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The Family Tree
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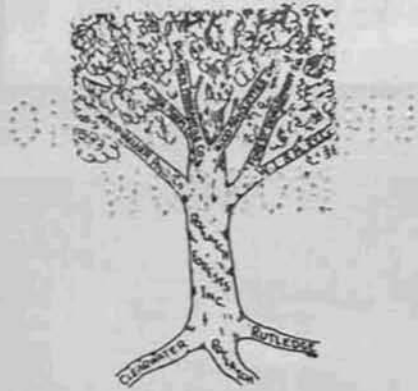
MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a
Happy New Year
to every member of P. F. J.
and every P. F. J. family

C. L. BILLINGS
ROY HUFEMAN

O. H. LEUSCHEL
E. C. RETTIG

THE FAMILY TREE



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Story With a Moral

The heights and recesses of Mt. Taurus are infested by eagles, who like nothing better than to dine on crane meat. Cranes are prone to cackle and make a noise, particularly while in flight. The sound of their voices arouses the eagles, who start at once for their prey, often making the talkative travelers pay dearly for their senseless clacking. The older and more experienced cranes, conscious of their besetting foible and the peril to which it exposes them, take care before venturing on the wing to arm themselves each with a stone large enough to fill their mouths, and consequently impose unavoidable silence on their tongues, and so escape danger.

Pity it is that many humans have not learned to do likewise!

*They went to school together,
 They grew up side by side,
 But he never knew he loved her
 Until her rich old uncle died.*

Clearwater Christmas Fund

A total of \$1,105.00 has been distributed among nine employees at Clearwater who earlier arranged payroll deductions for a special Christmas fund. Distribution, according to time office official, Jerry Johnson, was made on December 12.

You can't be called an old dog if you're still learning new tricks.

Defendant Answers

Comes now Clearwater Unit Manager Dave Troy to file a brief in defense of his hay crop . . . in the form of a letter to logging Superintendent Howard Bradbury. Defendant has addressed Mr. Bradbury as "Dear Sir" although the general tone of his letter might seem to indicate slight affection. His entry into the fray, it must be recognized, has been skillfully made, seems to have an almost professional touch and provokes the thought that the battle will likely go a full fifteen rounds.

Writes Mr. Troy—

"I am indeed sorry to learn that the last shipment of alfalfa did not meet with your exact requirements. It is surprising to us to receive a complaint on our hay as approximately one-third of this crop was sold to a number of older and completely satisfied customers. These same customers clamor for our entire crop. I am sure you understand we have always held back at least two-thirds of our yearly crop for your extremely high-class Headquarters dairy herd. This was done at a sacrifice in price, principally because we knew you wished to buy quality alfalfa, and could not raise it on YOUR farm. Then, too, we are always anxious to have our subsidiary units completely happy.

"I assure you, Mr. Bradbury, we shall be glad to make any fair adjustment on the portion of hay that did not meet with your approval. Because of our endeavor to always sell you at the lowest possible prices, this will mean a sizeable loss, which we will, of course, absorb. We are much more interested in maintaining our reputation as Alfalfa Producers in accordance with the honor bestowed upon us by the United States Department of Agriculture during the war period at which time we were awarded a plaque for excelling in the production of farm products.

"Am I right in assuming that in the future you will not expect us to hold back any portion of our crop to supplant any hay shortage of yours that may develop? If so, we will go ahead and supply our ever-increasing demand."

Next witness please.

State to Trap Beavers In Clearwater

By FRANK STEDMAN

There is no more industrious animal in the world than a beaver and none that ever displays more tenacity of purpose, or, upon occasion wrecks greater havoc to a logging railroad.

Most of the beaver colonies in the Clearwater are found on Beaver Creek, but there are also some near the head waters of Alder Creek. One and all the colonists are good loggers and along Beaver have many skid roads that reach well up flanking hillsides. They are also excellent dam builders, thereby producing much trouble for the logger.

Dams alongside the railroad of course result in storage of water against the grade and cause improper drainage. Sometimes a culvert is plugged, or a dam is built against a bridge. New bridges are often attacked. It doesn't take a beaver's sharp teeth long to nibble through the stoutest piling . . .

defense measure is to cover piling with tin or to paint it with a solution that employs cayenne pepper as its most important ingredient. Once the beaver becomes reconciled to the bridge, it is generally tolerated, but there is no disposition to ever accept destruction of a dam . . . rebuilding simply gets underway at once and with amazing speed.

