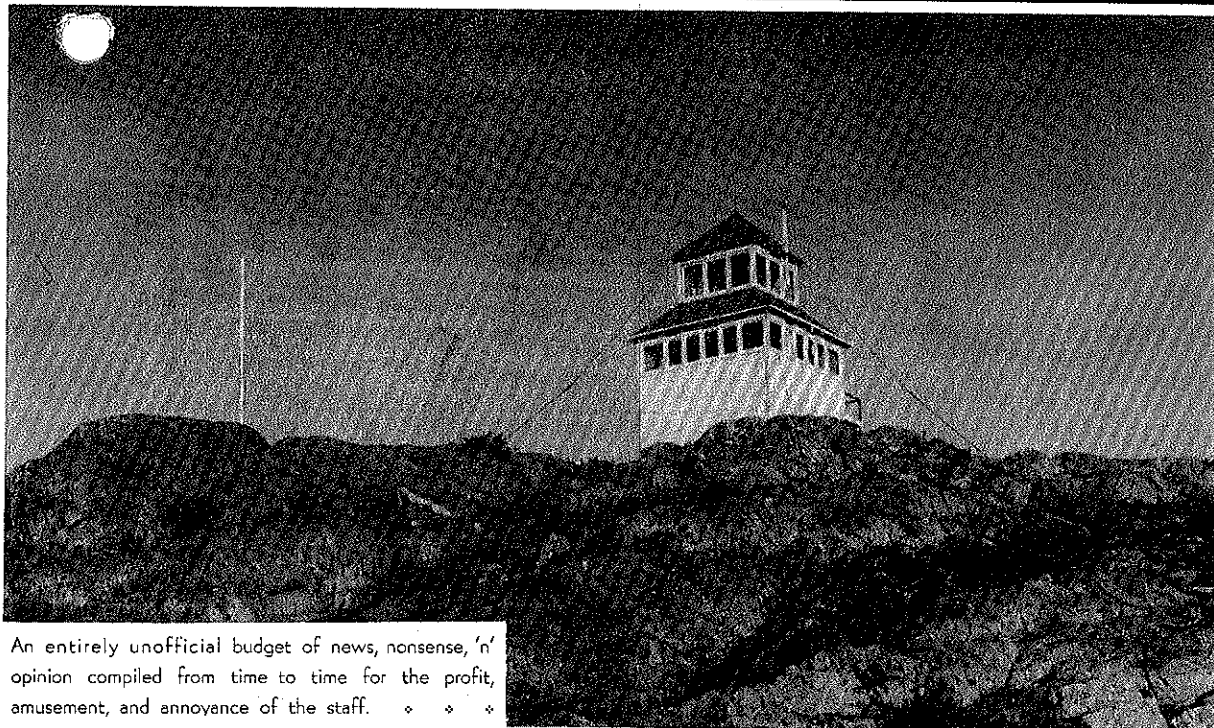


FOREST SERVICE NEWSLETTER



An entirely unofficial budget of news, nonsense, 'n' opinion compiled from time to time for the profit, amusement, and annoyance of the staff. ♦ ♦ ♦

No. 107

VICTORIA, B.C.

JUNE, 1952.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION

By Dr. C.D. Orchard, Chief Forester.

As the Forest Service grows in stature, and in favour, we hope, with man, we outgrow organization and premises that formerly were reasonably adequate, and have to substitute something new to take care of the altered and altering conditions.

In the early days of the Service (Branch), Victoria got along with three Divisions - Management, Operation, and Records. On a wall of the Ranger School hangs a picture of the District Forester's Office at Prince George --- a log shack of railway-construction days. When the writer was first assigned to a District Office the permanent staff consisted of a District Forester, an Assistant District Forester, one Clerk, a Stenographer, and three Rangers. But in those days we weren't doing the business we transact today, and hadn't even nibbled at Surveys, Inventory, Research, Parks, Grazing, Public Relations, sustained yield management, or a dozen other modern developments.

Growth means expanded staff, decentralization, the delegation of authority, and an occasional major revamping such as that which disrupted the old order last April 1st. Now that the dust has settled, it may serve some useful purpose to review the changes and some of the appointments that we made.

The principal change was made in the Chief Forester's office.

