and makes the first payment of compensation on Form 7 alone. If the claim appears legitimate and it seems safe on the employer's estimate of disability, a week's compensation will be paid at once. This gains time in which to secure the workman's and doctor's reports before a further payment is due. Of course, no further payments are made until all reports are on file. In answering question thirteen, do not throw doubt on a case unless there is evidence to substantiate it. In many of such cases adjudication is held up while necessary or unnecessary investigations are carried out and in some of these cases the employer raises quite an uproar if and when the claim is rejected.

Where the disability is not likely to be of a duration of more than four calendar days, it is only necessary to complete the front of Form 7, date and sign it on the reverse side. If it is later found that the workman had to lie off for a longer period, another Form 7 giving the additional information requested in questions 15, 16 and 17 should be forwarded to the Board without delay, or you may write advising the Board and a Form 7E will be forwarded for this purpose. An injured workman becomes eligible for compensation if it is necessary for him to be off duty as a result of accident in employment for more than four calendar days (not working days). The injured workman, however is only entitled to 75% of his lost earnings subject, of course, to the maximum and minimum provisions. It is therefore obvious that the Board must know the normal working days in order to arrive at the proper amount due as compensation for the period of disability. Such

(Continued on Page 23)

Forest and F

There are many passages in the Bible that tell how our forests serve us and how we should protect them. Forests provide the raw materials for countless products needed in modern living. They conserve water supplies, regulate stream flow, reduce floods and erosion. The life-giving role of water is linked to the forest in unmistakeable terms.

The Bible urges us to the protection and wise use of our forests, range and woodlands. Yet, today, most of the forest fires in our country are caused by our own carelessness and willfullness. As the Bible foretells, destruction of our natural resources will bring us punishment in the form of loss and misery. With proper continuous crops of timber and forage, safeguard the management and protection our forests can produce watersheds, and provide recreation and wildlife. The forest can yield all these year after year for the welfare of our people and the security of our Nation.

Following are selected Biblical passages of great wisdom and beauty. They have been reviewed and approved for this purpose by religious leaders representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. They contain inspiration for discussions in our Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and homes.

Forest and Flame in the Bible was adapted by George Vitas. It includes material previously published in "Forests and Forest Devestation in the Bible", a publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; and "Trees and the Bible", a publication of the Texas Forest Service.

The following is through the courtesy of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign sponsored by the Advertising Council.

MAN AWAKENED TO LIFE EMBOWERED IN A GARDEN OF TREES

Genesis 2:8-9 "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

HE FOUND THE FOREST A PLACE OF BEAUTY AND A SANCTUARY

Isaiah 60:13 "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place of my feet glorious."

Psalms 29:9 "The voice of the Lord . . . discovereth the forests; and in His temple doth every one speak of His glory."

IT HARBORS CREATURES OF THE WILD; IT IS THEIR HOME

Ezekiel 31:6 "All the fowls of heaven made their nests in his boughs, and under his branches did all beasts of the field bring forth their young, . . ."

Psalms 104:16-17 "The trees of the Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon, which He hath planted; Where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, the fir trees are her house."

Psalms 104:12 "By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches."

Psalms 104:20 "Thou makest darkness, and it is night; wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth."

IT MOTHERS THE RIVER WHICH NOURISHES THE SOIL

Genesis 2:10 "And a river went out of E... water the garden; and from thence ... parted, and became into four heads."

Job 14:8-9 "Though the root thereof wax... the earth, and the stock thereof ... the ground; yet through the scent of ... it will bud, and bring forth boughs ... plant."

IT IS A CREATION OF GOD AND HIS PRESENCE IS EVERYWHERE

Isaiah 14:7-8 "The whole earth is at rest, ... quiet; they break forth into singing: ... the fir trees rejoice at Thee, and the ... ars of Lebanon, . . ."

Ezekiel 17:24 "And all the trees of the fi... know that I the Lord have brought ... the high tree, have exalted the low ..."

1 Chronicles 16:33 ". . . the trees of the wo... out at the presence of the Lord, ... (Then shall the trees of the ... sing out at the presence of the L... cause He cometh to judge the ear..."

Psalms 148:7 "Praise the Lord from the ea..."

Psalms 148:9 "Mountains, and all hills; fr... trees, and all cedars:"

SO PROTECT THE BOUNTY OF THE EARTH, FOR NATURE IS THE WORK OF GOD

Joel 1:7 "He hath laid my vine wa... barked my fig tree: he hath made ... bare, and cast it away; the branches ... of are made white."

Revelation 9:4 "And it was commanded th... they should not hurt the grass of ... neither any green thing, neither an..."

AND KEEP FIRE FROM THE TREES, HOWEVER SMALL THE FLAME

James 3:5 ". . . Behold, how great a ... a little fire kindleth!"

Psalms 83:14 "As the fire burneth a wood, ... the flame setteth the mountains on ..."

James 3:6 ". . . and setteth on fire the ... of nature, . . ."

Isaiah 10:18-19 "And shall consume the glo... forest, and of his fruitful field, ... the rest of the trees of his forest ... few, that a child may write them."

FOR FIRE CAN DESTROY ALL THAT GROWS

Joel 2:3 "A fire devoureth before ... behind them a flame burneth ... hind them a desolate wilderness, ... ing shall escape them."

