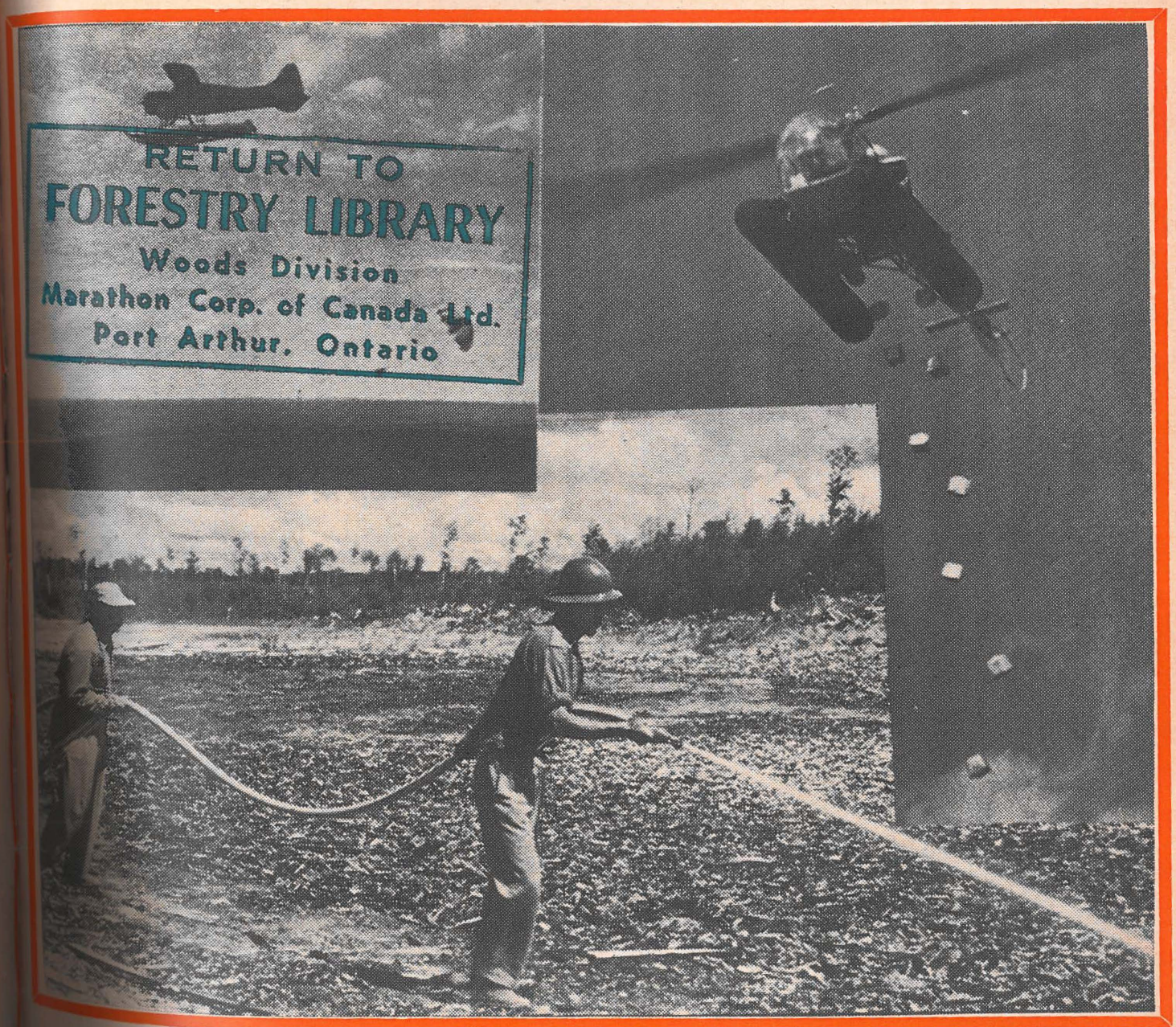
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NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TIMBER OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

LOG BOOK

SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
1954

VOLUME 6 PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO No.. 3



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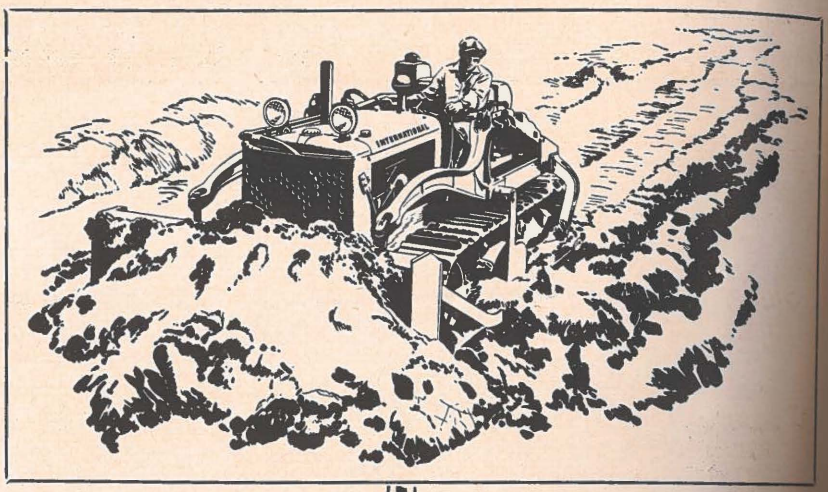
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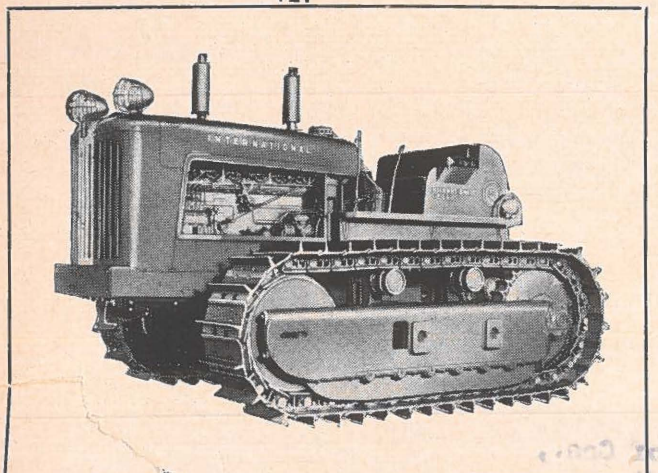
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President's Message

Recently there have been some changes in top personnel within the ranks of member companies of our organization. From time to time we like to review these changes and make note of them here.

Dave Graham has succeeded Jack Godden as Woods Manager at Great Lakes Paper Company. Dave has been with Great Lakes Paper Company a good many years and brings a wide range of experience to his new post. Mr. Graham has also been appointed to your Board of Directors of the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association.

Mr. Max MacLaggan replaces Mr. Jack Auden of the Lakehead Division of Abitibi. Max, as he is popularly called, also brings a very wide range of experience and knowledge to his new post and we hope that during the coures of time we will have ample opportunity to hear a good many of his "bear stories" for which he is very famous. Max has also been appointed to the Board of Directors and will be a welcome asset to our group.

To both of these men, Mr. MacLaggan and Mr. Graham we extend the co-operation of our association and wish them well in their new tasks.

We would like to mention also that Mr. P. V. LeMay, Woodlands Manager of Marathon has been appointed to the office of Vice-President of your organization. "Peavie" is an old-timer with our group now and we are pleased to have him with us in this new capacity.

A sending-off party was held for Mr. Jack Auden, who will be on a one year leave of absence from the Abitibi company. We understand that Jack will be in Europe during the course of his travels and we expect that he will have an opportunity to brush up on his French, Italian, Greek and other languages. We surely expect some great yarns for our group from Jack upon his return. We wish him 'bon voyage'.

Jack Godden, formerly of Great Lakes, at the time of writing had not indicated his new work but this organization would like to wish him well in future endeavours.

H. H. "Bert" STYFFE

Alec Koroleff Retires

A. M. Koroleff, first manager of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and since 1946, Director of Research at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, retired from active service on July 1st. He will remain in emeritus status as occasional consultant in woodlands research. H. S. D. Swan is to be acting supervisor of Woodlands Research.

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Published by Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association

Edited by T. S. JONES

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Marathon Corp. of Canada Ltd.
Port Arthur Ontario

Red Feather Flies Once More

With the Fall weather and the coloring in the forests turning to yellow, gold and red, the annual Red Feather campaigns of Community Chests across Canada take place. Local needs are set forth and the logic of consolidating appeals for the support of welfare activity is generally well recognized.

In the Lakehead area the campaign will take place from October 4th to 22nd. The President of the Community Chest for Port Arthur is Mr. Robert J. Prettie, President of Northern Wood Preservers Limited. Mr. T. S. Jones of the Northwestern Timber Operators' Association is again in charge of the woods canvass.

In Port Arthur this year there are 11 agencies sponsored by the Community Chest. Special interest to woods workers are the Sailors' Institute and the Salvation Army. The Community Chest is endorsed by Presidents of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour and, leading business men and citizens generally.

Woods workers right across Northwestern Ontario have demonstrated in the past that they do support such drives. Volunteer work by camp foremen, clerks, union stewards, etc. makes this campaign in the camps possible and Community Chest officials are asking once again for the splendid support received in other years.

TECHNICAL FORESTRY COURSE STARTS

The 7th course in Technical Forestry began at the Lakehead Technical Institute, Port Arthur, on September 15th. A decided increase in the number of applications for enrollment were received and the class this year will be the largest to enrol.

The employment history of the technical forestry graduates has been excellent and all graduates have had no difficulty in securing employment in the woods industry.

Mr. C. John Campbell, Master in Forestry and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Haggerty, B.Sc.F., are the forestry instructors.

Abitibi Appointments

Mr. A. J. Auden, Lakehead Woodlands Manager has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Company.

Mr. Auden has been replaced by Mr. Max MacLaggan, Divisional Woods Manager at Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. E. E. Grainger, formerly assistant Divisional Woods Manager at Sault Ste. Marie has been appointed manager of that Division.

COVER PICTURE

The cover illustration is composed of three pictures taken at the Industry - Department of Lands and Forests training course near Jellicoe, Ontario. There have been tremendous advances in the use of machinery to fight forest fires and the last two were water-bombing and dropping equipment by parachute. Both are tremendous improvements but the fire, in the final analysis, is put out by men on the ground using hand-tools and pumps. The ground fire fighters are like the infantry of the Army and to have efficient fighters of any type, training is necessary.

The 1954 fire season will soon be over. The labour force in the woods has been built up from the Spring cut. Make sure men are trained to use the equipment that is available in the camp and, above all, ensure that they are Fire Prevention conscious.

Preparation of Annual Operating Plans

By E. A. SMITH

Articles appearing in the LOG BOOK since 1949 have discussed many topics dealing with the growing of trees and the various techniques of estimating, measuring, producing and utilizing the products of the forest, but insofar as the writer can determine, no attempt has been made to describe the system under which forest operations are permitted to be carried out on Crown lands within this province. It is therefor the writer's intention to outline, in his limited capacity, the work involved in the preparation of annual operating plans.

In order to do so, it seems advisable to first review conditions which gave to us our present system of forest management, and the relationship which exists between the Department of Lands and Forests and the operating companies.

Generally speaking, the forests of Northwestern Ontario are owned by the Public and administered by public servants in the employ of the Department of Lands and Forests.

During the course of the years it became apparent that great expenditures in plant and equipment would be necessary in order to develop industries which would be capable of utilizing the natural growth of timber on Crown lands within this province.

It was recognized that private enterprise offered the best means toward this end and in order that private enterprise might be encouraged to invest huge sums of money in plant construction and development, it was essential that a continuous and perpetual supply of raw material should be available.

Thus it was that the great pulp and paper mills were established at strategic points throughout Northwestern Ontario only after the respective timber companies secured a lease of what they believed to be sufficient woodlands to yield the raw material required to keep their mills operating in perpetuity.

These woodlands, however, are still publicly owned, and must be managed by the companies in a manner which meets with the approval of the Department of Lands and Forests.

The requirements of the Department of Lands and Forests with respect to all Crown timber under license are set forth in the Crown Timber Act, 1952.

Under the section of this Act, dealing with Forest Management, every licensee is required to furnish to the Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario within a specified period, the following information:

(a) An estimated inventory of the timber on the licensed area, classifying the timber as to age, species, size and type.

(b) A proposed master plan for managing the licensed area and producing timber therefrom.

(c) A map, which shall form part of the master plan, dividing the licensed area into proposed operational units.

(d) A statement of the purposes for which the timber is to be utilized.

Assuming that all the above information has been compiled and presented to the Minister, it is further required that every licensee shall furnish to the Minister an annual plan for cutting operations.

This section of the Act reads as follows:

"Every licensee shall furnish to the Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario at least sixty days before cutting operations commence in each year, but not later than the 15th day of June, an annual plan cutting operations to be conducted by him during twelve-month period commencing the 1st day of A in that year."

All annual plans must follow in general, the principles and procedures which have been outlined in master management plan or approved alterations th to, and must be so designed that they fit in with ficient long term planning.

Essentially, however, an annual plan is based pr arily on the quantity of wood, by species, that is quired to keep the wood inventory at the mill a sufficiently high level to guarantee continuous op ation of that mill. The quantity of wood required m vary from year to year due to several factors, chief which is variation in the market for products produc by the mill in question.

The first requirement of an annual operating pl is therefor the determination of the quantity of wo by species to be delivered to the mill during the e suing twelve-month period, commencing April 1st.

The second requirement involves the selection b management of the camps or general areas from whi the total quantity of wood shall be cut and a dete mination of the quantity of wood to be cut from ea camp or general area.

It is then necessary to select the particular are or areas to be operated from each camp, with the ob ject in view of operating the entire camp area in such a manner that each operation may be carried out eco nomically and at the same time lend itself to approved silvicultural practices.

The selection of annual cutting areas is, of course improved by a prior knowledge of the topography and timber types within the entire camp area, and by a study of aerial photographs of the area, at a scale of approximately 1,320 feet to 1 inch.

