

THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

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No. 6

Federal Credit Union Organized At Clearwater

At a meeting held to permit Mr. Earl L. Powell, civil service employee of the federal government, to explain to Clearwater unit employees the purposes, advantages, and methods of operation of a federal credit union, Mr. O. H. Leuschel, manager of the Clearwater unit, made the following statement:

"I know little about credit unions except that they seem to work, and have shown their usefulness in various sized units at an almost phenomenal rate of growth.

"Mr. Powell has permission to tell you his credit union story. You may organize a credit union among yourselves if you like, but if you do, it is your baby. I mean by that statement that such a credit union will have no relation to Potlatch Forests, Inc., except that you Potlatch Forests employees will be the credit union members. Remember always that the profits are your profits, and the losses are your losses. Our company cannot and will not share in your profits, nor will it assume your losses.

"My association with your credit union will be as a member saver only."

Here is the credit union story as told by Mr. Powell:

Purposes

"A federal credit union is a cooperative association organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident or productive uses.

"A credit union makes it possible for its members to save money conveniently, safely, and in small sums. Savings may be used to purchase shares at the convenience of the member, either monthly, on pay days, or at irregular intervals. The money thus saved is loaned to members at reasonable rates of interest.

(Continued on page three)

QUALITY

When "Spike" Baker recently returned from the annual Sales Meetings he brought back reports from the salesmen that our shipments as a whole were well received by our customers; also that the salesmen like to send us orders because they know we will do our best to take care of them. This kind of report requires quality of service rendered as well as quality of product shipped, and shows a pride in workmanship of every one in the organization in each department from the tree in the woods to the final loading in the car of the finished product.

The very nature of our principal product, Idaho White Pine, and the purposes for which it is used, require utmost care in manufacture and handling. Certain types of logs must be cut into the right lengths in the woods in order to give the customer the proper assortment. They must be carefully manufactured in the sawmill as to grades and sizes for the same reason and the product must be carefully milled, graded and handled to merit the customer's approval without which we could not remain in business. Each man's job is a necessary step in this kind of performance.

We have every reason to feel proud over good reports on our past performance and know that with the same spirit and interest in our job we cannot only maintain our present standards, but improve them.

Yours very truly,

O. H. LEUSCHEL.



The Student Salesman. (and our Rotation Gang)

Frederick Somers Bell Dies On March 13

Long associated with the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest, Frederick Somers Bell passed away at his home in Briarcombe, Winona, Wisconsin, on March 13, according to word here. He would have been 79 years of age had he lived another week.

Father of Laird Bell of Chicago, the elder lumberman had served in several high offices in companies of the west and at the time of his death was president of the Laird Norton Lumber company.

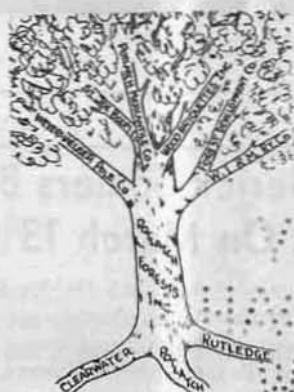
Frederick Somers Bell was born March 19, 1859, at Webster City, Iowa, the son of Jairus Moffatt Bell and Helen Eliza (Somers) Bell. He graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1879 with the degree of Ph.B. He studied law later and was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1880. Recently he had been elected an honorary member of Michigan's Phi Beta Kappa chapter in recognition of his outstanding achievements.

A philanthropist and civic leader, the late Mr. Bell was recognized as one of the most active men of his time. Mayor A. H. Maze of Winona, in a tribute to him said: "No one will ever know of his innumerable philanthropies. In almost every fine institution we have in Winona can be traced his early support. No one will ever know, in fact I doubt if Mr. Bell himself knew, of the many young men he helped obtain an education."

Mr. Bell is also recalled as secretary and director of western enterprises such as the Potlatch Lumber company, Boise-Payette Lumber company, Potlatch Forests, Inc., and as president of the Washington, Montana and Idaho Railway. He was director and vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company for many years prior to 1928 when he succeeded to the presidency and in 1934 was made chairman of the board.

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THE FAMILY TREE



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

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Chet Yangel, Bovill.....Assoc. Editor
Jack Eaton, Coeur d'Alene.....News Correspondent
Bob Olin, Potlatch.....News Correspondent

Down the Editor's Alley

This month *The Family Tree* staff again increases in size. Mr. Bob Olin of Potlatch has on several occasions in the past been a contributor to *Family Tree* columns. His ideas as well as his writing affected the style of our magazine. Although none of his work is printed in the present issue, we do appreciate his helping Miss Kelly keep us posted on the Potlatch happenings. Welcome to the staff, Bob.

