

# THE FAMILY TREE

GIVE TO FIGHT



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

*Pre-fabrication*

## General Timber Service Panel Houses

The building of homes in the U. S., according to carefully kept record, has failed to keep pace with the country's needs since 1927. In the early thirties, that period unlovingly referred to as the "Depression," the pinch of housing inadequacy became definitely noticeable. Construction slumped badly and the recovery years that followed never quite caught up the need for more houses.

### Forest Movies Requested

The films *Trees and Men* and *Trees and Homes* have been requested by Mr. Niels C. Bergers, a recent visitor at Clearwater, for showing to his people in Holland. The films will go to Holland when Mr. G. A. Bergers, brother of the Clearwater visitor, returns to Holland from Washington, D. C., in early spring.

Below—A line of G-T-S Panel Houses in Omaha . . . panel construction is speedy, produces a better house.



Phrased mildly, the situation was slightly less than comfortable pre-war, about like last year's coat on a fast growing youngster. The snugness, however, had developed gradually. It was annoying, but no wise distressing as would have been a quickly born crisis. People managed somehow to get along.

Then the country awakened of a certain Sunday to find itself at war. Soon thereafter began a shift of population from one area to another, depending upon location of war industries, the like of which the U. S. had never before experienced. People rang door bells to find just a room in which to live. The emergency of war, however, postponed the real day of reckoning with the housing shortage.

### Deficit Pyramids

Some eleven million men and women went into the services during the war. Many of them were only youngsters

when they entered service. They demobilized as adults. A great number had married. Some had babies. Their search for homes was immediate, and the impact was nothing short of terrific. It cut across the entire national economy. Measures deemed necessary to provide more homes in a shorter time have affected all construction and have reached into the far corners of all industry.

Thus, one housing deficit pyramided atop another. The coat that grew snug in depression years became a tight fitting garment in war years, and split wide open at the seams when U. S. veterans returned home to the serious business of raising families, completing interrupted educations and the earning of a civilian livelihood.

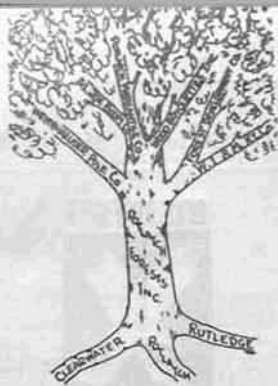
The problem was unmistakably acute, is little less so at present. It demanded attention and provoked a de-

luge of suggested remedies from every quarter. Some were attempted, but most were of such impractical nature as to complicate and slow solution. There were complaints, generally, from industry of expediting that did not expedite, of grandiose plans that tossed to the winds all concern for the practical, and of controls that choked instead of stimulating production of necessary materials.

### The Magic Word

Flaring across this super-charged atmosphere was (and still is) a word familiar to the construction industry for a great many years and its luster was only accentuated, not dimmed, by association with master, over-all planning. Glibly it was used and by many who had scant appreciation of the complexities of the housing problem.

(Continued on Page 4)



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 Willard Burns . . . . . Rutledge  
 Charles Epling . . . . . Clearwater Plant  
 Carl Pease . . . . . Headquarters

## Cancer Drive

The American Cancer Society will, this year, ask of the American people, the sum of twelve million dollars to combat cancer. Solicitations of funds will be made in April.

The good sense to giving generously that this program may be furthered is immediately apparent in the statistics that pertain to cancer deaths in the United States.

Every three minutes there is a cancer death! Each day 478 persons die of it! The toll of war dead does not compare with the toll of cancer dead. Of the 135-million Americans now living, 17-million eventually will die of cancer.

But, according to doctors schooled in cancer research, at least one-third of those who have died of cancer would be alive today if early signs and symptoms of the disease had been recognized.

The most important phase of cancer control is to have every family doctor equipped to recognize early cancer and to be able to send his patient immediately to a hospital for surgery and X-rays and radium treatment. To serve this high purpose the 12-million dollars is asked.

Take two coins that look exactly alike. One is genuine, the other counterfeit. How can you tell them apart? Secret Service men say: "Throw them on the table. The coin that doesn't bounce is counterfeit. The coin that bounces is the real thing." Life tests men in the same way—by their bounce.



## New Drying Method

From North Carolina comes word of a new way to dry lumber in a hurry—by boiling it. The new method is said to require only hours to complete the job. The lumber boils. Then it's dry.

The secret, of course, to this process is the solution in which the boiling takes place. The chemical involved is poured into vats and heated to between 245 and 260 degrees, well above the boiling point of the water and sap in lumber which is about 212 degrees.

The lumber is then placed in the vats and the moisture boils out while the solution cushions the wood and keeps it from curling, warping or bursting.

Heat of the solution is controlled by thermostats since the lumber would burst at a temperature above 260 degrees, and it is said the thermostats do away with a need for close supervision. The solution, according to its developers, can be used over and over with virtually no waste.

## Plants Asked for Study of Wood Waste

Representative Norman of the State of Washington, recently announced his intention to introduce legislation before Congress that will authorize the establishment of a chain of pilot plants in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, to develop new uses for wood and wood waste and to improve forest products.

