

# THE FAMILY TREE

## The Scalers . . . MOSCOW

By K. WADE, Head Check Scaler

Contrary to that which appearance would indicate is an opinion almost universally shared by all loggers, scalers have other than a nuisance value.

There are many and important reasons for scaling logs—among the most important, and the one that provokes most argument, is that of providing a base of payment for employees who have contracted their labor on a "by-the-thousand" agreement. Equally important is the fact that the scaler provides with his efforts the measure for work accomplished by a camp, and the measure of timber purchased or sold. All of which, obviously, demands exact accuracy of work since incorrect scale would influence stumpage costs, logging expense, and the size of individual pay checks.



Above—Veteran scaler Fred Birmingham at Camp 56 landing. Fred came west in 1905 to Pottlatch, Idaho, to help survey right-of-way for the W.I.&M. He has worked in the forests of the Inland Empire ever since and prior to the merger of the interests that gave birth to P.F.I. had numbered the Pottlatch Lumber Company, Elk River Lumber Co., and Clearwater Timber Company among his employers. He is one of the old timers and possesses forest wisdom, gained through a lifetime of work in the woods, that could well be the envy of any logger or lumberman.



Above—Tools of the scaler . . . rules, axe and the scale book.

### HISTORY

The profession, if it can be called that, has an honorable history, as revealed by no less an authoritative document than a handbook published by the Idaho State Board of Vocational Education. In this handbook, for all to read, it is stated . . . "The relation of the early-day scaler to the lumberman, the logger, and the lumberjack was about the same as the relation that existed between the old-time circuit rider and religiously inclined people in the rural districts. The lumberman reposed special trust and confidence in the honesty and integrity of the scaler, upon whom he relied solely to protect his interests at all times and to keep him advised of the progress of the operation.

"The scaler was an aid to the logger in attending the wannigan—the name given the commissary by all old-time lumbermen, cruisers, scalers and lumberjacks—keeping time, writing out time checks, cruising, estimating and surveying. He acted in the capacity of confidant, adviser, and money lender to the lumberjacks and was a sort of arbitrator for them and the logger. He was known by all old-timers as a 'good fellow' which is merely another name for an easy mark." End of quotation.

How times have changed! Scalers are now reputed to have hearts of stone, to be so cock-eyed, bullheaded and downright penurious as to vision every minor defect as a major footage deduction when calculating scale. This state of affairs was perhaps best summed up by the observation of an irate saw gang who proclaimed the existence of scalers to be the best conceivable argument for birth control.

### GOOD OLD DAYS

There are some other paragraphs in the history of log scaling as given in the Idaho handbook which deserve quotation if only to prove that scalers (early day scalers at any rate) had certain habits and attributes common to all humans. States the hand-

book . . . "The typical scaler, usually a bachelor, was an exact counterpart of the old-time lumberjack. In fact, their characteristics, habits, morals and ideals were identical. The height of the scaler's ambition was to get into the woods early in the fall, stay all winter, come down with the drive in the spring, and pull down the largest check of anyone in the crew, including the foreman. (And what's wrong with that?)

"Upon reaching town in the spring his chief delight was to decorate the bar with his hard-earned coin and invite everybody in the house, including the cook and chambermaid, to have a drink. On these days it was not considered good form to drink alone or to buy a drink without inviting everybody within hailing distance to join the party. After indulging in several rounds of drinks he would hire a livery team, pick out a couple of his best pals, and head for the dance house, which ordinarily was located about a mile from the outskirts of the village. There he proceeded to spend his money at the rate of a dollar a minute for drinks and dancing."

### EARLY PRACTICE

Scaling practices have always been more or less uniform as between operators, but have undergone many changes since early days. The first known system of scaling

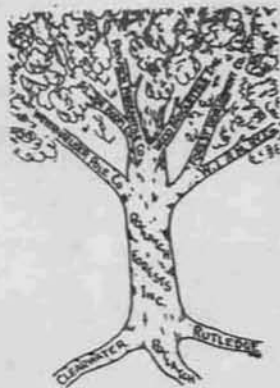
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## P.F.I. Purchases

Company purchases during 1946 totaled \$2,524,567.70, according to Purchasing Agent Harry Rooney. Of this amount more than one and a half billion dollars was spent in the immediate Inland Empire, in cities and towns in which our mills or logging operations are located, or in nearby cities and towns.

Except for some 170 thousand dollars that was spent with eastern manufacturers, the balance went to manufacturers and distributors up and down the Pacific coast.

THE FAMILY TREE



Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc., Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees

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**Straight Talk From Indiana**

The legislature of the State of Indiana recently passed a resolution (originating in the House of Representatives, Senate concurring) that read as follows:

"Indiana needs no guardian and intends to have none. We Hoosiers—like the people of our sister states—were fooled for quite a spell with the magician's trick that a dollar taxed out of our pockets and sent to Washington, will be bigger when it comes back to us. We have taken a good look at said dollar. We find that it lost weight in its journey to Washington and back. The political brokerage of the bureaucrats has been deducted. We have decided that there is no such thing as 'federal' aid. We know that there is no wealth to tax that is not already within the boundaries of the 48 states.

