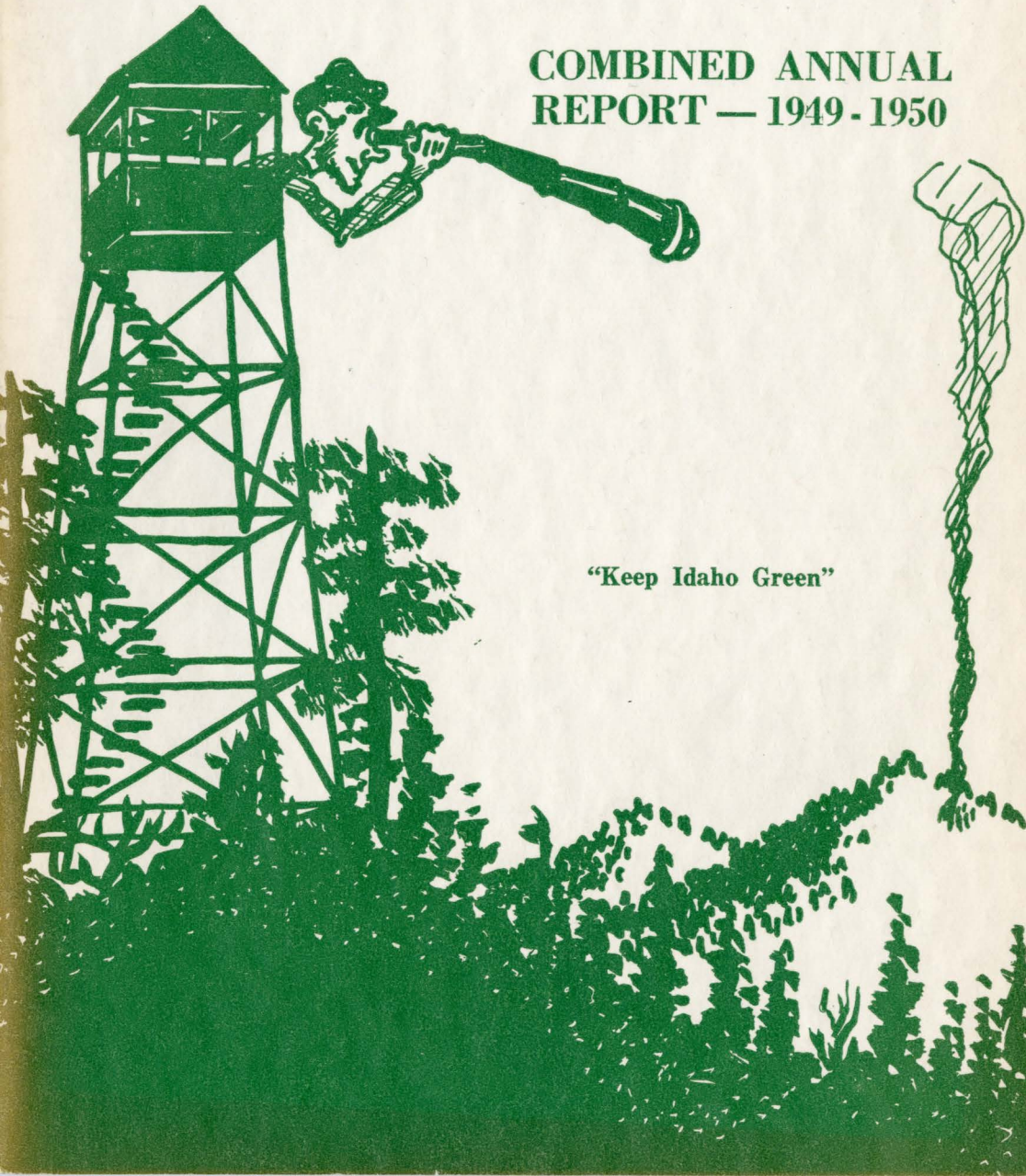


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POTLATCH TIMBER
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT — 1949 - 1950



"Keep Idaho Green"

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

Annual Report

1950



OFFICERS

J. J. O'Connell, President.....Potlatch, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey, Vice-President.....Boise, Idaho
Adrian G. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer.....Orofino, Idaho
A. B. Curtis, Chief Fire Warden.....Orofino, Idaho
Emil Keck, Ass't Fire WardenOrofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

J. J. O'Connell Roger L. Guernsey R. G. Sackerson
J. S. Barron Milo P. Flannery

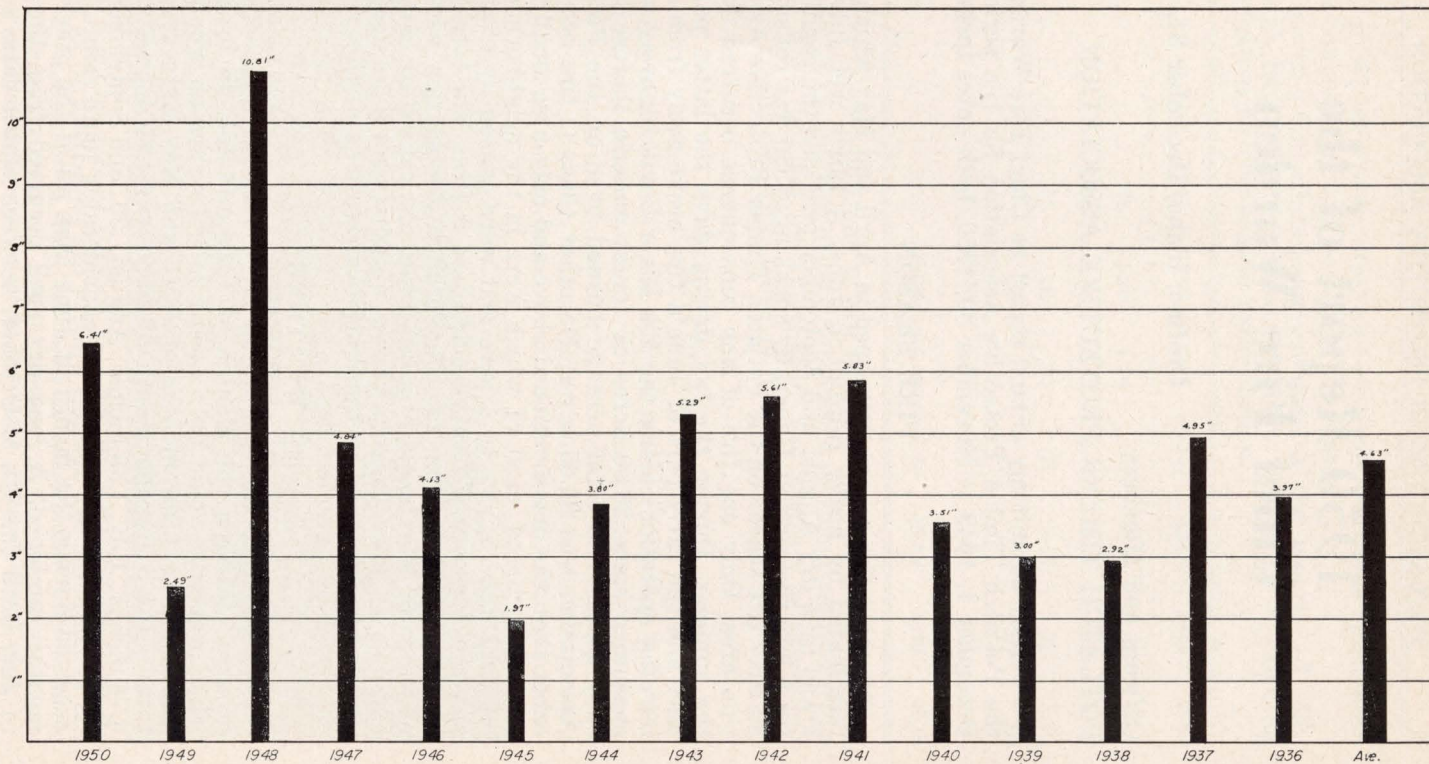


Annual inspection trip of State Land Board, Association Directors, Foresters, public officials and friends includes a two-day trip down the North Fork of the Clearwater River via raft in 1949. Such inspection trips have been an annual event most of the past twenty-five years.

Recommendations

1. In view of the ever increasing danger to our forests from causes other than fire, I feel that protection work should be broadened into another field. Our timber losses, principally as a result of heavy wind storms, have been on the increase. Timber blown down creates a serious fire danger by reason of the increased debris which acts as a torch when fire occurs. Wind thrown timber also acts as a breeding ground for insect growth and possible insect attack on the adjoining stands of timber. In some instances the salvage, where possible, of such destroyed timber would assist in decreasing the hazard, help defeat the possible insect action and produce wealth from possible loss. Some method of timber salvage as a result of fire, insect disease, and wind throw loss should be explored. Such a salvage operation might be undertaken through the facilities of the Association and Forest Protective District, Forest Management Fund, personnel and equipment and timber land owners.
2. With the danger of an all-out war against our country our forest and timber land resources may become a target of the enemy. The loss of our valuable forests and forest industries would have a telling effect on the economy of our country for generations to come. The loss of productive man-days of work, the immediate loss of forest products, and the possible smoke clouds which would handicap the defense of our land must also be recognized. It is recommended that our Legislature and Federal Government consider the importance of this situation and provide necessary laws to protect and police areas, and to make available emergency funds in the case of such emergency.
3. The Potlatch and Clearwater Associations have made ever increasing use of planes to do aerial observation work, fire scouting, transportation of key personnel, hauling supplies and equipment via air where conditions or situations justified it. With employment of competent personnel to do lookout detection work becoming more difficult to obtain, the necessity of greater economy and more efficient operation of a fire protection organization, it appears to justify the purchase of a plane jointly owned by each Association and the Clearwater and Potlatch Forest Protective Districts. Ownership of a plane of proper size and power to take persons into dangerous areas is of increasing importance.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
RAINFALL COMPARISON
1936 - 1950



1950 Report of the Chief Fire Warden

Orofino, Idaho, December 31, 1950

Officers and Members:

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

I hereby submit my annual report as Chief Fire Warden of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association for the period of December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950, both dates inclusive.

FIRE SEASON

An early fire season developed in April and May which was terminated by heavy rainfall in June. A fairly wet July followed by a dry August and September provided the conditions for a late fire season. Generally speaking, 1950 was considered an easy fire season on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association area. Only one fire of any consequence occurred during the summer. During the hot drying days the latter part of May and the early part of June a fire broke away from some burning operations along the Elk River-Bovill highway which consumed some 28.80 acres of forest material before being suppressed. The total acreage burned over on the Potlatch Association was 35.05 acres. No other Class C fire occurred other than the one mentioned above and only nine small Class B fires occurred, most of which were in the neighborhood of one-half acre in size to 1 acre and were caused by electrical storm occurrence. There were 59 Class A fires. The total number of fires occurring on the Potlatch Association were 69, of which 66 were caused by lightning, one caused by campers, and two by miscellaneous causes. Further and more complete details can be found in the statistical sections of this report.

WEATHER

As mentioned above, rainfall on the Potlatch Association occurred through the months of June and July to break up what otherwise could have been a long fire season when it is considered that the months of April and May were dry. The total rainfall for the month of May was 1.60 inches; June, 4.76 inches; July, 1.35 inches; August, .30; and September, .37. From this it may be seen that considerably more rainfall was received during the month of June than all of the other four months combined. A long dry spell occurred from the 29th of July until the 5th of October, between which dates only a

total of .67 inch of rainfall was received. This was considered to be the most critical period of the season.

A seven-year rainfall comparison for the months of May through September is presented below and offers interesting information on fire season precipitation.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
May .....	.87	3.30	1.26	1.57	6.22	1.93	1.60
June	2.54	1.24	3.18	4.19	4.54	1.83	4.76
July .....	.11	.12	.95	.27	5.11	.33	1.35
August	1.17	.61	.....	.38	1.16	.07	.30
September	2.38	3.49	1.69	2.41	1.12	2.31	.37
Totals	7.07	8.76	7.08	8.82	18.15	6.47	8.38

From the above chart it can be noted that we have had the wettest June and the driest September in seven years during 1950. More detailed information on the weather is presented in this report showing dates of rainfall and the amount received.