The plants will be used to discover new wood products and to develop present processes to a point where private industry can make use of them.

Representative Norman said his measure will provide for supervision of the pilot plants by the U. S. Forest Service.



Just 100 years ago, President Polk ordered a line of military posts set up along the Oregon Trail to protect travelers from Indian attacks.

## Ten Years Ago In the Family Tree

Announcement was made that the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association propose to take a leaf from the book of Henry Ford and Woolworth and to enter the low-price housing field. This is in recognition of the fact that one in three families in the United States has an income of \$160.00 per month.

Operation of the Woods Employment Office at Orofino, which got under way August 19 under direction of Adrian Nelson, Jr., was explained.

Safety mindedness was defined as the condition of mind which automatically makes a person think of each and everything that he does in terms of the safest of all possible ways in which that thing may be performed.

The Clerk at Camp 20 announced himself so busy during the month as to have overlooked sending in any news to the Family Tree.

Camp 22 sawed and skidded 2,851,200 feet of pine during the month of February.

A campaign for additional members and thorough reorganization of the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club to regain past glories was proposed.

An article concerning the Weyerhaeuser Pole Company and its organization two years previous appeared under the authorship of Arlie Decker.

Bill Boie of the Lewiston Box Department returned home from a hurry-up trip to Klamath Falls with an order for 15 car of powder shook business for the Lewiston factory.

## PFI People in the News

PFI attorney George Beardmore was recently nominated to the State Cooperative Board of Forestry by the North Idaho Forestry Association. Mr. Beardmore's appointment to the Board was made official by Governor Robins. The first meeting of the Board since Mr. Beardmore's appointment took him to Boise in mid-March.

A number of PFI people will figure prominently in the program of the Wood Products Clinic in Spokane on March 24 and 25. Other PFI men are to appear on the program of the Intermountain Logging Conference during its three-day meeting following the Wood Products Clinic. On the Wood Products Clinic program appear PFI Chief Engineer R. T. Bowling, Engineer Harold White, Potlatch Unit Manager J. J. O'Connell, and Clearwater Shipping Superintendent John Aram.

Director of the Mechanics Training School for the Intermountain Logging Conference is PFI Woods Maintenance Engineer Bob Olin. More about these gentlemen next month along with an apology to any PFI participants in either meeting whose names have been omitted above.

Some people use language to express thought, some to conceal thought, and others instead of thought.





Above—Rough shed millwright L. C. Ayers, winner of many awards for worthwhile suggestions to effect improvements. Arrows above indicate small cylinder that operates brake on crane in rough shed. In event of power failure, brake permits stopping of the crane before it strikes the end of the building, a not infrequent mishap in years past which has cost many dollars and lost time.

## Man of the Month

The presentation by Clearwater Unit Manager, D. S. Troy, of additional suggestion awards on March 11, again focused attention on millwright L. C. Ayers to whom awards are no novelty.

This is the second special annual award made to Les, and he has received many other initial cash awards for worthwhile suggestions.

Les has worked at Clearwater since April 2, 1928. His first employment at Clearwater consisted of laying track in the yard. Later he piled lumber, then operated the automatic piler designed by Engineer R. T. Bowling. Later yet, he took over as operator of a Ross Lift Truck using it to stack lumber in the yard. He has been night foreman in the rough sheds but for the past two years has worked as millwright on the day shift in the rough sheds.

Les' interests outside the Plant have largely been confined for some little time to the rebuilding of his home which was destroyed by fire. He lives in the Lewiston Orchards, has a large family and is a thoroughly likeable gent. Incidentally, he is no mean bowler and boasted a very good average in the PFI bowling league.

His alertness to needed improvements has been of real value to PFI and he well warrants the title "Man of the Month."

## CTPA Has Radio

The Clearwater and Potlatch Timber Protective Associations will this year be aided in their work by radio stations at Orofino, Headquarters and Elk River, according to A. B. (Bert) Curtis, chief fire warden.

The stations at Orofino, Headquarters and Elk River have been installed and experiments are presently in process to determine exactly what can be expected of them in the way of performance and to discover the best possible placement of antenna to obtain necessary coverage of the area.

A mobile radio set has been installed in the fire warden's car and twenty-watt stations are contemplated for Bovill and Potlatch with the further likelihood that a twenty-watt battery operated station will be placed at or near Bowles Cabin on the Little North Fork. Supplementing the radio stations will be back pack radios of the walkie-talkie variety which will permit two-way conversation between smoke chaser and fire wardens. Eight of these units are to be obtained. Operation is from dry battery cells and the weight of each unit is around 18 pounds equipped with a telescoping fishpole antenna of six foot length.

The necessary examination to qualify operators for the radio stations of the CTPA was given recently in Orofino. Among those who passed the examination were PFI's employment office manager Adrian Nelson at Orofino and blond, pretty stenographer Jacqueline Powell. Also passing the examination were candidates Joe Peterka and John Curtis, Chief fire warden, Bert Curtis, and first assistant fire warden, George York, also took the examination.

Weeks later in Portland following much persuasive correspondence, a special examination was given for Messrs. Curtis and York. With 40 pages of radio manual committed to memory, the Timber Protective Association bosses squeaked past the examiner on the second try and are now allowed to converse over their radio network.