It has already been noted that in 1912 the Chief Forester had three Divisions to supervise. As of this date there are eleven, plus offices of Personnel and Legal Counsel --- simply too many for one man to confer with. The Service, therefore, was broken down into what in effect are two Branches, each in charge of an Assistant Chief Forester in the persons of Mr. E.W. Bassett and Mr. F.S. McKinnon, whose relations to the whole structure are apparent in the accompanying organization chart, (see page 2). A most important feature of the change is the fact that the Assistant Chief Foresters, in their new roles, will themselves exercise, in their respective Branches, much the same authority formerly reserved to the Chief Forester alone. The Chief Forester still retains and exercises the senior authority when occasion demands, but, hereafter, in the great majority of cases that come to the Chief Forester's office for attention, three men, instead of one, will now have authority to make decisions. The new line-up should effectively break for some years to come what had become a serious bottleneck.

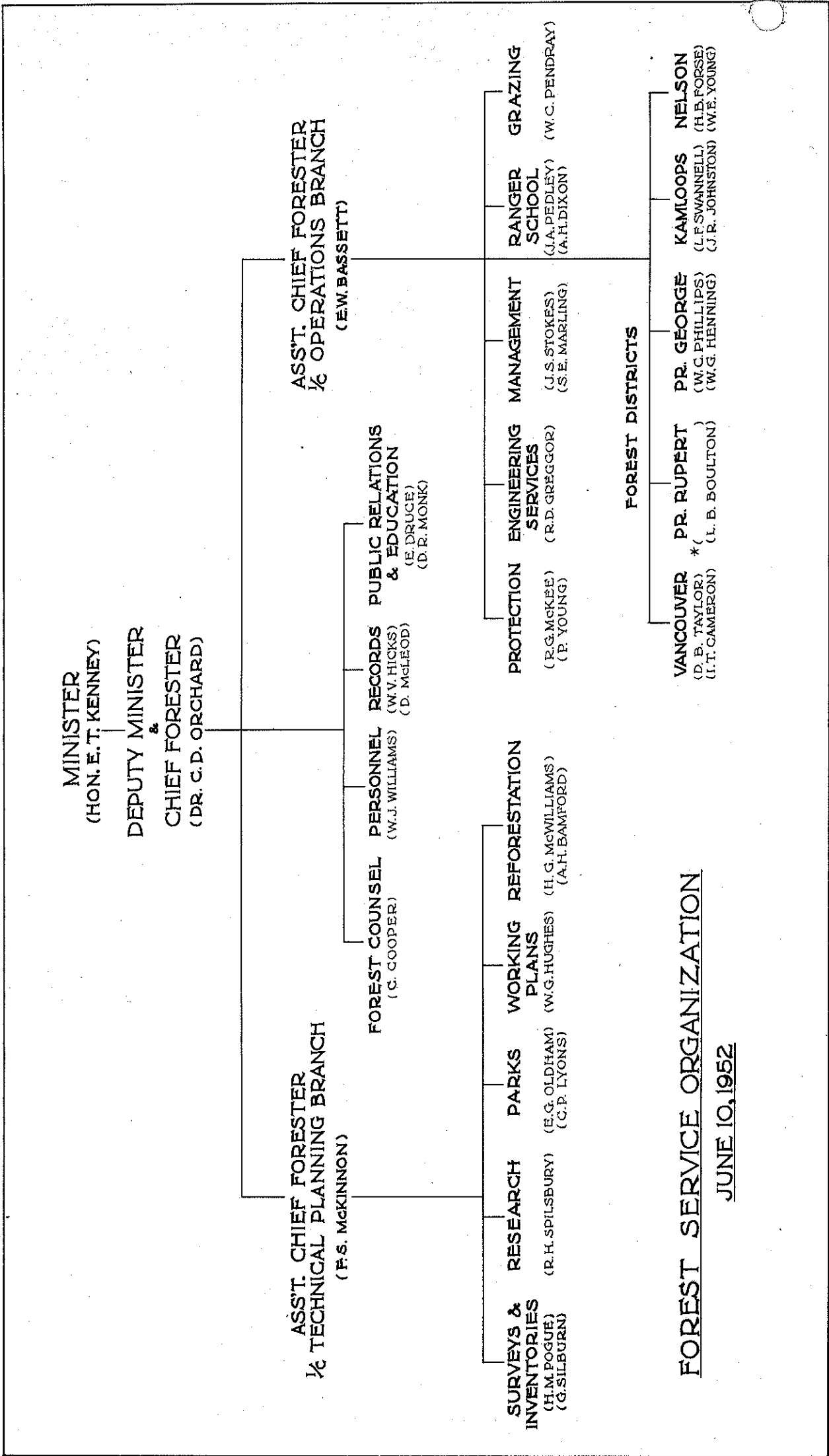
The second important innovation was the organization, still in progress, of a new Division of Engineering, in charge of Mr. R.D. Greggor.

