The Family Tree

v. 12, no. 12

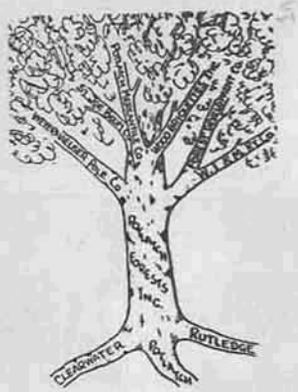
Ditching With Dynamite

NO STRANGER in dynamite, PFI wood operations are yet finding new uses for the explosive strength of powder, or at least expanding old ones.

Always a work saver for the road builder, dynamite is today little less useful in the construction of logging roads than during earlier years. This, despite new and higher powered bulldozers able to push aside small trees and perform quickly much of the work previously accomplished by a first sawing of right-of-way timber and a later clearance of stumps which employed a liberal use of powder.

The total of powder used by PFI is lower today than at any time in company history. However, the snorting lunge of the biggest dozer is still unequal to the unyielding quality of hard rock ledges and the oversize boulders which dot the route of every logging road. And, a new use for dynamite,

(Continued on page 4)



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Editor ..... Leo Bodine

Correspondents

Mabel Kelley ..... Potlatch
Charles Epling ..... Clearwater
Carl Pease ..... Headquarters
Roger Carlson ..... Rutledge

The Common Cold

The most expensive disease we know is the so-called common cold.

In November and December of this year 14% of all employees in this country will be down with a cold. In January it will be 16%. In February it will be 18%. The average worker loses 2½ days each year because of colds.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

Well, practically everybody and everybody's great aunt has a sure remedy that has been in the family for generations. Chances are you've tried a dozen or so—results not so good—I betcha.

About the only generally agreed fact concerning the common cold is that the best treatment is preventive treatment. Assuming you want to go about minus a cough and believe your snout was intended for breathing purposes and not to fill handkerchiefs:—

(1) avoid persons who are sneezing or coughing — at least out of the line of fire.

(2) eat sensibly and drink plenty (water—that is) . . .

(3) get enough sleep (the poker party can wait for a cold-free season) . . .

(4) get a decent amount of fresh air and exercise regularly, but don't overdo it—chances are you aren't as young as you once were.

Remember that colds are caused by germs, or a virus . . . not by drafts, wet feet, running around without a hat, or some such nonsense . . . although each brand of this sort of thing tends to lower resistence to cold germs.

All of which adds up to—"behave yourself and maybe — just maybe—you can escape the cold bugs this year." But, if you aren't lucky and do get a cold, try to keep it all to yourself and don't wait until fever kicks the top out of your thermometer before calling a doctor. Remember too that colds are not dangerous in themselves, but dangerous because they open the way for more serious infections.

Now—who has a cold? . . . right now, I mean . . . besides me.

(See Clearwater Plant news for note concerning Vacagen tablets).

Twenty-five blister rust resistant white pine trees have been planted in the Hooseir National Forest in Indiana for the purpose of determining whether or not seed produced by the trees twenty or more years from now will inherit the resistant qualities of the parents. Planting was so arranged as to insure cross-pollination among the resistant trees.

There is no short cut to lower prices, high pay, fewer working hours. No magic words or government plans can give us higher living standards. WE HAVE TO PRODUCE WHAT WE WANT. That's how it has worked in the past. And that's how it must work today and in the future. It's just common sense.

Cover Picture

"There's a creek here that needs moving and a ditch along the road over there that needs cleaning," said Bovill logging superintendent Earl Ritzheimer. "You can get pictures of either one, or both. We'll shoot it for you whenever you're ready with the camera."

Later came the question—"Ready . . . all set?" And then . . . "Remember to take cover . . . watch it . . . FFF-iii-yer-er! ! — FFF-iii-yer-er! !"

The cry was a full throated bellow that rose to a crescendo and hung on the air for the space of a man's breath. It echoed across canyon, down the forest road and along the creek whose channel was soon to be violentlly re-directed. To the initiate the shouted word was warning of dynamite at work.

Down went the plunger of the blasting machine. Up above the tree tops, sky high, shot a black wall of mud, carrying with it twigs, needles and small branches from nearby trees in a current of displaced air. Within the interval necessary for the law of gravity to regain command there was time to click the camera shutter and to take shelter under a windfall. Then came a shower bath of dark soup about the consistency of cold, oatmeal porridge. Partially exposed, the camera received a neat mudpack, and the cameraman, emerging from an imagined place of sanctuary bore a generous coating of displaced Latah County terra firma. Combing same from whiskers and eyebrows he muttered from the depths of a newly born respect—"That stuff is dangerous. . . ."