More than a million tons of air freight were carried last August.

## The Great Houdini

So great were the magical feats of Harry Houdini, born April 6, 1874, that today his complete and valuable library on magic rests in the Library of Congress. When he died on October 31, 1926, magicians from all parts of the world journeyed to his funeral and subsequently decided to observe the anniversary of his death as National Magic Day. On that day free entertainments are given to children confined to orphanages, hospitals and charitable institutions.

### Suggestion Awards Made at Clearwater

Cash awards were presented March 11th by Clearwater Unit Manager D. S. Troy to millwright L. C. Ayers, millwright A. K. Parker, lumber grader Clifford R. Thompson, millwright A. A. Staley, and grader Carol Foster. The awards represented additional cash paid for suggestions earlier adopted which have since proven-out in use.

Ayers received the top award of \$75.00 for a suggestion covering the installation of emergency brakes on the bridge crane in the rough sheds. Parker received \$50.00 for suggesting an air cylinder to lift press rolls above the rolls over which lumber travels, permitting movement of lumber of any thickness. Thompson suggested an adjustable rack for loading bunk loads of lumber and received \$25.00. Staley received \$60.00 for three suggestions (a parts washer, reinforcement straps for fan blades and elimination of one door in each dry kiln). Foster suggested 6-inch and 8-inch lumber be selected at the dry sorter for Glue Department stock and was paid \$10.00. Other awards were made to winners in the suggestion contest underway since August, 1946. Staley received a dado plane, Thompson a steel tool chest, and Parker an electric soldering iron.



Carlos Recine

From Chile traveling under sponsorship of a government department interested in developing new industry, Carlos Recine recently completed a six-months study of P.F.I. Recine spent five months reviewing logging and lumbering operations in the southern states before coming to Lewiston. His stay in Idaho was split between logging and lumber manufacture—three months in the Headquarters woods, three months at the Clearwater mill. He is presently in Portland, Oregon, working with the F. W. Hortskotte firm of engineers who are drafting plans for installation of a sawmill in Chile and which Recine will later manage.

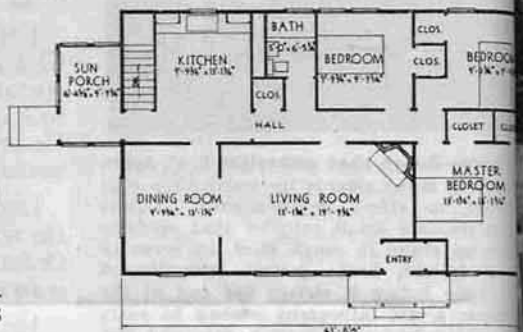
Chile has a vast timbered area in which grows many types of wood. Present development plans for the lumber industry, however, contemplate only the marketing of various hard woods. At least a part of the products produced will be exported to Argentina, according to Recine.



Above—A G-T-S Panel House . . . a wide variety of designs is possible with complete avoidance of "assembly line" appearance. Years of research have prepared G-T-S for manufacture of the panel house. At right—Floor plans for the house above.

## Pre-fabrication G-T-S Panel Houses

(Continued from Page 1)



The word is PRE-FABRICATION . . . houses of metal, of glass, of plastic, of composition board, of enameled steel, of copper . . . houses designed to turn on a dime to face the sun . . . houses to be traded in periodically like an old car . . . houses so easily portable as to permit moving from one owner's land to that of another. Seemingly, there is no boundary to the flights of fancy that the magic word "PRE-FABRICATION" can inspire.

And there may very well come a day when most houses and some other forms of construction will be pre-fabricated, or at least partially so. There has been rapid perfection of glues which now possess vastly improved strengths and these will aid development of factory built homes as also will better design. Only a blind man could deny sight of opportunity to mass produce many of the accessories that go into every home.

But, man and his wife are creatures of habit and slaves to established custom. They will accept an automobile, a radio, an ice box or a thousand and one other things identical to those of a neighbor, but historically they have sought expression of individuality in dwelling places. Pre-fabs haven't as yet made much of a dent in the hard surface of a tough housing problem.

### Panel Houses

The objection of "sameness" can, and no doubt will be overcome in pre-fab construction. In fact it seems well on the way to having been whipped by General Timber Service, Inc., Weyerhaeuser affiliate company. G-T-S, however, makes no claim as yet for economy of construction as compared to ordinary home construction. Speedier erection is claimed, completion in a matter of weeks instead of months, and better construction. The G-T-S factory at Dubuque, Iowa, under supervision of C. M. Harmon, is no mile-long factory. Maximum production is estimated at fifty houses per month. The company does not feel that it knows all the answers, but expects to learn them.

Pre-fabricated housing which has fallen so far short of the rosy predictions made for it has been approached in Dubuque by G-T-S from a little different angle and

with deserved appreciation of competitive forces and the natural desire of a home owner for individuality in his home.

G-T-S has this to say of its panel house which can be assembled in a wide variety of structures entirely dissimilar in appearance and floor plan:

### Tested, Proven System

"G-T-S Panel Houses are the result of many years of research and development by designers and engineers employed by General Timber Service, Inc., which is affiliated with the Weyerhaeuser lumber operations.

