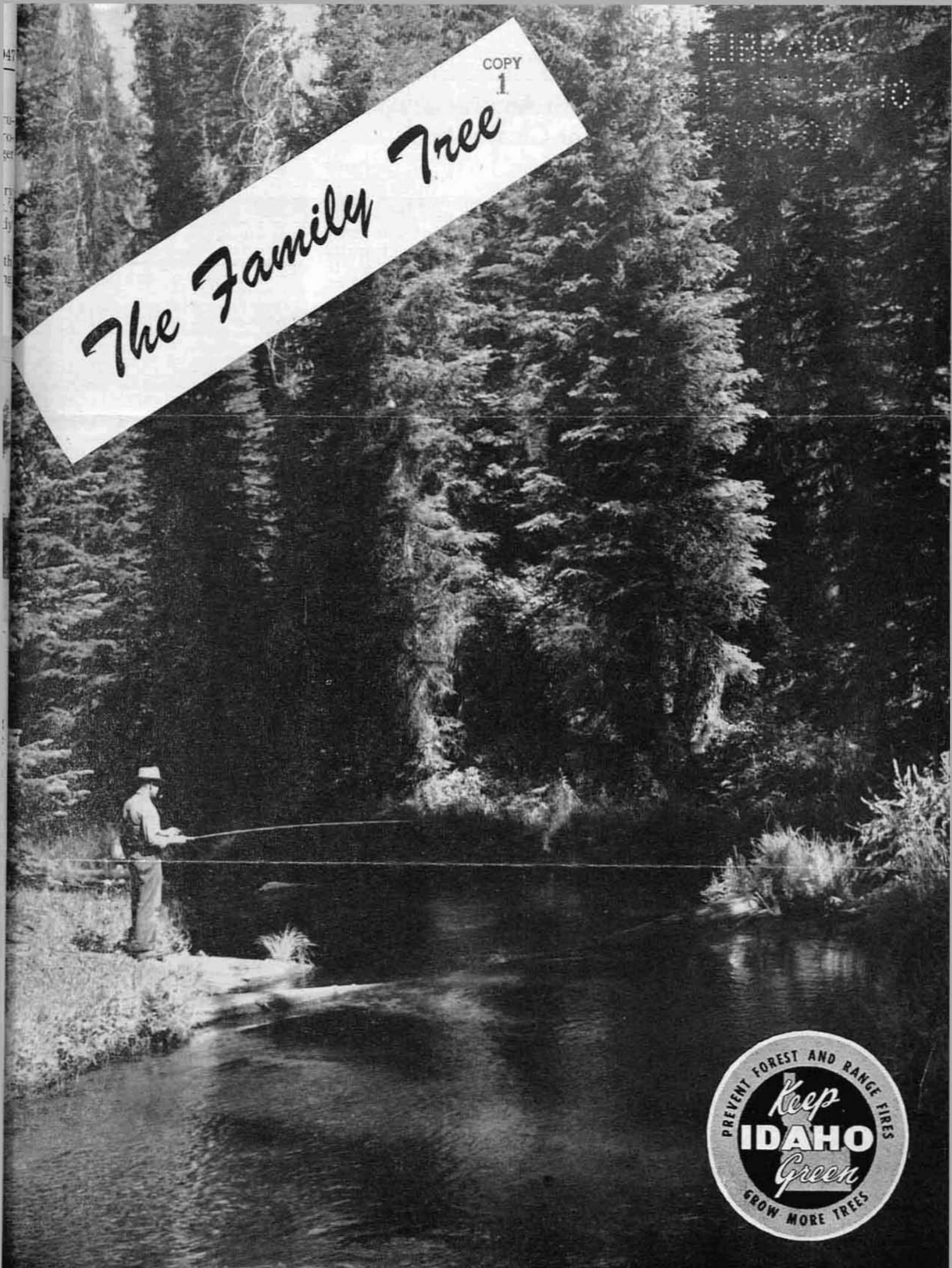
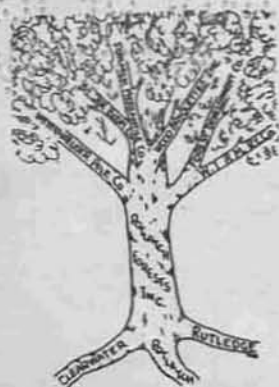


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# The Family Tree





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 Mabel Kelley . . . . . Potlatch  
 Charles Epling . . . . . Clearwater Plant  
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### Cover Photo

There is more to be had from the woods than just timber as this picture of a fisherman along Scofield Creek well illustrates. But the mountain stream that meanders its way through this picture would probably reach boiling temperature should that area be visited by a bad fire. Fish that in some miraculous way escaped death from the high temperature would almost certainly die from wood ash poisoning.

The states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon form the world's largest tree farm. In this great expanse God has invested heavily in soil, sun, seed and rain over an area of some 93 million forested acres. In abundance throughout the region, except in that portion repeatedly denuded by fire, there grows a great and self renewing natural resource. Here is one of the greatest storehouses of raw material in the possession of the United States. It is worth keeping, but it is highly vulnerable to fire.