Aesop, who wrote the Fables, was afraid his fame wouldn't last, but he did want to go down in history. So he dissolved a $40.- pearl in vinegar and drank it, to give himself the distinction of consuming the most expensive drink ever known.

IN MERRIE OLD ENGLAND

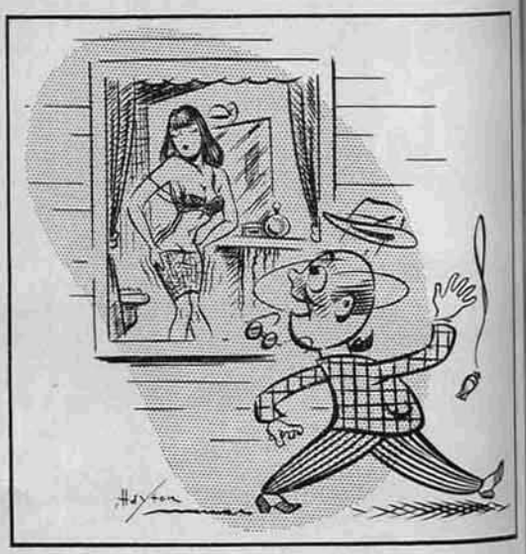
MAESTEG, Eng., Sept. 18 (AP) —Town Councilor Richard Mordecai blushed a bit said a blunder had been made, and then presented his colleagues with the bare facts.

The urban council wanted to be modern in building 60 bungalows for the townsfolks. So it used that new-fangled glass in the bathrooms, the one-way kind, made so that one can see out of a room without being seen from the outside.

The carpenters got it wrong side out.

"Tenants," he reported, "have complained to me of the embarrassment of being seen in their bathrooms by passersby."

The windows are being changed.



Man With Hobbies

"Why go night-clubbing when I have one of the best looking night clubs in Lewiston in my basement rumpus room" would be a reasonable enough question for Les Woodland, foreman of the Pres-to-logs storage at Clearwater. The picture at right is good spokesman of the carpentering abilities of foreman Woodland and justifies the question.

Les built his "whoopee" room as one of many hobbies—this particular one being two combined (knotty pine and bar tending). He calls it a three stool bar with a slot machine and pin ball machine as side line attractions to help with the overhead. He admits, however, that the basement rumpus room isn't exactly a paying proposition—customers aren't much interested in slot and pin ball machines which are purely ornamental and the drinks are somehow always on the house.

The room is 22 x 11 feet, not including the bar, and is lined with benches which Les made from lumber retrieved from the planing mill wood hopper. The calicoes overhanging the bar were stencilled with a Chase and Sanborn coffee can. For those readers interested in basement improvement, it would be worthwhile to get some pointers from Les. Coaxed a bit, he'll confess to a pardonable pride in the finishing job done on the knotty pine. The recipe sounds simple—three coats of Valspar and three rub downs with steel wool. His advice—if you start any such project, figure on spending the entire winter in your basement.

Clearwater Credit Union

A look at the financial and statistical report of the Potlatch No. 1 Federal Credit Union at the Clearwater Unit indicates that during their ten years of operation they have grown from a very small beginning to a point that as of August 31, 1948, they were able to handle $36,-879.21 out in loans. According to Bob Spence, Treasurer, the past year has been the biggest year in their history.

In addition to the amount out in loans they have listed as assets $10,112.00 in U. S. Bonds, $8,607.09 in Federal Savings and Loan shares, and $2,000 in loans to other credit unions. Breaking down the loan column shows a total of 256 loans out at present and they have made 3,177 loans since beginning operation for a total of $276,544.32.

Five hundred and sixty-one employees have taken advantage of the savings feature of the organization for a total of $55,949.76, and the item everyone is interested in, net profit, shows $1,694.31. Looks like dividends may be forthcoming.

AVIATION BREAKFAST

Aviators from the far corners of Idaho and a good many others who just had a yen for flying were guests of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce on September 12th in the PFI Clearwater plant cafeteria.

The aviation breakfasts (there have been several during the year about the state) have been sponsored by Chet Moulton, Idaho Director of Aeronautics to stimulate interest within Idaho in aviation, and have been considerably more than just moderately successful. Attending the September 12th affair were some 200 visitors, many of whom strolled around the Clearwater grounds and to the Pres-to-logs plant after breakfast. On hand to speak a word of welcome, himself an arrival by plane, was Governor C. A. Robins.

Arrangement for the breakfast was made with PFI by the Chamber of Commerce when it was discovered no downtown facilities could handle so large a crowd in addition to the extra people present in the city during the days of the Lewiston Roundup.

A thank-you letter from the Chamber to Mr. Leuschel rated the breakfast "best of the year" by vote of the visiting airmen.

