

# THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

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Lewiston, Idaho, June, 1940

Number 9

## Clearwater Plant Suggestion Awards for 1939 Announced

Gearold Ulve's inventiveness was a mighty big help in starting him off to celebrate the Fourth for on the eve preceding he was presented with a check for \$35.00, the amount awarded for the prize-winning suggestion of 1939 at the Clearwater plant.

Gearold, a planer feeder, saw boards sticking on the planer table because there was no systematic plan of keeping the bumper slide oiled. The oil rubbed on would last for a while, then the boards would stick and while the feeder was re-dobbing the slide it was much lost time for the crew on planer No. 9.

The solution was simple, after Gearold had thought it out. He suggested that oil cups be placed on the edge of the lumber bumper on the planer feed tables; small holes to lead from the cups to the surface where the lumber strikes. Waste oil could be fed in the cups and fed with wicks. The idea was tried. Now every surfer has its automatic feed oil cup. The former oil cost is eliminated as now only waste oil is used; the lost time chargeable to lumber sticking on the feed table is nil.

This idea paid Gearold a dividend of \$35.00 as the award for the best suggestion turned in during 1939. It will bring about a reduction in costs many times that amount.

Should a water main break again as it did last fall in the briquette storage, a signal system installed as the result of a suggestion will immediately call the attention of the power house operator to the trouble. Any drop in water pressure to reservoir pressure will immediately set the danger bell to ringing. Such a plant protection would be invaluable at a time of emergency since it assures the proper water pressure. The suggestion might be worth a lot more to any employee of the plant than the second prize of \$30.00 paid for it.

(Continued on page five)

## Let's Saw Wood!

There is a lot of wobbling around in, thought these days, not only with political campaigns, which will largely follow the usual pattern, but there is also a lot of half-baked wailing over the war in Europe and the so-called "fifth column" at home. It seems to me that this is one time in our lives when we should keep our boys on our own job—and look straight ahead.

This company, along with the most of the lumber industry, is going to look straight ahead and go straight ahead. Until and unless our government provides some special job for us in the National Defense program, it will expect us to carry on in our every-day way, supplying good lumber to the nation and providing payrolls for the local communities. Incidentally, there is a lot of money in this country that can and will be spent for lumber to build homes with. If we keep on an even keel we will get our share of the business. Let's saw wood!

C. L. BILLINGS,  
General Manager.

## Night Shift Resumes In Clearwater Planer

When the night shift in the planer was taken off some time ago after a brief run, the character of orders coming over Phil Pratt's desk was such that it was deemed necessary to cut down on the processing of finished lumber—and now the character of the orders is such, Phil says, that the planer is to return to a night shift on July 10.

Similarly, with the sawmill down from the fourth to the fourteenth, when the production department resumes work, it will be on a two-shift basis as before.

"When we took the night shift off the planer the character of orders was not up to expectations," said Phil. "This situation has now improved to the point where we are resuming the night shift."

Sales conditions for the future are unpredictable. Mr. Pratt candidly says he is a "blank" on that question.

## Woods Crews Hear Plea to Continue Fireless Seasons

Fire season isn't just around the corner—"it is here"—stated Mr. Rettig recently in a letter to all heads of departments in the woods and to all foremen and contractors concerned with getting out logs for the mills.

"While no serious fires have sprung up as yet in our operations, nevertheless it is necessary to take all precautions to prevent them," he continued.

The following regulations were impressed upon the department and camp heads, with the urgent plea that they be followed strictly:

1. Each truck, either company or hired, must have an axe and shovel at all times.
2. A fire tool kit should be on each loading jammer—car or truck. One saw, four axes, three shovels, and three grub hoes padlocked in a box would be a good combination, these tools to be used in case of fire only.
3. A fire tool kit should be on each locomotive.
4. Tool caches should be placed at convenient points in the woods. These should be padlocked and the tools used for fire only.
5. Enforce rigidly—"No smoking" in the woods.
6. Each camp must have one or more fire guards, depending on size of camp. As the fire season becomes more serious, additional guards may be necessary and do not hesitate to put them on.

"The fire record of our company has been excellent for a number of years," Mr. Rettig continued. "We have cooperated fully with the fire organizations responsible for the protection of the areas in which we operate.

"Such hearty cooperation has paid for itself many times over.

"Please check up and make sure that you are fully prepared to make this another successful year."

(Continued on page three)

## THE FAMILY TREE



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

Editor ..... Sid C. Jenkins

## Correspondents

John Aram ..... Clearwater  
 Jack Eaton ..... Rutledge  
 Mabel Kelley ..... Potlatch  
 Carl Pease ..... Headquarters  
 Chet Yangel ..... Bovill

*"He has a right to criticize who has a heart to help."*

## Down the Editor's Alley

Now that the cost of drinkin' liquor and tobacco has gone up to take care of the new national defense tax, who's going to be unpatriotic?

