Upcoming Events

Corona-rules! We know organizers will take into account the regulations and restrictions administered by all levels of government, and most importantly, the health, safety and well being of everyone before proceeding with any of the events listed below.

All summer: We’re not aware of any logging sports events that are not cancelled for 2020.

June 5-7 cancelled

British Columbia Historical Federation Conference in Surrey, BC
"Back to the Future: Celebrating Heritage in the 21st century"

Sep 14 #2020 CIF National Conference & 112th AGM
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario

Sep 18-21 FHABC AGM Weekend
Prince George BC (or a virtual AGM)

Sep 20-26 BC’s National Forest Week

Some Forestry-related cancellations shared from Treefrog News

Next Issue: Sept 2020
- More of the Burch and International series
- Recollections from 1954/55 by a young UBC forestry student - a book report! — submissions encouraged
- Your Story? Contact us at newsletter.editor@fhabc.org

Website: fhabc.org

Don’t throw that out!

David Brownstein updated our website Projects page to remind us of the ongoing “Canadian Forest History Preservation Project” which has been underway since 2011. This ongoing effort is shared by the full Canadian forest history community which includes FHABC, other provincial forest history organizations, the federal and provincial government forest services, the US Forest History Society (FHS), and the Network in Canadian History and Environment (NiCHE). The main message of the brochure initiated by David Brownstein is still current today. Copies are handed out at our outreach activities such as the TLA convention and ABCP conference.

In his related Facebook post reminding us of the importance of preserving historical forestry records, David wrote: “Do you see some valuable forest-history-related material in danger of being lost or destroyed? The FHABC is here to help find a loving home for old photographs, maps, letters, reports or the like. Let us know what you may have found, or are considering discarding, and we will put you in touch with the right museum, library or archive. There, it can be preserved, and used by future researchers to create the histories that we all enjoy.”

The brochure contains a good description of the mission shared by all our partner forest history organizations: “Our shared goal is to safeguard Canada’s forest history by identifying at-risk collections and facilitating their placement in official Canadian repositories. While protecting and providing access to historic records has always been a central concern of our groups, our current efforts respond to the real and present threat of losing valuable records due to consolidation in the forest industry and an aging population. We invite all who are interested in forest history to join us in locating documents and collections that need to be preserved and working with appropriate locations in which to house them.”

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Summer Issue

President’s Report..Pg 1
Dire State of the Industry...Pg 1, 4, 5
 Tribute to John Cuthbert...Pg 2
Association news...Pg 3
Upcoming Events...Pg 12

From the President
By Richard Dominy

Well, lots of us feel like prisoners in our own homes for a crime we didn’t commit! To help everyone through this, the newsletter has some great material.

- Have a look at Gerry Burch’s thoughtful and thought-provoking "op-ed" piece about the Forest Industry, written with insight and experience.

- The passing of a previous Chief Forester, John Cuthbert in February was especially touching. In my career, I first worked in the Nelson Forest Region when John was Regional Manager. I fondly remember John sitting in the coffee room at the Cranbrook District Office. Time passes for all of us, let’s remember to prepare our bucket lists and start checking off the items!

- Looking for a summer read? Check out Book and Media Reports.

- Bob Hyslop’s adventures in Ghana are an exciting read told in a laconic style that is both informative and entertaining.

- In the story retold by John Parminter of the famous 1938 Bloedel Forest Fire in the Campbell River District, take a read that is both informative and entertaining.

- During my professional life, I have been involved with many new forest policy advances, most of which were debated, and evolved, in the three Royal Commissions that I attended. However, no commission has been set up in about 50 years, and many problems have arisen during this time. I believe the top three topics that now require review in order for the forest industry to its position as a worldwide leader in forest management. First, I must point out that BC’s forests are extremely complicated to plan and manage, with numerous ecosystems, many tree species, complex weather systems and global warming – all coupled with the numerous public demands on the finite landbase.

- The forest industry has been the dominant resource industry in this province over the past century. During this period, constant expansion and modernization of manufacturing plants have occurred to supply distant markets, using more fibre, until the entire Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) was committed. But, the past few decades have also seen much expansion of public use of the forests, leading, in some instances, to the separation of the “working forest” landbase toward single-use preservation. This development, coupled with the impact of insect outbreaks and wildfires, has led to a dramatic drop in allowable cuts across the province (from 75 to 50 million cubic metres). It is commendable that the forest industry has made available a greater volume of usable fibre to be economically harvested. With economic studies, more could be harvested in the future.