Having selected the approximate annual cutting areas it is then necessary to gain a sufficient knowledge of the timber types within each area to permit the preparation of: (1) stand tables, which show the number of trees of each merchantable species in each 1" diameter class per acre, for each sub-type within the area, and (2) total volume of merchantable species within the area.

Knowledge of this nature is secured by sampling the sub-types within each area by one or more of the methods commonly known as cruising.

The final step in connection with an annual cutting plan is the preparation of an Application for a Work Permit to operate within each area selected. Each application must include the following:

1. Two type maps showing the definite area in which operations are to be carried out.
2. Stand tables showing number of trees per acre by species and diameter classes for each sub-type.
3. Volume estimate showing acreage and volume by species of each sub-type within the area.

These applications should be forwarded to the appropriate District offices of the Department of Lands and Forests at least 60 days prior to the anticipated commencement of operations so that Departmental field men may have an opportunity to check each application, verify the information included therein and advise re any modifications or special requirements in connection with the proposed operation.

One of a series of articles by members of Northwestern Ontario Section, C. I. F.

the Supervisor's Strip

It Piles Up . . . IF . . .



Paper Work Is Necessary . . Don't Let It Pile Up

● A capable supervisor must, among other things, be prepared to handle a daily volume of paper work. Daily reports, time sheets, requisitions, repair orders, Union business, and a rash of other paper work must be taken care of. Today's business methods demand it.

DON'T LET IT PILE UP! A supervisor today has to be a person who is in the know and who stands between upper management and the employees. He is a clearing house passing information both ways and a lot of this information is transmitted by paper work of some kind. Informed people are co-operative people. Better understanding and relations exist at all levels when everyone does their part in processing their paper work with dispatch.

Management doesn't send out memos, bulletins, and notices without a good reason. It is their way of reaching the supervisor and, through him, the employees. They would much rather do it in person, but this is not always possible. It behooves the supervisor to take care of his end by reading all matter thoroughly, handling it carefully, and disposing of it properly. The time for the supervisor to handle his paper work is **NOW.**

DON'T LET IT PILE UP! Piling it, no matter how neatly or in how many piles, doesn't get it handled. Nothing can be so confusing as a bunch of paper work piled up for days or weeks so that you can't tell how to dispose of it. You can kick so much dirt under the carpet for so long, then the error of your ways starts piling up. The best eraser in the world will not rub out the mis-management, misinformation, and mistakes hiding behind that pile.

—●—

Nothing Is Free

● Let there be no mistake about it, things which are paid for out of taxes are still paid for — by the taxpayer. Though the price may be concealed, such things are never free and it is well for the people who must pay for them to take note of the fact. — Pembroke (Ont.) Standard-Observer.

—●—

Informed Employees Are Co-operative Employees

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

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

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

What Is A Foreman?

● A foreman is a part of management representing the boss or owner. He must be a leader and, at the same time, get along with people.

The word "management" as used here has two meanings and the foreman must keep both of them in mind. First of all it means a group of people who actually are "running" the company as distinguished from the rank and file employees. As part of this group the foreman definitely shares responsibility for company's problems, laws and for the livelihood and well-being of hundreds — perhaps thousands of employees. Obviously he should make it his business to know and understand company policy as it effects his department.

Secondly, "management" is a way of getting things done. One definition is "management is the art and science of preparing, organizing, and directing human effort applied to control the forces and utilize the materials of nature for the benefit of man." Thus when a man, by becoming a foreman, has entered the ranks of management, his efforts from then on will be directed not towards doing things himself, but towards getting **OTHERS** to do them.

He is a leader. Under any system of management, orders flow downward from the top man. Information reaches the top man by passing upwards through proper channels. Any foreman or contractor who gets in the habit of running to head office without permission from his immediate boss, not only causes trouble for himself, but will find himself thoroughly disliked by the men with whom he has to work.

To work with people, one must be a leader. This leadership part of the foreman's job is doubly important: not only must the foreman do all his work through people, he must also remember at all times that he and his fellow foremen are usually the ONLY men in the operating organization who have direct executive authority over the rank-and-file employees.

The foreman is the first contact management has through which to sense the attitudes and reactions of the employees. That is why management must always fall back on the foreman in controlling problems that involve the human element — such problems as too many accidents, excessive labor turnover, poor forestry practices, poor worker attitudes, and the like.

To be a better leader, the foreman must make it his business to learn about people— why they act the way they do, what things they will respond to, how to put them at ease, how to "get a man told" without antagonizing him, how best to make a new man a "paying member" of his working group, and the like.

The major duties and responsibilities which call for leadership are as follows:

1. **Maintaining quality standards.**
2. **Getting the work done on time.**
3. **Improving methods.**
4. **Keeping down costs.**
5. **Dealing with personal problems.**

Human Relations

HOW WOULD YOU RATE THEM?

● What do you think a worker wants most on his job? Foremen and workers in 24 industrial plants were asked to rank the following factors in order of their importance to **workers.**

a. Full appreciation of work done ..... [ ]
b. Feeling "in on things" ..... [ ]
c. Sympathetic help on personal problems [ ]
d. Job security ..... [ ]
e. Good wages ..... [ ]
f. "Work that keeps you interested" .... [ ]
g. Promotion and growth in company .... [ ]
h. Personal loyalty to workers ..... [ ]
i. Good working conditions ..... [ ]
j. Tactful disciplining ..... [ ]

Try numbering them in the order **you** think they are important to **workers.** Then turn to Page 26 and check your answers against the survey findings.

—●—

Canadian Mills

NEW OUTPUT RECORD SET AT DRYDEN MILL

● Production records at Dryden Paper Company Limited continue to be shattered.

Production took a decided swing upward when new recovery room equipment went into operation earlier this year and ever since, output has been climbing to even greater heights.

Over the past two months, for instance, total daily production has averaged just under 260 tons.

During July, old records tumbled in the pulp mill as 6,705 tons were turned out. July also saw the greatest usage of wood at Dryden Paper Company: 11,730 cords.

Number 4 and Number 2 machines set new marks in July. Number 4, the largest, rolled out 2,920 tons of paper during the month and Number 2, an average of 37.4 tons a day.

While production records have been climbing, the quantity of coal used at the mill has been decreasing. During July the mill used less coal than it has in any previous month.

O - M OPENS NEW GRINDER ROOM

● Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company's new five-million dollar grinder room has produced its first ton of pulp, climaxing a two-year building project at Fort Frances. The grinder room is part of O - M's long-range modernization and improvement program that has cost nearly 40 million dollars since 1945.

When in full production, the new grinder room will have a combined daily output of 455 tons of Insulite, groundwood, specialty and newsprint pulp. This will mean an increase of 25 tons of paper pulp and 50 tons of Insulite pulp daily.

WORLD RECORD SET BY B.C. PAPER MACHINE

● Powell River Company Limited states its new No. 8 newsprint machine operated at a speed of 2,001½ feet of paper per minute, wrich the company says is a world record for newsprint making.

Canadian Pulp Production

● Canadian pulp production during July was 789,659 tons as compared with 744,699 tons a year ago. June production was 790,933 tons. For the first 7 months of this year production was 5,468,956 tons as against 5,142,441 tons in 1953 and 5,192,539 tons in 1952.

July exports were 173,977 tons as compared with 166,189 tons in July 1953. Exports for the first 7 months were 1,244,732 tons in 1954, 1,096,966 tons in 1953, and 1,137,771 tons in 1952. As in 1952 and 1953, for the year to date, exports accounted for some 22 per cent of the total production.

Pulp used in Canada in July totalled 612,112 tons. In the same month last year, 590,239 tons were used. Consumption to the end of July was 4,196,551 tons in 1954, 4,034,972 tons in 1953, and 4,009,283 tons in 1952.

—●—

The Outlook

FUTURE WORLD PULP MARKET

● Highlights of Reed Porter's survey of the future world pulp market, as reported in PULP & PAPER interview, following his trip abroad:

1. North America will have to supply an increasing proportion of world pulp needs due to limited Scandinavian expansion and increased consumption in Great Britain, France and West Germany.

2. Despite our increased market pulp capacity, we could very easily have had a pulp shortage last Fall. However, large Scandinavian pulp inventories plus currency restrictions in pulp consuming countries prevented this.

3. World pulp consumption and production will hit new highs in 1954.

4. Regardless of world market developments, Scandinavian mills will definitely try to keep their position in U. S. pulp market.

5. Swedish production in 1954 will have some increase due to conversion to 7-day-week operations and modernization.

6. World production of bleached pulp, especially kraft, is on the increase.

—Pulp & Paper.

U.S. HARDWOODS FOR NEWSPRINT MAY BE USED

● The U. S. commerce department reported "highly encouraging" prospects that native-grown hardwoods will provide a new source of newsprint to meet increasing needs of U.S. newspapers.

About four-fifths of all newsprint consumed in the U. S. is supplied by Canada.

The department reported that U.S. publishers used approximately 6,100,000 tons of newsprint in 1953, and that the American Newspaper Publishers Association expects consumption will increase to 7,500,000 tons by 1960.

The report said techniques for pulping hardwoods like poplar, birch and maple, are nearing commercial realization, and experimental pilot operations have proved economical.

Softwoods now provide about 90% of the world's total pulp production. A relatively small quantity of newsprint also comes from bagasse, or sugarcane.

8 Pillars of Progress

● Mr. J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C., general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking at a recent meeting set out what he described as the eight pillars of progress.

He pointed out that the benefits which accrue to a country with the growth of industry are obvious. Wages go up. Goods are more freely available. Increaased productivity and increased production improve living standards.

"But," said Mr. Whitelaw. "with the benefits come problems and, if industrial Canada is to attain its full stature, there are, as I see it, eight principal responsibilities a manufacturing plant must bear towards the town in which it is located.

Mr. Whitelaw developed the following eight responsibilities:

First, is to make a profit.

Second, is to grow.

Third, to promote and maintain good employee relations.

Fourth, to foster an awareness and appreciation of industry.

Fifth, is to sell the merits of the competitive enterprise system.

Sixth, to be a real part of the community.

Seventh, to take an active interest in education.

Eighth, industry has to be a good neighbor and friend.

—●—

Meaning of A Word

● Possibly the most misunderstood word in this day and age is profits . . . The definition can be stated in simple terms: profits are the excess of income over costs. And yet the pronouncements of many persons show that they have completely misunderstood what is intended by it.

The man in the street pictures the word profits as representing money held by a company after . . . all . . . costs have been paid. This may not be the case at all . . . The annual survey . . . undertaken by the CMA . . . shows that, in 1952, for every 5 cents distributed as dividends or retained in the company, 5.1 cents were paid in taxes. In 1953, for every 5.2 cents distributed or held, 4.6 cents were paid in taxes.

Obviously. it is quite wrong to ignore so preponderant an item. But whether the man in the street is right or wrong is beside the point. The fact is that to him profits mean the cash kept by the company. As a matter of fact, there is a lot to be said for the man's attitude. If profits are defined as the excess of income over costs, why on earth talk about profits before taxes and profits after taxes?

If the generally accepted meaning of the word profits has come to be the money which a company retains, we might just as well use it for that purpose and no other.

—Industry.

—●—

JUVENILE DIPLOMACY

The baby sitter was a personable young widow and she arrived with her overnight bag to take care of small Donnie for the week-end. As the couple was ready to leave, Donnie's mother had a thought. "Look honey," she asked her small son, "while we're gone would you like to sleep with Mrs. Brown instead of in the nursery?"

Donnie knit his brow in deep thought, then turned to his father "Say daddy, which would you do?"

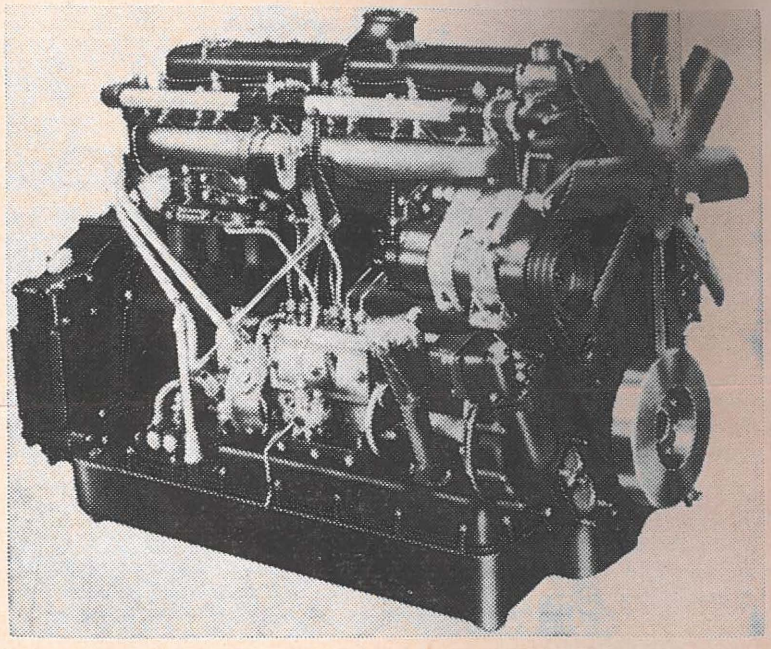
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Forest Pathology in Ontario

6. HYPOXYLON CANKER OF POPLAR

By Denis A. Quirke
Forest Pathology Laboratory, Maple, Ontario

INTRODUCTION

A canker disease causes the death of definite and relatively localized areas of bark on branches or stems of trees. Both conifers and hardwoods may be affected, the latter generally more seriously. Cankers are most commonly of fungus origin; however, frost, sun scald, and many physiogenic agents may also be responsible for canker-formation. Death of the bark and cambium is followed by the death of the underlying wood. Cankers may be annual or perennial, the latter usually being most destructive and conspicuous. With annual cankers, the causal agency functions for only one season, after which the wound heals provided the host has not been girdled. In perennial cankers, the causal agency functions for more than one year.