MAINTENANCE

Spring maintenance work started in April and May with the advantage of good weather. All of the roads and telephone lines were open and in use for June operations. Grading work of the roads, however, was withheld until after the wet period of June. Trail maintenance was started late in June and con-



The 25-30 ton transport drawn by a 200 HP White tractor is jointly owned by the Clearwater and Potlatch Districts. The acquisition of this piece of equipment in 1950 has been of considerable help to move heavy equipment from one job to another in fire control work, improvement and maintenance work and slash disposal operations.

tinued through the greater part of the fire season. Like the roads and telephone lines, all trails were opened up and maintained this year. Maintenance work on some of our roads was rather heavy due to the repair of a number of bridges which have been in use for 12 to 15 years. Early in May telephone line re-location was completed between Dent, Idaho and Elk River, a distance of about 22 miles. The re-location of this line places it along the main road and in an area which will serve greater activity due to logging, pole making, and other operations. It will be much better located in so far as the activities of the Association are concerned and better located to afford maintenance.

The Potlatch Association has a total of 12 lookout towers to be manned during the more critical years. Last year five lookouts were posted due to the moderately easy season. The maintenance of all of the lookouts, however, is important since it is never known from one year to the next how many or which ones will be needed. Most of our lookouts were built during the CCC program and are 15 or more years old except



D6 tractors equipped with brush blades have helped greatly the slash piling operation during spring, summer and fall. Brush burning work is started late in the fall or early winter when sufficient moisture or snow has been received to insure no damage to remaining timber stands.

Elk Butte which is a steel tower built in 1949. To keep our lookouts in good condition it is necessary to employ the services of a carpenter and two helpers as a crew. During 1950 three lookout towers were extensively repaired. One of the three towers maintained this year required new horizontal braces, stair treads and supports, shutters, tower leg repair, painting, some cable replacement, and so forth. To keep the Association tower system in good repair it will doubtless require the services of a maintenance crew each year for the next two or three years.

To take the place of the several lookouts which were not manned this year the use of the airplane was resorted to. It is felt that a saving was made when it is considered the cost of operation of three or four additional towers as compared to the \$1502.90 which was spent for airplane detection. The Association air patrol plane is equipped with radio so that the observer is in constant contact with the dispatcher at Elk River. Much detailed information is obtained through the use of the airplane and often reflects a saving in man power, in smoke chasing and in fire suppression work.



Emil Keck, chief slash disposal supervisor and assistant fire warden, instructs operator on use of new 1950 model D6 tractor equipped with specially built and improved brush piling blade.

ORGANIZATION, TRAINING AND PERSONNEL

A good number of former Association employees returned for work in May and June to fill key positions. Other workers recruited were from local labor supply and high school and college boys. Slash disposal camps were organized in June which provided a reservoir of labor for the Association to use in its fire suppression work. Many slash disposal workers were graded upward into Association work when their ability for protection work was learned.

A fire school was held this year at Elk River in cooperation with the crews of the Clearwater Association. Five days were spent on the various phases of fire protection work. Map reading, use of the compass, snag felling, smoke chasing work, fire line construction, and mopping up work were among the subjects given the trainees. Other training was given on newer methods of fire fighting with respect to use of the airplane, radio, electrical megaphone, use of the power saw, tankers and dozers on fire line construction. The combined fire school between the two Associations has become an annual event the past five years and is felt it pays good dividends through the exchange of ideas and problems which differ between the two organizations. Many slash disposal workers were given training and returned to slash disposal work to form the nucleus of emergency crews when needed. Every slash disposal camp had a fire organization within itself.

FIRE PLAN

A new fire plan was created this year for industrial logging operations. Each logging operation area having a significant fire problem had a fire control plan complete in every detail in so far as it was possible. The new fire plan outlined the lines of authority of all personnel and the action required from all persons who might come in contact with fire protection work.

With the threat of war and danger of the operation of subversive elements in our forest early last summer the Clearwater and Potlatch Associations, timber operators, and cooperating forest agencies under the leadership and guidance of the North Idaho Forestry Association re-examined our defenses against possible attacks of enemy agents. Our reappraisal likewise looked closely at the possibility of fire from cause by more normal origins. As a result of the several meetings and serious discussion, a Forest Security plan was created, a part of which became a stronger plan to safeguard our forests and industrial operating areas from fire losses. Each operation was checked to see that adequate fire tools were available, sharp and in good condition. Tools placed in predetermined caches in the working areas were inspected at

frequent intervals to see that they were intact and not used for purposes other than fire. To help keep the tools in good condition and in readiness, metal seals were provided. The seals helped to impress workers with the importance of having fire tools properly maintained and always available. In many cases the Association furnished fire tools to various operators charging them out on a loan basis with credit being given when the tools were returned. A small charge was made for the up-keep and delivery charges of the tools. To impress each woods worker with his individual importance and responsibility in fire prevention and control and to develop the best plan for each particular area, the plan for industrial woods operation was prepared in the field by the Association representative, usually the Fire Warden in charge of the area and the woods foreman in charge of the particular operation. Copies of the plan were distributed as follows: one copy posted on the camp bulletin board where all of the crews had ready reference to it, one in the camp office, one in the logging superintendent's office, one in the district fire warden dispatcher's office and one in the Association main office. In working out the details, definite responsibility is placed upon certain individuals. In the event a key person leaves the operating area or the area of his work, then an alternate or assistant is named. In each instance a logging camp fire chief is selected along with his alternate and assistants. A camp fire dispatcher is selected and he is briefed on his responsibilities. The camp dispatcher operates through the fire warden's office. Usually it works out better for the camp clerk or assistant camp clerk to receive this appointment.

To break the logging crews down into practical operating units, close consideration was given to the particular ability of the workers in the camp. In all cases it is recognized that one fire might require three men of a smoke chaser nature; other fires will require a small crew action of from 15-30 men, while other fires will require the services of an entire camp as well as other camps. The organization of special workers such as fire pump operator, truck driver, dozer operator, line boss on dozer line, construction dozer helpers, etc., are likewise named from persons in the camp who are best adapted for that type of work.

In the final analysis, the entire camp is organized as an effective unit with each person oriented into his most useful position. Special information is gathered on the fire plan showing camp strength, names of key persons, important items of equipment located at the camp such as the number of bull dozers, size and type, tractors and types, speeders, power saws, portable water pumps, tankers, portable fuel tanks, portable water tanks, etc. The list of these important equipment items was recorded in the fire warden dispatcher's office for a quick reference.

Another important feature of the new fire plan is the personal get-together and the contact between protection agencies and operators. The realization on the part of the operator that fire protection people wish to bring their problems to the operator for consultation and discussion will in itself help greatly to develop a stronger cooperative spirit. It is my belief that the normal forest worker is very anxious to keep fire out of the woods and, in my opinion, he only looks for the leadership organization and information to guide him for work as a fire protection man.

Fire inspection and general policing of the fire regulations and work on the new fire plan was headed by a fire inspector who was jointly employed by the Potlatch and Clearwater Associations this year. The services of a fire inspector with his helpers has greatly aided Association pre-suppression work.

Due to the character of the 1950 fire season the forest closure usually proclaimed by the Governor restricting the people from entering critical areas was not in operation.

IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The 1950 fire season was a good year for carrying on improvement and development work. No severe fires occurred and a general moist condition permitted the use of regular protection men on work of a constructive nature. Several important improvements were made, the principal ones of which are listed: (1) Completion of Boehl's Cabin to Freezeout Look-out road. This project was started in 1947 and is 18 miles in length. The road was built through finally in the fall of 1949 and this year a number of rock points and sharp curves in some sections had to be improved to make the road of satisfactory standard. This has all been done and a very good route now exists which has opened a large area which heretofore had been isolated and difficult to protect from fire. (2) Approximately four and one-half miles of new road was built from a point known as Finn Saddle on Smith Ridge in Twp. 41N, Rge. 5E, eastward to the U. S. Forest Service boundaries and then north to approximately one-half mile from the Little Northfork of the Clearwater River in Sec. 12, Twp. 41N, Rge. 5E. The completion of this road should mark the termination of difficult smoke chasing duties into high hazard areas. Heretofore it has been necessary to hike smoke chasers and fire fighting men from 12 to 18 miles into this area. This road further opens timber stands which are of immense value. (3) Approximately three miles of road was built from Boehl's Cabin station up the Little Northfork of the Clearwater to near the mouth of Cedar Creek. This road was built along the river and when completed should be of good standard for multiple uses. Exceptionally wet weather in December of this year made it necessary to terminate the project. It is planned to be continued in the spring of 1951. The extension will prob-

ably go to the mouth of Cedar Creek and up the creek to connect with an existing road near Stockton Meadows Lookout. The purpose of this project is to afford better fire protection to a high-hazard area in which there has been excessive blow down over the last two years and a severe insect attack which threatens existing valuable stands of state and private timber land in Cedar Creek. It is felt by the management of the Association that salvage should be done on timber which has been blown over and timber which has been attacked by insects. Preliminary estimates of timber losses indicate that about 2 million feet have been lost. There is a potential danger, however, of insect build up and far greater losses are possible in the ensuing years. (4) Approximately two and one-half miles of new road was built along Alderman Ridge to Elk Creek. This area has long been recognized as a high-hazard area and the road built is for the sole purpose of affording quicker smoke chaser action in the area. The road, accordingly, is of lower standard. (5) Approximately one and one-half miles of road has been built from the East fork of Potlatch Creek to the divide of the St. Maries River, thence east to join the road leading from Hemlock Butte north. Some work remains to be done in the spring of 1951 since excessive rainfall of 1950 prevented satisfactory completion of this project.

In addition to the above roads, several miles of low standard fire control temporary roads were built in slash areas to afford faster fire suppression work. Such costs were paid by the Forest Management fund.

Several other improvements were made, the principal ones of which were: Fourteen new timber bridges were built to replace those on old existing Association roads. A 20 x 32 foot extension was built on the Elk River-Headquarters warehouse. This extension was needed to better care for fire tools and other fire equipment. Certain items of special equipment such as fire packs, parachutes, and cargo drops require warehouse facilities. A new grease house has been built to give better attention to the servicing of the Association trucks and cars. All buildings from the old camp site have now been moved to the new Association camp location. Roads into the Association's new camp at Elk River have been graveled. Many other small projects too numerous to mention such as painting, window replacements, roof repair and miscellaneous maintenance work have been accomplished this summer.

GRAZING

Several Association ranges remained unused during 1950. The absence of sheep operators in the region has decreased the amount of money collected over the past several years. There has been considerable increase in applications for cattle range and all desirable cattle ranges have been leased. At this

time it appears that the demand will be stronger for cattle range next year and doubtless all range will be leased again where cattle can be grazed.

No reports of any difficulty from poisonous weeds or predatory animals have been made. Feed has been abundant and all Association allotment holders have had a successful season in so far as it is known.

SLASH DISPOSAL

It is a pleasure to report that one hundred percent of the operators within the Potlatch District boundaries complied with H.B. 80, Chapter 74 of the Idaho Forestry Law. The law greatly contributed to the success of slash disposal work during 1950. All operators seemed satisfied with the working and operation of the new law and no complaints on any part of the provision have been expressed.

Those operators under the law who elected to take care of their own slash were given inspections and clearances after satisfactory work had been completed. The largest volume of logging slash within the Potlatch District was contracted to the State of Idaho Forestry Department, however, and thus became the responsibility of the District and the Fire Warden.

To meet the increased production activities in an ever-widening arc of cutting operations ranging over the entire district, new equipment was purchased to do the job. Prior to this year, both the Clearwater District and the Potlatch District jointly shared the use of a D-6 caterpillar dozer in mechanized brush piling. The purchase of a new model D-6 cat this year enabled each district the use of a machine, thus greatly facilitating hazard reduction work. In addition, the Potlatch District helped in the conversion of a narrow gauge war surplus older D-4 dozer to brush piling. Experimentation is going forward with the use of a sheep's foot tamper pulled by a gas "70" model cat in hazard reduction work. The sheep's foot tamper unit has cutting blades welded on to the sheep's foot in spiraling fashion. The machine, when pulled behind a caterpillar tractor with tracks fixed in a similar way, tends to cut and smash the brush into the ground. While this method has not been tried out on a large enough scale to bring forth any definite conclusions, it has several favorable possibilities. One advantage of this method is that it can be used during the wet part of the season when the ground is too wet for bunching and piling with the standard D-6 or D-4 bulldozer. On areas lending themselves to treatment of this kind no burning would have to be done. Scattered tops which are ordinarily lopped and the brush scattered, would lend themselves to tamping very well. In the white pine type where often there is not enough room to maneuver the D-6 cat to build a pile that will

burn without scorching residual stands, the slash can be broken up and tamped into the earth with this machine, eliminating hand piling and burning. Plans are being made to further expand this work with the machine as early as possible during 1951.