"The reason for the development of this panel system of construction was to employ the practical advantages of factory fabrication to provide sound, comfortable, economical, permanent homes, at the same time enabling owners to have their homes quickly.

"As a result of painstaking care, supported by exhaustive construction tests and cost studies, every G-T-S Panel House becomes a home in which you can justly take pride. These houses have no trace of 'assembly line' appearance. They become homes that are obviously permanent residences and always a credit to the community.

### Good Looking, Warm, Soundly Built

"Outwardly, G-T-S Panel Houses look like any well constructed conventional homes. As you study their construction, you will find them equal to the best. They are built from carefully selected materials. For example, the lumber in every panel is properly kiln dried. 'Factory fabrication' and 'site assembly' are coordinated to produce greater values. The method of insulating is another extremely interesting feature.

"G-T-S Panel Houses are tried and proven products. Many have already been erected. The owners of these homes are reporting complete and entire satisfaction.

### Sold Through Retail Lumber Dealers

"Further confidence is engendered when it is known that all G-T-S Panel Houses are sold through local retail lumber dealers in cooperation with local builders. These men are your neighbors. Their future suc-

cess in your community requires that the customers must receive the best in home values. Furthermore, they are experts in the home building field. They know good construction. They know quality material. They are organized to serve your building needs and those of your community efficiently and economically. Their part in the planning, sale, and erection of G-T-S Panel Houses is further assurance of complete satisfaction to your home ownership."

### Panels

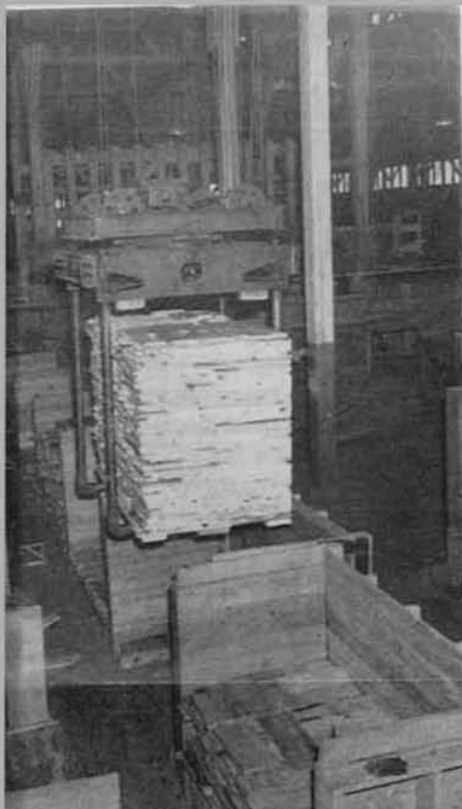
The panels employed in the erection of G-T-S house are 40 inches wide. This width was not selected without reason. For example, the width of the standard easy chair is 40 inches. The length of a standard chair is eighty inches. The length of a bed is also 80 inches. With the size of room being based on multiples of 40, both the placement of windows and the planning of wall space to accommodate furniture are greatly facilitated. Each panel plus one piece is 40 inches wide. There are six different kinds—exterior wall panels (solid, window, and door), interior wall panels (solid and door), a ceiling panel, a roof panel and a gable end panel. All are precisely made, and when joined, form tight weather proof joints.

The panels necessary for the erection of an average house can all be shipped in one railroad box car. A crew of eight men can put up a panel house in from one to two days. Another three to five weeks may be required for installing plumbing and heating units, laying of finished floors, and the application of roof and side wall material.

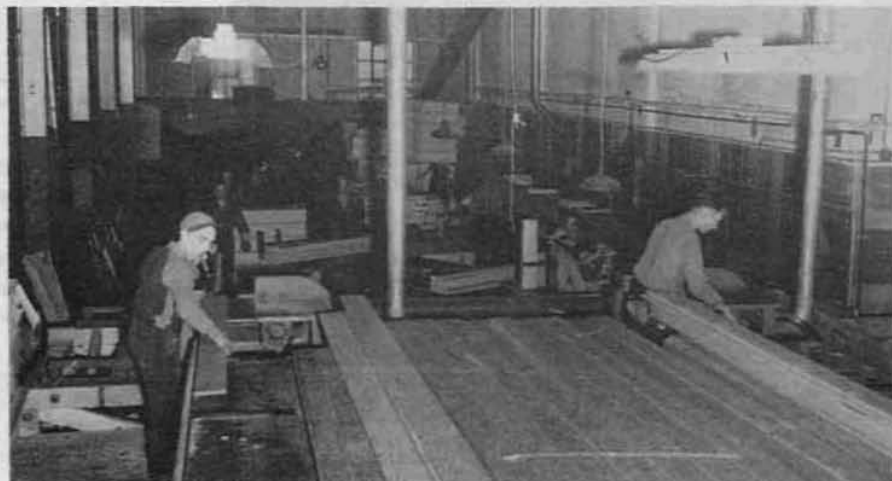
### Variety of Floor Plans

Due to the assortment of panels and the fact they can be inter-changed almost any type of one-story house can be built. Floor plans can be easily altered to suit the desire of the home builder. General Timber Service, Inc. invites the prospective home builder to show his lumber dealer the style house preferred should he fail to find a plan to his complete liking among the standard two and three bedroom houses suggested in a plan book. Plans will then be drawn and forwarded to the dealer for the home builder.





