



Forestry

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A Personal History of Horse Logging, A Celebration of Erik Jorgensen...



Art Shannon of Arbor North guiding (from left) Pete and Ross's hauling.

...and much more...

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Contact Information

Forest History Society of Ontario

15 Maple Ave., Unit 103

Barrie, ON L4N 2N6

416-646-1193 or 877-646-1193

Website: www.ontarioforesthistorysociety.ca

Facebook: www.facebook.com/forest.history.society.of.ontario

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/FHSONtario>

General Email Address: info@ontarioforesthistorysociety.ca

Journal Editor: Caroline Mach, R.P.F. carolinemach@hotmail.com

Webmaster: Amy Howitt, amyhowitt@hotmail.com

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Do you have an interesting story to tell about some aspect of forest history in Ontario? Or are you prepared to write an article for the newsletter on some aspect of forest history? Do you know of interesting photographs, documents, websites or other items that would be suitable for inclusion in the newsletter? Do you have a comment about something you read in a previous issue? If so, contact Journal Editor, Caroline Mach, R.P.F., at carolinemach@hotmail.com. Deadlines are April 1 and October 1.

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Chair's Message

By: Jim Farrell

Once again, I am delighted to introduce our *Forestry* Volume 13, Issue 1 which continues a very successful tradition and commitment to deliver a high-quality biannual journal to Ontario forest history enthusiasts. Thank you to our dedicated editor, Caroline Mach, R.P.F. and all our contributors to this edition. Since last fall, we have continued to make progress on our three priorities: transition to a Working Board; increased membership and engagement; and re-vamping our internet presence.

We are also making progress with our objective of a more diverse Board in terms of youth and gender representation. With the addition of Amy Howitt to the Board, her role of webmaster is now part of the Board responsibility as is Treasurer, with the addition of Brooke McClelland to the Board. Brooke and Amy received unanimous support from members at our March virtual Annual General Meeting. While we all hope that 2022 will be the last of the virtual AGMs, we engaged with our Forests Ontario colleagues at their February AGM through a virtual booth and did the same with the OPFA AGM in April 2022. We are also working with the CIF HAMPCO Committee for planning a Forest History session at their face-to-face AGM in Sault Ste Marie in September.

The big news since our last *Forestry* issue is that at our March 10 AGM, we received unanimous support to set aside a sizeable allocation (for FHSO anyway) to redesign and update our website. Led by Board Member Faye Johnson, R.P.F., a committee of Sherry Hambly, Amy Howitt and Brooke McClelland proposed a redesign plan which was approved by the Board and subsequently supported by the members. Work is already underway and once we have a mock-up of the new site I plan to share it with all members as part of the one-time short-term fundraising effort to defray some of these costs. Stay tuned. In the meantime, we ask for your patience with the creaky ten-year-old site we have currently that we will continue to baby along until the newer, faster, smarter and better model is up and running.

At our AGM, which attracted almost 40 members, we also heard about a summer 2022 southern Ontario forest history tour event that member Terry Schwan, R.P.F. and colleagues are organizing. As more information is confirmed we will post it on our website and seek registrations. The presentations session was ably Chaired by Board member and former OMNR ADM, Mike Willick, R.P.F. The first speaker was Dr. Taylor Scarr, current Director, Integrated Pest Management, NRCan-CFS and former provincial entomologist with OMNRF. Taylor talked about historical pest outbreaks in Ontario and how they changed landscape patterns. Next up was Graeme Davis, Chief Forester for Simcoe County, celebrating Forest Capital of Canada status and the 100th anniversary in 2022. Graeme talked about the 100 years of forest history in the County, underscoring the major changes over that time. Batting cleanup was Mat Johnson, a forest historian living in Durham, Ontario who developed a fascinating video on the Kinghurst Forest Nature Reserve established many decades ago by the Krug brothers who owned and operated a local furniture factory. These were not wealthy folks but resisted all offers to develop this 140-hectare property, instead protecting it for its conservation values and future generations. Presentations will be available for viewing on our website shortly.

You will note in this *Forestry* issue a reprint of a very fulsome memorial to our friend, John Cary, R.P.F. (Ret.), a well known and respected member of the Ontario forest community for many years, who passed away in January of this year. Our sincere condolences go out to John's family.

Thanks again for your ongoing support and please visit us on our social media sites.

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OHS Carnochan Award Recognizes Forestry and Heritage Champion Dave Lemkay

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Ontario Historical Society's Carnochan Award recognizes an individual who has contributed many years of service to the heritage community. This year, the OHS is pleased to present the Carnochan Award to Dave Lemkay of Douglas, Ontario.

Readers of the *OHS Bulletin* may already know his name, as Lemkay is an original member of the Vimy Oaks Legacy Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation of volunteers who promote the memory and legacy of Canadians who fought in the First World War by planting "Vimy Oak" saplings—which are descendants of acorns gathered after the Battle of Vimy Ridge—and planted in Canada by Canadian soldier, Lieutenant Leslie Miller. In addition to his role with the "Vimy Oaks" project, Lemkay delivered maple trees to Juno Beach, France, on the 50th anniversary of D-Day in 1994. His passions for forestry and history have produced exceptional results over a 40-year career.

For almost 20 years, Dave Lemkay served as General Manager of the Canadian Forestry Association that published and distributed the Canada's Forests Teaching Kit series to educators across the country. He oversaw designations of The Forest Capital of Canada to worthy communities in Ontario including The Ottawa Valley in 1984, Ontario's Northwest – Thunder Bay in 2000, The Town of Oakville in 2007, Norfolk County in 2008-9 and the Petawawa Research Forest in 2017.

Dave is currently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Algonquin Forest Authority. He is also a Director with Shaw Woods Outdoor Education Centre, former Director of the Friends of the Petawawa Research Forest, the Forest History Society of Ontario, and Vimy Oaks Legacy Corporation. In past years he has served on the boards of the Renfrew Historical Society and the Ottawa Valley Historical Society that operates the Champlain Trail Museum in Pembroke.

Lemkay has done so much to preserve and promote public awareness of the history of our forest industry. Through his promotional efforts and boundless enthusiasm, several popular books concerning important chapters of Ontario's forestry history have been published, including the much-acclaimed *Alligators of the North*, *75 Years of Research in the Woods and Destination Algonquin Park – Tracks to Cache Lake and The Highland Inn*. Most recently in 2017 Dave authored the book *Echoes & Ripples*, a Canada 150 community project to feature the history of Admaston-Bromley Township. He has enriched our province by his many noteworthy achievements in heritage preservation and the promotion of Ontario's history.

Dave Lemkay Responds



The OHS Honours and Awards Committee is pleased to recognize Dave Lemkay with the 2020-21 Carnochan Lifetime Achievement Award.

Founded in 1888, the Ontario Historical Society is a not-for-profit corporation and registered charity dedicated to the preservation and celebration of Ontario's history for people of all ages and cultural backgrounds. To learn more about the OHS's Honours and Awards Program, or to submit a nomination, please visit <https://ontariohistoricalsociety.ca/honours-awards/> or contact the Society's offices by telephone or e-mail.

-The Ontario Historical Society-

Contact: Daniel Dishaw - ddishaw@ontariohistoricalsociety.ca - 416.226.9011

@ONTARIOHISTORY /ONTARIOHISTORICALSOCIETY ONTARIOHISTORICALSOCIETY.CA

I am humbled by this award knowing that so many other people have made significant contributions to the preservation of our collective heritage. I am thankful to the nominators and others who will have endorsed this action.