- I have now been encouraged, because of my long life involvement with this industry over the past 70 years, and as a Registered Professional Forester, to present my views on policies, or actions, that I think should be considered to return this important, powerful and sometimes-maligned industry, to its position as a worldwide leader in forest management.

#106 June 2020

look for #107 Sept 2020

ideas deadline Jul 15

Website: fhabc.org

Summer Issue

The Dire State of the BC Forest Industry
By Gerry Burch. A history-influenced opinion by a life-long industry leader and observer. Fourth in a series of Gerry’s writings for FHABC. His bio can be found in the UBC Library’s Gerry Burch fonds.

The forest industry has been the dominant resource industry in this province over the past century. During this period, constant expansion and modernization of manufacturing plants have occurred to supply distant markets, using more fibre, until the entire Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) was committed. But, the past few decades have also seen much expansion of public use of the forests, leading, in some instances, to the separation of the “working forest” landbase toward single-use preservation. This development, coupled with the impact of insect outbreaks and wildfires, has led to a dramatic drop in allowable cuts across the province (from 75 to 50 million cubic metres). It is commendable that the forest industry has made available a greater volume of usable fibre to be economically harvested. With economic studies, more could be harvested in the future.

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A tribute to John Cuthbert, RPF
By Editor Dave Florence, with inputs by several FHABC Directors and BCFS colleagues

John Cuthbert, a former BCFS Chief Forester (1985-94), passed away February 19, 2020 in Summerland, BC, at age 81. A beloved Summerland, BC, who also served in that district. From his obituary: "John was born to Robert and Zanda Cuthbert in his beloved Summerland, BC, where he formed many lifelong friendships. An avid outdoors fan, he studied forestry at UBC (BSF 1961) and became an RPF in 1966. His BC Forest Service career took him throughout BC, including Prince Rupert, Prince George, Nelson, and Victoria."

John held volunteer appointments with the Canadian Institute of Forestry in the 1970s and served on the ABCF council from 1978.

Appointment as Chief Forester
At age 46 he was named Chief Forester for BC, serving from 1985 until 1994. He was responsible for the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Forests & Lands, which was until 1994. He was responsible for the Forester for BC, serving from 1985.

At age 46 he was named Chief Forester. His volunteer appointments with the Canadian Institute of Forestry showed the rich life John led both on and off the job, during his working years and after his retirement.

From his obituary: "John was well-respected during this tumultuous time in BC forest politics. He was a team player and always kept the team on track. He respected his fellow workers and worked well with senior staff and political ministers. He was good at getting out into the bush and visiting small communities."

He was at the helm during a period of significant contribution to the environment of the Eel Valley Protest and significant industry restructuring. He steered staff inputs to many policy changes and legislation such as the 1987 Forest Amendment Act; and in 1994 the BC Forest Renewal Act, the Forest Practices Code Act, the Forest Land Reserve Act, and the Forest Renewal Plan.

To see the type of hotseat that John dealt with during his tenure as Chief Forester, check out this 30 minute Westland series video from 1988 found in UBC collections when a panel questions him on topics such as clearcutting, the rate-of-cut, tree farm licences, reforestation and integrated use with other resource interests. Another previous Chief Forester and a founding director of FHABC, Bill Young, was also on the panel.

Post-Retirement Service
A perspective on his thoughts upon retiring from the Chief Forester position can be read in the Aug 1994 BC Forest Service Newsletter. He was replaced by Larry Pedersen, also from Summerland, who also served in that post for about a decade.

John continued to share his forestry insights during his appointment to the Forest Practices Board from 1997 through 2001. The FPB "provides British Columbians with objective and independent assessments of the state of forest planning and practices in the province, compliance with the Code, and the achievement of its intent".

From the tribute wall at (Providence Funeral Homes):
"A substantial and caring man. An excellent forester, making a significant contribution to the Province of BC."

The slashburning legislation
On December 10th of 1937, the British Columbia legislature gave assent to an amendment to the Forest Act. The new section dealt with the disposal of slash in the Vancouver Forest District. Persons carrying on operations were now bound to "...at least once within each calendar year, or as instructed by any officer authorized by the Minister, dispose of the slash and dead standing trees by burning or falling, as the case may be, to the satisfaction of the Chief Forester...."