Quite aside from the consideration of livelihood for those who gain it from the forest products industries are other closely personal values at stake in forest lands. Any individual who finds pleasure in the smell of frying bacon in a skillet held over a camp fire, whose pulse quickens at catching elk or deer in the sights of a rifle, whose taste favors blue grouse and native pheasant, or whose eye delights at the sight of a rainbow breaching water and more particularly the father of a boy—has ample reason and sufficient justification for insisting of himself and all others that fires be treated with due respect in wooded areas.

Use the "Keep Idaho Green" windshield sticker on your car. Fasten the "Keep Idaho Green" license plate attachment above the license plate at the rear of your car. If you do not know where to obtain these items—write The Family Tree, care PFI, Lewiston, and we'll send them along to you.

## 20th Anniversary For Clearwater

The first log cut at Clearwater bumped its nose up the log slip atop the bullchain on August 8, 1927. Twenty years later, three billion board feet of lumber later, and some thirty millions of dollars of payroll later, the 20th anniversary of Clearwater will be an open house occasion for visitors. Extra guides will be available and visiting hours are to be extended with guides and parties beginning their tours of the plant at 9:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 3:00 P. M.

A feature article concerning the mill, employees, manufactured products, equipment, research program, etc., will appear in the Lewiston Tribune on August 3.

During the week of August 8 radio station KRRLC will feature special interest radio programs which have been recorded at the mill. These programs trace the route of a log from the pond through the sawmill, dry kilns and onward until it is placed in a car for shipment to customer. A background of unusual sound is supplied by machinery in operation and lends a convincing touch of realism.

There was a time not far past when 20 years would have cut well into the life of such a plant. Clearwater, however, is only an infant when measured in terms of life expectancy bred of long range forest management plans and careful attention to those plans.

Somewhat deflating of any ego that a 20th anniversary might justifiably produce among Clearwater people is the fact that another unit of PFI, the Potlatch Mill, last year observed its 40th anniversary and had completed more than 20 years of operation before Clearwater slabbled its first log.

### 1345 Carloads of Material Used in Construction of Clearwater Mill

- 610 cars lumber (15 million bd. ft.)
- 160 cars cement (37,000 bbls.)
- 80 cars brick, tile and sewer pipe
- 9 cars chain
- 10 cars electrical material
- 125 cars machinery
- 17 cars rail for tracks
- 23 cars cast iron pipe for water system
- 28 cars mild steel bars
- 11 cars wrought iron pipe
- 22 cars corrugated iron roofing
- 46 cars structural steel
- 3 cars wooden sash
- 6 cars paint
- 3 cars miscellaneous castings
- 7 cars valves, hydrants, pipe fittings
- 4 cars machine bolts
- 181 cars miscellaneous equipment

### Helicopter to Find Use

Ray Young, helicopter pilot of Coos Bay, Oregon, speaking to Oregon's fire warden has predicted extensive use of the flying windmills to combat fires. Young asserts that air currents do not affect the helicopter appreciably, even the heat of a fire will not bother as it does with a winged plane. Up to an elevation of 5,000 feet the ship will stand still and turn in any direction giving the advantage of good visibility. Top cruising speed is 100 miles per hour with a possible acceleration from zero miles to 80 in 300 feet.

The helicopter needs only a 25 foot square in which to land, will fly in any weather except sleet and hail and can stay aloft for 2 1/2 hours. Present capacity of 500 lbs., according to Young, will be increased by new models to between 1200 and 1400 pounds. Only obstacle to increased use is price—now around \$25,000.00—and maintenance cost averaging \$50 per hour of flying time. The adverse factors, Young believes, will be overcome by better engineering.

An American soldier went into a London restaurant. A good looking gal ambled over to his table, flopped down a menu and stole at attention.

"What's good today?" he asked.  
 She answered: "Rhubarb, rutabagas, rutabagas, rutabagas, rutabagas."  
 "Baby, you sure do roll your r's."  
 "Yeah, Maybe it's because of these 'r's' heels Hi'm wearin'."

**One big reason we can't save any money is because our neighbors are always buying things we can't afford.**

There was disagreement in the household and an exchange of bitter words. "When we were first married," cried the wife, "we said I had a shape like a beautiful ship."  
 "Yeah," came the reply, "but your carriage has shifted."



Rod deJacco

"I don't expect to have nearly as much trouble in the rough this time"

## Epling Is Chairman Safety Conference



**CLEARWATER WINS SAFETY PLAQUE**  
Safety Committee, Clearwater Plant—Left to right, Phil Reinmuth, Louis Lunders, George Kreisher, Louis Baldwin, L. K. Ross, and Epling. Absent committee members were Cully Bing and Albert Baker.

This group was largely responsible for Clearwater's winning the award for lowest accident frequency among pine operators in 1946, according to Epling.

Charles (Cut) Epling, safety director at Clearwater, was elected June 28 to chairmanship of the Western Forest Products Safety Conference at a meeting in Longview, Washington.

Conference members convene annually and the Longview Meeting was the 13th such conference. Present were the safety engineers and men responsible for safe working conditions throughout the forest products industries in eleven western states and the dominion of British Columbia.

W. M. Allison, Vancouver, B. C., man, was elected vice-chairman. Meeting place for next year was selected as Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, June 7-9.