Canker-forming fungi which penetrate living tissues of the host during the growing season cause little or no callus-formation, and finally girdle a stem, no matter how large. Those which grow when the host is dormant, but are checked during its growing season by active callus-formation, produce perennial cankers of long standing that may persist indefinitely on a stem without girdling it. Cankers with repeated, more or less regular, concentric ridges of callous tissue around the point of first infection are termed "target" cankers, and often result in an eccentric or even a crooked bole owing to the death and cessation of growth of the diseased region and the continued growth of the healthy portion of the trunk.

Trees with one or more persistent cankers frequently break at the region of the canker, or decay fungi may enter the open wound. The section of the bole occupied by a canker is worthless because of malformation of the stem and discoloration of the wood.

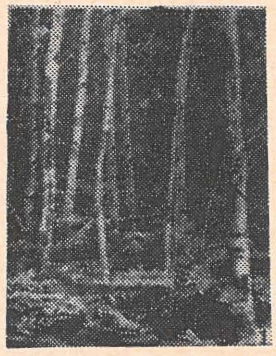
Generally, no matter how old a cankered stem may be, the infection that caused the canker occurred when the stem was young. Consequently, if trees with trunk infections are removed early, a mature stand reasonably free from trunk cankers can be expected. Branch cankers are not serious unless so many branches are cankered and killed that the crown size is much reduced.

THE FOREST DISEASE SURVEY

Cankers may occur on all species of trees. In the case of some species canker-formation is of little consequence, either because the amount of damage resulting does not greatly diminish final yields or because the hosts attacked are not commercially important tree species. However canker-forming fungi do attack certain major tree species generally and severely throughout their range in Canada. It was decided in November, 1952, to concentrate attention annually on a limited number of diseases of national distribution and importance. One of our serious canker diseases, viz., Hypoxylon canker of poplar, was one of the two diseases on which emphasis was placed in 1953. To ensure that the records on this disease in Canada are as complete as possible, emphasis is again being placed on Hypoxylon canker of poplar in 1954.

HYPOXYLON CANKER OF POPLAR

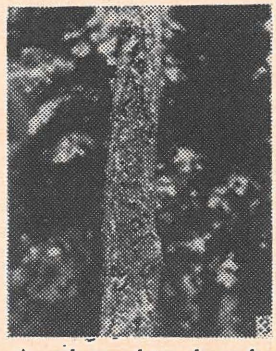
This disease is caused by the fungus, **Hypoxylon pruinatum** (Klotsche) Cke. It is widely distributed from Alberta east to Nova Scotia, and south Minnesota and Massachusetts. Aspen and largetooth aspen are most commonly attacked, and balsam poplar less frequently. The disease has also been recorded on birch growing in association with poplar. It appears to be more prevalent on poor than on good sites. Trees less than 30 years old are more severely attacked than older trees. Dominant trees may be attacked less frequently than those of other crown classes.



Hypoxylon canker in a 22 year old stand of trembling aspen.



Trunk canker resulting fr the continuation of a bra canker into the main st



An advanced trunk canker on a living tree.



Retention of the dead leav on a tree killed by tru cankers during the growi season.

—Photos by Dr. J. E. Bie

The data on Hypoxylon canker of poplar accumulated in the Forest Disease Survey to date indicate that this canker is present throughout the range of aspen in Ontario. Its prevalence here appears to be governed by climatic rather than by site factors, the most severe outbreaks being recorded throughout the southern portion of the province while the least severe were noted in northern regions. **Populus tremuloides** Michx. was predominantly the favoured host species, and trees of 3 to 6 inches in diameter at breast height were most frequently attacked.

The parasite causes conspicuous cankers on the trunk, which generally attain a length of 3 or more feet before the tree is girdled and killed. The first evidence of disease is small yellow to reddish-brown slightly sunken areas with irregularly lobed advancing margins, centred around some wound. These areas increase in size until they join up to form a canker, delimited by vertical cracks. As the canker develops, the affected bark becomes mottled, taking on a greyish colour in which black patches occur owing to the outer bark flaking off to expose the underlying blackened cortex. A brownish sap flow frequently occurs at the canker margins. The advancing margin

(Continued on Page 9)

OREST PATHOLOGY IN ONTARIO

(Continued from Page 8)

s irregular and wavy, and yellow to reddish-brown in olour.

Cankered trees are ultimately girdled and killed, r the trunk may break off at the canker before girdng is completed. Cankers have been found on trees f all ages up to 65 years. In older trees the trunk ankers are located in the upper part of the bole where he bark is smooth and thin. The cankers occur commonly on the healthy, fast-growing members of the tand, and are not in any way confined to suppressed r otherwise weakened trees. Infection occurs through ounds, particularly those made by insects, but also hrough axe cuts, breakages caused by wind and ice, nd through dead branches.

Infected trees should be removed in thinning. Two moderate thinnings, the second five years after he first, should suffice to remove all cankered trees ithout interfering with adequate stocking of a stand. Since the fungus may live as a saprophyte on diseased gs and slash, such material should be destroyed.

Conservation Rail Car -- Addition To Forest Association Program

The Canadian National Railways donated a passenger car to the Canadian Forestry Association in the Spring. The CNR renovated this car so that it is suitable for showing movies, giving lectures to groups of people, etc.

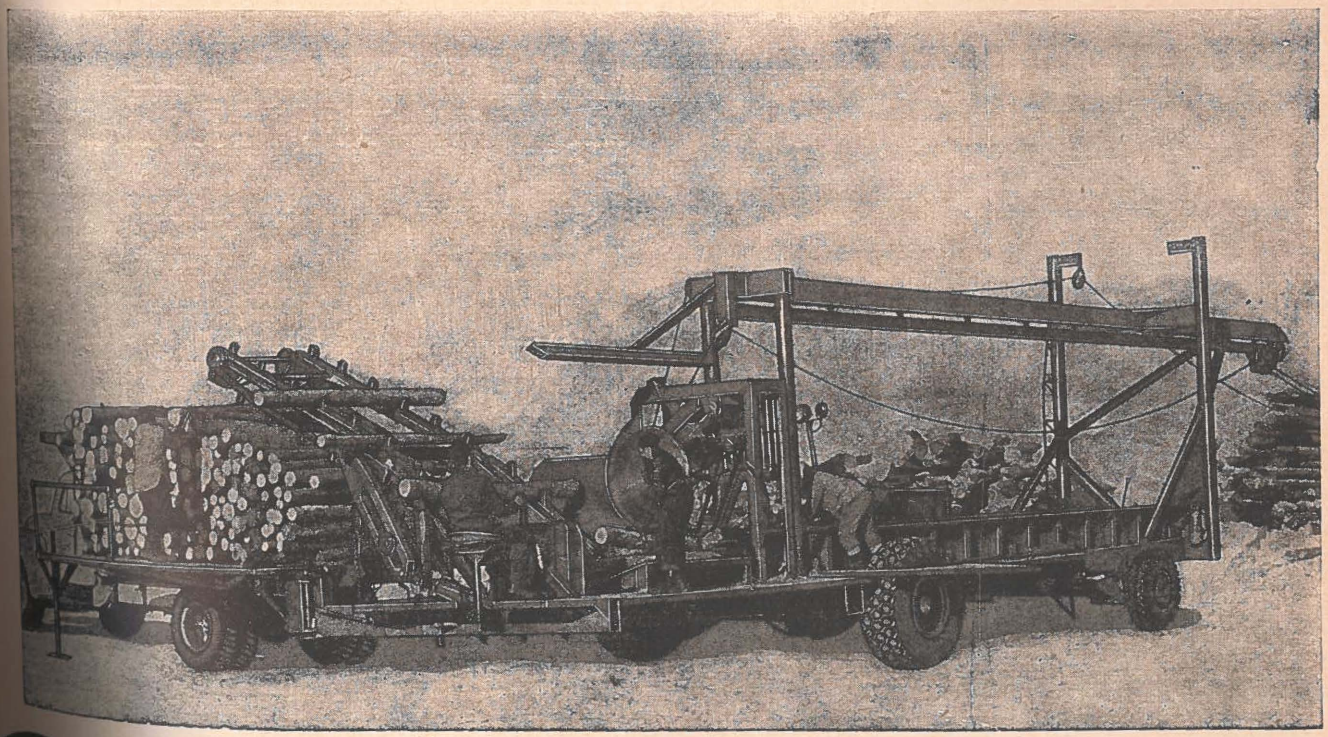
During the Summer this car made a tour across Northwestern Ontario stopping at all the smaller centers of population. Mr. Paul Pageau, the conservation lecturer travelling with the car, reports an excellent reception right across the province.

Mr. Pageau stated, "In this part of the country co-operation is much more evident than in any other places that I have visited. I am not just being polite and diplomatic," he pointed out. "The Great Lakes logging companies are doing a grand job in protecting resources and I can compare the differences as I have already been through the Maritimes, Quebec and many other districts."

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

THE NORTHERN ENGINEERING & SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

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NEW SERIES OF TECHNICAL NOTES

NEWSERIES OF TECHNICAL NOTES

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Forestry Branch, announced recently that the series of publications entitled "Silvicultural Leaflets" is being discontinued following the issue of Leaflet No. 100. This series commenced with the issue of Leaflet No. 1 in September, 1941, and has provided a useful medium of reporting upon many of the smaller experiments undertaken by the Forest Research Division. During the last few years, however, it has been found that the 4-page limit, which it has been necessary to establish in order to maintain the leaflet format, has too often been insufficient for the full development of the material at hand.

A new series, to be known as "Technical Notes", is being established and will provide for publication of reports similar to those previously either as Silvicultural Leaflets or as Forest Research Notes. This series will include publications on research in silviculture and forest management, forest inventory methods, and forest fire protection, numbered in a single sequence. More comprehensive reports issued by the Forest Research Division will be published in future as Forestry Branch Bulletins.

SILVICULTURAL LEALETS RECEIVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

The following leaflets have been received from the Forestry Branch, Department of Resources and Deveopment, Ottawa.

Silvicultural Leaflet No. 80— Mountain Maple, Project M-424 by A. B. Vincent.

" " No. 81— Reproduction After an Improvement Cutting in a Mixedwood Stand, Project P-314 by K. T. Logan.

" " No. 82— A Sectional Magnesium Height-Pole by W. M. Stiell and H. D. Heaney.

" " No. 83— Browsing Damage by Deer in a Pine Plantation by W. M. Stiell and J. L. Farrar.

" " No. 84— Delayed Germination of White Spruce Seed on Burned Ground, Project MS-159 by J. S. Rowe.

" " No. 85— Accuracy of Ring Counts on Poplar by C. L. Kirby.

" " No. 86— Melting Point of the Bonding Material in Lodgepole Pine and Jack Pine Cones by Hugh Cameron

" " No. 87— Preliminary Observations on the Mortality of Pine Seedlings in Frost Pockets, Project P-372, by J. W. Fraser.

" " No. 88— Effect of Shade on Jack Pine Germination by J. W. Fraser and J. L. Farrar.

" " No. 89— Thinning Aspen, Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, Manitoba, Project MS-5 by R. T. Pike.

" " No. 90— Effect of Watering, Shading, Seed Bed Medium, and Depth of Sowing on Jack Pine Germination, Project P-366 by J. W. Fraser and J. L. Farrar.

" " No. 91— Germination of Jack Pine Seeds on Humus by J. W. Fraser and J. L. Farrar.

" " No. 92— Forest Growth in the Upper Lievre River Valley, 1930 to 1951, Project H-80 by R. J. McCormack.

" " No. 93— Chemical Control of Sprouting from Hardwood Sapling Stumps, Project M-61 by M. H. Drinkwater.

" " No. 94— Poisoning with 'Ammate" to Eliminate Aspen, Project A-13 by J. Quaite.

" " No. 95— Causes of Variation in the Stocking of Lodgepole Pine Regeneration Following Fire, Project K-71 by K. W. Horton.

" " No. 96— A Provenance Experiment in Scots Pine (Pinus Sylvestris) by Mark J. Holst.

" " No. 97— Direct Seeding of White Spruce on a Controlled Burn in Southern New Brunswick, Project M-324 by J. W. McLeod.

" " No. 98— Covering Nursery Seed-Beds to Encourage Germination of Coniferous Seed, Project M-318 by J. W. McLeod.

" " No. 99— Viable Seed on White Spruce Trees in Midsummer by J. S. Rowe.

" " No. 100— Release of Balsam Fir and White Spruce Reproduction from Shrub Competition, Project M-417 by A. B. Vincent.

TECHNICAL NOTES RECEIVED FROM LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

No. 414—The Jack-Pine Budworm in Michigan, 1953.
No. 415—Production Indexes for Rough Forest Products — Lake States.
No. 416—Mortality from Fire in Jack Pine Stands.
No. 417—Cull in Sugar Maple Increased by Breakage of Large Limbs during Logging.
No. 418—Aspen Makes Up Nearly One-Half of 1953 Pulpwood Cut in Lake States.
No. 419—Fire Occurrence: Periodicity of Good and Bad Years.
Also received was Station Paper No. 30, January 1954— "Tests of a Portable Wood Chipper" by J. L. Arend, R. N. Smith and R. A. Ralston.

SUGGESTION NOTES RECEIVED FROM THE CANADIAN PULP & PAPER ASSOCIATION, WOODLANDS SECTION

W.S.I. No. 1389 (B-8-e) Suggestion Note No. 128 — Ice Spur for Bombardier Snow Tracks. by C. Tilley.

W.S.I. No. 1390 (B-9-i) Suggestion Note No. 129 — "Universal" Employed in Boat Drive Shaft, by Edouard Carriere.

W.S.I. No. 1394 (B-7-c) Mechanization Note No. 10 — Brush Clearing Power Saws. by G. L. Kingston.

W.S.I. No. 1391 (B-10) Suggestion Note No. 130 — Unloading Platform, by P. D. Rowlands.

W.S.I. No. 1392 (F-3) Suggestion Note No. 131 — Red Hats for Fire Supervisors, by D. M. Johnson.

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Tree Planting Programmes in Northwestern Ontario

LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited

In the Spring of 1954, there were 367, 350 black, white and Norway spruce planted in camp cut-overs.

