

The FAMILY TREE

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Number 1

Kiln Men Meet

Mr. G. D. Stillwell of Potlatch Unit, Mr. E. E. Nelson and Mr. H. Z. White of Clearwater Unit, spent several days in the Ponderosa Pine region of Southern Oregon this month, while visiting the Western Pine Association's experimental kiln at Bend, and in attending a meeting of the Southern Oregon, Northern California Dry Kiln Engineer's Club.

An announcement concerning this experimental kiln was carried in last month's issue of *The Family Tree*, which described in detail the purpose of the study. At the time these men visited this kiln, speeds of air up to 630 feet per minute, across the lumber, had been attained. Results were so meager that definite conclusions cannot be made, but apparently this is about the efficiency limit of circulation. However, when this air speed is balanced against power consumed, the efficiency drops markedly, as it required 40 horse power to run this kiln, which is only one-sixth standard size. At the same ratio it would require 240 horse power to operate a standard size kiln, as against 15 horse power on the kilns at Lewiston and Potlatch, and the gain in drying time required or in the quality of the lumber produced would not offset the increased power cost.

Of course, it must be understood that in this experimental work only one variable factor can be studied at a time. In other words, a schedule of temperature and humidity was established which will produce reasonably satisfactory lumber, and this same schedule of temperature and humidity is to be maintained throughout the study, the variable factor being the speed of the air. Later in the experiments the speed of the air will be maintained constant and temperatures and humidities will be varied, and then by analyzing and correlating the various divisions of the study the final conclusions can be drawn.

Monday evening, October 4, the regular monthly meeting of the Southern Oregon-Northern California Dry Kiln Engineer's Club was held at the Pine

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VOL. 2, NO. 1

A year has gone by and twelve issues of "The Family Tree" have gone into the past.

The paper, so far as I can tell, has been a big success—well received by the organization and read with interest by all of us.

No "statement of policy" was made at the beginning because we felt that the paper should make its own friends and continue to live on its own merit—if it could.

Now, at the end of our first year, we believe that every man in the outfit picks up "The Family Tree" secure in the knowledge that it is going to give him news, information and amusement only, without any idea of trying to form or guide his individual opinion on the perplexing labor, economic, and political questions of the day.

This policy will be continued. If, some day, we decide we have to have a slogan it will probably be something like this, "News, information and amusement. But no poison in the pay envelopes."

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager.

Adult Education

As a part of the Adult Education Program in Potlatch this coming winter, a series of motion picture programs has been scheduled in conjunction with the activities of the First Aid Work and Accident Prevention programs of Potlatch Forests, Inc. An outline of the four programs was carefully worked out by Roland Johnson, first aid instructor. They will be under the auspices of the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club, Bob Eldred, manager. The date for the first one was November 1 at eight o'clock at the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club. Dates for the other three will be announced later. These pictures will be shown without charge to the public and, as they cover subjects of interest to everyone, all are urged to attend.

Western Hardwood?

Did hardwoods once flourish over the hills of North Idaho?

There is a theory that once they did and that in the eons since the world began great volcanic disturbances rid the forests of this land and in time replaced the hardwoods with softwoods.

Appropos of that theory, along comes an article from the science department of the Associated Press dated in Washington, D. C., which says:

"Great forests of 30 million to 40 million years ago in the northwestern United States stand out in clearer perspective through a systematic study of fossil plant collections of the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Roland W. Brown, geological survey paleobotanist.

"It is as if the climates of our country had been reversed from east to west. The type of woodland now found in the east covered great areas of Washington, Oregon and Idaho during the Miocene geologic period, when the world's flora was taking on much of its present form. If a present-day Virginian could be set down in the midst of the ancient forest he would hardly be aware of the transition in time, unless he encountered some of the Miocene animals.

"He would still gather huckleberries in the summer and fill baskets with persimmons and chestnuts after the first frosts. He would recognize the pines, hickories, walnuts, willows, poplars, birches, beeches, alders, oaks, elms, sycamores, tulip trees, and maples. If his time Odyssey took place in spring he would find the magnoliase, the red bud, the laurel, and the dogwood in bloom. The westerner would find himself lost in a strange woodland.