Above—Monorail at Clearwater picks up a load of dry trims from one of the pockets of a new sorter arrangement in the Clearwater unstacker which permits a first collection of dry trims at this point. Trims travel through an edge sorter and drop onto table opposite pocket in which they are to be piled. Credit for working out details of the change belongs to Engineer Harold White.



Above—Cutting lumber to exact length in a new department at Clearwater. Industrial orders for lumber of any exact length are handled here. The saws which operate from a foot control lever are several feet above the level of the plant floor. Cut-to-length pieces flow downward and away. Below—Stacking pieces of cut-to-order stock in the Clearwater Box Factory for the G-T-S Panel House.



approval. Blueprints for erection of any G-T-S panel house are furnished at reasonable cost.

**Other Features**

Other desirable features of the G-T-S house include low heating costs (the house is vapor-sealed with aluminum foil on the back surface of the warm wall to prevent the formation of moisture within the wall itself); choice of standard exterior wall covering and any standard roofing material; choice of basement, if no basement is desired, the floor panels can be factory insulated; 5 per cent more usable floor space than a conventionally built house of the same over-all dimensions (in an average sized house this added space would be the equivalent of an extra 6 x 7 ft. room); and above all else, individuality of design.

**P.F.I. Furnishes Lumber**

The panel house has not mushroomed into existence and consequently its production figures thus far have not been sensational. More important by far has been the study and research responsible for development and the plain hard-headed realism of the plans laid for merchandising.

The G-T-S Panel House promises to have unusual importance for P.F.I. and already has taken a considerable quantity of P.F.I. lumber.

A lot of fellows who complain about their boss being dumb would be out looking for a job if he were any smarter.

An optimist is a man who marries his secretary, believing he will be able to keep on dictating to her.

**Good News From California**

From the sunny (when it isn't raining) state of California comes word that PFI boss C. L. Billings is feeling fine, fit and ready to return home. Report is that he will head north in early April.

*The patent system added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius.*

\* \* \* \* \*

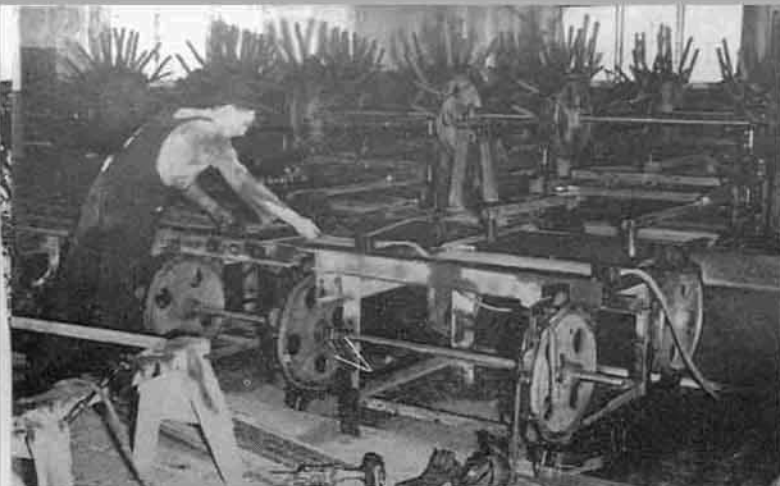
**Scandal and failure make news. Only success makes history.**

Right—Shipping Clerk Glenn Porter, Clearwater, inspects cedar fence posts loading out at Clearwater dock. The posts are manufactured by diagonally cutting a timber twice the size of the finished post. A machine especially designed for this purpose has been built and placed in the west end of the planing mill. Here is another example of new business and an indication of PFI's determination to find new outlets for products that can be manufactured at its mills.



## Fence Post Plant . . .

The picture at left may seem a first-class imitation of a nightmare, but it is no such animal. It is simply a part of the treating plant for fence posts and timber that will soon begin operation at Clearwater. The steel finger-like arms are guides which will carry posts through the treating tanks. More about this later.



## Plant News

### Rutledge Unit

Even at the risk of inviting trouble, we feel that Rutledge deserves to brag a bit about its very good accident record for the year 1946 and to date for 1947. During 1946 there were only eight accidents at Rutledge with the severest being a bruised hand that caused 12 days lost time.

The Severity Rate (days of lost time per 1000 man hours) for 1946 was .12 (12/100). The frequency rate (number of accidents per 1,000,000 man hours worked) was 25.24.

This fine record can be attributed in great part to the mindfulness of Rutledge workmen that safety pays. We now have well over 130,000 man hours of accident-free time in 1947.

Rutledge has made some tree props as poet Lloyd Moe will tell you:

### SAW MILL TREE PROPS

The snow it still keeps coming down,  
The weather—yes, it's bad,  
But we are making tree props,  
That's what's making us sad.

We have made a million of them  
And we will make a million more;  
The darn things just keep coming;  
Gee, but they make us sore.