1,043,000 black and white 2-0 spruce were transplanted to the nursery.

This Fall there will be 350,000 black, white and Norway 2-2 spruce planted in camp cut-overs. (2/3 will be black spruce and the rest will be white and a little Norway.)

Great Lakes Paper Company Limited

About 70,000 trees, mostly Spruce, were planted in the Spring of 1954.

Newaygo Timber Company Limited

130,000 white spruce 2-2 seedlings planted at Prince & Jarvis Division spring of 1954; 50,000 white and black spruce 2-2 seedlings to be planted Nipigon township this Fall; 20,000 white and black spruce 2-2 seedlings to be planted at Mosher Division this Fall.

1,400 cigarette type seed cartridges developed by Sam Cowan planted in 1½ acres of barren land, Nipigon Township, this Spring.

Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited

During the Spring 10,000 Red Pine, 20,000 White Spruce and 11,000 Jack Pine trees were planted, and 6,00 White Spruce will be planted this Fall between the Kenora and Fort Frances Divisions.

St. Lawrence Corporation Limited

1954 tree planting programme confined to about 4000 trees in connection with an experimental project.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited Port Arthur

10,000 2-0 White Spruce were planted last Spring; 5,000 2-0 and 5,000 2-2 White Spruce are to be planted this Fall.

Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Ltd.

61,000 trees planted including 47,000 birch, 9,000 white spruce, 5,000 jack pine.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

OCTOBER 3 - 9

Make a note of the above date and also make sure that during that week you have a check made of all your camps and buildings to ensure that adequate fire prevention precautions have been taken and that sufficient fire fighting equipment is available to put out the fire if it starts.

Be Prepared!

Chemical Treatment Of Trees Increases

The Journal of Forestry, August 1953, featured an article on "Chemi-Peeling Pulpwood in New York" by David B. Cook and Lawrence S. Hamilton.

Peeling the bark off pulpwood in preparation for its use in paper making is an old endeavour in which the industry has recently taken a renewed interest and which foresters currently are making substantial progress. The article reviewed the history of chemi-peeling of pulpwood and covered the materials used today, the operation and the response to chemi-peeling by the various species of trees.

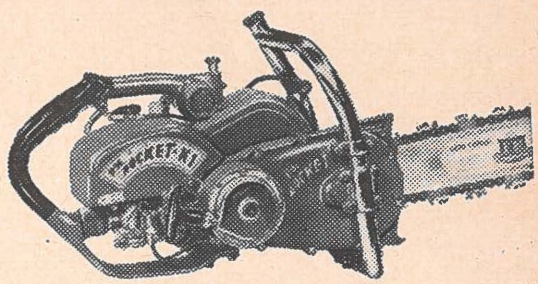
The Nekoosa Edwards Paper Company is conducting experiments believed to be the first commercial scale trial in Wisconsin. It is hoped to make extensive stands of scrub oak in central Wisconsin available for pulpwood.

As explained by company forester B. L. Berklund, if the experiment works out successfully, farmers and wood-lot owners can treat considerable cordage by chemical methods during a short period in the months of June and July. Their timber can then stand until the idle months of the late winter when the farmer has extra time for removing his wood product.

Demonstrations are being held to acquaint land owners of central Wisconsin with the chemical debarking of oak by the Nekoosa-Edwards Company.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is interesting to note that the work and experiments carried on by the former Northwestern Ontario inspector of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, Alex R. White, particularly during the war years, are now bearing fruit.

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MUSKEG EXPRESS

To operate in the summertime, companies operating along the Algoma Central Raailway must travel over miles of muskeg to get to their back camps.

The Ripco Timber Company Limited, Driftwood Lands & Timber Limited, Northern Paper Mills Limited and the Upper Canada Lumber Company Limited, all have a "MUSKEG EXPRESS".

Here is a brief description of four of these transportation systems.

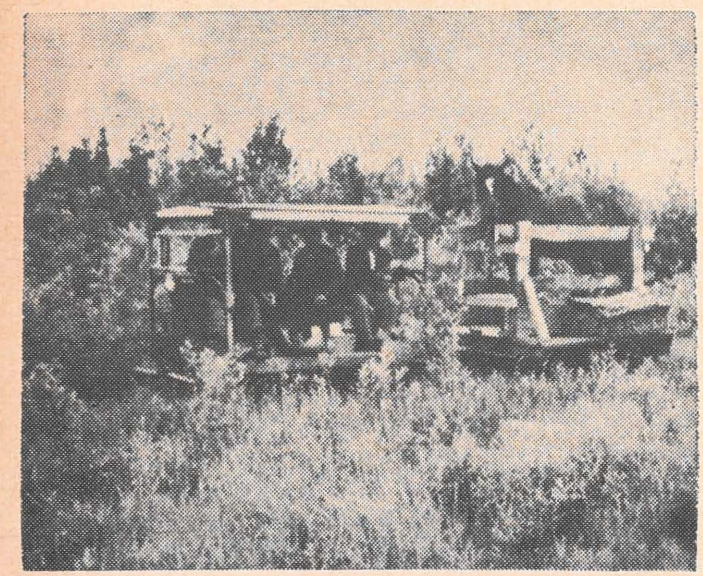
NORTHERN PAPER MILLS LIMITED

In the early days of Northern Paper Mills at Coppell, Ontario, they had a railway to their camps on which they ran their own locomotive, taking the railway cars back to the woods to be loaded. In 1937 the use of the locomotive being discontinued, the problem of delivering men and supplies to the camps arose. It was at that time special steel wheels were purchased for a half-ton truck which proved very satisfactory through operating it on the company tracks.

In 1941 Northern moved from Coppell to Hansen. The Hansen area being muskeg lands presented a still greater problem and it was at that time they decided to build a steel track to the camps and continue the use of the trucks. The track is made by laying good poles on the ground for stringers with round ties placed across the stringers. The use of 25 or 30 pound steel makes a very substantial track with no ballast being necessary.

At present we have 2 half-ton trucks on our fifteen miles of steel. One of these trucks has a plywood cab over the box to supply seats for men and protect them from various weather conditions. Trailers may also be towed behind the trucks in the hauling of supplies. We have taken a D2 Caterpillar tractor to our camps on a trailer over 30 pound rails. At the depot we have a circle for turning the trucks, but in the back camps they are turned on a turn-table.

These trucks are used from spring 'til fall on the tracks and when our winter ice road is passable we then exchange the steel wheels of our trucks for the regular wheels which gives us the standard pick-up for the winter months.



Horses and Men Being Transported by Muskeg Express.

RIPCO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Back in 1946 this Company decided to build a light steel railway, standard gauge, for the transportation of men and provisions to and from camps. The railway was built with 20-lb. steel and is 16 miles long.

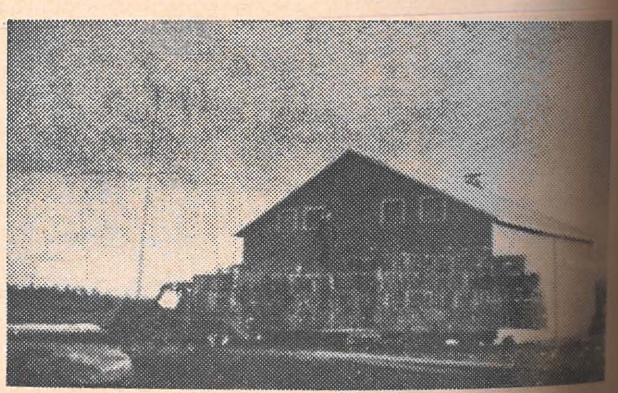
Reminiscing back to those days, when construction was in progress (which in itself was somewhat of an engineering feat, due to the conditions of the ground, which is mostly muskeg to a marked degree) some very interesting anecdotes can be recalled.

As a means of conveyance, railway motor cars are used and when the need arises a trailer is attached to the the motor car.

To this date, we have moved from the depot camp to our last camp, located 16 miles in the forest, all the material that is generally needed for the operation of our camps during the summer months. Reference is made to the picture attached in which instance a horse is being moved to the camp. At one time a team of horses was taken to camp in the same manner without ill-effect to any of the horses.

As a security measure, all our motor cars are equipped with safety guards. The guards are attached under the motor car and are riding about one inch or so over the rails. Should a derailment occur the occupants are not thrown off due to a sudden jerk, the protecting guards slide smoothly on the rails until such time as the car has spent its momentum.

To date, after eight years of summer operation we still have a perfect record insofar as accidents are concerned.



Load of Hay Being Transported by Muskeg Express.

UPPER CANADA LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

The system in use varies considerably from that of the other local companies. Instead of using a light steel rail, 5"x5"x16' timbers are used. The ties must be laid on good stringers and are spaced at 2½ foot intervals. The rails are nailed to the ties, 12 inch spikes being used at each end and 10 inch in the middle. Various methods of spicing the rails together have been tried, but we have found this to be unnecessary if the track is carefully laid. In all of our present track the rails are butted up to each other as closely as possible and the adjoining ends spiked to the same tie.

A present we have 12 miles of this type of track. For transportation we use ½-ton trucks with two-wheeled trailers. The normal rubber-tired wheel is used, with a special flange bolted to the inside, to hold the truck on the track. A full load is 1500 pounds.

In our operating area we are taking advantage of higher ground to extend our toting system using bull-

(Continued on Page 13)

MUSKEG EXPRESS

(Continued from Page 12)

NEWAYGO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED

dozed dirt roads. These are ideal for use with a four-wheel drive tractor and rubber tired wagon.

Our muskeg express is a tote railroad of light steel running from our Mead (Newaygo Timber Co. Ltd.) headquarters to our back camps. The farthest camp this year being a distance of 17 miles. The rail is, for the most part, 20 pound steel in lengths of 20 feet. (Twenty-lb. steel means the weight is 20 pounds to a yard.) We have no road bed but lay our ties right on the muskeg sometimes using stringers under the ties where necessary due to uneven nature or wetness of the ground.

Our means of transportation on this line are speeders and trailers made in our own shops. The speeders are powered by Chrysler T-120 engines taken out of our snowmobiles which are not used during the summer months.

There is a set of double trucks in the front end and single drive wheels on the back. Our trailers are made up of 2 sets of double trucks, a wooden bunk fastened to each set, on which the trailer box rests, held on by means of a loose pin through the floor of the box and into each bunk. The trailers are covered with a canvas roof and canvas sides which can be rolled up in fair weather. The average load for the trailers is about two tons but if necessary they can take three tons. It isn't the fact that we lack power for a heavier load but it is due to the type of muskeg swamp on which the track is laid.

We have a fleet of two large speeders and trailers (the type covered above), three small 4 h.p. Sylvesters, and one 1-cylinder Sheffield speeder. In order to turn the speeders around on the single track, they carry a portable turn-table.

Our average speed on the track is about fourteen miles per hour. Some, of course, with a little more nerve than others take it faster but, after the speeders jump the track into the muskeg just once, their hands become a lot lighter on the throttle.

Insect Collections

The Forest Insest Laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie send to interested parties monthly summaries of the forest insect survey being conducted in Ontario's forctss.

In June, 1950 collections were received and in July, 3010 were received.

The total number of collections received in 1954 by the Forest Insect Survey up to the end of July is approximately 800 less than for the same period in 1953.

The co-operation of all people who use the woods is requested in this important work. Send samples of inescts to Forest Insect Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Reporting on the Spruce budworm infestation, the survey stattes:

"It is evident from aerial and ground surveys thus far conducted in 1954 that the total area infested by the spruce budworm in Northern Ontario was greater than in 1953. With but one exception, all infestations have expanded, and at numerous points, even within old infestations, larval population levels have increased.

"The extensive infestation in the Western region has continued to spread easterly in the Sioux Lookout District, to the south and west in the Kenora District and to the south in the Fort Frances District. In addition, new pockets of heavy infestation were reported in the Sioux Lookout District south of Lake St. Joseph to Armit Lake on the boundary between divisions 25 and 27. Heavy infestation also occurred on several islands in Attwood Lake south of the Albany River north of Armstrong.

"In the Mid-western region larval counts in 1954 indicated generally a higher level of intensity than in 1953. The single change from the areas infested in 1953 was an extension of heavy infestation from Pays Plat northeast for approximately ten miles to Greenhedge Lake in the Geraldton District.

"In the Northern region, two infestations have continued, one centered in Rodgers and Studholme townships west of Hearst and another in Syderre Township south of Smooth Rock Falls. The affected areas increased in 1954, particularly the Syderre infestation. Spruce budworm populations have persisted in parts of these infested areas since 1947 resulting in heavy mortality of balsam fir. Consequently, defoliation in 1954 was restricted to residual overstory and to understory."

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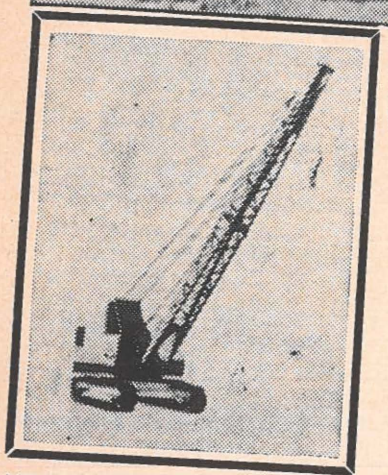
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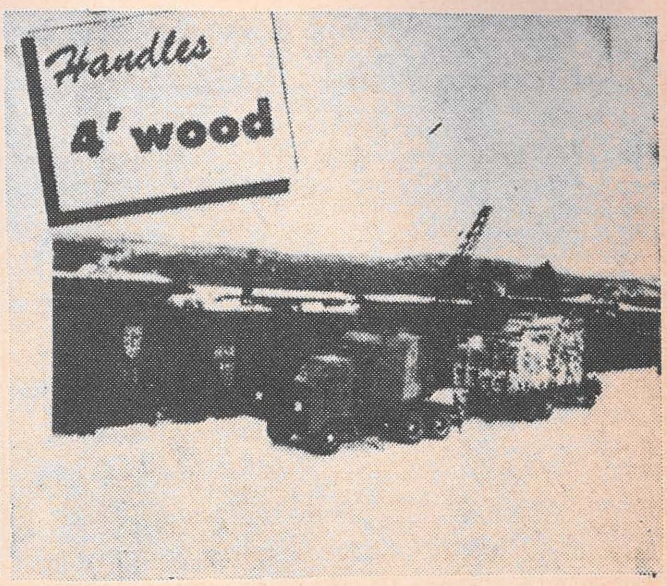
Plenty of lifting capacity (6 tons) lets you load-out trucks in the woods and rail cars at the mill. Moving from job-to-job at truck speeds means less idle time for the rig.