SMOKEY



Fi in The Bible

IT CAN PLAGUE FOREST AND FIELD; MAN AND ANIMAL

Joel 1:18-19 "How do the beasts groan! the herds of cattle are perplexed, because they have no pasture; yea, the flocks of sheep are made desolate. O Lord, to thee will I cry: for the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness, and the flame hath burned all the trees of the field."

IT CAN DRY THE RIVER

Joel 1:20 "The beasts of the field cry also unto thee: for the rivers of waters are dried up, and the fire hath devoured the pastures of the wilderness."

(In using fire to symbolize a terrible plague of locusts, Joel presents an eloquent description of the effect of fire on the land and all living things.)

IT CAN LAY BARE THE FIELD AND MOUNTAIN

Deuteronomy 4:11 "And ye came near and stood under the mountain; and the mountain burned with fire unto the midst of heaven, with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness."

Isaiah 5:24 "Therefore as the fire devoureth the stubble, and the flame consumeth the chaff, so their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossoms shall go up as dust: . . ."

AND AS IN PUNISHMENT FOR EVIL DOING, FIRE LEVIES A FEARFUL TOLL

Ezekiel 20:47 ". . . Behold, I will kindle a fire in thee, and it shall devour every green tree in thee, and every dry tree; the flaming flame shall not be quenched, and all faces from the south to the north shall be burned therein."

Isaiah 9:18 "For wickedness burneth as the fire; it shall devour the briers and thorns, and shall kindle in the thickets of the forest, and they shall mount up like the lifting up of smoke."

AND MAN REALIZING HIS LOSS, MUST SET OUT TO CLOTHE THE LAND WITH TREES

Ezekiel 17:22 "Thus saith the Lord God; I will also take of the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it; I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent."

Leviticus 19:23 "And when ye shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees for food, then ye shall count the fruit thereof . . . "

Genesis 21:33 "And Abraham planted a grove in Beersheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, . . "

AND THOSE WHO SET FIRES WILL BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE AMENDS TO THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED

Exodus 22:6 "If a fire break out, and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn, or the field, be consumed therewith; he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution."

FOR THE RESOURCES OF NATURE ARE MAN'S LIFE

Deuteronomy 20:19 " . . . (for the tree of the field is man's life) . . . "

SO SPARE THE EARTH AND THE TREES

1 Chronicles 16:23 "Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of the Lord, "

Deuteronomy 20:19 "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an axe against them; for thou mayst eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down . . to employ them in seige."

AND IF A TREE BE CUT OR BURNED, GROW OTHERS IN ITS STEAD

Isaiah 44:14 "He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the cypress and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest: he planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it."

Job 14:7 "For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease."

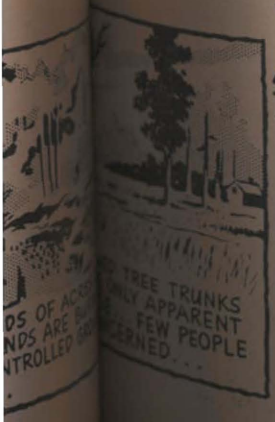
AND FROM THE EARTH WILL SPRING THE TREE ONCE MORE!

Genesis 1:11 "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, . . . and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the ear; and it was so."

Revelation 22:1 "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb."

Revelation 22:2 "In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

Genesis 1:12 " . . . . and God saw that it was good."



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LET'S HAVE NO FIRES STARTED BY WOODS-WORKERS IN 1952.

Permanent Depots Pushing Back the Frontier

A Report on MOSHER, Ontario

In the last few years the trend towards permanent operations in Ontario woods has advanced considerably. Long-term forest management plans and the aim of government and industry to achieve a sustained yield basis and to operate in perpetuity have meant that families of woodsworkers must become a part of the north country.

In the last few years such names as Camp Robinson, Vermilion Bay, Atikokan, Ycliff, Savanne, Dog River, Black Sturgeon, Auden, Kowkash, Caramat, Stevens, Hillsport, Neys, Savant Lake, Umfreville, Clarkdon, Valora, Reba, Linko, Martin, Heron Bay, Hemlo, Regan, Mosher, Mead, Hansen, Ripco, Calstock, and Palmquist have become common place names to the Post Office, wholesale distributors and other businesses and to woodsworkers.

Many of these depots are constructed on a permanent basis and to quote an example, herewith an extract from a recent issue of The Mandonian telling about the increased size of Camp Robinson, headquarters camp of the Patricia area.

"In 1948 the O-M started a small townsite in the Patricia area — Headquarters Camp P-200 which was to be known as Camp Robinson.

It is interesting to note the growth of the community since that time.

At the end of 1948 there were 10 houses and a population of 50 people in the townsite. By the end of 1951 the number of houses had grown to 72 and the population had increased to 225. Of this 225, one hundred and two were children between the ages of one and fifteen. The attendance at the school had grown so that it became too large to be accommodated at the present school house and another school was opened to junior grades at the first of the year.

Reports prepared last Fall indicated that 30 of the householders in the townsite owned cars and they were predominently newer models."