Additional portable kitchens and bunkhouses were built this year to facilitate the brush crews handling slash with a minimum of travel time lost. These camps are mobile and can be moved into slash areas close to the job. This cuts down on walking time in many instances as well as maintenance costs on vehicles used in transporting workers from camp to the job. In some instances, operators do not have camps or if they do, they frequently do not have room to accommodate extra brush men during the busy season. The use of the portable camps enables hazard reduction crews to move in, clean up the area and move on to another job. Later in the fall they can be moved back at a reasonable cost to complete the burning.

In connection with the portable camp program it is planned to build bunkhouses during the coming winter and early spring months to complete the camp building program. During the summer months most of the labor supply consists of college and high school students most of whom leave for school during the last weeks in August, so are not available for burning activities later in the fall. Older lumber jack type men and transient personnel are about the only labor available for burning. These men in their late 50's and 60's cannot stand the rigors of wet fall weather in tent camps, consequently a high turn-over in labor results. Skid type bunkhouses will help to keep the desirable men on to complete the job.

The caliber of the college and high school students used on hand piling crews was higher this year than in previous years following World War II. These students were recruited from nearly every state in the union and proved to be good smoke chasers and fire fighters as well as brush pilers.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining competent bulldozer operators for the brush machines. It is a continuous job training to get satisfactory production results and forestry minded operators. College students were trained in the maintenance and operation of the machines, but the time these students spend on the job between studies is too short for them to acquire skill to the extent that they can do a satisfactory job. With the possibilities of another war ahead, this problem promises to be a challenging one.

Small one-man chain power saws were secured to slash pull overs and windfalls in advance of cat piling. This is necessary in the dozer piling of slash in order to get compact piles that

will burn, and also necessary to get sweepers in short enough lengths to keep from skinning up and damaging remaining trees.

The Potlatch Forest Protective District cooperated with the North Idaho Forestry Association Slash Disposal committee in studying hazard reduction problems under field conditions. Cooperation likewise was extended to the University of Idaho School of Forestry Special Research Project No. 24. This study is to determine the best methods for handling logging slash as related to costs, fire control, and other forest practices. Personnel of Potlatch Forest Protective District and the Association extended all aid possible in the form of personnel to set up experimental plots and furnish equipment and quarters to those persons directing the work of the special research projects.

The special research Project No. 24 of the University of Idaho is a very timely study. Great need is evident for handling the slash disposal problem. The School of Forestry of the University of Idaho is to be commended upon the tactful approach to the problem. I am sure that those who are handling slash disposal matters will learn much from the results of the research project when the findings are made known.

In some cases during the burning season the brush piles did not dry out and consequently became moldy. Ordinarily this has been easily overcome by the use of magnesium paste in igniting brush piles, but this desirable burning agent could not be found on the market. Kerosene Hauck torches were resorted to for burning. The result was that in many cases, burning was slow and difficult. However, more than ninety-five percent of the job was finished. No damage or loss to the timber as a result of burning occurred.

Production in 1950, as in the two previous years, was substantially high both in saw logs and cedar poles, as evidenced in the following production tables:

1950 Production*

Log production, operators holding Contracts and Compliances with Forest Mgt. Fund	125,193,640 ft.
Log production, operators who have posted cash bonds to secure compliance	1,275,210 ft.
Total log production	126,468,850 ft.

* Complete production figures have not been received at the date of the writing of this report for 1950.

Cedar pole production, 35 ft. and longer	33,868 pcs.
Cedar pole production, 30 ft. and shorter	5,598 pcs.
Total pole production	39,466 pcs.
TOTAL MONEY RECEIVED FOR HAZARD REDUCTION ON LOGS, POLES, 1950	
	\$115,611.91

PUBLICITY AND FIRE PREVENTION

The Association fire prevention program operated under Governor C. A. Robins Keep Idaho Green committee and other usual channels offering fire prevention publicity and value. One hundred dollars was contributed to the Keep Idaho Green committee. Many large printed slogans were painted on the highways such as "Prevent Forest Fires" and "Keep Idaho Green—It's Yours" by the Keep Idaho Green Committee. Car license plates, posters and other printed material further emphasized the keep Idaho green slogan. The above helped greatly to bring to the attention of the forest traveler the necessity of being careful with cigarettes, smoking materials and fire.

Various radio stations serving the area cooperated to advise the public, along with their regular broadcast features, of the necessity of keeping fire out of the woods. Many well worded slogans were used over the air and, I am sure, were very helpful to our organization throughout the fire season. The management of the Potlatch Association is very grateful for the help extended by the Keep Idaho Green Committee, the various J C organizations, radio stations, U. S. Forest Service, and many other organizations which contributed generously in their campaigns to bring to the public the message to keep fire out of the forest.

At the outset of the fire season President J. J. O'Connell addressed a letter to all operators within the Association to take all steps to prevent the start and spread of fire in their operations. Numerous other letters went out from time to time advising operators on fire situations and to seek their cooperation.

The Interstate Telephone Company cooperated again this year as they have in the past, in having all exchanges give priority to fire calls. This was very helpful.

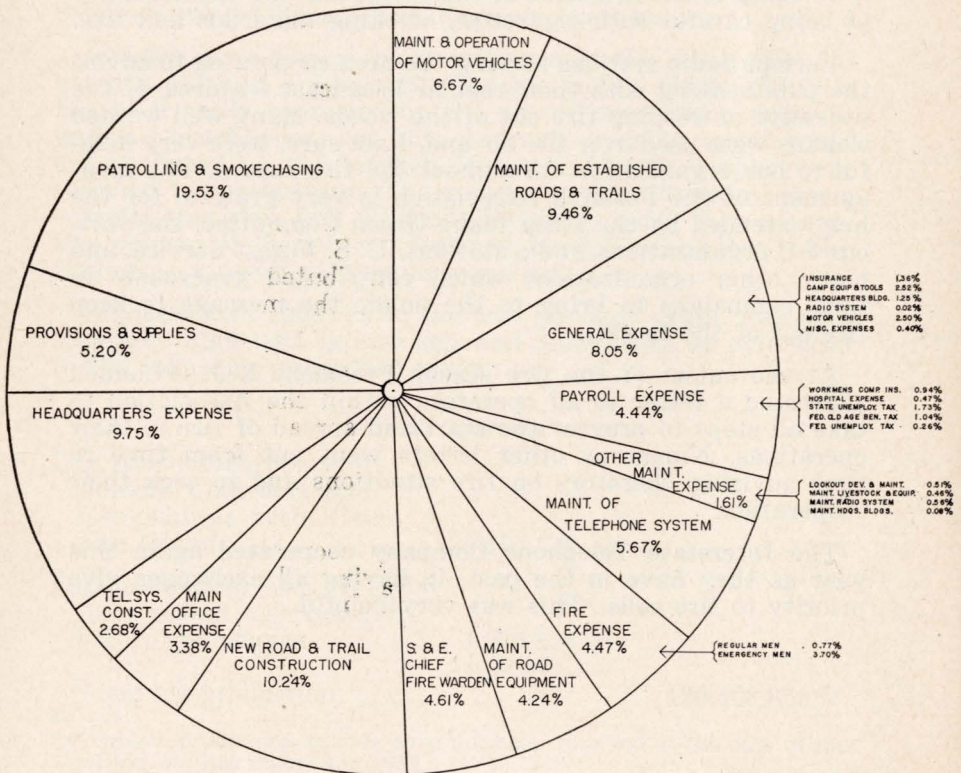
CONCLUSION

Another good year has been achieved on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. Practically no fire loss of timber stands or merchantable timber has occurred in 1950. Very fine cooperation on the part of the operators and associated agencies have made this good record possible. I wish to express my appreciation and gratification to the officers of the Association and the other various persons and organizations who have contributed so generously in making this year a success.

Respectfully submitted,
 A. B. CURTIS,
 Chief Fire Warden.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSN.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS
 FISCAL YEAR OF 1950



Report On Blister Rust Control Operations On the Potlatch Timber Protective Association — 1949-1950

The work was conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the State of Idaho and the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. During 1949, \$44,500 of federal funds and \$11,700 of state and private funds were expended on the operation. In 1950, \$41,700 of federal funds and \$17,500 of state and private funds were spent.

The 1949-1950 cooperative control program consisted of two 50-man camps each year. The total accomplishments amounted to 1,200 acres of first working and 9,020 acres reworked. Practically all control work was in the vicinity of Elk River and Bovill on lands that were logged and broadcast burned between 1910 and 1920 which now support excellent white pine second growth. Every possible effort is being made to place on maintenance those areas composing the present program. A power sprayer and a turbine blower were used to apply solutions of 2,4,5-T to ribes occurring on recently logged areas.

For the past 13 years all control work has been confined to the protection of the better stands of immature white pine which will produce the greatest return per dollar invested. A complete analysis was made on all units supporting immature stands and a control plan established that is in line with available funds. Under this plan, the cooperative control work is confined to 41,000 acres of state and private lands plus an additional 26,000 acres of intermingled federal, state, and private lands being protected in cooperation with the Forest Service. All control work has been deferred on 128,000 acres of mature white pine and 75,000 acres of white pine lands cutover since 1935 plus 6,000 acres of good quality young stands. It was necessary to drop from the control program 44,000 acres of immature white pine stands due to low values and blister rust infection. This area includes all of Ruby Creek and that portion of the Elk Creek drainage above Elk River, Idaho.

On the state and private lands within the Association boundaries, the present program includes areas with a potential white pine yield of approximately 780 million board feet. Analysis of these areas shows that the total cost of protection from blister rust is \$0.85 to \$3.25 per thousand board feet. It should be mentioned that on the St. Joe National Forest, state and private lands in addition to those within the Association boundaries are being worked by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and also by the Forest Service in connection with the protection of National Forest white pine units.

Over the past few years substantial progress has been made in coordinating blister rust control with timber management planning and practices. However, the logging of isolated patches of mature timber by small operators has in several cases created an infection hazard on areas that have been worked to maintenance standards. These logging operations cause abundant germination and growth of ribes. These ribes must be eradicated immediately in order to protect adjacent immature white pine stands.

HERMAN E. SWANSON,

Regional Leader

Division of:

Plant Disease Control

Blister Rust Control

Spokane, Wash., December 19, 1950





1943



1950

The three forest pictures shown here are fine examples of growing the new crop. Through the years since logging operations, the pictures show the early start and growth of another stand of timber. Each of these three photos was taken from the same spot and are shown here by courtesy of the Blister Rust Control Office.

To keep this fine start of young trees growing protection must be had from fire, insect and disease. Blister Rust is the most deadly disease to Idaho's White Pine (*Pinus Monticola*) forest. To see the effect of Blister Rust please turn the page.



This young white pine has been hit by Blister Rust disease and is sure to die. Many thousands such potential trees are lost annually in North Idaho. To retard or stop such annual loss provokes greatly all forest land owners and offers the greatest peril to the future of forestry in Idaho.