\* \* \*

So far there has been no grumbling heard. And the smoke rolls just as high as ever.

\* \* \*

Grandfather was a Kentuckian. He chewed tobacco 24 hours a day—even had a little bit under his lip at night when he went to sleep. In the morning he washed his mouth with a dipper full of mountain dew.

\* \* \*

What was good enough for my grandpappy is good enough for me.

\* \* \*

Incidentally, there are no Fifth Columns in *The Family Tree*. Or did you notice?

## Attend Military Camp

Eight Potlatch boys are attending the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort George Wright, Spokane. They are: Jack Runberg, Gordon Sundstrom, Richard Gambetty, Pat and Bill Mitchell, Angus McMillan, David Smith and Leonard Alsager.

## Orchids to Byars

Orchids to R. F. Byars, editor of *The Log*, official house organ of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company plant at Longview. Mr. Byars published the following editorial in his own column, in the June 19 issue, and it struck our fancy so much that we are passing it on to you—as is:

"There is a new home going up next to mine and the workmen are busy all day long pounding merrily away. One morning I was rudely awakened from my slumber by the din created by the roof shinglers. Now this did not put me in a very happy frame of mind, so, black indeed was my mood.

"Suddenly, though, I heard one of the shinglers striving valiantly to carry a tune. The words were recognizable but the music was not. And as I heard that shingler singing so exuberantly, I lost all my black mood. I forgot that my sleep had been rudely interrupted, and I too joined the shingler in the song he was singing. In fancy I could hear people throughout the length and breadth of the land joining in until the volume from their combined voices shook the very stars in the heavens.

"The song was 'God Bless America!'

"We are awakened over here by workmen busy constructing homes. It is annoying, most certainly, but I thought how far better to be thus awakened than by the sound of bombs exploding. What blessings we have, how good life is over here. We are breathing the air of freedom and do not have to glance fearfully at the sky for enemy raiders.

"That workman in his heart was voicing his appreciation for this great country of ours. Wouldn't it be a good idea for all of us to join in with him in spirit and say, 'God Bless America.'"

## Pictures On New Song

Pictures used on the recently published folder of the company in observance of the centennial of the lumber industry in the Inland Empire, were also used on the back cover of a new song written by R. G. Bailey of Lewiston, to celebrate his homecoming to Miller school in Virginia. Mr. Bailey distributed the song to his former classmates—and also took a trip to Cuba.

## Plant Band Plays In Sixteen Public Music Appearances

Sixteen public appearances have marked the Clearwater plant's band since it was organized at Christmas time to play at the party held in the planer for children of employees.

With that record, the band now bids the attention of all musicians on the plant, with a request that those who play instruments take time out to help by joining the band and taking part in its programs.

Strictly speaking, there are 23 plant employees in the band now, augmented by 11 children of employees, the wife of one, and 11 players who are not affiliated with the company but who are loyally keeping up with the organization. When school starts in the fall, most of the children will have to drop out because of their school band activities.

There are a lot of good musicians in the plant who have not joined for various reasons—some worked on the night shift—some had other activities that kept them out, and some didn't want to put the money on an instrument only to have the band later disorganize and quit. The band has been in existence now since December, has had from 35 to 40 at weekly rehearsals, and has every prospect of remaining a live organization. This would be a good time to start tootin' with the band.

Director W. J. Dower is not an employee of the company, but has had a lot of band experience and the members of the organization like him. The outfit was first organized by O. W. "Red" Fodrea and Josh Lillard. Other employees who have joined since then are Don Coulter, Howard Beaulieu, Frank Pavel, Myron Hunt, C. W. Slocum, Gil Gonser, George Fjeld, M. Dimke, M. Grimm, D. Grimm, Roy Drevlow, Bob Reid, Frank Gillette, W. Gilbert, B. C. Castle, Bill Whitney, Ed Armstrong, M. Martin, Gabe Walters, R. L. Fouse and Harry McDonald.

Charles Jack, formerly a forester with the company and who has been attending the graduate business school at Harvard the last year, writes that he will continue there during the 1940-41 school year for a master's degree in business.



## Men In Woods Take Physical Exams to Aid In Safety Work

Physical examinations of several classifications of employees in the woods have been made during the past month in cooperation with the Western Hospital association.

In a letter to all employees listed in these classifications, Mr. Rettig stated it was not the intent of the company to attempt the elimination of any employee, but that the physical examinations were for the protection of others and that incidentally, were good things for the men to have occasionally for their own benefit.