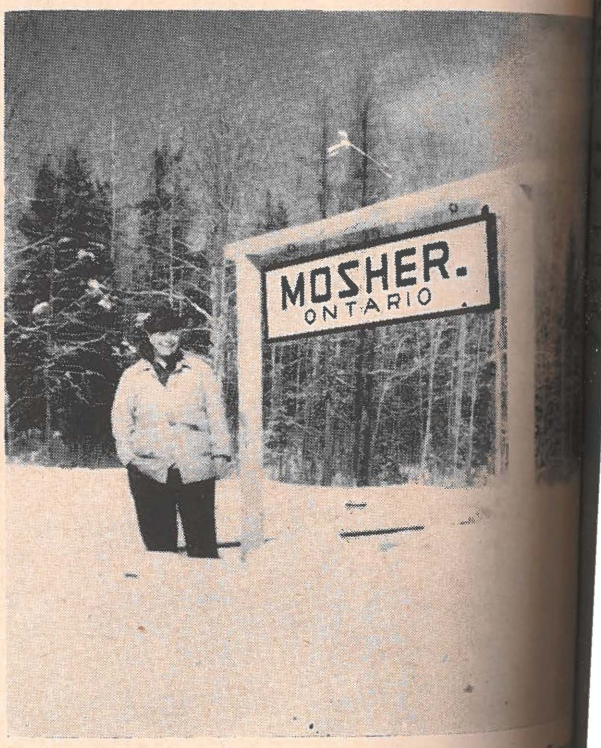
One of the newest depots to be established in Northwestern Ontario is the Newaygo Timber Company new depot at Mosher, Ontario.

Mosher is located at Mileage 217¼, A.C.R. The Newaygo Timber Company owns in fee 328,919 acres in the Districts of Algoma and Cochrane and included in this acreage are the Townships of Martin and Mildred.

The decision was made by the Newaygo Timber Company to proceed with the development of Ma and Mildred townships and to conduct operations th on a permanent, perpetual basis. It was decided utilize all species as far as economically possible to so and to practice good timber management wh would involve the production of pulpwood, sawlogs and other products.

It is a known fact that the first requirement proper timber management is the construction of an weather road system throughout the limits, which w permit the different types of forestry practice req in respect to the particular unit to accomplish this pose. It was decided, therefore, that one of the requirements would be the construction of a perma headquarters or townsite and the construction of manent spurs, sidings, and all-weather roads thr the townships concerned.

(Continued on Page 15)



H. S. Mosher, Vice-President of Newaygo Timber Co Limited at Mosher, Ontario

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Mosher was started April 5th, 1951, when 11 men jumped off a train at Mileage 217¼ A.C.R. into three feet of snow, started to clear the snow and erect the first tent in which they were going to sleep that night.

After temporary living quarters (tents) had been erected and a short spur constructed with the unloading of construction materials and equipment, equipment material ,supplies were freighted in.

And, so the work continued and the necessary ditching, drainage bulldozing, gravelling, grading, etc., was started.

A building crew arrived in the latter part of April to commence construction of portable buildings. The first buildings at Mosher were portable and they have since been removed to camp sites 5¼ miles east of headquarters on the main road. (There will be three operating camps with portable buildings serviced by Mosher.)

After these portable buildings were built, construction on the all-weather road was commenced and with the arrival of equipment, 1½ miles of road was constructed to the first gravel pit. Since that time, 6½ miles of road have been completed with the necessary ditches, culverts and bridges. In this connection, as far as bridges and culverts were concerned, creosoted timbers were used.

At this stage of the game, a small cutting crew was assigned to this operation and some peeled poplar was cut as well as cutting further right-of-ways, etc.

In August 1951, a building crew arrived and commenced construction of permanent depot buildings. Excavations for foundations and the trenching for outside pillars to be made of concrete were made. Between August and November 15th the following permanent buildings were made:

1 kitchen diner 20' x 70' with all inside cupboards-tables, benches, and other work and painting completed; 1 twin bunk-house 24' x 60' with washroom 18' x 60' attached, finished completely with partitions and 2-bed bedrooms or cubicles. Painting is to be completed this spring. 1 steam bath, laundry, boiler house 24' x 114', containing boiler room section, ladies' and gents' shower and steambath room, storage room, finished inside with shiplap, tongue and groove lumber. 2 private residences 28' x 38' containing utility room, kitchen, living-room, vestibule, 2 bedrooms, and bathroom completed in every detail with cupboards, painting, and inlaid congoleum throughout, outside completed with shingles and siding; 1 light plant building 15' x 20' with cement floors and power plant foundations; machine shop 52' x 64' with full concrete floor, welding room constructed of 6"x8" cinder blocks, parts department partitioned with parts bins and shelves installed; blacksmith shop and carpenter shop 33' x 60' with storage shed 12' x 18' attached, insulated and lined inside with shiplap. Truck garage 37'x53' with full cement floor capable of housing 6 trucks and other smaller equipment; warehouse and office building 28' x 96' with basement under portion 28' x 64' x 8' high, office 28' x 31' with private office, van room, waiting room, and post office, the office portion completed with walls and ceilings painted and inlaid congoleum floor covering throughout. Warehouse portion has all shelving and tables completed. Cook and cookees' quarters 20' x 32' capable of housing cook, second cook and four cookees, partitioned as to living-room, bedrooms, and washroom, completed inside with the exception of the paint job. Boiler house, industrial section 16' x 20' to house central heating boiler, water pump, pressure tanks and air compressor, constructed with 8' concrete walls and upper structure of lumber. Tractor garage 24' x 48' capable of housing 6 tractors; staff-house 24' x 48' containing 1 living-room, 5 two-bed bedrooms or cubicles, storage room, shower room, and washroom, all inside painting and congoleum floor covering throughout

A 4-wire power line has been installed throughout at headquarters to furnish electricity to all headquarters buildings. All dimension timbers and a good percentage of the assorted lumber for permanent buildings was sawn on the operation with a portable sawmill. This sawmill also produced the timbers for the culverts and bridges on the all-weather road. The total sawmill production was 265,284 f b. m.;man-days involved —— 563; 154 truck hours; 1,458 tractor hours.