TABLE ONE
SHOWING FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED AND LOSS — 1950

CAUSE	No. Fires	Percent	Acres Burned In	Acres Burned Out	M.B.F. WP.	Cedar Posts	CLASS OF FIRES								
							Number Fires		Outside			Inside			
							In	Out	A	B	C	A	B	C	
Lightning	66	96	6.25	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	58	8	...
Smokers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmers Burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	3	28.80	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Campers	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	69	100	35.05	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	59	9	1	

TABLE TWO
Showing Fires by Cause, Number and Acreage Burned in Various Timber Types

CAUSE	Cut-over		Mer. Tbr.		Burned Over		Grass Land		Reproduction		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Lightning	23	2	18	3	6	...	1	...	18	1.25	66	6.25
Smokers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmers Burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1*	16.30	...	...	...	...	1	.50	1*	12.00	2	28.80
Campers .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS	24	18.30	18	3	7	0	2	.50	18	13.25	69	35.05

*One and the same fire.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1950

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Land Owner	Cause	Type Land	Damage
1	Elk River Pond	6- 2	Spot	NE NE	35	40	1E	U.S.F.S	Campers	Old Burn	None
2	Bovill Road	6- 3	28.3		7/18	40	1E	U.S.F.S & Private	Miscel.	Grass, Reprod.	None
3	Grice Ridge	7- 5	Spot	SW ¼ SW ¼	26	42	3E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
4	Bull Run	7- 9	Spot	NE ¼ SE ¼	9	39	2E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
5	Tom Lower	7- 9	Spot	SE ¼ NE ¼	11	39	2E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Reproduction	None
6	Christiansen Creek	7- 9	Spot	NW ¼ NE ¼	30	40	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
7	Bark Camp Road	7- 9	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	10	40	3E	Diamond Match Co.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	1 Tree
8	Goat Mt.	7- 9	Spot	NW ¼ NE ¼	19	42	5E	Ohio Match Co.	Lightning	Old Burn	None
9	Hughes Point	7- 9	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	1	41	4E	Vacant	Lightning	Old Burn	None
10	Gleason	7-13	Spot	Lot 6	2	40	4E	Al Rosholt	Lightning	Mer. Tbr	None
11	Camp Y West	7-19	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	4	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr	None
12	Camp Y Dent Road	7-19	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	3	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr	None
13	Mason Butte	7-19	Spot	NW ¼ NW ¼	28	38	1E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
14	Brown's Camp	7-19	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	3	38	1E	P.F.I	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
15	Camp X	7-19	Spot	SW ¼ NE ¼	33	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
16	Cedar Ridge	7-19	Spot	NE ¼ SW ¼	5	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
17	Finn's	7-19	Spot	SE ¼ SE ¼	9	41	5E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
18	Jericho Ridge	7-27	Spot	NE SW	31	39	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
19	Pinchot Mtn.	8- 9	Spot	SW SW	14	42	4E	Ohio Match Co.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
20	Schills	8-14	Spot	NE ¼ NE ¼	5	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
21	Hog Meadows	8-21	½	NW NW	10	40	1W	Private	Miscel.	Grass	None
22	Brown's Creek	8-22	¾	NE NE	4	38	1E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
23	Chamber's Road	8-22	1¼	NW SW	8	39	1E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Reproduction	Reprod. Killed
24	Camp A	8-23	Spot	NW NE	19	41	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
25	Camp 2 West	8-22	¾	SW NW	8	39	2E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
26	Camp 2 Mid.	8-22	Spot	SE NW	8	39	2E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
27	Camp 2 East	8-22	½	SW SW	9	39	2E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
28	Mason Butte No. 2	8-22	1¼	NW NW	21	38	1E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
29	Dick's Creek	8-23	Spot	NE NE	15	38	1E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
30	Mason Butte Mid.	8-23	Spot	NW NW	21	38	1E	Wh. Pine Lmbr. Co.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
31	Johnson's Teakeon	8-23	Spot	SW NE	28	38	1E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
32	Moose Creek	8-27	Spot	SW NE	16	41	1W	State of Idaho	Lightning	Grass	None
33	Guy Sargent	8-22	Spot	NE SE	11	38	1E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1950

No.	Name	Date	Acres	Sub. Div.	S.	T.	R.	Land Owner	Cause	Type Land	Damage
34	Spur 1	9- 1	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	23	39	1E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Reproduction	None
35	Shattuck Butte	9- 2	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10	40	2E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
36	Middle Hemlock	9- 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	7	41	3E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
37	West Hemlock	9- 5	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	11	41	2E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
38	Thompsons Ranch	9- 5	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1	39	1W	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Reproduction	None
39	Swamp Creek	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	33	39	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
40	Camp 43	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	7	39	3E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
41	Hall's Old Camp	9- 5	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	40	3E	Diamond Match Co.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
42	Hall's Camp Present	9- 5	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23	40	2E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
43	Fry Creek	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	32	41	1E	Private	Lightning	Old Burn	None
44	S. E. Hemlock	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	41	3E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
45	Dent	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	22	38	2E	Willis Grimm	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
46	Tom Howard Creek	9- 5	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Cut-Over	None
47	Gold Butte	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26	40	3E	Milwauk. Land Co.	Lightning	Reproduction	None
48	Big Island	9- 6	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2	38	3E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
49	W.F. Stony Creek	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	42	3E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Reproduction	None
50	Last Inch Camp	9- 5	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19	42	4E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Mer Tbr.	None
51	Pinchot	0- 5	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	9	42	4E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Old Burn	None
52	O'Donnell	9- 5	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	42	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
53	Floodwood	9- 5	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24	42	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
54	Cresendo	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36	42	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
55	Little North Fork	9- 5	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
56	Smith Ridge No. 1	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	14	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
57	Smith Ridge No. 2	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	13	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Old Burn	None
58	Smith Ridge No. 3	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
59	Smith Ridge No. 4	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
60	Smith Ridge No. 5	9- 5	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14	41	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
61	Stanton Cr. No. 1	9- 6	Spot	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
62	Stanton Cr. No. 2	9- 6	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
63	Cedar Creek	9- 6	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22	42	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
64	Breakfast Creek	9- 6	Spot	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	21	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
65	Elk Creek	9- 7	$\frac{3}{4}$	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	9	38	2E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
66	Goat Mt. No. 2	9- 8	Spot	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	22	42	5E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Reproduction	None
67	Longs Creeks	9- 5	Spot	Lot 2	3	40	4E	P.F.I.	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None
68	McGary Butte	9-14	Spot	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	33	40	1E	U.S.F.S.	Lightning	Old Burn	None
69	Upper Stanton Cr.	9-22	$\frac{1}{2}$	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	41	4E	State of Idaho	Lightning	Mer. Tbr.	None

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at Elk River, Idaho — 1950

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Totals Car. Fwd.	Prec. During Fire Season
May 1	.18"		.18"	
2	.06		.24	
3	.25		.49	
4	.10		.59	
5	.06		.65	
6	.02		.67	
9	.80		1.47	
18	.06		1.53	
19	.07		1.60	
Total		1.60"		
June 6	.01		1.61	.01"
7	.60		2.21	.61
8	.14		2.35	.75
12	.41		2.76	1.16
13	1.09		3.85	2.25
14	.25		4.10	2.50
21	.52		4.62	3.02
22	.07		4.69	3.09
24	1.67		6.36	4.76
Total		4.76		
July 9	.01		6.37	4.77
10	.37		6.74	5.14
19	.28		7.02	5.42
28	.21		7.23	5.63
29	.48		7.71	6.11
Total		1.35		
Aug. 6	.03		7.74	6.14
23	.25		7.99	6.39
24	.02		8.01	6.41
Total		.30		
Sept. 5	.17		8.18	6.58
13	.20		8.38	6.78
Total		.37		
Oct. 5	.50		8.88	
6	.38		9.26	
8	.40		9.66	
10	.23		9.89	
18	.34		10.23	
19	.26		10.49	
26	.72		11.21	
28	.50		11.71	
29	1.64		13.35	
30	.36		13.71	
31	.08		13.79	
Total		5.41		

**POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
BALANCE STATEMENT**

Close of Business November 30, 1950

ASSETS:

Current

Cash—Idaho First Nat. Bank, Potlatch, Idaho	\$	541.15
Accounts Receivable—Sundry Accounts.....		960.44
Assessments Receivable.....		19.80
Merchandise Inventory.....	\$ 3,332.97	
Provisions and Supplies.....	329.02	3,661.99
Idaho Compensation Company.....		100.00
Total Current Assets.....		\$ 5,283.38

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	12,967.24	
Radio System.....	3,184.42	
Road Machinery and Equipment.....	7,685.10	
Livestock and Equipment.....	599.20	
Headquarters Buildings.....	10,358.69	
Motor Vehicles.....	4,871.19	
Telephone System.....	4,407.70	
Total Fixed Assets.....		44,073.54
TOTAL ASSETS.....		\$ 49,356.92

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 2.50	
Grazing Fees Payable.....	2,831.35	
Surplus—Present Worth, November 30, 1950	46,523.07	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS..		\$ 49,356.92

**POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNT**

December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950

Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch		
Cash Balance as per ledger, November 30, 1950.....	\$	541.15
Voucher Checks Outstanding.....		3,009.91
Payroll Checks Outstanding.....		1,162.33
Balance in Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch, Idaho as of December 1, 1950.....		\$ 4,713.39

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Operations in Property Accounts

1 9 5 0

	Book Value Nov. 30, 1949	Additions 1950	Sales and Refunds	Net Before 1950 Depreciation	Depreciation 1950	Book Value Nov. 30, 1950
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 12,307.40	\$ 1,920.13	\$ 132.71	\$ 14,094.82	\$ 1,127.58	\$ 12,967.24
Radio System.....	3,527.19	11.05		3,538.24	353.82	3,184.42
Livestock and Equipment.....	686.55		27.50	659.05	59.85	599.20
Road Equipment and Machinery	8,481.10			8,481.10	796.00	7,685.10
Headquarters Buildings.....	10,352.50	906.94		11,259.44	900.75	10,358.69
Motor Vehicles.....	3,646.83	2,023.70	171.37	5,499.16	627.97	4,871.19
Telephone System.....	2,729.05	2,010.41		4,739.46	331.76	4,407.70
	<u>\$ 41,730.62</u>	<u>\$ 6,872.23</u>	<u>\$ 331.58</u>	<u>\$ 48,271.27</u>	<u>\$ 4,197.73</u>	<u>\$ 44,073.54</u>

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**Analysis of Surplus or Net Worth
as of November 30, 1950**

BALANCE:	
Net Worth as of November 30, 1949.....	\$ 51,549.52
Additions:	
Profit on Trade in on Chevrolet Sedan..	103.63
	<u>\$ 51,563.15</u>
Deductions:	
Excess of Expenditures over Revenue....	5,040.08
Net Worth as of November 30, 1950.....	<u>\$ 46,523.07</u>

Summary of 1950 Inventory

Merchandise Inventory.....	\$ 3,332.97	
Provisions and Supplies <i>Wangan</i>	<u>329.02</u>	\$ 3,661.99
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	12,967.24	
Radio System.....	3,184.42	
Livestock and Equipment.....	599.20	
Road Equipment and Machinery.....	7,685.10	
Headquarters Buildings.....	10,358.69	
Motor Vehicles.....	4,871.19	
Telephone System.....	<u>4,407.70</u>	<u>44,073.54</u>
TOTAL		\$ 47,735.53

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**Operating Report**

December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950

Revenue:

Assessments — Members.....	\$ 27,303.30
Assessments — Non-Members.....	1,789.70
U.S.F.S. — Forest Protection Charges	
Balance 1949 and 1950 Advances.....	24,525.30
Department of Interior — Public Domain	
1949 and 1950 Contributions.....	1,712.24
Federal Contributions — Clarke-McNary	
Funds	14,449.10
Wanigan Profit.....	116.89
	<hr/>
Total Operating Revenue.....	69,896.53
Grazing Fees Collected.....	2,831.35
	<hr/>

Gross Revenue.....	\$ 72,727.88
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Expense:

Fire Expense — Regular Men.....	619.75
Fire Expense — Emergency Men.....	2,772.16
Headquarters Expense.....	7,504.00
Salary & Expense, Chief Fire Warden.....	3,219.86
Workmen's Compensation Insurance.....	772.79
Lookout Development & Maintenance.....	396.68
Maint. of Livestock & Equipment.....	345.17
Maint. of Radio System.....	413.81
Main Office Expense.....	2,393.76
Maint of Road Equipment & Machinery.....	2,873.50
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings.....	59.73
Maint. & Operation Motor Vehicles.....	5,071.12
Maint. of Established Roads & Trails.....	7,717.41
Maint. of Telephone System.....	4,358.49
Patrolling, Smokechasing & Lookout	
Watchmen	15,140.98
New Road and Trail Building.....	7,970.74
Miscellaneous Expense.....	280.63
Hospital Expense.....	326.50
Insurance	934.27
State Employment Tax.....	1,209.23
Federal Unemployment Tax.....	180.95
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax.....	731.41
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 65,292.94

Depreciation Deductions:

Camp Equipment and Tools.....\$	1,127.58	
Radio System.....	353.82	
Livestock and Equipment.....	59.85	
Road Equipment and Machinery.....	796.00	
Headquarters Buildings.....	900.75	
Motor Vehicles.....	627.97	
Telephone System.....	331.76	4,197.73
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total Expense and	
Depreciation	\$ 69,490.67
Grazing Fees to be Distributed..	2,831.35
Blister Rust Contributions.....	5,445.94
	<hr/>

Total Expense.....	\$ 77,767.96
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Net Loss for Period	
to Surplus.....	\$ 5,040.08

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Acreage and Assessment of Members