A part of the three-day program included presentation of various awards for outstanding safety records achieved by member companies. Tacit compliment to Epling's work as a safety director was here evident when the Clearwater mill received first place award for establishing the lowest acci-



At Longview—Byron Oyster, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma; Epling, PFI, Lewiston, and Ed Sarger, Tacoma & St. Paul Lumber Company, Tacoma, retiring chairman of the conference.

dent frequency record among pine operators during 1946. Further compliment to PFI could be seen in the fact that Rutledge placed second in point of accident frequency and Potlatch fifth (the Potlatch unit placed first in 1944).

## More Pres-to-logs Stoker Machines

A second machine to manufacture Pres-to-logs stoker fuel is now in operation at Clearwater. A third machine, the first to be installed outside Lewiston, recently began production in the plant of the Spokane Pres-to-logs Company, Spokane, Washington, according to Wood Briquettes, Inc. general manager Roy Huffman.

Another addition to the Clearwater Pres-to-logs plant is an ingenious device developed by Pres-to-logs plant foreman C. Rodeck to sack stoker size fuel. The sacker requires the attention of only one man, places slightly more than 2 cu. ft. of fuel in each sack, gives uniform weight (70 to 72 pounds per sack), has eliminated much lifting, and has reduced dust in the building where the fuel is stored. (Three cheers for Rodeck.)

A tramp was sleeping behind the bunker of a golf course when he was awakened by the unceremonious kick given him by the secretary of the golf club.

"And who are you?" questioned the tramp.

"I am the secretary of the club," the other replied.

"Well," replied the tramp, "do you think that's any way to get new members?"

## White Piners to Picnic

The Potlatch White Piners—that exclusive and select group who have been in PFI employ for twenty-five years or more—are to picnic in Coeur d'Alene park on August 16th.

The club reports a present membership of sixty-eight and admits there are probably other eligibles who have been unintentionally overlooked. Qualification to membership is twenty-five years of continuous, uninterrupted employment with the company.

Recognizing the impossible task of ferreting out every employee entitled to White Piner membership chairman Ed Lillard (Clearwater) has urged that PFI people who believe themselves eligible get in touch with Clearwater personnel manager Earl Bullock, Lewiston, White Piner trustee George Stilwell at Potlatch, or trustee Charles Law at Rutledge. In that no trustees have been appointed for the woods, Lillard suggests woods employees check their status for membership with either logging superintendent Joe Parker, Bovill, or logging superintendent Howard Bradbury, Headquarters.

*Many an argument is sound—just sound.*

## 4-H Scholarships Awarded

Reading from left to right below: Idaho extension forester Vern Ravenscroft, LaRee Munns of Rexburg, Charles Ross of Coeur d'Alene, Betty Lee Nelson of Jerome, Ray Anstine of Nezperce, and Dan Warren, University of Idaho. Anstine received a \$100 4-H scholarship given by PFI. The three other 4-H club members each received \$25 short term scholarships.



In reference to the scholarships Dean D. S. Jeffers of the U. of I. School of Forestry has written:

"These scholarships are much sought after and are highly prized by the recipients. Very careful screening is necessary to determine who shall receive the awards and in itself is an indication of the high quality of scholarship which has been attained in 4-H club work. It is difficult for anyone to fully appreciate the value of these scholarships until he meets the winners in the routine work they are required to undertake. No better method, in my estimation, could be adopted to focus attention of the youth of Idaho to the value of forestry and our forests."



# Sheep --- Friend Or

*Harmful to Reforestation*

Since that memorable, uncelebrated day, long past, when some huntsman first felled a sheep with a stone missile, an axe or a barbed shaft, tasted of the meat and found it to his liking, no animal has quite so well served civilized man. Sheep's flesh has afforded him nourishment and strength. Wool has permitted him to move about the world with little fear of the rigorous climate that prevails over much of the earth's surface, and has made of him a venturesome creature able to establish residence at the dictate of whim, fancy and practical consideration.

Sheep husbandry is one of the most important as well as one of the oldest of the world's agricultural enterprises. With the possible exception of dog, man's first choice of an animal on which to foist the bonds of domesticity was quite probably the sheep. Long years before this happened, however, centuries ahead of the day some primitive first tugged a sheep skin around a shivering, naked body to gain protection from the cold, the huntsman stalked sheep for food, found them palatable and nutritive. Discovered also that here was excellent means whereby to place a layer of fat twist ribs and outer skin, the better to survive days of poor hunting and periods of semi-hibernation compounded of Dame Nature's insistent switch of the seasons and man's scant knowledge of how to wrestle the problems thus imposed.

## To North America in 1603

Sheep were first introduced into North America in 1603, in Virginia. Later were imported into the Massachusetts colony in 1630, and gradually moved westward, the forces of economy eventually bringing a preponderance of sheep raising ventures to the far west where great expanses of range land provided good forage and cheap grazing.

The claiming of range in the west to graze sheep produced understandable friction between cattle and sheep interests, and occasionally competition for range flared into open warfare. As a rule, however, this brand of strife fell far to the peaceful side of the wild west thrillers that clutter U. S. newsstands, replete in lurid detail of the foul scheming and dastardly deeds of high handed autocrats, and with the hero's smoking six gun knocking off his rival's henchmen at the rate of two or more per page of copy.

Escaping fictional treatment, but as real as any cattleman's dislike of sheep is an aversion held by most loggers toward the self same animal.