During the last few months several people throughout the Potlatch Forests, Inc., organization have sent unsolicited news to members of *The Family Tree* staff. No matter what your position, or where you are, please be sure that your contributions are greatly appreciated.

NOTE TO THE EDITOR

Walt Field says that the diaper contest has been postponed until after the drive has been completed, due to the absence of Charley Brooks, one of the judges.

A sweet young thing asked a veteran of the cinema colony how she could get ahead in pictures.

"Well, if I were you, I'd get under a good director."

Sales Predictions

For the current condition of the lumber market, Mr. Phil Pratt, resident sales manager, painted a picture of more encouraging hues than those that we have been seeing during the last few months.

"Shipments have been increased because of the increase in freight rates on lumber," he explained. "This condition has created a flurry in our shipments, in that many orders previously held on file were released to be shipped before March 28."

"It seems that there is a general improvement in the lumber business," Mr. Pratt continued. "I expect April business to be good. Building seems to be getting underway in the western section of the United States more readily than it is in the east. The tardy eastern condition in building activity is probably due to bad weather."

Mr. Pratt concluded his statement by reporting that local business is very good.

Potlatch Operations Start

After a shutdown since last December Potlatch Forests, Inc., will resume sawmill operations at Potlatch, Monday, April 4. Necessary repairs have been made during the shutdown and, when the mill starts, it will operate on a one-shift basis of five eight-hour days per week. The entire crew of 220 men going back to work will be made up of local men who have long been employed by the company.

FREDERICK SOMERS BELL
DIES ON MARCH 13

(Continued from page one)

Residents of the city of Potlatch remember Mr. Bell for his interest in the education and welfare of the young people there. The library at Potlatch received from him its greatest support in the days of its beginning, a fact that has placed the Potlatch library among the best in the Inland Empire.

Mr. Bell had been well and active in his business until about a month before his demise. Just a few days before he died he had shown considerable improvement but a change for the worse occurred and he passed away on Sunday morning. With him at the last were his wife and son.

Funeral services were held in Winona on March 15.

Pres-to-Log Storage
Built At Rutledge

In order to provide a sufficient supply of Pres-to-logs for the Coeur d'Alene market it has been necessary to obtain a briquette storage at the Rutledge unit in which the summer production may be stored for winter consumption.

Consequently a new Pres-to-log storage building is under construction at the Rutledge plant. It will have a maximum capacity of 2400 tons of Pres-to-logs, which will adequately hold the briquette plant production during the summer months.

"To hold so large amount of Pres-to-logs, the building must be of unusual strength due to the extreme weight per unit of volume of Pres-to-logs," explained R. T. Bowling, engineer for Wood Briquettes, Inc.

"Dimensions of the new building are 41 feet by 96 feet, with an inside height of 20 feet. The building will contain approximately 80 thousand board feet of lumber. The floors and bracing are made of heavy timber on concrete foundations. The walls are sheathed on the inside, with dry siding on the outside, and the roof is solidly sheathed with one inch lumber and roofed with galvanized iron roofing.

"The building will be heated with a blower type heater to prevent condensation of moisture on the logs."

"Twas in the good old days—thirty-three years ago. The following item was clipped from the "Palouse Republic" of Friday, March 19, 1905:

"William Deary, general manager of the Potlatch Lumber company, announced this week the company's intention of building a railroad from Palouse to the immense timber holdings to the east. It is estimated that 60 miles of road will be built, making an exit through Palouse of four million feet of timber.

"The minimum cost of manufacture would be \$6 per thousand feet, making at least \$24,000,000 which will be paid out here by this company alone.

An old maid created a stir in a store. She asked the clerk how she sew her wild oats.

Me brother was arrested for arson an' he wasn't even married.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ORGANIZED

(Continued from page one)

Management

"The business affairs of a Federal credit union are handled by a board of directors, a credit committee, and a supervisory committee. The directors and committeemen are elected by the members at their annual meeting in January each year. Each member has only one vote regardless of the number of shares he holds.

"A board of directors of at least five members directs and controls the operations of the credit union. It elects the officers of the credit union, which are a president, a vice president, a treasurer, and a clerk. A credit committee of three or more members considers and passes or rejects loan applications. A supervisory committee of three members must audit the books of the credit union at least quarterly.

Safety

"The membership of the Federal credit union is limited to a group having a close common bond of association. Hence, each member is associated with the others and appreciates their problems.

"Loans are made to members only under satisfactory detailed plans for repayment. Loans for more than \$50 must be secured.

"Directors and committeemen are elected by and from the membership. Officers are chosen by the directors. An officer, director, or committeeman may not endorse notes of borrowers nor borrow more than his holdings in the credit union.