1 9 5 0

	Acreage	Assessment No. 1 10¢	Total Assessments	Amount Paid Prior to Dec. 1, 1950	Balance Due
Cardiff, L.....	160	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00	
Diamond Match Company.....	17,095	1,709.50	1,709.50	1,701.50	8.00
Flannery, M. P.....	1,545	154.50	154.50	154.50	
Milwaukee Land Company.....	6,111	611.10	611.10	611.10	
Northern Pacific Railway Company.....	1,815	181.50	181.50	181.50	
Ohio Match Company.....	4,165	416.50	416.50	416.50	
Potlatch Forests, Inc.....	129,844	12,984.40	12,984.40	12,976.60	7.80
Rubedew, Mrs. Katherine (Estate).....	160	16.00	16.00	16.00	
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company.....	43	4.30	4.30	4.30	
State of Idaho.....	112,095	11,209.50	11,209.50	11,205.50	4.00
TOTALS	273,033	\$ 27,303.30	\$ 27,303.30	\$ 27,283.50	\$ 19.80

Assessment No. 1 was levied Aug. 18, 1950 and included a 2¢ per acre contribution for blister rust eradication work.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**Cash Reconciliation Statement****December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950**

Balance, Idaho First National Bank....			\$ 7,471.17
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Receipts:

Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 16,903.37		
Assessments Receivable (Members)	27,293.10		
Non-Member Collections.....	1,838.91		
Forest Service (1949-50 Pro. Charges).....	24,525.30		
Dept. of Interior (1949-50 Pro. Charges).....	1,712.24		
Federal Contributions—Clarke- McNary Funds.....	14,449.10		
Grazing Fees Collected \$3,042.15 Less Bank Collection .80	3,041.35	\$ 89,763.37	

Refunded Expenses:

Camp Equipment & Tools.....	132.71		
Headquarters Expense.....	682.54		
Workmen's Compensation Insurance	6.97		
Maint. of Road Equipment & Machinery.....	42.00		
Maint of Livestock & Equipment.....	27.50		
Maint. and Operation of Motor Vehicles.....	257.42		
Maint. of Telephone System...	242.03		
Patrolling, Smokechasing, etc...	678.80		
Hospital Expense.....	4.50		
Insurance	154.76		
Interest Cost.....	196.28		
State Unemployment Tax.....	10.45		
Federal Unemployment Tax.....	1.16		
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax...	5.81	2,442.93	

Sale of Supplies:

Provisions and Supplies.....	9,790.78		
Wanigan	692.98	10,483.76	

Total Receipts.....			102,690.06
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Total Cash Balance and Re- ceipts Carried Forward			\$110,161.23
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POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**Cash Reconciliation Statement****December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1950**

Cash Balance and Receipts Brought Forward		\$110,161.23
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Disbursements:

Capital Accounts:		
Camp Equipment and Tools..\$	1,920.13	
Radio System.....	11.05	
Headquarters Buildings.....	876.81	
Motor Vehicles.....	1,748.70	
Telephone System.....	1,868.99	\$ 6,425.68
<hr/>		
Accounts Receivable.....		5,298.61
Orofino Hospital.....	626.40	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	313.20	313.20
<hr/>		
Medical Service Bureau.....	30.00	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	22.50	7.50
<hr/>		
Provisions & Supplies.....	20,456.05	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	6,042.00	14,414.05
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Wanigan	1,769.00	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	992.52	776.48
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Non-Member Assessments		
Refunded		49.21
Fire Expense, Regular Men.....		534.70
Fire Expense, Emergency Men..		2,584.09
Headquarters Expense.....	7,695.70	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	26.37	7,669.33
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Salary and Expense, Chief Fire Warden		3,219.86
Workmen's Compensation Insurance.. ..		779.76
Lookout Development & Maintenance		356.34
Maint. of Livestock & Equipment		345.17
Maint. of Radio System.....		381.74
Main Office Expense.....		2,393.76
Maint. of Road Equip. & Machinery.....		2,915.50
Maint. of Headquarters Buildings		59.73
Maint. & Operation of Motor Vehicles.....	5,150.42	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	49.31	5,101.11
<hr/>		
Maint. of Established Roads & Trails.....		6,607.94
Maint. of Telephone System....		4,195.22
Patrolling, Smokechasing & Lookout Watchmen.....	14,722.75	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	290.68	14,432.07
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New Road & Trail Building.....		7,149.93	
Miscellaneous Expense.....		280.63	
Hospital Expense.....		7.80	
Interest Cost.....		196.28	
Insurance		1,089.03	
State Unemployment Tax.....		1,219.68	
Federal Unemployment Tax.....		182.11	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax....	1,379.75		
Less Payroll Deductions.....	642.53	737.22	
Grazing Fees Distributed.....		3,222.37	
Blister Rust Contributions.....		5,445.94	
Accounts Payable (Paid).....		100.74	
Notes Payable (Paid).....		11,127.30	
GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....			\$109,620.08
Balance, Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch.....		\$	541.15

~~POTLATCH FOREST~~ ^{Timber} PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
GRAZING FEES COLLECTED FOR 1950

Geo. L. Adair.....	\$ 12.00
S. E. & V. E. Anderson.....	30.00
Butterfield-Kinman-Cochran	56.00
Ray Blankenship	283.00
Blankenship Sheet Company.....	506.20
W. A. Bower & Son.....	8.00
N. J. Bush.....	91.80
Phil Bahr.....	19.00
Edwin J. Brastin.....	33.75
Alfred E. Burton.....	4.00
George Delver.....	15.00
Robert Deerkop.....	88.00
Dick's Creek Association.....	547.80
W. R. Elliott.....	6.00
Empire Farms.....	188.00
Gallaway Bros.....	13.90
D. F. Gentry.....	9.00
Mrs. R. A. Hamilton.....	3.00
Cletis Hazington.....	21.00
John Hatch.....	9.00
William Halt.....	15.00
Hardy Halt.....	12.00
Gerald Ingle.....	8.00
Arcadius Johnson & A. K. Hazettin.....	4.80
E. T. Long.....	12.00
Fred Lunsford.....	9.00
Floyd A. Lyle.....	39.90
McGregor Land & Livestock.....	483.00
Ormond Manderfield	7.00
August Mantz.....	29.00
Don McKinney.....	12.00
Jess E. Oylear.....	19.00
E. J. Platt.....	19.00
L. C. Peterson.....	25.00
Louis Ringer.....	8.00
O. C. Schumaker	3.00
Floyd Sexton.....	12.00
Cecil Strohm.....	8.00
Marion & Glenn Stevens.....	15.00
Mrs. Tony Walsev.....	65.00
R. J. Wilkins & R. Howell.....	62.00
Alonzo C. Wilson.....	21.00
	\$ 2,831.35

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAZING FEES FOR 1950

	Acreage	Factor	Amount
L. Cardiff.....	160	00059	\$ 1.67
Diamond Match Company.....	17,095	06261	177.27
Flannery, M. P.....	1,545	00566	16.03
Milwaukee Land Company.....	6,111	02238	63.37
Northern Pacific Railway Company	1,815	00665	18.33
Ohio Match Company.....	4,165	01525	43.18
Potlatch Forest, Inc.....	129,844	47556	1,346.47
Rubedew, Mrs. Katherine C.....	160	59	1.67
Shaefer-Hitchcock Company....	43	00016	.45
State of Idaho.....	112,095	41055	1,162.41
	273,033	1.00000	\$ 2,831.35

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
MEMORANDUM COMPARISON

Fiscal Years 1948, 1949 and 1950

	1948	1949	1950
Number of Members.....	10	10	10
Amount of Members Acreage Assessed (Acres).....	269,093	272,297	273,033
Rate of Assessment Per Acre (Members)	11¢	26¢	10¢
Non-Member Acreage Assessed.....	43,006	44,219	49,121
Non-Member Assessments Collected	\$ 2,243.60	\$ 2,243.47	\$ 1,789.70
U. S. Forest Service Acreage.....	109,317	109,317	110,005
Public Domain—Department of Interior Acreage.....	11,765	11,765	10,640
Net Grazing Fees Distributed or to be Distributed.....	\$ 3,462.85	\$ 3,012.37	\$ 2,831.35
Gross Pay Roll.....	\$ 36,435.39	\$ 60,068.02	\$ 42,954.12
Clarke-McNary Contributions.....	\$ 23,862.25	\$ 21,712.94	\$ 14,449.10
Total Revenue.....	\$ 65,530.51	\$129,656.82	\$ 72,727.88
Total Expense.....	\$ 66,847.94	\$101,556.28	\$ 77,767.96
Total Receipts.....	\$ 94,739.20	\$141,031.41	\$102,690.06
Total Disbursements.....	\$ 92,924.22	\$136,731.28	\$109,620.08
Total Accounts Payable, November 30th.....			\$ 2,833.85

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

Annual Report

1949



OFFICERS

J. J. O'Connell, President.....Potlatch, Idaho
Roger L. Guernsey, Vice President.....Boise, Idaho
Adrian G. Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer.....Orofino, Idaho
A. B. Curtis, Chief Fire Warden.....Orofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

J. J. O'Connell Roger L. Guernsey R. G. Sackerson
 J. S. Barron Albert N. Cochrell

Official Directory

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1949

J. J. O'CONNELL, *President*.....Potlatch, Idaho
ROGER L. GUERNSEY, *Vice President*.....Boise, Idaho
ADRIAN G. NELSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.....Orofino, Idaho

DIRECTORS

J. J. O'CONNELL.....Potlatch, Idaho
ROGER L. GUERNSEY.....Boise, Idaho
R. G. SACKERSON.....Seattle, Washington
J. S. BARRON.....Spokane, Washington
ALBERT COCHRELL.....Grangeville, Idaho

COMMITTEE ON FIRE PROTECTION

ED RING, *Chairman*.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
ROGER BILLINGS.....Newport, Washington
J. J. O'CONNELL.....Potlatch, Idaho

AUDITING COMMITTEE

GEORGE BEARDMORE, *Chairman*.....Lewiston, Idaho
ROGER BILLINGS.....Newport, Washington
ED RING.....Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

1949

Fire Warden's Annual Report

Orofino, Idaho, December 31, 1949

Officers and Members

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

I hereby submit my annual report as Chief Fire Warden of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association for the period of December 1st, 1948 to November 30th, 1949, both dates inclusive.

FIRE SEASON

The 1949 fire season on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association was a long, trying and very difficult one. The first fire occurred on April 11th and the last fire on September 26th. This five and one half months period had few breaks, and a considerably less than normal amount of rainfall was received to ease the fire danger.

A total of 53 fires occurred during the 1949 season which was considerably less than the expected average of 66. One electrical storm of moderate intensity developed on August 12th and 13th. This one storm was responsible for 22 of the seasons total of 41 lightning fires. While this storm was fairly general over nearly the entire Association area, there was a greater degree of intensity in the Swamp Creek and Little Green Mountain areas. All the fires were picked up with regular Association crews and a small amount of help in some instances where emergency crews were especially well located to give quick assistance.

Airplanes were used extensively for scouting work. The planes were very helpful in speeding up better action on fires. In some instances the planes detected very small fires which had not as yet been seen by the lookout system. The portable electric megaphone, likewise, came into greater use than heretofore and was especially helpful in some instances to give information to ground crews. Cases where the megaphone was used to contact men in the woods who were not connected with the Protective Association and direct them to the fire and contact regular protection men who had been sent to a pre-determined or arranged location while the fire was being definitely established were common. Such operations speed

up fire control action very much and undoubtedly have effected savings in possible expense in fire suppression work.

The short wave radio came into greater use than heretofore as would be expected in a bad fire year. New radio equipment, especially the portable equipment recently purchased was helpful along fire lines and from plane to scouting crews. The Association radio system has steadily given better service as the operation of the equipment was improved and personnel became better acquainted with the possibilities. The Association now apparently owns sufficient radio equipment and no further purchases are anticipated other than normal replacement and maintenance.

Only one class C fire occurred this summer, a special report of which follows:

CAMP Y FIRE

Potlatch Timber Protective Association fire No. 43, known as the Camp Y Fire, was first reported by John Lewis Lookout at 3 p. m. on August 17. The point where the fire started has been pretty well established to within about 100 feet by C. L. Beck, who was an early arrival at the fire, and by a slash disposal crew working approximately 1500 feet south and west of where the fire started. The point of origin is believed to be in the NWNE of Section 10, Township 38 North, Range 2 East, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tallies south of the line between Sections 10 and 3, and 64 feet west of the east line of the above named forty. The land is State owned and is under timber contract to Potlatch Forests, Inc.