## Sheep—in the Negative

A forester may praise the ability of sheep to destroy weeds and perhaps add a word about the fertilizing value of their manure. The logger complains wrathfully that sheep

will destroy anything and manure in drinking water tastes like hell—you can smell sheep for two years after they have been in an area—no one can get a good drink of water anywhere in the woods after sheep have pastured—the country through which sheep pass invariably looks as if the full wrath of God had there been vented—only magpies, wood ticks and sheepherders are able to tolerate the woolies—sheep increase fire hazards by eating browse that normally shades the forest floor and keeps it from drying out—young trees are trampled down and killed delaying and destroying reforestation—all game departs sheep infested country—fish leave the streams that sheep cross—poisonous weeds appear and flourish in the wake of sheep—huckleberry patches are ruined—everything gets into a God awful shape—all because of sheep.

To this indictment most sportsmen (unless they are sheep owners as well) are given to pronouncing a fervent "Amen," and of course huckleberry pickers echo the charge with solemn finality.

## In the Positive—

There is another side to the picture, involving how best to manage forest lands to produce successive crops of the most merchantable species of timber.

Here the forester and the fire warden enter and although neither may profess the least affection for sheep they are given to friendly tolerance and to admission that sheep can be used to reduce fire hazard and can be an instrument to profitable forest land management.

To determine the effect of sheep grazing on coniferous reproduction and forage on selectively cut as well as clear-cut western pine lands in the Clearwater country the University of Idaho began a carefully conducted research project in the spring of 1939. The study has been continued on test plots in the Clearwater since that date. Preliminary results and conclusions were made public in a bulletin after three years research and another bulletin is presently in preparation by Professor Young (U. of I.) who has been in charge of the program.

Purpose of the investigation was four-fold:

First: To determine whether sheep grazing as generally practiced on western white pine type cut-over forest lands in the Clearwater region is beneficial or detrimental to establishment of coniferous reproduction.

Second: To determine whether sheep grazing has a more beneficial or harmful effect on white pine reproduction than on other coniferous species commonly associated in the white pine type.

Third: To determine the trend of plant succession on the cut-over white pine type and to learn how partially to control it by regulation of sheep grazing.

Fourth: To establish utilization values or "proper use" factors of the palatable forage species in the cut-over white pine type of the Clearwater region thus enabling forest land administrators to manage grazing intensity to protect reproduction.

Among the conclusions mentioned by Professor Young in the 1942 bulletin appear—



A ewe and two lambs pause for water along area this summer with upwards of 1,500 in

The CTPA issues grazing permits in the cents per ewe.

Sheep are trailed into area in May. Each fully checked to insure proper movement from peak condition in August and are shipped to

Mature ewes range in weight from 125 culled each year to assure best possible stock

# Way To Good Forestry

Or



Eleven bands of sheep are grazing the Clearwater (ewes, half lambs).

protects. Sheepmen pay grazing fee of thirty

specific territory in which to graze and is care-  
another thus avoiding over grazing. Lambs reach  
are herded from area in September.

are generally kept two to seven years. Flocks are

*"It is quite possible that proper methods of grazing can be employed as a profitable means of obtaining comparatively pure stands of white pine in certain areas."—Professor V. A. Young, School of Forestry, University of Idaho.*

(a) Moderate grazing by sheep is beneficial to white pine reproduction and has little effect on other coniferous species. Overgrazing is detrimental to the reproduction of all coniferous species, with white pine suffering least. (A reliable observation in support of this conclusion can be found to the west of Hollywood on the main sheep driveway which has been heavily grazed and trampled for many years and where a thrifty white pine reproduction is abundant.)

(b) The loss of coniferous seedlings due to sheep trampling is greatest in the one-year class and decreases as the seedlings mature. There is practically no loss at five years of age and beyond.

(c) Grazing may assist the reseeding of an area to white pine forest as shown by the Hollywood driveway plots. Trampling and exposure of mineral soil aids germination of white pine seed, but desirable results are often offset by trampling and cropping of seedlings already present.

(d) Continuous overgrazing on most areas is harmful both to coniferous reproduction and the palatable plants on which sheep feed. Certain browse species when grazed may produce two or more crops of leaves, which can be very detrimental if grazing is not properly regulated and may cause replacement of good browse with less desirable plants. In such circumstances coniferous reproduction, unless it gains an early foothold, is eliminated and a grass-like sod develops.

(e) Properly managed grazing will reduce fire hazards.

(f) Grazing (at least in the Clearwater) poses no erosion problem.

To this the fire warden will insist be added a plus mark, scored in token of the grazing fees which sheep return and which help appreciably to reduce the costs of forest protection. Likely, too, the fire warden will admit of no damage to wildlife and will explain the absence of game in a sheep grazed area is a perfectly natural migration to adjoining areas which support equally desirable foliage, minus competition.

## Dollar Bond

So goes the conflict, with the facts not all good and not all bad in support of either division of opinion. This leaves The Family Tree with little chance to settle the matter, but with a golden opportunity to promote a civil war.

Of one thing, however, there can be certainty. Sheep raising, at least in northern Idaho, is in no small part a product of the forests although not often thought of as dependent or related to the forest products industries.

And yet another thing can be stated with assurance. The American dollar, speaking



the hard plain language of economy as represented by grazing fees and quite apart from any other benefit to reforestation, will probably remain sufficient leverage for sheepmen to gain entry into forested areas.