"All money received must be deposited in a bank selected by the board of directors, the deposits of which must be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The treasurer and others handling money must be bonded. Funds not needed for lending may be invested only in Government securities or those guaranteed by the United States Government.

"An annual independent audit is required, either by a practicing public accountant or by examiners of the Farm Credit Administration.

"Fees, fines, and 20 per cent of the net earnings of a Federal credit union must be set aside as a reserve against possible bad loans. This fund may not be distributed except on liquidation of the credit union.

Loans

"Loans are made only to members at an interest rate not exceeding 1 per cent per month on unpaid balances. Interest covers all charges for making the loan. Small fines may be assessed if payments are not made when due.

"Loans may be made for provident or productive purposes only. A provident purpose generally is regarded as one which would be of service to the member borrower and his family.

"The term of a loan may not exceed 2 years. Repayment must be made at regular intervals, usually each pay day.

"The maximum limit on secured and unsecured loans are fixed by the board of directors but, according to law, an unsecured loan may not exceed \$50 and an adequately secured loan may not exceed \$200, or 10 per cent of the assets of the credit union, whichever is greater. Security for a loan may include the assignment of shares or endorsement of a note.

"In passing on loan applications, a credit committee carefully considers the purpose of the loan, the character of the applicant, his ability to repay, and the security offered.

"Federal credit unions are organized under the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act.

Membership

"A membership fee of 25 cents is charged each new member. No other fees are charged.

"Each member agrees to save at least 25 cents per month through the purchase of shares, but may save in larger sums if he desires. In most instances, savings other than the membership fee, may be withdrawn at any time, but 60 days notice may be imposed if considered necessary.

"While in debt to a credit union a member may not withdraw an amount greater than that by which his savings exceed his loan.

"Each member is a part owner of his credit union. The success of this co-operative thrift and loan organization depends on the manner in which its members fulfill their agreements.

Dividends

"Dividends may be paid from the balance of earnings remaining after expenses have been paid and 20 per cent of net earnings for the fiscal year have been set aside as a reserve for possible bad loans. Dividends are authorized by a majority of the members voting at the annual meeting.

"Dividends may not exceed 6 per cent per year under a regulation laid down by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Dividends are paid on each share outstanding at the end of the year in proportion to the number of preceding, consecutive, whole months for which it has been paid in full. Dividends may be paid in cash or by check or credited on the members' accounts at the discretion of the board of directors."

After Mr. Powell's description of credit unions, he asked for a vote on whether or not a credit union would be a desirable organization to start among the Clearwater employees. Although there were only about 40 men present, they voted almost unanimously in favor of organizing a credit union among them.

A temporary chairman was then elected to begin the ground work for a credit union. Charter members have been signed at the employment office, and the application for charter has been sent to Washington, D. C. When the charter has arrived, Mr. Powell will return to set up the organization in its active form by holding an election of a board of directors.

POTLATCH WOODS

CAMP R

Due to the open winter that we have had, the sleigh haul at Camp R has been discontinued for the present time. The past week a crew of 20 men have flumed about 700 thousand feet of logs that were decked below the camp, and also some logs that were in the old Camp L dam that Paul Kelly put in.

The camp is now closed for some time. Later a crew will skid the cedar that was made last winter. They will also overhaul their equipment.

"Would you say that the man was shot in the woods, doctor?"

"No, I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

A small boy in a grocery store asked the clerk for some baby seed.

"Babies don't come from seed," said the clerk.

"Well, Mama tol' me they did."

"You tell your Mama that babies come from slips."

CLEARWATER PLANING MILL EFFICIENCY CONTROLLED

The planing mill control system in use at the Clearwater mill is an example of Potlatch Forests, Inc., at its best, thinks D. S. Troy, superintendent of shipping. According to Mr. Troy, it is the only system of its kind used by American lumber shippers. It is a home-made system, developed by Claire Wilcox of the Lewiston shipping department. This method fits the needs of the management and the employees in measuring the degree of effectiveness of each machine crew's effort, and it maintains a competitive spirit of workmanship among the crews.

According to Claire Wilcox, who keeps the planing mill control system functioning, the following are a few of the typical questions asked about "planing mill efficiency" in the Clearwater plant:

"How is the efficiency in the planing mill today?"

"How is it figured?"

"What is being done about lost time?"

"Prior to the adoption of the present system," continued Mr. Wilcox, "several attempts were made to measure efficiency of planing mill operations at the Clearwater unit. Some of the methods were based upon the board feet produced, the lost time reported, and the cost of labor as applied to the various machines. One can readily realize the absurdity of comparing production or costs obtained when running six and eight-foot box or when running 10/4 match plank. Needless to say, such comparisons were worthless, if not actually misleading. Furthermore, the distribution of indirect labor (for millwrights, oilers, knife-grinders, etc.) involved uncontrollable factors, thus producing greater costs deviations.