"So we propose henceforward to tax ourselves and take care of ourselves. We are fed up with subsidies, doles and paternalism. We are no one's stepchild. We have grown up. We served notice that we will resist Washington, D. C., adopting us.

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, THE SENATE CONCURRING: That we respectfully petition and urge Indiana's Congressmen and Senators to vote to fetch our county courthouse and city halls back from Pennsylvania Avenue. We want government to come home. RESOLVED, further, that we call upon the legislatures of our sister states and on good citizens everywhere who believe in the basic principles of Lincoln and Jefferson to join with us, and we with them, to restore the American Republic and our 48 states to the foundations built by our fathers. ADOPTED JANUARY 13, 1947.

(From News Bulletin, Idaho State Chamber of Commerce)

**Federal Employees Are Expensive to Other Folks**

In the federal budget the item for salaries of employees aggregate the staggering total of \$6,250,000,000. Here is the number of employees in some departments as of July, 1940, and January, 1947. It should be well worth your time and a three cent stamp to urge economy in government of your representatives in Congress.

	1940	1947
Post Office . . . . .	294,190	458,291
Treasury . . . . .	59,442	102,296
Agriculture . . . . .	52,194	83,595
Interior . . . . .	28,378	48,960
Commerce . . . . .	19,669	37,840
Security . . . . .	24,988	31,326
Justice . . . . .	14,207	24,631
State . . . . .	6,208	22,789
TVA . . . . .	3,394	13,284
General Accounting . . . . .	2,256	12,134
Printing . . . . .	6,059	8,001
Labor . . . . .	2,832	7,717

**Where There's A Will—**

Common is the story of Theodore Roosevelt, who by constant exercise built himself from a weak youngster to a man of towering strength. Less well-known is the story of a lad of eight who was caught in a school-house fire. His older brother perished in the flames and the kid himself was unable to walk again until he was 11. Still crippled, he practiced running by hanging on the back of a grocery wagon. At 15 he won his first mile race in a high school track meet. That lad was Glenn Cunningham.

**Doctor: Go back to work and tell your boss his diagnosis was wrong. I am unable to find any lead.**

A Swedish inventor has patented an electric shocking device which immediately wakens a driver who falls asleep at the wheel of his car. (We can think of a few other places where this would come in handy.)

**It is almost as difficult to live within an income today as it was to live without one in the early '30s.**

"Anderson," said the friend at the bedside of the dying logger, "Have you made your peace with God and denounced the devil?"

"Vell, I made my peace with God, but I'm in no position to antagonize anybody!"

*The average person is much more likely to keep a threat than a promise.*

The chief cause of accidental death among children is the motor vehicle. DRIVE SAFELY yourself, and teach traffic precaution to your children . . . talk about traffic dangers in your home before the children; help them to become safety conscious.

God loveth a cheerful giver, not a regular taxpayer.



THE PRODUCTS OF OUR FORESTS PROVIDE JOBS FOR MORE THAN 1,300,000 AMERICAN WORKERS... (THEY NOW EARN ALMOST A QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS MONTHLY)

**Income Tax Due March 15**

Although there have been no changes which affect reporting or income, there have been three slight changes in the income tax affecting earned income during 1946. Most persons will file the short form and will not be affected by these changes in the law. However, others who file the long form should take these changes into consideration. These new provisions are:

1. Those filing returns may now take \$500.00 exemption for themselves as each person dependent upon them.
2. Surtax payments are 3% lower than 1945.
3. There is over all reduction with the combined normal tax and surtax reduced another 5%.

P.F.I. has already distributed U. S. Government W-2 forms bearing a statement of salary or wages and income tax withheld by the company during the year 1946. The reverse side of these forms may be used as your income tax return. All returns must be filed with the Office of Internal Revenue not later than March 15.

**Happy Customer**

Editor's Note: The following is taken from a letter received by Weyerhaeuser Sales Company from the Mid-West Truck & Bag Mfg. Co., Denver, Colorado, and refers to a shipment of P.F.I. lumber:

"During the years we have received lumber from you we have learned to expect good lumber and you have never disappointed us.

"However, when we take into consideration present day conditions, we must tell you that we are pleased beyond any expectation with the carload of lumber you unloaded this week."

A nice compliment to the people of P.F.I. and to their manufacturing skill.

**A Grecian fable, describing the origin of the saw, relates how Talus having found the jawbone of a fish produced an imitation by cutting teeth in iron.**

A candidate for political office asked a minister for his support. "Before I do to help you," said the minister, "I must see if you partake of intoxicating beverages."

"Well," said the candidate for office, "is this an inquiry or an invitation."

## Two Men and a Job

According to story, it was shortly after the close of the Civil War that a stranger stopped to ask two men what they were doing as they tilled the land of a Massachusetts farm. One answered that he was working for a day's wage, but the other stated that his purpose was to produce the best known variety of plants. Little is known of the man who was first interrogated by the stranger. But the second man was Luther Burbank, who died in 1926 after experimenting in producing new varieties of plums, prunes, nectarines, apples and other fruits and flowers.