LETTERS

From Dris Holman, chairman of Clearwater Foreman's Council—to Earl Bullock following promotion to Public Relations Department General Office:

"My Dear Mr. Bull Ock:

"Your presence was not missed at the first meeting of the PFI Foreman's Council, but the absence of your contribution to the poker party was felt deeply.

"I wish to remind you at this time that it is your responsibility as assistant elevator boy to attend these meetings. In your case I want no excuses, I can think up better ones myself.'

* * *

From a Weyerhaeuser Salesman—

"Can say all I have to say briefly. Markets are weak and buying is slow. Dealers all apprehensive. No longer does something which was once a tree appeal to buyers. They want something they can sell. Their customers are rebelling at taking just anything. And they aren't doing it. We aren't going to move much in surplus items unless we can have something with appeal to go along with it. Buyers' moods are no longer velvety.

"It is also hot, and I'm scared as hell the Cardinals' battered infield is too weak to stand the gaff from here out."

"Did you meet Lord Upperbottom when you were in England?"
"Meet him! I shot at his country seat."
"Did you hit it?"

CAMP T BRUIN

Jean Kincaid, flunky at Camp T during the past summer appears below with a handful of bear. First encounter with Mr. Bruin found Miss Kincaid in no such smiling good humor . . . or so the story

goes. It seems some of the men around camp shot the bear at the garbage dump and in conspiracy stealthily placed it in a life-like pose outside the door of the bunkhouse occupied by flunkies Kincaid and Edelblute. Not content with half-way measures, even in the performance of a practical joke, the villains then scratched on the door and hastily concealed themselves in nearby brush to await developments. Report has it that flunkies Kincaid and Edelblute were in good voice, obliged with some first class screaming.

AERIAL PHOTO COURSE

The University of Michigan School of Forestry offered students something new during September . . . a short course in the use of aerial photos in the management of forest properties. Instruction was designed to acquaint practicing foresters with the latest techniques essential for using aerial photographs in their work.

Ditches along a forest road often and gradually fill with soil washed from higher elevations. These are a problem to road maintenance and if left uncleared, imperil road bed, ultimately resulting in impassable sections during prolonged wet weather. At left Bovill logging supt. Ritzheimer places dynamite to clean short section of ditch leading to culvert . . . the blast . . . and the ditch, ready to perform drainage service.

Ditching With Dynamite

(Continued from page 1)

Dynamite can be used for speedy and economical ditching of marshy ground, or . . . below . . . to open the way for laying of a culvert.

gaining favor, may well swing the record of powder requirements in the opposite direction.

Quick—Economical—Easy to Use

As a quick and economical agent for excavating drainage ditches, culvert sites, and for re-routing of streams, dynamite has earned deserved and increasing recognition during the past several years. In many types of soil, especially in ground containing a high percentage of water, it can be used easily and economically.

The advantages of ditching with dynamite as compared to other methods are many . . . reduction in cost, rapid completion of the job, absence of a large soil pile along the finished ditch, no overhead expense for equipment, ability to dig successfully where conditions present a well night insurmountable problem to the use of heavy machinery such as road patrols and graders, ability to dig both large and small ditches, and finally, simplicity.

Blasted ditches may be any length and may vary from 2½' to 12' in depth and from 4' to 40' in width at the top, depending upon the method of blasting, quantity of explosives used and the type material to be displaced. Width at the bottom of the ditch will be appreciably less than at the top with sides sloping outward at 45 degrees, bottom toward top.

For the removal of soil brought down by the scouring action of water from hillside to roadside, ditching powder offers a cheap solution. Unless removed such accumulations eventually mean impassable stretches of road during wet months. A no less important use is to blast drainage ditches for marshy areas across which roads must be laid, or to open the way for placement of culverts. Oftentimes a stream, clogged with sediment and vegetation, or with a none too straight channel will retard drainage and imperil a roadbed. In some instances straightening the course of the stream has doubled its capacity for disposing of run-off water. Ditching powder well serves this purpose.

Methods

There are two distinct methods of ditching with dynamite—the propagated and the electric—differing in the means by which simultaneous detonation of a series of charges is produced.

In the propagation method, a line of holes is put down and charged with dynamite, but only one hole is primed and fired either with an ordinary blasting cap and fuse or with an electric blasting cap. The shock from the explosion of the primed cartridge communicates itself through the soil to the other charges with sufficient strength to detonate them. This method is suitable only for wet or damp soil and depends upon water to carry the detonating wave. It is used whenever possible as it is cheaper in both materials and labor and permits shooting of longer sections of ditch per shot. Usnig the propagation method, and if there are sections of the ditch to be blasted that are not sufficiently wet, it is necessary to pour water into the holes in which sticks of dynamite have been dropped, prior to tamping, to insure firing of the entire length of the charge.