We still have in the Service men who remember the building, or purchase, of our first car, garage, office, warehouse, residence, road, truck, tractor, or radio. Our engineering activities are not enormous, but they are substantial, and threaten to grow. They have long since required the undivided attention of a number of engineers and specialists in at least four Divisions, each of which, if left to their own devices, would have had to organize an engineering section. We are not big enough for four small engineering sections, which, in any event, would be a wasteful arrangement. Hence the new Engineering Division, which will consolidate building, roads, mechanical equipment, radio, and the Fraser River Plant.

A third important change at the Chief Forester's office is a new Division of Working Plans, severed from the Management office and set up under Mr. W.G. Hughes. Working Plans will deal with all Management Licence applications up to the point of award;

..... cont'd on page 3

The New Organization (continued)



The New Organization (continued)

with Public Working Circles to the completion of the working plan; and with all allied activities such as Farm Wood Lots and approving applications for benefits under the Tree Farm Act legislation. Management and the Districts will take over the administration of all Management Licences and working plans once they are in working shape.

The realignment should result in a faster flow of business through the Victoria office, more attention to detail, and more satisfaction throughout the Service. The structure is likely to creak a little for a few months, or weeks, but with a moderate leaven of patience and tolerance we believe it will generally accomplish what it was designed to do, and relieve bottlenecks of long standing.

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WEATHER REPORT

By Jack Turner, Meteorologist,
Protection Division.

Having returned recently from Toronto where I visited the Head Office of the Meteorological Service of Canada, and attended a convention of Canadian Forestry Meteorologists, I was asked to set down a few observations for the Newsletter. I am told that, strictly speaking, it takes three people to make a convention; in that case we were one short. The other fifty per cent of all the committees was Hugh Cameron of the Dominion Forest Service who, like myself, is seconded from the Meteorological Service.

At the beginning I should like to spike the rumour that the trip was made for the purpose of studying the effect of cocktail bars on the drinking habits of the genus *Torontonensis*. This may have arisen as a result of a slight typographical error which substituted "fire-water" for "fire-weather" in one heading of my report.

On the serious side, the trip was made to enable the two of us to compare notes on this relatively new field of Canadian meteorology and to renew our contacts with the headquarters we represent after a decade in the field.

The Canadian Meteorological Service has come a long way since the days when crude forecasts were carried across the country on the side of a railway car. Like many other scientific services, it has become departmentalized, with specialists in climatology, instrument design, forestry, and cloud-seeding, to mention only a few, and last, but not by any means least, forecasting.

An up-to-date instrument and machine shop is kept busy perfecting and manufacturing new instruments with which the basic elements of weather are recorded. One of the recent developments is a new actinograph for measuring the strength of solar radiation. Here, too, are manufactured the radiosondes, or small radio transmitters, which are carried aloft by balloons to measure the temperature and moisture.

Once the weather reports have been taken and become past history they are recorded on microfilm for ease of handling and transferred to punch cards by the climatological section. This is a formidable task, particularly since there is a huge back-log of information to be handled in addition to keeping current information up-to-date.

One development of general interest is the recent establishment of a central analysis office at Montreal. These picked forecasters are making detailed studies of all the methods of long-range forecasting which have been developed up to the present time, as well as adding ideas of their own. In the not too distant future they will be issuing long-range forecasts of their own. At first, these will probably be for a five-day period, but ultimately, as techniques and theories are extended, these may be issued for a month or possibly more.