Free-spooling drums enable operator to "snake-out" logs from the woods. With fast-change shovel front-end attachment, Bantam proves valuable for loading chips, stockpiling and clean-up chores around the mill. Equipped as a shovel or backhoe, the Bantam is at home building access roads, maintaining drainage ways.

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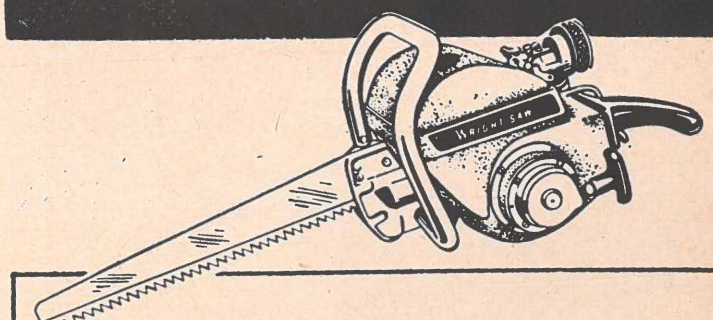
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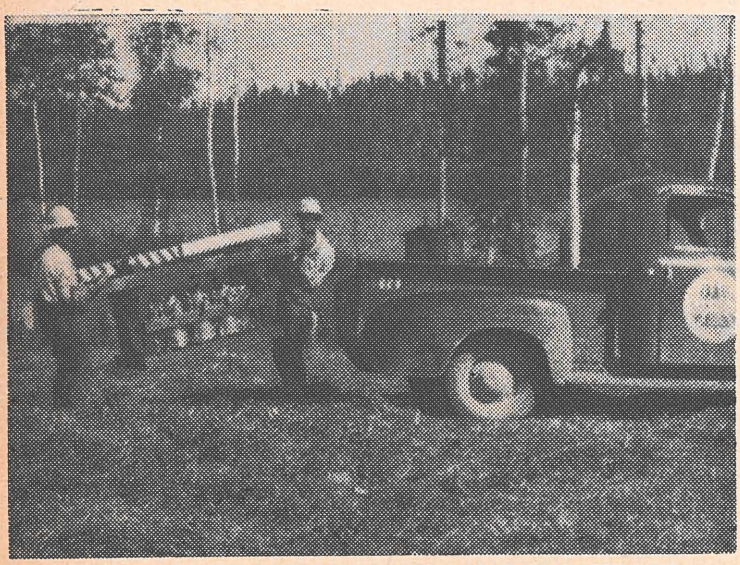
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FOR ANY WOOD SAWING JOB
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"Barber-Pole" Fire Cache Used by O-M on Patricia Limits



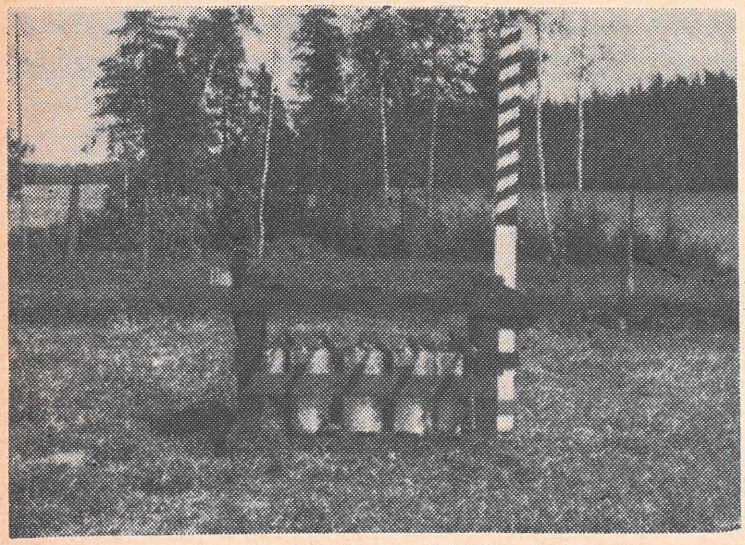
UNLOADING FIRE CACHE FROM HALF-TON PICK-UP.

As cutting operations progress, it is necessary to move fire suppression materials kept in the cutting areas for immediate fire action.

The Ontario - Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Ltd., Patricia Division, have adopted a "barber-pole" fire cache. All their fire caches are equipped with this barber-pole so that when anyone sees the red and white pole standing out in the forest they know it is a fire cache. A portable stand which can be lifted by two men and easily placed on a half-ton was constructed. The stand holds enough tools for a 12-man crew and boss including five pack-pumps, four shovels, three grub-hoes or mattocks, three double-bitted axes, one single-bitted axe. Two men can easily move this cache.

A special forest fire poster was made up and is in use on the Patricia limits.

This portable cache idea was explained at both fire schools and seemed to meet with general approval. It is proposed to develop this idea so that next year more of this type of cache are used in camps in Northwestern Ontario.



FIRE CACHE IN THE WOODS AREA.

Forest Library of Northwestern Ontario

Some recent additions to the library are giv below. We welcome inquiries about books reports, a periodicals in any field of forestry. Loans are ma by mail, for two weeks, renewable by post-card.

Allen, D. A.
OUR WILDLIFE LEGACY
N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls, 1954
An outline of wildlife problems with arguments and opinions on what policies should be used to solve them

American Pulpwood Association
PULPWOOD ANNUAL, 1954
N.Y., Pulp and Paper Magazine, 1954
Thorough review of economics, statistics, and developmen in the fields of pulpwood procurement and use.

Best, A. L.
ECONOMICS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT
Ottawa, Forestry Branch, 1954
A study of the costs of sustained yield forest management on the Sault au Cochon Management Unit, at Forestville, Quebec.

Bruns, Paul
APPLIED FOREST MANAGEMENT
Missoula, Montana, The Author, 1954
Deals with more practical matters, and at a less advanced level, than most forest management texts. Includes a long chapter on road location.

Calder, L. C.
FOREST ROAD ENGINEERING TABLES
Eugene, Ore., The Author, 1954
Designed, computed, arranged and adequate for the field use of the forest road engineer.

Champion, H. G.
FORESTRY
Oxford, Home University Press, 1954
An introductory survey to world forestry and its methods and problems.

Feree, M.
METHOD OF ESTIMATING TIMBER VOLUME FROM AERIAL OBSERVATION
Syracuse, N.Y. State College of Forestry, 1954.

Forest Soils Committee of the Douglas Fir Region
SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR FOREST SOILS
Seattle, University of Washington College of Forestry, 1953
This attempt to standardize work on forest soils on the West Coast has many possibilities for application in our area.

Greeley, W.
FOREST POLICY
N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1953
An outline of national and regional forest policies throughout the world.

Meyer, H. A.
FOREST MANAGEMENT
N. Y., Wiley, 1952
A standard text in this field.

Moroney, M. J.
FACTS FROM FIGURES
London, Pelican Books, 1954
A layman's introduction to statistics that takes into account the difficulties of the non-mathematician.

Northeastern Wood Utilization Council
USE OF WOOD CHIPS IN AGRICULTURE
New Haven, Conn., The Council, 1954
Includes papers on portable chipping; bringing slash to the chipper; and handling and drying fragmented wood.

(Continued on the following Page)

FOREST LIBRARY OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Society of American Foresters
FOREST COVER TYPES OF NORTH AMERICA (EXCLUDING MEXICO)
Washington, The Society, 1954.

Unesco
PAPER FOR PRINTING, TODAY AND TOMORROW
Paris, Uneco, 1952
Studies the world trends in paper manufacture and use, assessing the likelihood of new sources of paper material.

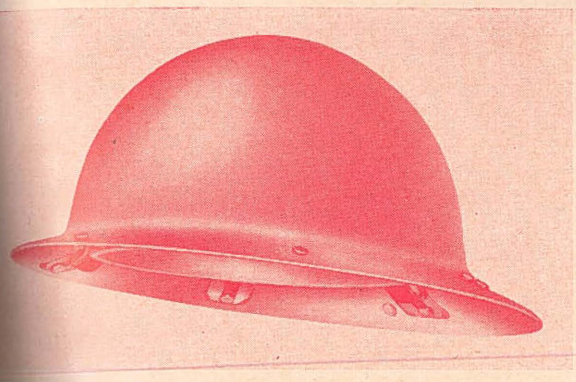
U. S. Forest Service
SMALL SAWMILL OPERATOR'S MANUAL
Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952

U. S. Senate
NEWSPRINT FOR TOMORROW
Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952
Interesting study of present prospects and future trends in the North American newsprint industry.

U. S. Soil Conservation Bureau
MANUAL OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1954
A very handy introduction to soil problems, with much practical information of use to the forester interested in soil analysis.

Wilkes, G. C.
TAXATION OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO
Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1954
Traces the history of forest taxation in Ontario, relating to other areas, tenure problems, and both governmental and company policy.

High Strength, Long Service Assured . . .



Colorful M•S•A GLASS FIBER HAT

Made Entirely in Mine Safety Appliances' Modern and Complete Quality-Control Plant.

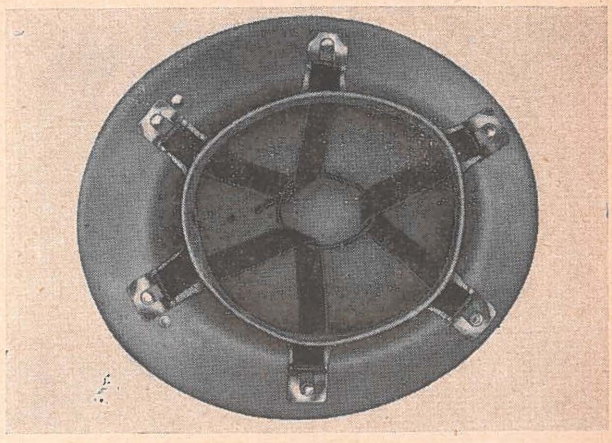
TWO SHELL SIZES FOR GREATER COMFORT AND SAFETY

—The Glass Fiber Hat is available with small shell for head sizes 6½ to 7⅛ inclusive . . . and with a large shell for 7⅛ to 7¾ . . . adjustable in ⅛ units.

M.S.A. standard chin straps of leather or web may be worn with this hat; also the M.S.A. Tab and Zipper Type winter linings. Hats molded in seven colours: white, yellow, red, green, blue, black and gray.

Adjustable, Snap-In Lining . . .3 Cradle, 6-Point Suspension . . .

- **Smooth Crown Contour Deflects Falling Objects**
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- **Entire Shell Withstands minus 40° to plus 225°F Temperatures**
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- **Clips Snap on Rivets for Quick, Easy Lining Attachment**
- **Adjustable to Head Sizes 6½ to 7¾ inclusive**
- **Rivets permanently Embedded in Hat Brim**
- **Genuine Leather or Leatherette Linings Are Available**
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CATALOGUE NUMBERS

When ordering Glass Fiber Hats be sure to specify color, size, and lining desired.

Genuine Leather Lining and Suspension only	DK-73579
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ADDITIONAL M.S.A. WOODMAN'S SAFETY CLOTHING

- **M.S.A. Self Buoyant Belts Cat. No. CF-200699**
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MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

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Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory Opened at Raith

Attended by a host of distinguished visitors and with Mr. C. B. Davis, Vice-President, Woodlands, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited and Mr. J. B. Matthews, Chief Forester, Abitibi, central figures in the arrangements and ceremony, the Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory was officially opened recently.

Representatives from Lakehead Chambers of Commerce, City Councils, local business men and foresters attending the Woodlands Section, C. P. P. A. Forestry Field Meeting in Port Arthur attended the ceremonies. Among those present were Mr. J. G. Somers, Manitoba Provincial Forester; C. R. Mills, Manager of Ontario Forest Industries Association, Toronto; Dean J. W. B. Sisam, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; and Mr. W. A. E. Pepler, Manager, Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal.

The Abitibi Laboratory is a 40,000 acre tract of land near Raith, Ontario on which various types ot experiments are being carried on. Types of cutting practises are being experimented with and will be followed through until results are obtained.

H. H. Styffe, President of Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association, speaking on behalf of the timber operators in Northwestern Ontario, congratulated Abitibi and stated that "It was a red letter day in the forty-two year history of Abitibi and was a strong step in the direction of perpetual yield."

The Minister of Lands and Forests, the Honourable Clare E. Mapledoram said the Laboratory was "another assist" towards his Department's over-riding objective of perpetual harvests from perpetual forests.

WOODLANDS SECTION, C. P. P. A. FORESTRY FIELD MEETING HELD AT LAKEHEAD

Attended by more than 60 foresters from Ne Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, the Forestr Field Meeting of the Woodlands Section of the Canad ian Pulp & Paper Association held at Port Arthur i August was declared a very successful one.

On the first day of the meeting, the group inspec ted the Thunder Bay Nursery of the Department o Lands and Forests and later inspected the tree farm o Dr. W. P. Hogarth, the Boy Scout Tree farm of th Great Lakes Paper Company, and the tree farm of E. B Ayer.

During the visit to the Dr. Hogarth farm, Dr. W P. Hogarth, Fort William physician was presented with his Tree Farm Certificate by Mr. W. A. E. Pepler.

On the second day of the conference, the foresters visited and took part in the inauguration of the Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory at Raith, Ontario.

The meeting concluded with a discussion period the next morning. Papers presented at the meeting were:

"Nursery Management" by M. Cressman, Department of Lands and Forests.

"Silvicultural Research in Planting and Seeding" by N. F. Lyon, Department of Lands and Forests.