It would indeed be foolhardy to suggest that a man should not think of his hourly or weekly pay, but most men who have succeeded on a large scale have had their sights on the future and have tried to do their individual jobs just a little better than anyone has ever been able to do these jobs in the past.

### From Harry G. Baker, Adrian Hotel, Portland, Oregon

I was timekeeper in 1917 at Clarkia and was with the crew that took the first donkey engine into Bussell Creek. We were about six weeks going from the farm into camp, and had only nicely settled ourselves when the strike hit us. Of course the whole crew "went down the road." When we left the farm, we moved up the road a few miles and pitched tents. Thin mattresses, a few boughs and lots of blankets made our beds. The cook wore rubber boots and sloshed around the stove while fixing our eats. No meat rationing those days and we had lots of butter, sugar, bacon and ham. There was six feet of snow around our tents but we slept well and nobody got a cold.

Our next jump was to the halfway house where an old log cabin served as office, commissary, etc. From there we moved on into a camp, which had already been built and was well stocked with provisions. All supplies were toted in by pack string, and we did not have a wagon into camp from Clarkia until the 4th of July.

When the strike took place there were three or four of us left to look after the horses and camp. We talked the walking boss into sending us a cook.

A wonderfully constructed flume ran from our camp down to camp one, where there was a dam. For exercise I walked alongside the flume from one camp to another on many an evening. A little later the camp auditor sent me to a camp near Santa where there was a small loading crew. Soon thereafter the papers were full of invitations to join the army and I went into Spokane to arrange matters and before I could hardly turn around the sergeant said "you're in the army now."

After returning from overseas I slung ink at various places—Winchester; Priest River; Knappa, Oregon; Aberdeen, Wash.,



**ICE JAM**—Late January brought a strong chinook wind and a quick break-up of ice in the Clearwater. Despite quick action at the Washington Water Power dam (Lewiston) it was impossible to prevent pile-up of ice along the river from Lewiston to Spalding. This building, well above ordinary river level at high water, happened to be in the path of the moving jam. The resulting havoc is sufficient tribute to the weight of a moving ice pack.

but I am failing in health and have had to give up camp life, although I get very lonesome for it. In those old days we had no withholding taxes, social security, bonds, etc. to complicate our payrolls.

Best wishes to the company and the old gang of 1917.

### Portable Sawmill Unit

The P. L. Crooks & Company, Inc., Portland, Oregon are offering for sale a newly developed portable sawmill, called the Crooks-Johnson Portable Sawmill Unit. It has a 60-inch headrig and in full operation has a 14,000 ft. daily capacity. It is reputedly the only portable unit on rubber tires. The manufacturers claim it can be used economically to relog salvage timber and second growth. It is also said that the three man mill requires only 45 minutes to set in operation.

*Our lives are judged not so much by their length as by their breadth.*

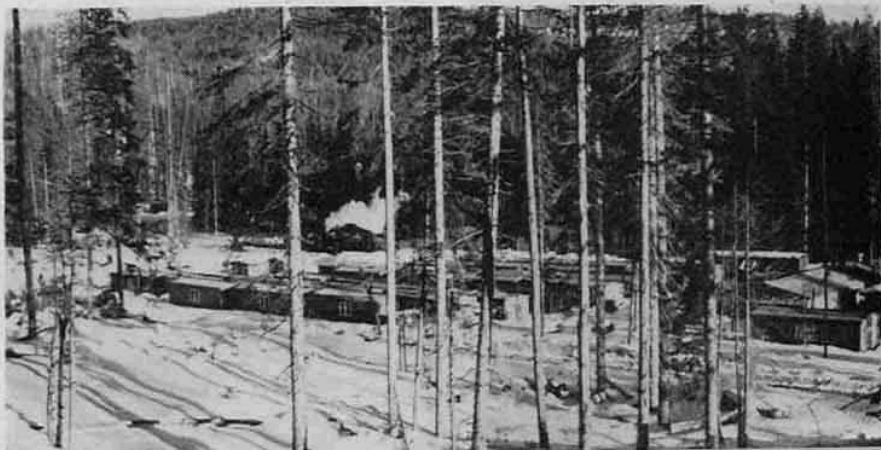
**Amon inventions recently announced is one designed by a leading American jeweler for women: A tiny gold whistle with which to hail taxi cabs.**

This young lady is visiting a lumber camp for the first time and it's up to us to show her the difference between right and wrong." "O.K., Boss, you teach her what's right."



**Above**—Headquarters logging superintendent Howard Bradbury, P.F.I. assistant general manager Ed Rettig, and logger-lumberman Bill Schmidt take to snowshoes at Camp 56 for a trip back into the timber.

**Below**—Camp 54, Washington Creek. This camp has operated "year-around" for the past several years and a great many of the logs that were converted at Clearwater into lumber to satisfy war orders were cut by Camp 54 men. Production has averaged around thirty million per year. The camp will probably "finish-up" in the summer of 1947.