The state requires physical examinations for all food handlers in public eating places. It was the desire of the company to have a similar standard for food handlers in the camps, with the feeling that the men who work in the woods were entitled to the safety measures provided. All cookhouse employees therefore are on the list.

Others required to take physical examinations included truck drivers, log skidders, trainmen, "cat" drivers, skidder men, shovel operators, top loaders and hookers. In a letter to superintendents and others directly concerned, Mr. Rettig said:

"I believe it is quite apparent to you that men employed in the above positions are responsible for the lives of others—either workmen or the public. We should make certain, therefore, that these employees are in proper physical and mental condition so as not to jeopardize the lives of others."

## There's More About Plea For No Fires

(Continued from page one)

During the 1939 season, which was very dry, not one fire occurred on a logging operation of Potlatch Forests, Inc. The credit was given to the men who work in the woods, their bosses being unanimous that without that cooperation the woods camps could not have had such a fine record.

To this the company, through Mr. Billings, said:

"Thanks, fellows."

## PROUD HEADS BOWED

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## In Humble Salaams

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## BY LOSS OF TROPHY

Let it not be said that the Pres-to-logs gang in Lewiston ever bowed their heads to man or beast—though it must be related here and now that they take a deep one from the waist with many a "Salaam O Mighty Gunners" when they are called into the office of C. L. Billings.

For there reposes upon the shelf amid sundry and strange relics, the trophy of the Lewiston Gun club lost by steel-nerved Pres-to-logs trigger men; won by iron-hearted trap-shooters under the name of Potlatch Forests, Inc. And there, facing obliquely across the room, where the lights and shadows bring it out in bold relief, the bronzed figure of a little man with a gun, takes the salaams in quiet contentment and with just a trace of mirth on his metal face.

For seven Sundays the three-man teams of Pres-to-logs and Potlatch Forests, Inc., battled it out along the lines at the Lewiston Gun club traps with six other teams. At the end of the seven Sundays there were eight tied teams. Tournament rules called for ten shoots, so into the final three Sundays went the valiant Potlatch Forests Incers and the confident Pres-to-loggers. When the tenth Sunday waned and the sun sank over the dunes, Pres-to-loggers were out of the race, shattered in hope.

Tied for first place were the Potlatch Forests Incers and Elks' team No. 1—and a final 75 birds for the trophy. The lodgemen broke 72 and up stepped the PFI team to break 73 and win the trophy.

Those on the PFI team were W. W. White, Jim Ford and George Hudson, whose names are forever emblazoned on the shield of the trophy. "Permanent possession" said Dean's Jewelry store, which donated the trophy—and so into the permanent niche of Mr. Billings' office it went.

And now, occasionally and when they are hereabout, the Pres-to-loggers are called in by the boss, but stop at the threshold to bow and bend the knee.

## Thrift Practiced By Millmen Shown In Savings Group

No better evidence of the thrift practiced by employees need be given than that shown by the records of the Credit Union of the Clearwater unit, which at present shows shares invested to the extent of \$11,377.

Four hundred sixty-one employees have an average of \$25.00 chalked up to their credit. That's the start a lot of men are making toward saving money conveniently, safely, and in small sums. Many are buying shares at the rate of 25 cents per month; this takes quite a while, but it establishes that most important factor—the habit.

At one time there was a question of the safety of the dollars saved; since its organization the Credit Union has had to charge off one loan of \$16.31 out of 485 loans totaling \$31,670. This \$31,670 has bought cows, financed vacations, paid for funerals, for dentists and doctor bills, bought furniture for newlyweds, in fact, has served about all the useful purposes that money can be used for.