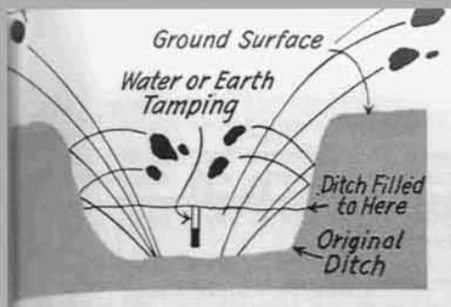
The electric method is generally used only when the ground is too dry for the propagation method. Each hole is primed with an electric blasting cap and connected in a circuit and fired with an electric blasting machine of suitable capacity.

In theory there is no limit to the length of a propagated ditch blast. In practice however, it has been found inadvisable to shoot more than from 300' to 500' at a time. Variations in the type of soil and in the amount of moisture present make necessary the know-how gained by long experience with powder to obtain good results. It is always considered advisable to fire a test shot of 8 to 10 holes to determine size of charge necessary and proper method of loading. There are many factors which demand consideration including type of soil, moisture content and temperature.

Placing the Charge

There are several fairly standard patterns for placing the charges of dynamite when blasting a ditch. The dimensions of the ditch desired govern. A single-line pattern, as implied by the name, is a single line of loads spaced at equal intervals along the center line of the proposed ditch. As with most other methods of placing charges a single verticle hole is made to whatever depth is necessary to hold the number of sticks of dynamite necessary to do the work. Name for this placing of one stick of dynamite atop another is colum

(Continued on page 5)



Drawing above illustrates how dynamite removes muck and mud from ditch . . . also calls attention to what happens if insufficient powder used in a ditch which has high banks. At right . . . this stream was relocated and a new channel dug with dynamite to make space available for landing.

DITCHING WITH DYNAMITE

(Continued from page 4)

loading. Care must be exercised to avoid a too deep placement of dynamite.

A cross section pattern of placement is designed to blast a wide, shallow ditch. It consists of a single line of holes down the center line of the ditch with perpendicular cross rows located at every other hole.

When ditches over 6' in depth are desired a post-hole placement of powder is used. This method requires a relatively large number of sticks per hole and a large diameter holes are necessary. The sticks of dynamite are placed bundle fashion in the bottom of the holes which are dug to about two thirds of the required depth of the finished ditch.

Other methods of placement of dynamite deal with breaking of sod, removal of surface water together with soil, etc. Each varying set of circumstances calls for expert knowledge and special treatment. Obstructions such as stumps, rocks, boulders, and logs can be removed at the time the ditch is initially blasted, but additional dynamite must be properly placed and in sufficient quantity.

Care Needed

Prime requisite to a successful use of dynamite for any purpose, by any individual, is a healthy respect for its strength, coupled with careful observance of instructions concerning its use. Proper tools are of course a must.

Recognizing the importance of cautioning each user of powder most manufacturers include within each box sold a printed set of instructions. Added also is a long list of don'ts compiled from the experience of the entire explosives industry over a period of a great many years in determining the cause of explosive accidents and methods of safeguarding users. For those who handle powder a diligent reading of both is good insurance.

In the count of the widely divergent skills necessary to the harvesting of a forest crop there should be numbered high on the list the know-how of these men who can't afford to make mistakes . . . the gentlemen who work with dynamite.

FOREST SOILS STUDY

A research program is underway at the University of Idaho to determine the effect burning has on forest soils. In charge is Dean D. S. Jeffers of the school of forestry. The study has other objectives as well . . . among them the discovery (if possible) of a clue to the cause of pole blight disease in young stands of white pine in northern Idaho.

The use of fire as a tool in the management of western white pine land to destroy ribes and to prepare the ground for regeneration is recommended by some foresters, disputed by others. The effect of such burning on the soil is not known. The study will seek this information.

SPLIT RING CONNECTOR

A substantial savings in hardware and lumber are claimed for the split ring connector when used in lieu of bolts in a new bulletin published by the Timber Engineering Company, Washington, D.C.

According to the bulletin an ordinary tension splice designed for 22,500 lbs. requires 62% more hardware cost and 100% more lumber with a bolted joint than a split ring connector. The bolted joint, to carry the load, requires eight ¾" x 9" bolts and 16 plate washers costing $1.76, while just 4 connectors and 2 bolts with 4 washers will do the same job for $1.09.

As for the lumber, the bolted joint requires 4" x 12" and 2" x 12" material while the connector joint requires only 4" x 6" and 2" x 6' sizes.