This amendment was necessary as logging operations in the Vancouver Forest District were annually creating 40,000 acres of cut-over land. Existing legislation was inadequate to deal with the resultant fire hazard.

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This amendment was necessary as logging operations in the Vancouver Forest District were annually creating 40,000 acres of cut-over land. Existing legislation was inadequate to deal with the resultant fire hazard. All too often areas of logging slash were the scene of forest fires which ran wild over the landscape.

The legislation took effect on January 1, 1938, with the intent to reduce the fire hazard on cut-over lands. The new legislation preceded the Bloedel Fire, it was not passed because of it. However, it was still too little, too late for the land between Campbell River and Courtenay.

The “Sayward Fire”
The Bloedel Fire and the Sayward Fire are not at all synonymous. The latter was at Sayward in 1922. Even it was not within the gazetted Sayward Provincial Forest Reserve.

The “Sayward Fire”
The Bloedel Fire and the Sayward Fire are not at all synonymous. The latter was at Sayward in 1922. Even it was not within the gazetted Sayward Provincial Forest Reserve. Only about 15% of the Bloedel Fire actually burned within the Sayward Provincial Forest Reserve. The remainder of the fire was south of the 50th parallel, in private land of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Land Grant.

Statistics on the Bloedel Fire of 1938
74,495 acres burned over, consisting of:
- 15,690 acres of merchantable timber
- 8,300 acres of immature timber
- 6,740 acres of land logged between 1917 and 1938 which had not been slashed but was not re-stocked
- 30,000 acres of logged and burned
- 20 acres of recent burn
- 8,605 acres of non-commercial cover
- 80 acres of grazing and pasture land
- 5,060 acres of non-productive sites
- 60 million board feet of felled and bucked timber belonging to seven companies lost
- 14 million board feet of cold-decked timber belonging to three companies lost
- $74,950 worth of logging equipment belonging to five companies destroyed
- $10,000 worth of damage done to nearby

Forbes Landing
- 20 road and logging railway bridges burned out

Fire suppression costs were as follows:
- Forest Branch - $108,003
- Comox Logging - $14,723
- Elk River Timber - $22,789
- Bloedel, Stewart & Welch $66,213

The total net stumpage loss from killed merchantable and immature timber was estimated to be $429,160, although 80% of the timber was thought to be salvageable.

The amount of merchantable timber affected was estimated to be 459.6 million board feet. Damage to all other crop types totalled $68,696.

The following equipment was used in the battle:
- 14 cats from 18 to 23 tons
- five logging locomotives with high pressure tank cars
- 30 fire pumps, some of which were obtained from as far away as Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.
- The pumps ran for a total of about 2500 hours, and fuel consumption was estimated at 1366 gallons
- 75 one-man backup fire pumps
- 30 large trucks
- about 100 automobiles
- a dozen radio sets
- three railway trains
- three naval warships
- 300 miles of fireguard were built
- a maximum of 2,500 men fought the fire at any one time
- the clean-up crew at the Oyster River cleaned 75,000 feet of fire hose

AGM 2020
Plans are proceeding on the development of our AGM to be held in Prince George on 18 - 21 September this year. In the world we now live in, this event is likely to be a virtual AGM and convention. More to come over the next month or so, directly to members from the organizing committee.

A reminder: don’t forget to read David Brownstein’s article reflecting on the possibility of having some valuable forest history lurking in your or a friend’s home or business; or basement, attic, storage locker, horrible musty crawl space, or garage that might be important to fellow historians. You may well be harbouring a forest history treasure!

Stay healthy and stay safe!
enter the woods. District Forester Charlie Haddon suspended this system today. The region from Oyster River to Menzies Bay is now closed to all but persons actually engaged in fire fighting. The S.S. Princess Elaine arrived in Nanaimo this afternoon with a contingent of 60 fire fighters. They were dispatched to Campbell River by bus, along with their fire fighting equipment. This evening the northwest wind quickened, sending the flames into a fury. Officials recruited all available local men to help in the fight. Others are coming from Courtenay.