So energetic have been beaver colonies in the Clearwater that each spring Ernest Masters must take a crew and work along the railroad, tearing out beaver dams so that the grade will have opportunity to dry out. This aggravates the beaver no end, and almost as fast as the dams are removed, they are replaced. Thus goes the battle until finally an appeal is sent to the State for help. A trapper, generally Carl Altmiller, is then put to work trapping beaver. So stands the situation at present.

During summer months Altmiller has caught young beaver and taken them to other locations, but with little success. Either the forced emigration causes the beaver to die, or they migrate to other areas. Best set to catch them is a scent set, which generally traps the front foot . . . considered a better hold than a hind leg.

The beaver is left to himself except along the railroad right-of-way where he has proven a defiant and troublesome foe . . . one that never surrenders. His ranks must, accordingly, at intervals be thinned. The required frequency of the thinnings is good spokesman of his ability to raise a family. If his industriousness could be applied to our advantage instead of disadvantage, we probably would have little need for power saws.

The First Santa Claus

Although the story of Santa Claus is often considered a myth, history relates that an element of factual evidence surrounds this person and his deeds. Actually there lived in Myra, Asia Minor, a kindly bishop named Nicholas who during the day ascertained the needs of certain poor families and by night endeavored to leave useful presents on their doorsteps. After his death, the kindly deeds of Nicholas came to light and he was called Saint Nicholas by young and old. It was not long before his fame spread to Italy and finally to the countries of northern Europe. Soon the anniversary of his death, December 6th, was commemorated each year with gift giving.

As the years passed the churches merged St. Nicholas Day with the annual Christmas festival, and in Holland the Dutch children slurred the pronunciation of Saint Nicholas so that it sounds like "Sant Niklaus" or "Santa Claus."

You can always recognize an American at a bullfight. He's the one that cheers the bull.

Man of the Month

The Scandinavian Peninsula has produced many lumbermen and to Stockholm, Sweden, goes credit as the birthplace of Erick Matson, head grader at the Potlatch Unit of P.F.I.

Erick came to the U. S. in 1904 after completing high school in his native land. Before coming west he gained some knowledge of lumber through employment with the Weyerhaeusers at Park Falls, Wisconsin. At Bonners Ferry, Idaho, he worked with Phil Pratt (now P.F.I. sales manager) who was checking on the dock, and with Jack Frisch who was then running the sawmill. He came to Potlatch in 1908 where Superintendent Charles Peterson, recognizing his abilities, guided him along the path which eventually brought him to a position as head grader.

Like many another good lumberman, Erick's training was gained mostly in the school of hard knocks. He is today recognized as an authority on lumber grades and has conducted many grading classes for men who wished to learn to grade at the plant or to acquire training that would enable them to become lumber salesmen. Among many that he remembers as pupils are J. Philip Boyd, who was director of the Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board during the war; Ambrose Fredrickson, manager of the Eastern Zone of Weyerhaeuser Sales Company; and C. E. McIntyre, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Another well remembered pupil is an Austrian Count, Hans Maria Fanto, who came to Potlatch in the early 1920's to learn the lumber business, later returning to Austria to operate a lumber business owned by an uncle.

Erick is a veteran of World War I. His son and one of his three daughters are veterans of World War II. Erick is a charter member of the Potlatch White Piners, the 25-year club of P.F.I., and enjoys two fine hobbies—hunting and fishing—at both of which he is reputed to be quite good.

There is a vein of humor in his make-up that flashes forth in ear-to-ear smiles and has attracted a host of friends. It's a pleasure to bequeath him a richly deserved title . . . that of "Man of the Month."



Above—Erick Matson, head grader at Potlatch, a lumberman all his life. Erick's nickname is "Silver" and he's carried it for many years. He's as close to being a platinum blonde as anyone could very well be.

Rettig Outlines Idaho Forestry

Speaking at the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce meeting in November, P.F.I. woods boss E. C. Rettig gave those in attendance a clear cut picture of Idaho forestry.

Although the state is nationally considered to be very progressive in the matter of forestry legislation, there are some evils present in the Idaho set-up, he said, naming the change of personnel in the state forester's office that follows each political upheaval as one of them. The growing of a timber crop is a long time process and requires stable and aggressive management of state land if the state is to receive the utmost in income from its forests, Rettig pointed out.

INCREASE MEMBERSHIP OF FORESTRY BOARD

Suggested in correction was "a state cooperative board of forestry equipped with governing power and the power to hire and fire the forestry organization of the state." As constituted today, the board of 12 members is composed of the land board (the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state auditor and superintendent of public instruction) along with two members appointed by the land board for a total of seven members. Of the remaining five members, one has no vote. Thus the score stands seven political to four non-political votes. Increase the membership of the non-political members (recommended Rettig) to give broader representation, or reduce the political group and invest more authority in the board in the determination and enforcement of forestry practices.