That's good news. Every reduction in construction costs with lumber spells just that much better a future for the people who work in lumber production.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK—Is Stalin still stalling?

* * *

Credit, as a vital medium of exchange, has had its greatest application in the constantly expanding life of democratic America. Here, on the shores of a virgin continent, this currency minted of faith, has contributed as never before in history to the dynamic conquest of a new land, to the unprecedented rapid development of its resources, and to the building of a national economy that is strong far beyond any early aspirations.

* * *

A long skirt is like prohibition—the joints are still there, but they're harder to find.

Plant News

CLEARWATER

The bowling season started September 8th with twelve teams—indication of a new and heightened interest this year. Day shift teams will bowl Wednesday nights with the night shift teams performing Wednesday afternoons.

According to E. L. "Pink" Terlson, secretary of the PFI league, about a third of this year's bowlers have never before felt the big ball with the three holes and many of the low handicappers from last year are establishing high handicaps in order to compete with the beginners.

At the organizational meeting of the bowlers Day Gupton was elected president, Paul Robinson, vice-president and Terlson, secretary.

* * *

Mrs. Eleanor Vogelson, employment office clerk, was appointed to register young men 18 to 26 years of age for the peace time draft. Registration started August 30th, closed September 18th. One hundred thirty registered at Clearwater.

* * *

Veneer Plant construction was interrupted temporarily from September 6th to 13th because scheduled shipments did not arrive.

* * *

Factory representatives from the company which furnished Clearwater's high frequency glueing machine were on hand during September to supervise final installation details, to train men who must operate the machine and to help get it into operation.

* * *

The weekend of September 11th and 12th found L. K. Ross (an authority on trout fishing at Lake Pend Oreille) opening the gate to other PFI foremen. Mr. Ross, a likable gent who believes in sharing the good things of life, organized a fishing trip for that weekend but only foremen Holman and Hines were able to talk their wives into letting them accompany Ross. This, however, should not necessarily be considered a reflection upon the character of Mr. Ross who is a good guy and only slightly balmy on the subject of Bluebacks.

September 13th found the three anglers back at work with identical stories—the fishing had been good and the catch numbered 128, each fish running slightly over ten inches in length. Certain it is the boys were heavily loaded. At least Foreman Dris Holman, hefting the basket of fish, fell upon rocks along the lake short, effectively scraping away hide from his left shin upward to the knee. Later, lifting the same basket into the trunk of the car, he suffered an inch and a half cut over his right eye when the trunk lid accidentally came down striking him on the forehead. Yes sir, the boys were loaded—with fish, that is.

* * *

RUTLEDGE

One morning, not long past, foreman James Hand and setter Henry Fields around in the Rutledge mill pond. Hand

(Continued on page 6)

PLANT NEWS

(Continued from page 5)

discovered a young deer floundering tried to catch him cowboy fashion but failed. The deer came near his would-be rescuers two or three times, then veered away out into the lake. Exhausted, he finally gave up and was rescued by Fields and Hand. About then sawmill foreman Henry Janusch arrived with yond worker Mark Osmond and the deer was removed to the sawmill for warmth and a chance to recover. Two hours later, completely revived, and with permission of the game warden, the deer was released, shortly disappeared up a nearby wooded slope.

* * *

Bluebacks in Lake Pend Oreille have been taking the hook of many Rutledge men who have brought in some nice catches. Fresh or smoked they are very palatable, particularly when washed down with a few bottles of beer.

* * *

Winner in September of the Rutledge horseshoe crown was Richard H. McCowen. The contest was described in the Coeur d'Alene press as "a whirlwind handicap horseshoe tournament" in which McCowan's heels were nipped all the way by runner-up Charles L. Walton. Rutledge poet Jardine was inspired to the following bit of verse which he titles "Degerates':

It used to be that sawmill men
Talked loud of logs and cants,
Of sideheads and of double cuts
Of drives and rigs and plants.
Now listen to that hard boiled crew
You can hear them all exclaim
How Overbay beat Rosie
In that '-*)&%? Horseshoe game.
It's shorts and double ringers
And the handicaps to blame
You never hear no mill talk
Around this '*-&%$? Horseshoe game.

Third spot winner in the tournament was Edgar J. Kapell with fourth spot going to Roy Bjaaland who won all his games but failed to garner a top prize because of a too low handicap born of a too expert performance in previous tournaments. Hams, chickens and coca cola were awarded as prizes.

* * *

POTLATCH

A number of changes in the WI&M Railroad have been announced. Elected president was G. F. Jewett. O. H. Leuschel was elected a member of the Board of Directors and W. J. Gamble, for many years assistant general manager of the WI&M, was appointed general manager, succeeding C. L. Billings.