Based on Lineal Footage At 100 Percent Efficiency

"The system now in use is simply a statement of what is accomplished in terms of what can be accomplished under ideal conditions—100 per cent efficiency. Stated mathematically, the efficiency on any machine is the actual lineal footage run on that machine divided by the maximum lineal footage that could have been run. This maximum footage that could have been run is represented by the speed

in feet per minute multiplied by the number of minutes (elapsed time) at each different speed making up the entire day (hours worked rather than running time). Lost time is charged according to the speed the machine would have run had it been in operation. The important point in this connection is that setting-up is considered part of the run; consequently, all calculations are from the end of one run to the end of the next one. In order to determine what could have been run we must know at what speed the machine was running, and, if it changed speeds, at what time.

"At present the efficiency of the eight surfacers, the four re-run machines, the two moulders, and the siding saw is figured.



CLAIRE WILCOX

"From the definition of 'board feet' it is evident that the lineal footage and the board footage are the same in a board one inch thick and twelve inches wide. Board footage is converted to lineal footage by changing it to 4/4 scale and then multiplying the result by 12 divided by the width of the boards. For example, 3500 board feet of 5/4 by 8 inch equals $3500/5 \times 4$, or $2800 \times 12/8$, or 4200 lineal feet.

"Extensive checks were made to determine the average width of various grades with more than one width in a unit coming to the planers. These averages are being continually rechecked by the efficiency department.

Tickets Kept In Order Obtained

"One hundred percent is the rated speed for each pulley used on the

individual machines. A re-check of actual speeds is being made and the necessary adjustments to standard will be made as soon as the work is completed. Every precaution is being taken to make certain that all grade widths, and standard patterns are included in this check-up.

"Charts showing what size pulleys to use for the various types of operations have been posted for each surfacer.

"In order to get an accurate check it is of paramount importance that tickets for the lumber run be kept in the exact order in which those loads were run if an intelligent study of lumber movements, unnecessary changes, and comparative performances is to be made. In studying comparative efficiencies a mistake in reporting the time of a change would of course, lead to erroneous conclusions, and any departure from accepted practice made as a result of those conclusions would be a costly, drawn-out trial and error method of trying to improve operation. On the other hand, it is obvious that an analysis of production and efficiency ratings for the same or similar grades or patterns in different machines at different speeds focuses one's attention on the most economical combination.

"The principal causes of lost time have been classified, defined, and coded for easier reporting and interpretation. For example, if a grader reported lost time 'to fix machine,' it was impossible to tell whether it was the result of a mechanical breakdown or whether it was caused by poor mill work. The first lost time items of less than five minutes were not reported; it was believed that this would eliminate many short delays and promote accuracy.

"Variations from day to day and machine to machine were sometimes impossible to explain without 'going behind the scenery' as interruptions of less than five minutes may or may not have been numerous. In order to reduce the hidden differences it was decided, effective January 21, 1938, to report all lost time for one minute or more. The lost time records previous to that date are not comparable with similar records since then without eliminating the one to four minute items from the latter group.

Daily Memorandum Issued

If a crew moves from one machine to another any difference in time be-

tween leaving the first machine and starting on the second machine is charged against the first run on the second machine as part of that run. But if a crew is given other work during any breakdown or delay that time is not charged against it. For example, if a surfacer crew is put on a resaw while the knives on their machine are being changed, the time during which they were on the resaw would not be considered part of their operating time.

"A memorandum, showing the per cent of efficiency for the previous day's operation, is issued to every crew daily. The percentages are also posted on bulletin boards in the planing mill so everyone may see the whole picture from whatever viewpoint he desires. A monthly recapitulation and a letter from the shipping superintendent's office are also posted in the planing mill; the letter emphasizing the salient features of the month, while commenting on the various crews' showings. In addition to this, as soon as the monthly averages are figured, the shipping superintendent sends out personal comments to each crew regarding their respective 'showing' for the month.

"Although either daily, monthly, or machine to machine comparisons can be made, monthly figures are affected least by outside factors and are, therefore, the most valuable.

"Inasmuch as one machine will ordinarily run the same type of stock from month to month, and examination of any machine's record covering its high and low 'percentages,' its trend, its usual range of fluctuation, etc., reveals more than a machine to machine comparison. There is no reason, however, why identical machines, running the same patterns, should vary more than a maximum of three or four per cent. One point stressed by the Clearwater unit is that 'just an average month' is not satisfactory. The aim every month is to equal or surpass the most efficient month. We believe every machine crew should have a monthly average which compares favorably with its 'highest month.'