-Dave Lemkay

A Personal History of Horse Logging

By: Art Shannon

Below is an excerpt from my memoirs. I was (now retired) a fifth generation horse logger. As many will note, in the last documentary I was part of, the buck stops here. I believe that I was the last logging company to provide horse logging services full time in Ontario and in the Shannon family. I still believe that the horses were/are the best tool for moving logs from stump to trails in a single tree selection harvest system. The horses, in combination with a forwarder, was not only good for the forest but the bottom line as well. The logging operations my ancestors were part of were a combination highgrade/clearcut and the horses were not the choice of log movement, but the rule. The logging companies of the past were very good at harvesting, but gave little thought to sustainability. Consequently, much of our forested land consists of inferior genetic quality trees. We have only recently (since the 1960s) started practicing responsible forest management in northern Ontario. I graduated from Sir Sandford Fleming College in 1972 and was immediately hired by Abitibi Pulp and Paper as a foreman. I missed the river drive by one year as the last river drive by Abitibi was in 1971. Consequently, I will never experience that part of the history of logging. I have, however, experienced bunk house living where no talking was allowed in the kitchen and the foreman, clerks, and scalers had their own table in front and had separate accommodations from the men.



(from left): Alonzo Shannon (Art's paternal grandfather), Maud, Art Shannon, Bess, Cliff Shannon (Art's brother), Fagen, and Harold Grist (Art's maternal grandfather).

At that time the blocks of timber assigned to the logging crews were delineated by blazes. I spent many days blazing trees to lay out logging boundaries. The camp (camp 69) still had a blacksmith and he would modify the axes bought at the hardware store to make them lighter as it was no easy chore blazing all day on snowshoes. Blazing was written in to the contract with the union. The union was very powerful then and spelled out every detail of the relationship the men had with the company. One morning at the Abitibi camp there was a walkout as the cookee neglected to ensure there was one full pound of butter on each table. The union's power was probably because of the abuse of the many past decades. The loggers being taken advantage of has been chronicled in many publications I have read many times over. The whole logging industry has evolved and I don't know if there is a union presence in the bush now as everything is contracted out.

I hope you enjoy this little excerpt from my memoirs, (still in the works).

My Grandfather Alonzo Shannon migrated to Matheson (then known as Macdougall Chutes) in 1912. He left Baysville in the Muskokas to pioneer new lands in northern Ontario, a true pioneer. According to stories I heard from dad and other relatives, grandpa started logging in the Muskokas as a young man with his dad. Now from what I heard and what I have read, the "low hanging fruit" in the Muskokas, around the turn of the century, were depleted. White pine that was near watercourses, and therefore accessible, was running out. Only a hundred years earlier the logging industry thought the accessible timber resources were infinite, therefore, there was an incredible

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amount of waste. The huge, old growth white pine were cut down, but only the butt logs were utilized. The rest of the tree was left in the bush to rot. Many logs sunk to the bottom of the watercourses that were used to float the logs to the sawmill.

But there was good timber still not exploited in northern Ontario. For the most part, the forests were just being burnt to clear the land for agriculture. I would love to hear how he heard about this resource and if there were government incentives to encourage young men and women to move to this underdeveloped wilderness. Grandpa was illiterate, as was much of the youth around that era so anything that he learnt must have been read to him. Consequently, the research on timber available was based on what other people told him and based on that research, he made the decision to make the huge courageous move to northern Ontario. His aspirations must have been to start a farm, to farm in the summer and to start a logging company with a sawmill on the Pike River. Aspirations such as this in northern Ontario, that was, for the most part, undeveloped, must have been incredibly courageous. There were no roads, only a railroad, accessing that part of northern Ontario. Northeastern Ontario around the Matheson area was booming, with gold mines in Timmins, Kirkland Lake, and a silver mine in Cobalt. With those mines came the demand for timber. Grandpa's move was probably a no brainer. However, just to think of the logistics of such a move, especially given the lack of infrastructure to support such a startup business, must have been overwhelming.

In December, 2003, I went to Iroquois Falls to interview my aunt Thursa. I found that I had left this process of getting some of the history from Aunt Thursa a little late as her memory was a little foggy. So to try to substantiate some of the information, I had Aunt Thursa, Aunt Gerty, and Aunt Ollie sit down together at the 2004 Shannon Family reunion. Well, that really didn't account for much more information as all three were unclear as to some of the history of how their dad, my grandfather, got from Baysville to Matheson. One Aunt would recall something and then the other Aunts would refute what the previous Aunt had said.

I found out from interviewing my Aunties that Grandpa brought up what most likely must have been one of his most valued assets, his cook, who turned out to be Great Grandpa Grist. Confused? From the inception of logging in Canada, in the 1700s through to the mid 1900s, the cook in a logging camp was one of the most important people in your camp. It was your cook that attracted the best loggers into your camp. Great Grandpa Grist was Grandpa's cook and apparently a good one. Now apparently Great Grandpa Grist brought up his daughter Muriel (now Grandma) to help in the kitchen. I am guessing anyone reading this will figure out the rest of this story. Grandpa and Grandma were married in 1913. The part of Great Grandpa Grist being a great cook is substantiated by the fact that Grandma was the best cook ever. I dare anyone to question that, especially at the Shannon Family reunion.



Alonzo Shannon (far left) having lunch with his logging crew.

Great Grandpa Grist was Grandpa's cook and apparently a good one. Now apparently Great Grandpa Grist brought up his daughter Muriel (now Grandma) to help in the kitchen. I am guessing anyone reading this will figure out the rest of this story. Grandpa and Grandma were married in 1913. The part of Great Grandpa Grist being a great cook is substantiated by the fact that Grandma was the best cook ever. I dare anyone to question that, especially at the Shannon Family reunion.

The out of control wild fires of northern Ontario were the largest threat to the safety of the new residents. The smoke stacks on the steam engines, pulling the trains, blew out sparks into the surrounding forests, igniting forest fires. There were fires that got out of control that were started by the

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new farmers who were using fires to clear land. With both those two factors, and with natural ignition like lightning and with no fire suppression organization, and with complete lack of communication combined, fires were a huge threat to the pioneers in many parts of northern Ontario. We know now that an old growth forest, especially an old growth jack pine, black spruce forest, provided an abundance of fine fuels on the forest floor and with all the over mature trees dying and falling to the ground, and with the fuel in the canopy, the perfect conditions were provided for an out-of-control wild fire. In the natural succession of the jack pine, black spruce forest, a fire is needed to regenerate the new forest. Forest fires have been a natural occurrence in these forests for thousands of years. When a forest fire gets rolling in an old growth softwood (jack pine, black spruce) forest, even today, with all our modern technology, all we can do is get out of the way and try and protect some of the values like homes and cottages. Now, with global climate change, the forests today are even more volatile and we are not even able to protect values such as towns, never mind cottages.

Sure enough, Grandpa did get a farmhouse up and a small barn and a sawmill going on the Pike River that runs the length of the farm. In 1916 four years after grandpa arrived in the Matheson area, the new settlers were experiencing a hot dry summer. A few farmers had been using fire to clear their land. On July 29 very strong winds picked up the already burning fires, merging them and resulting in the great Matheson fire of 1916. Two hundred and twenty-four people lost their lives, and over 500,000 acres of forest were burnt.

This wildfire wiped out not only Grandma and Grandpa's barn and sawmill, but worst of all the resource he had left the Muskokas for. All the great white spruce that grew in the area was burnt. By the grace of God, a neighbour, Ruban Hamond, came over to the farm to help Grandma, because he knew Grandma was home alone with two small children. Grandpa was in the bush logging for large timbers for the new, larger barn that was in the works. Ruban ushered Grandma and my dad (who was one year old at the time), and Aunt Aida, who was three, into the root cellar and then saved the house by putting out spot fires around the house. When Grandpa learnt of the fire he immediately tried to get back to the farm and his family so desperately that he drove his team and wagon through the fire. When he got home the wheels were burnt off the wagon and the horses died from lung damage sustained from breathing the hot smoke. I remember seeing Grandpa's scarred hands from being burnt driving his horses through the fire. There are details of the Great 1916 fire written up in various books of the early days of northern Ontario. The Matheson 1916 fire was only one of the devastating wild fires throughout the early 1900s.

Grandpa and Grandma did not, however, go home to the Muskokas with their tails between their legs, but demonstrated their tough Irish heritage by staying put. We hear today of many individuals that experience traumatic situations suffer from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, (PTSD). Imagine a man and woman that had this massive fire storm completely wipe them out, and kill many of their friends in the most horrific ways. They had just moved to this inhospitable land three years previously, completely removed from their family, nobody to console them, yet we heard nothing of them suffering from PTSD. There were only 1500 residents in the area burnt by the fire before the fire, and 224 of them perished in the fire.