We make them for the farmers,  
And this can be said, by heck,  
Maybe, they do help the farmers  
But to us they're a pain in the neck.

Maybe we have stretched it a little,  
But of course it's all in fun,  
And regardless of what we say or do  
The tree props continue to come.

We would like to know the story,  
Just what is it all about,  
Why are we getting ready for apples  
When the trees have yet to sprout.

Oh but we have a swell idea  
Or maybe it isn't so good—  
We will make the tree props from plastics  
And cut the edgings up for wood.

If you never worked in a saw mill  
Then this is all Greek to you,  
But brother if you ever made tree props  
You know what's been said is true.

Now this thing is awfully silly  
And crazy as it can be,  
But we would like to see it published  
In our own little *Family Tree*.

### Clearwater

Our bowlers have completed league play and another year of bowling history has been written. It may not have been exactly brilliant but some of the fellows posted enviable averages and the competition was always keen. Winning team in the men's league was the Stacker Department with 49 points in the win column as against 35 in the loss column. Second place went to the Box Shed and Planer Department with 48 and 36 points, respectively. It would be hard to imagine a tighter race. Members of the winning team were Jim Siebert, Riley Williams, Bud Jones, Bill Knopes, and Bud Berlinghoff. The Pres-to-logs team won the laurels in the women's league. Finals of the bowling doubles tournament placed Dan Holden and Leo Moore in first spot with the singles tournament going to Al Moan.

The alfalfa patch between the shipping office and unstacker building is to be plowed and seeded to lawn grass. It will become a recreational area for archery, softball, volleyball and perhaps basketball, depending upon the wishes expressed by employees.

With sincere regret we note the death of Louis M. Martinson, injured in an automobile accident February 13. Louie was a native of Norway and prior to employment in Lewiston, beginning Sept. 7, 1927, had worked at Elk River, Potlatch and Coeur d'Alene over a span of some nine years.

### To Sweden

John Holmgren, Clearwater lumber grader, will take off in early April on a six-months vacation to his native Sweden. This will be the first trip for John to his homeland in twenty-four years. Mrs. Holmgren and their two-year-old daughter will accompany him.

Pitea, Sweden, is the town to which the family will journey. It was here that John first began work in the lumber industry during out-of-school hours. The town is near the Finnish border and most of the logs converted there into lumber are rafted across from Finland.

Awaiting arrival of the Holmgren family in Sweden is John's mother, two sisters and a brother, all living at Pitea.

The town boasts a population of some 6,000 people, has five saw mills cutting yellow pine and spruce, and is surrounded by many small farms.

The vacationing Holmgrens will leave New York via the liner Gripsholm on the 11th of April. They expect to return in September. Blessings on Mr. Holmgren who has requested the *Family Tree* be mailed him during his absence!

## Kenny LaVoy to Spokane

General office employee Kenneth LaVoy, who was secretary to boss C. L. Billings before the war and assumed that position following his return to civilian life, left Lewiston in February to accept a position with G. F. Jewett Spokane, Washington.

Among Mr. Jewett's many interests is numbered presidency of PFI, so Kenny will still have a large sized interest in the lumber industry and in PFI where his father and brother are respectively sawyer and Pres-to-log plant foreman at Potlatch.

### Lumber Congress to Meet

The first truly national meeting for the lumber industry since 1922 will get underway at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on June 16. Slated for discussion at the three day meeting are such matters of forestry legislation, federal controls, labor, distribution, marketing, sales methods and trade promotion, research, new products and kindred subjects. Details of the program are now being worked out and will be announced shortly.

The rivalry between Disraeli and Gladstone—Prime Ministers under Queen Victoria—was intense. Called upon to tell the difference between a misfortune and a calamity, Disraeli hesitated and then answered: "There is a similarity, but there is also a profound difference. If, let us say, Mr. Gladstone were to fall into the Thames that would be a misfortune. But if anyone were to pull him out, that would be a calamity."

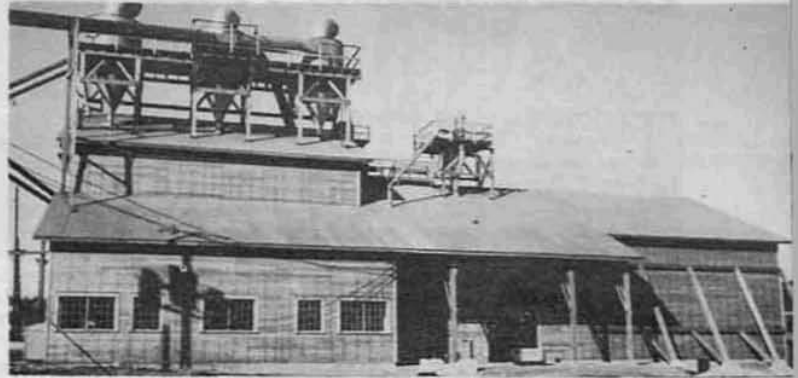
Jimmy Powers, New York sports writer heard that Negro football star Buddy Young was a Catholic and nominated him for inclusion in an All-Catholic All-American lineup. And so Buddy was named on the backfield along with St. Mary's Herman Wedemeyer; Notre Dame's Johnny Lujack and Army's Doc Blanchard. Instead of trying to wriggle out of their faux pas, the sponsors of the team awarded Young his gold football and congratulated him on being the first Methodist ever to make the All-Catholic All-America.