Due to the permanent nature of the headquarters, it was decided to put in a waterworks and sewerage system, central heating and steam for the entire residential and industrial sections of the townsite. We would be amiss to neglect mentioning the network of trenching necessary for the heating, water and sewerage system. There were 2,000 feet of trench line 3' in width and from 5' to 10' deep in places. All trenching was done with dragline with some handwork necessary to finish it to grade.

The construction of a septic tank and disposal field was quite an involved affair. There are 5 manholes 3' in diameter constructed of concrete brick on the main sewer line. All pipe for both water and sewere laid by plumbers under contract. A well 8' square and 20' deep was dug by hand, boxed in, and covered with 2" planking, assisted with the dragline. Unfortunately, a good supply of water was not reached before freeze-up and, as a result, we have been compelled during this last winter, to haul water to camp site from the river nearby. Present plans are to dig the well with a well driller but, in order to make sure of a sufficient supply of water for the camp site, a heavy trench was dug leading from the creek to the well and filled in with course gravel, so that the water is fairly well filtered before it enters the well.

There are 2 central heating plants; one for the residential section and one for the industrial section. The central heating is supplied by 2 fuel oil burning Crane 34-S electric controlled boilers, one having a capacity of 3,180 lbs. and the other 2,890 lbs. All buildings are heated through radiators with #75 Sturtevant unit heaters in the machine shop, carpenter shop, truck and tractor garages. The steam lines are housed in underground trenches boxed in 2' square, with 2" planking, lined with 45 lb. roofing paper and covered with 6" of gravel. There are 600' of such trenching between the boiler house and the various buildings. Our coldest days to date, some being as cold as 50 degrees below zero, have found the radiation more than ample. Our problem really is to control excess radiation.

The private residences are heated with individual Crane oil burning hot water furnaces which are thermostatically controlled. Involved in the central heating arrangements were 70 man-days of Newaygo labour and the labour of the contracting construction crew, of which there is no record.

A word might be said in respect to the cubicles

(Continued on Page 16)

PERMANENT DEPOTS PUSHING BACK THE FRONTIER

(Continued from Page 15)

or 2-bed bedrooms. In each one is a window and a table in the centre over a radiator, and at the end of each bed are constructed lockers, hangers, etc. for the men's personal belongings and privacy.

Last Fall and Winter 5,352 cords of spruce and balsam were cut and hauled and approximately 2,400 cords of pulpwood cut along roads, camp sites and areas adjacent to same, and consisted of all species of pulpwood as well as the cutting of dimension timber, logs, etc. for this year's building.

This operation being a new operation and permanent in every respect, it was necessary in addition to buy all of the equipment required such as beds, kitchen equipment, dishes, furniture, etc. Purchased were 1 only D-7 tractor complete with winch; 1 D-6 tractor with blade and winch; 1D-6 tractor without blade with winch; 5 semi-trailers and racks for hauling pulpwood; 1 walk-in refrigerator for warehouse; 1 walk-in refrigerator for kitchen; central plants for headquarters buildings; portable heater for dragline; one 90M Rex pump for tanking and water supply; dye threading machine; one ¾ yard Northwest crawler crane with boom and boom extension; pulpwood grapple; one Caterpillar No. 2 power grader with V plow and bulldozer blade attachment; two Caterpillar diesel electric sets synchronized; dragline bucket; fairlead attachment for crawler crane; logging arch; Johnson outboard motor; London pump; cement mixer; two hydraulic hoists; arc welder; portable air compressor; automotive shop equipment; forestry pumps; propane ranges and installations for all camps; one 2-yard Lorain crane with set of wide crawler tracks and shovel front complete with 16' 6" boom structure and mechanism; standard ½ yard shovel dipper with dipper stick, hoist block, power operated dipper trip and all necessary cable; ½ ton Ford truck; five only 3-ton Ford trucks with dump boxes; skil radial saw; landry, washer, and extractor; movie projector; two International L-184 trucks; hydraulic side an end log loader unit for K11F International truck; modern kitchen appliances such as potato peelers, meat and vegetable slicers; cake and bread dough mixers; electric dish washer for headquarters cookery.

To complete the permanent buildings at Mosher, Ontario, a recreation hall, store, living quarters, five private homes (3 of which will be 1½ story, 4-bedroom houses); 1 oil shed; 1 harness shop; 1 fire-hall; 1 6-stall truck garage; 1 unloading platform for equipment; addition to kitchen for walk-in refrigerator and storage: scaler's shack will be built in 1952.