They rebuilt their farm with some assistance from the government and then adopted the traditional logger/farmer life. Grandpa would head to the logging camp in late fall jobbing for other logging companies east of the farm outside the area burnt by the fire, Maybe make it home for Christmas, and then return home in the spring to sow the crops and farm all summer. Grandma stayed home and raised the children and took on all the responsibilities of the farm. Grandma had to deal with, all the problems of a farm. Things like calves being born breach, kids acting out, frozen water, sick kids, she had to deal with it all as Grandpa was away for months in the bush. Just thinking about that situation today leaves me astonished at the perseverance of those two courageous souls.

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Grandpa had to travel many miles with his horses to job for other logging companies in the winter. My dad, Orrie, followed him into the bush to log with the horses every fall as soon as he was able. Dad did, however, get his grade eight education, which was, by the standards of the time and the geography, an above average level of education. I believe dad was probably encouraged by Grandpa to get an education because Grandpa was illiterate and realized the importance of the three "Rs". Dad was very proud of his mathematical abilities and his good handwriting. This proved very valuable early in his career as one winter dad had a bad accident. His assignment that winter was to wait at the bottom of a big hill with this team of horses and when a sleigh full of logs reached the bottom of the hill dad hitched on to the sleigh in front of the team that had pulled the sleigh thus far and helped this team pull the sleigh full of logs up the hill. This involved running up the hill beside his team many times throughout the day. And I thought I was in good shape.

One day dad was performing his assignment when one of the tugs (straps that ran from the hames to the wiffle trees) broke and the wiffle tree swung back and injured one of dad's legs so badly that he could not do his job. Normally, that would have meant that dad would have been out of work without an income for the rest of the winter, but as I mentioned earlier dad had a good education and was good at math and had good handwriting. Consequently, he was qualified as a clerk's assistant to keep track of the logging camp's payroll and business. Scalers (the men that measured the logs and determined how much the loggers got paid) and the clerical staff who kept track of the scales were respected in the camp and were given the front table in the cookhouse and their own separate accommodations. I still remember the pride he had telling that story.



(from left): Art Shannon on his 230A Timberjack forwarder, with Doug and Ian (human crew) and Pete and Ross (horse crew).

In Celebration of Erik Jorgensen – the Inventor of Urban Forestry

By: Michael Rosen, R.P.F., Cert. Arb., Adjunct Professor, UBC

October 28, 2021, marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Erik Jorgensen, one of Canada's greatest innovators, the man who coined and popularized the term "urban forestry". Jorgensen assumed a leadership role in forestry by expounding the benefits of maintaining and managing trees in cities, a concept that was considered revolutionary at the time. He authored over 60 articles and scientific papers on tree diseases and urban forestry and developed studies and techniques to control the spread of tree diseases, especially Dutch Elm Disease (DED).



Erik Jorgensen

Early Years and WWII

Jorgensen was born in Haderslev, Denmark, the only child of Johanne Jorgensen and Eva Bromberg. Johanne worked as a credit manager for a farmer's credit union. Eva was a ballet dancer who ran a dance school in Ribe, Denmark (apparently Eva's aspirations for Erik as a dancer were rapidly dashed when she saw him dance). Eva was also of Jewish descent, of Romanian background, but hid her Jewishness throughout her life for many reasons, including the impending Nazi control of Europe (Erik would be considered Jewish as well). Like most Europeans, Erik's seemingly normal life changed with the advent of World War II.

In 1940, when Erik was 18, the Germans took control of Denmark under *Operation Weserubung* (sometimes known as the Six Hour War due to its short length). Although he was relatively sheltered from the war by being a student at the university, the war would impact Erik so greatly that he could not talk about it for some 50 years. The Nazis encouraged collaboration (dubbed "cooperation") and the Danes were forced to choose sides. Erik's hatred of those who collaborated was so intense that he refused the financial support of a close relative he knew was sympathetic to the invaders. Because he was a forester, he was allowed to carry a weapon (even under occupation) and he secretly patrolled the Danish coast, looking for German U-Boats to report to the Danish resistance. He finally graduated with a Master in Forestry from the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen in 1946, marrying Grete (called "Gitte") Moller the same year. Stories of a British fighter plane shot down over a school, taxis filled with explosives, and seeing dead soldiers would haunt Erik forever. As a manager, Erik's father had accommodations above the various credit union branches and during the war, German Command took control of one of these apartments, forcing the family to live in the servants' quarters. There were many stories of this period, including Erik's recollection of seeing the German General Rommel (the "Desert Fox") in the apartment before Rommel was dispatched to the North African campaign (Jorgensens, 2021).



Erik and Gitte

When Denmark was liberated in 1945 it was in many ways a shattered and divided country. With

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3,000 Danes killed and much of the infrastructure laid to waste, the country struggled to rebuild. Over 40,000 were arrested for collaboration with the Nazis and sent to the Froslev Prison Camp originally constructed to intern Jews and other “undesirables” by the Nazis (Wikipedia). Denmark created a new post-war army and Erik was conscripted into it from 1946-48 after which he obtained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant (Who’s Who, 1984). His two daughters were born shortly after in Denmark – Marianne in 1948 and Birthe in 1952. Both daughters became educators – Marianne an elementary school teacher, Vice-Principal and Administrator co-writing one of Canada’s first online courses in 1998. Birthe graduated with a PhD in law at Cambridge University and taught at Carleton University.

Post War and the Move to Canada

Post war life in Denmark was difficult. Erik and Gitte were forced to live with four other families, yet his strong interest in fungi, had him creating fungal terrariums, complete with a new photographic concept - time lapse photography - in his small apartment. In 1946, he began work in the Danish Forestry Experimental Station in Springforbi, as well as work as the Assistant in Silviculture at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College. In 1949 he was appointed Assistant in Forest Pathology at the Department of Plant Pathology of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College with his final Danish appointment occurring in 1953 as a Project Leader at the Danish Forestry Experiment Station in Springforbi.

When a Canadian forest researcher saw a presentation of Jorgensen’s in Holland, he was impressed. Canada’s *Dominion Forest Service* offered him a six-month contract as a Research Officer in forest pathology at the field laboratory in Maple, Ontario. Jorgensen moved the family to Richmond Hill, Ontario in 1955. The family’s command of English was not wonderful, but everyone quickly learned it as they made every attempt to settle in their new home (Jorgensens, 2021). Interestingly enough, the family moved to a number of Jewish neighbourhoods in Toronto where the girls grew up with most of their friends being Jewish. The family, however, stayed close to the Danish community including the Danish Lutheran church which Erik helped to establish in Toronto (Erik never identified as Jewish).

The *Dominion Forest Service* asked him to diagnose a problem in red pine plantations in both southern Ontario and Michigan. Ken Armson, O.C., R.P.F. (Ret.), a long-time colleague, soils professor at the University of Toronto, and the last Chief Forester of Ontario recalls: “The US Forest Service had investigated the cause without success and trees with symptoms associated with the onset of mortality were said to be suffering from ‘Jones Disease’”. Erik told me that as soon as he saw the affected trees, he knew the cause was *Fomes annosus*.” As a European-trained forester, Erik was often dismayed with the “primitive” nature of Canadian forestry with its reliance on a seemingly endless supply of trees, yet he was committed to professionalism and was an active (if sometimes unheeded) Life Member of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association.