"The ancient flora of the west, Dr. Brown reports, is in strong contrast to that found in the same regions today. It is due in part, he believes, to a probable changed distribution of rainfall throughout the year. Species similar to the fossils, and with apparently the same climatic requirements, now flourish in city parks of the region

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Kiln Men Meet

(Continued from page one)

Tavern in Bend, Oregon. This club is composed of thirty some men who hold similar positions as kiln operators, engineers or superintendents, in the various sawmills of Southern Oregon and Northern California. The club has been organized for the mutual benefit and enlightenment of the members and the firms by whom they are employed. Specific problems of kiln drying are discussed and frequently men of outstanding talent in this field are guests and speakers at the meetings.

At this particular meeting, about seventy men were in attendance, the northernmost visitors being the three from Potlatch Forests, Inc., and the southernmost being men from Westwood, California. Mr. White was called upon for a short talk concerning the relation of the problems encountered in drying Idaho White Pine, to those encountered in drying Ponderosa Pine. Mr. Albert Herman, of the Western Pine Association, was the speaker of the evening, and gave a digest of the results so far obtained in the experimental kiln, and outlined what they hoped to accomplish with it in the future.

While waiting for the kiln to be changed over for the next load, a flying trip to the Klamath Falls Valley was taken, and visits were made to the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and Ewauana Box Company at Klamath Falls, the Lamm Lumber Company at Modoc Point, and the Algoma Lumber Company at Algoma. At these plants studies were made of various types of automatic stackers and several new batteries of kilns.

Western Hardwood

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where they are systematically watered. "Dr. Brown studied the fossil flora from eleven localities and augmented the previously known forms with fossils collected by himself in Idaho and Oregon. He was able to add several hitherto unknown species of trees, some of which are fruit trees of today. A fossil collected some years ago was erroneously identified as a peach pit. His comparative study shows it to have been a variety of beech nut, and the each loses its supposedly ancient American lineage.

"The results of the study have just been published as a geological survey professional paper."

Rutledge Power Plant

The Rutledge power plant will soon be supplying power for the entire Pres-to-log plant at the Rutledge Unit, according to Mr. Joe Andres, who is in charge of the Coeur d'Alene power units.

In the past the practice has been followed of having the grinder and the fans of the briquette plant run from power furnished by the Rutledge facilities, while the power for the machines themselves has been purchased from Washington Water Power Company.

The Rutledge power plant is equipped with two generating units. One of them is a 1250 kilowatt unit, made by General Electric, and the other is an Allis Chalmers, which generates 500 kilowatts. During the next few days the larger machine will be completely overhauled and placed on a strictly dependable basis.

When the change is finally made the Rutledge power plant will be kept going on a 24-hour basis. With a broad smile across his face, Joe said that it sure is good to have the power plant doing steady work again.



"LANGUAGE OF A FORESTRY PROFESSOR."

Potlatch Woods

CAMP 31

The truck haul that has been hauling here at Camp 31 since the 23rd of July was discontinued on Oct. 15. Eggett and Culton, the contractors, put 3,200,000 on the landing during the above period. The crew in this camp has been cut down considerably, but there are still about 180 men employed. This is the smallest crew we have had this season.

Seventeen teams and three cats have been skidding during the month of October, with a landing scale of approximately 3¾ millions. This gives us a total of 17,410,490 feet for the season to date.

Frank McGuire's crew has finished cleaning up the creek along the Three Bear line last week.

CAMP 32

Camp 32 has now stressed their efforts on brush burning. New torches have arrived, and everything is working fine. All work on the Dicks Creek road has been discontinued on account of the heavy rains. This camp will get ready for the crew that will move in from Camp 34.

CAMP 33

Camp 33 is just about a thing of the past. A small crew of 20 men is burning brush and still working on the new camp. The truck haul has been stopped for the year. All burning should be finished around the first of November.

CAMP 34

It is with slight hope that Camp 34 will have anything further to report for this logging year. We are now having our third heavy rain and as a result the trucks are unable to haul, but with all our rain we have been able to get approximately a 1,700,000 during the ten days we have been able to haul.