## New Pres-to-logs Plant

The recently completed plant of the Spokane Pres-to-logs Company, Spokane, Washington. Here has been installed two Pres-to-logs machines and a Pres-to-logs stoker fuel machine is to follow. Operation of this plant will assure Spokane people more Pres-to-logs and will help ease the shortage elsewhere in the Inland Empire.

PFI Engineer Fred Dicus, on loan to Wood Briquettes, Inc., is now at Caldwell, Idaho supervising final installation details of a two Pres-to-logs machine plant at the Caldwell Lumber Company owned by J. R. Simplot, Idaho potato king.



## River Camps to Open

The once annual log drive down the north fork of the Clearwater River, discontinued during the war years, will begin anew in 1948, manpower permitting.

This announcement was recently made by Assistant General Manager E. C. Rettig, who said that Camps X and T will be repaired and readied for occupancy if sufficient manpower becomes available to warrant their operation. The miles of flume from camp to river will also be repaired and made ready for use.

It was stated in Mr. Rettig's announcement that log buyer Jack Baggs will once again seek contracts for PFI that specify delivery of logs f.o.b. river.

## Woods News

### Camp 58—McComas Meadow

Our roads are holding up nicely and there seems to be good prospect for spring and summer logging. Between twelve and sixteen cars per day are going millward at present.

Jim Delaney has strung a new telephone line into Camp following the highway. Maintenance will be much less a problem than before.

We have a new power plant in operation. To date its performance has been all that anyone could ask.

(What happened to the last "Family Tree?" We are thinking of organizing a correspondents strike.)

### Camp 56—Moose Creek

Snow here has been reduced considerably by a few days of rain and some warm sunshine.

We averaged about 75 men in camp during the month with about half of the crew working as sawyers.

Still logging as usual.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

Camp 54 has been wired for electricity. Terrible as the pun may sound, we seem definitely to be headed for brighter days and the lights should be on before this issue of

the "Family Tree" comes off the press.

Cook Pete Carmen has returned from a leave of absence and John Fulick, who relieved him, will go over to Camp 56 and will next pinch hit for George Lunde, Camp 56 cook.

### Camp 55—Lower Alder Creek

Activity here has been very brisk during the past month.

The slide on the railroad grade between Camps 55 and 59 is whipped and the pile-driver is on the move again.

The snow is about gone and everything points to an early spring. When the present seige of colds and flu subsides, we should be in good shape for the big spring push.

### Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

Old man winter gave our logging trucks a new lease on life following the February thaw. When it rains at lower altitudes, it snows up in our country.

Camp 57 truck drivers have discovered a very effective way to keep Headquarters personnel out of Camp. It is very simple. There are no patent rights and we do not wish to deny its use to any other camp. It is easy to arrange and the only thing necessary is to so guide a logging truck as to produce a head-on collision with the approaching car from Headquarters. Two such collisions within the space of a few days have practically made use strangers to all of Headquarters. Logging superintendent Bradbury accepted the risk but we suspected he had a pilot car out front.

Congratulations to the P.F.I. purchasing department who seem at long last to have discarded the worn out saying, "There is a war on." Thanks, too, for the candy that we are able to stock and sell.

### Camp 59—Meadow Creek

Spring has arrived at Camp 59 and our logging hasn't been made easier. Mud covers the landing knee deep and many of our roads are nearly impassable. February, however, was a good month. We cut 5,575,200 feet, skidded 4,359,360 feet and loaded out 4,496,230 feet, a total of 522 cars. From this "newsboy's" point of view these figures aren't bad, but we predict a better month ahead if weather conditions do not become extremely bad.

### Camp 42—Bovill

Perhaps you would like to know that Camp 42 is still operating and getting out some logs despite bad weather.

We are sorry to report our accident record looks anything but good since the first of the year both at camp and in town. We have it on good authority that a pepsi-cola bottle and a head will both break if contact

between the two is made with sufficient force—and so our casualty list grows.

Space and the Hays office permitting, we'd like to see the following story in print.

"A" was standing in front of a "joint" when a stranger, "B," approached and spoke, "How about having a whiskey with me?"

"No, tried it once and didn't like it," replied "A."

"How about a beer then?" countered "B."

"No, tried it once and didn't like it."

As a parting gesture of friendship "B" offered "A" a cigarette, and again came the reply "No, tried it once and didn't like it, but if you'll wait a minute my son will be along and he will go in and drink with you."

There was a moment's pause, then "B" said, "I'll bet he's your only son."

### Headquarters

The diesel power motors that have generated power to light Headquarters are out of a job. Washington Water Power current became available February 28, and no one mourns the passing of the diesels, although they have operated very well day and night for many years.

Joe Hove suffered a bad fall from an icy tank car in late January. Shoulder ligaments were torn loose and a piece of arm bone was chipped loose necessitating an operation.

Influenza has been prevalent around Headquarters recently. A list of the afflicted would almost serve as a census of the community.