"In this connection, it is worth noting that the average for the 'highest month' (of all machines in any one classification) is not an average of the individual machine's 'highest month,' but is the highest monthly average for

TABLE SHOWING IMPROVED PLANING MILL EFFICIENCY
August 1936 to February 1938

MONTH	YEAR	ALL SURFACES		ALL RE-RUNS	
		Production in Man-hour Board Feet	Per cent of Efficiency	Production in Man-hour Board Feet	Per cent of Efficiency
August	1936	1,540	75.0	1,125	60.5
September	1936	1,619	77.3	1,232	64.8
October	1936	1,646	77.1	1,190	64.3
November	1936	1,710	78.8	1,252	67.6
December	1936	1,769	78.7	1,360	67.3
January	1937	1,638	74.2	1,280	63.7
February	1937	1,761	77.5	1,369	69.3
March	1937	1,712	73.6	1,327	70.0
April	1937	1,693	81.5	1,311	69.1
May	1937	1,638	72.5	1,229	66.2
June	1937	1,651	72.3	1,275	66.0
July	1937	1,746	79.9	1,183	70.1
August	1937	1,806	80.9	1,269	68.1
September	1937	1,734	82.6	1,369	70.5
October	1937	1,635	80.8	1,263	72.7
November	1937	1,693	79.5	1,206	68.3
December	1937	1,678	79.7	1,334	66.8
January	1938	1,749	82.0	1,421	72.5
February	1938	1,813	85.6	1,491	75.1



DAVID S. TROY

all the machines. In other words, it represents an actual month—not a built-up average.

Highest Efficiency Through Planned Balanced Schedule

"Every day the planing mill and shipping superintendents are given a list of the avoidable lost time items, according to cause, and to machine, in addition to detailed production and efficiency figures. An effort is thus made to eliminate every controllable lost time item. The reason for lost time is more important than the actual lost time in many instances, which explains why a half hour may be spent in checking up on three minutes' lost time.

"In conclusion one might ask, 'What is necessary to achieve the highest

efficiently throughout the planing mill?' The answer is simple, planned, balanced scheduling—from enough normal orders for stock already on hand in sufficient quantities to dispense with all unnecessary ripping, trimming or substituting—giving steady work with co-operation between every department in the mill, enabling the set-up men, feeders, graders, and off-bearers to do their work with the least delay or interruption. The requirements, in practice, are not easily fulfilled."

RUTLEDGE REJECTS

"Be yourself, mister. Haven't you a wife and four children to look out for?"

"Just my wife. My four kids wouldn't hit me."

Why Newspapers Are Like Women:

1. They are thinner than they used to be.
2. There is a bold face type.
3. Back numbers are not in demand.
4. They have a great deal of influence.
5. Every man should have one of his own and not chase after his neighbor's.

She (on phone): "I'm afraid your dinner will be burned a little tonight, darling."

He: "Whatsa matter? Did they have a fire at the delicatessen?"

Clearwater Woods

HEADQUARTERS

Employees at Headquarters are busy, some overhauling equipment, and the others are logging on the Calhoun Creek railroad right-of-way. Alder Creek railway right-of-way logs were cleaned up during the fore part of February, Calhoun Creek work followed immediately. All hands saw for a few days, and then the loading and train crews stop sawing to load what they have cut ahead. The rest of the sawyers continuing cutting.

To date this has been a mild winter, one degree above zero being the lowest temperature recorded. We now have about twelve inches of snow, and there has been no more than four feet at any time, six or seven feet being the usual amount.

This is the time of year when the bottom seems to drop out of the only road we have to the outside world—and it stays dropped, until about June first. The condition exists every year and nothing can be done about it. Anyone coming to the woods should plan to travel by way of stage from Pierce.

The entire warehouse crew has formed the North American Building and Construction Company and additions to the warehouse are being built. There is no boss carpenter, all structural questions being settled in committee meetings. Far-reaching plans are being formulated, so that, as one of the common laborers said, "We are going to have the best god darned warehouse and office of the company."

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with a dinner, each lady of Headquarters furnishing her piece de resistance. Ye Editor made three rounds of the food—and then sat down to regret a misspent life. The only casualties were broken vest buttons.

Mr. and Mrs. George McKinnon who have been at Camp 14 this winter, came out to celebrate the advent of spring. They took advantage of traveling facilities provided by the train plowing out for the log drive. George, who with Jim and Bill Shaw have been keeping the snow shoveled off the camp cars and buildings at Camps 11, 14 and O, besides making ties, stated that they had about sixteen inches of snow left.