Move to the University of Toronto, Federal Government and Guelph

In 1959 he left the federal service and eventually joined the Faculty of Forestry where he began a program to study the control of Dutch Elm Disease, which was wreaking havoc in the urban forests in eastern North America. The recognition of the importance of elms for Ontario’s communities was sufficient impetus for Erik to establish the *Shade Tree Research Laboratory* in an old milk factory (the “Borden Building”) bought by U of T in 1962 - it was to last for 10 years. In 1964, recognizing the



important role that residents and communities would have in controlling Dutch Elm Disease, Erik established the *Dutch Elm Disease Control Centre for Metropolitan Toronto & Region*, the predecessor

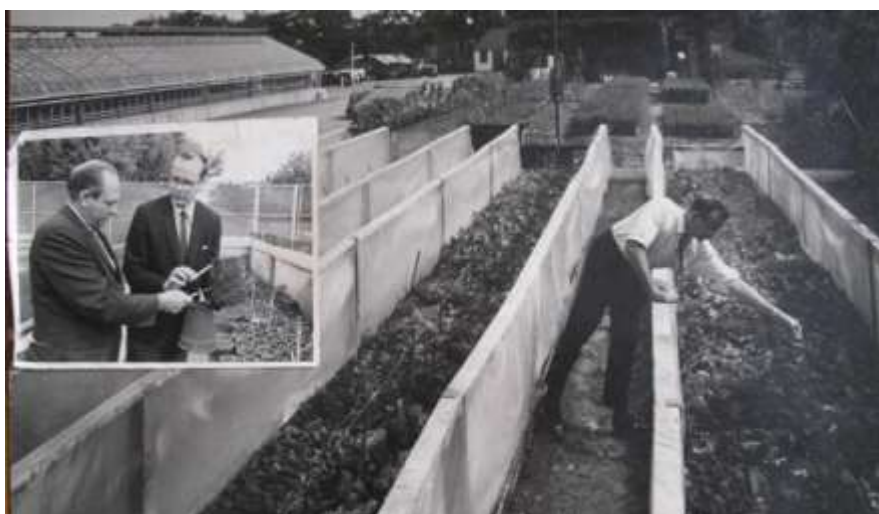
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of the *Ontario Shade Tree Council* (now known as the *Ontario Urban Forest Council*). In 1965 he began mentioning, for the first time, "urban forestry", considered an oxymoron to those who even bothered to consider it. Since, it has become a touchstone for many living in world-wide urban centres. It was at this time that Erik witnessed his first dose of Canadian forestry "politics". At the first Canadian Urban Forest Conference held in Winnipeg in 1993, Erik recalled that, "The Ontario forestry authorities got out of the problem (of controlling DED) by the then Minister declaring that elm was a "weed species" not of concern to forestry but belonging under the "Weeds Act" administered by the Ministry of Agriculture" (Jorgensen, 1993). However, it was obvious that urban residents, some municipalities and those in urban forestry at the time did not view elms in the same light as those responsible for the forest beyond the urbanized parts of the province.

In 1965 Bill Morsink, a graduate student at the Faculty of Forestry, approached Erik expressing an interest in studying aspects of the trees in the City of Toronto. As Morsink put it "Erik Jorgensen had to devise a name for my graduate program other than Forest Pathology; the term had to include Forestry and because my municipal tree studies would be in urban

Toronto, Erik devised the catchy term "Urban Forestry" (Morsink 2000). In fact, the term was mentioned as early as 1894 (Cook, 1894) but this usage shared little with the philosophy embodied by Jorgensen. Cook wrote: "...urban forestry, an art requiring special knowledge, cultivated taste, and a natural sympathy for plant life... Good taste demands the observance of two rules as essential in street tree planting. First, that but one variety of tree shall be planted upon a street, and second, that the trees shall be planted at uniform distances." Andy Kenney, R.P.F. even surmised that, "Perhaps Cook's two rules of "good taste" ultimately aided in the spread of DED!" (Kenney, 2010).



Eric Jorgensen and Bill Morsink, High Park, 1960.

Conversely, Jorgensen (1974) clearly defined urban forestry as: "A specialized branch of forestry that has as its objectives the cultivation and management of trees for their present and potential contribution to the physiological, sociological and economic well-being of urban society. These contributions include the over-all ameliorating effect of trees on their environment, as well as their recreational and general amenity value." Ricard (2009) suggests that Jorgensen probably never saw Cook's use of the term as it was published in an obscure report 73 years earlier.

Ken Armson, O.C., R.P.F. (Ret.) (2019), remembers that under Jorgensen, "... the Shade Tree Laboratory was an autonomous entity within the Faculty with separate funding, which inevitably led to conflict within the Faculty; a situation I shared in my own development and financial support for the Forest Soils Laboratory at Glendon Hall. This only strengthened our rapport.". Matters came to a head with the appointment of a new Dean in 1972. It was no surprise when Erik left in 1973 to join the federal forest service once again under a short-lived national urban forestry program that never fully developed because of a change in "government priorities". Erik again moved, this time to become the Director of the Arboretum at the University of Guelph. During his time there, Erik was instrumental in bringing a program in Agroforestry to the University, a discipline that was embryonic in the early '80s. "Erik was a visionary", recalls Dr. Andy Kenney, former Professor of urban forestry at the University of Toronto who knew Erik as his Master's supervisor at the University of Guelph. "Not

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only did he provide the first definition of urban forestry in the mid 1960s but a decade later he was instrumental in the establishment of a program in agroforestry at the University of Guelph. Both concepts go back to the time of early human civilization, but Erik was in the vanguard of those transforming them into scientific disciplines.”

The Erik Jorgensen Legacy

Jorgensen’s legacy is difficult to put into words but many of those who he taught at the “Shade Tree Lab” went on to lead urban forestry programs throughout Canada and the world. Bill Morsink in Windsor, Toronto and North York. Lloyd Burrige in London. Bill Granger in Vancouver. Mike Allen in Winnipeg. Jorgensen’s work influenced many other communities. In 1969, a young forester from India was accepted to complete his PhD in Dutch Elm Disease control at the Shade Tree Laboratory at U of T. Ian Nadar (a.k.a. Ayyam Perumal) went on to direct the National Capital Commission’s DED control program, typical of those who worked with Jorgensen at that time. “Erik was very creative and sought funding from various sources to do research into Dutch Elm Disease”, he recalls. “But at no time did any of that funding go to him – he was insistent that the funds be used to support the work of those carrying out research. Erik Jorgensen was not only totally technically excellent but was also extremely giving and very welcoming of international students at the Shade Tree Laboratory”, he said.

Over the intervening years, “urban forestry” went from relative obscurity and an oxymoron to part of the global urban vernacular. Today, cities and towns around the world have programs and departments with the term in their titles. International conferences billed as “urban forestry” have taken place from Reykjavik to Buenos Aires and from Edmonton to Kuala Lumpur (Kenney, 2010). Canadian college departments have incorporated “urban forestry” into their program descriptions. The International Society of Arboriculture, a closely allied organization that Erik supported throughout his career, renamed its influential research journal, “Arboriculture & Urban Forestry”. Consumer products including soaps and cosmetics use the words “urban forest” to describe themselves.

Today, the management of urban forests stresses themes of tremendous importance: public health, public policies from everything from asset management to sustainability certification, being the growth part of forestry employment, technical advances in such things as vertical forests, hard surface techniques, LIDAR photography and species migration, all made possible through his pioneering work. If he were here to see all this today, there is no doubt he would be proud.

Canadian forestry institutions continue to embrace the concept of urban forests. The University of Toronto now offers “Urban Forestry and Settled Landscapes” as part of its Master of Forest Conservation program, the University of New Brunswick offers a B.Sc.F. with a “major” in urban forestry and the University of British Columbia offers Canada’s only Bachelor of Urban Forestry and Master of Urban Forest Leadership programs. Other universities explore urban forest themes. Urban forestry programs and funding are offered by NGOs such as *Tree Canada* and *Forests Ontario*, explained and mentioned by others including the *David Suzuki Foundation* and the *Nature Conservancy of Canada*. Local urban forest NGOs such as *Trees Winnipeg* and Toronto’s *LEAF* provide practical urban forestry services and information. As Dr. Cecil Konijnendijk, the Dutch-born Director of the *Nature Base Solutions Institute* of and Professor of Urban Forestry at the University of British Columbia so succinctly puts it, “Many of us urban forestry experts across the globe are gratefully working within and building on Erik Jorgensen’s legacy. There has perhaps never been a greater focus on urban trees and green spaces as we strive to make our cities more resilient, healthy, and vibrant.”