REVISE STATE TIMBER SALE POLICY

It was pointed out that a revision of the timber sale policy should be made for state lands and could be effected with only a slight increase in the appropriation to the

state forester's office. Present sale practices, Rettig said, usually leave a logged area destitute of trees or trees subject to heavy windthrow.

Other recommendations included . . . establishment of an accurate inventory of state forest resources; the state give attention to acquisition of forest lands and stable land ownership; fire protection for areas still virtually unprotected; appropriation of funds for blister rust control; establishment of an emergency insect control fund; and minor changes in road laws to permit harvesting of remote timber sands.

Billings to Hospital

An attack of high blood pressure on December 9th took P.F.I. boss C. L. Billings to the hospital on the afternoon of the same day, under direction of his physician, who ordered him there for observation.

In a letter to P.F.I. directors, dated December 11th, Assistant General Manager Roy Huffman described Mr. Billings' condition as one of extreme high blood pressure, the cure for which requires complete rest and freedom from worry.

It is expected that Mr. Billings will have to remain in bed for at least three weeks from the date of his illness and will have to take a long rest after that.

"I'm sure he will be all right as long as he is under the physician's care, but it appears that he will be out of circulation for awhile," concluded Mr. Huffman's letter.

Discipline is the training which makes punishment unnecessary.

Tussock Moth Spraying a Big Job

The anticipated effectiveness of DDT against the Tussock Moth on 350,000 acres of forest land in North Idaho that will need spraying from the air sounds very encouraging. The mechanics of the program, however, are altogether something else.

One pound of DDT, in a solution of one gallon of fuel oil, per acre, is recommended to do the job. This would total some 1400 tons of materials, or about 44 railroad carloads. Add the problem of finding suitable railheads in the area, the building of a suitable mixing plant, photo-mapping of the entire area so that plane spraying may be systematically planned, and the need for at least a half dozen landing fields within the region. To further complicate matters the spraying must be done, all of it, within a comparatively short time (not longer than thirty days) just after the insect emerges from the egg and begins feeding on the tree's foliage.

The planes to be used must fly from 50 to 200 feet above the ground, which will certainly test the skill of every pilot involved. But, and here there is no disagreement, the job needs doing.

Symbols of Authority

Many an Indian Pueblo in the southwest values a silverheaded cane on which is inscribed "A. Lincoln, Pres., U. S. A., 1863," followed by the name of the village. The canes were presented to the Pueblo leaders by President Lincoln himself, as the result of a visit by a Pueblo delegation to Washington, D. C.

They are the property of the village, and are passed down by each governor to his elected successor as insignia of office. They are carefully preserved and guarded.—From Dept. of Interior.

Logging A Lake

Salvaging Operations at Squaw Bay, Lake Coeur d'Alene



Above—Jim and John Murray with scraper and scale stick. Salvaged logs are carefully examined for brands and a careful record of scale is kept of each brand. Ownership of log remains with man whose brand appears on it and payment must be made to that individual or company. New brands show up every day, but many of logs were put into lake by early day homesteaders and were not branded . . . require no payment.

Below—The tug Eau Claire, named in honor of the Murray's home town, pulls a loaded raft of logs toward the sawmill from across the lake. The backwash from the propellers slows passage as it hits the raft. The cargo is almost entirely underwater (4,000 feet of logs).



The sound of it at first reading . . . logging a lake . . . is more than a little reminiscent of the tall tales of Paul Bunyan and a certain blue ox, but this happens to be fact and not fancy. Lake Coeur d'Alene is in the process of being logged. Not in the usual sense, true, but with the same end result that is desired of all logging . . . the placing of saw logs at the mouth of a log slip leading upward to a sawmill.

To the principals of this unusual undertaking, Jim and John Murray, there is nothing in the least unusual about it. In the lake states, more than thirty years ago, under the watchful eye of a father who was himself plenty much a logger, they become acquainted with the fine points and acquired the know-how incident to salvaging sunken logs from the rivers and lakes of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the intervening years they have reclaimed from river and lake well in excess of 125 million feet of timber that otherwise would have been lost forever to the service of John Citizen, U.S.A.

TITLE TO SALVAGED LOGS

The man who salvages a sunken log develops no right or title interest in the log by virtue of his efforts if it bears a brand. This may be in contradiction of the salvage laws that govern commerce on the high seas, but nevertheless title to a log always remains with the man or company whose brand it bears.

