

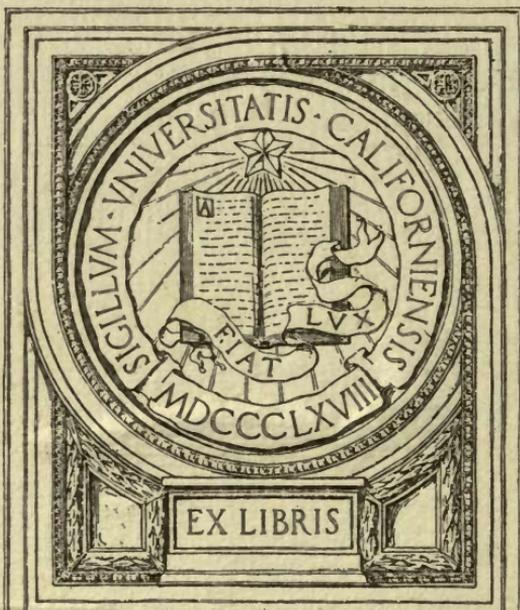
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GIFT OF

Walter Mulford.

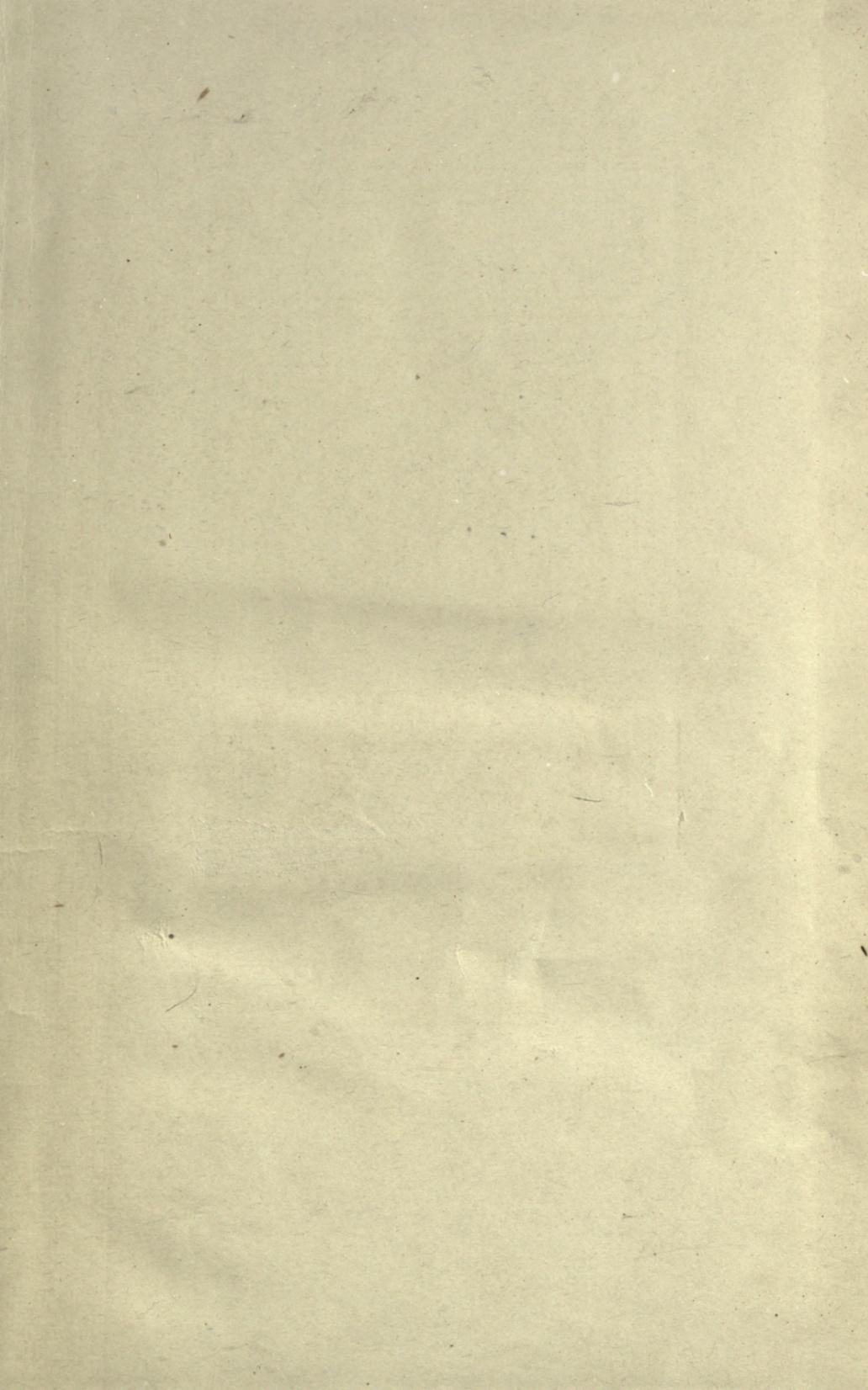


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FORESTRY PAMPHLETS

papers on forestry in IDAHO -- VOL. I

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc.,
1912. *nc*

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc.,
1913. *1912*

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc.,
1914.

Clearwater Timber Protective Association. 1914.
Eighth Annual Report. *nc*

Pend d' Orielle Timber Protective Assoc., 1913.
Annual Report.

Pend d' Oreille Timber Protective Assoc., 1914.
Annual Report.

Allen, Et. Why are Fires...
Coeur d' Alene Timber Protective Assoc., 1913.
Eighth Annual Report. *nc*

Coeur d' Alene Timber Protective Association.
Ninth Annual Report. 1914.

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FORE

FORESTRY PAMPHLETS

IDAHO -- VOL. I

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc
1912.

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc
1913.

Annual Report Potlatch Timber Protective Assoc
1914.

Gleiwater Timber Protective Association. 191
Eighth Annual Report.

Land 5, Orielle Timber Protective Assoc., 1913
Annual Report.

Land 5, Orielle Timber Protective Assoc., 1914
Annual Report.

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Assoc., 1913.
Eighth Annual Report.

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association.
Ninth Annual Report. 1914.

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ANNUAL REPORT

Potlatch Timber Protective Association

1912



OFFICERS

A. W. LAIRD, POTLATCH, IDAHO PRESIDENT
GEORGE A. DAY, BOISE, IDAHO - - - VICE PRESIDENT
W. D. HUMISTON, POTLATCH, IDAHO, - SEC'Y AND TREASURER



DIRECTORS

A. W. LAIRD GEORGE A. DAY G. A. RUBEDEW
C. H. FANCHER T. J. HUMBIRD

MEMBERS

	Acres.
Potlatch Lumber Co.....	199,490
State of Idaho.....	33,040
Clearwater Timber Co.....	18,440
Milwaukee Land Co.....	18,360
G. A. Rubedew, Agent.....	5,080
Blackwell Lumber Co.....	1,120
Edward Rutledge Timber Co.....	440
Northern Pacific Railway Co.....	25,930
Total revenue acreage.....	301,900
Total acreage regularly patrolled within the boundaries of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association.....	594,000

NOTE.—The Northern Pacific Railway Company is not a member but contributes towards the expense of our protective work.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

POTLATCH, IDAHO, Nov. 30, 1912.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD
OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN:

It is a great pleasure to me to be in a position to again report a favorable year of operation and a loss which is negligible.

Owing to the fact that we changed chief fire wardens in August it would be manifestly impossible to secure a chief fire warden's report in the detail which you have a right to expect, and for this reason I have decided to incorporate in my own report those details which have been embodied in the annual report of the chief fire warden heretofore.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

On May 10th we commenced work on our telephone system and prosecuted the work of construction vigorously until we had completed those lines which had been projected for completion this season.

We strung 37 miles of telephone lines through some of our finest timber, connecting headquarters at Elk River with a number of our best and most advantageously located look-outs. Part of these lines are number nine wire and part number ten. All wire is the B.B. grade, galvanized.

We spared neither pains nor expense to construct these lines in the best possible manner, and employed several men of wide experience in such work in order that we might be assured of first-class workmanship and correspondingly good service.

We exercised the utmost care in selecting our equipment and made no effort to economize at the expense of the good

service which is demanded of such lines under the most adverse conditions. So far as my personal experience goes I have never seen a better built telephone line in the woods or one that gave better satisfaction at all times. Our lines have never, so far, been out of commission and we have been put to no expense maintaining them.

The entire system and all equipment cost us \$3036.75, including superintendence and its pro rata of all such overhead expense as chief fire warden's salary, office and miscellaneous expense, depreciation on tools, equipment and horses. Next to our expenditures on trails and in fighting fires I know of no money we spent which is better invested or pays larger dividends, for by the use of these telephone lines we are kept in constant and close communication with the lookouts which command views of most of our territory and with the patrolmen on their beats.

We need more of these telephone lines.

CLEARING OUT OLD TRAILS

On May 25th we put a crew into the field clearing out old trails and during the season cleared out over 194 miles. These are trails which have either been built by us in previous seasons or were built by homesteaders and others before we began our protective work and have been utilized by us on account of their advantageous location for our work.

The maintenance of these trails includes the up-keep of good, strong bridges across creeks and mud holes, and all such bridges are built to safely carry heavy pack trains.

Our total expense of the season for clearing out old trails was \$1,086.60, including its pro rata of all overhead expense such as chief fire warden's salary, office expense, depreciation, etc.

BUILDING NEW TRAILS

We expended \$325.43 in building two and one-half miles of new trails during the season. At first this seems a little steep but the country was steep too, and, after using considerable dynamite, we got an easy grade and a wide, comfortable tread on a trail which is a very important link in our system.

PATROLLING

Owing to light, though very timely rains which fell at short intervals until the middle of June it was not necessary to put our patrolmen out until the latter part of June, at which time a long hot period, accompanied by frequent high winds, compelled us to throw a patrol force into the field.

During the month of July our patrol unit averaged 23,760 acres and in August this unit was reduced to an average of 22,000 acres.

In July, 1911, our patrol unit was 18,000 acres and in August of the same year less than 13,000 acres.

Conditions were generally very much more favorable this year than last. From June 1st to 30th this season we had ten showers and a total precipitation of 1.57 inches; from June 1st to July 31st 15 showers and a total precipitation of 1.86 inches; and from June 1st to August 31st 25 showers and rains, with a total precipitation during the active fire season of 4.29 inches.

Under these conditions it was not necessary to maintain our usual close patrol, and, while taking no chances, we saved some money by keeping down the patrol force.

Our total expenditures for patrolling, including all overhead expense properly chargeable thereto, was \$5,570.38.

WEATHER

In my annual report of last year I recommended the installation of a maximum and minimum registering thermometer and a rain gauge at headquarters and that weekly weather reports be sent to all members.

We tried the experiment this season at very little expense, and, in my opinion, got very satisfactory results. From the weather reports, which were mailed to each member from headquarters every Sunday morning, it was possible to see at a glance what the fire hazard had been each day during the week ending the previous Saturday night.

For my own part I was very much interested and surprised when I had my reports tabulated and found that the average minimum temperature for June, July and August at head-

quarters, away back there in the mountains, was 54 degrees and that the average maximum temperature for the same months was 87 degrees. I certainly expected both figures would be much lower. With these figures before one it is not so surprising that our success in preventing and controlling forest fires is only attained at considerable cost and at the expense of eternal vigilance.

Our reports show that we had a total precipitation of 4.29 inches of rain during the three summer months. These rains come at short intervals and were very opportune considering that we had 33 days from June 1st to September 1st when the thermometer reached 90 degrees or more.

I am now of the opinion that we should install a good barometer at headquarters, properly adjusted to altitude, and take readings at least twice a day so that the chief fire warden can have timely notice of approaching sharp changes in temperature, high winds and rains. We who have fought forest fires know how valuable such information would be a hundred times a season, and I believe it would be a wise step to put the man whom we hold responsible for the protection of our timber in possession of such a valuable aid in his efforts to out-guess the elements.

CHANGE IN CHIEF FIRE WARDEN

We began the season with Mr. Ed. McGuire as chief fire warden holding over under the appointment of 1911. About the middle of August Ed. McGuire resigned and Frank W. Mallory was appointed in his place as chief fire warden. Mr. Mallory was chief fire warden of this association from its organization until 1911, at which time he resigned to go into business for himself. He is young, active, perfectly reliable, has good judgment, knows our territory thoroughly, can handle men well, and, when it comes to fighting forest fires, he doesn't have to yield honors to anyone.

I feel that we are fortunate in being able to get Mallory again for this position and look forward to next season's operations with confidence that, whatever is in store for us, we have a good man at the head of our field forces who will do whatever can be done to protect our interests.

COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

As has been our custom for a number of years we have co-operated with the United States Forest Service in the protection of that portion of our territory which is also in the Palouse Division of the St. Joe National Forest. Under our co-operative arrangement the Forest Service patrolled such territory as it could efficiently with the few men its limited appropriations made it possible to maintain in the field and we looked after the balance of the co-operative territory.

This scheme has worked without a hitch for a number of years and I only trust has given the same satisfaction to the local and district Forest Service officials that it has to us.

I know that we have profited greatly by our close and friendly relations with these earnest young men and I should be glad to feel that the benefit has been mutual.

If the Forest Service has any better men in its organization than Greely, Silcox, Weigle, Fisher, Spaulding and the dozen other brilliant young men with whom we northwestern timbermen have been brought into contact it is indeed fortunate.

It is a hopeful sign that these men, who have mastered our peculiar local conditions, are retained in charge, and I am glad to see that their recommendations and suggestions are beginning to carry weight with those at Washington who, heretofore, have apparently been trying to administer our immense western forests in the light of an all-too-limited experience which has been bounded by the narrow confines of some small wood lot in New Hampshire or Pennsylvania.

FIRES

We had reports on 24 fires this season and there were possibly twice as many more which did no damage and were not reported. The 24 reported fires were caused as follows: Breaking out from old clearing and slashing fires, 11; settlers clearing land, 6; lightning, 2; logging engine, 1.

These fires burned over an area of 851.37 acres, of which perhaps 200 acres were in merchantable timber. No saw timber was destroyed and but 860,000 feet fire killed, all of which can be readily logged in the near future. As a matter of fact

I think that most of this fire killed timber, if not all of it, has been logged ere this. There was no other damage done by any of these fires.

Ninety-seven per cent of the total acreage burned over and the only loss sustained was caused by three fires which started in old burns the latter part of June.

The slashing and debris of logging operations had been burned carefully and well some time before these fires and extraordinary precautions had been taken to see that all fire was out.

From June 1st to June 15th we had one-half inch of precipitation, and on the 16th twelve-hundredths of an inch, so that, under anything like normal conditions, it would have been practically impossible for a fire to get started from these old slashing fires.

However, on Tuesday, June 18th, the temperature began to raise and reached a point of 90 degrees. On the 19th the mercury mounted to 92, on the 20th to 93 and on the 21st reached 104. The next two days were comparatively cool, but it got hot again on Monday, the 24th, the thermometer registering 101 degrees on this date. The temperature reached 104 on the 25th, 104.5 on the 26th and 105 on the 27th.

This protracted period of extreme heat dried out the woods, and especially the open slashings, to a really remarkable extent. It culminated in a dust storm during which the wind attained a velocity seldom experienced in this section, with the result that old slashing fires, which would have been entirely safe under all ordinary circumstances, broke out, were scattered by the hurricane which was blowing at the time, and were soon beyond control. These three fires burned over an area of 825 acres and were the hottest and most stubborn I have ever seen.

Several times during the progress of the fires it looked as though the entire crew of fire fighters would be utterly wiped out in the swirling maelstorm of flames.

The Potlatch Lumber Company, in whose operations all three fires started, put all of its men in the vicinity into the field and finally got the fires under control at no expense to the association.

The association's total expense for fires, including all overhead expense, was \$360.05. It should be borne in mind, however, that this figure does not include the wages of men regularly engaged in patrolling for putting out such small fires as they could handle without assistance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion let me say that in my opinion we should extend our telephone lines next season and continue to build new trails where experience has shown us they are most needed.

Let us keep a close watch on conditions and continue to avail ourselves of every opportunity to improve our methods, to the end that we may attain the maximum perfection of organization and greatest efficiency in our efforts to save the forests of northern Idaho from the ravages of forest fires.

Today Idaho unquestionably occupies leading place in the organized effort to prevent and control forest fires throughout the world, and, while we who are closely identified with this great work are always ready and glad to lend any assistance to those who are following the trail we have blazed, we must see to it that the many who are now following in our footsteps do not pass us and attain the coveted goal of ultimate perfection of organization and efficiency before we have reached it.