C.C. Terman returned to the scene after a week’s absence on other duties. He went to Forbes Landing to assist with fire fighting. Campbell River Ranger District Supervisor Bert Conkaway asked Charlie Haddon for a plane from Forbes Landing, out of reach of the pump crews. The fire spread quickly, and by midnight reached to the northeast on Brown’s limits. Men and equipment rushed to this new rap- idly-spread ing outbreak.

Fire jumped the river downstream from Forbes Landing just before noon, then spread to both ends of Campbell Lake, into the limits of the Elk River Timber Company. It also spotted into slash along the bluff above Forbes Landing, out of reach of the pump crews. The fire spread quickly, and by midnight reached to within 200 yards of the settlement. The owners and guests of the Forbes Landing Hotel were evacuated to the pump crews. The fire spread quickly, and by midnight reached to the northeast on Brown’s limits. Men and equipment rushed to this new rapidly-spread ing outbreak.

Chief Forester Ernest Manning described the general situation in the Vancouver Island forests as “very seriously disturbing.” He advised people to stay out of the woods entirely to minimize the chance of fire. Restrictions have been in force for two weeks near Campbell River and Oyster River, with permits required to

Late at night the fire spotted into the Brown Logging Company slash and took hold. A Young Men’s Forestry Training Program crew from Oyster River worked on the fire under the direction of their foreman, Freeman King. Days 11-15 in the main article

Tuesday August 9 - Day 36
As conditions improve, fire crews are being reduced in size. The Camp Three - Oyster River and Tsolum River - Wolf Lake trails are being worked. Unburned young stands within the fire perimeter are being fire guarded and patrolled as a precaution.

The ban on logging operations on southern Vancouver Island and the mainland was lifted this morning. The fire hazard, however, remains in a serious state.

The Minister of Lands appealed to logging operators:

“...both large and small to do as little work in the woods as possible, and to take every precaution against fire, and I urge operators to work on the early morning shift, closing down operations by noon.”

The hardship imposed on the industry in part influenced the decision to lift the ban. Yet, should the hazard increase again, or logging operators and the public become careless, the closure might be reapplied. A few areas are still limited to travel under permit. Burning permits and campfires remain cancelled.

Days 37-43 in the main article

Wednesday August 17 - Day 44
Heavy rain fell during the night, extinguishing the last smouldering spots within the Bleded fire. It has been declared out, after 43 days of unending effort by fire fighters. Most equipment has been removed from

Membership: New or lapsed member?
$20.00 annually, or three years for $50.00
To join, or renew Membership by email & e-transfer:
1. Print a membership form from the website, complete, scan and email it to us at info@fhabc.org
2. Send an electronic fund transfer of your dues ($20 year, or $50 for 3 years) to treasurer@fhabc.org

To join, renew, or correspond by mail:
Forest History Association of B.C. 427 Walker Avenue Ladysmith, BC V9G 1V7
Print a membership form from the website, complete, scan and mail, along with your cheque made payable to “Forest History Association of BC”.

Printed Newsletters
We send Members by email both the 8.5”x11” version and the 11”x17” version of the current Newsletter, and invite those who want a printed version to make their own arrangements. Some prefer the 8.5”x11” version on a home printer; some prefer to take the tabled “17” version to their local printer to have copies of tabloid printing and make it booklet style. Some choose black and white, some print it in colour.

More Book and Media Reports
Prince George’s Central BC Railway and Forestry Museum posted a Facebook link about a recent display they operated featuring a series of paintings of Beehive Burners in Central B.C. by Lou Englehart. Because the “live” walk-in display is unavailable due to the Covid-19 situation, they prepared a series of five YouTube.com videos so that we can enjoy the exhibit virtually. Well done!

Don’t throw that out! David Brownstein’s Facebook post about the ongoing Canadian Forest History Preservation Project is described further on page 12. David also shared some interesting posts about Arbour Day in Canada.

From our Facebook page: Harbour Publishing has been such a good contributor to the recording of BC forest history over the years! From their spring catalog. Slashburner (Sep 2020) “Hot Times in the British Columbia Logging Industry” by lively, hair-raising memoir about working in the British Columbia logging industry back in the days when anything went.

Public domain Vancouver Archives

FHABC Newsletter team:
Editor: Dave Florence Reviewers: John Parmiter, Mike Meagher, Terry Simmons, Eric Andersen, Richard Dominy, David Brownstein, David Morgan.