Our crew now numbers 65 men, engaged mostly in brush piling and burning, which should be finished within the month. No saws are working and only a few teams finishing up their strips. From all aspects it looks like the end of Camp 34 for this year.

CAMP 35

This camp is usually a small one, but it has been increased this year. We have now over 70 men in camp including right of way cutters. Work has been progressing nicely, considering the difficulties encountered. Too much rain and rock have been the main problems. The track layer that has been out of commission is now repaired and ready to hit the "ball"

again. A compressor and three dozers are doing the rough grading and making good progress. We are all hoping the snow holds off for a couple of months.

CAMP R

With all of the groceries, hay, oats and gas in, Camp R finds herself ready for old man winter. Better than six million feet have been put in to date. It might be stated that logging in this camp is really a hard chance. Most of the logs are in the river by now, except a few that are decked along the flume. Two more twelve-man bunk-houses have been built by Otto Stromstead to accommodate a slightly larger crew. At present there are over a hundred men in camp. The Cedar Savages have built up quite a number of poles. These poles are being hauled to the flume by Linn tractors.

CAMP S

This camp still has a crew of 60 men. Hauling has been stopped and the crew is burning brush and building new roads. The camp should finish in about two weeks. John Anker will move to Camp R to take charge for the winter.

Sales Predictions

To express the opinion of the men in the sales office accurately is, under the best circumstances, often a difficult task. This month the job has been further magnified by the absence of our able correspondent, Mr. Phil Pratt. However, things were not as bad as they had seemed. Our good friend Mr. Baker was holding down the fort, and so far as we could tell, he was doing a darned good job of it.

When we went to the sales office, Spike (Mr. Baker) told his usual little joke. It is not being printed here, because even the coarse grained wit of an Evenden would blush to read it. After rocking our sides with laughter, Spike refused to talk—about sales.

He said that Phil was out "scouting" the Weyerhaeuser Sales people, and, of course, having a good time. It seems that Phil has seen a world series baseball game, and a horse show in some little place called Madison Square Garden. "We wonder what that show has on the one in Lewiston. Can't you just see Phil going down Broadway in his cowboy boots and hat?" said Mr. Baker. "Sounds like a man in a sea foods restaurant ordering ham and eggs."

Our Product—Its Grade and Uses

Standard common Idaho White Pine includes pieces having a wider range of defects, varying from the piece of an otherwise Colonial common to Sterling common quality with a single defect which causes it to grade Standard, down to pieces showing numerous coarse knots or boards with loose knots or an occasional knot hole. A piece containing a knot hole is generally of otherwise high quality. A limited amount of heart shake and pitch may be found in low line pieces of this grade, provided they do not occur in too serious combination with other defects. Any amount of blue stain is permissible in otherwise high quality pieces. A type frequently found in Standard is a piece with a Sterling face, with the back showing several skips in dressing or showing splits. As may be judged from the above description, the grade of Standard takes in much of the lower product of the log, and although the appearance of part of the stock is coarse, it is a good general use grade and is available in large volumes.

As with the Sterling, most of the Standard is shipped in specified widths and lengths, 4 in. to 12 in. and from 8 ft. to 16 ft., and some 18 ft. and 20 ft. It is available also in 13 in. and wider, and in 5/4 in. to 8/4 in. thickness, but not to the same extent as is Sterling. It is also shipped resawn or ripped to smaller sizes. A great deal of the Standard is shipped worked in pattern.

It furnishes cheaper material for uses which normally take Sterling, such as ceiling, drop-siding, shelving, trim for summer cottages, barn siding and other pattern work, as well as a better grade for uses which often take poorer material, like shiplap, sheathing, sub-flooring, roof-boards, etc. This grade is also recommended for boxes and crates.

Jamboree to Be in Lewiston

The annual Potlatch Forests, Inc. Jamboree is to be held in Lewiston on November 6. This yearly affair which is attended by the key men of our company, is a time of making new friends and renewing old friendship. It serves to knit the extreme parts of this huge organization together.