* * *

The driveway leading into the plant has been landscaped so successfully as to make it something of a show place. Areas that were just vacant spots now Areas that were just vacant spots now hold such fall flowers as zinnias, marygolds, asters, etc. It's a very pleasing improvement to the eye . . . the flowers nod a cheery good morning and a no less cheerful good night to employees as they come and go from work.

Woods News

Camp 44—Lick Creek

Production during summer months has been exceptionally good and unless there is extreme, early snowfall in this year of unusually unusual weather we should get out a lot more logs between now and camp closing time which, in logging language, will be the day snow ball hit us in the rump roast region. Only complaint as to camp operation comes from Woods Auditor Ralph Siverly who regrets that camp personnel and the natives hereabouts have dispatched all the bears to their worthy ancestors—Mr. Siverly had fondly contemplated a bear rug for his living room. Tentative plans call for a road construction crew to remain here after logging has ended for the year.

* * *

Camp 40—Stony Creek

Production totalled more than 3,000,000 feet in August and we're hopeful September will be an even better month. Mature timber on either side of the road from the public highway to camp has been removed to admit sunlight and has effected quite an improvement in road condition. Although the removal of trees which shaded the road will probably not lengthen our trucking season appreciably it should permit us to open camp earlier in the year as the roads will dry out much faster.

* * *

Camp 36—Potlatch

Our trucks are wheeling in around 2½ million feet per month. Power saws are now* exclusively used. There's plenty of work and everyone hard at it.

* * *

The crew here is busy producing logs for the Lewis Mill and working on necessary road construction to permit winter logging.

* * *

Camp 14—Beaver Creek

The last month has witnessed many changes in Camp 14 personnel, including the departure of foreman Rance Ogleby (entering the lumber mill business) and his succession by Whitey Welland. Another change took clerk Vance Wilburn to Camp 58 and Ralph Grant to timekeeping duties at 14.

A no means minor worry of Camp 14 men has become how to insure survival of the hunting season by the pet yearling "Bambi."

* * *

Camp 54—Washington Creek

We're still in the same location and still producing lags Camp 54 style, that is, in every direction except close to camp. Phil Peterson has the new camp, number 60, pretty well finished and ready for use. The white mess hall with green trimmings is particularly attractive.

* * *

Camp 55—Alder Creek

Road construction and repair work has been progressing nicely. The cat house has been moved to Meadow Creek to facilitate cleaning up in the Harris-Meadow Creek area.

Skidding and loading of poles by B. J. Carney men are being pushed to early completion.

The railroad from Camp 52 is creeping slowly but surely toward Silver Creek and should be ready when 55 finally finishes up.

* * *

Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

Six new Chevrolet trucks are hauling gravel for the spur roads in preparation for fall logging.

Rushing to work on a Tuesday morning Frank Dryden, dozer operator, accidentally lost control of his car, came to a stop upside down along the road in the ditch. The body of the car was totally wrecked, but Frank, fortunately, suffered onlly a bad head bump.

* * *

Camp 58—McComas Meadow

"Ideal logging weather" is the term applied by Camp 58 crews to that which we have had recently. After a somewhat lengthy shutdown 58 is again in full production with trucks and jammers setting a steady pace and getting out a lot of logs.

Both construction and logging production is being pushed rapidly in preparation for winter months. We have been annoyed somewhat by dust but fall rains late in the month have done much to ease this problem.

* * *

Camp T—Elkberry Creek

With a full crew on the payroll Camp T is really dumping logs into the river and getting ready for heavy winter logging. Flume repair work, camp to river, is nearly finished. Several saw gangs are cutting both above and below camp for skidding when old man winter finally comes to stay.

Recent change in supervisory personnel took Vern Guernsey back to timber marking and Roy Lawson to the job of saw boss.

* * *

Camp X — Robinson Creek

Flume construction has progressed nicely with a power saw helping materially to speed repair work. The sawmill has a full crew and is turning out a lot of lumber for necessary repairs.

* * *

Camp Y — North Fork

Our crew is still grading and placing buildings with more buildings and equipment arriving every day, but we have moved into the new camp.

The rock crusher is operating two shifts producing about

(Continued on page 7)

Vacagen Tablets

The Clearwater first aid station has again stocked up on Vacagen Tablets for the prevention of common colds. Tablets are available to employees at 70c per course of twenty tablets (much less than the usual retail price). A healthy respect for the cold bug can be seen in the number of employees who have already obtained Vacagen Tablets. As preventive medicine the tablets are said to have real worth, helping to develop resistance to cold germs.