Active research groups at headquarters and at a few other points throughout the country are kept busy trying to answer some of the many problems waiting to be solved. In addition to investigations being made on fire-weather, there are meteorologists working on specific problems related to agriculture, building construction, shoran, and cloud-seeding.

I had hoped to be able to include in this brief report the results of my findings on paragraph 2 above, but I find there is a certain level which must be maintained by our Newsletter. However, for those who appreciate the finer things I am having a special limited edition printed on this subject, which will be forwarded upon receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope containing four shin-plasters. However, you must act promptly - the supply is limited.

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TAKING BETTER PICTURES

By Paul Johnson
Public Relations Division.

Nearly three months ago the patient Editor of the Newsletter asked me for an article on photography. He said he wanted something that would help the average Ranger or field man take better pictures. In the first place, Rangers aren't average, they are Super Humans. The Victoria office realizes this and so do the District offices or they wouldn't ask them to do ten men's work and report it in triplicate.

Many field men are not interested in photography, but for those who do get to the beach once in a while with one of the 60-odd cameras owned by the Service, some of the following information may be of interest. The Public Relations Division Photographic Library receives large quantities of photographs taken with a few of these cameras and many are of excellent quality. However, it is difficult to judge the

Taking Better Pictures (continued)

ability of the other photographers, who form the vast majority, as we never see any samples of their work. This article, therefore, will deal with some rudimentary photographic facts.

Photography is an exact science of chemistry and physics and obeys certain laws which must be followed if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Studio photography is easy when you have perfect control over the illumination on every part of the subject. In outdoor photography, you have no control over the light, so must adapt your technique to the existing conditions.

Photography in a forest is particularly difficult, because of the extreme contrasts of light encountered. Part of the subject will be lighted with 40 to 50 times the amount of illumination that will be found in the shadow-areas on a bright day. In addition, the reflectance value dependent on the material texture will vary another 20 or 30 times. Added to this is the fact that films respond far more readily to the light being reflected in one colour than they do to light of other colours. It can be seen by this that it is possible to get a range of light intensity that will vary as much as 1500 times greater or lesser in a forest scene on a bright day.

Most modern films have a considerable latitude of exposure. In most cases a printable negative can be obtained with normal development if two "stops" of greater or lesser exposure than correct is given. Each "stop" admits twice the light of that preceding it, so this means that in a range of five "stops", you have an exposure difference of 1-to-16. The negative taken at the one end of this will be extremely thin, but some recognizable image can be obtained by short exposure on hard printing paper. At the other end, the negative will be extremely dense, requiring long exposure on a very soft paper. For good black-and-white photography, the latitude should be kept to within one "stop" either side of correct. How then can you expect to take printable negatives in a forest on a bright day?

If this should be necessary, give the negative extreme over-exposure: Four or five times the recommended exposure for the medium shadow areas, then have the negatives developed for 50 per cent or less time. Most photo-finishers will do this for you if you label the roll of film. Naturally, you may have to send in a partially-used roll of film as normal exposures could not be included. However, wasting a few exposures is better economy than wasting all your shots.

Another answer to this problem is to take all forest scenes that are unevenly illuminated in weather that is suitable. The best day is a good overcast dull day, and the duller the better. On such a day, the light is even over the whole subject and as much light falls on the highlights as on the shadows. Also, at these lower intensities of light the reflectance values of varying materials is tempered so that they are far more even. It is true that the negative will look somewhat flat, but the detail will be there in all areas and by printing on a more contrasty grade of paper, the scene can be made to appear brilliant.