# The Scalpers . . . .



Left—Head check scaler Tim Waide ready to do a bit of water scaling. The axe is used to mark each log after it has been scaled. Waide has 34 scalers at work in the Clearwater and Potlatch woods, two of whom are check scalers . . . Thor Nyberg in the Clearwater, John Turpin on the Potlatch side.

Center—Check scaler Thos Nyberg takes the measure of a log at Camp 56. Chief purpose of check scaling is to make and keep the current scale accurate by indicating sources of error, and particularly by instructing scalers. Results of check scaler's work are checked against original scale. In plan now used check scaler determines percent of defect, which is deducted from gross scale to figure net production of camp.

Bottom—Scaler Harve O'Donnell at Clearwater mill. Logs are scaled as they enter the mill. Otherwise calculation of log inventories would be pure guess work. O'Donnell is P.F.I. employee of twenty-five year standing . . . has worked at Elk River, Bovill, Headquarters and Lewiston. Hobby is drawing . . . etchings a specialty (and he has produced some beauties) . . . is a good draftsman . . . writes and prints with the skill of an artist . . . another hobby is cabinet making . . . lives in Clarkston.



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employed in the U. S. called for the scaler to visit the several skidways or landings and to scale from 10 to 200 logs on each, according to the size of the landing, and thereby to determine the scale of an average-sized log. He then made a count of the logs on each skidway or landing and multiplied the scale of the average log by the total number in the landing. The total scale for the operation was reached by addition of the various amounts.

Neither tally sheets nor scale books were available and it was custom for the scaler merely to record the total scale for the day in a pass book for the lumber company and on a page in the back of the camp ledger for the logger. The scaler kept tab on a piece of hardwood, planed smooth and scraped with glass. When this was covered with figures, or at the end of the day, he would record the sum of the logs in the pass book and would then scrape the tally board clean, readying it for another day's work.

Like many practices of industry, scaling has developed through "trial and error" methods down to the present day. No doubt the same progression will continue through succeeding years. In Wisconsin in the early eighties, as an example, all the large lumber companies operating on the Chippewa River and its tributaries formed what was termed the "Pool Company." The object of this organization was to establish and maintain a uniform system of grading and scaling logs. On the total scale a flat reduction for defects was agreed upon, generally running from ten to fifteen percent. The plan, though it may have been excellently conceived, failed to consider a weakness of human nature. It provided a beautiful loop-hole for the loggers who, perceiving it, hauled in every log that was cut, and received the same scale alike for cull and sound logs. The inaccuracy of this procedure was soon discovered and a system was inaugurated that called for deduc-

tions according to various defects, based on character, size and location.

## DEFECTS

If all logs were straight, smooth, round and sound, the operation of scaling would be purely mechanical. Since they are not it is necessary to know how defective material "opens up" under the saw in order to determine the amount of waste that will result from the various defects and to make necessary calculation for deduction in scale.

An experienced scaler is usually able merely by inspecting the log to estimate correctly the loss through defects. Much of this ability is years of skill and experience gained in recognizing defects, in determining how much they will affect the quality of the timber and how much the scale should be reduced to offset loss. Character, size and location of defect are the prime considerations that must be pondered and weighed.

## TEAMS TO TRACTORS

Scaling practices must needs be adapted to logging practices and the change occasioned by the passing of horse logging is well illustrated at the Headquarters unit of P.F.I.

When the Headquarters unit first started sawing logs, areas were blocked out, strip lines blazed and sawyers given instruction to fell the timber within the strip line. When the skidding contractor took a job he was instructed to skid all logs within the strip lines. These logs were given no scale on the landing and the sawyers, skidders, loaders and brush pilers were paid on one scale. The system was used until 1931 when the method of logging was changed from short to long logs and teams to tractors.

It did not prove feasible to skid by strip with tractors, so saw scalers were added. Their job became that of scaling timber felled each day by the respective saw gangs. The landing scalers scaled for the skidder and loaders only. In 1944, due to a shortage of man power, the landing scalers were taken off the landings, except where the company was buying private, state or federal timber. The following method was then employed to figure net scale for each camp . . . the saw scalers determined gross scale by species . . . from this was deducted defect, by species, as revealed by the records of the check scalers . . . all logs were counted by species aboard cars at the rail centers of Bovill and Headquarters by one man . . . the count was kept separate according to camp . . . the number of logs was then multiplied by the average scale as revealed by saw scaler and check scale records to figure net scale for each camp.

A saw scaler is able to scale for six to ten gangs of saws depending upon size of timber and the distance between saws. He uses a rule with calipers attached which is more accurate and faster scaling than a straight rule. There is considerable walking to the job of scaling. Much of it is difficult going, through brush and snow across felled trees, etc. Great physical stamina is necessary.

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Above—Scaler Fred Birmingham at Camp 56 landing. Right—From the pen of Harve O'Donnell, Clearwater scaler who makes a hobby of art work, and as can be plainly seen, does very well with it.

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Of interest is the mark that the scaler places on each butt of a tree. It looks like this—

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ (12) \\ 2-10-47 \\ B \end{array}$$

The 4 is the saw gang's number; 12 is the tree number; 2-10-47 is the date tree was scaled, and the B is the scaler's initial who scaled the tree.