Accordingly, agreement must be reached between the saw log salvager and the original owner as to disposition. This is frequently, generally in fact, made difficult by the disappearance, years past, of many of the early day loggers. It then remains for agreement to be reached with as many operators as can be found among those who will have logs on the lake bottom by virtue of logging operations at some time during the forty years that Coeur d'Alene Lake has borne logs from the vast forests of the St. Joe to scores of mills around the shores of the lake. Agreement with the state must also be had in behalf of the owners who cannot be located. Permission to proceed is then granted.

Some six months were required for the Murrays to achieve necessary working contracts with as many as possible of the logging outfits involved, and with the State of Idaho. About the same length of time was needed to sound the lake to determine if there were sunken logs present in sufficient volume to warrant the operation. No logs were found in the St. Joe River, but a considerable number were discovered in bays and about the shoreline of the lake, away from the current.

SITE FOR SAWMILL

With the ground work laid, it remained only to "have-at" the job. Securing title to a suitable location for a sawmill proved something of a problem when the most desirable site was found to be in ownership of a somewhat eccentric lady of advanced years who long ago determined that eventually and somehow on her property should be erected a fine summer resort which would put all other summer resorts about the lake to shame and maybe entirely out of business. So, the Murrays had to be content with a site on the opposite side of the bay, which is minus a road that is passable during wet weather and periods of high water. Accordingly the mill's lumber will leave via barge and tug during at least part of each year.

Given time and effort all the complex preliminaries to actual salvage operations to reclaim sunken log treasure and to operation of the sawmill on Squaw Bay were pretty well solved. An edger has yet to be installed as also has a trimmer, which will materially increase the output of the mill . . . presently about ten thousand feet per day. A good grade of logs, most of them pine and butt cuts at that . . . excellently preserved in underwater storage that in some



The mill at Squaw Bay . . . a six-man crew against a background of lake, forest and sky. The addition of an edger and trimmer will increase output. Roof will be added later for protection against the weather. Note U-shaped rafts which are used to transport salvaged logs.

instances has probably spanned forty years in point of time, reaches the mill daily from its loggers out in the lake .

LAKE LOGGERS

Out in the lake the most interesting phase of the salvage program occurs. A two-man crew contracts the work of fishing for logs and of raising them via a small derrick. The derrick rides a small raft or float alongside which a second raft . . . U-shaped . . . is towed into position. From the two rafts the crew probes for logs with long pike poles, which are sectional affairs with one section threading into the next to form a pole of whatever length is desired. Work can be done successfully in water up to fifty feet in depth.

On the end of the pike pole is a large spike attached to a strong collar into which the pole is threaded. On the collar is an eye and from this eye runs a cable up to the derrick arm and over to a winch. When a log is found, one man holds the pole against the log and the other drives it downward with a sledge hammer, thus embedding the spike in the log. The pole is then unscrewed from the collar to which spike and cable are attached and the cable is reeled in through block and winch. Oftentimes many logs will have piled up on the lake floor at one spot and in one never-to-be-forgotten instance, in a river in Wisconsin, the first logs from a hole in the river floor were located with a twenty-foot pike pole and the last were removed with a fifty-foot pole.

The U-shaped raft amounts to a life preserver for the logs that are fished up from the bottom of the lake. It has supporting cradle lines under water which make of it a sort of sling into which the crew maneuvers their catch until the total exhausts the buoyancy of the raft. Generally each such raft will keep afloat around 4,000 feet of water-logged timber for the journey to mill.

BOBBERS

There has been constant commerce across Coeur d'Alene Lake in the form of log tows for many years and the logs that have escaped boom lines on this journey because of weight do not, generally speaking, im-

mediately sink. The ordinary "deadhead" comes about because one end of a log is too heavy to float. It will thus drift about the lake with the light end near surface level (either above or below) for months or even years. As such it is called a "bobber" or floater. Eventually the heavy end will strike the bottom of the lake as it nears shore and it will lodge, later sinking at this spot. Such bobbers are a menace to boats, particularly to a classy speed boat whose owner may like nothing better than the spray and wide wake created by fast travel across the surface of the lake. It doesn't particularly tax the imagination to picture the consternation and unhappy state of mind produced by tearing the bottom out of a \$5,000 Kris-Craft from rough caress with a bobber.

So the Murrays, and with plenty of justification it would seem, feel they are performing a definite service for boating enthusiasts of Lake Coeur d'Alene in addition to reclaiming lost timber.