The dollar sense to an arrangement that sponges up a part of forest protection expenses on the one hand and develops fat lambs at moderate cost on the other is well apt to weld a bond between sheepman and timber owner that will persist and deny all talk of severance.

Conditions permitting, sheep will feed about 50% on browse (buck brush, alder, etc.) and 50% on grass. Ewes will often straddle buck brush and ride it to ground to feed on out-of-reach leaves.

\* \* \*

Some sheep fall prey each year to coyotes, occasionally to old bears and poisonous weeds.

\* \* \*

Demand for mutton and lamb is best in eastern states. In some areas much prejudice against the meat has been handed down from one generation to another with the idea well developed that sheep flesh is unappetizing and carries peculiar flavors. Cooked mutton and lamb, because of chemical content of meat fat, are easy to distinguish from other kinds of meat but same is true of beef, chicken, venison or rabbit. Objectionable taste can often be traced to sale of an old ram or goat as mutton by a dollar happy meat distributor.

\* \* \*

Wool is graded on quality and so purchased—fineness of fibre and length of hair are determining factors.

\* \* \*

Wool purchased by the grease pound is wool purchased before it has gone through the process of scouring to take out grease.

At one time P. T. Barnum of circus fame was running his museum in New York. To his consternation people were paying admissions and staying for hours. Soon the place became so crowded that others could not enter. It was not long before he hit upon a plan. He had a sign made, posted it above a door leading to the street, and watched the crowd flow out of the museum onto the sidewalk. The sign read: TO THE EGRESS.

All Big things have little names,  
Such as life and death, peace and war,  
Or dawn, day, night, hope, love, home.  
Learn to use little words in a big way.  
It is hard to do,  
But they say what you mean.  
When you don't know what you mean,  
Use big words.  
That often fools little people.

—Arthur Kudner to his son.

## Plant News

### Rutledge



A horseshoe tournament at Rutledge came to an end in early July with Ed Brandvold emerging as the champion tosser. Henry Van Slate was runnerup. There were twenty-five active participants in the tournament and several times that number of sideline enthusiasts who offered free advice and abundant criticism . . . probably had more fun than the contestants.

Prizes to the winners were a ton of pres-to-logs to champ Brandvold, a half ton to second place Van Slate and a quarter ton to third place winner, J. Carpenter.



Another tournament has been tentatively scheduled for next fall.

### I Saw, He Saw, We Saw, At Rutledge

The whole crew returning from vacation, suntanned and happy.

Adolph Olson, chairman of the horseshoe tournament, scratching his head. Adolph is trying to figure out a handicap for Champion Ed Brandvold for the next tournament.

Bill Roche bubbling over with enthusiasm over the wonderful country he saw on his 5,000 mile trip.

Art Kammeyer developing a kink in his neck looking for flying saucers.

Francis Dinger beginning to doubt the old adage "that two can live as cheaply as one."

Paul Braden telling about the big one that got away. (Paul has a lot of good ones to his credit.)

The power plant crew giving the boilers and engine a working over during vacation week.

P. A. (Red) Barnes wondering where the nickels in the change box are disappearing to.

C. O. Graue suffering from the heat.

Vacation week over the Fourth of July took many of the boys away from the old home town . . .

Howard Elder visited Hinsdale, Montana. John Gittel traveled to Tacoma, Washington.

William Hebert went to southern Idaho. Sam Lanore took himself to Okanogan, Washington, and went fishing in the Twist river country and Patterson lake. The fishing was poor (there was a six-inch snow

fall), so Sam came back to good old Idaho and caught the limit of 1½ and 2 pound trout in Priest lake.

Bill Jacobs spent his time at Pend Oreille lake where he is building a hunting lodge. The close of vacation time found the lodge near completion.

Gust Hessel visited Longview, Washington, and Corvallis, Oregon.

Reno Bazzoli to Portland, Oregon.

Lloyd Moe found some swell stream fishing near Libby, Montana. None of the fish under 11 inches were kept. (Please tell us more about this place, Lloyd.)

Fred Byers to Portland and Seattle.

Other employees spent their vacation as follows:

Tom Sararatt travelled 1350 miles to Bellingham and Seattle and visited relatives in Vancouver, B. C.

Walt Pinkley was home for a few days and then off to Seattle visiting his sons.

Einar Holmblad stayed home and played nursemaid to his new baby boy.

Harry Jorgenson visited friends and relatives in Saskatoon, Canada.

Earl Johnson spent most of his time on his farm putting up hay.

Carl German did lots of fishing in the southern part of the state and visited friends in Buhl, Idaho.

Rolland Gilbert visited friends and relatives in his former home town of Monroe, Washington.

Lyle Williams, Rutledge; George Stillwell of Potlatch, and Phil Reinmuth of Clearwater (kilm foremen of the respective PFI mills) made a trip to Westwood and Chester, California, to attend a kiln meeting during the month.

The Rutledge Unit Federal Credit Union has increased its membership by 30% since the first of the year and now has a membership of more than 40% of the plant's employees. Savings have increased 84% and loans 79%. There were 25 loans made during the first six months—totalling \$2,975.00. Most of the loans were made to cover hospital and doctor bills and home improvements. The Credit Union is an up-and-coming enterprise, and now is a good time for everyone to save for that time when money may be needed badly. (No charge for the plug—we hope.)