At the completion of this 1952 program one can visualize the settlement covering many acres with homes, schoolhouse, children running around, women hanging out washing and, in general things you would very well see in an ordinary town.

In order to ensure that Mosher does remain a permanent community in Northwestern Ontario, a cutting research program is being carried on by the Newaygo Timber Company.

Soil classifications, productivity, the relative importance of eco climate, and the succession stage of stands, will be studied in order to determine, if possible, future productions as to a growth and yield study, which might in turn affect the type of management and operation to be carried out in respect to this and the hope is that the study of the present cover and the past history will give the Newaygo ber Company an indication of expected succession growth as well as methods of utilization as they ceed.

It is hoped in this way to establish the methods of management of the lands, particularly operation, for the future. Utilization will have a fold purpose: (1) the extraction of timber in the economical manner; (2) extraction of timber in a ner to enhance the primary objective of the ment plan — namely, the growth of a new crop will conform with the requirement of the manage plan.

All the above will give the reader some idea what goes into starting a new community in the erland of Northwestern Ontario.

Practically all other timber operators in this have gone through or are going through similar of development as is recounted above. The st Mosher is printed here because it is felt that it interesting to all concerned. The trend to perm depots and families in permanent communities of the biggest forward steps during the last few

It is interesting to note that some of these unities are being named after men who have in and guided woods operations for many years practice of giving tangible recognition to persons have devoted their life to building up this is one to be commended.

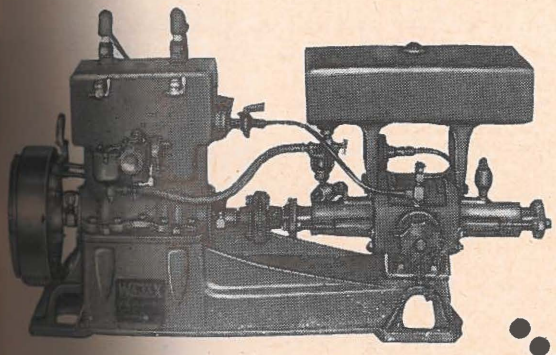


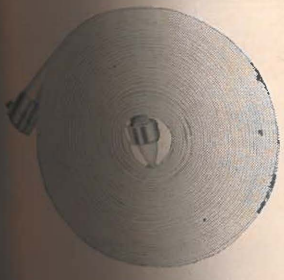
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Forestry Report From Lakehead Technical Institute

Once again we are pleased to report that the Technical Forestry courses at Lakehead Technical Institute have completed another good year. Since we were able to increase our practical training program we feel that some progress has been made. Through the efforts of our Advisory Committee and with the cooperation of the Department of Lands and Forests the Institute now has an area of 3000 acres in the Townships of Fowler and Jacques on which to conduct field training courses. This will enable us to widen the scope of technical training and to more fully organize our field work.

During the 1951-52 session the second-year studenst took the following field training:

1. Department of Lands and Forests scaling course (all students were successful.)
2. Three weeks forest classification from aerial photos and ground cruising.
3. One week utilization — cutting, skidding, piling and loading pulpwood.
4. Fall utilization field trip to woods operations on Marathon Paper Mills of Canada limits, LongLac Pulp and Paper Company limits and Brompton Pulp and Paper Company limits.
5. Winter utilization field tour of woods operations on Hammermill Paper Co. limits, Dryden Paper Co. limits and Great Lakes Paper Company limits.
6. Tours to local pulp and paper mills and Great L Lumber and Shipping sawmill.

In addition to this actual field training with dustry, lertures were given by:

Mr. Frank Lyon, Department of Lands and Fores

Mr. A. Kasturik, Great Lakes Lumber and Ship Company Limited.

Mr. Bruce Thomson and Mr. Charles Horncastl Ontario Paper Company.

Mr. R. Robinson and Mr. N. Kissick, Mara Paper Mills of Canada.

Mr. W. S. Moore, Dryden Paper Company Limi

Mr. R. S. Young, Great Lakes Paper Company.

Mr. E. A. Smith, Brompton Pulp and Paper Comp

Mr. T. S. Jones, Thunder Timber Operators' As

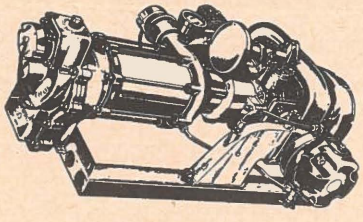
Mr. D. C. Clark, Nipigon Lake Timber Company

Mr. C. Armstrong, Abitibi Power and Paper C any Limited.

Mr. H. H. Styffe, Oscar Styffe Limited.

We feel exceptionally fortunate to receive ures from these men who are specialists in their This gives the Technical Foresters an opportuni scuss the many and varied problems of the wood dustry with men who are well qualified to deal these problems.

To all who assisted in every aspect of the training program, Mr. Braun, Principal; Mr. C. J. pbell, Master in Forestry; and Staff and the stu wish to convey their thanks. All hope that they look forward to the same excellent co-operation year.



THE "PARAMOUNT" CUB PORTABLE FIRE PUMP

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Advertisers' News

TIMBERLAND MACHINES LTD. OPEN PORT ARTHUR OFFICE

W. A. Magill, Vice-president and General Manager of Timberland Machines Ltd. recently announced the opening of an office in Port Arthur with Mr. W. A. (Bill) Bottoms in charge.