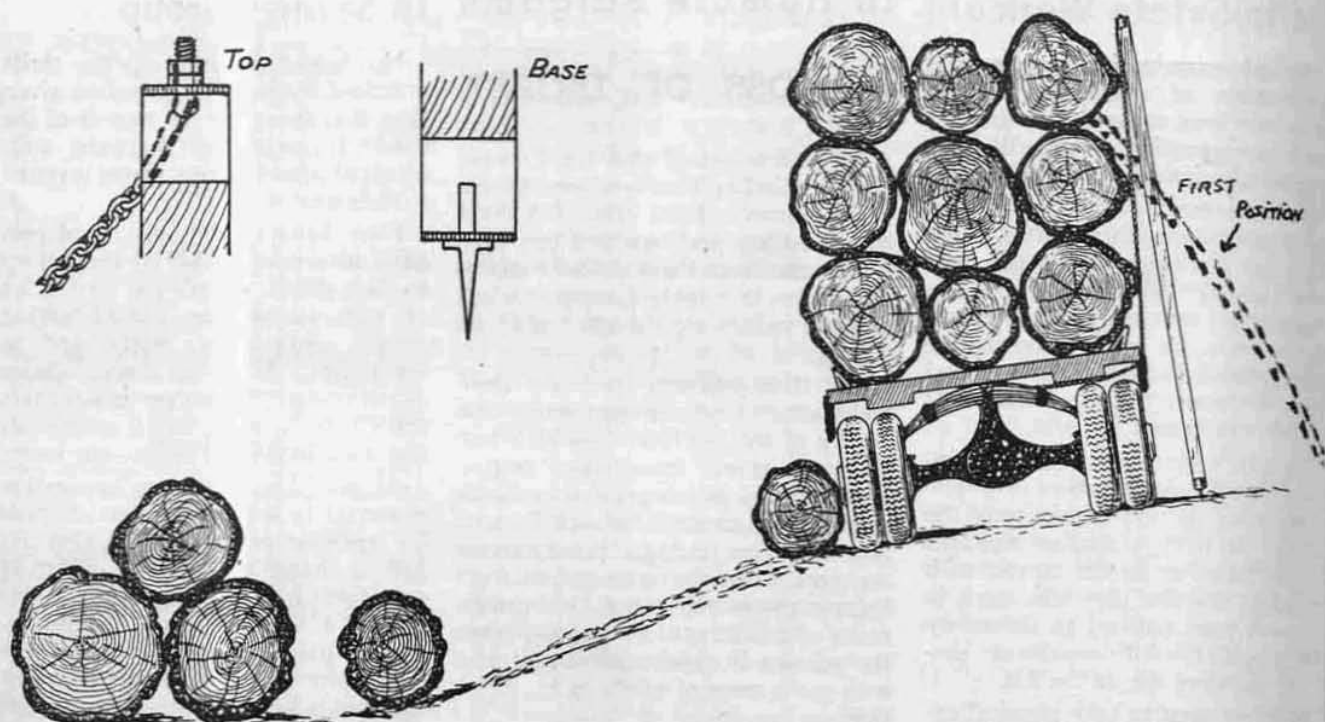
The cause for the loan is studied just as carefully as are the individual's chances for repaying; the credit committee feels that the organization serves to a good end only when it makes loans which are of a beneficial nature to the employee.

The willing sacrifice of time and extreme personal interest taken in the functioning of the organization by the secretary, Vern Runnion, the board of directors, and the credit committee has accounted for the fact that the amount of savings has more than doubled in the past year; around pay-day it is not unusual for 40 men to see Vern in a single day wanting to make repayments on loans, deposit on shares, or requesting loans.

The Potlatch Federal Credit Union is a cooperative association which is serving its purpose well of promoting thrift among its members and at the same time creating a source of credit for useful purposes.

Don Lawrence and Debs Roise of the Spokane office of the Weyerhaeuser Sales company have been visiting around again. Both were in Lewiston the latter part of the month.

## Paul Black's Safety Pole Designed to Save Lives of Truck Unloaders



The above diagram shows the safety pole for unloading logs in position. The dotted lines show how the pole is first placed against the load with slack chain.

WHEN Paul Black, safety engineer for the Workmen's Compensation Exchange, mentioned a year ago that he had a big idea for safety in unloading logs from a truck, interested persons heard what he said, and waited. Paul drew a picture.

During the year his safety unloading pole has brought him recognition from high places. The safety branch of the Canadian department of labor at Victoria, B. C., thought so much of the idea that its officials got out a special memorandum to be distributed to all logging companies operating in the province.

Briefly, the safety unloading pole is this:

Select a straight-grained pole—12 feet long, about five inches in diameter at the small end, and seven to eight inches in diameter at the butt.

Fourteen feet of log chain securely head-welded to the capped top ferrel and a hook in the free end, completes the equipment on the top end. The base ferrel cap is spiked to hold the bottom end of the pole securely in the earth. The base of this latter cap

should be left flat to prevent driving into the earth under stress.

One method of anchoring the chain to the top, in order to get the most direct down pull, is to double lock nut a welded eye-bolt to the top plate; slot the top of the pole from the center just to clear the base of the cap sides. (See illustration.)

Now comes the instructions on how to use this safety unloading pole:

Lean the pole against the load as is shown by the dotted lines in the illustration. This places it in a position of plenty of chain slack. Take the hooked end of the chain and hitch it around the truck coupling, about the middle of the load—take up the slack by straightening the pole to a perpendicular position.

Paul adds that two chains from the top of the pole make even a better cradle, one to be hooked around the truck coupling near the rear and the other forward of center.

"You have now made a cradle for your logs," he says. "You are now ready to snap your overall, throw, binder, or what have you in the line of load chains.

"This contrivance is light enough to be handled by one man, can be carried on the load if so desired, and takes less than three minutes to set."

