and set, called Mintaka, will always rise and set within one degree of true east and true west wherever you are in the world.

Though the techniques discussed here are accurate methods of navigating at night, there are certain things one must remember prior to attempting any of these. The most important thing to keep in mind is not to panic. If you are in a group, stick together and under no circumstances should anyone be separated from the group. Limited visibility causes the forest to become much more hazardous after sunset. Bear in mind that the techniques and principles of map and compass navigation, such as map analysis that one perfects in daylight, remain the same after dark. Should you choose to attempt celestial navigation keep in mind that this is a technique that takes practice. Try it first in a safe area that you are familiar with—a park or field, a fenced wooded property. Make sure that you are familiar with the techniques of celestial navigation prior to attempting it in the forest and be honest enough with yourself to admit if you are not 100% sure of what you are doing.

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The Great Fire of 1922 (The Haileybury Fire)

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1922

On October 4, 1922, scattered bush fires which had been burning for some days north of Haileybury were united by strong winds into a holocaust which spread over most of 18 townships and took an estimated 43 lives. Burning out of control between the Englehart and Cobalt areas, it destroyed the communities of North Cobalt, Charlton, Thornloe and Haslip, while Englehart and New Liskeard were partly consumed. The thriving town of Haileybury was razed except for a few buildings on the shore of Lake Timiskaming. On the afternoon of October 5 the wind dropped and snow and rain helped extinguish the fire. A massive emergency relief programme helped to restore the economy of the area.

Source
Haileybury Heritage Museum

The fire was devastating to residents. Churches that had been built as the town established itself were destroyed as was much of the town. It was definitely time to start over and re-establish the town. It is not as commonly known but...
many villages on the Quebec side were also destroyed.

The following account from Notre Dame du Nord leaves a strong realistic feel to this day:

The Great Fire of 1922 – Notre-Dame-du-Nord

"If there is an outstanding event in the collective memory of Notre-Dame-du-Nord citizens, it undoubtedly is the Great Fire of 1922. The fire did a lot of damage in the area at the north of Lake Timiskaming. The city of Haileybury was almost entirely destroyed, as was the city of North-Cobalt. People had to get in the water and cover themselves with wet blankets in order to save themselves from the fire."

"S'il est un événement marquant dans la mémoire collective des gens de Notre-Dame-du-Nord, c’est bien le Grand feu de 1922. Ce feu causa beaucoup de dégâts dans la partie nord du lac Timiskaming. La ville de Haileybury a été presque complètement détruite, ainsi que North-Cobalt. Les gens devaient se jeter dans les eaux du lac Timiskamingue et se protéger avec une couverture mouillée pour être épargnés par le feu."

Notre-Dame-du-Nord and Notre-Dame-des-Quinze communities were very affected by this fire, which happened only a few years after the Spanish flu epidemic. Every year after October 4, when the old Church in 1918. Today's church, as well as the presbytery, then under construction, is spared. The people whose house was not destroyed are helping as they can. Desolation is great... there are screams, moans, cries, it sad to see and hear! Around 6:00 PM, the wind turns to north-west; it saves the north part of the town, but burns the east side up to Desjardins Street. Meanwhile, because of the strong winds, the fire jumps over the river and keep ravaging in Notre-Dame-des-Quinze. The fire is everywhere (...) In the evening, around 11:00, the wind becomes very cold and, gathered around a fire (this one much kinder) to warm up, people appreciate from the bottom of their heart the blankets and food given to them. The Great Fire has left desolation everywhere. The morning after, eyes aching and red, the people look, desperate, the six inches of snow, darkened by the ashes, that fell overnight and that is covering the carcasses of the cattle and the remains of the houses. Desperate to the last point, no one can say a word without letting tears drop. It's back to square one."

Haileybury Heritage Museum had a celebration of the 90th anniversary of the fire on September 29 and 30th. Seven survivors of the 1922 fire attended the celebration. "Bogart Leslie, age 102, played an active role in the celebration" said Allan Bellaire, museum curator. Having had many large fires near Kirkland Lake and Timmins in 2012 brought the memories back for many families of the great fires of Haileybury 1922 and the Porcupine Fire of 1911. It also makes us think how much damage the fires of 2012 might have caused if we did not have the water bombers, helicopters, fire crews and an intensive Fire Management Program in Ontario. We still had a fire that consumed 50 000 hectares and lost property but no loss of life. We have learned much but still need to keep continuously learning and improving.

Rob Galloway, RPF
Director, Forest History Society of Ontario

Source
Forest Sector Innovation: a priority for the Canadian Forest Service
Glenn Hargrove
Director, CFS
December 12, 2012

Cross-laminated timber: A New Generation of Engineered Wood Product
Mohammad Mohammad
Research Leader – Serviceability & Fire, FPInnovations
December 19, 2012

The Canadian Innovation System – aligned for a competitive forest sector
George Bruemmer
Executive Director, CWFC
January 9, 2013

Black Gold: Pyrolytic Conversion of Biomass Residues into Bio-Oil and Bio-Char
Dr. Franco Berruti
Professor of Chemical Engineering Western University, London, Ontario
January 16, 2013

Capitalizing on opportunities created by increasing demand for sustainability
Xuejun Zou
Research Manager, Paper, Packaging and Consumer Products, FPInnovations
January 23, 2013

The power to accelerate innovation – strengthening connections among academic research networks
Jean-Pierre Martel, Vice President, Strategic Partnerships, FPInnovations
Paule Têtu, University Strategic Partnerships Advisor, FPInnovations
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