The office is at 207 South Algoma Street, Port Arthur, and will be able to provide better service to the Timberland Machines Ltd. customers in Northwestern Ontario. In addition to having trained personnel on hand, it is planned to carry a stock of parts for the machinery sold and there will also be complete machinery on display.

Mr. Bottoms has been with Timberland Machines at Woodstock for the past three years and has had extensive training in the machinery business.

Timberland Machines Ltd. specializes in the manufacture of mechanical logging equipment and cable yarding equipment and has played an important part in the development of cable yarding in Eastern Canada. Winches for loading, unloading, transferring and decking logs are manufactured and the Jackson Lumber Harvester, which is a completely portable sawmill, is also marketed by the Timberland Machines Ltd.



W. A. "BILL" BOTTOMS

Did you ever notice how often a narrow mind and a wide mouth go together?

Somebody is always ready to lend a helping hand if you have any trouble opening your pocketbook.

THE WORLD'S MOST PORTABLE SAWMILL
"Proven in the Woods"

§ SETS UP FOR SAWING IN 30 MINUTES

§ READY TO MOVE 15 MINUTES AFTER SAW STOPS

§ CAN BE TOWED BY TRUCK AT 45 M. P. H.



JACKSON LUMBER HARVESTER

A real aid to good Forestry practise, the Jackson Lumber Harvester makes selective cutting practical. A precision-built one-piece machine that requires no costly dismantling or reassembling. Only one skilled man is required. The sawyer rides the carriage and can see and control the entire operation and cut to higher yield per log, fewer mis-cuts. The Jackson Lumber Harvester manufactures accurate lumber at 5 man-hours per 1000 board feet. No slab or sawdust disposal expense. Costly loghauling virtually eliminated. Feature by feature, it actually excels mills costing 3 times as much — gives you bigger profits — the first new sawmill in 50 years!

Now used by large Lumber Companies, commercial operators, Farm-to-farm Custom Operators.

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MARSHALL WELLS
DIAL 5-6511

FOR ALL YOUR OUTDOOR NEEDS . . SHOP THE STORE THAT LEADS!

1951 AERIAL SKETCHING ACTIVITIES

By H. H. Parsons, B. Sc. F.

Of the total 8,891 square miles examined, 7,366 of this amount was very general work, mainly blocking out large sections of sawtimber or pulpwood and delimiting waste areas. The bulk of the remainder was detailed intensively at 20 chains to the inch.

Five of the above projects constituted detailed typing for management and operating plans; on which areas ground sampling parties would later collect the required additional data.

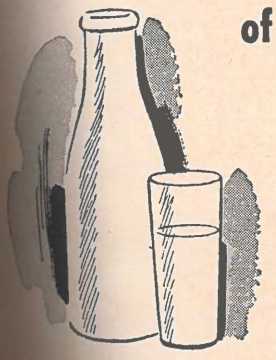
Six three-man ground parties were employed — four for the full summer — cruising areas that had been complete ing the 1950 mapping season and early 1951 programme of these parties were located in the Sioux Lookout area. T project one of the table below and two for a portion of th mer on projects two and five A continuous strip cruise w ployed using as standard a 22' width strip. All strips, w quired chainages and bearings were located in the repres types, on the type maps, prior to the ground parties tak the field.

Chart of 1951 Aerial Sketching Activities

Project No.	AREA	Hours Flown	PRODUCT & INTENSITY	AREA COMPLETED Sq. mls.	MAP SCALE USED	BASES USED	AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED	PERIO
1	Algonquin Park	50	Yellow Birch Hard Maple Veneer Stock Detailed	295	20 ch. - 1 inch	Lake of Two Rivers	Gruman Goose	May June
2	Temagami Area	35 12	W. &. R. Pine Detailed Very General	83 150	20 ch. - 1 inch 2 miles - 1 inch	Sudbury Trout Lake	Stinson Station Wagon	June
3	Lac Seul Red Lake Trout Lake Kenora	45	Spruce & J.P. Sawtimber Very General	7000	4 miles - 1 inch	Sioux Lookout Red Lake Kenora	De Havilland Beaver	July
4	Seine River Watershed	90	Sawlogs & Pulpwood Detailed Mapping	536	20 ch. - 1 inch	Eva Lake Fort Frances Atikokan	Stinson	Augu
5	Temagami	10	White & Red Pine Detailed	56	20 ch. - 1 inch	Temagami	Stinson	Augu
6	English River	12	J. Pine Pulp Fairly Detailed	200	1 mile - 1 inch	Port Arthur & Atikokan	Stinson	Augu
7	Ottawa River Valley	55	Splint Products Detailed	355	20 ch. - 1 inch	Des Joachims Rapides Quebec and Round Lake	Stinson	Sept
8	Gogama Area	7	J. Pine Pulp General Reconnais'ce	General Examination over an area completed previously	40 ch. - 1 inch	Sudbury	Beaver	Oct
9	Chapleau Area	10	Spr. Sawtimber & J. P. Pulp Very General	216	1 mile - 1 inch	Chapleau	Beaver	Oct
	Totals	326 hours		8891	5 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1			

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1. All the food value of fresh whole milk!