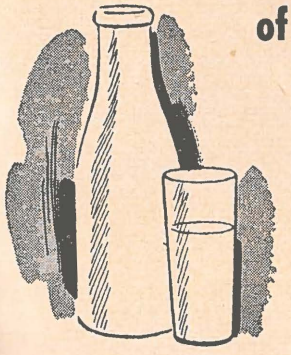
"Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory" by Geo. Breckenridge, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited.

"A Site Classification for Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory", by S. T. B. Losee, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited.

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1954
THEW SHOVEL CO.
Announces the Appointment of
Vulcan Machinery & Equipment Ltd.
Port Arthur, Ontario
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for Northwestern Ontario
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Why Borden's Trumilk is the Ideal Milk for your Camp

1. All the food value of fresh whole milk!



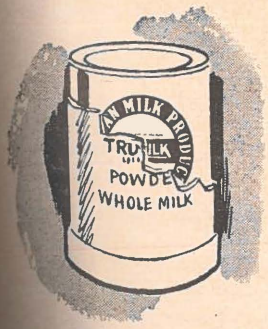
TRUMILK is a powdered whole milk which includes *all* the cream, all the protein and other nutritional value of finest fresh, whole fluid milk!

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!



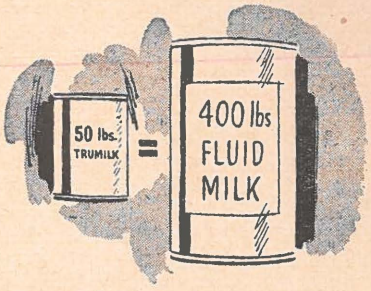
Heavily protected with an outer plywood drum, the inner vacuum-sealed metal container protects freshness of Trumilk *indefinitely!* Also has inner friction-top cover to protect contents after seal is broken.

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



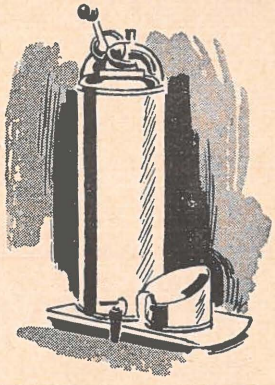
Just add TRUMILK to cold water, mix, and in a jiffy, you have milk ready for drinking. TRUMILK is excellent, too, in soups, puddings, and all baked goods. Can be mixed dry with dry ingredients for cooking convenience.

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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Lumbermen's Safety Association Holds Sioux Lookout-Kenora Meetings

Well-attended meetings were held in the Sioux Lookout area and in the Kenora-Dryden area by the Lumbermen's Safety Association recently.

At the Kenora meeting which was attended by operators in that area, Mr. R. Paradias, assistant resident manager of Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company presided at a dinner meeting.

Mr. E. H. Reeves, General Manager of the Lumbermen's Safety Association was the principal speaker and gave a general survey of safety problems. Mr. Reeves stated that the accident rate in the woods has been altogether too high during the past few years and gave figures to back up his statements. More safety measures practised by a larger number of people would result in a great saving of pain and suffering as well as money, he pointed out.

Other speakers who addressed the meeting were:

Mr. G. R. Potts, Northwestern Ontario Inspector, Lumbermen's Safety Association.

Mr. C. W. Roark, Woods Manager, Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Company Limited, Kenora, Ontario.

Mr. D. C. George, Chief Inspector for the Lumbermen's Safety Association.

Mr. A. E. Minor, Safety Supervisor of the O-M at Kenora.

Mr. Frank Thomson who represented the Northwestern Ontario Safety Committee at the meeting.

Many examples of progress in safety were given by the speakers who gave credit for progress to the hard hat, compulsory for Mando employees, and the new safety shoes which became a condition of employment September 1st.

Camp Picnic

In July, employees of the LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited Camp 49, and the Geraldton commuter camp enjoyed a picnic at Wild Goose Lake resort. Funds for the picnic came largely from camp safety awards and recreation funds. About 300 persons turned out in threatening weather to take part in the fun and contests.

Company officials congratulated the men of Camp 49 for their recent safety record of 7,177 man-days without a lost-time accident.

Mobile TB X-ray Unit Visits Hearst Area



The mobile T B X-ray unit visited the Hearst area for the second time this year in late August and early September.

On the first trip late in May and early June, employees of the Newaygo Timber Company Limited at Mead and Mosher were x-rayed and also at the Northern Paper Mills Limited. A total of 706 persons were x-rayed.

On this second trip the schedule is made up to not only include the remaining larger companies in that area but also the smaller operators, including sawmills.

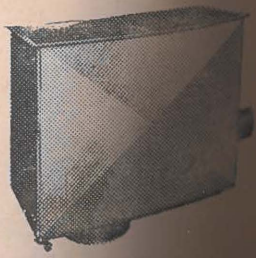
To date in 1954, 1,880 woods employees have been x-rayed in the camps.

Co-operation of the companies concerned, their supervisory staffs which include foremen and clerks in the camps, union stewards, etc. is acknowledged.

The Medical Superintendent of the Fort William Sanatorium, Dr. G. S. Jeffrey and Mr. A. W. Russell, Division of Tuberculosis Prevention, Department of Health, have written to this Association expressing their appreciation of the co-operation of the Association in arranging the x-ray tours.

IF YOU WANT FAST, DEPENDABLE HEAT INSIST ON COLEMAN!

The most famous, dependable name in heating! Coleman leads the field in Space Heaters, Floor Furnaces and the new revolutionary Coleman "Blend-Air heating. There's a size and price to meet your particular needs. Insist on the finest heating available.



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Sole Western Canada Distributors

Here's the Score on Our Ontario Forests

A large balance of jack pine is available for the development of future industry in Ontario, according to a summary of the resources of the accessible forest area of the province issued by the Department of Lands and Forests.

A preliminary balance sheet of actual utilization of resources as compared with allowable cuts on a sustained yield basis followed completion of the forest resources inventory comprising 172,000 square miles.

Here is the balance sheet: For commercially valuable coniferous species, the allowable cut is 956 million cubic feet gross total cubic volume. Of this, 438 million cubic feet, on an average, was utilized, using the four-year period 1946-49 as the basis for the actual utilization.

Red and white pine, the most important lumber species, with an allowable cut of 46 million cubic feet and an actual annual cut of 52 million cubic feet, is being overcut at present, the report shows. Jack pine, with an allowable cut of 333 million cubic feet and an actual cut of 118 million cubic feet, is being greatly undercut.

Black and white spruce, with an allowable cut of 439 million cubic feet and an actual cut of 230 million cubic feet, shows a safe balance in the overall picture. However, the bulk of the surplus of spruce is in the undeveloped northern area, 57 million cubic feet of the surplus being in the Sioux Lookout district alone.

The balance of the allowable cut for conifers, 138 million cubic feet, is made up of minor species, balsam fir, hemlock, white cedar and larch.

The allowable cut for broadleaved or hardwood species is 908 million cubic feet of which 48 million cubic feet is being utilized. The most important hardwood by volume is poplar with 601 million cubic feet allowable cut. Next is white birch with 229 million cubic feet, hard maple 30 million cubic feet and yellow birch 38 million cubic feet allowable cut. The balance of 10 million cubic feet allowable cut is made up of miscellaneous broadleaved species.

The report continues: "The allowable cut represents the growth capacity of the accessible forest area of the province. The actual utilization is the annual average amount cut for the four-year period 1946-49. In addition to the amount of wood products utilized from our forests each year, forest fires continue to take their annual toll from the allowable cut. Insect epidemics, such as the recent outbreaks of the spruce budworm, have destroyed extensive areas.

"All of these losses, extremely difficult to estimate, must be provided for to obtain more precise figures of the relationship of allowable cut to actual utilization by forest industry.

"In addition, the presently allowable cuts will be maintained in the future only if we obtain adequate and complete regeneration on cut-over areas. Taking these further depletion factors into consideration, we come to the general conclusion that white and red pine, our most valuable saw-log species, are being rapidly depleted. The utilization of jack pine can probably be about doubled.

"Black and white spruce is being locally over-utilized but surplus quantities in the more northerly parts of the province, when opened up, will provide for a moderate increase over present utilization. Generally there are large surpluses of broadleaved species, especially poplar and white birch, awaiting industrial use," the report concludes.

Head Protection Cuts COSTS



Davis Plasti-glas

HATS and CAPS



Recent practical experience in many large woods operations shows that costly and serious head injuries can be reduced very substantially by practical Head Protection Programs.

Reduced severity and frequency result in lower compensation contribution costs.

Davis Plastiglas Hats and Caps

are proving constantly more popular to both woodsmen and management.

CONSULT US ON ANY SAFETY OR FIRE PROTECTION PROBLEM.

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MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIPEG
4205 Courtrai Ave.	747 Vaughan Road	889 Westminster Ave.

Inspiring Fire Protection Courses Held at Webbwood and Jellicoe

For the second time, the Department of Lands and Forests in co-operation with Industry, held fire protection courses in July. Last year the first course of this kind was held at Jellicoe, Ontario but it was decided to stage two courses this year, one on the KVP limits north of Espanola, Ontario at Camp 11, and one in the Northwestern section of the Province at Camp 63, St. Lawrence Corporation Limited, Jellicoe, Ontario.

Attendance was excellent at both courses and at the eastern course representatives from Pakistan, India and Quebec were present in addition to the Department and Industry representatives. At the Jellicoe course representatives from Manitoba were in attendance.

The following subjects were covered at both courses:

Forest Fire Laws and Their Relation to Industry by M. Sauerbrei.

Industry's Responsibility in Forest Fire Protection by J. B. Matthews and George Sonley.

Forest Fire Prevention by O. K. Welsh.

Back-Firing as a Means of Fire Suppression by B. Land.

Explanation of Fire Co-ordination by G. D. MacAdam.

Fire Control Organization -- Company by W. R. Cooke.

Fire Control Organization -- Department by J. E. Barnes.

Fire Weather Forecasting -- Camps by L. Affleck.

Fire Behavior and Fire Fighting Tactics by G. D. MacAdam.

Responsibility for the Detection and Initial Action on Fires, Relationship between Company and Department Personnel on Fires -- Company by J. B. Matthews and George Sonley. **-- Department** by J. B. Rorke.

Care, Storage and Distribution of Fire Fighting Equipment by W. Armstrong.

Three demonstrations were of great interest those attending:

(1) Field Demonstration of Fire Crew Organization
(2) Field Demonstration of Fire Fighting Tactics
(3) Demonstration of Aerial Operation: Helicopters, Water Bombing, Cargo Dropping, New Equipment and Techniques.

Fire fighting films were shown each evening and there were frequent question and discussion periods during the course. These question and discussion periods were conducted by Mr. J. C. Dillon, F. M. Mills and A. J. Herridge.

Mr. T. E. Mackey, Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, was in attendance at both courses as were senior industry officials.

The Committee which arranged the courses were as follows:

J. C. Dillon, Supervisor of Forest Fire Control Department of Lands and Forests.

T. S. Jones, Manager, Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association.

T. E. Mackey, Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Department of Lands and Forests.

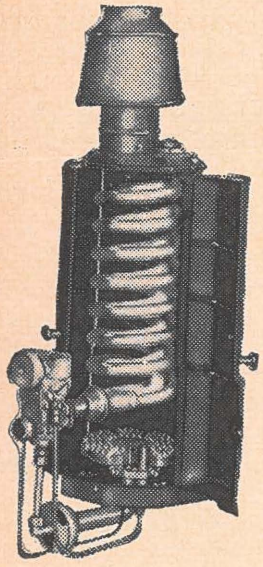
J. B. Matthews, Chief Forester, Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited.

C. R. Mills, Manager, Ontario Forest Industries Association.

J. Ruxton, District Forester, Department of Lands and Forests, Tweed, Ontario.

Mr. J. Ruxton was Chairman of both meetings.

The Facts Say:



"Gas Is Best By Test"

For Timber Camps -- large or small.

A Size for Every Need

PROPANE GAS side-arm water heaters have proved themselves as a sure and economical way of heating water for cookeries and bunkhouses.

See us also re conversion burners for camp steam baths.

USE PROPANE INSTEAD OF WOOD.

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NORTHERN PROPANE GAS CO. LTD.

BOX 325 **FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO** **PHONE 2-5318**

Much Improvement Work Undertaken This Year

In addition to the normal work of producing pulpwood (peeled and rough), logs, ties, poles, lumber, etc., cruising, mapping, general maintenance of camps, dams, roads, etc., considerable improvement work has been undertaken by the majority of companies in Northwestern Ontario in preparation for woods operations this Fall and in the years to come.

The LOG BOOK made a brief spot check on work carried out by a number of companies in Northwestern Ontario and reports as follows:

ONTARIO-MINNESOTA PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Fort Frances Division—

Camp L-309 — Lake of the Woods Concession:

3 mlies of road bull-dozed.

2½ miles of road graded and gravelled.

This road when finished will complete a loop from Camp L-309 on the Kenora-Fort Frances highway and join up with district roads north of North Branch.

Manitou Concession:

18 miles of winter tote road bull-dozed and graded to join up with Dryden Paper Company roads.

This road gives access from Camps M-402 and M-403 during freeze-up and break-up periods, to hospital facilities, etc. in Dryden.

Seine Concession:

14 miles of road regravelled — culverts and bridges repaired.

3 miles of road bull-dozed, graded and gravelled.

6 family houses built.

Kenora Division—

Lake of the Woods Concession:

10½ miles road bull-dozed.

7½ miles road graded and gravelled.

One school house built at Camp L-314, Dryberry Lake.

Patricia Concession:

15 miles road bull-dozed.

13 miles road graded and gravelled.

Camp 210:

Aerobus Lake under construction a family camp of 20 units.

DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY LIMITED, Dryden, Ontario

New Camps: Three new camps of frame construction have been completed.

Roads: Eight miles of new all-weather road is nearing completion in vicinity of Lac Seul. Nine miles of new all-weather road in vicinity of Eagle Lake is nearing completion. An access road four miles long in this area is being converted to an all-weather road. Five miles of access road east of Dinorwic, Ontario has been converted to an all-weather road.

NORTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED, PORT ARTHUR

Three miles of new road plus a bridge were constructed at Armstrong, which opens up a new area.

At Black Sturgeon, gravelling has been going on for the last two weeks on a road leading to the 1954-55 cut. Some of this was gravelled early this Spring or prior to the snow and frost going.

ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION LTD., Nipigon

Additional accommodation was provided at "hardwood" camp.

Refrigerators were installed in three of the older camps.

Water systems were extended and improved in two camps.

Improvements to Beardmore Depot— A fire-proof vault built for the office; linoleum has been laid on the main office floor; a new oil and cable supply shed is to be built in the new depot yard. One of the Beardmore houses has been moved to a new location and improved.

New permanent roads to be built will total 12 miles with 8 miles of old road improved. In addition, access roads in the camp areas will total 7 miles and truck haul roads some 70 miles.

One new concrete dam will be constructed and repairs made to 4 others. Extensive river improvements will be carried out on three of the main rivers consisting of side-piers, holding booms, glance booms, channel clearing, etc., pile driving in connection with holding ground installations.

Holding ground at Red Rock has been considerably enlarged and booms will be cut this year for use in new holding grounds at Lake Helen, Nipigon Bay and Lake Nipigon in the near future.

NEWAYGO TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED,

(1) Cement block and concrete fire-proof machine and welding shop 34' x 46' under construction at the Mead Division.

(2) Central heating system at the Mosher Division being thoroughly renovated and improved.

(3) 26 miles of all-weather gravel road maintained and improved, culverts installed, etc.

(4) 15 miles of new winter truck roads constructed in the Algoma District.

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LTD., Sault Ste. Marie

New Camps: One built, portable, capacity 140 men.

Improvements made on camps:

2 camps equipped with Walk-in refrigerators.

1 camp equipped with central wash-room, including showers, and toilets.

Roads Built: 12 miles of all-weather access truck road.

River Improvements: Improved 15 miles of White River above White Lake.

GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY LTD., Fort William

Camps Built:

1. Camp 9 Drive, Black Sturgeon— permanent frame camp for 100 men.

2. Portable Barns—12 barns, each for 8 horses, frame, on skids, Black Sturgeon District.

3. Portable Garages—6 garages, frame on skids, Black Sturgeon District.

4. Portable Barnboss Shacks—2 built, frame, on skids, Black Sturgeon District.

Roads Built:

1. Access roads to cutting areas, gravel, one lane only, 4 miles.

2. All purpose road—clear, build and gravel, 2½ miles, gravel only (built 1953) 2½ miles.

LONGLAC PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

New Camps Built:

Camp 55 in the McKay-McLeod area—this is an 80-man camp, permanently constructed to serve the area for at least 30 years. A two-storey dormitory designed to accommodate 64 men features double rooms, flush toilets and showers.

Camp 34 in the Chipman Lake area — this is a community camp consisting of accommodation for 14 families in attractive individual homes.

Improvements to Depots or Camps:

Camp 38 — has been enlarged with the addition of a 40-man dormitory of panel construction.

Several buildings in existing camps throughout the operations have been painted.

Roads:

22 miles of all-weather, gravel surfaced roads have been built or are under construction.

16½ miles of existing road hape been brought up to specification through ditching and gravelling.

River and Dam Improvements:

1100 cedar booms being used to make two piece built-up booms to replaace old single spruce glance booms in the Kenogami River.

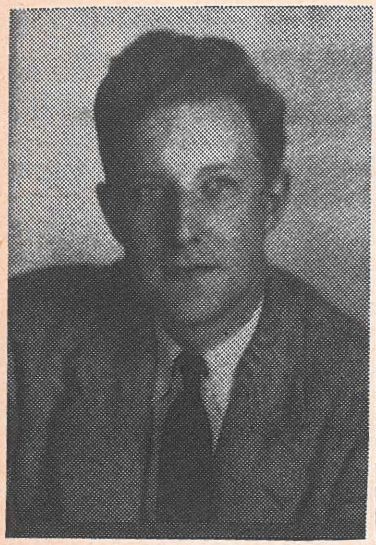
Four sail booms under construction for Kenogami River.

Rock bolts and deadmen installed for two new storages on Long Lake at Camp 52 and at Blackwater Creek.

New dormitory at 3G completed and new cookery under construction and water system installed throughout this camp.

(Continued on Page 29)

POWELL EQUIPMENT APPOINTMENTS



QUENTIN C. POWELL



GEORGE ANDISON

Mr. Quentin C. Powell has been appointed Manager of the Port Arthur Branch of Powell Equipment Company. Mr. Powell, who joined the company in 1945, has been Assistant Branch Manager at Port Arthur since 1949. He succeeds Mr. George Andison who will reside in Winnipeg, headquartering at the firm's main office.

Other administrative appointments include that of Mr. Gordon Brown as the firm's Director of Engine Sales.



GORDON BROWN

Helicopters Based at Lakehead for Winter

The Ambank Airlift Limited have announced that they intend to base the Sikorsky S55 and a small Bell helicopter in the Lakehead area. It is hoped to develop work amongst the timber operators for such operations as timber cruising, road location, etc. The Sikorsky is especially built for the carriage of freight into difficult areas.

The representative of the Ambank Airlift Limited at the Lakehead is Mr. Bob Gillies, pilot of the Bell helicopter. He may be contacted at the Airport, Fort William.

Can You Tie This?

'Tis often said that a small outfit can't have a Safet Program.

Peter Thomson & Sons Limited, members of th Lumbermen's Safety Association, have an acciden clean record of which they are justly proud.

In their sawmill operations at Kearney, Ontario they have not had **one lost-time accident** during 195 and 1953 and this record is being maintained so fa in 1954.

During the sawmill operating season (from Apri 20th to September 15th approximately) they emplo 35 to 40 men and produce about 2½ million board feet annually.

In conjunction with the mill operations this com pany ships over 150 cars of veneer logs each year. The loading of veneer logs (admittedly a hazardous operation) also shares the accident-free record.

The question immediately arises — how is it done? There are three sound answers to this. Excellent supervision, experienced and well trained workmen and a sound accident prevention philosophy practised by all.

Mr. E. S. (Ernie) Stamp is the mill manager for Peter Thomson & Sons Limited at Kearney. There is no better criterion of the efficiency of the operations under Ernie's supervision than this splendid accident-free record.

Ernie Stamp is ably assisted by an experienced group of workmen and their accident-free record indicates they know their jobs thoroughly, which also means they know how to prevent accidents. Ten of these men have an average of thirteen years service with Peter Thomson & Sons Limited, the remainder average in excess of four years service with this firm.

The offcers of this company, Mr. Gregory Thomson, Mr. Peter Thomson and Mr. Wilmot Somerville are well pleased with the record set and being maintained by their mill. The Lumbermen's Safety Association take this opportunity to congratulate them on an accident prevention job that is well done and is being sustained with enthusiasm.

Woods Orchestra Entertains

For the second time, the "Lower Blackwater River Musical Culture Appreciation Society" were the star performers at the evening entertainment which finalized the industry-Department of Lands and Forests Fire Fighting School at Jellicoe, Ontario.

Under the capable direction of Mr. Buzz Lein, Woods Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Corporation at Beardmore, Ontario, the orchestra performed in their usual manner with a varied program of popular and classical music. With one exception, the members of the orchestra are all employees of the St. Lawrence Corporation Limited and their reputation is growing. The members of the orchestra are:

Neil Nylund —Trumpet; Dunc. McIntosh —Sax.
Buzz Lein— Trombone; Ray Nylund— Accordion;
Barney Maley —Guitar; Gene Jarvis —Drums.
Murray Wilson —Gut Bucket.

Anyone wishing to have the woods band of the Lower Blackwater River Musical Appreciation Society perform at any of their functions, please get in touch with Mr. Buzz Lein, Beardmore, Ontario.

U.S. News

● In the area of pulpwood, more industry interest lies in future supplies of pulpwood timber than in any current procurement problems. Recognizing that wood will continue to be the fundamental source of fibrous raw material for the industry, practically all companies are continuing active in the acquisition of additional timberlands either under their own purchase or through contract arrangements so as to meet the needs of rapidly rising pulpwood requirements in the decades ahead. Latest data assembled by the American Paper and Pulp Association show that the industry now owns 25.8 million acres of timberland, with an additional 2 million acres under lease. Furthermore, the industry has been a leader in applying extensive forestry practices in their own woodlands as well as in privately-owned woodlands, in terms of sustained yield, fire and insect control, cutting and utilization practices. In this connection, it is especially noteworthy that the industry currently employs 1,234 trained foresters and is supervising the planting of about 75 million seedlings trees a year.

Consumption of pulpwood in the first quarter of 1954 totalled 7,051,000 cords, recording a gain of nearly 2 percent over the same period a year ago. Increases in the South and on the West Coast offset moderate declines in the other major regions. For the most part, expansion in pulp capacity in the last few years has been largely in the South and in the West, accounting for this relationship.

Pulpwood receipts also showed an upturn in the first quarter of this year, compared with a year ago, amounting 1.4 percent, with the volume of receipts being almost equal to consumption. The Lake States region showed the most prominent gain in receipts, which is accounted for by a return to a more normal volume of procurement following the intentional restrictions on acquisition of pulpwood during the past year or more when efforts were made to reduce unwieldy pulpwood inventories acquired in the early stages of the Korean conflict.

Since major problems are not envisioned in the procurement of adequate supplies of pulpwood, the industry as a whole has seen fit to reduce inventories to more moderate levels relative to consumption. Of course, in the Northeast and Lake States regions, it remains important for the mills to carry stocks of pulpwood amounting to about 2 to 3 months' supply because of the seasonal nature of logging. However, the introduction of more modern mechanized logging equipment, which has largely dispensed with the need for maintaining actual logging camps throughout most of the Northeast, Lake States and Minnesota, has resulted in greater productivity per woods worker, as well as greater year-around woods operations. Of course, a large part of the pulpwood needs of the New England and Lake States, which originate in Canada, depend upon the normal fall and winter logging operations, coupled with the spring river drive of pulpwood with later deliveries to mills in the United States. In this connection it may be noted that receipts of Canadian wood in the first quarter of this year were about 3 percent larger than those of a year ago, again largely accounted for by the renewed interests in pulpwood buying by the Lake States' mills.

The more ready availability of woods labour, together with farmer-cut pulpwood, has resulted in a moderate easing of pulpwood prices in many parts of the Lake States region. It is reported that current prices on pulpwood in that region have declined from about $0.50 to a dollar per cord, while open contracts for delivered peeled wood for summer delivery are $2.00 less.

In the West Coast, tidewater log stocks for pulp mills are substantially below a year ago so that there is a need for renewed logging activities, especially in the higher elevations not accessible during winter months. For the most part, West Coast mills feel that they can normally depend upon a steady supply of pulpwood logs without the need for large inventories. However, a possible CIO wood-workers and AFL lumber and sawmill workers strike pending as of the middle of May might possibly close most logging operations as well as hamper the use of existing logs now in water booms. Experience with sawmill wood chips for pulp has proved very successful as well as economical cost-wise, on the West Coast. This use of wood chips from sawmills and other types of wood-working plants is spreading rapidly to other parts of the country.

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2nd Largest Province

● Total area of the Province of Ontario, second largest of the Canadian provinces, is 412,582 square miles of which 223,212 is forested and 64,441 is water, according to statistics recently issued by the federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Nearly two-thirds of the Province's area is under administration of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests which supervises Crown lands for the people of the Province.

Non-forested land, mainly in Southern Ontario, covers 124,929 square miles. Ontario has 159,812 square miles of accessible productive land and 63,400 square miles which are regarded as non-productive of timber.

The federal figures indicate 87,007 sq. miles leased under pulpwood licenses and 10,802 under saw timber licenses. Privately owned forest lands total 18,908 square miles of which 6,020 are farm woodlots and 12,888 other private lands. Total occupied forest land is 116,717 square miles.

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Tailpiece

● "The business man should be wary of statistical averages. Let him keep in mind the fate of the statistician who was drowned while attempting to wade across a stream which had an **average** depth of three and a half feet from shore to shore."

It is not only the business man who needs to be wary and it is not only statistical averages which can be misleading. Statistical percentages can be every bit as dangerous.

If a fruitman sells 50% of his oranges and 80% of his lemons, there in no guarantee whatever that he sells more lemons than oranges, nor that he has more oranges remaining in his stock than he has lemons.

Even statistics pure and simple have seemed to prove some strange things at times. Perhaps the best course for statisticians who cannot swim and who need to cross streams is to walk along the bank until they come to a ferry or a bridge.

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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS REPORT

● Ontario's Department of Lands and Forests had the greatest financial year in its history in the year ending March 31, 1953, according to its annual report issued recently. Receipts totalled $23,147,875. Cash disbursements were $13,141,062.

"This financial return from our renewable natural resources is approximately four times that of any year prior to 1943", the report stated. "This revenue was obtained largely from the sale of timber on the stump, the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and the rental of water power. It reflects the enviable position of this Province with regard to its renewable natural resources.

Through careful management over many years, we have fully met and sharply increased raw material needs of our huge pulp, paper and water power industries. We have also serviced our large tourist trade without any over-all diminishment of these resources."

The report shows water power rentals of $1,293,570, fish & wildlife $3,409,915 and timber management returns $15,117,701. The Department received $2,315,958 from the Mississagi salvage project where lumber was salvaged following the great forest fires of 1948. Reforestation brought in $128,000 as compared with $60 in 1951. The change was brought about by the relatively new policy whereby trees from provincial nurseries are sold at nominal sums. Previously there had been no charge for these trees and the Department found that many were wasted. Fishing licenses, sold mainly to visitors from the U. S., brought in nearly $2,000,000 and almost $350,000 was realized from deer licenses.

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THE BUYERS' INFLUENCE

● Unless our products can be sold, no one connected with producing these products can know security. It is the buyer who has the final say when they are being sold. Unless the buyer is willing to buy there can be no sale.