Erik passed away in Guelph on May 25, 2012, predeceased in April of the same year by his wife of 66 years, Gitte. His daughters (Jorgensens, 2021) remember him as, “A great father because of his

(Continued on page 13)

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compassion, a lover of the application of science and scientific methods to all problems in the natural world." He is survived by his two daughters Marianne La Rose and Birthe Jorgensen, who are very content that the hard work and creativity of their father have paid such rich dividends, as well as his sons-in-law Bob La Rose and David Baker, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

We owe so very much to this wonderful man whose courage, vision and (some would say) "impatience with mediocrity" would bring so much good to the world that we live in today.

Michael is the former President of Tree Canada and can be reached at mikerosen95@outlook.com

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History of the Cornwall Pulp and Paper Mill

By: W.D. McIlveen

The paper mill was originally built in Cornwall, Ontario by the Toronto Manufacturing Company in 1881. It was purchased by the Howard Smith Paper Mills in 1919 and operated under that name until 1961. At that time, it was purchased by the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited, a forerunner of Domtar Ltd. Domtar had a very large and diverse interest in many other industries as well as the pulp and paper line of products. During the 1970s, Domtar expanded its activities on many fronts but after a period of subsequent modernization and expansion of the prize operation at Cornwall, the mill closed in 2006. During its lifetime, the mill was a dominant feature in the City of Cornwall due to the pervasive mal-odorous gases including hydrogen sulphide, methyl-mercaptan, dimethyl-mercaptan and dimethyl-disulphide.

Domtar was once a major player in the paper-making industry but in relatively recent times the company had varied financial participation with different companies including Argus Corporation, Macmillan Bloedel, Reed Limited, Cascades Inc. and Norampac. The exact relationships among these companies, the timing, and their respective roles are complex. Market conditions for paper in general dictated that the Cornwall mill should be closed, like many others in Ontario. The mill ceased operations on March 31, 2006.

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Toronto Manufacturing paper mill, Cornwall, 1900.



Howard Smith Paper Mills, Cornwall, 1930.



Domtar paper mill, Cornwall, 1969.



ICI Mercury Cell room, Cornwall.

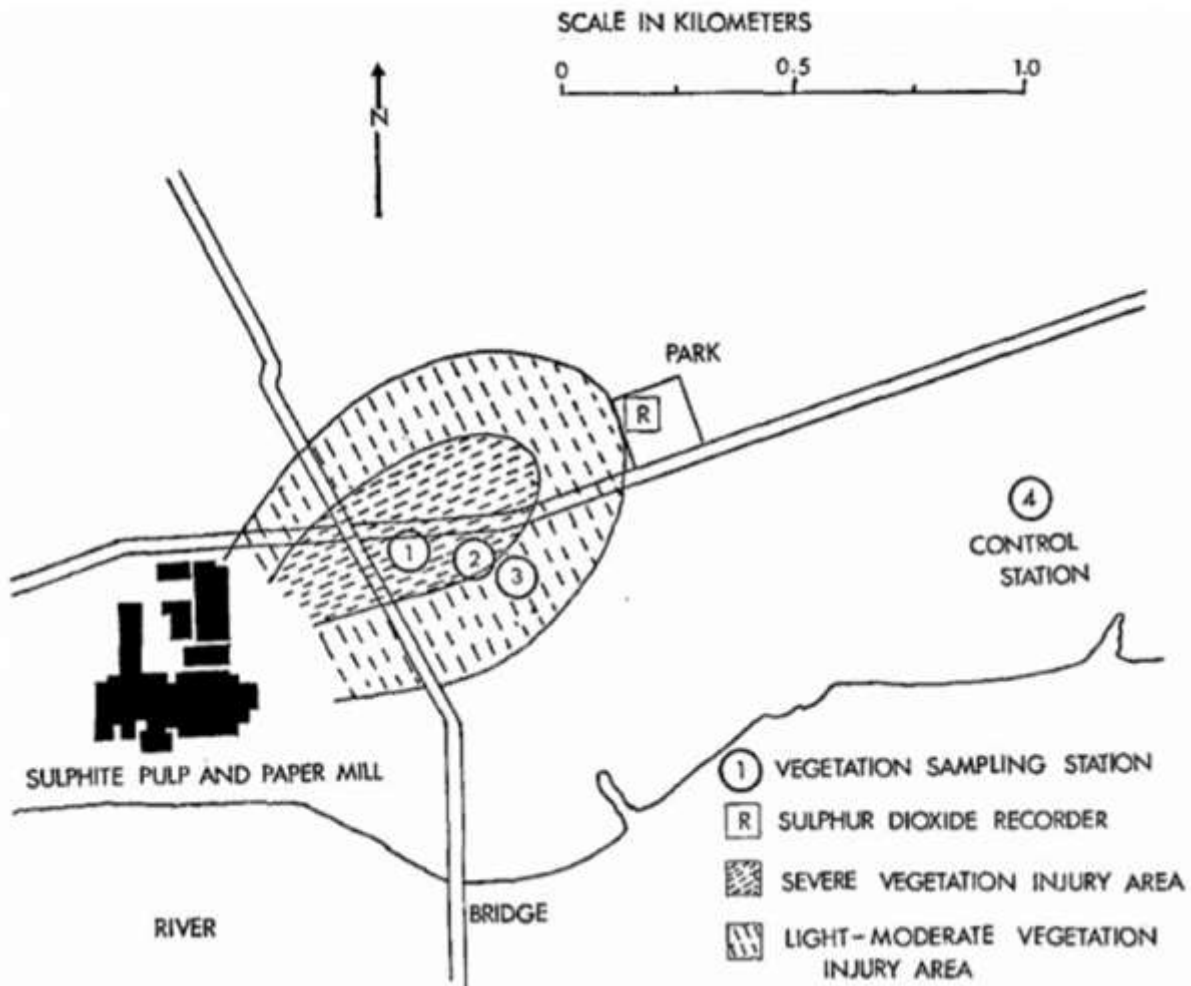
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Prior to closure, the source of pulping logs for the Cornwall paper mill from 1999 to 2004 is somewhat surprising. The average over the six years shows that 4.8% came from Quebec and 25.9% came from Ontario, but 69.3% was supplied from New York state [Anonymous]. It had been anticipated that much of the needed logs for mills such as that at Cornwall could be supplied by highly-productive poplar hybrids grown in eastern Ontario [Zsuffa].

Following closure, the paper mill site was sold to Paris Holdings of Cornwall in 2006. The buildings were subsequently removed. Their removal, though, did not mean the effects of the paper mill were gone. There was an ongoing problem with residual sludge, bark, and other materials stored on the site and with associated leachate originating on the property reaching the St. Lawrence River. The Ministry of the Environment did have a major role in dealing with this but the most recent decommissioning status of the paper mill property site was not determined.

Intimately related with, but separate from, the mill was the C.I.L. operation that produced chlorine for paper bleaching. Unfortunately, chlorine production requires mercury in the process. Like other similar chlorine-producing facilities in Ontario, mercury emissions and residues caused their own significant environmental issues. The CIL operation commenced in 1935 and operated until 2002. During the years of operation, small but continuous fugitive emissions of mercury continued and resulted in contamination of the local soils. Even after closure, the contaminated soils continued to

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Map of SO₂ injury observed in August, 1971.

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release mercury which moved off-site through a contentious pipe that took storm water across various properties and eventually to the St. Lawrence River. It is uncertain if the resulting lawsuit has been resolved.

During a visit to Cornwall in August 1971, a highly-obvious zone of injury was observed in the forest canopy of the City of Cornwall northeast of the paper mill. The zone of injury was mapped and the symptoms, foliar analysis and air quality monitoring confirmed that the injury was due to a recent SO₂ fumigation related to the paper mill. The injury was evaluated on 75 different plant species and as a consequence, it was possible to rank the sensitivity of those species to SO₂. That information was incorporated into the earliest versions of the Phytotoxicology Field Investigation Manual [McIlveen]. The incident was the basis of a report in the journal *Water, Air and Soil Pollution* [Linzon *et al.*]

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Sylva Recap

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests for many years published a journal titled "Sylva". The purpose of this journal was to highlight changes in policy, ecology facts, information about the activities of the Department, contributions of individuals and the comings and goings of staff. "Sylva" contains nuggets of Ontario forest history. One "nugget" from "Sylva" will be selected for each edition of the Journal. The following was provided by Sherry Hambly.