When asked if anything unusual had happened this winter, he said that one thing happened that he did not like and that was the disappearance of their grub cache at Camp 11. All snowshoe tracks headed for Camp T. (George would make no definite accusation but remarked that he was surprised that the men at Camp T had enjoyed good health this long).

Walt Field and Al Lindeke have just about covered the territory between the north Alder Creek divide and the south Calhoun Creek divide, making a very careful land survey. This includes the blazing out of a tote road to Camp 23 on Calhoun Creek.

Phil and Wendell Peterson are working out truck roads at Camp T.

Charles Anderson has been there all winter in the capacity of camp watchman.

KNIGHT BROS.

Knight Brothers (Paul, Dave and Clyde) plus about three other men, are still making cedar at old Camp 1, Beaver Creek. Until about this time last month they had twenty-five cedar makers, most of whom had been employed since last November. About 16,000 poles have been made. They state that what is left to make will be just enough to keep them busy until skidding and hauling start. The poles will be hauled to a landing at the end of steel just below Camp 14 to be loaded and hauled out by rail. At Camp 1 there are between twelve and fourteen inches of snow.

LOG DRIVE NO. 10

Charles Brooks arrived at Headquarters Sunday, March 13, with a crew of eight men. Monday morning all drive equipment was loaded on the train. The train consisted of two snow plows, one engine, caboose and two equipment cars. The departure of the train and establishment of camp on the North Fork of the Clearwater river at the mouth of Beaver Creek marked the beginning of log drive number 10.

At this writing Charlie has about fifteen men employed. The wanigans have been built and the crew is now busy fluming logs out of Doyle Dam to the river in preparation for the shove-off. Charlie has been greatly worried over the water situation. Since completing the wanigans the river has dropped to a point where he had to use a bulldozer to shove them back into the water. Charlie said

Heavy Snow Damages Timber

Reported by A. A. Segersten

During the night of December 2, 1937, a heavy wet snow fell on portions of Northern Idaho, which has proven to be the most destructive standing timber of any snow storm in the history of this section. Reports have stated that, in the lower foothill country lying west of Bovill, and particularly in the Upper Palouse Basin, a considerable amount of mature timber, as well as second growth was destroyed. Not until recently, however, has a representative of Palouse Forests, Inc., been in a position to verify these reports.

Several field trips made by a Palouse Unit representative confirm the fact that the damage has been quite severe, both to mature timber and to second growth. The Pondersosa Pine in open stands and reproduction of this species on exposed sites show heavy losses.

The beautiful stand of timber at Laird Park on the South Fork of the Palouse river was hit very hard, over 400 large Yellow Pines (Pondersosa) being destroyed by the heavy weight of wet snow. The loss in aesthetic value to the park is inestimable, and some of the larger trees felled by the snow were over 250 years old.

A CCC crew of eighteen men has been employed in cleaning up the debris and converting the felled trees into cord wood. From a forest protection standpoint, the destruction to the young growth constitutes a difficult problem, through increased fire hazard in the tree-felled area.

It is believed that the mature White Pine did not suffer to any great degree as these stands are more compact, and the tops being smaller and the foliage thinner than in the case of Yellow Pine, the snow failed to accumulate sufficient weight to break them down.

Undoubtedly, the various protective agencies are facing a busy spring clearing away the fallen debris from the trails and phone lines, as a result of this most unusual storm.

the bottoms of the creeks were coming through. Part of the crew sleep and eats at Knight Bros. camp, while the others stay in the cabin at the mouth of Beaver Creek.

Charlie predicts a record run this spring, once he gets under way.

Industry Rises As Legends Fade

Over a century and a quarter ago a little party of explorers, tired, hungry and travel worn, stopped to pitch their tents for the night on a strip of land formed by the diverging of two rivers. It was a good camp site: the fish and game were plentiful; and the natives were friendly; so Lewis and Clark and party stayed on at Ahsahka for a few days to rest, while the larders were being replenished and the equipment repaired. Ahsahka in Nez Perce Indian language means "the meeting of the waters."

If Ahsahka were a speaking landscape, she'd tell many a romantic legend about pretty Indian maidens and the brave warriors of Chief Joseph's band. Now Ahsahka has turned from her background of Indian culture and romance to one of the West's great industries. It is an industry whose activities are, today, as colorful as the Nez Perce village of one hundred years ago. On the sight of the Indian village, the Weyerhaeuser Pole Company recently completed the construction of a new cedar pole yard and treating plant.

This yard, comprising about 15 acres, is situated on this point of land at the junction of the North Fork and Clearwater rivers, 40 miles east of Lewiston.