SHOWMEN

There is more to this story, of a nature personal to the Murrays, who come of a family of loggers and whose father . . . James Patrick Murray, of whom they speak with obvious pride . . . once held three world titles in log burling, capturing them at the Pan-American Exposition in Omaha in 1898. Title number one was for trick and fancy burling, with ball, short section of log that is turned end over end instead of spun as in contest burling, etc. Title number two was for contest burling. Title number three was for racing, which consists of each contestant mounting himself atop a log and then propelling himself and log over a given distance with a pike pole.

So much of a success was the elder Murray as a burler that he proceeded to organize a troupe of log burlers and traveled through the east, south and lake states. Show dates included Florida, up and down the Atlantic seaboard, the length of the Mississippi valley, Minneapolis, the Calgary Stampede, and many others.

Jim and John were themselves crowned world champion burlers in 1927, winning the

(Continued on page six)

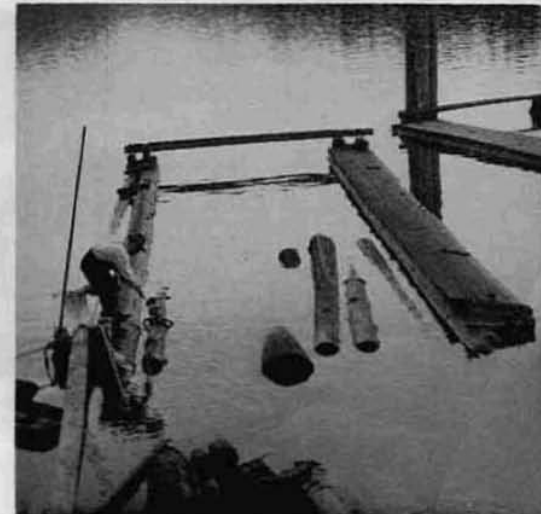


Above—Raising log from lake floor with winch and derrick. Roy Anderson, Charlie White, Jim Murray.

Below—The big circular saw that reduces logs to lumber receives a bit of dental attention prior to the day's work. Jim Murray in the Eau Claire, approaches from across Squaw Bay, which has been cleared of sunken logs and bobbers.



Below—Hooking a log preparatory to dragging it from the cradle between the arms of the U-shaped raft and up the log slip. John Murray with the tongs.





It was Rotarian Day at Rutledge on December 6th when fifty members of the Coeur d'Alene service club had lunch at the plant and were conducted in small groups through the plant after lunch and a short business meeting. The tour of the plant required two hours and produced many questions. One of the things in which the group seemed to feel greatest interest was the Graue Tree Farm against which background the above photograph was taken—another was the total number of men employed—176, and their average length of service—15 years.

Logging A Lake

(Continued from page five)

team chahpionship for trick and fancy burling. They have followed show business for many years and were slated to play the Chicago World's Fair in 1932-33 in a building especially constructed for that purpose (and all their own). That is, they were slated for this, until the banking holiday put the ki-bosh to construction of the building (a thing the Murrays have never forgiven Mr. Roosevelt).

The draft for World War II claimed most of the Murray brothers, but the boys are back now and the Murrays propose to hit the sawdust trail again in the summer of 1947. What happens to the log salvaging business during such periods? Well—said Jim Murray—"we generally have at least two log salvaging operations under way all the time, plus our troupe of burlers. By spring we should have the Squaw Bay set-up working smoothly enough to leave it under competent direction and to return to show business for the summer."

There was evident nostalgia in the reference to show business and it would be our guess that the odds in favor of a return to show business for the Murrays in 1947 could be named quite high with complete safety.

More power to them! Their log salvaging business is a pretty good show with nothing added. If they can do as well accordingly with a burling show . . . it should be a knockout!

Below—These buildings against a backdrop of tall White Pines do not much resemble old camp cars, but that is exactly what they were until the cars were unloaded, placed on a foundation, an annex added, roof line changed, porch built, ceiling lowered, etc. When complete the finished jobs, painted white and with a lawn in front, will make attractive and serviceable small houses. Picture at Headquarters in early November.



P.F.I. Joins California Pine Box Distributors Corp.

P.F.I. boss, C. L. Billings, returning to Lewiston on December 2, from a trip to San Francisco, reported that he had filed application for P.F.I. membership in the California Pine Box Distributors Cooperative while in San Francisco, following receipt of invitation to do so by that organization.