(Note: A recent death on the Clearwater side might have been prevented if this device was used, Mr. Black declares.)

### Forest Users Urged To Keep Fires Away

All forest users are required to carry an axe, shovel and bucket in the woods, both in national forest and privately owned lands governed by timber protective associations.

This regulation applies in particular to those who go into the forests for picnics, camping, fishing or berry-picking.

The forest services also call attention to the instructions for building camp fires, which is, to dig down to the mineral soil and to make a large enough hole for a safe fire.

"When leaving the fire, be sure that every spark is thoroughly drenched with water," is the final word.



## Here's More About Suggestion Awards

(Continued from page one)

Vivian Eastman, power house fire-

man. The operator of the new rebutt doesn't have to worry any longer about the saw skid creeping, allowing double-end-trimmed lumber to be turned out varying from the exact length. Ralph Showalter saw the problem that existed and suggested that a magnetic brake be put on the screw of the movable saw shaft; the brake to work off of feed motor circuit. When the feed motor starts running, the brake would take hold of the screw and hold tight; when the juice was off of feed motor, the brake would be off and could be turned by hand or power.

The brake was installed; every double-end-trimmed board now comes out the exact measurement. This idea, which not only saves the operator time but gives the customer a better product, paid Ralph Showalter, electrician, \$25.00.

Bob Reid, set-up man on the mould-

ers, figured he was losing too much time and getting too many knuckles skinned in tilting the side heads on the moulders. He suggested that the hand screws used for tilting the side heads be removed and the end of each one ground square so a crank could be used. When making sills, corn cribbing, and various types of moulding, it was about a ten-minute job to tilt the heads by reaching back under to the hand screws and was sometimes pretty hard on knuckles. The crank is now installed; it takes only a minute or two to tilt the heads and there are no more skinned knuckles. Bob was awarded \$15.00 for this suggestion.

Ike Gilbertson from the sales department took his pencil and paper, did some figuring and as a result came forth with a feasible idea on how to increase the capacity of the 10/12' edge sorter by taking the 12' lumber directly from the chain at the drop sorter by means of a mechanical "swede" and putting it into a pocket from which it would be handled directly on No. 2 stacker. Ike's work on this proposal netted him \$10.00.

Still working on the stacker build-

ing problem, Ike teamed up with Gerald Stubbs, night stacker foreman, and together they submitted a plan to increase the capacity of the stacker building, reduce the stacking cost per thousand, and to reduce the amount of broken lumber by putting the 16' heart directly into the pocket from the drop sorter without going through the edge sorters at all. The idea was considered worthy of an award of \$10.00.

The annual awards given to the above men were in addition to the monthly awards which were made during the year. Simple, practical ideas really paid these employees good dividends.

### The Dreamer

He used to dream of the things he'd do

When grown to be a man,  
Beguiling boyhood years away  
With many an idle plan.

And now, when grown to be a man,

He knows no greater joy  
Than dreaming of the things he'd do  
If still he were a boy!

—Thomas Numan.

## This Pres-to-logs Plant At Lewiston Is Daddy of Them All



Building an additional 130 feet on the Pres-to-logs plant of the Clearwater unit, the company now has the largest plant of its kind in the world. There are nine machines in operation.

## Potlatch Remanufacturing Plant Goes In for Fluorescent Lights; Other Changes Are Made

By BOB OLIN  
Potlatch Unit

LUMBER grading has presented a never-ending problem to secure the proper illumination for that type of work. In most lumber plants it has been a constant job for the electricians to keep moving the lights around to a point that would suit the graders. A few days after each change the daylight outside was a little different, which resulted in a change in the total light on the grading tables, so it would then be time to move the lights again.

An analysis of this point has always brought out one point extremely difficult to overcome, and that was the fact that the only sources of light were from ordinary incandescent light bulbs that gave off all of their light from a point source. This means that if the light is placed below the eye level of the grader, the light intensity is very high directly under the bulb and then tapers off quite rapidly to a dim light before the next bulb is reached. Watching a board passing under this changing light causes the pupil of the eye to tend to open and close to accommodate the variations in light. This constant working of the eye muscles causes them to become tired, which is the constant complaint of lumber graders, even to the point that many graders must wear glasses if their eyes tire quite easily. If the lamp is placed higher so that it is above eye level in order to make a more uniform light intensity, then the direct light from the bulb strikes the eye. This direct light causes the pupil of the eye to tend to close, thus blocking out part of the light being reflected to the eye from the board. The grader then strains his eye trying to see past the blinding light and see the defects of the board.