Respectfully,

A. W. LAIRD, President.

**FIRES IN TERRITORY OF POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION, SEASON OF 1912**

Date	LOCATION OF FIRES				Acres Burned	Timber Destroy'd	Timber Fire Killed
	Subdivision	Sec.	Twp.	Range			
May 19	NE NE	26	40	2E	10.00	✓	
June 21	S½ SW	17				✓	
	SE SE	18				✓	
	W½ NE	20				✓	
	NW¼	20				✓	
	N½ SW	20				✓	
June 26	NW SE	20	41	1W	360.00	✓	20,000
	SW NE	3				✓	
	S½ NW	3				✓	
	SW¼	3				✓	
	W½ SE	3				✓	
	S½ NE	4				✓	
	S½ NW	4				✓	
	E½ SW	4				✓	
	SE¼	4	41	1W	350.00	✓	840,000
	June 26	N½ SW	31				✓
SE SW		31				✓	
July 21	W½ SE	31	41	1E	115.00	✓	
	SE SE	26	39	1W	1.00	✓	
July 24	NW SW	24	39	1E	.12	✓	
July 28	E½ SW	33				✓	
	W½ SE	33	40	2E	3.00	✓	
July 31	SE SW	33	40	2E	.25	✓	
Aug. 1	SW SW	27	40	2E	.50	✓	
Aug. 1	SE SE	27	40	2E	.25	✓	
Aug. 3	SE SE	8	41	1W	.50	✓	
Aug. 5	SE NW	28	40	2W	.13	✓	
Aug. 5	SE NW	9	40	2W	.12	✓	
Aug. 8	SW NW	22	40	3W	1.00	✓	
Aug. 9	N½ NW	1	39	1W	.50	✓	
Aug. 9	SE¼	22	40	2E	.25	✓	
Aug. 12	SE NW	4	41	1W	1.00	✓	
Aug. 13	NW NW	18	41	4W	1.00	✓	
Aug. 13	SW NW	4	41	1W	2.00	✓	
Aug. 13	NE NW	18	41	1W	1.00	✓	
Aug. 14	SW SW	17	41	1W	.13	✓	
Aug. 14	NW NW	20	41	1W	.12	✓	
Aug. 15	SE NW	19	41	1W	3.00	✓	
Aug. 25	NE NE	31	41	1E	.50	✓	
Total.....					851.37		860,000

SEASON'S WEATHER REPORT

Observations Taken at Headquarters, Elk River, Idaho

For Week Ending	Average Minimum Temperature	Average Maximum Temperature	Precipitation For Week	Precipitation June 1 to Date
June 22	50	88	.30	.80
June 29	57	92	.34	1.14
July 6	52	76	.43	1.57
July 13	55	83	.16	1.73
July 20	57	93		1.73
July 27	57	87	.13	1.86
Aug. 3	60	96		1.86
Aug. 10	53	90	.03	1.89
Aug. 17	52	83	.36	2.25
Aug. 24	49	88	.03	2.28
Aug. 31	50	75	2.01	4.29
Average For Season	54	87	Total For Season	4.29

INVENTORY

CAMP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS AT ELK RIVER, IDAHO, DECEMBER 1, 1912

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Auger	1	\$	\$.40
Axes, D. B.	18	.80	14.40
Axes, D. B., Hung	58	.80	46.40
Axes, Pole, Hung	3	.50	1.50
Axes, Cruising	3	.50	1.50
Bags, Canvas Water	5	1.00	5.00
Belts, Safety	4	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50
Belts, Tool	4	1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.75
Boilers, Copper Bottom	2	1.25	2.50
Boilers, Large Camp	15	2.00	30.00
Brace and Bit	1		2.00
Branding Iron	1		1.50
Brush Hook	1		.75
Can Openers	4	.10	.40
Cant Hook	1		1.00
Chisel, Wood	1		.60
Climbers	4	pr. 1.98	7.92
Coffee Mills	3	.40	1.20
Coffee Pots	2	1.00	2.00
Compasses, Gurley	2	4.60	9.20
Connectors	4	1.90	7.60
Cork Screw	1		.15
Cups, Granite	35	.60 doz.	1.75
Cups, Tin	355	.30 doz.	8.85
Curry Comb and Brush	1		.75
Field Glasses	4	15.80	63.20
Files	27	1.00 doz.	2.25
Forks, Flesh	5	.20	1.00
Forks, Iron Table	402	.30 doz.	10.05
Forks, Pitch	1		.75
Frying Pans, Heavy	8	.40	3.20
Frying Pans, Light	6	.20	1.20
Griddle Iron, 14x28	1		.50
Hammers, Claw	5	.75	3.75

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Hammers, 8 lb. Sledge	1		.50
Hammers, 10 lb. Sledge	1		.50
Handles, Axe	6	.22 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.33
Handles, Mattock	14	.50	7.00
Horseshoes	30 lb.	.09	2.70
Jugs, Stone	2	.30	.60
Kettles, Camp	5	.50	2.50
Kettles, Camp Sets	2	2.00	4.00
Kettles, Stew	9	1.00	9.00
Knives, Butcher	5	.40	2.00
Knives, Iron Table	402	.30 doz.	10.05
Ladles, Soup	5	.15	.75
Lamp	1		.75
Lanterns	2	.75	1.50
Looking Glasses, Large	2	.50	1.00
Looking Glasses, Small	2	.25	.50
Marine Saw Tools.....	1 set		.75
Mattocks	5	.50	2.50
Mattresses	2	4.00	8.00
Nails	100 lb.	.05	5.00
Ovens, Dutch	2	1.75	3.50
Pack Sacks, Duluth	4	1.70	6.80
Pails, Water	47	4.00 doz.	15.67
Pancake Turners	2	.15	.30
Pans, Dish	7	.50	3.50
Pans, Dishup	32	.35 doz.	.93
Pans, Drip	6	.50	3.00
Peavey, Large	1		1.00
Pillows	4	.75	3.00
Pillow Slips	8	.20	1.60
Pitchers, Syrup	3	.25	.75
Plates, Tin	311	.40 doz.	10.40
Pliers	4	1.90	7.60
Protractor Boards	6	5.00	30.00
Reflectors, New	2	2.00	4.00
Reflectors, Old	9	1.00	9.00
Rivets, Tubular	$\frac{1}{2}$ box	.60	.30
Riveting Machine	1		1.50
Saws, Crosscut	11	2.00	22.00
Saws, Hand	1		2.00
Saws, Meat	2	.70	1.40
Scale Platform	1		20.60
Shakers, Salt	4	.10	.40
Shovels, R. P.	119	7.00 doz.	69.42
Spoons, Iron	4	.10	.40
Spoons, Table	286	.25 doz.	5.96

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Square, Carpenter	1		1.00
Stove, Box	1		6.50
Stove, Cook	1		12.50
Straps, Climber	3	.95	2.85
Tent, 12x16	1		5.00
Tent, 9½x14	1		10.00
Tent, 10x12	2	5.00	10.00
Tent, 7x7A	1		3.00
Torch, Blow	1		1.50
Towels	14	2.50 doz.	2.92
Traps, Mouse	5	.05	.25
Truck, Warehouse	1		9.60
Tubs, Galvanized	2	2.00	4.00
Wash Basins	2	.15	.30
Wedges, 5 lb. Saw	2	.60	1.20
Wedges, 2 lb. Saw	2	.25	.50
Wrench, Pipe	1		1.75
Total			\$602.35

AT BOVILL, IDAHO

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Adz, Ship	1	\$	\$ 1.25
Axes, D. B. Hung, Old	16	.75	12.00
Axes, D. B. Hung, New	11	1.00	11.00
Axes, Pole	3	.50	1.50
Axes, Sportsman's	2	.50	1.00
Bags, Water	5	1.00	5.00
Boilers, Camp, 10 gal.	4	2.50	10.00
Boilers, Camp, 5 gal.	1		1.50
Boilers, Copper Bottom	2	1.25	2.50
Brush Hooks	2	.75	1.50
Can Openers	2	.10	.20
Cant Hooks	2	1.00	2.00
Cups, Granite	36	.60	1.80
Cups, Tin, New	90	.30	2.25
Cups, Tin, Old	48	.25	1.00
Dippers	2	.15	.30
Files, 8 in. Saw	10	.10	1.00
Forks, Iron Table	42	.30	1.05
Frying Pans, Large	5	.25	1.25
Frying Pans, Small	6	.25	1.50
Grindstone	1		2.50
Hammers	2	.50	1.00
Handles, Axe	10	.50	5.00

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Handles, Mattock	2	.50	1.00
Handles, Saw	7	.15	1.05
Kettles, Large Granite Stew	6	1.25	7.50
Kettles, Small Granite Stew	2	.75	1.50
Knives, Butcher	5	.40	2.00
Knives, Iron Table	48	.30	1.20
Lamp	1		1.75
Lanterns	5	.75	3.75
Mattocks	16	.50	8.00
Pails, Water	12	.25	3.00
Pans, Dish	6	.50	3.00
Pans, Dishup	16	.40	.55
Pans, Large Drip	2	.50	1.00
Pans, Small Drip	12	.25	3.00
Pans, Wash	2	.10	.20
Plates, Tin	95	.30	2.35
Reflector	1	1.00	1.00
Saws, Crosscut	3	2.50	7.50
Saws, Meat	1		.90
Saws, Hand	1		2.00
Shovels, S. H., R. P.	58	7.00	33.83
Shovels, S. H., S. P.	13	7.00	7.58
Spoons, Table	60	.20	1.00
Spoons, Tea	48	.12 ½	.50
Stove, Cook	1		3.00
Stove, Heating	1		1.00
Tent, 9½x14	1		5.00
Tub, Galvanized	1		2.00
Total			\$174.26

AT HARVARD, IDAHO

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Axes	8	\$.80	\$ 6.40
Frying Pans	2	.25	.50
Reflector	1	1.00	1.00
Saws	2	2.75	5.50
Shovels	32	7.00	18.67
Sledge	1		1.00
Total			\$ 33.07
Grand Total			\$809.68

HORSES, HARNESSSES AND SADDLES

Horses, Saddle	3	\$75.00	\$225.00
Horses, Saddle	2	60.00	120.00
Horses, Pack	2	60.00	120.00
Horses, Pack	4	40.00	160.00
Horses, Pack	3	20.00	60.00
Saddles, Riding			
Saddles, Heavy Stock	2	15.00	30.00
Saddles, Heavy Stock	3	10.00	30.00
Saddles, Heavy Stock	2	8.00	16.00
Saddles, McClellan	2	7.50	15.00
Saddles, Pack	20	3.00	60.00
Blankets, Saddle	24	1.00	24.00
Blankets, Wool	9	1.00	9.00
Ropes, Pack	23	.50	11.50
Halters, Leather	6	1.00	6.00
Bags, Canvas Nose	5	.50	2.50
Bags, Pack Saddle	5	3.00	15.00
			<hr/>
Total			\$904.00

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

Assessments of 1912.

Potlatch Lbr. Co.	199,490 A. at 4¼c	\$8,478.33	
State of Idaho.....	33,040 A. at 4 c	1,321.60	
Clearwater Timber Co.	18,440 A. at 4¼c	783.70	
Milwaukee Land Co....	18,360 A. at 4¼c	780.30	
G. A. Rubedew, Agent	5,080 A. at 4¼c	215.90	
Blackwell Lbr. Co.....	1,120 A. at 4¼c	47.60	
Edw. Rutledge Tim. Co.	440 A. at 4¼c	18.70	11,646.13

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Borrowed on Demand Note.....		\$3,000.00	
Old Headquarters Sold to C., M. & P. S. Ry.		800.00	
Contributions (Northern Pacific Ry. Co.)		777.92	
Sale of Supplies, etc.....		236.20	
Two Patrol Horses Sold.....		90.00	
Telephone Wire Sold.....		10.55	
Horse Feed Sold.....		9.50	
W. D. Humiston, Pasture of One Horse....		6.25	4,930.42

Total			\$16,576.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Board, Lodging and Horse Feed.....	\$ 1,271.58
Clearing out Old Trails.....	496.15
Fires	201.90
Miscellaneous Expense.....	352.68
Patrolling	2,432.40
Provisions and Supplies.....	790.96
Salary Chief Fire Warden.....	1,270.00
Office Expense.....	254.15
Trail Cutting, New.....	162.00
Transportation	784.93
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	212.61
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	171.28
Bills Payable.....	3,500.00
Pasture, Potlatch Lumber Company's Horses.....	16.25
Pasture, W. D. Humiston's Horse.....	6.25
Warehouse	14.60
Headquarters	117.35
Telephone System.....	1,604.95
Clearwater Timber Protective Assn. (Field Glasses)	31.58
Western Forestry and Conservation Assn.....	607.33
Mrs. Chas. David (Acct. Horse Shoeing).....	2.00
Interest	100.20
Total Cash Disbursed.....	\$14,401.15
Cash on Hand December 1, 1912.....	1,726.30
	<hr/>
	\$16,127.45
Less Overdraft of 1911.....	449.10
	<hr/>
	\$16,576.55

NOTE: The statement of Disbursements shows cash expenditures charged to accounts itemized. These amounts do not agree with the figures given in the President's Annual report for the reason that the figures given by the President include all overhead expense.

The miscellaneous items such as Board, Lodging and Horse Feed, Miscellaneous Expense, Provisions and Supplies, Salary of Chief Fire Warden, Office Expense, Transportation, Interest, and the depreciation and loss on Horses, Harness and Saddles, Camp Equipment and Tools, Buildings, etc., were pro rated at the end of the season to the four primary operating accounts of the Association, viz., Clearing out Old Trails, Fires, Patrolling and Trail Cutting, and to the construction of our Telephone System.

CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 809.68	
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	904.00	
Potlatch State Bank.....	1,726.30	
Assessments		\$6,113.56
Headquarters	765.60	
Bills Payable.....		2,000.00
Mortgage (Snyder Telephone Line).....	202.50	
Telephone System.....	3,036.75	
Motor Cycle.....	300.00	
Corral Fence.....	20.00	
Warehouse	300.00	
Mrs. Chas. David (Acct. Horse Shoeing)	2.00	
Clearwater Timber Protective Assn. (Field Glasses)	31.58	
Samson Snyder (Interest on Mortgage).....	15.15	
Total	\$8,113.56	\$8,113.56

RESOURCES

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 809.68
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	904.00
Potlatch State Bank.....	1,726.30
Headquarters	765.60
Mortgage (Snyder Telephone Line).....	202.50
Telephone System.....	3,036.75
Motor Cycle.....	300.00
Corral Fence.....	20.00
Warehouse	300.00
Mrs. Chas. David (Acct. Horse Shoeing)	2.00
Clearwater Timber Protective Assn. (Field Glasses)	31.58
Samson Snyder (Interest on Mortgage).....	15.15
	<hr/>
	\$8,113.56

LIABILITIES

Assessments (Present Worth).....	\$6,113.56
Bills Payable.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,113.56

POTLATCH STATE BANK

Balance to our Credit.....		\$1,860.10
Outstanding Check No. 509.....	4.90	
Outstanding Check No. 675.....	87.25	
Outstanding Check No. 212.....	25.00	
Outstanding Check No. 113.....	16.65	133.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Our Ledger Balance.....		\$1,726.30

Respectfully submitted,
W. D. HUMISTON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

SPOKANE, WASH., DEC. 9, 1912.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD
OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN :

We, your Auditing Committee, have this day carefully examined the vouchers and audited the books and accounts of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and beg to report that we have found the same correct in every particular up to and including Nov. 30th, 1912.

The bank book of the association shows a balance of \$1,860.19, while the ledger cash account shows a balance of \$1,726.30. This is accounted for by the fact that vouchers numbered 113, 202, 509 and 675, aggregating \$133.80, were outstanding.

The attached trial balance and statement of resources and liabilities are correct according to the association books.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. DAY, Chairman.

By Ben. E. Bush.

G. A. RUBEDEW,

F. J. DAVIES.

ANNUAL REPORT

Potlatch Timber Protective
Association

1913



OFFICERS

A. W. LAIRD, Potlatch, Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	President
GEORGE A. DAY, Boise,	-	-	-	-	-	Vice President
W. D. HUMISTON, Potlatch, Idaho	-					Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS

A. W. LAIRD	GEORGE A. DAY	G. A. RUBEDEW
C. H. FANCHER	T. J. HUMBIRD	

M E M B E R S

	Acres.
Potlatch Lumber Co.....	206,090
State of Idaho.....	33,560
Clearwater Timber Co.....	18,840
Milwaukee Land Co.....	18,360
G. A. Rubedew, Agent.....	5,720
Blackwell Lumber Co.....	1,120
Edward Rutledge Timber Co.....	267
Northern Pacific Railway Co.....	25,930
	<hr/>
Total revenue acreage.....	309,887
Total acreage regularly patrolled within the boundaries of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association..... 594,000	

NOTE: The Northern Pacific Railway Company is not a member but contributes towards the expense of our protective work.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

POTLATCH, IDAHO, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD
OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN:

In many ways the fire season just closed marks an epoch in the history of this association. We have confined the total area burned over during a season to less than 70 acres and the total damage done by forest fires in an area almost equal to that of some of our smaller eastern states to 13,000 feet of timber, which was merely fire killed and was logged within a few weeks without appreciable loss.