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

2. Costs as low as 55¢ a gallon!



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

3. Double-vacuum-sealed for camp use!



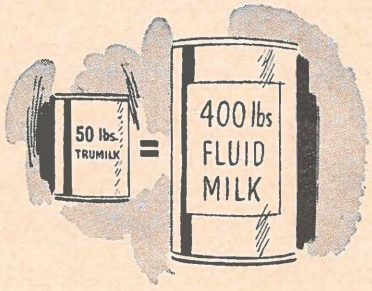
Heavily protected with an outer plywood drum, the inner vacuum-sealed metal container protects freshness of Trumilk *indefinitely!* Also has inner friction-top cover to protect contents after seal is broken.

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



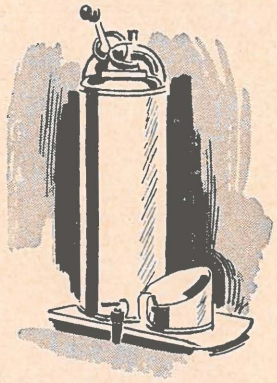
Just add TRUMILK to cold water, mix, and in a jiffy, you have milk ready for drinking. TRUMILK is excellent, too, in soups, puddings, and all baked goods. Can be mixed dry with dry ingredients for cooking convenience.

5. Easy handling—less weight—no freezing!



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

6. Fluid whole milk in a jiffy!



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

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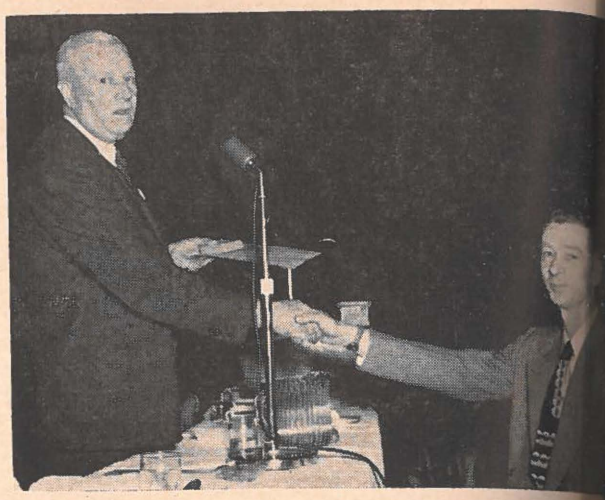
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO MEN WIN C. P. P. A. AWARDS

Mr. Wilfred Carlson of the LongLac Pulp & Paper Company Limtied was awarded the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association Woodlands Section "Mechanization Award" for 1951.

This award, donated by the Fraser Companies, Limited, is granted by the Woodlands Section, C.P.P.A., to a member, for the best paper of the current year on the subject of logging mechanization. Mr. Carlson's paper, "The Mechanical Handling and Movement of Pulpwood On The Limits of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company, Limited." was judged the best paper and Mr. Carlson received the citation and award at the Woodlands Section Meeting in Montreal.

Mr. Neil Nylund of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited received the Woodlands Section, C.P.P.A. Suggestion Box Annual Award of $100.00 for the year's best suggestion from an employee of a member company.

Two out of seven awards for Northwestern Ontario is better than average and both Mr. Carlson and Mr. Nylund are to be congratulated on their achievements. Such awards are also an indication that the woods industry in this section of Ontario is progressive and is trying out methods of harvesting wood that are of interest to other sections of Canada.



Mr. Wilfred Carlson receiving the Mechanization Award sented by Mr. R. G. MacFarlane, Fraser Companies, Edmundston, N. B.



Mr. Neil Nylund, St. Lawrence Corporation Limited, the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.), receiving presented by Mr. Gordon Godwin, Chairman of the Woodlands Section.

Northwestern Ontario represented on Woodlands Section, C.P.P.A. Executive Council

H. P. Klinestiver, Vice-President of the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited and W. B. Southon, Woodlands Manager of the Great Lakes Paper Company Limited, were elected councillors of the Woodlands Section, C.P.P.A. at the recent annual meeting.

In addition to Mr. Klinestiver and Mr. Southon, Northwestern Ontario has two graduates in top positions. Mr. J. B. Matthews, Chief Forester of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, is well known in Northwestern Ontario having been with the Department of Lands and Forests and the Provincial Paper Limited in Port Arthur and Mr. J. H. Merrill, elected Vice-Chairman, was formerly Woods Manager of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company Limited at Nipigon, Ontario. In addition to these gentlemen, Mr. Gordon Godwin, retiring Chairman and who was elected as a director, is in charge of the Ontario operations of the Ontario Paper Company which includes the Heron Bay operations.

Attendance from Northwestern Ontario at the Pulp and Paper Woodlands Section Convention

53 representatives of industry, 3 representa manufacturers and one from the Lakehead Te Institute — making a total of 57 — represented western Ontario at the recent C.P.P.A. Woodlan tion Annual Meeting. Total registrations were

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COCHRANE HARDWARE (PORT ARTHUR) LIMITED DIAL 5-7345

EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD CASES

(Continued from Page 11)

ems as free meals or full board should be carefully hown in addition to lost time with its causes. Any oney advanced the injured workman to cover the per- d of disability should be shown so that it can be taken to consideration when compensation is awarded. Also, signments by the workman to cover board at the camp hould be gotten into the Board's hands at the earliest oment so they will be on hand when compensation is eing paid.