Olga, the Bullcook's Daughter

Mr. Lilliefinger, author of this narrative, has been stricken with writer's cramp, he says. Anyway, the concluding installment of Olga, the Bullcook's Daughter, is short and to the point. Here it is:

CONCLUDING INSTALLMENT

By PERCIVAL LILLIEFINGER

Ears attuned to the call of the wild heard Olga's scream.

Out of the bunkhouse came the crew, with startled faces. This was no panther they had ever heard before.

In the cookhouse there was a stunned silence.

Olga, after taking one peep at Sven had hidden her face in the folds of her apron. From the top of her shoes up to the dimples above her knees she was naked as Sven from his waist down.

It was a critical moment.

Romeo gazed at Sven in awe. He somehow felt, rather than saw, that Olga was Sven's after all. There wasn't anything Romeo could do about it. Realizing he had boasted too often, he turned and fled.

Sven in the meantime had forgotten all about Romeo. The anger of the moment before had given way to deep embarrassment, for Sven in spite of his homely ways, was a modest man.

Stooping over, he plucked nervously and with stiff fingers, at his pants, to drag them forlornly back over his thighs and hide the man of him.

"Vots de matter, Sven?" called the first lumberjack to burst through the door.

"Nutting," said Sven.

"There is too," spoke up Olga, with a quick glance at Sven to see if it was okay for her to look, "That Romeo, he iss running away."

The loggers darted back through the door and with high glee started in pursuit of the dashing Romeo who was now, well in the lead, running for his very life across the boom logs and down the flume.

"O-o-o-o Sven," Olga smiled through her tears, "You bane need a bath, honey."

Drunk (after bumping into a lamp post three times): "I shay, 'tis a dense forest."

I knew that she was a coal miner's daughter because of the slack in her pants.



W. J. SCHMIDT

W. J. Schmidt Retires

W. J. Schmidt, veteran railroad man of Potlatch, retired on October 1, following over thirty years' service with the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway Company. During that period he had not only had the responsibility of the railway locomotives, but those of the Woods Department of Potlatch Forests, Inc. Prior to coming to Potlatch Mr. Schmidt had a brief period of service with the Northern Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Mr. Schmidt is retiring under the provisions of the Railway Retirement Act, which places him on the pension list, and it is his plan to spend his time at his ranch home overlooking the Palouse River south of Potlatch.

Mr. Schmidt makes the fourth employee of Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway Company to retire since the enactment of the Railway Retirement Act, the others being Phil Tice, C. L. Pemberton, and William Anderson.

Coeur d'Alene Pres-to-logs

They say that if you want to find the briquette foreman of one of the plants, just look for the dirtiest man that you can find. That is really true when you look for (Happy) Conrad Rodeck, foreman of the briquette plant in Coeur d'Alene.

Happy likes his work, and he likes Coeur d'Alene. He says that the Rutledge plant produces from 16 tons to 20 tons of briquettes per day. Twenty tons has been the best that the plant has been able to produce in one day. Up to the present time the market has absorbed the briquettes as fast as they have been made, so the storage problem has not been serious. Happy says that many other production problems have presented themselves for a solution. One of them is the extreme light weight of the fuel at the Rutledge Unit.

P. S. Even though Happy was covered with sawdust, he keeps a clean and orderly house. His place would be a credit to Martha Washington's housekeeping, and people say that it's always like that.

Unemployment Benefits

The Unemployment Insurance Law for Idaho is being questioned, now that many Potlatch Forests, Inc., employees have been released by the force of curtailed production.

The act states as follows: "Twenty-four months after the date when contributions first accrue under this act, benefits shall become payable from the fund to any individual who thereafter is or becomes unemployed and eligible for benefits. . ."

Since the first contributions from Potlatch Forests, Inc., were made during January 1936, the first benefits payable under the act will be available January 1, 1938.



Interior of Potlatch State Bank finished in selected Knotty Idaho White Pine paneling.

Visitors

Mr. Vorhis of Mixer & Company, Buffalo, New York, was a visitor at the General Offices and at the Clearwater Unit during October.

On October 25 Mr. Cy Baemer, who is in charge of the accounting division of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, visited in Lewiston.