The general area where the fire started was surrounded by slash of very heavy intensity due to the logging operations of Potlatch Forests, Inc., the previous winter and spring where all the white pine, mixed timber and cedar saw log timber had been harvested. Logging was completed on the land during early spring and the cedar pole operations of Schaefer-Hitchcock Co. and B. J. Carney Co. were begun immediately after the logging operations and before slash disposal work had started. Cedar poles had been made in the area where the fire started approximately three weeks previous to August 17. No skidding of the poles had been done, however, on the immediate acreage, which situation caused a very severe intensity of fuel on the ground. From information obtained after the fire it was established that skidding of poles was being carried on some 700 feet south and west of the point where the fire started. The nearest man, working for the Schaefer-Hitchcock Co., was C. L. Beck, who was skidding poles with one horse. Through an interview with Mr. Beck it was well established that none of the poles had been removed from the immediate vicinity where the fire started since their man-

ufacture 3 weeks previous. Another nearby worker of the Cedar Co. was Mr. Frank Burch, who had the strip adjoining Mr. Beck's, further south. The poles in the immediate area were consumed by the fire and the loss is estimated to be 801 manufactured poles with an approximate value of \$11.00 per pole.

The Y Fire was observed at an early moment by Mr. Beck and the brush piling crew, who all went to investigate immediately. As near as can be determined, the above person and crew arrived at the fire about the same time but reached the fire from different angles. From this information the size of the fire when first observed by any person was established as approximately 1 acre in size and burning with such heat that it was impossible to get closer than about 50 feet. Immediately after reaching the fire Mr. Beck returned to where he had been working to put his horse at a safe distance. Some of the brush crew went to work cleaning out log skid trails while others raced to camp to phone for help, report the fire, and muster such equipment and men as might be quickly obtained.

The fire started on a low flat ridge running east and west. Only a slight breeze was noticeable on the day of the fire, which helped greatly in control. The blaze, however, quickly developed a front and swept up and out of the unpiled slash area into an area where the slash had been piled, on through this to the top of the ridge and into the divide between Cranberry and Elk Creek. The entire west and south sides of the fire were controlled in heavy slash fuel type, while parts of the north and east sides of the fire ran into green timber before control was achieved. In the course of the hard run the blaze made early in the evening of August 17, approximately 300 spot fires to the east and in the path of the fire's advance were set. The spot fires caused considerable trouble and put the cost of control higher. The spot fires covered an area approximately two and one half miles long and one half mile wide in advance of the main fire. Over 200 men were used to pick up the spot fires, which was a greater number of men than that used on the main blaze. Protective crews were able to hold line in the slash area during the night hours and by daybreak or in 12 hours much line had been built which held. Eighteen hours from the time the fire started all lines were built and all known spot fires were picked up. Other spot fires continued to develop for the next several days, however none of these caused any trouble.

Men from Potlatch Timber Protective Association, slash disposal crews, Potlatch Forests, Inc., Camp Y, Camp 40, 42, 43, Diamond Match Co., Schaefer-Hitchcock Co., Carney Pole Co., and other local help were used to bring the fire under control. Several bulldozers, three of which were Potlatch For-

ests, Inc., machines, were obtained, working close to the fire area. Other bulldozers quickly recruited were a D-6 from the Riverside Lumber Co., a TD 19 A.C. and a H.D. 24 (International) from Potlatch Forests, Inc., at Bovill, a D-8 from Potlatch Forests, Inc., at Stites, and an Association machine at Elk River. Most of the machines were released after the first day of use. In addition to the nine dozers mentioned above, several tanker wagons were put into service. Radio and airplanes likewise played an important part of the fire control job.

A great deal of investigation has been carried on to determine the true cause of the Camp Y fire. In reaching the correct answer several important matters are considered. The first is that an electrical storm passed over the area at about 7:30 p. m. August 11th. This storm caused seven fires to be set from 4 to 6 miles north and east of the Camp Y fire. While it is not likely that a strike would hold over from August 11th to 17th, it is possible, and this point is debatable. Second, crews of the Potlatch Forests, Inc., and Schaefer-Hitchcock Co. were not working in the immediate area where the fire started. No one was in the area in so far as can be determined. The area was within a critical closed area and behind locked gates. Third, there had been no skidding of poles or logs from the area, so friction as a cause apparently cannot be considered. Fourth, the fire started at an ideal location, in so far as topography is concerned, to make a serious conflagration. The fuels were there to be obtained and potential damage or loss to forest material was very high. While the area was well posted and behind locked gates it was a short distance to the Elk River-Dent road from where the fire started. A 10 or 15 minute walk could be made from the road to the point of origin.

From the investigation I have made the fire is not an operator fire. The Fire Committee and the Directors of the Association have approved the bills in connection with the fire with the exception of the U. S. Forest Service who, at present, are refusing payment and are asking that expense items of the fire be deleted from their costs.

A total of 241 acres was burned, 31 acres of which were merchantable timber, 75 acres piled slash area, and 135 acres unpiled slash area. The loss was figured at 11 M.B.F. white pine, 169 M.B.F. mixed timber, 252 poles standing, and 801 poles manufactured, unskidded. with a total valuation of \$9595.50.

OTHER FIRES

Six class B fires ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 acres) occurred this summer, one of which was believed to have started from a power saw,

one from early spring railroad burning, and four as a result of electrical storms. Several of the class B fires were in dangerous locations and could easily have developed into serious situations with heavy losses.

Considering the character of the fire season, the Association was fortunate to have only one class C fire and 6 class B fires. A number of class A fires (less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) were in dangerous locations and without prompt and efficient action by Protective Association crews several serious fires could have easily developed.

FIRE WEATHER

Rainfall during the fire season and through the months of May and September was much less than the amount normally received. Rainfall totals for the 5 month period, May through September, totaled 6.49 inches, which is less than normal and ranks with the driest years on the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. June rainfall was 1.85 inches, which is fairly dry for that month. The last good rain received was on June 29th when .92 of an inch was received. A few light showers were received from that date on until September 11th when .49 of an inch was received. July rainfall totaled .33 of an inch and was made up of five small showers which were not sufficient to be called a good rain. All rainfall measurements were made at Elk River Headquarters and, of course, do not truly represent the conditions of the entire Association area. Much of the Association area west and south of Elk River received less rainfall than was recorded at Elk River. The following chart shows the record of the past 6 years for comparison:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
May .....	.87	3.30	1.26	1.57	6.22	1.93
June	2.54	1.24	3.18	4.19	4.54	1.83
July .....	.11	.12	.95	.27	5.11	.33
August	1.17	.61		.38	1.16	.07
September	2.38	3.49	1.69	2.41	1.12	2.31
	7.07	8.76	7.08	8.82	18.15	6.49

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance work on Association roads, trails, and telephone lines was started earlier than usual due to the dictates of an early spring. With a comparatively dry spring, road work progressed very satisfactorily and with little handicap from mud conditions as has been the case in some previous years. A greater number of windfalls than usual hampered opening roads and trails in some localities. The excessive number of windfalls likewise retarded telephone maintenance work in some areas.

Heavy loss of timber as a result of wind occurred during the winter months early in 1949 and was especially severe in the Boehl's Cabin area in Township 41 North, Range 5 East, upon lands owned principally by the State of Idaho and Potlatch Forests, Inc. While no estimate has been made on losses in this area, it is roughly estimated that the loss might reach as much as a million and a half feet, principally white pine. Losses have been reported to the land owners affected. Considerable scattered loss, which probably occurred as a result of heavy snowfalls breaking out the tops of trees, has been reported in pole size stands.

Maintenance work on the Association lookout towers was started but due to the pressing demand of help on fire duty the work projects were not completed. Considerable carpentry work in the form of stair treads, horizontal braces, and other supporting timber replacement remains to be done to keep the lookout system in good, serviceable and safe condition. In most instances, lookout upright supports and lookout houses are in good condition.

ORGANIZATION—TRAINING—PERSONNEL

A good number of former Association employees returned to work this year which helped greatly to fill important key positions and to perfect an organization. Local labor seemed a little more plentiful this year which helped to build an organization more capable of handling fire assignments. The job of perfecting a good organization through the war and years of high prosperity has been very difficult. Good organization crews and personnel are of the greatest importance in fire control work. To develop such an organization and to better orient personnel into correct jobs and train them for protection assignments a training school was again held at Elk River. Personnel of the Potlatch and Clearwater Associations worked together through the training period and much good was accomplished, especially in the work of raising the standard of new men. Many older and experienced men likewise were given training along with the newer employees. Training in fire finding and suppression methods and other general subjects was given.

Slash disposal crews were given preparatory fire control work and the slash disposal organization acted as fire fighting crews whenever situations developed that required their service. Slash disposal overhead personnel were worked into fire control plans to function with Protective Association personnel at times they were needed.

The length and character of the fire season made it seem necessary to employ more than the usual number of guards and watchmen. Likewise, all lookouts were manned during the

past season for the first time in several recent years. Guards were placed at the entering points into dangerous places and patrolmen were on the job in all logging areas where the fire danger was great enough to warrant the added precautionary measures.

Critical areas were proclaimed closed by the Governor on July 21st, which proclamation remained in effect until September 20th. This two months period is the greatest length of time that critical areas have been closed to entry by the Governor. During this period of time no person was permitted to enter the restricted areas except for good official reasons. Entry was gained only by permits to enter from district warden's offices. Good cooperation from the public was secured and no serious breach of the law was reported.

The closed fire season ordinarily ends on September 30th, which date is fixed by law. The weather last September 30th was dangerous for fire, however, and the Governor again closed the fire season, which extension ended on October 16th when sufficient rainfall was received to definitely terminate the fire regulations and other restrictions which are in effect during closed fire season.

The unusual expense in connection with law enforcement and patrol during a severe season such as 1949 costs money that is not anticipated since the season cannot be effectively or accurately predicted in the early spring preceding such seasons. It is difficult to weigh the effectiveness or value of money spent to further improve an organization against the possibility of unnecessary or careless fire occurrence. Considering that the possible and potential danger of large fire items is so great, it would seem that this is a case where a penny spent for prevention is worth dollars spent for cure.

IMPROVEMENTS

A road was started in 1947 from Freezout Lookout down the divide between Glover and Floodwood Creeks to Boehl's Cabin, a distance of 18 miles. This project was continued in 1948 and nearly completed in 1949. Approximately two weeks work will be required next summer to widen out a few rock points to make the road into a good serviceable route. With the completion of this project another large isolated area where it has been difficult to get satisfactory action on fire will have been divided and better service can be given.

During 1948 a camp move was started at Elk River Headquarters. The move has now been completed and all buildings are at the new camp site. A new water line was built to connect the Association water supply with the village of Elk River. With this improvement the camp is now supplied with

adequate water for fire protection to the buildings, and water for other purposes will be plentiful. Heretofore it has been necessary to haul water during dry seasons. A new power line was built into the Association camp by arrangement with the Washington Water Power Co. last summer. All of these improvements will be very helpful in operating a more up-to-date and modern camp.

Telephone line improvement remains to be worked out in the Dent to Elk River route. Approximately 12 miles of old telephone lines on this route now passes through the timber away from either road or trail location which makes maintenance work slow and costly. In view of the increased logging activity in this area and the subsequent greater fire hazard it is important that our communication system be improved.

GRAZING

Grazing fees collected for the 1949 season were less than the amount collected during 1948 and 1947. There has been a steady decline in demand for summer feed during the past several years. Many of the old Association sheep men seem to be out of business and the region does not have the number of sheep that it did in former years.

Association ranges are in very good shape and permittees who use them report no trouble or difficulty other than excessive coyote population in some areas. The feed has been very good and in nearly all instances good summer seasons have been indicated.

SLASH DISPOSAL

Slash disposal work was carried on by the Potlatch Forest Protective District as provided by H. B. 80, Chapter 74 of the Idaho Forestry Law. The recently passed legislature amended the slash disposal law to provide that all operators must first secure a certificate of compliance. This new section of the law became effective on May 3rd, 1949. The amendment was generally accepted favorably and all operators either entered into a contract with the state or provided a cash bond to guarantee compliance.

In the operation of the new forestry law, very little difficulty was encountered as soon as it was understood. From the Protective Association's viewpoint our forestry law, with recent amendments, seems very adequate and highly satisfactory. Following are some comments on the new forestry provisions:

1. Places the exact location of all operators and identifies their operating area by legal subdivisions. This assists

the Association in making up fire plans, and slash disposal operations can be better planned for.