Idaho participated for the first time this year in the appropriation made by Congress some time since for the protection of the forests on the watersheds of inter-state navigable streams and the Potlatch Timber Protective Association secured a portion of the funds set aside for Idaho out of this appropriation.

Any misgivings which might have been entertained at one time by lumbermen and timbermen as to the wisdom of giving the federal Forest Service any voice in the affairs of an association made up entirely of practical business men engaged in an effort to save their own timber and that of the State from forest fires have been entirely dispelled by the results of our first year's experience in co-operating with the Forest Service in expending our share of the Weeks Law appropriation.

It seems only fitting and proper that I should here express the feeling of appreciation and the sense of obligation of every member of this association towards Mr. F. A. Silcox, District Forester, of Missoula, Mr. E. A. Holcomb, Supervisor of the St. Joe National Forest, and Mr. C. A. Fisher, Supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest, for their helpful, practical suggestions, their unflinching courtesy and patience under circumstances which at times must have been trying to them, and for the promptness with which our share of the Weeks Law funds was passed to our credit.

To my mind no better evidence exists of the fact that the gulf of misunderstanding and mutual distrust which has existed between the Forest Service officer and the timberman in years gone by has been finally bridged than the harmonious and thoroughly practical way in which our relations under the Weeks

Law have been handled. I was especially pleased with the total elimination of useless red tape and delay in getting our funds from time to time during the fire season. In fact the only delay any place along the line was in our failure to get our reports to the Forest Service promptly, and this was overlooked with generous courtesy.

Our forces were well organized this year and capably and efficiently handled by the Chief Fire Warden. I think I am borne out in this statement by the small area burned over and the entire absence of loss of timber.

By a comparison of the weather reports of this year and last year it will be seen that this summer has been a little cooler than last and that there has been a little more precipitation—0.25 of an inch, to be exact. However, we might have had a bad fire at any time after the middle of July and the fact that we had none is a convincing argument in support of the assertion that each year we are getting a step nearer to that ultimate perfection for which we are all striving.

Respectfully,

A. W. LAIRD, President.

CHIEF FIRE WARDEN'S REPORT

POTLATCH, IDAHO, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD
OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN:

Early in May I made an inspection of that part of our territory in which logging operations had been carried on during the preceding winter and found that the slashings were generally in very nice condition to get a good clean burn with safety later in the month.

SLASHINGS

About May 20th slashings were found to be dry enough to warrant the operators in beginning burning and this work proceeded under the direction and with the assistance of the association until the slashings were disposed of and the cut-over area left in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

TRAILS

The work of cleaning out our established trails began on

May 5th and was prosecuted vigorously throughout the remainder of the season, during which time our entire territory was covered more thoroughly than ever before. Over 200 miles of trails were cleaned out in this way and many curves were eliminated and grades reduced so that this work will be beneficial for several years in contributing to the ease and dispatch with which we can reach any part of our territory in an emergency with men, tools and supplies.

TELEPHONE

The entire private telephone system of the association was thoroughly inspected and carefully repaired early in the season. It was put in first-class condition and worked satisfactorily all summer.

Our telephone system has proved a very good investment and one that has made for much greater efficiency. In the light of our experience in this line the wisdom of using only first-class equipment and of taking extraordinary pains in the installation has been fully demonstrated. A good telephone line is cheap at any reasonable price in protecting our forests from fire.

PATROLLING

Owing to a fairly wet spring and the regularity and frequency of showers during June and the first three weeks of July it was not found necessary to do much patrolling until the latter part of July. Our weather reports show that from June 1st to July 19th we had a total precipitation of 3.57 inches, but the last two weeks of this period show only 0.12 of an inch of rain, so that about July 20th our regular patrol force was thrown out and kept in the field until the end of the fire season.

FIRES

Our first fire of any importance occurred on July 18th and the last on August 11th. Of course there were innumerable small fires which were so quickly discovered and controlled that they were not deemed of enough importance to report.

We had eight reported fires which burned over a total of a little less than 70 acres—mostly in cut-over land. Of the eight fires reported two were caused by lightning, one by sparks from a donkey engine, four from old slashing fires breaking out and one was of unknown origin. No timber or other property was destroyed and but 13,000 feet of timber was fire killed. The latter has practically all been logged at this writing.

Respectfully,

F. W. MALLORY, Chief Fire Warden.

**FIRES IN THE TERRITORY OF POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION, SEASON OF 1913**

Date	LOCATION OF FIRES				Acres Burned	Timber Destroy- ed	Timber Fire Killed
	Subdivision	Sec.	Twp.	Range			
July 18	NE SE	34	40	2 E	2.00		
20	NW SW	20	41	1 E	1.50		
22	NE SW	30	41	1 W	.50		
25	SE NW	17	41	1 E	.50		
28	E1-2 SW	7	41	1 W			
	NW SE	7	41	1 W	50.00		
29	N1-2 SW	5	41	1 W			
	NW SE	5	41	1 W	15.00		12,000
Aug. 11	SE SW	19	42	2 W	.12		
11	NE NW	30	42	2 W	.10		1,000
	Total				69.72		13,000

SEASON'S WEATHER REPORT
OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT HEADQUARTERS, ELK RIVER, IDAHO

For Week Ending	Average Minimum Temperature	Average Maximum Temperature	Precipitation for Week	Precipitation June 1 to Date
June 7	42	85	----	----
14	48	75	.79	.79
21	43	80	.26	1.05
28	51	71	1.82	2.87
July 5	48	75	.58	3.45
12	48	82	.06	3.51
19	41	83	.06	3.57
26	55	92	.11	3.68
Aug 2	46	85	----	3.68
9	51	86	.09	3.77
16	45	81	.74	4.51
23	44	83	----	4.51
30	50	87	.05	4.56
Average for Season	47	82	Total for Season	4.56

TREASURER'S REPORT

December 1st, 1913

RECEIPTS

Assessments of 1913:

Potlatch Lumber Co....	206,090 A.	@ 2¼c	\$4,637.03	
State of Idaho.....	33,560 A.	@ 2 c	671.20	
Clearwater Timber Co.	18,840 A.	@ 2¼c	423.90	
Milwaukee Land Co...	18,360 A.	@ 2¼c	413.10	
G. A. Rubedew, Agent	5,720 A.	@ 2¼c	128.70	
Blackwell Lbr. Co....	1,120 A.	@ 2¼c	25.20	
Edw. Rutledge Tbr. Co.	267 A.	@ 2¼c	6.00	\$6,305.13

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Contributions (Northern Pacific Ry. Co.)....	\$437.57	
Sale of Supplies.....	127.38	
One Patrol Horse Sold.....	75.00	
Tools Sold.....	4.86	
Old Checks Written off.....	92.15	
Refund under Weeks Law.....	711.25	
Account Pasture.....	20.00	
Clearwater Tbr. Protective Assn. (field glasses)	31.50	
Horses Rented.....	10.00	
Potlatch Lbr. Co., Acct. Burning Slashings...	198.00	\$1,707.71
		\$8,012.84
Cash, Balance on Hand December 1, 1912....		1,726.30
		\$9,739.14
Total		

NOTE: For the month of July \$286.25 was paid directly by the Forest Service to our employees, making total actually received under Weeks Law \$997.50.

DISBURSEMENTS

Board, Lodging and Horse Feed.....	\$ 631.10
Clearing out Old Trails.....	1,674.68
Fires	241.99
Miscellaneous Expense.....	415.79
Patrolling.....	849.35
Provisions and Supplies.....	632.42
Salary Chief Fire Warden.....	937.00
Office Expense.....	292.59
Trail Cutting, New.....	39.75
Transportation	624.00
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	132.77
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	277.50
Bills Payable.....	2,000.00
Headquarters	76.50
Telephone System.....	17.70
Western Forestry & Conservation Assn.....	625.99
Interest	73.65
Burning Slashings.....	162.50
Joe Nichols (Advance).....	10.00
	<hr/>
Total Cash Disbursed.....	\$9,715.28
Cash on Hand December 1, 1913.....	23.86
	<hr/>
Total	\$9,739.14

CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE.

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 775.07	
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,077.50	
Potlatch State Bank.....	23.86	
Assessments		\$6,249.16
Headquarters	742.10	
Mortgage	202.50	
Motorcycle	200.00	
Telephone System.....	3,054.45	
Warehouse	200.00	
Western Forestry & Conservation Assn.....		48.62
Samson Snyder.....	22.30	
Total	\$6,297.78	\$6,297.78

RESOURCES.

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 775.07
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,077.50
Potlatch State Bank.....	23.86
Headquarters	742.10
Mortgage	202.50
Motorcycle	200.00
Telephone System.....	3,054.45
Warehouse	200.00
Samson Snyder.....	22.30
	<u>\$6,297.78</u>

LIABILITIES.

Assessments	\$6,249.16
Western Forestry & Conservation Assn.....	48.62
	<u>\$6,297.78</u>

POTLATCH STATE BANK.

Balance to our credit.....		\$74.21
Outstanding Check No. 392.....	\$ 1.60	
Outstanding Check No. 394.....	9.75	
Outstanding Check No. 395.....	7.50	
Outstanding Check No. 399.....	31.50	
Our Balance.....	23.86	
		<u>\$74.21</u>
		\$74.21

Respectfully submitted,
W. D. HUMISTON, Treasurer.

SPOKANE, WASH., FEBRUARY 6, 1914.
POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD
OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.
GENTLEMEN :

We, your Auditing Committee, have this day carefully examined the vouchers and audited the books and accounts of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and beg to report that we have found the same correct in every particular up to and including November 30th, 1913.

The bank book of the association shows a balance of \$74.21, while the ledger cash account shows a balance of \$23.86. This is accounted for by the fact that vouchers 392, 394, 395, and 399, aggregating \$50.35, were outstanding.

The attached trial balance and statement of resources and liabilities are correct according to the association books.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN E. BUSH,
Chairman.

F. J. DAVIES,
G. A. RUBEDEW.

INVENTORY

CAMP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS AT ELK RIVER, IDAHO

December 1, 1913

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Auger	1	\$.35	\$.35
Axes, D. B.....	12	.70	8.40
Axes, D. B., Hung.....	25	.70	17.50
Axes, Pole, Hung.....	2	.45	.90
Axes, Cruising.....	3	.45	1.35
Bags, Canvas Water.....	8	.90	7.20
Barometer	1		15.00
Belts, Safety.....	4	1.30	5.20
Belts, Tool.....	4	1.10	4.40
Boiler, Copper Bottom.....	1		1.20
Boilers, Large Camp.....	12	1.90	22.80
Brace and Bit.....	1		1.90
Branding Iron.....	1		1.40
Brush Hook.....	1		.75
Can Openers.....	3	.10	.30
Cant Hook.....	1		1.00
Chisel, Wood.....	1		.50
Climbers	4 pr.	1.90	7.60
Coffee Mills.....	3	.35	1.05
Coffee Pots.....	2	.90	1.80
Compasses, Gurley.....	2	4.50	9.00
Connectors	3	1.80	5.40
Cork Screw.....	1		.15
Cups, Granite.....	30	.60 doz.	1.50
Cups, Tin.....	340	.30 doz.	8.50
Curry Comb and Brush.....	1		.75
Field Glasses.....	5	15.80	79.00
Files	21	1.00 doz.	1.75
Forks, Flesh.....	5	.20	1.00
Forks, Iron Table.....	390	.30 doz.	9.75
Fork, Pitch.....	1		.60
Frying Pans, Heavy.....	7	.40	2.80
Frying Pans, Light.....	5	.20	1.00
Griddle Iron, 14x28.....	1		.50
Grindstone	1		2.00
Hammers, Claw.....	4	.60	2.40
Hammer, 8 lb., Sledge.....	1		.40
Hammer, 10 lb., Sledge.....	1		.45
Handles, Axe.....	24	.22 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.34

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Handles, Mattock.....	11	.40	4.40
Horseshoes	20 lb.	.09	1.80
Hygrodeik	1		12.00
Jugs, Stone.....	3	.20	.60
Kettles, Camp.....	4	.50	2.00
Kettles, Camp Sets.....	2	1.50	3.00
Kettles, Stew.....	8	1.00	8.00
Knives, Butcher.....	6	.40	2.40
Knives, Iron Table.....	390	.30 doz.	9.75
Ladles, Soup.....	5	.15	.75
Lamps	2	1.25	2.50
Lanterns	2	.65	1.30
Looking Glasses, Large.....	2	.50	1.00
Looking Glasses, Small.....	1		.25
Moran Saw Tools.....	1 set		2.25
Mattocks	4	.45	1.80
Mattresses	2	4.00	8.00
Nails	90 lb.	.05	4.50
Ovens, Dutch.....	2	1.75	3.50
Pack Sacks, Duluth.....	2	1.60	3.20
Pails, Water.....	45	4.00 doz.	15.00
Pancake Turners.....	2	.15	.30
Pans, Dish.....	6	.45	2.70
Pans, Dishup.....	30	.35 doz.	.87
Pans, Drip.....	6	.50	3.00
Peavey, Large.....	1		.90
Pillows	4	.75	3.00
Pillow Slips.....	8	.20	1.60
Pitchers, Syrup.....	2	.20	.40
Plates, Tin.....	300	.40 doz.	10.00
Pliers	3	1.90	5.70
Protractor Boards.....	6	5.00	30.00
Rain Gauge.....	1		4.00
Reflectors, Old.....	11	.95	10.45
Rivets, Tubular.....	¼ box	.60	.15
Riveting Machine.....	1		1.50
Saws, Crosscut.....	11	2.00	22.00
Saw, Hand.....	1		2.00
Saws, Meat.....	2	.60	1.20
Scale, Platform.....	1		15.00
Shakers, Salt.....	4	.10	.40
Shovels, R. P.....	95	7.00 doz.	55.42
Spoons, Iron	4	.10	.40
Spoons, Table.....	260	.25 doz.	5.40

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Square, Carpenter.....	1		1.00
Stove, Box.....	1		5.90
Stove, Cook.....	1		10.00
Straps, Climber.....	4	.90	3.60
Tent, 12x16.....	1		4.75
Tent, 9½x14.....	1		9.50
Tents, 10x12.....	2	4.50	9.00
Tent, 7x7A.....	1		3.00
Tent, 9½x12.....	1		9.00
Tent, 10x14.....	1		9.00
Thermometer, self registering.....	1		5.00
Torch, Blow.....	1		1.50
Towels.....	11	2.50 doz.	2.30
Traps, Mouse.....	5	.05	.25
Truck, Warehouse.....	1		8.00
Tub, Galvanized.....	1		1.50
Wash Basins.....	2	.15	.30
Wedges, 5 lb., Saw.....	2	.60	1.20
Wedges, 2 lb., Saw.....	2	.25	.50
Wrench, Pipe.....	1		1.75
Total.....			\$584.33

AT BOVILL, IDAHO.

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Adz, Ship.....	1		\$ 1.10
Axes, D. B., Hung, Old.....	16	\$.60	9.60
Axes, Pole.....	3	.45	1.35
Axe, Sportsman's.....	1		.45
Bags, Water.....	2	.95	1.90
Boilers, Camp, 10 gal.....	4	2.50	10.00
Boiler, Camp, 5 gal.....	1		1.25
Boiler, Copper Bottom.....	1		1.25
Brush Hook.....	1		.75
Can Openers.....	2	.10	.20
Cant Hooks.....	2	.90	1.80
Cups, Granite.....	30	.60 doz.	1.50
Cups, Tin, New.....	75	.30 doz.	1.87
Cups, Tin, Old.....	50	.25 doz.	1.05
Dippers.....	2	.15	.30
Forks, Iron Table.....	40	.30 doz.	1.00
Frying Pans, Small.....	7	.25	1.75
Grindstone.....	1		2.00
Hammer.....	1		.50

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Handles, Axe.....	12	.50	6.00
Handles, Mattock.....	2	.50	1.00
Handles, Saw.....	7	.15	1.05
Kettles, Large Granite Stew.....	6	1.10	6.60
Kettles, Small Granite Stew.....	2	.60	1.20
Knives, Butcher.....	4	.40	1.60
Knives, Iron Table.....	40	.30 doz.	1.00
Lamp	1		1.25
Lanterns	5	.50	2.50
Mattocks	15	.40	6.00
Ovens, Dutch.....	4	1.50	6.00
Pails, Water.....	11	.20	2.20
Pans, Dish.....	4	.40	1.60
Pans, Dishup.....	12	.40 doz.	.40
Pans, Large Drip.....	2	.45	.90
Pans, Small Drip.....	4	.20	.80
Pans, Wash.....	2	.10	.20
Plates, Tin.....	80	.30 doz.	2.00
Reflector	1		.90
Saws, Crosscut.....	2	2.00	4.00
Saws, Meat.....	1		.75
Saw, Hand.....	1		1.75
Shake Frow.....	1		.20
Shovels, S. H., R. P.....	56	6.50 doz.	30.33
Shovels, S. H., S. P.....	11	6.50 doz.	5.95
Spoons, Table.....	55	.20 doz.	.90
Spoons, Tea.....	42	.12½ doz.	.44
Stove, Cook.....	1		2.00
Stove, Heating.....	1		.75
Tub, Galvanized.....	1		1.75
Total			\$131.64

AT HARVARD, IDAHO.