"It is an ideal location for a pole yard, being within convenient trucking distance of a large cedar producing area," said Howard Wiseman, assistant manager of the Weyerhaeuser Pole Company. "The cedar in the more remote areas, inaccessible to trucks, may be driven down the North Fork of the Clearwater, or, where it is not possible to truck or make use

of the river, they may be loaded on cars and transported to the yard by railroad.

"The Ahsahka yard with a storage capacity of about 75 thousand poles will be the concentrating yard from the producing areas that would not be served economically by the Bovill yard. Each yard has its own natural producing territory.

"Work was started on the yard the latter part of April, 1937, and the first poles were yarded-in the following July. Construction of the treating plant was started in September, 1937, and completed during the early part of January, 1938.

"Treating the butts of cedar poles with creosote oil, at least doubles their life as overhead structures. Approximately 90 per cent of cedar poles used in the line construction are given a preservative butt-treatment. The butt-treating plant at the Ahsahka yard is the best that ingenuity could devise, or money could buy. It has a treating capacity of 50 carloads (4500 to 5000 poles) a month.

Parts of Treating Plant

"In this connection we think it might be of interest to mention the

principal units making up this treating plant. They consist of the following parts:

1. Two treating vats, made of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch iron plate, each 20 feet long, 10 feet wide and 13 feet deep. (The poles are stood upright in these tanks to be treated).

2. A boiler house with boilers having a combined capacity of 300 horse power. (The principal use of these boilers is to heat the creosote).

3. A creosote oil storage tank with a capacity of 48 thousand gallons (five carloads).

4. Two preheater tanks each having a capacity of 10 thousand gallons (these tanks are equipped with steam coils so that the creosote is not only heated before pumped into the vats, but it is kept heated when the hot oil is returned to the preheaters).

5. The creosote oil is circulated by means of one five-inch steam driven centrifugal pump, having a capacity of 600 gallons a minute. This pump is used when varied speeds are required in effecting the oil change; also one electrically driven four inch direct connected high speed centrifugal pump, with a capacity of 600 gallons a minute. This pump is used to pump off after treating.

"Water for fire protection and boiler supply is pumped from the North Fork. A 30 horse power caterpillar motor, specially mounted, drives a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 500 gallons a minute. A three thousand gallon elevated water tank provides water storage for the boilers and locomotive crane.

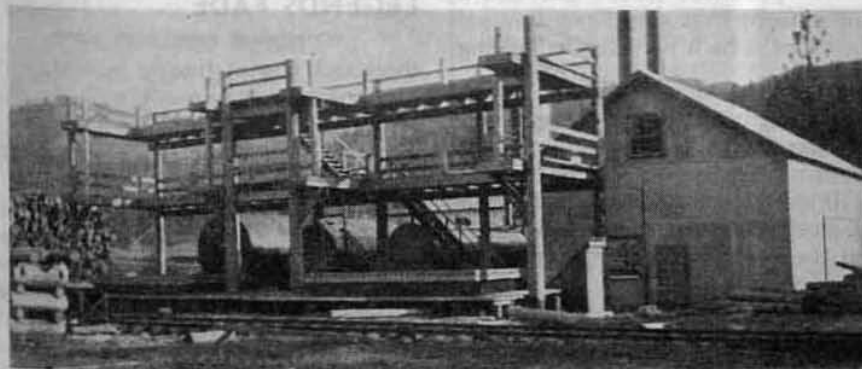
"To get electric power to the yard it was necessary to build a 3 phase transmission line one mile in length.

"Securing telephone service involved the construction of several

(Continued on page eight)

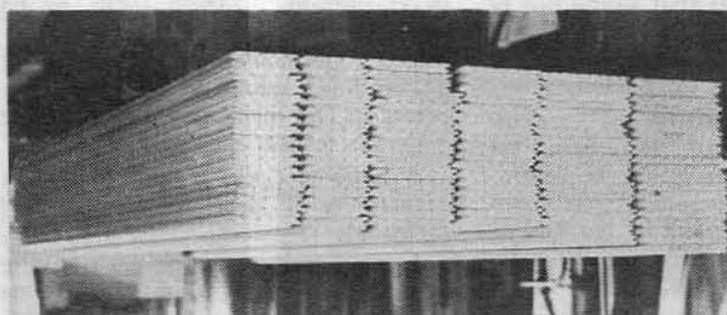


JOE PARKER

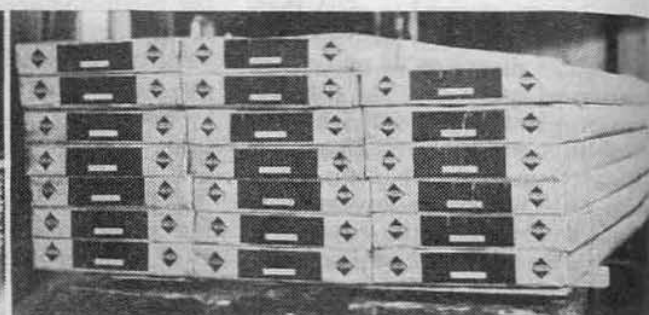


The treating plant and pole yard at Ahsahka.