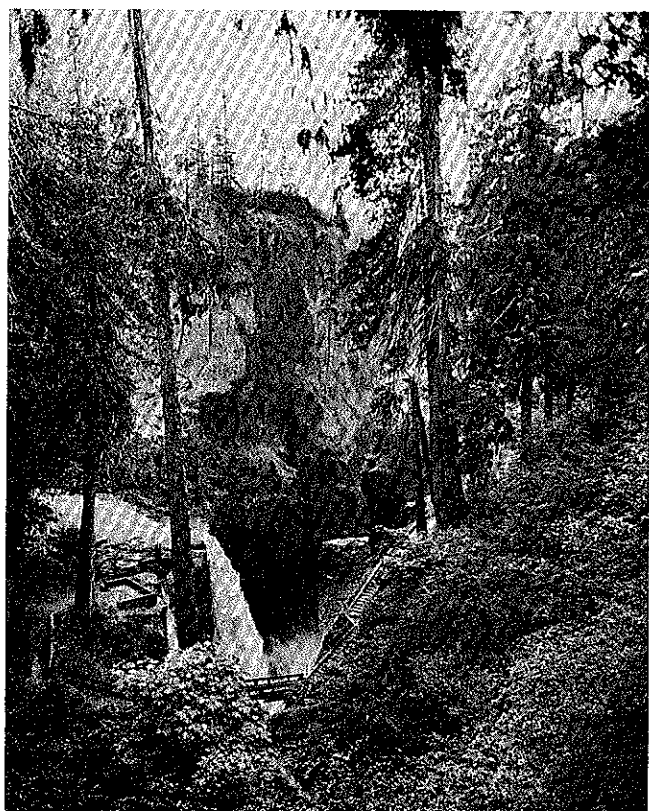


Fig. 1

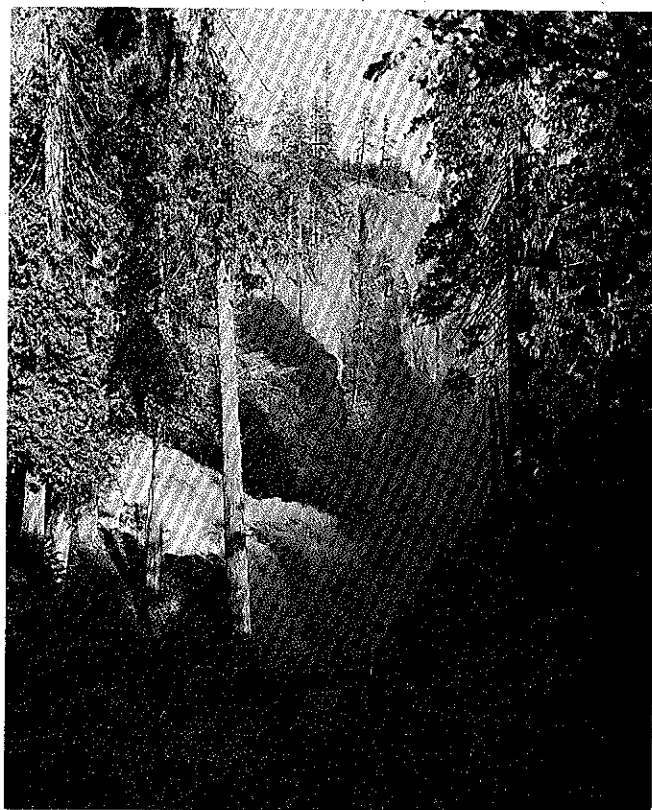


Fig. 2

Although you may be able to see detail in the highlights and shadows with the naked eye in a forest, photographic film can not do so. Look at illustrations 1 and 2. Figure 1 is a picture of Elk Falls taken on a very dull day. Note the absence of tree shadows. It is no photographic masterpiece, but at least all the detail is there in highlights and shadows. Look at Figure 2 taken at the same time of day. This was taken on a bright day and in the foreground the naked eye could see all the detail clearly, but you can see that the camera registered this as a black hole.

Taking Better Pictures (continued)

Expensive exposure meters are very nice items to use if you understand how to use them. Most people don't. Many obtain one hundred or more different readings over various areas of the same scene, select one of these readings, and make an error, or put a changed thing back in their pocket, take a good guess and end up with some sort of a picture. The small pocket kodaguide that sells for a few cents will be more useful to most photographers, who are not well advanced in the profession. Light entering a camera lens is similar to water passing through a pipe. The same quantity of water is delivered by a pipe of half the area at twice the pressure if friction is disregarded. Similarly the same quantity of light will pass through a lens aperture of one-half the dimension if the light is twice as intense. Also, at double the shutter speed, the lens opening must be twice as great.

Aperture markings vary with the manufacture or model of camera. Each successively larger number allows half the light to enter, thus F5.6 gives half the exposure that F4 will give. F8 again gives half the exposure of F5.6 although the numbers indicating these increases or decreases do not vary in numerical proportion. They are merely fractions of the focal length of the lens.