Mr. W. C. Block of the Quaker Stretcher Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, was a visitor of Potlatch Forests, Inc., in Lewiston on October 22. He was accompanied by Mr. Louis Shanks of Spokane.

Mr. Howard Kinney, who is in charge of sales for the central zone of Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, visited at Potlatch Forests, Inc., mills during October. One day was spent at each mill at Lewiston, Potlatch, and Coeur d'Alene. After leaving here he visited other Inland Empire mills.

Mr. Carl Lystad of Boise-Payette Lumber Company of Emmett, Idaho, visited at the Clearwater plant this month. Mr. Lystad is superintendent at the Weyerhaeuser mill at Emmett.

A Scotty: "There comes that dog with the cold nose."

His Friend: "Yea, let's sit down 'till he goes by."

Potlatch First Aid Station

A first aid station has been installed at the Potlatch unit at the old Smokehouse. Frank Tatum is in charge.

Aside from the usual first aid equipment and supplies, a therapeutic lamp is available for treatment of infections, bruises, sprains and just plain "sore muscles."

Mr. Tatum, who holds a degree in physical education, is a graduate of the University of Idaho. His new duties also include the reporting of all accidents for the entire operation—the plant, the W. I. & M. Ry. and the Potlatch Mercantile Company.

During the past summer first aid classes for foremen were conducted one evening a week by Roland Johnson, an American Red Cross first aid instructor.

An old lady who was about to die told her niece to bury her in her black silk dress but to cut the back out and make herself a dress.

"Oh, Aunt Mary," said the niece, "I don't want to do that. When you and Uncle Charlie walk up the golden stairs I don't want people to see you without any back in your dress."

To which the lady replied, "They won't be looking at me. I buried your Uncle Charlie without his pants."

Rutledge News

The "Sons-of-Rutledge" dance at the Legion hall on October 8, went over with a bang. Modern and time dancing was featured. One of the highlights of the evening was enjoyed by all. Everyone joined hands and circled in old two-step fashion with Mary Gilbertson and Warren Haliday, the bride and groom-to-be, in the center dancing. After some minutes of cheering, hoots, and screaming, the betrothed were released to suffer their embarrassment.

Black widow spiders are becoming quite numerous at the Rutledge plant and some concern is being felt for the safety of workmen who are repairing the floors. "Red" Barnes had the good fortune of not being bitten while capturing four of them in a snoose. He brought them into the shipping office where three were killed. The fourth one was spared and he now sits quite peacefully in a glass jar on Francie's desk. Francie says if it had been any other kind of a spider she would kill it, but the "widows" have become quite a fascination for him.

Steam pipes are now being laid in preparation for heating the yard office before cold weather sets in.

Modern equipment, such as showers, lockers, and tables have been stalled in the newly constructed building adjoining the Pres-to-log plant. The water tank is heated electrically and the shower fixtures are something new in plumbing.

The old barn is being revamped on the side to be used as a Pres-to-log storage.

R. C. McDonald, a contractor, has been cleaning the waste burner preparatory to a paint job there.

Two new gas pumps have been stalled in the plant during the past week. One in the yard to be used for the "gas bulls." The other one is stalled in the retail buildings at the gate entrance, where retail trucks and company cars will gas up.

The newly constructed eating house is now being used by the crew, and proves to be a favorite spot.

A few weeks ago a transport ship was shoving off for the Orient. Two flappers were waving "good-bye" from the dock.

"I think it's a shame," said one, "to send all those nice marines to China. What will they do there?"

"What'll they do!" replied the other. "Ain't you ever been out with a marine?"

Clearwater Woods Activities

CAMP 11

Camp 11 loaded out nearly 4,000,000 feet for the month of September, bringing the total to date for the summer to well over 11,000,000 feet.

All the saws are off and the skidders winding up the few finals in preparation to closing the camp for the season.

CAMP 14

During the month of September, 3,173,310 feet of pine was loaded out. This represented no increase or decrease over any previous month as Camp 14 made 3,000,000 feet per month continuously from the beginning.

Next month, however, will probably see a decline in footage loaded because our landings will be through for the season. Only the right of way logs will be skidded and these directly by the swing boom. Then the creek will be cleared, after which the loading crew will be through at Camp 14.