Submissions?? Yes, Please! email us at newsletter.editor@fhabc.org

FHABC Director Eric Andersen shared many posts:
• A photo of the Old Curly locomotive, the oldest surviving steam locomotive in British Columbia, used by the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company, and now owned by the Burnaby Village Museum. (posted in the BC and Yukon Facebook Group)
• A link to “The Forest for the Trees”, the IWA Archive, located at Station Mural and Archives in Lake Cowichan British Columbia, covering IWA records from the 1930s to 2004.
• A link to a posting in the MacMillan Bloedel Past and Present Series about the history of the Haida Monarch log carrier, part of the Kingcome Navigation fleet from the 1970s to 1990s, and now operating as a towed barge renamed the Seaspan Survivor.
• A link to “The Massey Yard” posting featuring the story and history of the Vancouver Island Industrial Heritage Society with a perspect view short summary and 14 photos of the steam logging era in central Vancouver Island.
• There are many more of Eric’s and other posts with insights into forest history to be found by scrolling down the Facebook BC Forest History Group page.

Book and Media Reports
... selected from our Facebook Group Page

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many to economic and social concerns, consideration must be given equally to the government, but, if so, due consideration must be given equally to economic and social concerns. The forest landbase in BC is finite, occupying around 25% of all land. I maintain it should be identified and maintained, and improving, its importance to the province, or is not interested.

The Working Forest Landbase

This is a very important topic that requires continual action. It is often called "The Need For Public Support," and is a requirement of all industries in order to accomplish their objectives. The BC forest industry has been trying to obtain this support through public-engagement sessions, field trips, school projects, etc., but continual and greater effort is needed. Periodic surveys throughout the Province indicate that the public values Professional Foresters and their opinions more than other sources of information. But, I still perceive that this industry does not yet have the level of Social Licence necessary for the numerous activities planned, and conducted, by Professional Foresters employed by government and industry. It appears that a portion of the general public either lacks knowledge of the forest industry, and its importance to the province, or is not interested.

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Working Forest Landbase

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speed hydrofoils used for passenger transport on the rivers of Ruse and its summer months, was proposed by a French company with communist party backing. The proposal was heartily endorsed and studied by the bureaucracy in Congo.

The turbo barges were to roar up and down the river system at a speed approaching the speed of light, carrying hundreds of tonnes of logs, cargo, and passengers. Their speed would reduce the barge transport time from the existing two months average, would eliminate the loss of logs from sinkage and would cost slightly less than a tributary's ransom in a country that could ill afford even a moderately expensive system as the system was not in use in any country at the time.

All this sounded, in spite of the technological risks, as being reasonable. That is, until one took even a brief glance at the river system itself.

The river system from CAR to Brazzaville was the only route for travel between villages. It was in constant use by transport (cargos and out) and fishermen's boats. It had huge numbers of hippopotami - both pygmy and standard size. It had vast numbers of crocodiles - both giant and small. It was constantly full of floating logs, trees that had washed from the river banks. The bloated carcasses of poached elephants, hippos, crocs and rhinos also drifted by. In short, any high-speed vessel would be in constant danger of ramming any of these at great risk to life and limb of all parties, not to mention the potential of damaged animal life and the vessel itself. And all of this in a country that had great difficulty in maintaining the simple diesel engines of the pusher barges. Reality eventually took charge, and the hydrofoil service folded.

Getting out of Congo can be even more trying than getting in. You are required to have an exit visa - this can only be obtained on the day of your scheduled departure and is only good for one day. To get it, you must submit your passport and application, along with the appropriate (exorbitant) fee at a small office at the city hall. On the day of your departure you return to the office with plenty of time before flight time, along with all your fellow passengers. The passports (a whole plankload sometimes) are stored in a cardboard box, which is uncannily dumpproof. The passengers then paw through the heap of documents until they find their passport, or at least a close facsimile thereof.

On one trip out, our plane was scheduled for a nine P.M. departure. It was late and was re-scheduled for twelve-thirty in the morning. Aha! The exit visas were invalid and we could not be allowed out of the country. The airline (Air France) went to work and arranged for the visa office to be reopened, and for a bus to transport some forty passengers to the office to pay for (now at double charge) and obtain new visas. After the mad scramble was over and we finally boarded and airborne, I looked at my passport. No new visa had been issued, but the original had been smeared.