**WATER SCALING**

There is another place where scaling occurs other than in the woods or at the mills and it is by all odds the toughest scaling job.

During late years as much as 7,500,000 feet of logs have been purchased from farmers or logging contractors in the Coeur d'Alene Lake and St. Joe River areas in one season. These people have timber adjoining the water and contract to deliver logs to a certain place. Boom sticks are then delivered to their landings from Rutledge and when the contractor has completed his logging job or the boom sticks are full, a scaler is called.

A crew of three . . . scaler, tally man and catch marker . . . will undertake the job of scaling. The scaler's job is to scale the logs, make proper deduction for defect and to call the scale to the tally man who writes the scale in his book. The tally man has another task, which sometimes is far from easy—he must try to keep his tally book dry. The catch marker's job is to mark each log with an axe after it is scaled, thus identifying it as having been scaled.

The booms of logs are scaled while being towed across the lake. This because the wake from the tug keeps the logs in a tight mass and there isn't so much danger of an unwelcome bath as when the logs are in the loose boom. The scaler has need for a pair of good legs because he is walking uphill on this job, and must roll each log with his feet to have a good look for defeat. A tolerance of only 2% error is allowed.



The Scaler

If there is a strong wind, some sizeable waves will lash at the raft on its journey across the lake. By no means beyond the realm of possibility is seasickness . . . which adds nothing to the lure of water scaling.

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Log scaling was determined by the Idaho State Board for Vocational Education to be one of the lines of work for which group training was practicable and desirable in 1920, as the result of an investigation of the possibilities of vocational training which was conducted at the Rutledge Unit of P.F.I. First classes were conducted at Rutledge in January, February and March of 1921.

The mechanics of scaling logs are not unusually difficult and can be mastered by anyone possessed of a knowledge of simple mathematics, ability to distinguish between species and the will to apply himself to the job. Common practice is to have a few student scalers working with experienced men to learn by sight and actual contact with scaling the "know-how" incident to the work. The student, of course, is more of a hindrance than a help for some little

time, but gradually acquires necessary knowledge and skill.

Call him "good fellow" or "s.b.," a necessary evil, or an argument for birth control, the scaler seems certain to occupy a position in the production of forest products that no amount of blasphemous muttering will ever destroy. His affiliation is with Johnny Inkslinger and his figures are a must to the determination that informs the boss of a successful operation or warns of approaching failure.

Fing rot or conk rot is one of the most serious defects found in the white pine country. External indications of the rot are conks or punks which appear on the bole of the tree. Ring rot is caused by a fungus which obtains entrance to the wood by means of dead limbs or injuries to the tree. It is very destructive to the heartwood.

**It is income tax time and people who squawk about their income taxes can be divided into two classes, it is said. They are men and women.**

## Increased Dry Storage for Kilns

By PHIL REINMUTH, Kiln Foreman

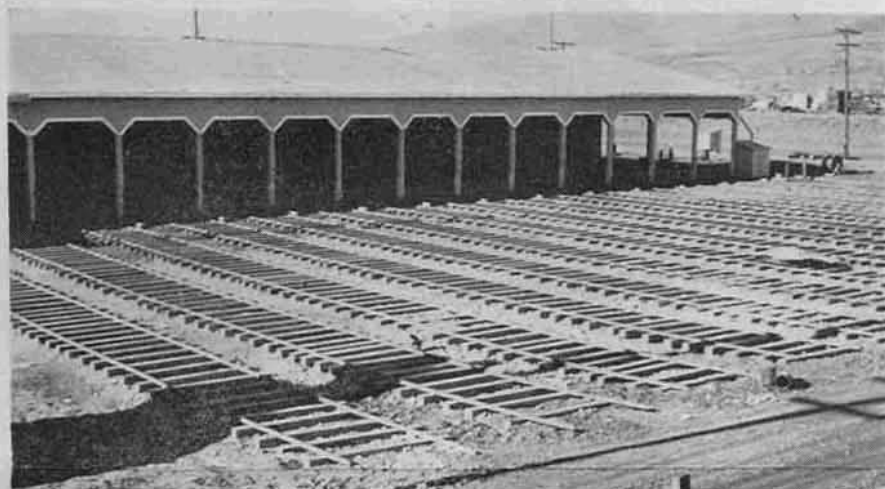
A proposal first made in February of 1946 to Clearwater Shipping Superintendent John Aram is now paying off for the dry kilns and unstacker departments at Clearwater.



Phil Reinmuth,  
dry kilns foreman

Fourteen tracks, each 120 feet long, have been layed to the east of the kilns between kilns and pond dike. This trackage makes possible an increased dry storage capacity of 600,000 board feet and has produced numerous benefits . . . the kilns can be pulled when dry instead of having to be left until suitable room can be found in which to store stock . . . emptying time has been greatly reduced for east battery of kilns . . . the necessity for having to store some dry lumber in green storage has been eliminated . . . stock has a better chance to equalize after it comes out of the kilns . . . the unstacker is able to make much longer runs . . . the longer runs and less jags have a tendency to require less rail service . . . it is possible for the unstacker to clean up all of one species at a single time rather than having to make a change-over in order to handle stock that is coming out of the kilns in large volume . . . etc.