Potlatch Picnic

Palouse Town Park marked the scene of the annual Potlatch Unit picnic on Labor Day, September 6th. Approximately 1100, including the employees and their families from the mill and its woods operations, the Potlatch Mercantile, and the Washington-Idaho and Montana Railroad, deserted the town of Potlatch and made the journey.

Those who did not have automobile transportation were treated to a special train running to Palouse and return by the W.I.&M. Many of the families brought their own lunches which were supplemented by the consumption of 800 wieners, 800 buns, two crates of lemons, sixty gallons of ice cream and five coffee makers of coffee furnished by the committee in charge.

Tom Youmans was general chairman and was assisted by Paul H. Tobin, Dewey LaVoy, Walter Mallory, C. C. Gregg, A. I. Alsterlund, Arnold Johnston, Phil Greal, DeForest Reynolds and Milo King who arranged for all the eats and refreshments.

During the afternoon various competitive contests were held, including a 25-yard race for children six years old and under, 50-yard race for children under 12, 75-yard race for boys and girls under 16 and men and women's 75-yard race; fat men's race; horseshoe pitching; pie eating contest; and, above all things to have at a picnic, a rolling pin throw by the ladies.

From all reports reaching the FAMILY TREE, the husband of the wife who won the rolling pin throw will stick close to the straight and narrow path, having witnessed first hand the prowess of his lady.

It is understood that the committee had plenty of eats and refreshments to more than fill the empty stomachs of the Potlatchers. The kids particularly enjoyed themselves at the swings, slides, swimming pool and various playground games.

It was a tired group who finally started for Potlatch after a day filled with activity.

WOODS NEWS

(Continued from page 6)

600 yards of gravel per shift with improved production expected. Powder and drill crews have been widening roads.

Whitely Welland, camp foreman, was transferred to Camp 14 with George Kolasa coming to Camp Y as foreman from Camp 53.

Chuck Plank, our mechanic, is in the hospital at Orofino with a broken left leg. The break is between knee and ankle.

* * *

Headquarters

The weather has been perfect for logging and we hope it will hold out for hunting season. Evidence here is that the deer and elk had better be plenty wary as many hunters are getting their gun sights lined up and their red hats ready. Several of the Headquarters "nimrods" have been spotting the game and have been doing a little "bugling."

Jack McKinnon has been signing up the local boys for the draft. In his travels rumor has it Jack got lost enroute to Camp 55. He now refuses to leave Headquarters without a compassman.

A few hard frosts reminds us that old man winter is not very far away. Some of the leaves have started to take on their autumn colors.

Mr. Lollar has returned from the hospital in Lewiston. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Two of the steam locomotives which were replaced by the new diesels have been sold.

Present plans will place a small construction crew at Camp 61 in the near future. A shovel and other construction equipment will open the road at the upper end of Silver Creek.

It took 39 scholars ten years to produce a single book for children! But when you consider that the Book is the only annotated edition of the Holy Bible specially prepared for young people, the long labor is understandable. Called the Pilgrim Edition, this children's Bible contains over 7,000 explanations in the form of notes and references. Full color maps, outlines, and other features will help youngsters read this greatest of Books with new understanding and interest.

Telling the boss what a good worker you are is worth 1%; showing him is worth 99.

Medicine: Honey is being used successfully in the Soviet Union to treat stomach ulcers, according to Evening Moscow. About 250 patients suffering from ulcers have been treated in the Ostoumov, Basman and Moscow garrison hospitals. About 250 grams of honey were given the patients for period of 14 to 18 days. In many cases pains disappeared after the 1st day.

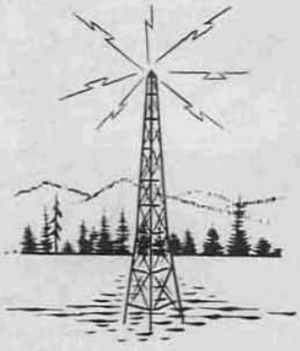
* * *

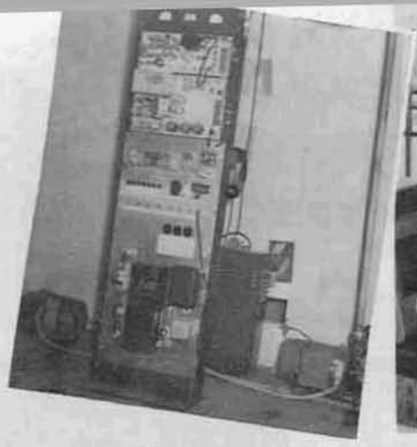
Heating: Taykit, portable stove that sportsmen can carry in their pockets, is made by Travelers Equipment Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Stove and grid are made of Monel metal; both parts fold into a compact, rattle-proof package. Stove burns gasoline or cigarette lighter fluid. Burner gives blowtorch-type flame, works without pump or generator. Tank holds enough gasoline for 1½ hours of cooking.