On another voyage, when I went to leave, I found that my confirmed reservation was invalid (a very important person had taken it). Once again, Air France came to my rescue. They found a charter aircraft and pilot who would fly across the river to the airport in Kinshasha - in transit - and make a reservation with Sabena to get me to Brussels. A young German businesswoman was in the same fix. She asked to share the charter plane with me to get out and I was happy to agree.

The flight across the river was a treat, especially after the treatment. We had a bit of time to spare and the pilot took us for an overfly of the cataract, part of the gorge, then upriver to the sand islands where thousands of crocodiles and a good number of poached hippopotami were sunning themselves. It was a spectacular bonus tour.

At our final departure from Kinshasha we had to go through all the formalities, including a check to make certain that none of Congo's convertible currency was taken out of the country. In spite of previous warnings from me and the airline staff, the young woman was carrying some eighteen thousand francs C.F.A. of Congo money (worth about fifty dollars U.S. at the time) in her handbag. When the body search (which the officers really enjoyed) turned up the money, things got a bit sticky, especially since the officers thought that the lady was mine. I finally suggested to her that she should simply give them the money. That was really all they wanted and, as soon as the war was turned over to them, they let us go.

Some of the true adventures of travel in the third world occur while trying to make a gracious exit.

Securing the last Royal Commissions

The last three Royal Commissions (1943-1945, 1955-1957, and 1975-1976), the all-party Committee Report on Area-Based Tenures (2014), and even the recent Chief Forester of the province (1946 -Reference 1), all supported the principle of area-based tenures over the common volume-based tenure system. These reports emphasize that the prime advantage of area-based tenures is better management, increasing allowable cuts, better road and access maintenance, all of which lead to increased employment. It is commendable that some small area-based tenures have been established in the last decade, such as Woodlot Licences, Community Forest Agreements and First Nations Woodland Licences. But, the prime recommendation is a need for the creation of Tree Farm Licences from a combining of the volume-based quota holders in Sustained Yield Units has not been adopted, promoted, or accepted to date.

Summary

The recognition and action on the above subject areas are very necessary to re-establish the BC forest industry's worldwide reputation. Because the government owns the forests of this Province and should be a partner and leader, in its promotion and development, it is paramount to examine the reasons for the lack of leadership and financing in order to increase allowable cuts on such tenures.

A reading of the recent All-Party Committee Report and its conclusions suggests many onerous requirements must be considered by a volume-based licensee before a Tree Farm Licence (TFL) would be granted (Reference 2). All original TFL licensee contracts contained a financial incentive clause to promote silvicultural and operational advances to provide.

So, I submit that the obvious outcome of the establishment of new area-based TFLs in BC will probably never be accepted by industry if the conditions listed above are not rigidly applied. And, the obvious result will be a slow decline in the provincial allowable cut!

Gerry Burch, RPF (Ret)

Reference 1 - Excerpt from a separate book prepared after the hearings of the Royal Commission on Forests 1943-1945 - by Chief Justice Gordon Sloan. The responses of the then Chief Forester, BC Forest Service, Dr. C.D. Orchard, stated in the following sections: lines 15555; 15565-15; 15576-27; 15577-10; and 15579-28.

Reference 2 - Summary of recommendations on the report on Area-Based Forest Tenure by the All-Party committee of the BC legislative - 2014 - (pages 28-37 and 41-42.)

Research tip: http://www.naturalnews.com is a good place for exploring Forest History. Eric Anderson recently checked out their "Two Papas 1918-1919 Western Lumberman" issues and found many interesting items especially a story about living in the northwest in a future issue. So... for now... it’s a homework assignment for our readers! Enjoy!
My counterpart in the district was a man with a Master's degree in forestry and economics, who had a wife and four children. More properly, he had a wife with three children and a second wife with one child. They had eaten very little lately. He invited me to his home for coffee and made no bones about that being the only thing offered as it was all they had. I had brought a cache of candy bars packed by my wife, and the eyes of the children when they saw the bars was ample reward.

Towards the end of my stay in Takoradi, my counterpart insisted that I should buy a Ghanaian dress for my wife. These are most unique in that, in size. She would take nothing for her second wife with one child. They had eaten very little lately. He invited me to his home for coffee and made no bones about that being the only thing offered as it was all they had. I had brought a cache of candy bars packed by my wife, and the eyes of the children when they saw the bars was ample reward.

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