When suggestion was made in 1946 that the trackage be laid it was stated that the proposal would correct one of the most difficult problems of the dry kiln and unstacker departments . . . truth of the assertion has already been demonstrated . . . BLESS OUR HAPPY HOME!



Above—Additional trackage at Clearwater makes possible faster and easier handling of dry kiln charges.



Left—Kilns foreman Reinmuth, shipping superintendent Dris Holman, foreman of glue and cut-up department, Clearwater, taking moisture test with Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter. The meter accurately and rapidly determines moisture of lumber without injury to board. Four small needles in handle type tester are jabbed into board, the dial of the meter box is adjusted properly and the results read on meter gauge.

P.F.I. manufactures many specialty items and much stock intended for end use where moisture is of first importance. Such meters make possible fast checking and assure customer of stock with specified content.

## Plant News

### Potlatch Unit

The Community Presbyterian Church in Potlatch has a new pastor, Reverend Crawford, who came here from western Pennsylvania by car, accompanied by Mrs. Crawford and their two small sons. The Reverend Crawford's work in Pennsylvania was in the soft coal district for the communities of Clarksburg, Ebenezer and Tunnelton, Pennsylvania. Earlier, he spent four years in Alaska, three of which were as missionary pastor at Cordova. The fourth year he was civilian chaplain on the Alcan Highway, stationed at Fairbanks. In mentioning the assignment, he states that he traveled 45,000 miles in a ten-month period, employing planes, trucks, Caterpillar tractors, automobile and plain foot power.

The Reverend Crawford is a graduate of Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, and was installed as pastor of the Community Presbyterian Church of Potlatch on the evening of January 8. The church has been without a resident pastor for more than three years with a consequent lack of activity. This is recognized as something of a challenge by the new pastor who promises a resumption of Young People's work and of the Adult Department of the Sunday School.

Numbered among the Reverend Crawford's hobbies is railroading and his vacations for the past three years have been spent firing on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

### Rutledge Unit

Shareholders of the Rutledge Federal Credit Union met during the month in the company's offices and elected Harold Lindberg to serve as president in 1947, succeeding Oscar P. Johnson. The newly elected directors are Francis J. Dingler and Fred C. Collins, for two years each. Hold-over directors with whom they will serve are Oscar P. Johnson, Harold Lindberg and John A. Fogelsong. Francis J. Dingler, who has been secretary-treasurer for a number of years, was re-elected by the Board of Directors for that position.

The Credit Union was organized May 29, 1942, and has grown rapidly since that date. A dividend for the year 1946 was voted by the shareholders.

Among those elected to committee work was Joseph W. Brandvold to the credit committee, where he will serve with hold-overs Elmer Bjornstad and C. R. Kochel. Three new members of the supervisory committee are W. A. Jardine, Roger C. Carlson and Fred C. Byers.

The Social Security program of the Federal Government was recently explained to Rutledge Unit employees by Arthur C. Kinley, manager of the Social Security Administration field office in Spokane. The history of the program was traced from the date of enactment in 1935 to the present time. Mr. Kinley stated that the program actually got under way in January of 1937. The act at that time covered Old Age Insurance only, but in 1939 Congress added Survivor's Insurance so that dependents of those covered by the program could receive benefits. This year marks the tenth year for the program, Mr. Kinley stated,

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and all workers who have worked in covered employment steadily since the beginning or January 1, 1937, are covered for life.

February 8 marked the first time in four years that the main part of Lake Coeur d'Alene has been frozen over. Sub-freezing temperatures and absence of a wind contributed to the freezing of the lake. The hopes of winter sports enthusiasts for some super-perfect ice skating, however, were soon banished by the return of warmer weather.

### Clearwater Unit

The bowling season is nearing an end but there seems to be no clanking of enthusiasm for league play. With only a few games remaining to be played, the Box, Shed and Planer team leads all others in the Men's League. In second place is the Lath and Sawmill, followed by Stacker, Shook, Night Shift, Plant Offices, Dress Shed and Dock, and in cellar spot the Un-stacker. Double and single matches will be held following the close of scheduled league play. Members of the leading team are Melvin Grimm, Henry Kirsch, Gerald Grimm and Ed Meis. High individual bowlers among the men are Leo Moore with an average of 160, Jim Sibert with 153, followed by Ed Meis, Les Ayeards, Paul Robinson and A. T. Kauffman. The Pres-to-Logs team leads the lady bowlers, followed by Pine Knots, Stoker Fuel and Lumberettes. High average among the ladies is held by Faith Erickson with the very enviable total of 156.