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Axes, D. B.....	16	\$.70	\$11.20
Cups, Tin.....	24	.30 doz.	.60
Coffee Pot.....	1		.20
Dishups	8	.35 doz.	.23
Frying Pans.....	4	.25	1.00
Forks, Table.....	20	.30 doz.	.50
Knives, Table.....	20	.30 doz.	.50
Knife, Butcher.....	1		.40

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Ladle, Soup.....	1		.15
Pails, Water.....	6	.20	1.20
Plates	24	.30 doz.	.60
Reflectors	2	.90	1.80
Saws	3	2.00	6.00
Shovels	52	6.50 doz.	28.17
Sledges	2	.90	1.80
Spoons, Large.....	24	.20 doz.	.40
Spoons, Extra Big.....	7	.60 doz.	.35
Tent, 7x7A.....	1		3.00
Wedges	2	.50	1.00
Total			\$59.10
Grand Total.....			\$775.07

HORSES, HARNESSSES AND SADDLES.

Item.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Horse, Saddle.....	1		\$125.00
Horses, Saddle.....	3	\$75.00	225.00
Horses, Pack.....	12	43.75	525.00
Saddles, Riding.....			
Saddles, Heavy Stock.....	2	15.00	30.00
Saddles, Heavy Stock.....	3	10.00	30.00
Saddles, Heavy Stock.....	2	8.00	16.00
Saddles, McClellan.....	1		7.50
Saddles, Pack.....	17	3.00	51.00
Blankets, Saddle.....	24	1.00	24.00
Blankets, Wool.....	9	1.00	9.00
Ropes, Pack.....	23	.50	11.50
Halters, Leather.....	6	1.00	6.00
Bags, Canvas Nose.....	5	.50	2.50
Bags, Pack Saddle.....	5	3.00	15.00
Total			\$1077.50

ANNUAL REPORT

**Potlatch Timber Protective
Association**

1914

**OFFICERS**

A. W. LAIRD, Potlatch, Idaho	- - - - -	President
GEORGE A. DAY, Boise	- - - - -	Vice President
W. D. HUMISTON, Potlatch, Idaho	-	Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS

A. W. LAIRD	GEORGE A. DAY	G. A. RUBEDEW
A. L. FLEWELLING		T. J. HUMBIRD

MEMBERS

	Acres.
Potlatch Lumber Co.....	212,106
State of Idaho.....	38,320
Clearwater Timber Co.....	19,367
Milwaukee Land Co.....	18,360
G. A. Rubedew, Agent.....	6,240
Blackwell Lumber Co.....	1,120
Edward Rutledge Timber Co.....	267
Northern Pacific Railway Co.....	28,102
	<hr/>
Total revenue acreage.....	323,882
Total acreage regularly patrolled within the boundaries of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association.....	594,000

NOTE: The Northern Pacific Railway Company is not a member but contributes towards the expense of our protective work.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

POTLATCH, IDAHO, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN:

It is with feelings of the keenest regret that I have to report the fire season of 1914 as having been the most disastrous the Potlatch Timber Protective Association has ever experienced.

LOSSES AND CASUALTIES

Our fires burned over an area of 19,734 acres, of which 6,988 acres were covered by merchantable green timber and 12,746 acres was cut-over and brush land. The loss of merchantable timber amounts to 110,310,000 feet, board measure.

In addition to the timber losses fourteen families were burned out, losing their homes and entire contents; a new schoolhouse, one of the association warehouses, four bunk houses, one gondola car, one flat car, 5,000 new ties, three miles of railroad track, 26,000 feet of logging cable, 4,000,000 feet of logs, a barn, and a blacksmith shop and tools were burned and utterly destroyed. Besides the above there was perhaps \$5,000.00 worth of miscellaneous property lost or badly damaged.

Bovill, a town of 500 population, was seriously threatened and was only saved by a combination of good fortune and the indefatigable work of our men. As it was the fire jumped the town and the houses were only saved by having water barrels and men on the roofs.

The association fought a number of fires outside its boundaries during the past season, two of which were quite large. These fires burned over 147 acres of land which was not timbered and 1,593 acres of land which was well wooded, killing 26,344,000 feet of saw timber.

Two men were killed on the fire line by falling timber and one man, riding on the foot of a McGifford loader, running down a steep grade, fell off on the track ahead of the loader and was run over and killed. One man was quite seriously hurt in the back by a falling tree and several others received painful, though not serious, injuries.

FINANCES

The assessments on members this year were over eleven times greater than in 1913, reaching the unprecedented levy of 25 1-4 cents per acre.

We spent slightly over \$100,000.00, our average expenses during the greater part of the month of August running over \$2,500.00 a day.

A comparison of some of the principal items entering into the total expenses of this season with those of last year is illuminating.

Item.	1914	1913
Board, Lodging and Horse Feed.....	\$ 1,720.79	\$ 631.10
Clearing out Old Trails.....	911.75	1,674.68
Fires	82,170.89	241.99
Patrolling	3,775.50	849.35
Provisions and Supplies.....	4,115.21	632.42
Transportation (Packing, etc.).....	2,256.22	624.00
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	739.56	132.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Disbursements of Season.....	100,217.41	\$9,715.28

The item of "Provisions and Supplies" does not include the expense of feeding the crews on the Bovill fires. These bills were charged direct to the fire account.

INCENDIARISM

Last February word was received it was planned to call a strike in the logging camps in the vicinity of St. Maries, Bovill, and Elk River about April 15th. This strike did not materialize. During the late spring and early summer, however, threats and warnings were found printed on the ends of logs and along the roads, trails, and logging spurs.

Although the debris of the previous winter's logging had been well cleaned up in the spring, some of it having been burned two and three times, about the middle of July an occasional small fire would break out in this area, the cause being shrouded in mystery. These fires showed up with considerable regularity on Monday mornings but at first were thought to have been started from some old stump or log which had possibly held fire since the early spring burning.

After a number of such small fires had been discovered and put out a man was found who had been making incendiary talks

to the men in one of the camps of the Potlatch Lumber Company nearby. He was promptly discharged.

A few days later he and his partner were found working at another camp a few miles distant. He was making inflammatory speeches, advising the men to set fire to the timber and to refuse to fight fire. He and his partner were again discharged.

On July 26th a very hot fire broke out and a few days later a number of men were sent to this fire from Bovill. These two men were in the crew when it arrived at the fire. They were noticed and the foremen were warned to keep a close watch on them.

However, these men succeeded in slipping out of line soon after the crew began work and disappeared, not showing up again until night. When pressed for an explanation they at first claimed that they had been working on the fire line all day, but when a demand was made that they tell the location of their work and that they point out the men with whom they worked they finally stated that they had stepped out of the trench to rest and had fallen asleep in the brush.

That night a very fierce fire sprang up in a gulch nearby, where logging operations had been completed several months before and the debris thoroughly cleaned up. There is little doubt in the minds of those familiar with all the circumstances that this fire was set by these men, although no positive proof is available. They were sent out of camp the evening it was discovered that they were not working and have not been back in the country since.

Another incendiary was apprehended, prosecuted and convicted. He was in the crew of fire fighters and was evidently intent on keeping the fire going.

No punishment should be too severe for such men, for they not only endanger millions of dollars worth of property but threaten the lives of hundred of individuals and those industries which furnish the largest, surest and best-paying markets for labor in the State.

WEEKS LAW APPROPRIATION

This has been the second year of our participation in the appropriation made by Congress some time since for the protection of the forests on the watersheds of inter-state navigable streams, under what is generally known as the Weeks Law.

We received \$1,000.00 of this appropriation from the government this year. It was expended under the direction of Mr. F. A. Silcox, District Forester, of Missoula, and Mr. E. A. Hol-

comb, Supervisor of the St. Joe National Forest, with headquarters at St. Maries.

I can not add anything to what I said in my annual report of last year regarding our pleasant relations with these gentlemen and the organization they so ably represent. The same un-failing courtesy, the same practical, helpful co-operation marked our dealings this year as last. No trouble whatever was experienced in getting our funds promptly.

COOPERATION WITH FOREST SERVICE

For several years we have had an arrangement with the Forest Service under which that portion of the Palouse Division of the St. Joe National Forest which lies within the boundaries of this association has been protected and patrolled through the co-operation of the two organizations. This arrangement seemed best for the reason that a small congressional appropriation made it impossible for the Forest Service to assign as many men to this territory as the area needs to insure efficient service. The fact that the State of Idaho, as well as a number of other association members and contributors, have large and valuable holdings in this national forest made it imperative that some arrangement be made, without conflict of authority, whereby all timber in this territory would be fully protected.

With this end in view a contract was entered into by and between this association and the Forest Service whereby it was arranged that the Forest Service guards were to be assigned patrol units of the same size as the units generally covered by the patrolmen of this association and we were to look after the balance of this forest with our own men. Each organization was to pay and board its men, but any extraordinary expense incurred in employing and providing for extra men for fighting fires was to be pro rated on the basis of 58 per cent to be borne by the Forest Service and 42 per cent to be borne by this association. These percentages represent the ratio of vacant government land to that of association members in this forest. The arrangement has always worked very well in actual practice.

Our large fires in the vicinity of Bovill ran well into this co-operative district, crossing the Forest Reserve line in a number of places. Bills, covering its pro rata share of the expense of these fires, have been rendered on the Forest Service. They total \$14,157.90, have been approved after a careful audit, and I have no doubt will be paid with reasonable promptness.

Soon after our Bovill fires were gotten under control Supervisor Holcomb and some of his subordinates made an extended personal inspection of the burned over area for the purpose of

gathering data for a report to the District Forester.

It has been my privilege to read this report and I have secured Mr. Holcomb's permission to incorporate it, and the maps, charts and diagrams accompanying it, in our own report of the season's operations.

I have been reading fire reports for a great many years but to my mind this report of Mr. Holcomb's is more complete in detail, shows a keener analytical thought and handles and disposes of the subject in better shape than anything of the kind I have ever read.

I particularly recommend this report to your careful consideration and will publish it herewith in full in lieu of any report of our own on the fires it covers. The charts and diagrams accompanying it are particularly interesting.

There are several ways in which it seems to me that we can improve our policies and methods in the light of this year's experience.

LOSS OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

We had over \$700.00 worth of equipment and tools lost, broken, worn out and stolen during the past season. This is out of all reason, even after considering and making allowances for the exigencies of the circumstances under which the equipment and tools were rushed in to the fire crews. After the Bovill fires literally dozens of axes, shovels, saws, and mattocks were found in the burned over area. Almost all of these tools were so damaged by the extreme heat that they were not worth trying to repair.

Certainly some method should be devised to stop such heavy losses of this kind. I believe that it would be well worth while whenever we have a large fire in the future to detail as many men as necessary to keep a close check on all tools used, and it might be well to have such men patrol the fire lines constantly and to have one or more tool clerks at the fire camps to give out and receive tools whenever the men leave or return to camp.

IMPROVEMENT IN TIMEKEEPING NEEDED

During all large fires, when men of all kinds are rushed in from any place they can be picked up, are hastily assigned to crews under straw bosses and foremen who have never seen them before and then scattered out over fire trails of from ten to thirty miles in length, it has always seemed to me that our organization is weak in the matter of timekeeping.

Of course I realize the importance of getting the men to the

work as quickly as possible and the temptation to put a shovel, an axe or a saw into the hands of every able-bodied man, but I also feel sure that by yielding to this temptation we lose hundreds of dollars on every large fire by reason of men claiming more time than is due them and our inability in many cases to prove that such claims should not be allowed.

I believe this condition can be remedied to some extent, at least, by taking a little more time in organizing each crew before sending it onto the fire line and by placing enough timekeepers with each crew so that the time of every man can be taken at least four times a day. By doing this I think we would gain enough in the efficiency of the crew, to say nothing of the saving in wages effected, to more than pay the wages of the timekeepers and make up for the decreased size of the crew actually fighting fires by reason of using a few of the men as timekeepers.

I do not mean that it should be inferred we do not have timekeepers. We do; but I think that our timekeeping system can be improved and on large fires the number of timekeepers could be profitably increased.

SELECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

There is a great difference in the value of men as fire fighters. Some men who have the requisite courage and willingness to do work of this kind are utterly unfit for it by reason of their physical limitations. An office or store clerk or a barber, for instance, would find that his back would give out and his hands become so blistered in an hour of fire fighting that he would be entirely useless thereafter for several days. A railroad section hand is usually able to shovel all days without inconvenience or fatigue but he knows nothing of the work. He has to be carefully shown just what to do as often as conditions change and is apt to have an exaggerated fear of the danger of getting lost or cut off by the fire if he gets separated from the balance of the crew. Illustrations of the point I wish to make might be multiplied indefinitely.

The woodsman, the lumberjack or the homesteader in the timbered country makes the best fire fighter, not only because he is accustomed to the use of such tools as are employed in fire fighting and is physically able to work all day with them, but also because he feels perfectly at home under conditions obtaining in the timber, knows just what to do under nearly every condition likely to arise, has no fear of getting lost, and, in short, makes a wonderfully efficient fire fighting unit, capable of independent action and of taking good care of himself. In addition to all this he has a good conception of the value of the resources threatened

and of the enormous loss to the laboring man, especially in his own line of work, if the timber is allowed to burn.

One man of this kind will do as much or more work that actually counts in controlling a fire than three men of any other kind.

While there are occasional emergencies in our work which make it necessary for us to pick up any kind of men any place we can get them, I feel that we should not lose sight of the fact that all men will demand 25 cents an hour, that it costs just as much to feed and transport a poor fire fighter as a good one, and that the efficiency of such a man is not more than 25 per cent to 30 per cent of that of a man who is used to hard manual labor and conditions in the timber. If it costs us \$3.25 a day for the wages and board of a man who is 100 per cent efficient in this work it must cost us nearly \$10.00 to get the same amount of work done by many of the men we rush into our large fires who are recruited from employment offices, farms, and the ranks of the pool room, saloon or corner loafers. Unfortunately we can not entirely avoid the use of these undesirables and incompetents, but we can hold down their number to the minimum and thereby save money while increasing the average efficiency of what force we have. In my opinion we have no use for such men, except in the face of the most overruling necessity, and that then their employment should be limited to the shortest possible term.

WASTED EFFORT

Some trouble was experienced last summer by reason of the failure of green men to realize the importance of holding any ground gained and of watching the trench back of them to see that fire did not crawl across it. This is another of the drawbacks experienced in using green men and in having to string them out over a long line without enough supervision. The problem is a serious one and deserves very careful consideration in the future.

SUPERVISION

When fire fighting crews consist almost entirely of woodsmen, lumberjacks and the like one foreman or straw boss can handle a comparatively large number of men, stretched out over a long fire line. When our forces consist of green men, wholly unfamiliar with the work, it becomes necessary to put an experienced straw boss in charge of a very small crew.

The efficiency of the work done by green men depends almost entirely on the care with which the supervisory organization is

first built up and it is very evident to me that the larger the supervisory force with such a crew the greater will be its efficacy.

NECESSITY OF GOOD FOOD AND WATER

Some great general has said that an army fights on its stomach. This is literally true of fire fighters and too much care can not be given to the commissary and arrangements for furnishing the men regularly with good meals and lunches and plenty of pure, cold water while on the fire line.

With a hot fire in their faces and an August sun beating down on their backs men who are working well on a fire line require a great deal of water. Unless arrangements are made to supply them with plenty of water at frequent intervals they will leave the fire line in search of it and will drink from mud holes or any place they can find.

This makes the men even more uncomfortable than they are anyway; reduces the time they actually put in fire fighting; much of their strength is exhausted by the long walks back and forth for water, and it is only a matter of a few days until the entire force is greatly weakened, if not entirely incapacitated, by serious bowel trouble.

At times, last summer, I am afraid some of our men suffered from the lack of water. Perhaps this was unavoidable in some cases and I only refer to it in order that I may make plain my reason for stating that, in building up our organization for large fires in the future, one of the first things to be taken care of is an ample supply of good water at all times for the men on the fire line.

AGITATORS MUST GO

I want to take this occasion to urge all operators to weed out the malcontents and agitators in their camps as rapidly as possible. Except in the logging camps there is very little work to be had in the timber. If every operator will summarily discharge the employee who makes inflammatory speeches or seems inclined to breed trouble it seems to me that we will at least minimize the danger from incendiaries.