The cooperative is a marketing agency for fruit crates and boxes in California and Arizona. Shipments of shook from the Clearwater box factory to the California and Arizona markets have moved through this agency, which is owned by six or eight of the leading box manufacturers in Oregon and California.

First fruit boxes and crates shipped from Lewiston to California growers went there as the result of orders solicited by Billings in 1943 while in California for that purpose. The business has grown steadily and today represents an important part of the output at Clearwater.

Plant News

Rutledge Unit

The Planing Mill Filing Room has just received a new band saw grinder that will replace the old one that has been in use for nearly 30 years. The new one is the pride and joy of Oscar P. Johnson, the filer who uses this machine. Mr. Johnson says better work will be accomplished on the new grinder. Not too long ago the filing room was happy to install the new knife grinder, so with these two additions the filing room is in good shape with equipment.

AFE No. 6, as it is known to the cost distributors, is coming along in great shape with the weather favorable to the cause. This addition between the Moulding and Planer Departments now has the roof half way across with the rest to be completed sometime around the end of the year (1946). This will be used to store and protect lumber from the kilns before it goes through the planer.

The Rutledge Unit has something to shout about and that is the Lost Time Injury Statistics. For the year to date ending November 30, the severity rate is .13. Transposed to the layman's language this means the lost time average is 13/100 of a day per 1,000 man hours worked. This is quite an achievement and Rutledge is proud to announce it.

The greater part of Rutledge hunters experienced a successful deer season in that they returned home with game, but to Thomas Hagen, replant grader, belongs the prize story. Hagen knocked over a deer, placed his rifle against a tree and drew his hunting knife to apply the finishing touch. Alongside the fallen deer, Hagen looked down and about the same time the deer looked up, apparently disliked the looks of hunter Hagen's knife, hastily scrambled to his feet and lost no time taking departure through the brush—much to Mr. Hagen's amazement. Later, however, Hagen bagged another one that stayed down. There have been other hunting stories, some on the mysterious side, but all indicating the hunters had a lot of fun.

Uncle Ephriam, aged darkey who has retired from his labors to sit upon his shady veranda and watch the world go by, sometimes gives voice to a homely observation.

"Mandy," he said to his wife the other day, "I has noticed one big difference twixt men and women."

"What's dat," asked Mandy.
"Jes' dis," answered Ephriam, "a man'll gib \$2 fer a \$1 article dat he wants, and a woman'll gib \$1 for a \$2 article dat she doan want."—Pure Oil News.

A man's real limitations are not the things he wants to do, but cannot; they are the things he ought to do, but does not.

Pappy and Mammy moved to the city. The first morning Mammy nudged Pappy and said, "Hain't it about time you was gettin' up to build the fire?"

"Nope," yawned Pappy. "Might as well git used to city conveniences right from the start. I'll call the fire department."

Suggestions for Sawyers

Chapter 2

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the Number 2 chapter from a pamphlet prepared at Clearwater by J. L. Frisch when he was Promotion Superintendent. Balance of the paper will appear in succeeding installments.

TAPERING LOGS

There are phases in the operation of a sawmill which can be reduced to almost an exact science, with the following results: that the "Knowing" and the "Doing" are two different things. Thus: if some one should say "The larger end of a log is at least as large as the smaller end," our scientist of every day life would answer, "Right;" but our sawmill scientist says, "No, not unless it is tapered correctly." And here is the reason why:

Figure 3 shows our log larger at one end than at the other end, cut without tapering. It will be agreed, that if the log is cut without taper, all lines of cutting must be parallel to the knees or blocks—straight from the eye of the observer through the log. The result is that the smaller end falls partially outside the larger end, losing thereby, footage and producing less full length lumber than the log would give if tapered. Very often we find that thick bark or a large knot will increase this loss.

In Figure 3A, we assume that the log is canted—cut out all the way around. In cutting timbers, the same results obtain as in cutting boards—so that (a) shows amount of timber or full length lumber available with proper tapering, while (b) shows loss of timber or full length lumber if the log is canted without tapering.

Figure 3B, on the other hand, shows the advantage of method A in our first discussion, if tapering is omitted, as it gives the edger a chance to taper the lumber one way, obtaining thereby all the long length lumber available.