The Potlatch Credit Union No. 1 met January 19, the Lewis-Clark Hotel. Fifty members were present at the banquet and election of officers was held. D. A. Gilman was elected president; Phil Reinmuth, vice-president; C. O. Hayward, director; John Holmgren, director, and Bob Anderson, director. Carry-over officers include Ed Armstrong, director; A. E. Miller, director; Jim Sibert, clerk; and Bob Spence, secretary-treasurer. The supervisory committee is composed of Wm. Greene, Lloyd Southwick and Rita Pratt; the credit committee, Glenn Gage, Art Pritchard and Charles Epling. The Union statement shows a total of 450 members with assets amounting to \$40,919.32, of which \$18,209.26 is invested in Federal Savings and Loan and \$10,033.00 in United States bonds; \$11,728.57 is represented by loans to members.

## Woods News

### Headquarters

Local observers say the ground hog saw his shadow on February 2, and prophesy six more weeks of winter. Other indications, however, point towards an early spring and little if any more winter. On the slopes dropping into Reed and Alder Creeks near Camp 55, Rance Oglesby reports the deer are wintering instead of going down to the Big Island country. Lars Rued, speeder driver, reported cougar tracks between Camp 55 and 59. Old timers credit the wild animals with a weather sense that man doesn't possess and which warns them of the severity of approaching weather. If this means anything, the ground hog doesn't.



Above—A new deluxe cabin camp near the Clarkston approach to the interstate bridge that spans the Snake river (Lewiston-Clarkston) is nearing completion. The cabins will afford motorists and tourists exceptionally fine accommodations . . . and, quite in keeping with the owner's desires for the best of everything . . . the layout will be heated from a large central heating plant which will be fired with Pres-to-logs stoker fuel.

Headquarters moves along in about the same rut month after month but there is always something new to talk about, not the least of which presently is the return of ham and bacon to cookhouse tables.

Winter is about the best time to figure out, vocally at any rate, what is to happen during the summer fishing season. There is talk here of buying surplus Government rubber boots to run the North Fork and there is much talk of hiking into secluded lakes and streams. During actual fishing season, most of the fellows will be lucky to bring back a half dozen "keepers," although the only dream now is of a creel full.

### Camp 55—Lower Alder Creek

This camp has only a light overburden of snow and is doing very, very well. The only drawback is settling of the big fills on past camp. Beginning before Christmas, the ground has been slipping and each day more ballast must be hauled and placed. Some time in February piling will be driven to halt the shifting ground.

### Camp 56—Moose Creek

In previous years, Camp 56 closed at Christmas. By great good fortune, it was decided to log on through the winter this year and it has proven a very good decision. We have only had 2½ feet of snow to date.

Joe Holinka is running camp with George Lunne serving as cook. Clerk Thomas Rauch is on leave of absence and Al Gardner, a pre-war clerk in the Clearwater woods, is once again back clerking and presently is relieving Rauch.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

Since the last issue of *The Family Tree*, there have been some strange and unusual happenings here. Sawyer John Johnson was literally disrobed by a falling tree. Had the tree fallen two inches closer, Mr. Johnson would likely now be six feet under.

The camp pooch, appropriately named "Lady," has increased the canine population by six robust puppies.

There is some scuttlebutt about making the girls' recreation hall more attractive, but as for the moment, it is only scuttlebutt.

### Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

Ground Hog's Day found 57 with five feet of snow and we think Br'er Ground Hog's prediction of six more weeks of winter is altogether too optimistic.

Due to jammer trouble, the landing had a record deck of logs during January and it became necessary to stop hauling logs for an entire week. At present, though, the landing is in good shape with a good turnover of logs daily.

Camp push, George Rauch, is sporting a new pickup and after being afoot the past month, we imagine it is doubly appreciated. Dire threat of lasting injury to any truck driver who kisses the pickup with any part of his truck has been made.

### Camp 58—Meadow Creek

A new power plant was recently installed and is very welcome—seems to have eliminated most of the radio interference. A rate of thanks to all concerned, especially Bob Olin and his installation crew.

It is pretty hard to write about the death of Robert Ruark, who was killed while working as top loader—an exceptionally good worker and a most likable fellow. Our thoughts and sympathies are with his wife and children and we will miss him too.

The weather has moderated considerably and although working conditions are still good, the roads are apt to start breaking up. We are all hoping there will be a little more continued cold.

### What Is A Tree?

A tree is defined as a hardy, long-lived plant having a single main stem or trunk crowned by leafy boughs. It commonly exceeds ten feet in height. It is alive and depends upon moisture and sun for growth and reproduction. Like human beings, trees require food; like us they must have light. Deprive a tree of food, water, air, warmth, or light, and it will die. Like us, too, trees are born, grow, reproduce, work, rest, and die of old age.

A tree has no skull or thorax to house its center of life. Its life is in the tips of its roots and the leaves on its branches, and in the tissue of cells beneath the bark which is called the Cambium layer. The so-called "heart" of a tree is really dead. So is its outer bark. The great enemies of the forest are the things which injure the leaves, roots, and Cambium layer—fire, draught, insects, fungi, disease, and age. Some trees live twenty years and some live for centuries, but all trees eventually die. Modern forest management helps to make forests continuously useful by harvesting trees when they are ripe, by protecting them from their enemies and by assuring conditions under which new tree growth may continue.