### Clearwater

Maintenance work and a number of improvements were effected during vacation down time in early July. Among the improvements was conversion of a blower type kiln into cross circulation—permitting 20% more lumber in each kiln charge by eliminating necessity for a chimney hole in the loads. Cross circulation of air will reduce drying time by a third, according to kiln foreman Phil Reinmuth. The converted kiln began operation on July 18th.

An improvement placed in operation in the stacker building consists of extension arms designed by stackerman Ray Fallwell and foreman Bud Jones on number three and four stackers. The device will permit easier handling of lumber and will eliminate much reaching and pulling of boards onto the loads from the skids.

A new nailing machine, capacity 25 lettuce crate ends per minute, is functioning

beautifully in the Clearwater box factory. It is the first machine of its type installed anywhere since the war according to the engineer who assembled and placed it in operation here. Cleats and slats feed into hopper and emerge as finished ends, piled one atop another for easy and fast handling.

An automatic loader has been operating since July 10th in the unstacker. It handles a lot of lumber and looks to be a real time and work saver.

The pipe fitters have designed an air conditioner for the cafeteria. Two nozzles spray water against a baffle plate and the air necessary to good ventilation of the building is drawn through the plate.

Believe it or not story of the month concerns Bob Farley, planing mill grader.

Bob was in Arlington, Oregon, on the 4th of July and was overtaken by some Junior Chamber of Commerce salesman who insisted he buy a chance or chance on an airplane and various other prizes to be given away at an air show that day. His sales resistance beaten to a pulp, Bob purchased two tickets—and hit the jackpot. Cessna 120 complete with two-way radio, starter and multiple other gadgets. No aviation enthusiast, Bob accepted \$2000 cash in lieu of the plane . . . a lovely, lovely day.

Boy, oh boy! How we'd enjoy having our nervous system subjected to a similar shock.

### Jaycees Dunked

Forty-five members of the Lewiston Junior Chamber of Commerce were personally escorted about the Clearwater mill on July 11th by safety director Charles Epling.

Everything went well except for a slight mishap alongside the log slip where too many Jaycees came to a halt atop a planer near the log wash. There was a sharp crack and several of the guests dropped to an pit depth in the bark covered water of the millpond. It was no little embarrassing to safety minded Epling, recently elected chairman of the Western Forest Products Safety Conference, who breathes loud appeals in behalf of attention to matters of safety whenever opportunity permits. A rather weak "they should have broken step" was the only alibi offered.

An interesting tour of the plant was reported by the visitors, even those subjected to the water treatment.

### Keith Vaughan Wins Essay Contest

From among 216 entries by grade school pupils in a state-wide contest sponsored by the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, an essay submitted by Keith Vaughan, Headquarters, was selected as first prize winner.

Title of the Vaughan essay was "What My Community Has to Offer Visitors." The judges considered it exceptionally well written and it has since been published widely about the state in daily newspapers and periodicals. The prizes, which included both grade and high schools, were donated by Cline Advertising Agency, Boise. The Headquarters boy received \$30.



Above—No one in this picture that you know? Take another look. That young fellow third from left in next to back row is Captain Paul Tobin of the 1907 Central High champs, Minneapolis, Minn. Forty years after this picture was taken the same group, membership intact, met in reunion in Minneapolis.

### Potlatch

#### TOBIN ATTENDS REUNION

Football greats of the University of Minnesota 1908-16, among them Paul Tobin of Potlatch, earlier this year gathered in reunion at the Calhoun Beach Club, Minneapolis. Included in the number were seven Gopher captains—a title which Tobin carried in 1912. Guest of honor was Pudge Heffelfinger, now in his eighties, who played his last football game at 61 and was named All-American by Walter Camp in four successive years.

Prior to the reunion of Minnesota football greats Tobin attended another such get-together . . . a meeting of the Minneapolis Central High School championship football team of 1907 of which Tobin was captain. Present were all members of the team that forty years ago won the Minneapolis championship. Colonel Newton Longfellow, commanding general of the Eighth Air Force during wartime in England, a member of the 1907 team, was among the guests of honor.

Tall tales of the good old days and the gridiron exploits for the cause and glory of Minnesota were the order of the day. Said coach Bernie Bierman in tribute—"we must look a long way into the future before we will again enjoy the good old days these boys represent."

### Trailer House

Laminated arches from the Potlatch mill were used by WSC pharmacy student Wm. Thompson last year to build a resident for himself and wife in which to live while attending college in Pullman.

Thompson, whose father is manager of the Potlatch Merc., performed all the construction work . . . spent around \$400 for materials. The finished house has bungalow windows in each end and a full length glass door at the entrance to the living room. Dimensions are 12x26 feet and it is sealed with an insulating board. There are three rooms (kitchen, living room and bedroom) with an oil burning heater, electric range and water heater, electric refrigeration and fluorescent lighting.



## Rettig and Edelblute To Maine

Leaving Spokane at 4:30 on the afternoon of June 25th, PFI assistant general manager Ed Rettig, accompanied by assistant Headquarters logging supt. Boots Edelblute took dinner the following evening in Portland, Maine.