Forest Secrets Sought by Research

By A.P. Leslie

Reprinted from Sylva: Vol 1 (2): 14-19

Research, as the name implies, is repeated work of an investigative nature to improve present methods of doing work or to find new ones. In this sense all of us do research from time to time, as there are few who do not try to improve their ways of doing things.

Everything we do, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and our housing has been the subject of long investigation in an effort to improve goods and services. This trial and error method of improvement, however, cannot keep pace with the demands of industry, and private firms and corporations tend more and more to set up specially designated divisions of their organizations (sometimes co-operative with other industry or government), whose business it is to examine and report on goods and processes and ways of improving them. These are known as research organizations.

Research work can be divided into two principal types. One is the so-called fundamental or "pure research." The other is applied or "practical research". The fundamental research worker does not care whether results are of immediate practical use, but the applied research worker is working to produce something that can be put to work now. Practical research work is always based on fundamental research, and there are some firms, in a most practical business, who often engage in what is called "impractical" research. One large electric company, for example, is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars investigating "the nature of green colouring matter in plants." At first this may seem like a useless project, but further thought shows it to be a really fundamental research project as the green colouring matter of plants, or chlorophyll, is the basis of life on earth. It is the motor in the "factories" that we call plants which operates with the power from sunlight and raw materials drawn from the soil and air to give us basic materials for food and clothing.

Applied research cannot be completely separated from its theoretical parent but, in so far as it can be, it is the field of research of provincial government departments such as the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario. Results for use now or the reasonably near future govern the selection of projects for investigation, and this research is predominantly of a silvicultural nature.

The question of research into the handling of the forests of Ontario arose some years ago. In 1928 the lack of knowledge as to what was happening after timber-cutting and forest fires became a matter of concern to the administration and, in 1930, under Mr. J.A. Brodie, a program was started to study the effects of cutting and fire and to formulate corrective practices where regrowth of desirable species was inadequate or lacking. This survey was carried on vigorously for two seasons and then, because of depression and lack of funds, for another two years at a reduced rate.

In 1934, the research staff was dismissed during the economy campaign that year and the work stopped. From 1930-34 the following areas were covered by this work and valuable data collected, most of which is still available, though some was unavoidably lost due to the disruption of the work.

The research work of the Department was not resumed until 1941, when a report on pulpwood

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export from Ontario was prepared. Through lack of staff, nothing more was done until 1944, when the division was placed on the same footing as the other divisions, with a full-time director. The work of building up a research staff is now going forward, and, during the meantime, the work of the division has been charted as follows in approximate order of precedence:

1. Biological Investigations.
 - Economically possible silvicultural systems.
 - Seeds and seeding and planting methods.
 - Soils.
 - Insect and disease damage, sulphur fumes, etc.
 - Wild life.
2. Economic.
 - a. Price of stumpage.
 - b. Economic requirements of silvicultural systems.
3. Mechanical.
 - a. Fire protection and communication equipment – improvement and design.
 - b. Reforesting machinery, seeders and planters.

The silvicultural work being done is to develop proper cutting methods, based on research work now being carried out or already completed, so that there will be a continuing crop of forest products. This work has so far been done mostly in connection with pine and spruce and yellow birch, but will later be enlarged to include all commercially important species. The studies made to date determined exactly how much natural regeneration of certain species occurred after certain logging conditions and after fire, and by how much and under what circumstances it was possible to raise the numbers to an adequate level. Supposedly favourable circumstances were tested under actual conditions in the forest to prove or disprove the theses put forward as a result of the surveys. The proven practices will be eventually incorporated in cutting methods.

Seeds and Seeding and Planting: Preliminary results indicate that direct seeding and planting will have a place in the re-establishment of the forest in many areas. This immediately brings up the question of adequate seed supplies and planting material and methods. The University of Toronto Botany Department is co-operating in the establishment of an area which could be used continuously for the production of tree seed and on which the normal rhythm of production could be greatly accelerated.

Planting also will be used in various places. Means of extending the planting season and increasing the usefulness of planting stock is a useful addition to the plan of operating the forest on a sustained basis. Already the Division of Reforestation, the Agricultural College, and the Division of Research have collaborated successfully on the cold storage of planting stock through the winter. This, when completed, will ease the strain on the nursery during the spring and lengthen the effective planting season. Investigations of planting and seeding devices are being carried on, with the object of utilizing these methods on some of the more accessible forest areas not now growing desirable tree species in commercial amounts.

Soils are important to forests as well as to farms. The adjustment of crops to site is an agricultural problem of long standing and is now assuming vital proportions in the handling of the forest. The Department has planned two large research projects in soil surveys. One, now underway, deals with the segregation of agricultural land in crown areas that may be opened for settlement to avoid the tragic error of the past in settling farmers on soils where they will find it impossible to make a reasonable living. The second project is to study the soil requirements of various forest trees and timber associations in order to improve the yield by excluding various trees from sites to which they are not suited.

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Biological Surveys: The fish and wild life resources of the forest are important from an economic and aesthetic standpoint. Studies now being made will show how to maintain these resources at a high level. There is also a close connection between levels of animal populations and silvicultural practices; for example, an excess of deer in certain areas will keep down regeneration, and periodic increases in rodent population in certain areas may make seeding and planting ineffective. Biological studies will suggest a means of avoiding or overcoming these difficulties.

Insects and tree diseases are of real importance in forest handling, and means must be found of controlling these outbreaks if proper yields of certain species of trees are to be obtained. The current outbreak of spruce budworm in Ontario is only one example of the vast amount of research necessary before the problem is in hand. The application of DDT on a large scale to spruce budworm control is only one angle of approach. The others include cutting methods and parasites.

Another forest problem of considerable importance is the sulphur dioxide fume damage occurring around Sudbury. This occurs over large areas, and the extent and degree of damage must be determined in order to suggest control methods. There would be little use in undertaking silvicultural improvements of forests in the affected area if the vegetation is subsequently killed by fumes.

Mechanical Investigations: Success in silvicultural practice is based on effective fire protection, which in turn is partly dependent on proper machinery for detection and suppression. Research in design and improvement of fire-fighting equipment and communication methods is necessary to obtain the highest efficiency from the protection force. Various other machinery is called for from time to time, like the tree planter and seeder previously mentioned, as well as improvements in seed extraction machinery. The Division of Reforestation is co-operating in these studies with the Division of Research.

Projects handled by the Research Division during 1944-45 are as follows:

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Natural Regeneration and Planting Surveys: Timagami and Port Arthur, Goulais River (co-operative between Dominion and Province – 15, 000 acres.

Slash Disposal, Planting, Seeding, etc.: Port Arthur and Timagami – 300 acres.

Management Survey: Thessalon – 180,000 acres.

Soil Survey: Port Arthur and Cochrane areas.

Experiments in Control of Spruce Budworm: Algonquin Park, Port Arthur and St. Williams (using 62,000 pounds of DDT – 65, 500 acres).

Mosquito Control: Rondeau Park – 5,000 acres.

Biological Survey: Algonquin and Ontario Parks.

Sulphur Fume Damage Survey: Sudbury and Timagami districts – 500 square miles.

Survey of Radio and Telecommunication System of whole Department in all districts, with recommendations for future guidance.

Construction of Mechanical Laboratory and Research Station at Maple, Ont., to house testing equipment and provide office space.