An old Scotsman was dying and summoned the minister to his side. "Will I be placed among the elect," he whispered, "if I leave \$10,000 for free kirk's sustentation?"

The minister, a canny Scotsman himself, replied, "It's an experiment well worth trying."

## Cookin' . . . . By Bill Coon

There's an old wheeze that says something about the shortest route to a man's heart running smack through his stomach. Could be that isn't true, but I think it is . . . particularly when the man involved performs heavy physical labor. In that case, there simply can't be a good day that doesn't first off have a good breakfast at its beginning.

Such being the case, the cook of a logging camp is a right important hombre. His day begins at 4 A. M. and includes a very busy first two hours and thereafter until breakfast has been served the jacks who won't make camp again until night have selected their lunches from a variety of pastries, lunch meats and other items laid out for that purpose.

After breakfast his honor, the cook, can slow down a bit but must continue working through the day—planning meals, supervising kitchen help, ordering supplies, etc. His day will end around 6 P. M., or later. Some days he may be able to catch a few winks of sleep during the afternoon, but it takes some very good managing to garner extra shut-eye during a busy day.

The fry, or dinner cook in a hotel or restaurant must be a good man, but the camp cook has to be even more—he must know how to order supplies and what quantity; he must know how to cut meat; how to bake; how to properly prepare all foods; how much the crew will eat; how to best serve food; and by no means least of all . . . he must know how to handle a kitchen crew.

Supplies are ordered in terms of what will be needed during a week. During this period the logging camp cook may prepare as many as 3,000 meals.

Sunday check-outs do not run to any great number of men. Nor does the day of rest affect any appreciable loss of appetite. It therefore remains the responsibility of the head cook to either carry on himself over the week end, or to properly instruct his crew . . . all of which adds up to a seven-day week.

Esquire magazine, as a regular feature, singles out some famous cook each month and publishes a short story concerning his specialty. This may not be remembered of Esquire, even by those ardent Esquire fans who have plastered bunkhouse walls with Esquire pictures that treat delightfully of certain choice bits of feminine anatomy. But, 'tis true . . . and it is also probably true that the featured cook, artist though he be, is hardly good enough at his trade to light a fire for one of our camp cooks.

## Pacific Logging Congress Feb. 10-11-12

### RETTIG-OLIN GET JOBS

The Pacific Logging Congress, meeting in Portland, in its 37th session, re-elected P.F.I. Assistant General Manager E. C. Rettig as director for Idaho. The new president, Emmett Aston, of Biles-Coleman Lumber Company, named P.F.I. Maintenance Engineer Bob Olin to chairmanship of the important committee that will deal with the promotion of two-way radio communication problems in cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission. The committee, under direction of Olin, will seek to effect the assignment of industrial frequencies for use of logging firms.

Other P.F.I. people in attendance included Harry Rooney, Howard Bradbury, Joe Parker and John Huff. Explained at the meeting by Parker was the Bovill plan of loading logs directly from truck to car with a fixed swing boom loader. Lowered loading costs were cited and discussed by Parker. One day of the meeting was devoted to equipment and tire maintenance panels and particularly to machine failures and effect on new equipment.

☆ Dept. of Social Significance, or What Have We Here—

Ten times as many persons are injured hurrying home from work as meet mishaps going to work.



Above—Camp 58 cook Harvey Spears . . . long time employee of P.F.I. . . . a man who really knows his stuff—foodstuffs, that is—as indeed must every logging camp cook. Below—Camp 58 cookhouse with a winter dressing of icicles hanging from its eaves.



## From Idaho Chapter of National Safety Council

Wish to thank you and your organization for the splendid safety exhibit prepared for our Third Annual Safety Congress held recently in Boise. Your display was a fine example of the cooperation we have received from your firm in the past. (Roses to Cut Epling who arranged the display of photographs . . . *Family Tree* photographs pertaining to the matter of safe working practices.)

The paper on which the finest Bibles are printed is rich in history—and mystery, for the process by which Oxford India Paper is manufactured is a closely guarded secret. Returning from India in 1841, an English representative of the Oxford University Press brought back a small quantity of this extremely thin, tough, and opaque paper, known to all Bible readers. It was promptly used to make 24 copies of the smallest Bible known, and the rare little books were presented to Queen Victoria and other outstanding personages. Not until 1875 was the process of manufacturing India paper understood enough so that it began to be made in England, and only Oxford can make it to this day.

## Billings at Santa Barbara

Boss C. L. Billings, vacationing and resting from a recent illness, is at Santa Barbara, California. Is reported to be doing very nicely . . . has exercised the prerogative of the vacationer and refuses to be quoted in *The Family Tree* . . . in fact refuses to write.

## From Lewis-Clark Council Boy Scouts of America, Inc.

We want you to know that we are most appreciative of the help you have given us during the past year in the administration of the Boy Scout program, and particularly for supplying materials and technical advice for the building of boats.

Defects considered in scaling are rot, crooks, breaks, shake, checks, pitch ring, cat face, worm holes, and blue stain.