2. Anticipated scale or production is reported which further assists in fire plans.
3. In securing a compliance the operator indicates his intention as to whether the State will contract for slash or the operator will do the hazard reduction work. The law provides that an operator may do his own work by posting a surety or cash bond. However, the operators intention must be known prior to cutting.
4. It gives further protection against illegal cutting or trespass. It makes slash disposal requirements common to all and safeguards to a better degree against operators who in the past have been of very short duration and have been able to escape slash disposal liability in some instances.
5. It provides for more uniform slash disposal practice to effect a better job of fire control.

A new D6 tractor was added to the equipment of the Potlatch District early in the summer of 1949. This machine is jointly owned by the Clearwater District. The machine is equipped with a brush blade of new and improved design and a heavy duty towing winch. The winch and other features of the machine permit it to work timber types and steep ground heretofore not possible. Slash disposal work by mechanical means has improved over the past year and with continued experimental work and development of new machinery it is expected to be further mechanized in a short time. Slash disposal work is a tremendous field and much development in practice and new methods is expected in the immediate future.

To further improve slash disposal operations on the Potlatch District new type portable camps were built. In some cases the cook house and bunk house are on wheels making it possible to establish and re-establish camp from time to time and keep the crews housed very close to the work. This cuts down travel time of walking crews and those who have to be hauled to work, thereby saving considerable expense.

1949 PRODUCTION, POTLATCH FOREST PROTECTIVE DISTRICT

Total log production	141,822,723
Total Cedar Poles, 35 feet and larger	17,944
Total Cedar Poles, 30 feet and shorter	1,956
Total Cedar Poles	19,900
Total money received for Poles and Log Production	\$117,018.11

COOPERATION

The past fire season was a very interesting one to demonstrate what can be done in the field of cooperation. The Potlatch Timber Protective Association had very fine cooperation from operators and other forest agencies. A protection agency depends upon such cooperation for efficient handling of fires. During the ordinary year when fire fighting is confined to small smoke chaser fires resulting from electrical storms, cooperation is mostly limited to presuppression, recognition of fire regulations, and such other considerations which must not be overlooked to prevent the starting of fires.

About one year in 6 or 7, however, cooperation on the part of the operators to the Protection Agency goes far beyond this usual pattern. 1949 was a year in which much success depended on the kind of help the Association could muster from its cooperators and how quickly it could be secured.

With the fires that occurred last August starting under the very difficult conditions that existed there was a possibility of a major disaster. Potential fire loss was tremendous. The Association did not have man power and necessary equipment to cope with the situation without help.

It is with a feeling of gratitude and appreciation that I am able to report that Association cooperators extended sufficient help to bring under control the fires referred to. In one instance a total of 9 bulldozers and much other equipment was placed on a dangerous slash fire in a few hours time. This enabled the Association to bring under control that particular fire in less than 14 hours from the time it started.

The KEEP IDAHO GREEN program helped greatly to keep before the forest travelers mind the danger of fire. Highway signs, posters, newspaper advertising and radio appeals were among the more common methods used to make the public fire conscious. Other publicity material supplied came from the American Forest Products Industries, the State Forester's Office, and the U. S. Forest Service. All of the above helped greatly to do the job of keeping down man caused fires.

The members of the Association, with the exception of the U. S. Forest Service, contributed 2c per acre to assist the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in their work of blister rust control.

CONCLUSION

It is my pleasure to express my appreciation to those who willingly and effectively helped our Timber Protective Association through a very trying fire season. 1949 will be remembered as an extremely difficult year. It likewise was a year

in which problems of keeping capable protection men was difficult. Attractive jobs with greater pay have lured away many former employees and it is sincerely hoped that our splendid cooperative work may continue with our neighbors of industry and other forest protective agencies to keep our protection costs within reasonable bounds.

I finally wish to extend thanks to the President of our Association and other officers and members who helped very willingly throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CURTIS,

Chief Fire Warden.

Orofino, Idaho, January 15, 1950

WEATHER INFORMATION

Observations Taken at Elk River, Idaho — 1949

Date	Prec.	Monthly Totals	Totals Car. Fwd.	Prec. During Fire Season
May 1 .....	.50"		.50"	
2 .....	.60		1.10	
3 .....	.20		1.30	
16 .....	.12		1.42	
20 .....	.04		1.46	
21 .....	.15		1.61	
22 .....	.12		1.73	
29 .....	.07		1.80	
30 .....	.10		1.90	
31 .....	.03		1.93	
Total		1.93"		
June 1 .....	.29		2.22	.29"
17 .....	.43		2.65	.72
26 .....	.18		2.83	.90
28 .....	.01		2.84	.91
29 .....	.92		3.76	1.83
30 .....	.02		3.78	1.85
Total		1.85		
July 6 .....	.10		3.88	1.95
20 .....	.07		3.95	2.02
24 .....	.04		3.99	2.06
26 .....	.05		4.04	2.11
27 .....	.07		4.11	2.18
Total .....		.33		
Aug. 23 .....	.07		4.18	2.25
Total .....		.07		
Sept. 5 .....	.05		4.23	2.30
6 .....	.04		4.27	2.34
10 .....	.15		4.42	2.49
11 .....	.49		4.91	2.98
15 .....	.14		5.05	3.12
16	1.27		6.32	4.39
30 .....	.17		6.49	4.56
Total		2.31		

Table No. 1
SHOWING FIRES BY CAUSE, EXTENT OF LOSS, CLASS AND
ACREAGE INSIDE ASSOCIATION BOUNDARIES

1949

CAUSE	No. Fires	Per-cent	Acres	A	B	C	Loss MBF	Loss Poles
Lightning	41	77	3	37	4		32	18
Railroad	2	4	1	1	1		0	0
Campers	4	7	0	4			0	0
Smokers	1	2	0	1			0	0
Incendiary	1	2	241			1	180	1053
Miscellaneous	2	4	2	1	1		8	0
Unknown	2	4	0	2			0	0
TOTAL	53	100	247	46	6	1	220 MBF	1071

Loss: Expressed in Dollars

206	MBF M.T.	@	\$ 2.00	per M.	\$	412.00
12.5	MBF W.P.	@	10.00	per M.		125.00
1.5	MBF Y.P.	@	2.50	per M.		3.75
270	Poles, Standing.....	@	1.00	ea.		270.00
801	Poles, Mfg.....	@	11.00	ea.		8811.00
247	Acres, Prot. Value..	¢	1.00	per Acre		247.00
Total Loss.....						\$ 9,868.75

Table No. 2
SHOWING NUMBER, TYPES AND ACREAGE
OF FIRES BY CAUSE

1949

CAUSE	No. Fires	Cut Over Acres	Mach. Timber Acres	Burn Acres	Other Land Acres	Repro-duction Acres	Total Acres
Lightning	41	Spot	1	Spot	0	2	3
Railroad	2	0	Spot	1	0	0	1
Campers	4	0	Spot	Spot	Spot	0	0
Smokers	1	0	0	Spot	0	0	Spot
Incendiary	1	210	31	0	0	0	241
Miscellaneous	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	2	0	Spot	0	Spot	0	0
Totals	53	212	32	1	0	2	247

**POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1949**

No.	Name	Date	Sub.Div.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Cause	Land Owner	Type	Size	Damage
1	Hairpin Turn	4-11	SENE	17	40N	1E	Railroad	National Forest	Burned Over	1 A	None
2	Lucas Road	4-15	NENE	3	40	2E	Lightning	National Forest	Burned Over	Spot	None
3	Feather Creek	6-15	NESW	1	41	1W	Campers	State	Cut Over	Spot	None
4	C. C. Camp No. 1	6-15	NWNE	23	40	2E	Campers	National Forest	Burned Over	Spot	None
5	C. C. Camp No. 2	6-15	NENE	23	40	2E	Campers	National Forest	Burned Over	Spot	None
6	Trapper Ridge	7-4	SWNE	30	42	4E	Lightning	National Forest	Mch. Timber	Spot	1 M
7	Elk River No. 3	7-8	SWSW	14	40	2E	Campers	State	Other Land	Spot	None
8	Dick's Creek	7-14	NWNW	24	38	1E	Mall Saw	P. F. I.	Slash	2 A	8 M M.T.
9	Jericho	7-8	SWNE	18	38	3E	Lightning	Public Domain	Reproduction	2 A	None
10	Breakfast Creek No. 1	7-11	NENE	29	41	4E	Lightning	State	Mch. Timber	Spot	2.5 M 4 Poles
11	Black Dome	7-12	NESE	22	42	5E	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
12	Bovill No. 1	7-21	NWNW	6	40	1E	Lightning	E. B. Hall	Reproduction	Spot	None
13	Bovill No. 2	7-23	SWNW	31	41	1E	Kids	Bovill Townsite	Cut Over	Spot	1.5 M Y.P.
14	Abes Knob	7-24	NESW	27	42	1W	Lightning	National Forest	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
15	Clugey Potlatch	7-23	SWNE	27	40	1W	Lightning	National Forest	Reproduction	Spot	None
16	Freezeout	7-23									
	Homestead Creek		SWSW	30	42	4E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Other Land	Spot	3 M
17	100 Loaves of Bread	7-24	SWSW	26	40	3E	Lightning	Milwaukee Land Co.	Mch. Timber	Spot	3 M
18	Jackson Butte	7-26	SENE	12	40	1E	Lightning	Ohio Match Co.	Mch. Timber	Spot	1 M
19	Isabella Cr. Lower	7-31	SENE	14	41	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Other Land	Spot	None
20	High School Fire	8-2	SENE	26	40	2E	Unknown	Village Townsite	Other Land	Spot	None
21	Cougar Fire	8-12	NESW	5	41	1W	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
22	Rock Crusher	8-12	SESE	26	41	1W	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
23	Erickson Cut-Off	8-12	NWSE	23	41	1W	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
24	Boulder Creek	8-12	SWSW	21	39	1W	Lightning	Long Lake Lbr.	Mch. Timber	Spot	1 M M.T.
25	Bear Camp No. 31	8-12	NWSE	21	39	1E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
26	McGan	8-12	SWSW	20	39	1E	Lightning	National Forest	Other Land	Spot	None
27	Baldy Bear	8-12	SWSW	32	39	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Other Land	Spot	None
28	Big Creek South	8-12	SESE	32	40	3E	Lightning	Public Domain	Mch. Timber	Spot	4 Poles
29	Big Creek East	8-12	SWNE	32	40	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	1/3 A	3 M M.T.
30	Isabella Creek No. 2	8-12	NWSE	14	41	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Reproduction	Spot	3 M M.T.

**POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FIRES — 1949**

No.	Name	Date	Sub.Div.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Cause	Land Owner	Type	Size	Damage
31	Stoney Creek No. 1	8-12	NENE	33	42	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
32	Stoney Creek No. 2	8-12	SWNE	4	41	3E	Lightning	State	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
33	Judy Fire No. 1	8-12	SENW	26	39	3E	Lightning	County	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
34	Judy Fire No. 2	8-12	NENW	33	39	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Mch. Timber	Spot	1 M M.T.
35	Butterfield Creek	8-12	SENW	26	40	1E	Lightning	National Forest	Mch. Timber	Spot	1 M M.T.
36	Four Corners	8-12	NWNE	8	38	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	1/3 A	3 M M.T.
37	Jackson Butte	8-12	NENE	12	40	1E	Lightning	Ohio Match Co.	Reproduction	Spot	None
38	Lewis Mill	8-13	SWNE	1	40	1E	Lightning	Ohio Match Co.	Reproduction	Spot	3 M M.T.
39	Lamp L No. 3	8-12	NWSE	28	39	3E	Lightning	National Forest	Burned Over	Spot	None
40	Cherry Butte	8-12	NWNW	18	40	1W	Lightning	State	Reproduction	Spot	None
41	Jericho Ridge	8-13	SWNE	30	39	3E	Lightning	County	Reproduction	Spot	None
42	Stoney Creek	8-15	NENE	9	41	3E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	1 A	6 M M.T. 10 Poles
43	Camp Y	8-17	NE 1/4	10	38	2E	Incendiary	State	Mch. Timber	31 A	11 M W.P. 169 M M.T. 252 Poles 801 Poles, mfg. Loss: \$9595.50
			W 1/2	11	38	2E				210 A	
			S 1/2 SW	2	38	2E					
44	Potlatch Creek East	8-23	NWSE	17	41	2E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
45	Camp 40 No. 2	8-30	SENW	35	42	3E	Man Caused	P. F. I.	Mch. Timber	Spot	None
46	Cherry Butte No. 2	9-5	SWSW	7	40	1W	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
47	Little Boulder Creek	9-6	SENW	35	40	1W	Lightning	National Forest	Reproduction	Spot	None
48	Hog Meadows North	9-6	SWNE	9	40	1W	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
49	Hog Meadows South	9-6	SWNE	15	40	1W	Lightning	National Forest	Reproduction	Spot	None
50	Little Weitus	9-8	NWNE	7	39	4E	Lightning	P. F. I.	Burned Over	Spot	None
51	Smith Saddle	9-10	SWSE	13	41	5E	Lightning	State	Burned Over	Spot	None
52	Camp X	9-9	NESW	4	40	4E	Smoker	P. F. I.	Burned Over	Spot	None
53	Camp 41	9-26	SENW	36	40	2E	Train	State	Burned Over	Spot	None