There are no dozers working now but they will make road for a few weeks.

The railroad up Sheep Mountain Creek to the national forest boundary will be completed within the next couple of weeks. As soon as the steel is laid the last big job at 14 will be over for this year.

CAMP M

Old Camp M will finish this year. During the past month 2,500,000 feet of logs were flumed.

McGregor says, "We have another 1,000,000 feet to go, and the job is finished."

CAMP O

Camp O added 2,000,000 feet to the scale during September, bringing the total for the season to 10,578,750 feet. The scale fell off during the latter part of the month, because a good many gyppos were put to work building landings and skid roads in preparation for next spring.

Logs from Camps M and O have now piled up into a five-mile jam in the river, stretching from McKinnon's cabin to Isabella Creek. About a quarter mile of the river is still open to take care of the balance of the logs that will be put in this fall.

The middle of October should see Camp O down for the winter.

CAMP T

Camp T reports that the flume foundation is now to the river and



These striped timbers are not related to a zebra. They have been painted orange and black near each switch on the monorail tracks to tell the monorail drivers where the switches are. This is a safety device at the Clearwater unit.

the flume top will be completed in about three days. It is expected that the middle of November will see all of the men out of the camp.

POIRIER & REIDT

During September we passed the 1,500,000 feet mark—all in the water and floating toward Lewiston.

The poles are coming out very well to old Camp 6, considering the fact that the Linns have had some breakdowns, but we should be all cleaned up on the poles in about two weeks.

Weather permitting we should have all our logs in the river also in about two weeks. Brush piling will begin in earnest about October 2 and we have a gang of 12 to 15 men on the job until it is finished.

The cats have been doing a wonderful job of skidding and have cleaned up the worst stuff we had.

We have been very fortunate about rain; it has blown around us three times while other places received soakings. One of our trucks went over to help out at Camp 11, and we borrowed two teams from Camp O, keeping men busy all around. The roads have held up very good, even with heavy loading, making it possible to keep up production.

Several of the fellows have been

sick the last week, but they are getting better.

The sawyers are all through, and they are now swamping and piling brush. They are working, and that is the main issue with winter staring us in the face.

There has been no frost as yet, although it has been cold and most of the fellows have drained their cars for the past two weeks. Just safety first.

Good Pres-to-log Business

The sales of Pres-to-logs in California this fall are exceeding all expectations, according to Roy Huffman, who has just returned from a trip through that area.

The California market is supplied from two machines being operated in the Setzer Box Co. plant in Sacramento, Calif., the two machines at the plant of the Pacific Lumber Co., Scotia, Calif., and some tonnage which is obtained from the machine at Grants Pass, Ore.

Due to the rapidly increasing demand for Pres-to-logs in the California cities, and faced with a very apparent shortage before the winter is very far advanced, two additional machines have been leased to the Pacific Lumber Co., and every effort is being made to get them installed and operating as quickly as possible. It is hoped that these two additional machines will be in operation by or before December first.

As many of our readers know, Pres-to-logs are being used extensively as galley fuel for ocean-going vessels by a number of the coastwise and inter-coastal steamship lines. An interesting addition to these users, as reported by Mr. Huffman, is the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., which operates forty-one ships. This line is converting all of their galley ranges, which have been using oil for fuel, to Pres-to-logs. Purchases of Pres-to-logs for this company are made from the Longview plant, with some pickups by them at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

After the day's work three storks are in conversation.

First Stork: "I had a poor day. Only three deliveries."

Another Stork: "Yea, mine was worse than that. I delivered only one."

Third Stork: "I had a terrible day. I didn't deliver any babies, but I sure scared hell out of a couple of school teachers."

Lath Dock At Potlatch

Some 32 years ago the Potlatch sawmill started to make lumber and lath and has continued to do so, but the lath loading dock was very crude. The sun beat down upon the men in this department in the summer and the snow and ice from the roof of the mill were a menace in the winter, often costing the company about \$200 each winter to keep the loads free so they could be moved to the kilns.