I hope the two illustrations are recognizable when reproduced in the Newsletter. It is difficult to retain all detail and quality in the printing process used. The deadline for this article was yesterday, so perhaps I have nothing to worry about anyway.

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CONGRATULATIONS, MEN!

It is with a great deal of pleasure that the Newsletter learned of the recent academic achievements of Alan Orr-Ewing of our Research Division and Jim McWilliams, son of Harold McWilliams of Reforestation.

Taking post-graduate studies at the University of British Columbia, Alan was the recipient of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire Scholarship for high standing in biology. He also won a substantial studentship which will assist towards further studies.

Jim McWilliams was winner of the Plimsoll Club Scholarship donated by the Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd., for proficiency in Third Year Forestry.

Our congratulations to you both!

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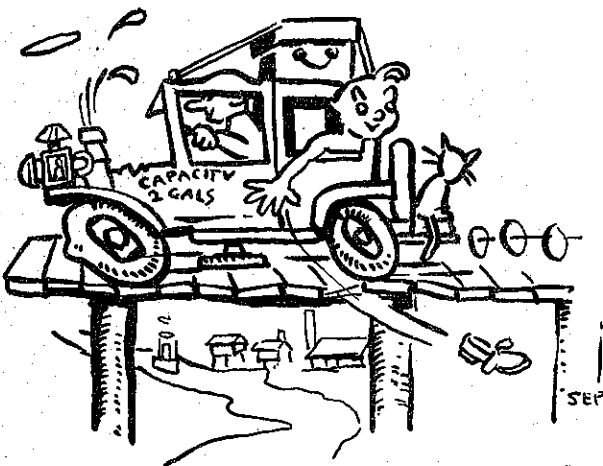
PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

FREE FOR ALL

By Mike Pope, Planning Section.

The Planning Section has been chosen to unfold a little story for you this month. The fertile-minded "head", Lloyd Brooks, is temporarily helpless, his wife having recently produced another mouth to feed. The only other person left in the office is the unfortunate writer.

How would you like to go on a camping holiday this summer at no cost? The "no cost" part is providing you walk and don't eat. Let's take a mythical trip over the Hope-Princeton Highway, through the beautiful Okanagan Valley and return by way of the Fraser Canyon.



After driving in staid Victoria you are lucky to get out of Vancouver with any fenders. The crossing of toll-free Pattullo Bridge is celebrated by little Montmorency throwing a loose shoe into the river.

The sun is beginning to sink as you chug along the Hope-Princeton Highway so you start looking for a spot to pitch the tent you almost forgot to pack. Up ahead you see a carved wooden sign reading "Skagit Campsite, B.C. Forest Service." One glance and you know this is the place to spend the night, for here one finds substantial picnic tables, compact fireplaces, and many other facilities for your convenience.

When you fumble around lighting your fire you may feel secure in the thought that your fire is not likely to spread and cause such devastation as you will see a few miles up the road. Fire protection is uppermost in the minds of the park-planner when these campsites are laid out.

As you settle down for the night listening to the Skagit gurgling past your tent, (or is it a bear after that bacon you left out?) well, anyway, you think that "this is the life", no more office work for you.

In the morning you start off again, passing several more campsites like Memaloose, Cambie, Mule Deer and perhaps stopping at the Manning Park Ranger Station and having a chat with Bob Boyd, well known for his familiar greeting of, "Have you got a reservation?"

Driving through Princeton and on towards Hedley you can stop at Bromley

Free For All (continued)

Picnic Site and rest on a sandy beach beside the Similkameen. Close at hand is Bromley Campsite equipped with all the facilities necessary for comfortable camping.

Next stop is at Stenwinder Campsite where you can stretch your legs and let the kids get rid of their excess energy. A few more minutes can be spent in picking cactus spines out of Junior's posterior - it's all part of the fun of camping.

On you drive with popcorn-scented breath being blown down your neck. Just remember that this is the holiday you've been waiting for all year.

At Penticton, Father decides to spend a week at the lakeshore after catching a glimpse of the beach, to say nothing of the young ladies in various types of summer attire. But no, Mother says we move on first thing in the morning. Wives seem to look at things in a different light.



Lunch at Antler Picnic Site, on Okanagan Lake, brings a welcome break before we cross the lake to Kelowna.