With a season like that of 1914 our fire hazard is great enough without having to look out for incendiaries. In fact, I question whether an organization could ever be perfected which could offer any adequate measure of protection to our forests against cunning fire bugs. Our only recourse, if we are to protect the timber from such, is to see that they do not get a foothold in our neighborhood and are kept moving. The winter and spring is the best time to rid the camps of these men.

CONCLUSION

In stating my views as to the ways in which improvements can be made in our organization and work I do not want to be understood as criticising or condemning anyone connected with our association or those who assisted us in performing the colossal tasks and in solving the difficult problems which each day and almost every hour brought us.

Never were men more loyal in their self sacrificing devotion to duty and it would be impossible for human endurance to be pushed beyond what some of our men suffered and bore heroically and cheerfully.

At this distance one gets a truer perspective on such matters, however, and the salient and important features stand out clearer and sharper than when one is so close to his problems and conditions that a multiplicity of annoying details cloud the more important issues. For this reason I feel justified in touching on those things with regard to which I feel that changes of policy or plans of campaign may be made to advantage in the future.

I have nothing but words of praise for the men who had charge of our field forces and operations.

In the report of our Chief Fire Warden, Mr. Mallory, you have been given a condensed account of the actual field operations of the season. It has been my aim to give you my views and ideas on the season's operations from an entirely different viewpoint and to touch on those matters not properly coming within the scope of our Chief Fire Warden's report.

While our losses have been immense and our expenses staggering, my recollection of these details is overshadowed by the picture my memory constantly recalls of the trains of flat cars, as they pulled out of Bovill that August evening, bearing the women and children with their pitifully small bundles and surrounded by what few little possessions they could catch up as they fled from their burning homes.

This picture, with its lurid background, constantly rises between me and all considerations of our own financial losses. We know that some lost everything they had—those things that made homes for them of what may have looked to some of us like mere shacks—but who can say, or even surmise, what other or deeper or more far-reaching effect that holocaust of fire may have had on some of those babies and children and women?

In the last analysis the destruction of the homes and cherished keepsakes of those unfortunate refugees was a far greater loss than that suffered by the State, the corporation or the individual whose timber was burned.

Respectfully,

A. W. LAIRD, President.

CHIEF FIRE WARDEN'S REPORT

ELK RIVER, IDAHO, DECEMBER 1, 1914.
POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN :

The usual precautions were taken early this year to see that the debris of the logging operations of the previous winter was well cleaned up in the spring before there could be any danger of fire getting out of control of the crews burning the slashings.

Our established trails were cleaned out as fast as the snow went off, our telephone system was carefully inspected and repaired, and the horses were brought in from their winter range.

PREVENTION OF FIRES

With this very important preliminary work completed, particular consideration was next given to the human agencies through which experience has taught us fires might be expected to be started, and campaigns of education and publicity were launched in order to minimize the danger from carelessness, thoughtlessness, and ignorance on the part of those whose pleasure or business took them into the timber.

We furnished practically every child in this district with a neat, hard wood, brass bound ruler, on which were printed six rules for the prevention and control of forest fires; thoroughly practical pocket carborundum whet-stones, with a warning printed on the back, were distributed to campers, fishermen, and hunters; large, strong, tin drinking cups, with a warning enameled in the bottom of the inside, were placed at springs and drinking places; catchy sequence signs, in a series of six, printed in red on tough manila tagboard, were tacked up along trails and roads and on depots, country hotels, blacksmith shops, hitching racks and livery stables; and boxes of safety matches, with the inevitable warning printed on the label, were given to campers, hunters, and fishermen whom our patrolmen found in the timber.

Certainly no effort was spared to keep constantly before the public the danger arising from carelessness with fire in and about the timbered district. This is undoubtedly having a good effect, for not a single fire was started during the past season from carelessness with a camp fire.

PREPARATION IN ADVANCE OF ACTUAL FIRES

We have ample camp equipment and tools for any ordinary season, and these are distributed throughout the district at patrol-

men's and homesteader's cabins and in caches and tool boxes. All camp equipment and tools in excess of ordinary requirements are kept at headquarters and at several places of strategic importance throughout the district.

It is the usual practice to buy the food staples in quantities in advance of the fire season and to keep a good stock of provisions and supplies at headquarters and at several easily accessible points.

Early in the season I make it a point to see that all patrolmen and lookouts are well informed as to the location of men available in case of emergency, such as experienced foremen, straw bosses, cooks, saw filers and fire fighters.

WEATHER

During the winter of 1913 and 1914 we had much less snow than usual and very warm weather for the time of year was experienced in March and April.

The light snowfall, combined with an unusually warm March and April, bared the forest floor early in the season and when settled warm weather came on vegetation attained its growth, ripened and died much earlier than usual.

During the first part of the fire season we had an inch less rainfall than usual, although the Coeur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille associations to the north of us enjoyed soaking rains in the middle of July, which went far towards reducing their fire hazard. From June 1st to September 1st the rainfall was 1.87 inches less than in 1913, which was practically an average season insofar as precipitation is concerned.

The average maximum temperature from June 1st to September 1st was 83.3 degrees, which is much higher than usual, while the average minimum temperature was correspondingly high. Our hygrometer showed very low relative humidity throughout the months of July and August.

Streams and springs dried up to an extent never before experienced since I have been in Idaho. High, hot, west winds blew almost continually throughout the month of August.

DETECTION OF FIRES

Patrol systems were carefully planned, every precaution being taken to insure quick and certain communication between all parts of the district. Lookout stations were established on points commanding the clearest view of the surrounding country. Our Headquarters is connected by telephone with all the lookout stations in the district.

Our principal lookout has always been on Elk Butte, situated

in Sec. 5, Twp. 40 N., R. 3 E. This lookout covers nearly all the country in the Potlatch District south of the line between Twps. 40 and 41 and east of the Boise Meridian, except the Dick Creek drainage, in Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E. This district is covered by a lookout in Sec. 17, Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E. North of the line between Twps. 40 and 41 the country is well covered by the lookout on Hemlock Butte, in Sec. 12, Twp. 41 N., R. 2 E. In an ordinary season at least one of these three lookouts is able to pick up any fire that starts east of the Boise Meridian before it has made very much headway. As an additional precaution, however, a lookout has been established on Jackson's Mountain, in Sec. 11, Twp. 40 N., R. 1 E., on the divide between Ruby Creek and the East Fork of the Potlatch River. There is also a lookout on Green Mountain, in Sec. 1, Twp. 40 N., R. 3 E., at the head of Robinson Creek.

We have a telephone line running from Headquarters to Hemlock Butte by way of Elk Butte, and there is a line which was built jointly by the Potlatch and Clearwater associations from Hemlock Butte to Freezeout Mountain (the latter being in Sec. 12, Twp. 42 N., R. 3 E.), over which the lookouts and patrolmen of the two associations are able to exchange notes and get cross lines on fires. This is of great assistance in finding and reporting small fires. Green Mountain Lookout has no telephone, but reports every day from Elk Butte, which is four miles away. We also have a telephone on the Milwaukee Railroad on Ruby Creek, from which the lookout on Jackson's Mountain, in Sec. 11, Twp. 40 N., R. 1 E., reports. A telephone line runs from Headquarters to Mason Meadows, in Sec. 8, Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E., a distance of 21 miles. These meadows are fenced and we have a patrolmen's cabin there 14 feet by 18 feet, inside dimensions. Two or three men are always kept at Mason Meadows with tools and grub for 15 men for a month. We also have a telephone instrument on this line at Torgerson's ranch, at Round Meadows, in Sec. 3, Twp. 39 N., R. 1 E. A lookout on Beal's Butte, in Sec. 31, Twp. 42 N., R. 1 W., is connected with Bovill by telephone. From this point all logging operations in the vicinity of Bovill are overlooked.

We have lookouts on Mica Mountain, in Sec. 15, Twp. 41 N. R. 2 W., and on Gold Hill, in Sec. 23, Twp. 42 N., R 4 W. Neither is supplied with telephones, although it is planned to run a line to the top of Gold Hill in the near future. Both of these lookouts command a clear view of a very wide range of country.

Two men are left at each lookout, one man staying on the lookout all the time there is daylight to see. It is their duty to put out any small fires within reach of their camp and to report any smoke to Headquarters as soon as it is seen. The lookouts

are equipped with field glasses, a protractor board, axes, shovels, cross-cut saws, and a cooking outfit.

The association owns one share of stock in the Washington-Idaho Telephone Company, operating a farmers' telephone line which runs up the Palouse River. We maintain 16 miles of this line, from Harvard to the forks of the river. This is used to keep in touch with people along the line and to get reports of fires.

The topography and character of the country west of the Boise Meridian makes patrolling it an entirely different problem from that east of the Boise Meridian. The country west of the Meridian is lower and less cut up by high divides, in many localities is partly settled, and the danger from electrical storms seems to be very small. Around Bovill the operations of the Potlatch Lumber Company make it possible at all times to get men and supplies, engines, boarding cars, and tools. Only enough patrolmen to locate the fires are necessary.

Most of the fires in this part of the district, aside from those caused by burning slashings, are caused by settlers, and about the only way much can be accomplished is to keep in touch with the settlers and persuade them to keep their slashings burned in the proper time and try to get them to co-operate with the patrolmen. For his purpose we have a motorcycle and keep a man traveling around among the settlers, writing burning permits and keeping track of everyone who has a slashing to burn.

On July 10th thirty men were put out patrolling. These men were paid \$2.50 per day and board. This force was increased from time to time until September 1st, when 45 men were patrolling.

After August 1st the air was so smoky that it became hard to locate fires with either patrolmen or lookouts, although at some time in the day the smoke would generally drift away or lift enough to get a view of the country. However, extra men had to be put on to patrol out-of-the-way corners and localities where the haze and smoke made it difficult to be sure there were no fires.

CONTROL OF FIRES

Very little trouble was experienced in getting men to fight fires. In most cases they were taken from the logging camps at Bovill and Elk River and their own foremen and cooks went with them. In several instances the mill men from Potlatch and Elk River were used. At the large fires near Bovill no trouble was experienced moving men and supplies as logging spurs, roads, and trails run all through the country, making it possible to move camps rapidly and to get the men where they were most needed.

Two reliable, experienced men, who were thoroughly ac-

quainted with the country, were kept at Headquarters and were used in chasing down smokes and to take charge of the men when it was found necessary to send out a large crew to a fire.

The force at Headquarters consisted of a clerk, a chief packer and his two assistant packers and a cook. The clerk kept track of the time, settled with the men, attended to the commissary and acted as chief warden in my absence.

Camps were located as near as possible to the fires and a competent foreman was put in charge of each camp. If the crew was large a straw boss was put in charge of 20 men, under the general supervision of the camp foreman. In crews of less than 25 men the foreman kept the time. If there were over 25 men in the crew a timekeeper was sent in to keep the time, sometimes acting as straw boss and at other times helping the cook and carrying the lunch.

Three pack trains were used, Lester Riddle, the head packer, taking one, and each of his assistants one, each packer having a helper. As far as possible the management of the horses and packers was left to the head packer. In the early part of the season the packing was light, most of the forest fires being located where they could be reached by either rail or wagon, but after the big electrical storm of August 17th many fires were scattered along the North Fork of the Clearwater River and the nature of the country and the distance from a base of supplies made it doubly hard to get supplies in to the men. During the fires in Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E., supplies were hauled in by wagon from Southwick, and the men were taken over the trails from Elk River. Tools and blankets were brought in on pack horses.

The number of temporary men employed varied. At no time during the month of August were there less than 200 men fighting fires, and on the big fires around Bovill over 800 men were employed most of the time. These men were paid 25 cents an hour, with board.

We had three large and very stubborn fires near Bovill. Two of these fires ran together on Moose Creek, in the western portion of Twp. 41 N., R. 1 W., and may be considered as one fire. The third fire, in Twp. 42 N., Ranges 1 E. and 1 W., was so near the other two that it was handled at the same time and by the same crews.

These three fires are so ably described and analyzed in the report of Mr. E. A. Holcomb, Supervisor of the St. Joe National Forest, which appears in full elsewhere, that I will only refer to them incidentally.

The main fire was discovered on July 26th by Patrolmen Mackey and Campbell. The air was perfectly clear, making it possible to locate the fire quickly and accurately, and our men were

working on the fire within three hours from the time it started.

Backfiring was not tried unless there was a logging railroad right-of-way or a good sized stream to work from, except in one case where several million feet of decked logs and the town of Bovill were at stake. Here we put about 150 men on three-quarters of a mile of trench, which was cut early in the morning, and backfired. Men were scattered back half a mile from the trench to put out the fires which started from the sparks that blew over. Although there was an extremely high wind, we managed to hold it all day and eventually got the fire out on that side. In spite of almost superhuman efforts the main fire got a fresh start at one time from about four million feet of logs, which were cut and swamped on the side of Beal's Butte, and ran eight miles in about four hours.

The Moose Creek fire, which soon ran into the main fire, started in Sec. 18, Twp. 41 N., R. 1 W., from the electrical storm of August 17th and was discovered by Patrolman Erickson on August 19th. Smoke from the large fire a mile and a half away made it hard to see this one and it had burned over about five acres before Erickson found it. The fire started in an old burning and heavy buck brush made it impossible to hurry the work of getting a trench around it. In some places the brush was so bad that trails had to be cut to move men from one place to another. This fire was backfired on the east side in the old slashing and the back-firing was very successful. We had a stream and an old logging spur grade to work from and the wind was generally favorable. We backfired about five miles here with a crew of men under Patrolman Erickson. This was a very stubborn, hot fire and it was found necessary to cut all snags and stubs for a distance of ten rods from the trench.

The fire in Twp. 42 N., Ranges 1 E. and 1 W., while very close to the main fire in Twp. 41 N., R. 1 W., was undoubtedly started by lightning on August 17th, but the dense smoke which had settled over that part of the country made it impossible to see the fire. At first there was some question about there being a fire, but Mr. T. P. Jones, Woods Superintendent of the Potlatch Lumber Company, and Mr. A. E. Dailey made a trip in and after four or five hours search found it. It had then burned over 20 or 30 acres and was starting to burn up fiercely.

The three fires referred to above burned over 16,609 acres, fire killing 90,940,000 feet of merchantable timber. Of the area burned 11,778 acres had been previously cut over or had no timber of value on it. The area of merchantable timber burned over aggregated 4,831 acres.

These three fires are generally referred to as the Bovill fires, since the entire area burned over by them is within a radius of

eight miles from the town. Bovill was the base of supplies and operations.

We had a very hot fire in Sections 19, 20, 28, 29, and 30, Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E., which was discovered August 8th by Patrolman Mitchell from his lookout in Sec. 17 of this township. The high wind of August 12th put the fire into the tree tops after it had been trenched and partially covered up and it ran two miles and a half in about two hours.

This fire burned over 472 acres, fire killing 7,347,000 feet of merchantable timber, none of which can be logged. Of the area burned 147 acres had been previously burned over or had no timber of value on it. The area of merchantable timber burned over amounted to 325 acres.

This fire was about a mile and a half south of the southern boundary of our association, being wholly in the territory of the Clearwater association. Owing to the isolation of this locality from the other territory of the Clearwater association an arrangement was made last spring between myself and Chief Fire Warden Swanson, of the Clearwater association, whereby we undertook to patrol the south half of Twp. 38 N., R. 1 E., with the understanding that we were to be reimbursed for any extra expense we might incur in fighting fires. We spent \$5,419.28 on this fire, for which the Clearwater association sent us a remittance as soon as our bill was rendered and audited.

Another large fire occurring outside of our boundaries was one which burned over portions of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, Twp. 39 N., R. 1 W. This fire was started by a homesteader burning his slashings and gave us considerable trouble to get it under control. Ordinarily we would not have been justified in fighting such a fire outside of our own territory, but this one started within a couple of miles of our western boundary at this point and the high west winds prevailing at the time made it a serious menace to a large body of fine young second growth timber on our side of the meridian. The fire burned 1,249 acres, doing considerable damage to 18,753,000 feet of merchantable timber, none of which can be logged.

One of the largest fires we had in point of area burned over covered portions of Sections 9, 10, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, Twp. 40 N., R. 4 W. The cause of this fire is not positively known, but it is thought it was started by some homesteader burning his slashings. It burned over 1,801 acres of yellow pine, red fir and tamarack timber, aggregating about 13,712,000 feet. How much damage was done to this timber remains to be seen, for none of these three varieties is very easily fire killed. Being on the south side of the Moscow Mountains, the fire got very hot in places, however, and it is possible that a considerable part of

the timber which was not fire killed at the time may die during the next two or three years by reason of its reduced vitality. Certainly the entire tract now presents a fertile field for heavy insect depredations. While there are two or three small saw-mills in the vicinity, their operations are so small and their capital so limited it is doubtful that they will salvage much of this timber.