Mr. Jim O'Connell suggested there must be some way to protect the workmen from the summer heat and the rigors of winter, as well as reduce the cost of moving the lath in the winter time, so a new lath loading dock was born. Now it's a fine inside platform, accomplished by cutting a hole in the sidewall of the sawmill, utilizing some unused storage space on the bottom floor of the mill.

Narrow gauge tracks have been constructed alongside the platform to permit kiln lath trucks to be run in and loaded. The man who works there is now out of the weather and should be able to direct all of his attention to his job. He has a set of bumper boards which make it next to impossible to build a poor load. The transfer horse now has a straight pull to move the loaded trucks—no 30° curve on which to move an iron-rigid ten-foot truck. Everything is "delux" and as hazard free as it can be made.

How It Happened

A lumberjack with a broken leg was taken to a hospital for treatment. After the leg had been set, the nurse asked him how the accident occurred. He replied:

"You see, ma'am, it was this way: I was skyhooking for Potlatch Forests, Inc., and I had only one ground mole. He set up a big blue butt and she was a heavy one. I saw her yaw and yelled to him to give her the St. Croix, instead of which he threw a sag into her and that funned her, and that broke my leg."

"Yes," the nurse replied, "but I don't exactly understand."

"Neither do I," said the lumberjack. "That darn fool must have been crazy."—Judge.

Preacher: "Rastus, do you take dis here woman fuh bettah or worse?"

Rastus: "Pahson, Ah shoots the works."

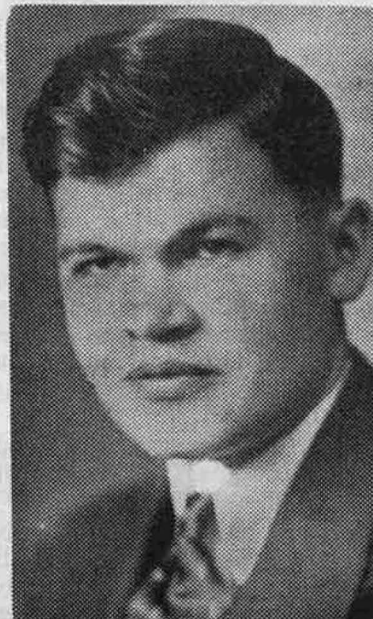
Wood Conservation Fellowships

Under the direction of Dr. Edwin C. Jahn, professor of chemical engineering in the school of forestry at the University of Idaho, two graduate students have, in the past few weeks, begun studies as Potlatch Fellows.

John R. Bower, Jr., 23 years old,



RAYMOND D. MENNELL



JOHN R. BOWER, JR.

a graduate chemical engineer of Montana State college, and Raymond D. Mennell, 24, graduate chemical engineer of the University of Washington, are the young men who success-

fully met all requirements for fellowships granted by Potlatch Forests.

To date four others have received these fellowships and are now continuing their studies in other institutions of higher learning, where they are qualifying for their Ph.D. degrees. These are:

Joseph L. McCarthy of Spokane, Wash., now at McGill University, Montreal, Canada; Leslie L. Larson of Blackfoot, Idaho, at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis.; Sidney Coppick of Montreal, Canada, who has an assistantship at McGill University, and George Nordblom of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who has an assistantship at the University of Cincinnati.

All four received their master science degrees at the University of Idaho while studying under Potlatch fellowships. Their work had to do with the plasticization and coalescence of wood particles, as does the work of the present fellows. Dr. Jahn states that he hopes soon to have a report for the industry on the practicability of utilizing wood waste in structural materials.

Rutledge Rejects

English Teacher: "Mr. Jones, correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys.'"

Bill Jones: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."

"So you really think that drinking lends a little color to your life?"

"Oh, absolutely. The morning after my nose is red, my tongue white and I have the blues."

"I read in a book that Apollo was chasing a nymph and she turned into a tree."

"He was lucky. The one I'm chasing always turns into a jewelry store or a restaurant."

Guest: "Why does your butler always whistle when he shakes the coats?"

Host: "My orders, my dear. The only way I can be sure he isn't drinking."

Professor: "If I say 'week,' you think of seven days. Then if I say '30 days' what do you think of?"

Student: "Jail."