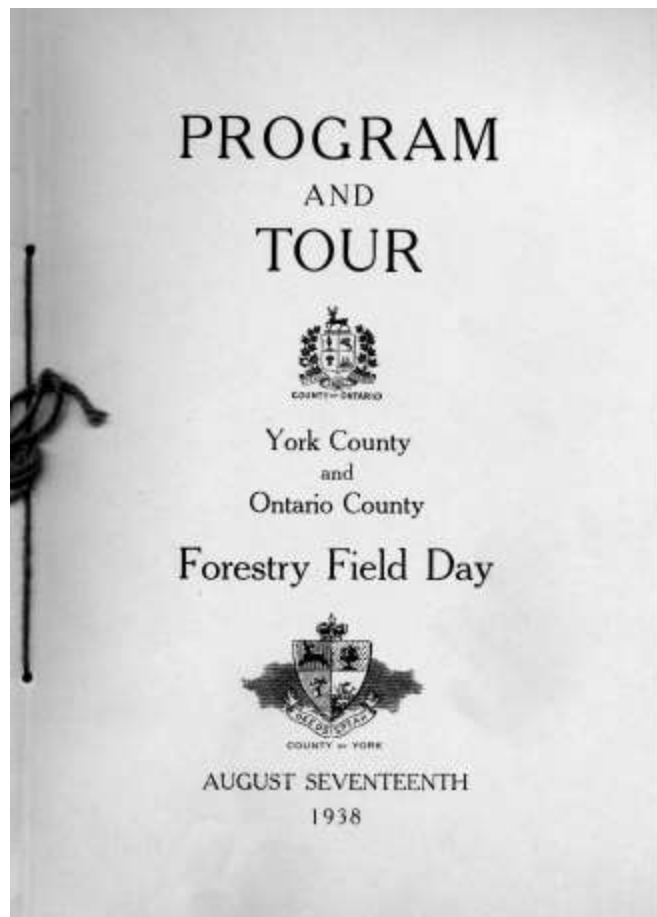
The foregoing short survey will perhaps convey some idea of the breadth of activities which the word “research” encompasses as applied to our Department. In future issues, we plan to continue with articles pertaining to specific problems encountered by our research staff in Ontario’s lands and forests.

Anniversary Forestry Tour

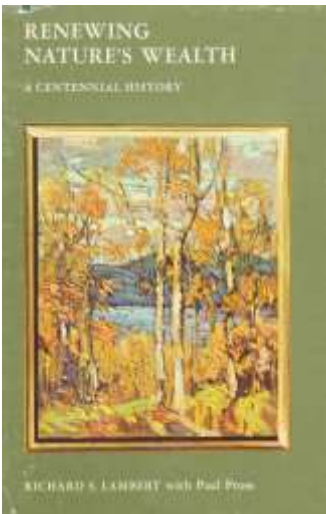
In 2019, foresters Terry Schwan, R.P.F., Ed Borczon, R.P.F. (Ret.), and Glenn Mcleod, R.P.F. (Ret.) organized a re-creation of a 1939 tour of The United Counties of Northumberland and Durham that involved a driving tour to various forest and tree sites in and around the Oak Ridges Moraine of these two Counties. The purpose of the re-creation was to view how land restoration efforts had changed the landscape.

It was planned to do other tours, but COVID-19 intervened. Now, things are back on track—watch for an announcement of a historical tour of the York and Durham Forests coming in late June, based on the program shown at right.

For an article about the 2019 tour, see [Forestry, Volume 10, Issue 2, Fall, 2019, pgs. 7-15.](#)



Renewing Nature's Wealth



(Lambert, Richard S. and Paul Pross. Toronto: The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. 1967). The book cover describes this book as: "*Renewing Nature's Wealth*, the exciting story of Ontario's natural resources, is described by Premier John Robarts, in his Foreword to the book, as "much more than a history of one of the Departments of the Government of the Province of Ontario: it is a vital component of the history of Ontario", reaching back nearly 200 years to the days of the first surveyor General of Upper Canada in 1794. The book describes the impact made by a civilized people upon the primitive forest that originally covered the land, and the development of its natural resources under public administration from an early state of confusion and waste down to the modern era of conservation and scientific management."

We will provide a précis of one chapter of this book in each edition of *Forestry*.

Chapter 23: The Work of Research

Clark and Zavitz promoted the first forest research of the Ontario government, which formally recognized the need for forest related research in the *Forest Act* of 1927. This Act created the Forestry Board, which was functional by 1929 and led by J.A. Brodie. The focus of research was on the regeneration of spruce and pine after logging, in the districts of Sault Ste Marie, Sudbury and North Bay. Research funds were depleted by 1931 and it was abandoned by 1935.

A unit called the The Research Division was created in 1941, with directions to support both internal and external forest related research. Research projects focused on aerial spraying of insecticides, a first in Canada, forest regeneration and soil classifications.

Research efforts were expanded in 1946 when Game and Fish resource management was added to the department. A research headquarters was also established at this time at Maple. The four key areas of research included: forests, fish, wildlife and mechanics, with the intent to discover the fundamental facts needed for forest management. Eventually the focus of the division was expanded to included cooperative research with universities, the federal government, private industry and the Ontario Research Foundation. By the mid 1950s the division had 110 staff and a budget of a million dollars. There was an emphasis on field research, which led to the expansion of offices throughout Ontario including fish research stations on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and fish and wildlife stations in Algonquin Park. The physics section helped found the Great Lakes Institute managed by the University of Toronto.

The key areas of forest related research included the following:

- white pine regeneration using aerial spraying (to control competition) and fire (to prepare the seedbed); white pine blister rust; tree breeding;
- yellow birch regeneration (ecological needs, deer management);
- reforestation using seedling tubes – especially after fires when areas had to be regenerated quickly (by 1966, 26 million tube seedlings a year were grown and used to plant 24,000 acres in 16 northern districts, mostly white and black spruce, red pine, and some white and jack pine)
- black spruce – drainage of swampy areas to improve growth and productivity (similar to practices in Finland) (there was fear that pine products from the southern United States would supplant spruce products);
- quality wood characteristics, especially for black spruce, in conjunction with the Ontario Research Foundation;

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- requirements of important tree species – studied by staff located in six research units spread over the province;
- regeneration of white spruce in northwestern Ontario;
- improving the quality of hard maple in southern and central Ontario and investigating the silvics of red spruce;
- from 1945 to 1955 projects expanded to include nursery planting practices, woodlot management, prescribed burning, site classification, tree breeding (aspen, red pine, spruce); and
- 1947 – the development of volume tables, forest economics and intensive computer studies.

Fisheries research was primarily funded through universities prior to 1946. A permanent field lab was established on Lake Opeongo in Algonquin Park in 1937.

From 1947 to 1957, fisheries research topics included:

- development of research stations on Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario to survey the rate of growth, numbers and environmental factors of fish populations;
- the physics section developed equipment and methods to collect information on the chemical aspects of the water environment; these studies were moved to the Great Lakes Institute (including a boat);
- sea lamprey – joint studies – on the use of pesticides and stream barriers to reduce populations; breeding of a hybrid fish (lake trout with speckled trout = splake) that could live in deep water and matured earlier than lake trout;
- assessment of tools to measure the fertility capacity of waters to produce fish; and
- various joint research projects with other Ontario entities, the federal government, and the United States.

Prior to 1947 limited wildlife research was conducted in Algonquin Park when F.A. MacDougall was superintendent. This research focused on birds, beaver and moose. A wildlife research station was established in 1945. After 1947, the focus moved to understanding how to improve resource management on Crown lands.

Examples of wildlife research projects included the following:

- white tailed deer populations and how they were affected by snow depth, temperature and wind conditions; how to improve winter food sources and shelter through modified forestry practices;
- wolves in Algonquin Park – ecology, life history and the effect of the bounty system;
- development of wildlife tagging equipment—Radio Transmitter Tag (RTT) first developed in Ontario in 1957, improved upon by the University of Minnesota and further improved by Ontario – to accommodate collaring of animals from foxes to caribou (the RTT system was first used to investigate rabies in red foxes); RTTs were eventually also used on wolves, deer, moose, and black and polar bears;
- a system to collar moose using helicopters to move them to deep water then collar them; and
- other studies on moose, woodland caribou, furbearers, diseases and parasites, upland game and waterfowl.