The railroad to Camp 14 on Beaver Creek has been plowed out to the passing track just short of camp.

March snows, generally speaking, do not last long and the feel of an early spring is in the air. The snow in the woods has melted down to a very compact mass and has a heavy crust, strong enough, in fact, to make snowshoes unnecessary on frosty mornings.

## Easter and the Vernal Equinox

From 1916 to 1965 Easter occurs 40 times in April and ten times in March, the date varying year to year following action taken by the Council of Nice in A.D. 325. This body ruled that Easter should be celebrated on the first Sunday following the full moon that appears on, or the next Sunday after, the vernal equinox. The vernal equinox occurs on March 21 with the next full moon appearing on Saturday, April 5, this year. Thus Easter Sunday will be celebrated on April 6 with other Holy Days reckoned backward from that date on the calendar.

# Experimental Forest University of Idaho

By D. S. JEFFERS  
Dean, School of Forestry

THE Indians called the ridge "Thatuna" (Shoshoni for Paradise). The white man calls it Moscow Mountain. The geologist can explain its origin and its relation to the "Basaltic plain" which spreads out to the westward. The Foresters at the University of Idaho think of it as the location of their own Experimental Forest.

It was the year 1932, October 11 to be exact, that the Board of Regents on behalf of the University and the School of Forestry accepted from the Forest Development Company at Lewiston, a subsidiary company of Potlatch Forests, Inc., a tract of 3,646 acres of forest land. This gift of forest land to the University was made, said Mr. C. L. Billings, president of the company, for the "purpose of assuring an experimental forest as long as there is a School of Forestry at the University. The gift consisted of two blocks; 3,046.63 acres in the Hatter Creek drainage lying on the north side of the ridge, and accessible from Princeton; and 600 acres in the Meadow Creek drainage on the south side of the ridge, accessible from Troy, four and a half miles distant.

Then, as if that were not enough, late in 1935 came the gift, also from the Forest Development Company, of a third unit in the Flat Creek watershed to the east of the other two units. This unit of 2,768.42 acres is immediately adjacent to the Deary-Harvard road, six and a half miles south of Harvard. To these munificent gifts totalling 6,415.05 acres, the University added 160 acres in the Meadow Creek drainage on which was established a CCC camp in 1935. Two other additions have been made; one by exchanges of land resulting in a net growth of 80 acres; one from the Northern Pacific and one from Mrs. Anita Bailey, totalling 43 acres.

Thus the first idea has grown into a fine experimental forest of 7,018.05 acres.

The gift of the first unit was recognized at that time as "opening the way to acquisition of a larger school forest." The late Dean Francis G. Miller had long dreamed of the day when the School of Forestry might own an experimental forest. The Forest Development Company's gift was the first tangible evidence of reality.

## More Acreage Possibility

On January 13, 1933, Representative Burton L. French introduced a bill in the Congress which would enable the State of Idaho to acquire some 65,750 acres of timber land on Moscow Mountain (the bill was favorably reported by committee but never came to a vote in the Congress). In the next Congress, Representative Compton I. White introduced a similar Bill HR 7425. Both bills authorized the Government to acquire privately owned lands within certain described sections in the Moscow Mountain area. The end objective in the acquisition of such lands was the exchange, by the Federal Government, for State-owned lands of equal value lying within the boundaries of national forests in Northern Idaho.

The Bill HR 7425 became law April 13, 1934. To date no exchanges have been effected under the law. It is within the exterior boundaries of this tract described in the law that the Experimental Forest has been established. It is not improbable that the 7,000-acre Experimental Forest made possible by the gift of Mr. Billings will be the nucleus of what may some day be a 65,000-acre experimental forest.

For the past decade the development and use of the Experimental Forest has varied. The monies for improvement were not forthcoming from a state legislature hard-pressed for funds. The CCC camp was able to make some notable gains in roads and trails. The shadow of war and the four years of World War served to forestall any planned improvements for the past six or seven years. Yet some notable progress has been made.

## Plantings

Plantings of 12 various species were made in sample plots on Meadow Creek. Some reforestation of Ponderosa pine seedlings is now established on the same unit. A complete boundary survey has been made and most of it posted. Two separate airplane flights have provided two sets of excellent photographs of the entire forest. Some logging and access roads have been built. Forage use by cattle and a few small timber sales have broadened the use of the forest and created opportunity for research and experimentation.

The outlook for 1947 and the years ahead is most encouraging. The value of the Experimental Forest will grow and broaden in its use. Here will be opportunity to demonstrate the dollar value of growing trees . . . to experiment with various plantings . . . to conduct growth studies and to bring Idaho students eye knowledge of how the productivity of Woodlands can be increased. According to the Forest Research Appraisal of the American Forestry Association 3,300,000 farmers today own 30 per cent of the commercial forest land in the U. S. Yet only one out of ten is applying the principles of good forestry management to his woodlands. The American Forest Congress, meeting recently in Washington, recognized the problem of securing better tree production on farm woodlots to be the major forestry problem in this country. In Idaho the forestry problem is almost entirely one of obtaining good second growth forests. Our experimental forest at the University of Idaho can help solve that problem.