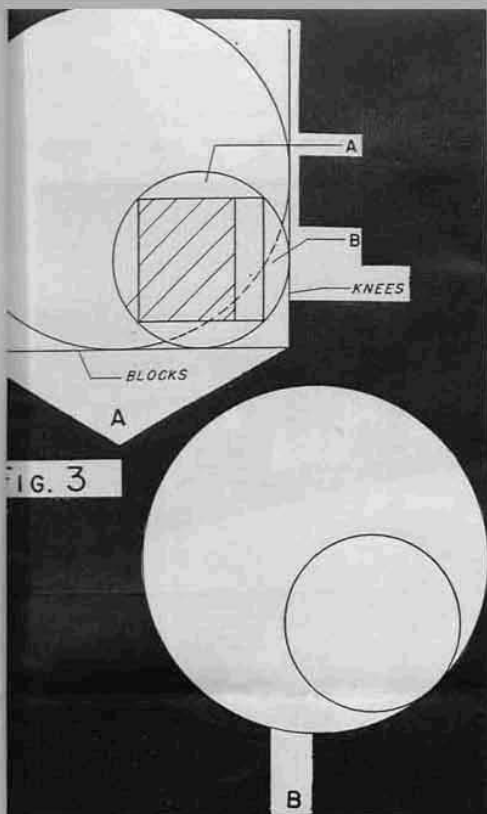


FIG. 3

North Idaho Chamber of Commerce Meets

November 21st found a record attendance of the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce Meeting in Moscow when George Beardmore, P.F.I. attorney, called the meeting to order as president of the organization.

Two days of discussing North Idaho problems ended with the adoption of many resolutions, some of which pertained to forestry. Among these appeared one in recommendation of "continuance of the fifteen-year research program of the U. S. Forest Service and the construction of timber roads in the national forests." Others recommended . . . increased White Pine Blister Rust program . . . attention to needed development of recreational improvements in forests . . . increased funds be appropriated by Congress and the Idaho legislature for forest insect control with particular reference to Tussock Moth . . . an enabling act be passed to legalize cooperative insect programs . . . a sum of \$10,000 be appropriated by the state legislature for purchase and rehabilitation of tax-delinquent cut-over timber land within the several counties where such land possesses timber growing possibilities . . . a state fund of \$200,000 be established and maintained for forest insect control . . . State Cooperative Board of Forestry be expanded to include representatives from sportsmen, labor, agriculture, and American Society of Foresters . . . the State Land Board be given authority to sell saw timber, poles, posts and other materials without advertisement in value up to \$1,000 . . . appropriation be made by state legislature to conduct a forest resources survey of all state lands, essential to the establishment of an efficient and effective plan of forest management."

Science has found a way to kill weeds electrically by charging the wheels of farm implements.

Americans have more time-saving devices and less time than any people in the world.

A switchboard operator in a downtown building greeted an early morning caller with the usual salutation: "Good morning, Olympic Nat'l Forest."

There was no response, so after a brief wait the operator repeated the salutation.

Immediately a voice asked: "Which tree is speaking?"

Rettig Elected President of Western Forestry

P.F.I. Assistant General Manager E. C. Rettig, long prominent in the field of forestry, was elected December 13th to the presidency of the Western Forestry & Conservation Society in Portland, Oregon.

The Society which has, as its name implies, the goal of effecting better forestry through exchange of ideas and information, has many members. The Portland meeting was attended by more than 400 foresters and members of the logging industry from Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

G. F. Jewett, president of P.F.I., who for several years served as president of the Western Forestry & Conservation Society was named to the board of trustees.

Water-Water-Water

P.F.I.'s logging operations were paid no less attention by heavy mid-December rains, that brought flood stage to almost every Northwest river, than were other areas.

A part of the Camp 44 road was washed out and at the Avery landing the St. Joe river poured over its banks, rising to a height that flooded bunkhouses and cookhouse where the landing crew is normally quartered.

At Ramsdale landing the water was so high as to prevent unloading of log flats for two days—a rise of several feet as compared to the summer level.

The railroad grade at Camp 43 on Deep Creek out of Elk River had to be cut in several places to permit drainage, the flow of water being so much that culverts could not carry all of it.

In the Clearwater there were two fills between Camps 55 and 59 that were swept out, each approximately 150 feet in length. This forced closure of the camps until the track could be repaired.