Between Vernon and Kamloops you begin to look for another camping spot and at Monte Lake you find exactly what you have been hoping for, a campsite equally as comfortable as the one you stayed at last.

Passing through Kamloops, you begin the return journey to the Coast. Don't miss the Skihist Lookout point just north of Lytton. You get a wonderful view of the surrounding country from high above the Thompson River.

If you brought your gold pan along you might like to spend the night at Goldpan Campsite south of Spences Bridge. All the gold you get may help defray your travelling expenses if you didn't bring your weekly expense sheet along.

Alexandra Campsite is another popular camping spot which has been used for several years.

All the camp and picnic sites you stopped at were developed last year by the Boys' Crews. It is planned to put in several more this summer so plan another vacation next year. Don't threaten to leave the kids and their sticky candy at home next time - they loved it and so did you.

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HATCHED

TAYLOR - To Howard, Superintendent of Construction, Engineering Division, and Amy Taylor, a DAUGHTER, Anna Jane, born March 28, 1952, at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

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MATCHED

During the evening of June 6, 1952, Mr. Frank Gilbert, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, and Miss Gladys Louise De Chenne, were married in "The Manse", Fairfield United Church. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend William Allen.

At 5 P.M. the preceding day, Mr. Percy Young, 2 i/c of Protection, presented Frank with a lovely Ayers blanket and two pillow-slips on behalf of Frank's many friends throughout the Service.

After a brief honeymoon Up-Island the Gilberts will take up residence in Victoria.

Our congratulations to you, Frank, and the very best of good wishes to you both.

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VANCOUVER DISTRICTOur Bowling League

The Vancouver District has been operating its first Forest Service Bowling League this year (just in case the other Districts didn't know, and would like to challenge us at some time). As we were rather late in getting organized, we were only able to obtain 4 alleys on Friday nights at 5:15 p.m. This gave us a total of 20 regular bowlers, with a spare list of about 15. This year's executive consisted of -- Mr. Don Gillies as President, Miss Irene Reid as Secretary, and Miss Sheila Mitchell as Treasurer. The competition throughout the season was very keen and Saturday mornings around the office was a big day with everyone wondering if they went up a point or down a point in their averages, and whose team was in front this week. The season was divided into two halves, with Irene Reid's team taking the first half by one point over George Birkenhead's, and Bill Crockett's walking off with the second half (not much competition either). Then on April 25 we held our play-off night, with Bill Crockett's team taking the honours.



Our Bowling League (continued)

A bowling luncheon was held on Saturday, May 3rd, at 12:30 p.m., at the Arctic Club, with 18 of our regular bowlers attending as well as Mr. E.W. Bassett, Mr. D.B. Taylor, and Mr. Jack Fetherstonhaugh (who was to take some pictures of the affair with a borrowed camera -- no pictures -- no comments.) Mr. Bassett was asked to present the trophies, and before doing so spoke to us of the desirability of organizing more such clubs and activities around the office, as it has such a decided effect upon all members of the staff in developing a friendly, sociable, atmosphere. The trophies were then presented as follows:

Winning Team -- FIRS

Captain - Mr. Bill Crockett; Miss Doreen Lanaway, Miss Delphine Armour, Miss Josie Babiuk, and Mr. Reg Court. Individual engraved cups were presented to each member of the winning team.

A trophy for Ladies' High Average for the season -- 176, and High Single Game -- 275, was presented to Miss Irene Reid.

A trophy for Men's High Average for the season -- 205, and High Single Game -- 362, was presented to Mr. Norman McLeod.

Trophies for High Three Games went to Miss Doreen Lanaway -- 676, and Mr. Don Gillies -- 831.

During the presentation Mr. Bassett surprised us with suggesting an honorary membership for next season. The honoured member would be required to do only three things during the season. Firstly, he would never have to bowl, secondly, he must pay the regular bowling fees every week, and thirdly he must pay half the cost incurred in holding our next year's Bowling Banquet. We can't quite remember if our District Forester, Mr. D.B. Taylor, accepted this honour or not, but he did say he would like to bowl with us next season when the time permitted, so the fellows who make all the bets on Friday mornings (not mentioning any name, G.C.A.), will have another name to add to their lists.