BALANCE STATEMENT

November 30, 1949

ASSETS:

Current

Cash — Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch, Idaho.....		\$ 7,471.17
Accounts Receivable — Sundry Accounts.....		12,452.66
Assessments Receivable.....		9.60
Merchandise Inventory		
Provisions and Supplies.....	\$ 3,748.55	
Wanigan	187.33	3,935.88
Idaho Compensation Company.....		100.00
Total Current Assets.....		\$ 23,969.31

Fixed

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	12,307.40	
Radio System.....	3,527.19	
Road Equipment and Machinery.....	8,481.10	
Livestock and Equipment.....	686.55	
Headquarters Buildings.....	10,352.50	
Motor Vehicles.....	3,646.83	
Telephone System.....	2,729.05	
Total Fixed Assets.....		41,730.62
TOTAL ASSETS.....		\$ 65,699.93

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 100.74	
Notes Payable.....	11,127.30	
Grazing Fees Payable.....	3,012.37	
Surplus—Present Dorth, Nov. 30, 1949.....	51,459.52	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS.....		\$ 65,699.93

RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNT

December 1, 1948 to November 30, 1949

Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch	
Cash Balance as per ledger November 30, 1949.....	\$ 7,471.17
Voucher Checks Outstanding.....	11,187.27
Payroll Checks Outstanding.....	1,582.87
Balance in Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch, Idaho as of December 1, 1949.....	\$ 20,241.31

Operations in Property Accounts

1949

	Book Value Nov. 30, 1948	Additions 1949	Sales and Refunds	Net Before 1949 Depreciation	Depreciation 1949	Book Value Nov. 30, 1949
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 10,644.04	\$ 2,990.14	\$ 256.58	\$ 13,377.60	\$ 1,070.20	\$ 12,307.40
Radio System.....	2,246.25	1,672.94		3,919.09	391.90	3,527.19
Livestock and Equipment.....	564.16	185.00		749.16	62.61	686.55
Road Equipment and Machinery	8,154.08	1,175.20		9,329.28	848.18	8,481.10
Headquarters Buildings.....	5,221.88	6,030.83		11,252.71	900.21	10,352.50
Motor Vehicles.....	2,663.64	1,211.60		3,875.24	228.41	3,646.83
Telephone System.....	2,933.26	1.20		2,934.46	205.41	2,729.05
	<u>\$ 32,427.31</u>	<u>\$ 13,266.81</u>	<u>\$ 256.58</u>	<u>\$ 45,437.54</u>	<u>\$ 3,706.92</u>	<u>\$ 41,730.62</u>

**Analysis of Surplus or Net Worth
as of November 30, 1949**

BALANCE:

Net Worth as of November 30, 1948.....	\$	23,355.23
Additions:		
Cancellation of check No. 637.....	\$	3.75
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures.....	28,100.54	28,104.29
Net Worth as of November 30, 1949.....	\$	51,459.52

SUMMARY OF 1949 INVENTORY

Provisions and Supplies.....	\$	3,748.55
Wanigan	187.33	\$ 3,935.88
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	12,307.40	
Radio System	3,527.19	
Livestock and Equipment.....	686.55	
Road Equipment and Machinery.....	8,481.10	
Headquarters Buildings.....	10,352.50	
Motor Vehicles.....	3,646.83	
Telephone System.....	2,729.05	41,730.62
TOTAL	\$	45,666.50

OPERATING REPORT

December 1, 1948 to November 30, 1949

Revenue:

Assessments — Members.....		} \$ 70,704.16
Assessments — Non-Members.....			2,243.47
U.S.F.S. — Forest Protective Charges		
Balance 1948 and 1949 Advance.....	30,581.42	
Federal Contributions—Clarke-McNary Funds	21,712.94	
Other Income and Wanigan Profit.....	1,402.44	
	<hr/>	
Total Operating Revenue.....	126,644.45	
Grazing Fees Collected.....	3,012.37	
	<hr/>	
Gross Revenue.....		\$129,656.82

Expense:

Fire Expense	23,859.64
Headquarters Expense.....	7,296.01
Salary and Expense, Chief Fire Warden.....	5,513.04
Workmen's Compensation Insurance.....	1,181.31
Lookout Development and Maintenance.....	331.13
Maintenance of Livestock and Equipment.....	556.45
Main Office Expense.....	2,191.00
Maintenance of Road Equipment and Machinery.....	1,279.44
Maintenance of Headquarters Buildings.....	898.42
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles	3,861.93
Maintenance of Established Roads and Trails..	9,357.27
Maintenance of Telephone System.....	3,034.18
Patrolling, Smokechasing and Lookout Watchmen.....	16,080.06
New Road and Trail Building.....	6,654.04
Miscellaneous Expense.....	598.06
Hospital Expense.....	495.15
Insurance	500.58
State Unemployment Tax.....	1,403.43
Federal Unemployment Tax.....	118.94
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax.....	609.57
Interest Cost.....	121.47
Provisions and Supplies—Loss.....	3,465.57
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 89,406.69

Depreciation Deductions:

Camp Equipment and Tools.....\$	1,070.20
Radio System.....	391.90
Livestock and Equipment.....	62.61
Road Equipment and Machinery..	848.18
Headquarters Buildings.....	900.21
Motor Vehicles.....	228.41
Telephone System.....	205.41
Total Expense and Depreciation	<hr/>
	\$ 3,706.92

Grazing Fees Distributed & to be distributed.....\$	3,012.37	\$ 93,113.61
Blister Rust Contributions.....	5,430.30	8,442.67
	<hr/>	101,556.28

Net gain for Period to Surplus..

~~\$ 12,308.37~~

\$28,100.54

Acreage and Assessment of Members

1949

	Acre- age	Assessment No. 1 6¢	Assessment No. 2 10¢	Assessment No. 3 10¢	Total Assessments 26¢	Am't. Paid Prior to Dec. 1, 1949	Bal. Due
Cardiff, L.....	160	\$ 9.60	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 41.60	\$ 41.60	\$
Diamond Match Company.....	17015	1,020.90	1,701.50	1,701.50	4,423.90	4,423.90	
Flannery, M. P.....	1545	92.70	154.50	154.50	401.70	401.70	
Milwaukee Land Company.....	6030	361.80	603.00	603.00	1,567.80	1,567.80	
Northern Pacific Railway Company	1893*	122.52	189.30	189.30	501.12	501.12	
Ohio Match Company.....	4165	249.90	416.50	416.50	1,082.90	1,082.90	
Potlatch Forests, Inc.....	130013	7,800.78	13,001.30	13,001.30	33,803.38	33,803.38	
Rubedew, Mrs. Katherine C.....	160	9.60	16.00	16.00	41.60	32.00	9.60
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company.....	43	2.58	4.30	4.30	11.18	11.18	
State of Idaho.....	111273	6,676.38	11,127.30	11,127.30	28,930.98	28,930.98	
	272297	\$ 16,346.76	\$ 27,229.70	\$ 27,229.70	\$ 70,806.16	\$ 70,796.56	\$9.60

* Assessment No. 1 Northern Pacific Railway Company was against 2,042 acres owned at the time.
 Assessment No. 1 was levied July 9, 1949 and included a 2¢ per acre contribution for blister rust eradication work.
 Assessment No. 2 was levied August 2, 1949.
 Assessment No. 3 was levied October 20, 1949.

CASH RECONCILIATION**December 1, 1948 to November 30, 1949**

Balance, Bank, December 1, 1948.....		\$ 3,171.04
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Receipts:

Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 1,749.21	
Assessments Receivable.....	70,691.98	
Forest Service—Balance 1948 and part 1949 Protection Charges.....	30,581.42	
Clarke-McNary Fund Contributions.....	21,712.94	
Non-Membership Collections.....	2,166.21	
Grazing Fees Collected.....	3,012.37	
Surplus	3.75	129,917.88

Expenses Refunded:

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	248.86	
Fire Expense, Emergency Men.....	437.66	
Headquarters Expense.....	360.45	
Main Office Expense.....	4.50	
Maintenance and Operation, Motor Vehicles....	852.59	
Maintenance of Road Equipment and Machinery.....	471.50	
Maintenance of Established Roads and Trails.....	28.00	
Patrolling, Smokechasing and Lookout Watchmen.....	468.54	
New Road and Trail Building.....	80.28	2,952.38

Sale of Supplies:

Provisions and Supplies.....	6,994.27	
Wanigan	184.08	\$ 7,178.35

Other Income:

Rental of Equipment.....	982.80	
Total Cash Balance and Receipts (Carried Forward).....		\$144,202.45

CASH RECONCILIATION

December 1, 1948 to November 30, 1949

TOTAL CASH BALANCE AND RECEIPTS CARRIED
FORWARD\$144,202.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Capital Expenditures		
Camp Equipment and Tools.....\$	2,979.84	
Radio System.....	1,608.25	
Road Equipment and Machinery	1,239.79	
Livestock and Equipment.....	185.00	
Headquarters Buildings.....	6,030.83	
Motor Vehicles.....	1,211.60	
Telephone System.....	1.20	\$ 13,256.51
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Accounts Receivable.....		1,792.39
Western Hospital Association.....	990.30	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	495.15	495.15
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Notes Payable.....		12,000.00
Provisions and Supplies.....	19,155.30	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	7,400.57	11,754.73
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Wanigan	1,217.64	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	902.80	314.84
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Fire Expense—Emergency Men....		20,650.86
Fire Expense—Regular Men.....		3,545.70
Headquarters Expense.....	7,716.94	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	59.18	7,657.76
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Salary and Expense of Chief		
Fire Warden.....		5,513.04
Workmen's Compensation		
Insurance		1,181.31
Lookout Development and		
Maintenance		331.13
Maint. of Livestock and		
Equipment		556.45
Main Office Expense.....		2,195.50
Maint. of Road Equipment		
and Machinery.....		1,750.94
Maint. of Headquarters		
Buildings		898.42
Maint. and Operation of		
Motor Vehicles.....	5,427.95	
Less Payroll Deductions		
& Journal Entry.....	713.43	4,714.52
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Maint. of Established		
Roads and Trails.....		9,385.27
Maint. of Telephone System.....		3,034.18
Patrolling, Smokechasing and		
Lookout Watchmen.....	17,031.57	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	328.99	16,702.58

New Road and Trail Building.....	6,734.32	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	598.06	
Blister Rust Contributions.....	5,430.30	
State Unemployment Tax.....	1,403.43	
Federal Unemployment Tax.....	118.94	
Federal Old Age Benefit Tax.....	1,220.36	
Less Payroll Deductions.....	610.79	609.57
Insurance		500.58
Interest Cost.....		121.47
Non Member Assessment		
Refunded		20.48
Total Disbursements.....		\$133,268.43
Grazing Fees Distributed.....		3,462.85
GRAND TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS.....		\$136,731.28
Balance, Idaho First National Bank, Potlatch.....		\$ 7,471.17

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAZING FEES FOR 1948

	Acreage	Factor	Amount
Cardiff, L.....	160	.00059	\$ 1.66
Diamond Match Company.....	17,393	.06406	179.94
Flannery, M. P.....	1,545	.00569	15.98
Milwaukee Land Company.....	6,030	.02221	62.39
Northern Pacific Railway Company..	2,042	.00752	21.12
Ohio Match Company.....	4,165	.01534	43.09
Potlatch Forests, Inc.....	122,464	.45104	1,266.92
Rubedew, Mrs. Katherine C.....	160	.00059	1.66
Schaefer-Hitchcock Company.....	43	.00016	.45
State of Idaho.....	117,513	.43280	1,215.69
	271,515	1.00000	2,808.90
U. S. Forest Service — Amount due for 1948.....			653.95
Amount Collected for 1948.....			\$3,642.95

IDAHOIAN, MOSCOW

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