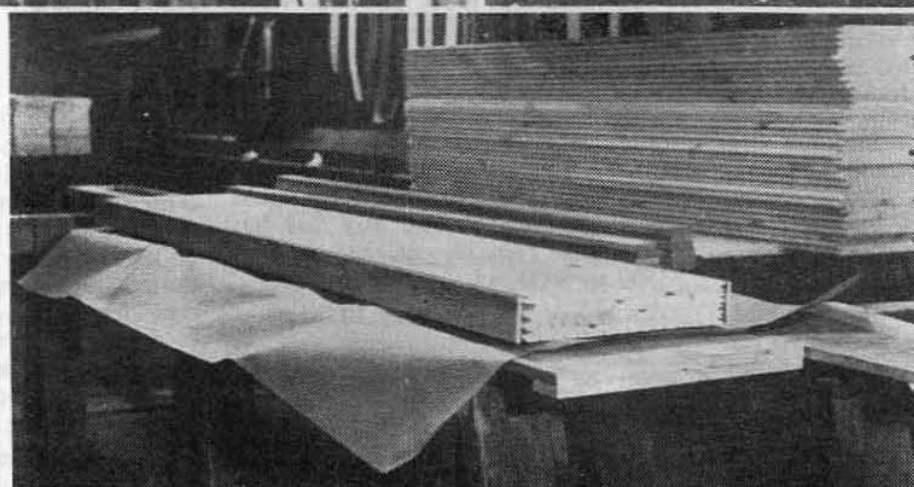
KNOTTY PINE PANEL ORDER DESCRIBED



Upper left: The pattern lumber that made up the order shown ready to be packaged.



Upper right: The twenty units of packaged Idaho White Pine panelling, after it had been packaged, labeled, and ready to be loaded into the car.



The lower cut shows the process of packing the lumber. Fir and Larch strips used to hold the product pieces in place before it is wrapped in paper.

Happy in his enthusiasm about a good order, Paul H. Tobin, superintendent of shipping at the Potlatch mill, took some pictures of Idaho White Pine Knotty Panels and wrote a story about them. Here is his story:

The Idaho White Pine Knotty Panels pictured here were shipped on order P-145 to Webb & Webb, Newark, New Jersey. W. R. Connolly sold the order, which contained an item of 20 units of Lewiston pattern Idaho White Pine Knotty Panels eight feet long. Each unit consisted of the following:

Two pieces of 1x6 in. 8 ft. Selected Sterling.

Two pieces of 1x8 in. 8 ft. Selected Sterling.

Two pieces of 1x10 in. 8 ft. Selected Sterling.

Two pieces of 1x12 in. 8 ft. Selected Sterling.

There were 960 board feet in the item of 20 units.

Dry kiln lumber was surfaced to 13/16 in. thick and standard width. This was done to avoid dipping, to re-

duce machine split, and to leave enough wood on pieces run to pattern, which is 3/4 in. thick, so that they could be successfully resurfaced, eliminating any soiled spots caused by handling.

The milling to pattern was performed on a profile machine with greatly reduced running speed. In this, we here at Potlatch, thought we obtained just as perfect milling as possible, especially around the knots and grain changes. Even with this effort, there was produced about 100 board feet of pattern that could not be used on the order, which was due to milling entirely.

The problem, as we see it, is as follows: Does the price take care of such grade dropping? The 100 feet of off grade is useless except as a degrade of panel stock, because of the saw scoring on the back, which are 7/16 of an inch apart.

The stock, when completed, was bundled with 3/8 in. x 3 in. fir and larch strips on the edges of each unit, wrapped with paper, bound with steel

tape, and identified with labels as shown in the photographs.

Jim: "Well, Jack, the rapidly increasing divorce rate certainly shows that America is indeed becoming the land of the free!"

Jack: "Yeah, Jim. But the marriage rate still keeps it looking to me like the home of the brave!"

INDUSTRY RISES AS LEGENDS FADE

(Continued from page seven)

thousand feet of line to a point where a connection was made with the telephone company's line.

"John Eakin is in charge of the Ahsahka plant.

"The entire construction program was under the direction and supervision of Joe Parker. Had he overlooked securing and installing on very important gadget we would have given him A+. As it is—well, leave it to you, is a plant complete without a WHISTLE?"