We had a number of comparatively small lightning fires which burned over areas ranging from a few square rods up to 600 acres. Ordinarily these fires would have been considered of great importance, but during a season when we have to reckon our burned over acreage by the thousand and our losses of merchantable timber by the hundred million feet these fires sink into relative insignificance. For detailed descriptions of the lands burned over I refer you to the accompanying tables. I can only add that every one of these fires was fought vigorously with every resource at our command and that no effort or expense was spared to control them in the shortest possible time and with the minimum loss of timber.

Of the total of 110,310,000 feet of merchantable timber which was more or less damaged or killed outright by fires within our territory perhaps 40 per cent, or 44,000,000 feet, can not be logged in time to realize much salvage from it.

Of the 1,593 acres of timber burned over in the territory outside of our boundaries, by fires which this association fought, I have grave doubts that any portion of the 26,344,000 feet which was damaged or fire killed can ever be logged.

Some statements can be made which have a general application to practically all of our fires.

Wherever possible trenches were dug ahead of the fire and all the stubs and dry trees, as well as green balsam and bushy trees near the fire line, were cut. After cutting off the head of the fire the trenches were put clear around it. Then the men were put to work covering up and putting out all fire near the edges and falling snags. When this was done the fire was watched until the rains came. About three men were left to watch a mile of fire line and as the fire burned out they were taken off until one man was left to watch from one to three miles. A great deal of trouble was experienced in getting reliable men to watch fire lines after the fire was under control, as they would bunch up and get to talking unless closely watched. We overcame this to some extent by putting a reliable man in charge of several miles of fire line and giving him what men were needed to watch it, holding him responsible for the work.

It was found almost impossible to control fires in the old slash which had been burned over or which had grown up to

thistles and fire weeds. The dry season was not particularly long, but high winds were almost constant and they dried everything out worse than in 1910. This made it very difficult in the afternoon to do anything more than to hold the fire line. In the green timber little trouble was experienced in handling fires after men were got to them, but the fires were so widely scattered and pack horses so scarce that in several instances the high wind drove the fire, which ordinarily would have been handled with little loss, through fine bodies of green timber.

It was often found hard to impress on crews of green men the importance of watching and holding what trench they cut. Occasionally two or three miles of trail were cut and later allowed to burn over behind the crew when a little care would have saved the whole thing.

TOOLS

At the beginning of the season all tools and equipment belonging to the association were branded "P. T. P. A." and orders were given to so brand all new tools that came on the works, but during the big fires it was often necessary to buy tools and ship them directly to the fires and these were not branded. After the fires were finally extinguished it was generally found that a good many of the axes and shovels had been burned. As some of the settlers and logging crews brought their own tools with them, when any such were burned the association replaced them. A great many unbranded tools were probably stolen, and some were no doubt mixed up with the lumber company's tools. The only way to prevent this happening again will be to brand everything before it goes into the woods, even at the sacrifice of time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lead

The number of men that a straw boss or foreman can handle depends somewhat on the character of the ground and the fire, and largely on the kind of men he has. With inexperienced men 12 or 15 is about all one straw boss or foreman can get good results from, while with a crew of woodsmen one boss can handle 50 men. It is unfortunate that we can not always get enough woodsmen with whom to fight our forest fires. They are much more efficient than almost any class of men we can get, therefore they are very much the cheapest help in the end.

The past season has plainly shown the need of more care in putting out slashing fires and keeping at them until they are entirely out.

We were seriously handicapped late in the season by lack of horses. We had plenty of horses for an ordinary season, but this

year the fire was scattered so badly that we could have used 50 or 60 pack horses to good advantage. It is almost impossible to hire suitable horses in this district. As it costs very little to keep them I think the association should own at least 30 pack and saddle horses. At present we have 21 head, some of which will probably not survive the winter.

More tools and more grub should be cached early in the season, especially in the country north and east of Elk River, and a couple of cabins should be put up for that purpose.

Respectfully,

F. W. MALLORY, Chief Fire Warden.

REPORT ON BOVILL FIRE, ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST

PALOUSE DIVISION

TOWNSHIPS 41 AND 42 N., RANGES 1 E. AND 1 W. B. M. WITHIN POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION'S AREA INCLUSIVE DATES OF FIRES, JULY 20 TO SEPT. 6, 1914.

By E. A. HOLCOMB.

As nearly as can be determined, the causes of fires in this locality in the past have been evenly divided between human agencies and the elements. It is a notable fact that during bad fire seasons a large percentage of lightning fire occurred throughout the country. This is entirely due to the fact that a dry season is necessary for a bad fire season and lightning flashes striking under the conditions of a dry season bear fruits in fire, while in a reasonably wet year a large majority of the fires which do start is the result of human agencies. This may be explained somewhat by the fact that by far the largest percentage of travel in and about the woods is over trails, roads and in the main over the more open and consequently more easily traveled routes, which, by reason of being open, dry out quickly and furnish inflammable places for the careless smoker's match, cigar or cigarette stump. Campers unfamiliar with the fire hazard are also more likely to camp and build camp fires in the more open places. Lightning flashes under the conditions of an ordinarily wet year, unless they happen to strike in an open air and sun-dried situation, will ordinarily not set fire, or will quickly die out for want of inflammable material. Two of the three fires covered by this re-

port were undoubtedly started by lightning. The main fire, however, was possibly of incendiary origin.

Considerable effort has been put forth by the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and the Potlatch Lumber Company to prevent fires. Posters and placards, showing graphically and in figures the yearly loss from fires to the community, and giving warning as to the danger of carelessness with camp fires, matches, cigar and cigarette stumps, have been distributed over this section of Idaho for the past four years. It is impossible to travel within the boundaries of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association's area by rail, wagon road or trail without constantly seeing on all sides placards and posters warning the traveller, camper, hunter and fisherman of the danger of fire and appealing to him for his co-operation in the prevention of fires.

The Fallon Fire Law has done much to prevent fires in Idaho, by requiring that all slashing be disposed of before the opening of each fire season. The Potlatch Lumber Company has used a great deal of care in keeping this slashing cleaned up, never allowing a slashed area to lie over. This law also regulates the season for slash burning through the State Fire Warden and his deputies.

The patrol system of the association is similar to that of the Forest Service, i. e., primary control is from lookouts supplemented by patrolmen over trails and roads. (Patrol on roads and trails corresponds to that portion of fixed patrol in the Forest Service which patrols trails frequented by campers and through settled portions of the country where brush fires are likely to occur.) The entire organization is under the supervision of a Chief Fire Warden, empowered to appoint any number of deputies he may desire. His headquarters are at Elk River, which point is centrally located within the boundaries of the association area, transportation facilities being taken into consideration. Patrolmen are hired with the idea of securing the best possible material available. Local men who are well acquainted with the country, conditions and people seem to be given a preference. This class is supplemented somewhat by students from the University of Idaho, most of them being students in the School of Forestry. This last class of material makes an ideal combination with the practical woodsman who knows the country and local conditions. The patrolman on this particular area was a Forest School student from the University of Idaho, working either the second or third year as patrolman for the association. I spent two days on the burned-over area with him and found that in addition to his natural qualifications as a woodsman he was alive to the general fire situation of the country, chock-full of energy and really thinking of his work and of the possibilities of better fire protection. The super-

vision of patrolmen is entirely under the Chief Fire Warden of the association.

The patrol of the area burned and the area adjoining is from Beal's Butte, which, under ordinary conditions, is one hundred per cent efficient for the areas covered by the fire. Few lowland patrolmen have been used in the past in this locality because of the presence of a number of Potlatch Lumber Company camps. During the past season, owing to the presence of dense smoke, several patrolmen were used along the C., M., & St. P. Railway and some along the logging railroads of the Potlatch Lumber Company. A system of telephone lines radiates from the office of the Chief Fire Warden. In several instances local farmer lines are used in co-operation with the lines of the association. Four of the Potlatch Lumber Company's camps on the fire were connected with Bovill and Fire Warden's office by phone. No temporary lines were installed and messenger service was installed when necessary.

The association has made no preparation for tools and supplies in this locality, inasmuch as they have depended upon the logging camps of the Potlatch Lumber Company to supply tools, men and food supplies in case of fire. This company's operations are so extensive in this locality and so well organized as to make it by far the most efficient fire fighting organization in northern Idaho. The area covered by this fire is in the main low rolling hills, overlooked by Beal's Butte, which reaches an elevation of approximately one thousand feet above the remainder of the area. The patrolman on Beal's Butte was in no wise hampered by haze, sun rays or smoke at the time this fire was discovered. The patrolman immediately reported the fire to the nearest camp foreman and secured men at once for its control.

The association has the co-operation of the entire Potlatch Lumber Company's men and equipment for the control of fires. As stated before, this is the largest and best equipped organization of its kind in Idaho. The mobilization diagram accompanying this report shows the railroad facilities for mobilizing the fire fighting force. The tools at the logging camps are depended upon for fire use. Some new equipment was purchased for use in this fire and, as nearly as I can learn, a portion of it was taken over by the Potlatch Lumber Company and the remainder by the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. It was all carefully gathered up and placed at points where it would be readily accessible for future use. The matter of supplying food for fire fighters was a very simple one, inasmuch as the lumber company maintains an exceptionally well organized commissary department in connection with its operations. Horses used in the logging operations were in some instances pressed into service as pack

horses. Sufficient horses were available at all times to meet the requirements. The organization as to foremen, straw bosses, cooks, saw filers, and laborers can be said to be as efficient as is possible. The lumber company has been working for a number of years and their woods organization has been carefully built up to a high degree of efficiency.

The fires consisted of two large ones. The larger fire had its origin in three separate fires—the first in Section 17, T. 41 N., R. 1 W., on or about July 20; the second in Section 6, T. 41 N., R. 1 W., on July 27; and the third in Section 17, T. 41 N., R. 1 W., on August 20. The first two fires were sighted from Beal's Butte and immediately reported to the association headquarters at Elk River. After reporting the fires the lookout secured men and tools from the Potlatch Lumber Company's camps and with this force began work on the fires. The third fire was discovered by men patrolling the larger fire, which at this time covered several hundred acres, and it is doubtful if this fire was reported at Elk River, since men were taken from the fire line of the other fires to fight it. The other large fire had its origin about August 14 and was sighted from the right-of-way of the C., M., & St. P. Railroad.

On account of the dry conditions and heavy wind the fires began burning very severely on July 27. Up to this time they had been well under control and on the fires in Sections 6 and 17 there were probably twenty men. On July 28 and 29 there were furnished from the Potlatch Lumber Company's camps Numbers 1 and 5 two hundred men. On July 30 and 31 additional men were brought up from other camps until on August 1 there were approximately three hundred and fifty men on the two fires. It was found that this force of men was unable to check them and on August 2 three hundred men were supplied from the Potlatch Lumber Company's mills at Elk River and Potlatch. These men reached the fire on the night of August 2, by way of the C., M., & St. P. Railroad and Potlatch Lumber Company's logging spurs. On August 3, 4, and 5 approximately two hundred more men were supplied from the Potlatch mills and camps, section crews and from Bovill. This brought the total number of men on August 5 up to approximately eight hundred and forty. Practically this entire force was held on the fire until September 6.

The transportation of men and supplies was handled principally by railroad. Several of the logging camps were used as fire camps. A large number of men were quartered in camp cars on the various logging spurs of the lumber company. It is estimated that seventy-five camp cars were used in this manner. The supplies for the various camps were furnished by the Potlatch Lumber Company's warehouse at Bovill, which in turn

was supplied from the Potlatch Lumber Company's store at Potlatch. This commissary is capable of furnishing from two to three thousand men with supplies without greatly taxing its capacity. Each camp was supplied with a well stocked commissary, consisting of clothing, tobacco and all the necessary articles for the personal use of the men. Each camp was furnished with a complete medicine kit, which is made up by the Milwaukee Hospital Association, and each employee is charged a nominal hospital fee of one dollar per month. The Milwaukee Hospital Association has a branch hospital at Bovill. Telephone lines which were already established to various logging camps were used as means of communication. No attempt was made to install emergency wire or portable phones.

As stated before, the larger portion of the area burned consisted of low rolling hills, which are covered with a good depth of soil. The extreme northwestern portion of the area burned is steep and on the southern exposure the soil is quite thin. Taking the area as a whole, practically every exposure is represented. Several streams cross the area and these were used effectively to check the fire. A number of abandoned railroad grades and ditches, caused by logging with donkey engines, were also used as fire lines.

The past season was an exceptionally dry one. The amount of rain which fell over this section of the country was far below the average. The temperature, while not exceptional, ran up quite high and remained there for a period of about a month. As a consequence everything became very dry and the fire hazard increased daily. The prevailing wind over this area was west, dying down at nightfall, with very little wind during the night and the early part of the following day. As the atmosphere warmed up the wind would come up and increase in velocity until toward sundown.

Practically all the timber had been cut off the area, and the ground had been burned over from one to three times. There were, however, some old snags and rotten windfalls on the ground. The area had grown up to small brush and grass, which was very dry. Fire ran rapidly through this cover when fanned by the afternoon winds.

The general plan of fighting on this fire was to entrench the area burning, building the trench as close to the fire as possible and patrolling the line to prevent the fire crossing. In locating the fire lines the principal object in view seemed to be checking the fire. Little attention was apparently paid to the most desirable places where fire could easily be checked. Advantage was taken, however, of any roads, trails or logging spur grades which were factors in attacking the fire. The lines were well swamped

out and the brush and logs thrown both to and from the fire, according to the general slope and condition of the area, so that it would lessen the danger of the fire jumping the trenches. The trenches were from two and one-half to four feet wide and dug deep in the soil, and as a general rule the dirt thrown toward the fire. I have been unable to learn of any back firing being done in connection with this fire. Considerable work was done in cutting and banking snags inside the fire line after its completion.

The organization on the fire line consisted of crews from the various camps in charge of their camp foremen and several other crews were in charge of the patrolmen of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association. The various crews ranged from forty to two hundred men each. Each crew was provided with several straw bosses, and each straw boss was directly in charge of from twenty to thirty men. On the completion of the trenches the number of men left to patrol them depended entirely upon the location, the danger of the fire at that point and the weather conditions on that particular day.

One thing which was very noticeable in the patrolling of the fire, and which worked out to a very good advantage was the distribution of the men from one camp as patrolmen. This particular crew consisted almost entirely of American laborers, and it was felt by the men in charge that these men were much more responsible for this work than the majority of the foreign laborers employed on the fire.

The resources at stake on the adjoining areas were very large. It is estimated that if this fire had been allowed to run, or if prompt action had not been taken to control it, at least two billion feet of timber would have been destroyed, since this is the most heavily timbered district in Idaho. The major portion of it is very accessible. The loss in timber actually burned in this fire is very low and no doubt the greater part of the timber killed by fire will be logged with but small loss and the most appreciable loss was to the Potlatch Lumber Company of approximately four million feet of cut logs.

In going over this fire area and the operations of the Potlatch Lumber Company on the area itself and adjoining it, it is my opinion that this fire was handled in a very efficient manner. With their logging organization on the ground, backed up by the transportation facilities at hand, by their well organized and efficient commissary and from the fact that they can draw on their various other camps in the near vicinity and their mill forces at Potlatch and Elk River, the Potlatch Lumber Company is un-

questionably the best organized fire fighting force in this section of Idaho.

The only criticism that I can offer on the whole is that not enough stress is placed upon early attempts to extinguish fires. The past season brings out the fact more forcibly than ever that more attention must be given to the suppression of fires in their first stages and that what might be considered lavish expenditure of funds on small fires be resorted to in the future. This fire first broke out on July 20 and up to July 27 or 28 only about twenty men were engaged in fighting it. There is no doubt that the men in charge of the fire felt reasonably sure that it was safely entrenched and that there was no danger of its spreading. In view of the methods heretofore in vogue in fire control they were undoubtedly justified in keeping the expense of the fire down by simply trenching and patrolling it. They were men of good judgment, well versed in woodcraft and fire fighting, perfectly familiar with local conditions, such as prevailing winds, storms, etc., yet their method failed. It appears to me that had the force on the fire the first or second day been increased to fifty, seventy-five or one hundred men, the trench quickly completed, and then the entire crew put at work on the fire with dirt and water (water when available), it is likely the fire could have been controlled. Figuring the rate of pay at \$3.50 per day, one hundred men up to July 28 would have meant a cost of \$3,150.00. It is a question if the fire would have burned until July 28 had one hundred men been placed on it at the beginning. I believe it is reasonable to assume that it could have been put entirely out by that number of men in the time stated. In view of the past, however, it is doubtful if the man in charge of such a fire could have justified to his own satisfaction, or the satisfaction of his superiors, the expenditure of such a sum on so small an area. Yet, in view of approximately \$80,000.00 really spent on this fire, \$3,150.00 pales into insignificance.