Thus it can be seen that the desirable light for lumber grading is a completely uniform light intensity over the entire working area, without any brighter light appearing in the range of vision. The intensity of the illumination does not have to be so great for the eye can readily adjust itself to see well in a light of low intensity if there is no other brighter light to cause a contrast. In grading lumber, however, it is quite desirable to have

a greater light intensity as the distance of the object from the eye increases. This is because at a distance the light caught by the eye being reflected from the object is much less, therefore the intensity should be increased at the far end of the board to make up for this loss.

Fluorescent lamps, that were so strikingly introduced to the public at the two World's Fairs last year, provide a low intensity, uniform distribution of light, that seemed to answer the lumber grader's problem. Light is given off from the surface of this new bulb instead of from a centrally located highly heated filament. Any desired length of light could be made by placing the tubes end to end, and the lateral light could be controlled by reflectors and spacing of the lines of tubes. The intensity of this soft uniform light could be varied by the distance the tubes were placed from the work, so at the far end of a board the lamp was placed much closer than at the near end.

This rather involved lighting theory was tested by building two experimental lights. Four tubes, 48 inches long, each tube consuming 40 watts of power, were placed in a continuous reflector sixteen feet long, to make up one complete "lamp." This sixteen foot tube of "cold light" was placed just over the grader's head on the near end, and then inclined slightly toward the remote end of the board to increase the light intensity at that point. Although the light was in the eye of the grader, the intensity was so low and the light so soft that it was not an inconvenience. This soft flood of light made defects very easy to see—the visual part of the grader's job was made easy in a single stroke.

This successful experiment at the Replant gave way to four new sixteen-foot lamps. Three lamps were placed over the grading belts, thus serving six graders' sections. The fourth lamp was placed over the trimmer table. Miss-trims had been quite common due to the trimmerman being blinded by the incandescent lamps to the point that he did not see the grader's marking. The effect of the fluorescent lamp was surprising and remarkable. The markings on the boards seemed to stand out in bold contrast to the white back-

ground of the white pine boards. The comment of the foreman when questioned regarding the new lamps seems the best answer to their success: "The new lamps saved as much as they cost the first week they were up." This enthusiastic spirit was shared by all the men that had to work near these lamps.

Fluorescent lamps show a remarkable power saving when their light output is considered, the Replant providing a typical example. Previously, 3,000 watts were used that are now replaced by 640 watts of fluorescent lights that do a much better job. The success of these lamps in the Replant will no doubt lead to the installation of similar types of lamps over the transfer grading tables in the new planing mill. Provisions are not being made to conduct experiments.

### Hoists

One step in the streamlining of the Potlatch planing mill was to adopt the Lumber Carrier Transportation system for all dressed lumber. This of course affected the manner of handling the lumber at the grading tables in the remanufacturing plant. Previously, the lumber buggies held the load high enough that the graders could quickly and easily jack the lumber over to the grading belt. Now with carriers, the load would rest near the floor on bolsters, so it was necessary to provide some means of lifting the loads to where it was convenient for the graders. Hoists at each grader station seemed the logical answer. Six hoists were required so they had to be rather low in cost, easy to operate, yet require very little attention, in giving reliable service.

Hydraulic hoists were selected that could lift a 6,000-pound load, constructed quite similar to the hydraulic hoists used in garages and service stations to lubricate automobiles. The motion of the hoist is controlled by turning a valve handle. The hydraulic power is furnished by a motor-driven oil pump supplying oil pressure to all six hoists at a pressure of 120 pounds per square inch. The pumps run continuously and when oil is not required by the hoists, the pressure is relieved through a relief valve, automatically. Oil pressure is used only to lift the load, they return by gravity. A rapid downward motion is secured by using large valves and pipes, so that there will be a minimum of lost time while changing loads.



**Clearwater Woods**

**Camp 11**

There are now about 155 men in this camp with ten "cats" and 18 teams working. At the time of writing it was expected that there would be four trucks hauling out of Falls creek within the week. When that job is finished, the camp will have roads in over Bingo and will start hauling in there by truck also.

There were three lost time accidents during the past month but none of a serious nature. This is considered fortunate because of the very steep and dangerous country in which the men are working.

Fire season is on and all men have been posted as to the no-smoking regulations. Everyone is hoping the company will have another successful anti-year, as was the case in 1939.

**Camp N**

More men have come to Camp N. The bunkhouses are full and cars are being along the road. A great deal of work has been put into finishing up the camp. Chaunev Beavers has been as busy as the animals they named after him, with the carpentering. The painters have been following him up, the buildings are now red outside and ivory inside. The camp looks much brighter and clearer.

Dan Feury has come up and is looking after the skidding. Felix Soucie is looking after the saws. As it is largely a horse camp, quite a few of the old men have set in.

**Camp T**

Operations at Camp T are now progressing nicely. Twelve gangs of saws are cutting approximately 200,000 feet per day.