* * *

Electrical Appliances: New movie projector utilizes home radio for amplifying sound track, eliminating usual loudspeaker equipment. No wires, no connections, just tune radio to any dead spot and the film's sound comes out of the speaker. Weighing 16 pounds, device is said to operate and thread as simply as a silent projector.

Radio . . .





As was reported in the November, 1947 issue of the FAMILY TREE the first step toward getting two-way radio communications for the Clearwater logging operation was started when the Pacific Coast loggers named a committee to look into radio's value as a means of communication in the highly mechanized logging industry. The Pacific Coast loggers, at that time, named a committee of which Bob Olin was made chairman. This committee approached the Federal Communications Commission and was assigned frequencies which are at present very high. Therefore, in installing two-way radio in the Clearwater woods it was necessary to find a central dispatch point on a mountain where line-of-sight characteristics could be used as a means for transmitting signals.

After many surveys and studies Bald Mountain was selected as the site for the main station, 12 miles by road from Headquarters. The main transmitter and receiver are located there. Operation is by remote control from the office in Headquarters. Power lines were laid (on the ground for the most part) in rubber-coated cables from the "breaking in" point at Hollywood to the top of the mountain.

Four wires lead from the Headquarters office to the top of Bald Mountain. Two carry the voice circuits and turn on the transmitter. The other two wires are used for starting and stopping auxiliary power supplies in case of a power failure. These auxiliary power supplies consist of storage batteries which are good for some six to eight hours of service and a small gasoline engine generator which can be started automatically by pressing the proper button in the Headquarters office. An interesting side line is the small auxiliary microphone located in the transmitter building atop Bald Mountain which picks up the signal or noise of the engine running and carries it back to the operator at Headquarters so that she knows the gasoline engine is functioning.

The Bald Mountain location for the transmitter provides a line-of-sight point to service principal logging areas within the Clearwater side. In addition, it looks directly toward McGary Butte near Bovill and the mountains adjacent to Avery are clearly visible. Therefore, from this one central point it will be possible to maintain communication to all PFI logging areas.

At Camp 53, Waha, a portable set driven by a small gasoline generator has been in use for about two months. It is felt that many hours of logging time have been saved through rapid communications to Headquarters where parts and replacement units are obtained for the trucks.

The principal use of the new radio system is centered around dispatching of the new diesel-electric locomotives from the Headquarters office. Not only does each locomotive have communication with Headquarters but when they are close together they can communicate with each other. This has been of great value when two locomotives are used to yard loads from camp to Headquarters . . . one locomotive in front, the other at rear of train.

The dispatch time has been greatly reduced since the trains need not stop at every telephone station, but may simply ask the Headquarters office for orders as they approach the station. Maintenance men have found radio a very great convenience. When an engineer calls for assistance the trouble can often be corrected by direct conversation with the head mechanic at Headquarters without the maintenance crew running out to the locomotive.

The pickup of Wallace Boles, trainmaster, is equipped with radio and countless hours of train time have been saved through instant contact with him when dispatch troubles and other complications develop.

There is a mobile unit installed in the passenger car of Boots Edelblute. Using radio he can communicate with Headquarters from practically any place in the entire logging area, saving much travel time.

According to Olin, after the FCC informs the forest products industries as to frequencies it will be possible to make further expansion of the PFI radio system. The next principal link will be between Camp 44 at Avery and Bovill. If this can come within FCC regulations both of these stations will probably be land stations. The Avery station, of necessity, will have to go on top of Fishhook peak which is 6500 feet and be controlled by remote telephone lines from Camp 44. As soon as the FCC rules on type of station that can be installed in the camps it will be possible to use radio at Camp X, Camp T and other similarly remote camps.

Success is more often achieved through observance of simple, obvious rules than through uncanny shrewdness and deep cunning.

Following the pictures clockwise around the page—transmitter located on Bald Mountain. The engine at right may be started by operator at Headquarters in case of power failure . . . dispatcher at Headquarters giving clearance. Instrument on left contains remote control apparatus for transmitter atop Bald Mountain . . . box and meter at Hollywood. A transformer is located in this box to boost power up to 500 volts in order to have ample power atop Bald Mountain . . . engineer checks for clearance. Formerly it was necessary to stop train and call in from telephone box along right-of-way . . . pickup equipped with radio. Receiving and sending equipment is in box behind cab with antenna on top of cab . . . house on top of Bald Mountain where transmitter and receiving panel are located. Trap door in roof will permit easier entrance when snowfall is deep.

Tree growing lands within the United
pacity to meet all our neds or probable
needs. The only problem is that of
achieving protection and proper land
management.