When the injured workman is ready to return to ty, Form 9 should be completed and mailed to the ard. Delay in receiving this form is liable to be the ues of an overpayment to the workman.

In very serious cases where there would be some oubt as to whether the injured workman could get the nd of treatment and care necessary locally, I would ggest that the employer contact our Chief Medical fficer immediately by telephone for instructions.

In closing I should like to say that we here at the ard feel that we are administering the finest Act of s kind in existence. With the whole-hearted co-oper- ion of the employers, the medical profession and the ured workmen themselves, we can also have the best dministered Act in existence.

Promptness is the watchword.

NEW BUCKSAWING CHAMP

At the Canadian (or World Championships, if you like) Gerard Lavoie, Quebec North Shore Company, won the Canadian Bucksawing Championship with an average time of 7.1 seconds for 6 cuts. This average time betters any previous single cut time and his fastest cut of 6.5 seconds was phenomenal.

Romeo Allard, runner-up, of the New Brunswick International Paper Company, turned in an average time of 7.7 seconds, which is also remarkable.

Third place was won by Aime Martineau of the Ontario Paper Company with an average time of 8.7

Aime was the only representative from Northwestern Ontario entered in this championship match and, considering it was his first time at Montreal, he did very well.

TECHNICAL NOTES RECEIVED FROM THE LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Technical Notes:

No. 371 — Second Growth Woodland Can Be A Financial Asset To The Farm.
No. 372 — Disking To Regenerate Pulpwood Species.
No. 373 — Seed Production of A White Spruce Tree.
No. 374 — Labor Costs for Thinning Young Aspen.
No. 375 — A Mill-Scale Log Rule.

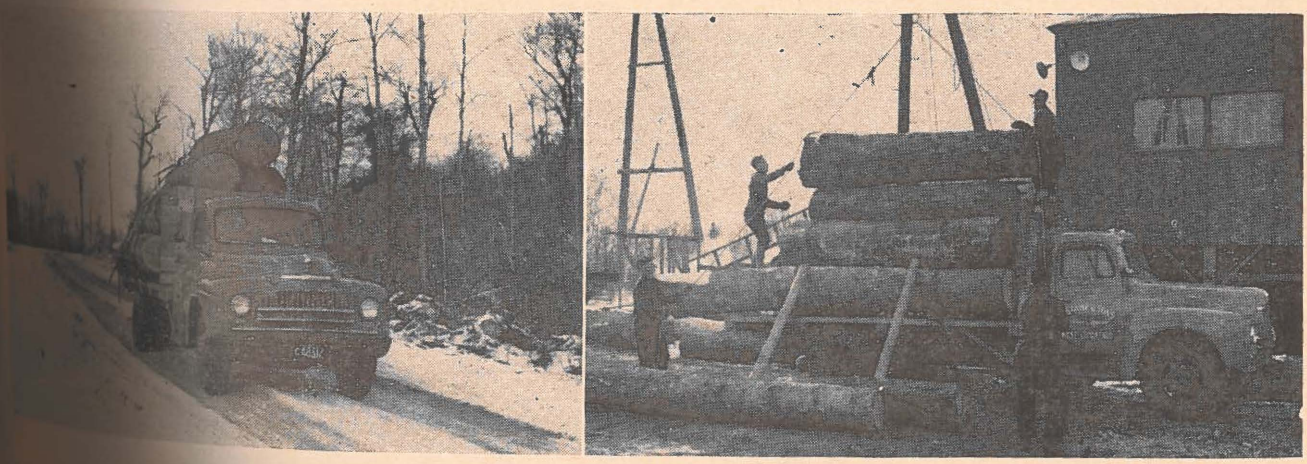
In addition, the 28th Annual Report of the Lake States Experiment Station for the year 1951 has been circulated. This is an excellent Annual Report and particularly foresters and other persons interested in research projects should read this report.

Copies of the Technical papers and the Annual Report may be obtained from the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

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Witte Dieselectric Units	ADREA	ADRBA	BDREA	LDREA	CDREA	DLTEA	DOTEA
Diesel Power Units:							
Bore . . . . . inches	3¼	3¼	4¼	4¼	5	7½	9½
Stroke . . . . . inches	4½	4½	6	5¼	8	8	10
Displacement . . . cu. ins.	37.3	37.3	85	74.4	157	353	708
Overall Height . . . inches	36	36	41½	43⅝	46-13/15	47¾	48
Overall Width . . . inches	23¾	23¾	33-7/16	27	46-9/16	45⅛	50-17/32
Overall Length . . . inches	30⅝	23½	45⅛	34-15/15	52¾	70	87¾
Oil Capacity . . . gallons	3	3	1¾	3¼	2½	3	5.5
Fuel Capacity . . . gallons	5	5	*50	*50	*50	*50	*50
Water Capacity (Rad. only) gals.	2	2	2½	3½	3¼	3	4
Generator:							
Output . . . . . KVA	2.8	5.1	6.1	6.8	9.7	16	24
Voltage-General Purpose	115-230	115-230	115-230	115-230	115-230	115-230	115-230



WITTE Model ADE… Dieselectric Unit with … mounted Radiator and … constant voltage Gener… 3 KVA 60 Cycle 115 … volts - Single phase.



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