One shovel is skidding and loading with three trucks hauling logs to the saw. There are two cats skidding with four more cats to start skidding Monday.

So far Camp T has only had three lost time accidents.

**Camp 24**

Camp 24, located three miles down the Alder creek line, is a railroad construction camp under the foremanship of Phil Peterson.

One Diesel shovel is running double shift with a D6 dozer pioneering out in

**State Forester Girard Lauds Lumber Firms For Efforts Toward Permanent Timber Crop**

FROM Boise recently came this message:

"State Forester Franklin Girard today lauded Idaho timber operators for their efforts toward scientific harvesting of forest products and suggested that state forests be placed under 'intensive management to be kept continuously productive.'

"The state forestry department is

front. With only three weeks on the job over a mile of road is already completed on the line up Parallel creek.

With a crew of 50 men now on the job and everything running at top speed, Phil says a lot of railroad is going to be built next month.

at the present time without sufficient personnel always to insure the best practices in our timber management program,' Girard declared.

"He said careless and destructive methods in harvesting the forest crop in the past, and unwise management of stock on the range have created denuded watersheds, curtailing the water supply needed for irrigation and domestic purposes and converting large areas into idle waste lands.

"A progressive forest management program is also necessary, he said, to insure continued recreation grounds and for refuge of wild life.

**Progressive Program**

"I am happy to observe that many logging and lumbering industries, large and small land owners, are consistently avoiding the harmful practices of the pioneer days,' Girard stated. 'They are now engaged in progressive, scientific and good sylvical practices in the harvesting of the timber crop.'

"Girard cited recent legislation requiring that 'all thrifty western yellow pine less than 16 inches in diameter shall be left uncut' as a step toward preservation of the forest resources.

"He pointed out that money derived from the sale of state forest products is placed in the school endowment fund, replacing taxes that would ordinarily be needed to operate the state's educational system."

The railroad depot at Longview, Wash., has no railroad tracks leading up to it, or away from it.

This issue of *The Family Tree* has the largest circulation of any time yet in 1940. There were nearly 3,800 copies printed and distributed.

Here's a tall one but is repeated because it's interesting: "A whirling waterspout engulfed an open barge carrying oranges off the bay of Naples, Italy, in 1833. Four hours later, to the amazement of the native farmers, oranges rained on the land near Naples."

**Professor Matthews Making Time Studies**

Professor B. M. Mathews of the University of Michigan school of forestry is making time and cost analysis studies in the woods operations of the company this summer. Professor Mathews was here last year for a visit and was induced to return this season to go over the Potlatch Forests, Inc., situation.

Charles I. Miller, a graduate of the Michigan school of forestry, who has been studying at the University of Idaho the last two years for a master's degree, which he obtained in June, will be assisting Professor Mathews in the work. Mr. Miller was a part time employee of the company during the summer vacation seasons since he came to Idaho.

"Professor Mathews has carried on work of this nature for a good many years," said Mr. Rettig. "He has been employed by some of the larger pulp and lumber companies of the United States and Canada."

Death is so very fatal—drive carefully!

What has happened to Spike Baker? Soliciting the office for word of Spike and his family reveals he hasn't written anyone for a coon's age.

A fellow back east had his application for a job printed on forms like a convention program. The immediate reaction was that a fellow who could afford to do that didn't need a job.

## Osgood Log Loader New Device In Use At Camp 36 Landing

Described in *The Timberman* as "the first of two machines engineered and built for loading logs on trucks," an Osgood loading machine is in service at Camp 36 on the Potlatch side, handling long logs. This, with a number of new White trucks, features the 1940 logging season for the company.

The loader, according to the article in *The Timberman*, was developed by the Osgood company at Marion, Ohio. The article describing the equipment follows:

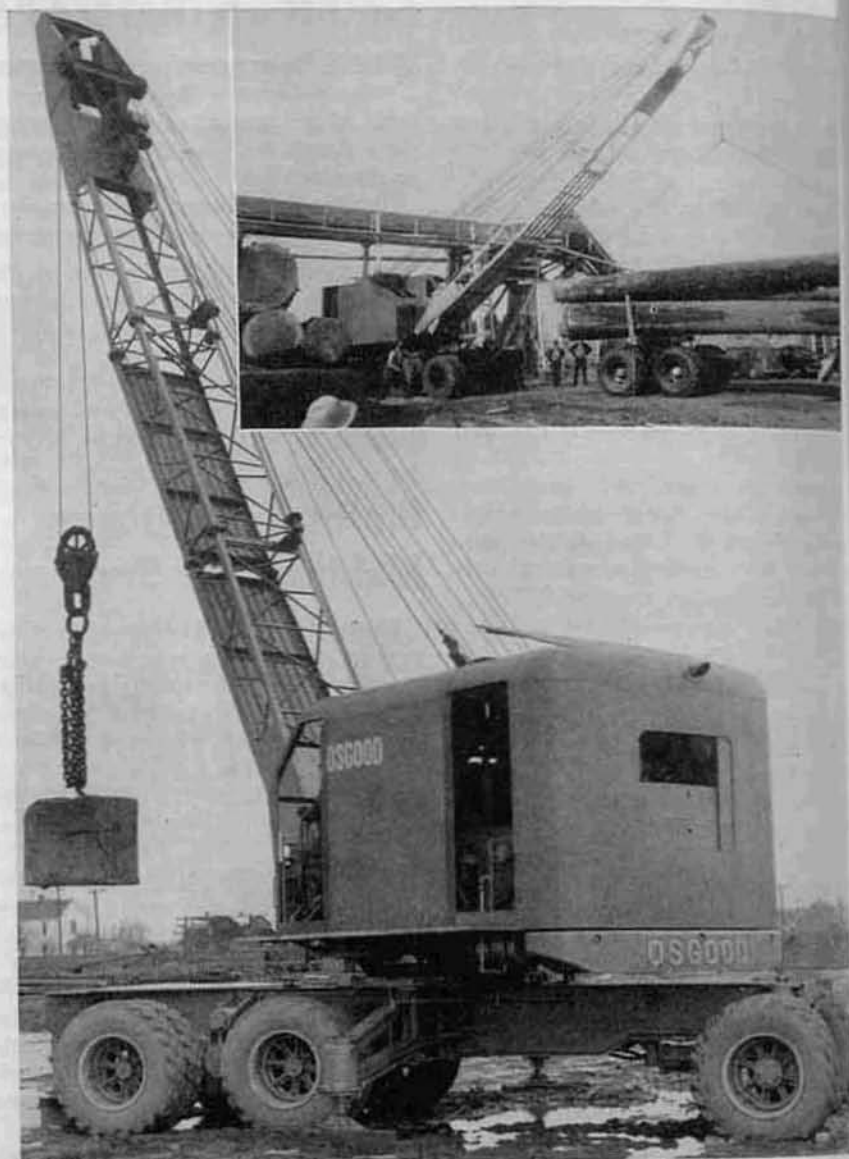
"Each unit is the equivalent of a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -yard shovel with a lift of a 2-yard machine. These loaders are mounted on 10  $24 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$  tires and have four speeds in either direction ranging from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. They are capable of climbing grades as steep as 19 per cent.

"Wheel mounts are equipped with jacks at both ends to relieve the tires when lifting heavy loads. On either side of the wheel mount frame, there are two swinging outriggers held in position by a hinged brace. The outriggers are equipped with screw jacks. Steering is accomplished by means of a double acting hydraulic cylinder located under the frame and attached to the pivot casting in which the axle is mounted. The turning radius of the loader is comparable to a heavy-duty six-wheel truck, even though the width of the machine is 10 feet and the overall length is 22 feet.

"The drive of the wheel mount is accomplished through the center pin by means of a pair of bevel gears, one of which is located on the lower end of the center shaft while the other is on the cross shaft in the lower frame. Drive from the differential shafts to the rear drive shafts is accomplished by means of two  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pitch finished roller chains. A rear wheel drive is provided on each side of the machine. This unit consists of heavy cast steel chain case and cover. The chains run in oil. Axles are four inches in diameter and mounted on Timken roller bearings which are provided with adjustment shims.

"The rotating frame is of one-piece heavy unit steel casting construction. Power is supplied by an HB-6 Cummins diesel engine. The single line

## Big Boom Swings Double-Length Logs to Trucks



Pictured above is the 20-ton type Osgood loader recently purchased by the company for loading logs on trucks, long logs being the problem until this rig came into the woods.

pull is 25,000 pounds and the line speed 220 feet a minute. An independent live boom hoist is provided which sets on the back of the right hand corner opposite the operator.

"The boom is equipped with a slack puller arrangement for playing out the hoisting rope. This unit is mounted at the point of boom where it pulls the line from the drum. It is controlled from the operator's position and is so arranged that regardless of the position of the boom, the slack puller is always in alignment. The boom is 45 feet long.

"The new Potlatch loaders lift 23,000 pounds at a 35-foot radius. In han-

dling 32- and 40-foot logs, the machine has proved so stable that the outriggers were not necessary to preserve the balance. They will be used on most setups, however, to take the strain of the tires. Plates are also provided for heel loading.

"Osgood loaders are available in four sizes, ranging from 10 to 30 tons capacity. The Potlatch machines are in the 20-ton classification."

The United States, as a nation, is 164 years old. That's the longest period of free political experience with a two-party system in the history of the world.