Purpose of the journey was to study log drives in a state that began logging more than 300 years past and in which some areas have been cut over as many as five or six times. Tour of inspection began at Bedford as guests of the J. G. Deering Lumber Company, lumber manufacturers for more than 83 years and who have driven many millions of feet of logs down the Saco river to mill. Next stop following travel from Bedford via Augusta and Bangor was Machias and the plant of the L. C. Crane Lumber Company which operates two bands and a resaw in one of Maine's largest mills.

The city of Machias claims another distinction as well. It was in this harbor that the first naval battle of the Revolutionary war was fought and won by the colonists.

### River Conditions Not Similar to Idaho

Entirely dissimilar circumstances as concerns log drives were discovered. Maine's rivers have long stretches of quiet water—lakes provide sufficient storage to enable maintenance of a constant water level for twenty-one days of driving—logs can be held at almost any point along their route to the mill by simply throwing a boom line across the river—two drives a year are made by the Crane company.

In addition to saw logs several million feet of 4 ft. pulp logs are driven downriver to the paper mills each year.

The bateau which originated in Maine is no longer used. Instead flat bottomed scows with turned up ends and outboard motors have come into favor.

Timber is smaller than most of that in Idaho, about the size of second growth and with less height. An understory of hardwood is present—beech, birch and maple chiefly. Mixed species of conifers grow on Maine lands much as in Idaho. Spruce finds use as pulp wood and eastern White Cedar (small in size, and generally only ten to twelve inches in diameter) is used for shingles.

The hospitality and gracious courtesy of Maine people were things to be long remembered—particularly of Mr. Deering in Bedford and Mr. Crane in Mathias where every possible consideration was shown the visiting Idahoians and their every wish given immediate attention.

*Do you suppose the big fish that gets away lies to his finny friends about the size of the bait he stole?*

**It is beginning to dawn on nearly everyone that idleness is the one thing left that can't be taxed.**

A lawn and flowers lend an attractive touch. The structure has proven easy to heat . . . was erected atop the chassis of an old truck and can be easily moved with a little preliminary work necessary to remove skirting and braces.

## Woods News

### Camp 14—Beaver Creek

Prospects seem good for a bumper crop of logs from Camp 14. We have a hundred-man crew at work. No trucks are to be used this year. Logs will be skidded by cat a distance of 2½ to 3 miles to the landings.

Smitty, our bullcook, has declared camp to be an unhealthy spot for bears and gave meaning to his declaration during the Fourth of July vacation by bagging three big fellows.

Food and eating being of major importance to every lumberjack, a popularity poll at Camp 14 would likely place cook Vern Craig in top spot . . . he's that much of a cook, for sure.

### Camp T—Elmberry Creek

The lights are on at Camp T! A power plant has been installed here and all the conveniences that electricity makes possible are available throughout camp. It's one addition to camp with which no one will find fault or criticize . . . in fact everybody agrees electricity is a darn fine thing and we should celebrate its arrival.

Roads are drying up but are still rough. A few cars have made it into camp. Travel should be good until the fall rains hit us.

Nine gangs of saws are at work. Skidding is to get underway later.

### Camp X—Robinson Creek

Under direction of Bill Akins work is getting underway at Camp X with a crew of some forty men. The road to camp has greatly improved and can be travelled with some certainty of getting to destination. X has been wired for power and with all our electric lights going, we must look a bit like Broadway to the bears hereabouts—of which there are too many.

Clerk Tom Rauch suggests he be henceforth called Mr. X—and we think he proposes this for the sake of brevity although possibly he wishes to guard his identity in which case we think the precaution unnecessary—the camp being remote enough to afford protection from the sheriff.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

It seems something of a coincidence that flying saucers were sighted in this area immediately after the 4th of July vacation period. Some of our fellows have also reported sight of pink elephants, snakes and other miscellaneous items. Sounds as if a wet time was had by one and all.

Vacation over, we're back to the job of producing logs and doing rather well at it. With neither flying saucers to transport our logs or a skyhook (of which 55 boasts but does not operate) we'll have to stick with the old skidding cat to get our logs to the landings.

Veteran logging camp cook Bill Burke took command of our kitchen some time back. Enough said . . . food is excellent . . . and no shrinkage around the waist line.

### Camp 55—Lower Alder Creek

Bill Rideout's crew have almost finished logging except for cleanup work.

Plunkey Donna Farrell was married June 30th to Ed Hoisington.

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## FISHING CONTEST

At left—Just by way of a reminder that The Family Tree fishing contest ends September 1.

## Woods News

(Continued from page seven)

Railroad construction on Silver Creek is progressing under direction of Oscar Carlson. Knute Hove's section gang are laying rail.

Construction bugs are still plaguing the skyhook but necessary changes have been made according to the engineer in charge. Trial operation is scheduled for late July to determine capacity and what can be expected in the way of performance.

## Headquarters

George Kolasa has been promoted to the saw boss job at Camp 53. Al Gardner succeeds him in the Headquarters office.

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The Headquarters' swimming pool, mecca for all the kids (young and old), has undergone a major operation. The enlargement work has been performed under a series of bosses—Phil Peterson, Pat Keron and the one and only veteran lumberjack Al Kroll. When finishing touches have been administered it is hoped to prevail upon former Olympic diver Thor Nyberg to give a fancy diving exhibition as part of the dedicatory exercises ('tis thought diver Nyberg will be able to hit the enlarged pool—he scored a near miss of the old pool in his last exhibition and almost broke his neck in a super-deluxe swan dive).