Quality is important when selling a product to other countries.

The price tag counts too. More and more countries buying Canadian products are shopping around for more attractive prices. Buyers from other countries are finding that price tags for similar products from elsewhere are more attractive.

We all want to see the Canadian worker enjoy a high standard of living. When it comes to the products, which in our case is pulp, paper and lumber being exported to other countries then that high standard of living has to be paid for by the foreign customer. Most of our foreign customers are under no obligation to buy our forest products since they can buy them elsewhere.

Export sales are important to our country's economy. This fact should not be overlooked.

Not only do the people in our communities depend upon the sale of our forest products for their livelihood, but also a great number of people employed in other industries which supply materials in our operations.

The whole Canadian economy depends upon export markets. One third of the Canadian income is derived from sales to other countries. This one-third is a very important segment of the Canadian economy and well-being of all Canadians and especially so for those employed by our companies where a large portion of their production is sold outside of Canada. Let's watch our costs.

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Safety Guide-posts

Here are 11 "guide-post's' a foreman can use tc prevent accidents:

1. Inspect his department every day to discover accident hazards.
2. Eliminate all hazards **BEFORE** they cause accidents.
3. Study each job in the department to make sure it is being done efficiently and safely.
4. Make sure each worker thoroughly understands how to do his job efficiently and safely.
5. Pay particular attention to each new employee—especially during the first few days of his employment.
6. Supervise each worker to make sure he is working safely and efficiently.
7. Discipline workers who won't follow the work procedures laid down by the foreman.
8. Set a good example himself.
9. Hold a short safety meeting with his workers from time to time—at least once a month.
10. Encourage workers to suggest ways of getting better production and better safety.
11. Be sure all injured workers receive prompt first-aid attention.

National Safety Council Open Letter.

RESULTS OF SURVEY ON JOB FACTORS

As ranked by workers: a-1; b-2; c-3; d-4; e-5; f-6; g-7; h-8; i-9; j-10.

As ranked by foremen: a-8; b-10; c-9; d-2; e-1; f-5; g-3; h-6; i-4; j-7.

ANNUAL MEETING

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY

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

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

RESULTS C. F. A. of ONTARIO FOREST FIRE PREVENTION LECTURE TOUR 1954

Mr. Murray Dixon, Conservation Lecturer of the Canadian Forestry Association of Ontario covered Northwestern Ontario and gave lectures at the schools in the centres of population across the area.

From May 3rd until June 25th, Mr. Dixon addressed 2,004 adults, 14,346 children and gave them a forest fire prevention and general conservation message.

Mr. Dixon received excellent co-operation from the School Boards, teachers, etc., and their interest and co-operation attests the value which educators in Northwestern Ontario attach to Forest Conservation education.

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Sawmill Operators . . . .
Pulp and Paper . . . .

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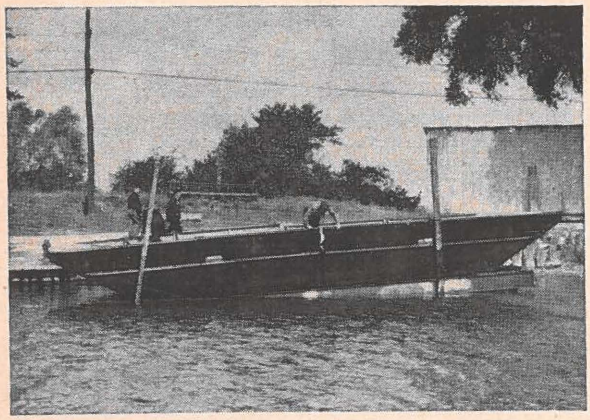
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No. 9 — SHALLOW DRAFT LOGGING TUG

Designed to tow logs 35 miles in Bay of Chaleur waters near Bathurst, N.B., the Greta V is 46 feet overall with 12' beam. Twin shallow tunnel drive allows a 42" draft and twin Cummins diesels furnishing 212 shaft horsepower, make this tug a powerful one for her size.



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Members of Parliament Tour LongLac Woods Operations

The Woodlands Department, LongLac Pulp Paper Company Ltd., were hosts to the visiting g of members of the Legislative Assembly on Wed day, August 18th.

This visit to the woods was the only one sched in their trip across Northwestern Ontario and for m of the members it was their first trip to see a w operaton.

Mr. A. F. Buell, Woods Manager for LongLac, ed as general chairman for the event and the visi legislators enjoyed a boat trip from the Governm Dock at LongLac to the LongLac sawmill, viewing townsite on the way. After going through the sawm (the only one visited in Northwestern Ontario and many of the legislators their first time in a sawm the visitors were taken to the woods where they vie a cutting operation, a cut and skid operation, load operations of 8' and 16' wood. They then toured t LongLac Nursery, and saw some plantations started the last few years. Brush scattering operations to sec jackpine regeneration were also observed.

The evening dinner was presided over by Mr. Bue Mr. G. W. Phipps represented the Kimberly-Clark C poration and spoke of the general woods situation the United States and Canada. Mr. Buell reviewed t events leading to the formation of the LongLac Pu and Paper Company Limited from the old Pulpwoo Supply Company and the diversion created to turn th flow of Long Lake to Lake Superior instead of to th Arctic watershed.

Mr. Ralph Sexsmith gave a very interesting an informative explanation of the LongLac Pulp and Pape management plan.

Mr. T. S. Jones, representing the Northweste Ontario Timber Operators' Association reviewed th important part that the woods indutsry has in the econ omy of Northwestern Ontario.

The Honourable Clare E. Mapledoram, Minister of Lands and Forests gave an interesting address, re viewing many of the problems which he knew were confronting the industry at this time. He stated tha the industry was presented with a great challenge bu that the industry had been challenged in previous year and had overcome all the obstacles. He was quite sur that the challenge would again be met.

THRILL CONTESTS FEATURE OF TIMBER CARNIVAL

Danny Sailor, British Columbia's champion tree climber set a new record at the Timber Carnival held in Oregon. He climbed 100 feet up a huge Douglas fir tree, rang the bell and was down on the ground again in 37.1 seconds.

Phil Whittaker of Duncan placed first in log bucking, sawing his way through a 3-foot fir tree in 47.5 seconds.

The other outstanding record of the meet was set by Harold Johnson of Morton, Wash., who climbed a 100-foot tree, cut off the top and returned to the ground in one minute, 57.5 seconds.

In addition to winning the log-sawing contest, Whittaker placed third in log chopping.

ICH IMPROVEMENT WORK . . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

her Improvements:

Two new houses were built on the Company townsite and one n car garage.

600 feet of pressure sewer line installed on townsite.

BITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

kehead Woodlands Division, Port Arthur

provements made to Depots or Camps:

Addition to Camp 226 shop.

Propane Gas cooking ranges installed in Camp 226.

oads Improved:

2.2 miles on Camp 226 - Wolfe Lake Haul Road.
Revision to reduce grades and shorten haul.

ew Roads Built:

8.4 miles in Block 8.
4.5 miles in Block 2.
4.0 miles Camp 227 to Lasseter Lake.
2.5 miles Camp 37 to Willett Lake.
4.0 miles Camp 33 to Camp 38.

ew Dams Built:

Wolf Lake Dam replaced with new structure.

ARATHON PAPER MILLS OF CANADA LTD, Caramat, Ontario

provements made to Depots or Camps:

1. 45 residences at Stevens and Caramat were improved. One half were completely paintet.
2. New staff quarters constructed at Camp 5 for Scalers, Cooks, Cookees and Clerks.
3. New office constructed at Camp 12.
4. Two new residences to Central Mortgage & Housing specifications constructed at Caramat.
5. Additional staff accommodation constructed at Caramat.
6. New root cellar built at Camp 12.
7. Caramat Butcher Shop capacity doubled.

Roads Improved, New Roads Built:

4½ miles of new Class II road built from Caramat to Pic River. Also 19½ miles of Main operating haul road, built in all Camps.

MRS. DOROTHY COTE, CAMP COOK WINS OPERATORS' SHIELD

The LongLac Fall Fair Association held a special contest for camp cooks in connection with the Fall Fair on August 27th and 28th.

Mrs. Dorothy Cote of Camp 55, LongLac Pulp and Paper Company, LongLac, Ontario, won the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators' Association shield. Mrs. Cote had 3 firsts — cup cakes, raisin pie, doughnuts; seconds — butter tarts; and a third for her bread.

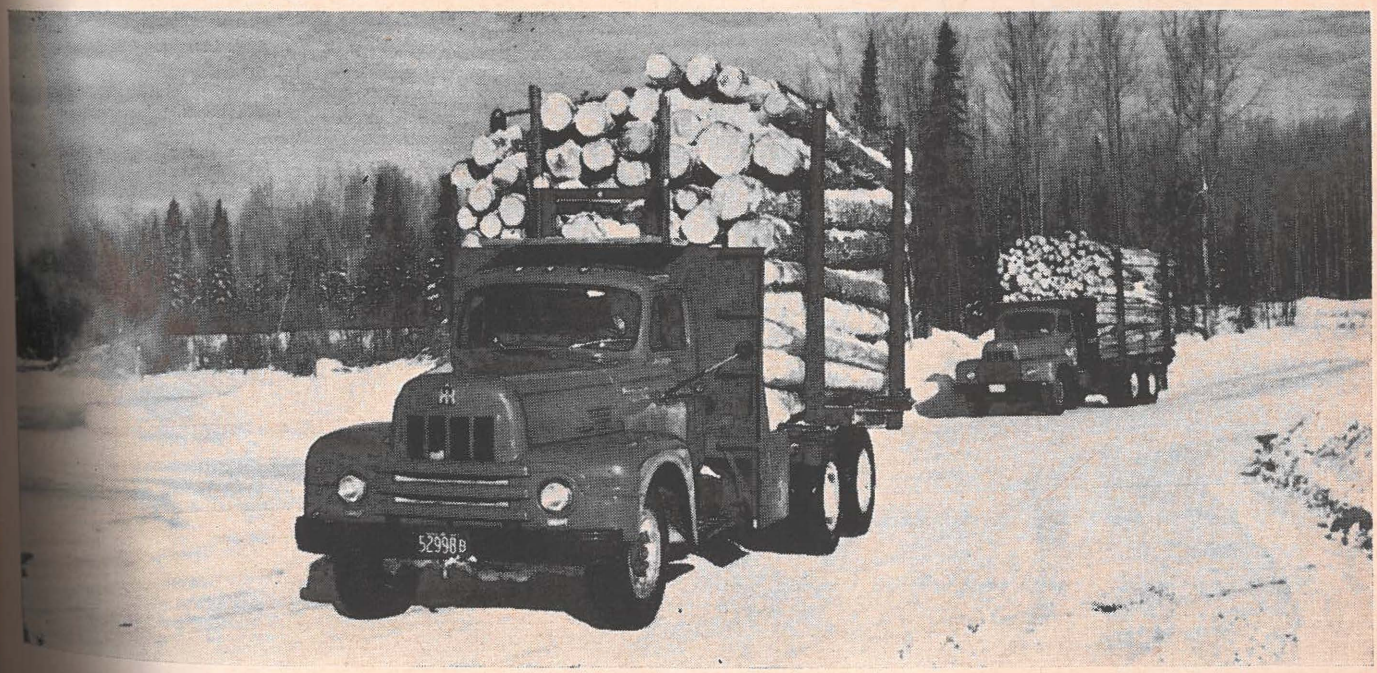
Mr. Angus MacBride took second place. Mr. MacBride was an entry from Marathon Paper Mills of Canada Limited, Hillsport, Ontario.

The best bread was entered by Mr. Leo Forget of Camp 46, LongLac Pulp and Paper Company Limited, LongLac,, Ontario.

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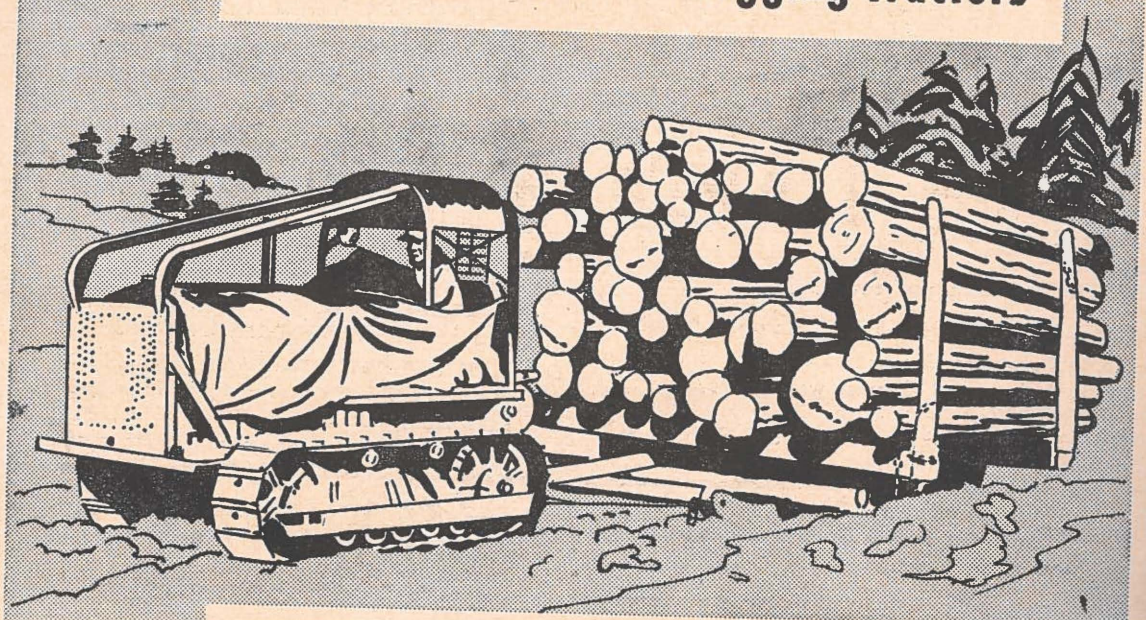
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