Mechanical research included projects on the following topics:

- forest fire protective equipment, pumps, hoses and pack tractors; and
- reforestation equipment:
 - tree planter;
 - seedling lifter;
 - root pruner;
 - seeder;
 - seed extractor;
 - tube planting equipment; and
 - aerial tree seeder.

In Memoriam — John Cary, R.P.F. (Ret.)

JOHN RANDOLPH CARY RPF. Ret. August 28, 1942 - January 20, 2022 John recently told Catherine that he had lived a wonderful life, largely due to the people he'd met along the way. Most certainly that was true, yet it is undeniable that John's zest for life, enjoyment of people, keen intelligence, salty tongue, and sense of humour contributed in large part. John was born in Cape Town, South Africa, to Joan and Randolph Cary. He is survived by his wife of 44 years, Catherine, and his brother David (Ali). He was predeceased by his half-brother Christopher (Kit) and half-sister Jennifer. He was a much-loved uncle to many nieces and nephews in England and Canada. Early education began as a boarder at the Western Province Preparatory School (aka Wet Pups) followed by boarding school in Natal at Michaelhouse from the age of 10. Its focus on academics and sport suited John to a tee, however his ability to participate in sports declined due to his severe kyphoscoliosis. At the age of 15, John was flown to New York City's



Hospital for Special Surgery, where he had spinal surgery. By the time John finished studies at Michaelhouse the family had immigrated, first to London, England and then to Praia do Carvoeiro, Algarve, Portugal. Though John was accepted at Trinity College Dublin (TCD) to study English, History and Geography, he enjoyed claiming he'd graduated with a double major in Guinness and being a coxswain. During this time he left a lasting impact on his many friends and became a respected and excellent coxswain who inspired the oarsmen under his direction. One crew member recalls 'crews worked for him, trusting his ability and judgement.' He confidently steered and encouraged his crews to victory, notably winning both the Irish Senior and Junior Championship Vllls, and the 1967 Home International Regatta Vllls representing Ireland. John then made his way to Canada to study Forestry at Lakehead University, on the northern shore of Lake Superior in Ontario. This was the beginning of a lifetime career that he truly loved. At Lakehead John again made treasured friends (John and Cath of the North) and met his lifelong companion, Catherine. He graduated with honours in Forestry and a place on the Dean's List and headed for his first job as a field forester in Dryden. Silviculture and forest management were his primary interests. In 1977, he transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources in Thunder Bay, became a proud Canadian citizen, and married Catherine. Stories and anecdotes were never in short supply when John and Catherine gathered with family and friends to enjoy lively conversation, hearty laughter and gourmet cuisine. Beyond their epicurean passions, the Cary's shared the pleasure of music, book club, skiing, bridge, travel, and a great love of dogs. In the fall of 1978, John and Catherine moved to Guyana, South America to work for the Canadian International Development Agency. The stimulating work, wonderful people, fun lifestyle and travels made this an extraordinary adventure. John had a long career with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources where he was well-known and respected. After his work in northwestern Ontario and Guyana he served in a planning and policy capacity at the Whitney Block in Queen's Park. From 1988-1994 he was an important influencer in the landmark class timber Environmental Assessment on Crown Lands in Ontario. John served under many Ontario governments and was involved in contentious issues such as the softwood lumber disputes and creating parks and conservation areas. After retiring from the MNR, John worked as a consultant on sustainable forestry such as the first Independent Forest Audits in Ontario and afforestation in southern Ontario. John was a volunteer with the Trees Ontario Foundation and the Ontario Forestry Association (which merged into Forests Ontario). He was a longtime member and past president of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association and received numerous awards. Throughout these years travels continued with trips to South Africa, Eswatini, Mozambique, Southeast Asia, Antarctica, Iceland, England, and Ireland. They also enjoyed wonderful family summer vacations in Provence

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with David, Ali and Tom. John preferred to travel unencumbered without itineraries and somehow it worked. Great adventures, great memories and delightfully entertaining stories resulted. John took early retirement in 1998, but engagement continued unabated for the next 15 years. Work with Maple Leaves Forever occupied some of his time; new volunteer work occupied much of the rest, beginning with the local tennis club. He was the project manager for the construction of a new clubhouse for which he was gifted the John R. Cary Volunteer award. As a volunteer with the Don Rowing Club for several years, he chaired their Board and continued to cox in regattas in Canada and the US. In 2005, he was thrilled when he coxed a Masters IV to gold at the Head of the Charles Regatta in Boston. He also coxed dear friends at the Hanlan Rowing Club. In 2003, John was instrumental in helping to re-establish the Trinity Dublin alumni group in Toronto and organized the annual dinners for many years. John's volunteer work also included five years with the Mimico Residents Association. In recent years, John's health had steadily declined. As ever, John never complained, never made excuses, and always tried his best. Thank you to Vlad, RN; Mary Lou, RN; and PSWs for providing such wonderful care to John. Catherine is especially grateful to Martha, Jean-Marc, Fran, Don, and the ski girls and for the support of family, close friends and caring neighbours during this time. Over the past 18 months, John and Catherine received wonderful care from Drs. Jessica Roy and Jessica Zive and the Dorothy Ley Hospice team. Donations to their organization (www.dlhospice.org) would be greatly appreciated. A celebration of life will be scheduled at a later date.

Published by The Globe and Mail from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2, 2022.

John was a great supporter of the Forest History Society of Ontario and was one of its founding members.

Ken Armson, O.C., R.P.F. (Ret.)

In Memoriam — Patricia (Pat) Maxine Balme



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Patricia (Pat) Maxine Balme

March 4, 1926 - January 9, 2022

After several months of declining health, Pat has left us. Pat was predeceased by her parents, Herbert and Margarita Balme, and her twin brother Brian. Pat contracted polio at a young age. Despite the physical sequelae from polio, she persevered throughout her 95 years. Pat attended Lawrence Park Collegiate Institute in Toronto, and then graduated with a B.A. from University of Toronto (Victoria College) in 1949. This led her to a successful, productive administrative career in the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto. There, Pat was a resource to countless students and faculty throughout her 41 years of employment. She retired in 1991 and maintained many lasting friendships from those years at UofT. Pat was also the caregiver to both her mother and brother, in their later years. Although Pat suffered from the effects of post-polio syndrome over the last few decades, she was determined to maintain her independence as long as possible. She did so with dignity and thanks to the help of the staff at Delmanor Glen Abbey Retirement Home. Pat will be remembered by family and friends for her calm demeanor, commitment to her family, independent spirit, and signature chuckle. Special thanks to the staff at The Kensington and Oakville Trafalgar Memorial Hospital for their care in Pat's last months of life. A memorial service will be held at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, in Toronto, at a later date. If desired, donations may be made, in Pat's memory, to Oakville Hospital Foundation, or an institution or charity of your choice.



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Forest History Society of Ontario

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The mission of the Society is :

"To further the knowledge, understanding and preservation of Ontario's forest history" and accomplish this with the following objectives:

1. To preserve forest and forest conservation history;
2. To encourage and further the development and recognition of forest history;
3. To support research and studies of forest history;
4. To support the archival preservation of records and materials relating to forest history, and
5. To promote the better understanding of forest history through public education.



Projects of the FHSO

Catalogue of publications: available on the website, this catalogue includes all aspects of Ontario's forest history and members can submit contributions.

Collections listing: Collections and materials relating to Ontario's forest history are identified and listed on the website. The Society works with established archives such as the Archives of Ontario and several university archives in facilitating the preservation of significant collections.

Forestry Journal: The Society publishes a journal available to its members, the *Forestry*, twice a year – Spring and Fall - containing informative articles on forest history in Ontario.

Frank A. MacDougall Forest History Trust Fund: This Fund provides financial support for projects and activities that can further the knowledge and understanding of Ontario's forest history in all aspects. All cheques should be made out to "Forests Ontario" and noted with '*Frank A. MacDougall Forest History Fund*'

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Frank A. MacDougall Trust Fund cheques should be made payable to Forests Ontario to be eligible for a charitable tax receipt.
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15 Maple Ave Unit #103
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