Preceding the diving exhibition (if there is such) the local Republican-Democrat committeeman—eminent Scotsman, J. W. McKinnon, Jr.—will be asked to deliver a speech of dedication—for the pool, that is, not for diver Nyberg. All of Headquarters is agog over the prospect of a gala opening and with ill concealed impatience awaits the great day.

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Huckleberry picking and fishing are items of twin importance and have brought us many visitors. Lewiston employees seldom seen in these parts have passed our way in pursuit of trout. Among them have been Harry Rooney and Dave Troy, accompanied by their sons; Wally White and Bill Campbell; Ed Rettig; Bob Olin, aided by direction from Mr. May; Cut Epling, handicapped by editor Bodine; Harold Sprague, demanding inside information of every camp clerk as to where the fishing is best and Ed Krier, accompanied by compass bearer Rex Jones.

Woe is us—it looks as if Headquarters' fishermen will have small chance of capturing the prize offered in the Family Tree fishing contest—our fishermen having no time to loaf and fish.

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The local authority on mining stocks, the barometer of the stock market, Mr. "Walter Winchell" Stedman refuses prediction for the coming month . . . reports only that the stock market has gone up and down and will continue to travel in the same direction.

## Refrigeration for Camps

Power plants that have been installed in various PFI logging camps will soon be called upon to furnish more than just light, according to woods maintenance engineer Bob Olin.

Walk-in size refrigerators are to become standard equipment for camp kitchens and will be constructed in one end of the portable meat houses that presently repose near every camp dining hall. The size will be 12 ft. by 14 ft.

Boxes and cooling units are now in assembly at Bovill and Headquarters. Those camps already wired and in which power plants are at work will first receive refrigerators—X, T, 58, 54, 44, 36 and 42. Other camps will receive refrigerators when wired and equipped with power.

The units are large enough to produce 80 pounds of ice per day for kitchen use (lemonade maybe—eh, what?) in addition to cooling the main refrigerator box in which meat and food will be stored. A fan type cooling coil is used.

Good news for those who live to eat—and who doesn't?

## Land Board to Inspect

Members of the State Land Board, according to announcement by Land Commissioner Ed Wozzley, will inspect state holdings in the Clearwater area beginning July 27th. The tour of inspection will involve travel via raft down the North Fork of the Clearwater river. On the board are Governor Robins, Secretary of State Cy Price, State Auditor N. P. Neilson, Attorney General Robert Ailshie and Supt. of Public Instruction Alton Jones.

Wife (after a spat): "When I married you I didn't know you were a coward. I thought you were a brave man."

Husband: "So did everybody else."

## SKYBOUND SKYHOOK AT CAMP 55

Out of action and dangling from a spar tree at a Camp 55 landing, result of engineering problems incident to the hauling of a pay load of logs, was a new piece of equipment during most of July—the subject of much talk and no little speculation—the skyhook.

The machinery that lifts and transports logs from canyon depths uphill to landings was quite literally up a tree and anchored. Down the canyon, leading away from the spar tree, threaded in long, slightly sagging loops from one anchoring post to another ran twin cables to support machine and load. There was a second pair of smaller size cables against which the machine exerts pull necessary to movement. Toward the bottom of the canyon worked engineer and cableman employees of the skyhook's manufacturer making changes which involved partial relocation of route.

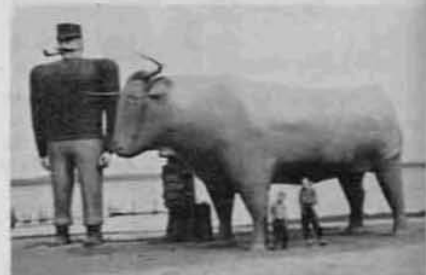
Trial test of equipment to determine performance possibilities, maximum loads, etc., was scheduled for late July or early August. Of skeptics there were many, but the skyhook's crew went confidently about their work, predicted early departure after licking every little "bug," and named Arabia as their next stopping point where four miles of cable are to be slung aloft—beginning two miles inland and extending two miles out to sea where ships will unload their cargo or take cargo aboard, thus eliminating expensive dock construction and heavy dock maintenance expense.



## Paul Bunyon and Babe

At Bemidji, Minnesota, lived (according to legend) the mightiest man of all time and a blue ox that performed some rather startling feats in his own right.

Commemorating these characters has been erected two near-colossal statues on the shore of Lake Bemidji and honoring the



memory of lumber's patron saint a day of celebration (Paul Bunyon day) is set aside each year and religiously observed. Purely co-incidental, perhaps, but nonetheless lucrative has been the tourist trade attracted by these shenanigans which have placed Bemidji, Paul and Babe among the surest tourist attractions of the north country.

## Wood Waste Used in Fire Brick

A new use for pine shavings and sawdust has been discovered by the Babcock and Wilcox Company of Augusta, Ga. Pine waste is here employed in the manufacture of fire brick by mixing it with clay before the bricks are formed. When the bricks are baked the shavings and sawdust burn out leaving voids and producing a lighter weight brick.

Sawdust and shavings are also used with cement to produce fire resistant, light weight bricks.

*Diplomacy has been defined as the art of letting the other fellow have your own way.*