Our President, Don Gillies, thanked Mr. Bassett for his kind words, and for coming to our luncheon and presenting the prizes. He also gave a word of thanks to the two girls on the committee who worked with him this season. Special mention was made of four members of our bowling league who never missed a night all season, namely, Miss Doreen Lanaway, Miss Sheila Mitchell, Mr. Bill Crockett, and Mr. Jim Box.

All in all, our bowling season and the finale were a big success and everyone was unanimous in saying we should have a bigger and better Bowling League next season.

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WELCOME

This month we wish to extend our Greetings to two newcomers - Mrs. Betty Ferrie and Mr. Gordon Charnell. Betty began working with us early in May and operates our book-keeping machine. Gordon has just completed his Forestry studies at the University and has taken up duties as Forester-in-Training in the Campbell River Ranger District.

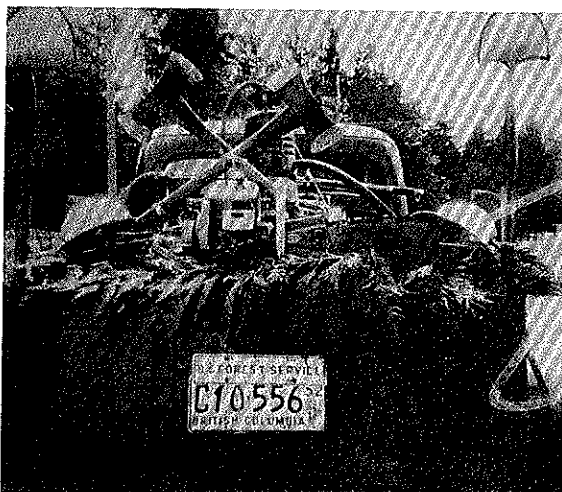
Out later
We also want to mention that we have Mr. "Bob" Scoble back with us for a month or so, helping to catch up on the paper work involved in the re-locating and increase in our Ranger Districts (we now have 26), and the installation of a Card Index System for keeping tab on the many reports required. Bob first joined the Government Service in 1913, and the Forest Branch in 1918, retiring in 1947.

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ODDS AND ENDS

Congratulations R.D.7!

The staff of R.D.7 at Sechelt entered a float in the local May 24th parade. Using a Forest Protection theme and a half-ton Forest Service vehicle, the Service entry came through with a second place. For the information of the sceptics, there were considerably more than two floats in the Industrial Division in which the float in question was entered.



Odds And Ends (continued)

Ranger Les Chamberlin and Assistant Rangers Bill LeNeve and Jack Little were responsible for the decoration of the float.

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In order to broaden the understanding of those Rangers in Interior Districts who may not be fully cognizant of the many facets and problems involved in handling a Coast District, we are presenting herewith a portion of a requisition received recently from an Up-coast Ranger:

"....1500' telephone wire (light gauge). This to be used on Forestry Float to prevent sea birds from sitting, etc., on overhead float supports and hand-rails of cat walk."

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THE MASTHEAD STORY

We are pleased to mention that this month's Masthead picture was contributed by Despatcher "Bob" Smith at Powell River Ranger Station. "Tin Hat Lookout", for the benefit of the Office Staffs, is a standard F.S. cupola type sectional lookout structure erected on a 14-foot base. The lookout was constructed late in the summer of 1950, and is located 36 miles from Powell River (by 2-ton or jeep, depending on the weather) at an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet. Scenic Powell and Gordon Pasha Lakes, and Texada and Vancouver Islands with adjacent waters, are observed by Lookoutman Gerald Nowee from this "home in the clouds". The lookout is equipped with two-way radio, of course, and is serviced by personnel from the Ranger Station at least once a week.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

By way of keeping Newsletter readers up-to-date on the latest in the way of available publications, we are listing three new items which have been published since the last list appeared in the December, 1951, edition of the Newsletter.

Research Note #20 - "Marking Spruce in the Fort George District",
by E.W. Robinson, L.A. deGrace, and
J.H.G. Smith.

Forest Protection Bulletin #1, 1952.

Folder - Mt. Seymour Park in Winter.

Copies of these and all other technical and lay publications of the Service are available from Public Relations, Victoria.

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