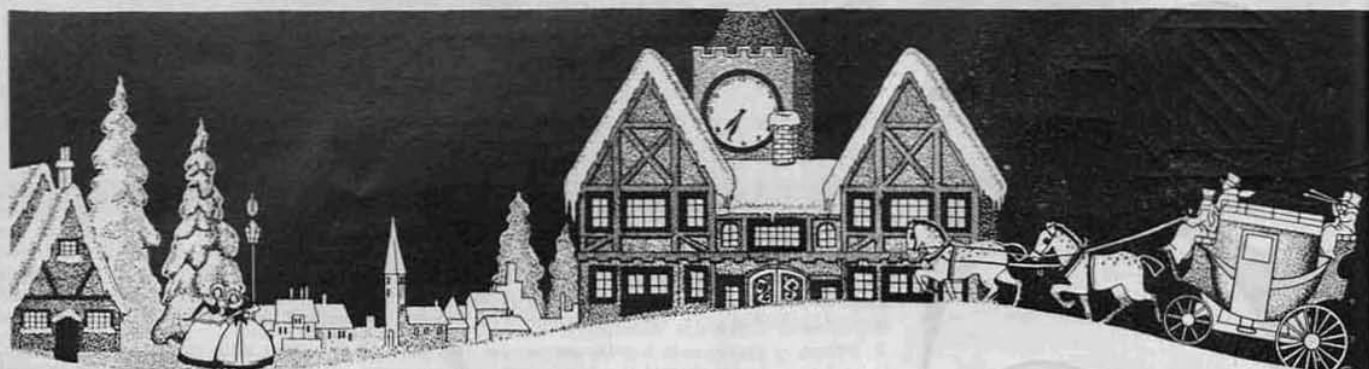
On the Camas Prairie Railroad between Orofino and Headquarters two bridges were taken out, preventing the delivery of log flats to Headquarters and the switching out of loaded flats from the Camp 57 landing. This did not slow Camp 57 production, however, as logs were decked alongside the landing.

Camps 54 and 56 continued to operate with sufficient empty flats to tide them over until normal rail service could be restored.

Cold weather, following the rains, promised a welcome solution, but there was plenty of trouble while it lasted.

New Keys

Featherweight automobile keys made of special aluminum alloy are now in large-scale production and will soon be a part of the standard equipment of 1947 cars. Tests indicate the new keys are at least 30% stronger than brass.



Christmas In Other Lands

Although the spirit of Christmas pervades all Christian countries, the children of many nations have never heard of Santa Claus. In France, for instance, he is called Pere Noel. French legend relates that Noel travels throughout France each Christmas eve with Ruprecht, who carries a bag of switches. Noel rewards all good children, while Ruprecht punishes those who behaved badly. Ruprecht is also known in Germany.

In Holland the Dutch children believe that St. Nicholas drives a white horse. So that the horse will not grow hungry, they fill their wooden shoes with oats on Christmas eve, but wake up the next morning to find that the oats have been replaced with candy and toys. In Belgium the children have heard that the horse is most fond of carrots.

The children of England help bring in the Yule log, and when it is lighted they sing and dance as the log burns. Houses and churches are decorated with holly and ivy, and practically every home boasts a Christmas tree. Less fortunate children roam the streets singing Christmas carols in the hope that they may receive presents.

In Norway and Sweden, preparations for Christmas are made at least three weeks in advance as housewives polish utensils, clean silver and make their homes spotless. New dresses and suits are made for the children, and much food is cooked and laid away for the holiday feast.

In Switzerland each child places a shoe outside his door for two successive Saturdays before Christmas. If the child has been good, he finds his shoe loaded with nuts and candy—a sign that his Christmas tree will be heavy with presents on Christmas morn.

In Austria lighted candles are placed in the windows on Christmas eve so that the Christ-child will not stumble.

Three kings, symbolic of the Three Wise Men, take over the duties of Santa Claus in Spain and Portugal.



This and That

The day before Christmas, our shopping all done,
Let's discard our worries and have lots of fun;
Our bills are not due 'til the first of the year
So we can view Christmas with nothing but cheer.

We have lots of orders and some we can't ship;
The cedar we sold hasn't yet reached the slip;
But customers nowadays aren't tough like they were
If WE don't get cedar they WILL take white fir.

John Lewis has sent all his boys back to work,
We'll have lots of coal just as quick as a jerk;
There's no more embargo, there's no OPA,
Priorities also have seen their best day.

If there are no box cars, we'll load up some flats;
If there are no Pres-to-logs, how about slats?
If we don't have everything, folks should not mutter;
They made us take nucoa when there was no butter.

Now up in the woods they want hay without thistles,
It's just like one asking for punks without whistles;
But someone up there could achieve quite a mark,
If they sent down cedar without any bark.

Of course we'll admit that some things are quite
dear,
There's whiskey and bacon and nylons and beer,
And other necessities—why should we worry
For things that go up must come down in a hurry.

So let us prepare to salute the New Year
For after the last few there's nothing to fear
Regardless of problems that rattle and irk,
One thing we have left us is plenty of work.

—P. W. P.

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