The Potlatch Timber Protective Association is unquestionably in better shape to cope with a bad fire situation than any other organization in Idaho. The Potlatch Lumber Company's woods and mill crew will ordinarily aggregate from eight hundred to one thousand men. This is an organized force with the overhead built up and tested. The commissary department is capable of handling, under pressure, perhaps twice the ordinary number of men. Still with this well organized force it was impossible to check the fire until it had run over an area of over 16,000 acres. It appears that some method other than great numbers on a fire after it has gained headway must be resorted to to insure any great degree of fire protection. That fires must be controlled in their first stages is obvious. A system of quick detection, rapid

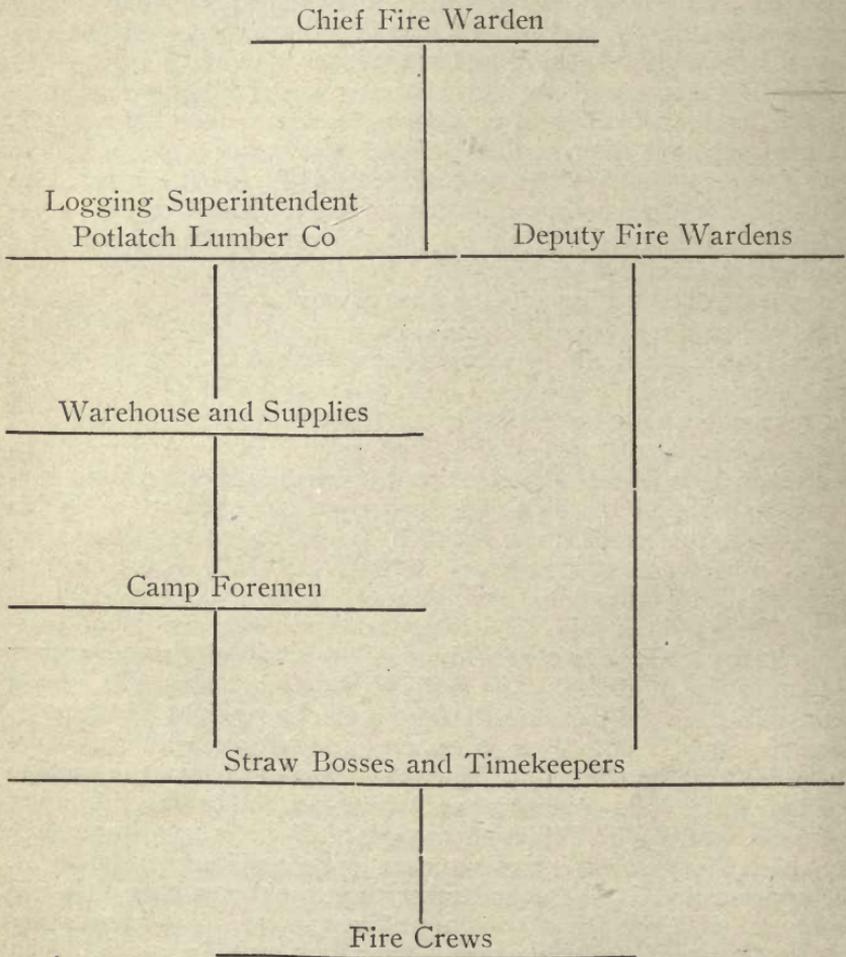
mobilization and very thorough action on the fire line seems the only logical solution of the problem.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. HOLCOMB, Forest Supervisor.

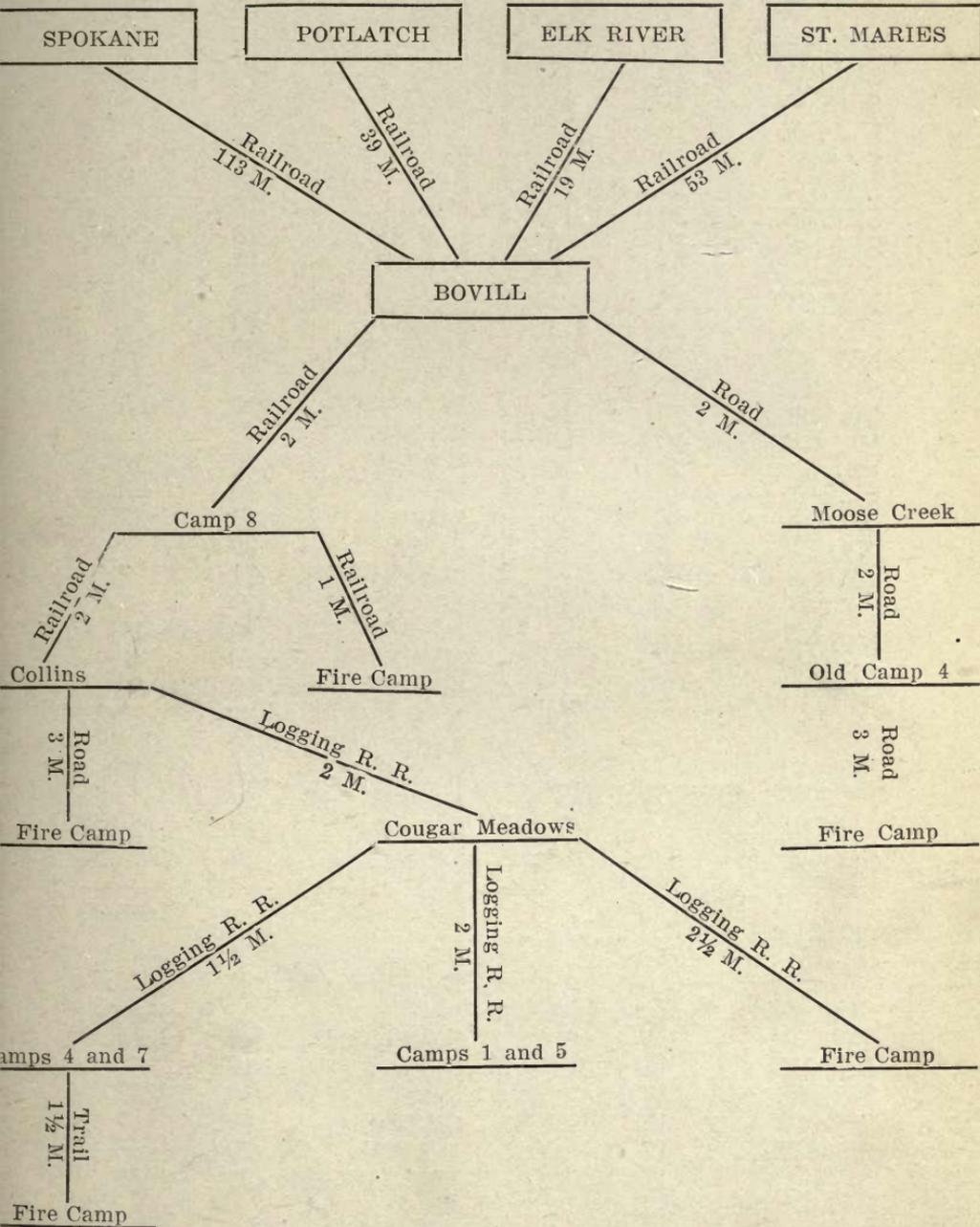
St. Maries, Idaho, December 1, 1914.

ORGANIZATION IN CHARGE BOVILL FIRES—1914



MOBILIZATION DIAGRAM

BOVILL FIRES, 1914



REPORT OF LAND BURNED OVER—SEASON OF 1914

IN TWP. 38 N., R. 1 E. B. M.					
Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned			
			NE SE	17 8	
			NW SE	17 10	
			SW SE	17 40	
SW SW	19	18 †	SE SE	17 38	
SE SW	19	14 †	SE NE	18 2	
SW S E	19	11 †	NE SW	18 10	
SE SE	19	12 †	Lot 3	18 4	
S WSW	20	12 †	S½ SW	18 80.58	
SE SW	20	12 †	NE SE	18 39	
SW SE	20	5 †	NW SE	18 28	
SW NW	28	6 †	S½ SE	18 80	
NW SW	28	1 †	ALL	19 641.72	
NE NE	29	3 †	NE NE	20 23	
NW NE	29	38 †	NW NE	20 38	
SW NE	29	25 †	NE NW	20 39	
SE NE	29	36 †	W½ NW	20 80	
N½ NW	29	80 †	SE NW	20 12	
SW NW	29	10 †	NE SW	20 16	
SE NW	29	25 †	NW SW	20 40	
NE NE	30	40 †	SW S W	20 37	
NW NE	30	39 †	SE SW	20 4	
SW NE	30	10 †	NW NW	21 2	
SE NE	30	34 †	NW NW	29 2	
NE NW	30	31 †	NE NE	30 15	
SE NW	30	10 †	NW NE	30 40	
			SW NE	30 20	
		472	N½ NW	30 80.28	
			Lot 2	30 4	
			SE NW	30 39	
IN TWP. 40 N., R. 1 E. B. M.			NE SW	30 2	
			NE NW	33 .12	
Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned	SE SE	34 .50	
NW NE	31	3			
				1690.20	
IN TWP. 41 N., R. 1 E. B. M.			IN TWP. 42 N., R. 1 E. B. M.		
Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned	Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned
SW SW	16	2	Lot 3	19	3
NW NE	17	1	Lot 4	19	12
SW NE	17	12	SE SW	19	1
SW NW	17	10	NE SW	29	5
SE NW	17	30	NW SW	29	28
SW¼	17	160			

SW SW	29	36	NW SE	15	3
SE SW	29	20	SW SE	15	1
SW NE	30	1	SE SE	15	1
NE NW	30	6	SE NE	16	2
Lot 1	30	38	SW NE	16	14
Lot 2	30	8	SE NW	16	1
SE NW	30	8	NE SW	16	2
SW ¼	30	170.51	NW SE	16	16
NE SE	30	35	SE NE	23	1
NW SE	30	40	NE SE	23	25
SW SE	30	39	NE NW	24	1
SE SE	30	39	NW NW	24	1
NW NE	31	8	SW NW	24	8
NE NW	31	30	NE SW	24	1
Lot 1	31	30	NW SW	24	25
		<hr/>			
		557.51			<hr/>
					107

IN TWP. 39 N., R. 2 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
Lot 4	6	.50			
SW SW	8	1			
		<hr/>			
		1.50			

IN TWP. 40 N., R. 2 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
SW NE	3	1			
NE NW	3	10			
SW NW	3	3			
SE NW	3	26			
NE NE	27	.12			
SE NW	27	.13			
		<hr/>			
		40.25			

IN TWP. 41 N., R. 2 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
SW SE	14	3			

IN TWP. 40 N., R. 3 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
NE SE	15	5			

IN TWP. 41 N., R. 3 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
NW NW	8	.13			
SW NW	8	.50			
NE SW	26	2			
NW SW	26	25			
SW SW	26	30			
SE SW	26	1			
NE SE	27	20			
SE SE	27	25			
NE NW	33	1			
SE NW	33	1			
SE SW	33	.12			
		<hr/>			
		105.75			

IN TWP. 39 N., R. 4 E. B. M.

		Acres			
Subdivision	Sec.	Burned			
NW NE	5	15			
SW NE	5	2			
NE NW	5	34			
SE NW	5	3			
		<hr/>			
		54			

IN TWP. 40 N., R. 4 E. B. M.					
Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned			
			NE NE	21	10 †
			SE SW	23	25 †
			SW SE	23	25 †
			SE SE	23	3 †
			SW NE	25	30 †
			SE NE	25	32 †
			SW NW	25	31 †
			SE NW	25	31 †
			SW ¹ / ₄	25	160 †
			NE S E	25	2 †
			NW SE	25	15 †
			SW SE	25	30 †
			NE NE	26	20 †
			W ¹ / ₂ NE	26	80 †
			SE NE	26	38 †
			NE NW	26	39 †
			SW NW	26	38 †
			SE NW	26	40 †
			S ¹ / ₂	26	320 †
			SW NE	27	4 †
			SE NE	27	25 †
			NE SE	27	40 †
			NW SE	27	20 †
			SE SE	27	37 †
			NE NE	34	6 †
			NE NE	35	15 †
			NW NE	35	18 †
			NE NW	35	35 †
			NW NW	35	35 †
			SW NW	35	1 †
			SE NW	35	12 †
			NW NE	36	2 †
			NE NW	36	15 †
			NW NW	36	15 †

630

1255

IN TWP. 41 N., R. 4 E. B. M.

Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned
NE SE	30	20
NW SE	30	15

35

IN TWP. 40 N., R. 1 W. B. M.

Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned
SE NW	7	5
NW NE	22	4
NE NW	22	2

IN TWP. 39 N., R. 1 W. B. M.

Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned
SE NE	16	6

11

IN TWP. 41 N., R. 1 W. B. M.					
Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned			
			SW NE	11	40
			SE NE	11	3
			NE NW	11	25
NW NE	2	3	NW NW	11	20
NW NW	2	10	SW NW	11	36
SW NW	2	38	SE NW	11	40
SE NW	2	12	NE SW	11	25
NE SW	2	3	NW SW	11	34
NW SW	2	12	SW S W	11	40
NE NE	3	36	SE SW	11	15
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE	3	80	NW SE	11	14
SE NE	3	40	NW SW	13	8
W $\frac{1}{2}$	3	320	SW SW	13	10
NE SE	3	36	SE SW	13	12
NW SE	3	40	NE SE	13	1
SW SE	3	38	SW SE	13	28
SE SE	3	28	SE SE	13	34
All	4	640	NW NE	14	8
All	5	640 *	SW NE	14	39
E $\frac{1}{2}$	6	320.16*	SE NE	14	12
NE NW	6	18 *	NE NW	14	39
SE NW	6	35 *	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	14	80
NE SW	6	30 *	SE NW	14	40
SE SW	6	30 *	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	170.10
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	7	160 *	NE SE	14	39
NE NW	7	36 *	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	14	84.83
NW NW	7	22 *	SE SE	14	15
SW NW	7	2 *	All	15	662.80
SE NW	7	10 *	All	16	666.64
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	7	80 *	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	17	160 *
NW SE	7	18 *	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	17	80 *
SW SE	7	2 *	SW NW	17	38 *
All	8	640 *	SE NW	17	40 *
All	9	640	S $\frac{1}{2}$	17	350.08*
NW NE	10	3	NE NE	18	30 *
SW NE	10	32	NW NE	18	1 *
SE NE	10	10	NE SE	18	18 *
NE NW	10	39	SE SE	18	28 *
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	10	80	NE NE	19	39 *
SE NW	10	38	NW NE	19	18 *
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10	160	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE	19	80 *
NE SE	10	35	NE NW	19	15 *
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	10	80	Lot 1	19	5 *
SE SE	10	40	Lot 2	19	50 *
NW NE	11	12	SE NW	19	40 *

SW $\frac{1}{4}$	19	183.41*	NE NE	30	36
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	19	80 *	NW NE	30	40
SW SE	19	40 *	SW NE	30	2
SE SE	20	20 *	SE NE	30	3
N $\frac{1}{2}$	20	324.54*	NE NW	30	40
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW	20	81.54*	Lot 1	30	51.53
SW SW	20	20 *	Lot 2	30	3
SE SW	20	38 *	SE NW	30	2
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	160 *			
N $\frac{1}{2}$	21	320			11,968.27
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	21	160			
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	21	80	IN TWP. 42 N., R. 1 W. B. M.		
SW SE	21	22			Acres
SE SE	21	2	Subdivision	Sec.	Burned
N $\frac{1}{2}$	22	320	NE NE	20	.12*
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW	22	80	SE NE	24	10 *
SW SW	22	15	NE SW	24	1 *
SE SW	22	30	SW SW	24	26 *
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22	160	SE SW	24	39 *
All	23	644.96	NE SE	24	38 *
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24	162.77	NW SE	24	20 *
NE NW	24	40	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	24	80 *
Lot 2	24	36	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	25	160 *
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	24	81.41	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	25	80 *
S $\frac{1}{2}$	24	327.50	NW NW	25	37 *
NE NE	25	35	SW NW	25	39 *
NW NE	25	38	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW	25	80 *
NE NW	25	38	SW SW	25	37 *
NW NW	25	40	SE SW	25	28 *
NW SE	25	4	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	25	80 *
NE NE	26	40	SW SE	25	39 *
NW NE	26	39	SE SE	25	40 *
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	26	80	SW NE	26	24 *
NE NE	27	32	SE NE	26	10 *
NW NE	27	10	NE NW	26	2 *
NW NE	28	12	NW NW	26	15 *
SW NE	28	1	SW NW	26	36 *
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW	28	80	SE NW	26	38 *
SW NW	28	15	NE SW	26	39 *
SE NW	28	6	NW SW	26	12 *
NE NE	29	38	SW SW	26	8 *
NW NE	29	38	SE SW	26	5 *
SE NE	29	1	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE	26	80 *
NE NW	29	2	SW SE	26	15 *
NW NW	29	25	SE SE	26	28 *
SW NW	29	6	SW NE	31	1 *

SE NE	31	1	*	IN TWP. 40 N., R. 2 W. B. M.		
SE SW	31	2	*			
NE SE	31	39	*			Acres
NW SE	31	30	*	Subdivision	Sec.	Burned
S½ SE	31	80	*	NE NW	9	2
NE NE	32	6	*	SW NW	11	3
SW NE	32	8	*	SE NW	11	2
SE NE	32	22	*	NE SW	11	1
SW NW	32	2	*	NW SW	11	4
SE NW	32	1	*	NE SW	23	1
NE SW	32	38	*	SE SW	23	15
NW SW	32	39	*	NW SE	23	1
S½ SW	32	80	*	SW SE	23	15
SE¼	32	160	*	NW NE	26	20
NW NW	33	15	*	SW NE	26	25
SW NW	33	39	*	SE NE	26	5
SE NW	33	15	*	NE NW	26	22
NE SW	33	39	*	SW NW	26	30
W½ SW	33	80	*	SE NW	26	40
SE SW	33	40	*	NE SW	26	40
NW SE	33	22	*	NW SW	26	3
SW SE	33	39	*	SE SW	26	1
SE SE	33	38	*	NW SE	26	28
NW SW	34	1	*	SW SE	26	2
SW SW	34	36	*	SE NE	27	3
SE SW	34	35	*	NE SW	31	15
SW SE	34	31	*	NW SE	31	10
SE SE	34	1	*			
NE NE	36	20	*			288
NW NE	36	5	*			
NW NW	36	15	*			

2126.12

IN TWP. 39 N., R. 2 W. B. M.

Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned	
NW NW	1	10	†
NW NE	2	1	†
SW NW	13	2	†
NE NE	14	1	†
SE NE	14	3	†
NE SE	14	2	†

19

IN TWP. 41 N., R. 2 W. B. M.

Subdivision	Sec.	Acres Burned	
SW NE	24	10	*
SE NE	24	32	*
NE SE	24	40	*
NW SE	24	25	*
SW SE	24	32	*
SE SE	24	40	*
NE NE	25	40	
NW NE	25	34	
SW NE	25	8	
SE NE	25	6	

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SW SE	7	15	40 N. 2 W.	288.00
NW NW	22	1	41 N. 2 W.	267.00
		<hr/>	42 N. 3 W.	.25
		39	40 N. 4 W.	1801.00
			41 N. 4 W.	39.00

RECAPITULATION

 21473.85

TWP. Range	Acres Burned
38 N. 1 E.	472.00
40 N. 1 E.	3.00
41 N. 1 E.	1690.20
42 N. 1 E.	557.51
39 N. 2 E.	1.50
40 N. 2 E.	40.25
41 N. 2 E.	3.00
40 N. 3 E.	107.00
41 N. 3 E.	105.75
39 N. 4 E.	54.00
40 N. 4 E.	630.00
41 N. 4 E.	35.00
39 N. 1 W.	1255.00
40 N. 1 W.	11.00
41 N. 1 W.	11968.27
42 N. 1 W.	2126.12
39 N. 2 W.	19.00

* In the Palouse Division of the St. Joe National Forest.

† Outside Association boundaries.

NOTE: The south half of Township 38-1 E. is not in the territory of this association but was being looked after by us at the request of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association. The south half of Township 39-1 W. is not in the territory of this association but the fires were fought by us to prevent their being driven across on us by the high southwest winds prevailing at the time.

TREASURER'S REPORT

December 1st, 1914

RECEIPTS

ASSESSMENTS

Potlatch Lumber Co. 212,106 A. 25c	\$53,026.50
State of Idaho..... 38,320 A. 4.36c	1,670.75
Milwaukee Land Co..... 18,360 A. 25c	4,590.00
Clearwater Timber Co. 19,367 A. 25c.	4,841.75
Blackwell Lbr. Co..... 1,120 A. 8c	89.60
Edw. Rutledge Tbr. Co. 267 A. 25c	66.75
G. A. Rubedew..... 6,240 A. 8c	499.20
Overpayment by Clearwater Timber Protective Assn.	.01 \$ 64,784.56

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Contributions N. P. Ry. Co.....	\$ 1,709.35
Interest on Samson Snyder Mortgage.....	22.30
Money Borrowed	5,200.00
Voucher No. 453 Cancelled.....	34.40
Refund under Weeks Law.....	1,000.00
Clearwater Timber Prot. Assn. a c Fire Fighting	5,419.28
Clearwater Timber Prot. Assn. a c Tele- phone Construction	316.35
Clearwater Timber Prot. Assn. a c Photo- graphs, Inspection Trip.....	18.03
Sale of Telephone Wire.....	14.46
Sale of Provisions and Supplies.....	18.67
Sale of Tools.....	44.73
Collected for Western Forestry and Con- servation Assn.....	633.84 \$ 14,431.41
	\$ 79,215.97
Cash Balance on Hand Dec. 1, 1913.....	23.86
Total	\$ 79,239.83

TREASURER'S REPORT

December 1st, 1914

DISBURSEMENTS

Board, Lodging and Horse Feed.....	\$ 1,720.79
Clearing Out Old Trails.....	911.75
Fires	82,170.89
Miscellaneous Expense.....	460.41
Patrolling	3,775.50
Provisions and Supplies.....	4,115.21
Salary Chief Fire Warden and Assistant.....	1,161.00
Office Expense.....	686.90
Trail Cutting, New.....	262.75
Transportation	2,256.22
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	739.56
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	333.24
Bills Payable.....	200.00
Interest	1.05
Western Forestry & Conservation Assn.....	682.46
Clearwater Timber Protective Assn.....	18.03
Washington Idaho Telephone Co., Stock.....	20.00
Maintenance Headquarters.....	52.05
Telephone System.....	513.93
Maintenance Telephone System.....	102.67
Brush Burning.....	33.00
	\$100,217.41
Of the above amount of fires there is carried as a credit to Potlatch Lumber Co.....	20,643.09
Actual Cash Disbursements.....	\$ 79,574.32
Bank Overdraft December 1, 1914.....	334.49
Total	\$ 79,239.83

CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE—Nov. 30, 1914

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 653.70	
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,064.95	
Potlatch State Baank, Overdraft.....		\$ 334.49
Assessments, Present Worth.....		6,772.62
Headquarters	600.00	
Potlatch Lumber Co.....		20,610.09
Bills Payable, Note.....		5,000.00
Mortgage	202.50	
Motorcycle	100.00	
Telephone System.....	3,177.07	
State of Idaho.....	7,909.25	
G. A. Rubedew.....	1,060.80	
Blackwell Lumber Co.....	190.40	
Northern Pacific Railway Co.....	3,559.68	
Samson Snyder.....	6.70	
Washington-Idaho Telephone Stock.....	20.00	
St. Joe National Forest.....	14,157.90	
Wash., Idaho & Montana Railway Co.....	14.25	
	<hr/>	
	\$32,717.20	\$ 32,717.20

RESOURCES

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 653.70
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,064.95
Headquarters	600.00
Mortgage	202.50
Motorcycle	100.00
Telephone System.....	3,177.07
State of Idaho, Unpaid Assessments.....	7,909.25
G. A. Rubedew, Unpaid Assessments.....	1,060.80
Blackwell Lumber Co., Unpaid Assessments.....	190.40
Northern Pacific Railway Co., Unpaid Contribution....	3,559.68
Samson Snyder.....	6.70
Washington-Idaho Telephone, Stock.....	20.00
St. Joe National Forest, Account Its Proportion Fire Expense	14,157.90
Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway Co.....	14.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 32,717.20

LIABILITIES

Potlatch State Bank, Overdraft.....	\$	334.49
Assessments, Present Worth.....		6,772.62
Potlatch Lumber Co.....		20,610.09
Bills Payable, Note.....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
	\$	32,717.20

POTLATCH STATE BANK

Bank's Balance to our debit (Overdraft).....	\$156.94	
Outstanding Check No. 593.....	52.40	
Outstanding Check No. 649.....	100.00	
Outstanding Check No. 652.....	71.40	
Outstanding Check No. 653.....	7.00	
Our Balance to Bank's credit (Overdraft).....		\$334.49
Time Check charged us by Bank but not credited by us.....		.75
Forest Service Check charged back to us and re- turned for endorsement but not credited by us		52.50
		<hr/>
	\$387.74	\$387.74

Respectfully,

W. D. HUMISTON, Treasurer.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

POTLATCH TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN:

We, your Auditing Committee, have this day carefully examined the vouchers and audited the books and accounts of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and beg to report that we have found the same correct in every particular up to and including November 30th, 1914.

The bank book of the association shows an overdraft of \$156.94, while the ledger cash account shows an overdraft of \$334.49. This is accounted for by the fact that vouchers 593, 649, 652, and 653, aggregating \$230.80, were outstanding. As an offset to these outstanding checks there is a time check for 75 cents which has been charged to the association by the bank but has not as yet passed through the books and a Forest Reserve check for \$52.50 which was returned for an ink endorsement and was charged back to us by the bank.

The attached trial balance and statements of resources and liabilities are correct according to the association books.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. DAY, Chairman,
By BEN E. BUSH,
G. A. RUBEDEW,
F. J. DAVIES.

SEASON'S WEATHER WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT HEADQUARTERS, ELK RIVER, IDAHO

For Week Ending	Average Minimum Temperature	Average Maximum Temperature	Precipitation for Week	Precipitation June 1 to Date
June 6	44.83	69.33	.29	.29
June 13	44.00	70.29	.39	.68
June 20	44.86	84.14		
June 27	44.85	69.71	1.41	2.09
July 4	46.57	84.43	.09	2.18
July 11	53.14	90.29	.14	2.32
July 18	51.43	86.56	.27	2.59
July 25	46.00	84.00	.01	2.60
Aug. 1	50.00	93.00		2.60
Aug. 8	52.00	89.00		2.60
Aug. 15	44.00	92.00		2.60
Aug. 22	46.00	83.00	.09	2.69
Aug. 29	43.00	87.00		2.69

Average Minimum Temperature for Season, 46.93.

Average Maximum Temperature for Season, 83.33.

Total Precipitation for Season, 2.69.

THE MEANEST MAN

The meanest man has been found. He did not beat his mother or eat the delicacies on the grave of a dead Chinaman—and he is not a million miles from Elk River.

This man has a ranch not far from Southwick. During the dry weather last summer he started a slashing fire on his own place without a permit and would have been jailed if there had been evidence enough to convict him.

This fire got away from him, as he had made no preparations whatever to control it and so the Potlatch Timber Protective Association had to fight it for two weeks. The hardest fight was that to save his own home and barn, and at that time 126 men, hired by the association were on the job, together with hired teams and an automobile. One of the fire fighters was injured and several badly scorched, while the whole bunch worked almost to the limit of human endurance.

When the rains came and the crew came in, more or less equipment was missing, as is always the case after a big fire and the missing tools are understood to have shown up at his house as his own property.

Then this man brought in a little bill against the association.

He charged it \$16 a day for the hire of himself and a jack-leg team in saving his own home and crop. He charged for the use of his barn when the men fighting the fire he himself started slept in it. He charged rent for the ground the fire fighters camped on. He charged for the water from his spring that the weary crew drank. He charged for the wood the cooks burned although he ate free at the fire fighter's table, and to crown it all he charged \$2.50 for hauling away the empty tin cans left at the camp by the cooks.

And he got the money.

The association cut his bill a little and paid it, with the hope that he would be gathered to his fathers in using the tools that he so miraculously found after the fire.—Elk River Sentinel.

CLEARWATER TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

1914

OFFICERS

T. J. HUMBIRD - - President
GEO. A. DAY - Vice-President
BEN E. BUSH, Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN SWANSON - Fire Warden

DIRECTORS

T. J. HUMBIRD GEO. A. DAY
G. A. RUBEDEW A. W. LAIRD
C. B. SANDERSON

FIRE COMMITTEE

G. A. RUBEDEW T. J. HUMBIRD BEN E. BUSH

<p>Clearwater Timber Protective Association Secretary's Report</p>

DECEMBER 1, 1914.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLEARWATER TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

ASSETS

Accounts Receivable.....	\$17,889.75
Clearwater Telephone & Telephone Co.....	2.25
Camp Buildings.....	1,406.50
Telephone Line.....	5,397.86
Equipments, Tools and Supplies (Inventory)	934.24
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,260.25
Office Furniture.....	50.00
Mortgage	722.39
	\$27,663.24

LIABILITIES

Bills Payable.....	\$17,110.03
Balance	\$10,553.21

DISBURSEMENTS—1914

Camp Equipment and Tools.....	\$ 402.14
Clearing out old trails.....	3,899.84
Fires	46,358.70
Patrolling	3,772.65
Trail Cutting, New.....	1,431.75
Weeks Law Fund.....	966.50
	<hr/>
	\$56,831.58

TRIAL BALANCE, Before Closing, December 1, 1914

Bank of Orofino.....	\$ 721.63	
Bills Payable.....		16,388.40
Board, Lodging and Horse Feed.....	\$ 1,094.99	
Camp Buildings (All).....	726.00	
Telephone	3,650.79	
Clearwater Telephone & Telegraph Co....	2.25	
Camp Equipment and Tools.....	1,645.64	
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,514.95	
Office Furniture.....	50.00	
Office Expense.....	508.90	
Contributions		1,468.31
Provisions and Supplies.....	9,985.47	
Assessments		60,994.06
Mortgage	722.39	
Clearing out Old Trails.....	2,266.00	
Patrolling	2,194.50	
Transportation	5,243.40	
Fires	26,961.50	
Salary, Chief Fire Warden.....	700.00	
Trail Cutting, New.....	833.00	
Accounts Receivable.....	17,889.75	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	3,582.87	
	<hr/>	
	\$79,572.40	\$ 79,572.40

TRIAL BALANCE, After Closing, December 1, 1914

Bills Payable.....		\$ 17,110.03
Telephone Lines.....	\$ 5,397.86	
Clearwater Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	2.25	
Camp Buildings (Inventory).....	1,406.50	
Camp Equipment, Tools.....	934.24	
Horses, Harness and Saddles.....	1,260.25	
Office Furniture.....	50.00	
Mortgage	722.39	
Accounts Receivable.....	17,889.75	
Clearwater Timber Protective Association (Present Worth).....		10,553.21
		<hr/>
	\$27,663.24	\$ 27,663.24

Very respectfully submitted,

BEN E. BUSH, Sec.-Tres.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF STATE LAND COMMISSIONERS, FOR
IDAHO, AND MEMBERS OF THE CLEARWATER TIMBER PRO-
TECTIVE ASSOCIATION :

GENTLEMEN :

The undersigned, having been appointed as Auditing Committee, have this day checked vouchers, books, and accounts of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association, and compared the books with the Trial Balance and Bank Statement, attached hereto, and respectfully report that we find the same correct and in good order.

On December 1st, 1914, there was no balance in cash on hand and there were outstanding vouchers which absorb the balance as shown in the bank statement and will leave the account overdrawn \$721.63, which is shown in the annual statement as Bills Payable.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. FARNHAM,
G. A. RUBEDEW,
W. J. RILEY.

Spokane, December 16, 1914.

Fire Warden's Report

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF STATE LAND COMMISSIONERS, FOR IDAHO, AND MEMBERS OF THE CLEARWATER TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to submit the following report for the fire season of 1914:

There was less snow fall during the winter of 1913-14 than usual and this was gone some three weeks earlier than we have ever known it to be before. Though we had some light rains during May and the earlier part of June they were not sufficiently heavy to keep the decayed vegetation moist. There was practically no more rain after the light one that we had on June 20th until September 7th when we had a rain of several days' duration that extinguished the fires to such an extent that they caused us no more trouble.

The season opened June 1st when thirty men were employed and we gradually increased this number as the fire hazard grew worse until August 1st we had forty-nine men on the pay-roll. During August and the first week of September we had about three hundred men on the fire line.

Only one fire was reported in June. On July 9th a general lightning storm started nine fires and on July 13th five more and on July 20th two more but these were easily controlled and were completely extinguished with a very light loss before the first of August.

On July 28th a lightning fire was started on Washington Creek in Sec. 35-39-6 E. which we trenched and had under complete control except for the smouldering trash inside of the first trench. During the high wind of August 2nd the sparks from this smouldering trash blew into the moss-covered trees and started a crown fire that was impossible to control. This fire ran out of 35-39-6 E. and across Sections 34 and 33 and into Section 5-38-6 in less than two hours when the wind changed and we were able to check it on the west. We continued to have high winds for the next two weeks but they were generally from the west and though the fire did not run much more to the west it was impossible to get it under control on the north and east until August 15th. During this trouble that we were having with the Washington Creek fire there were a number of smaller fires that were giving us considerable trouble.

On August 20th a general lightning storm that covered the

entire Clearwater district as well as the greater portions of the Potlatch and Coeur d'Alene started more than ninety fires in the Clearwater. However, after this date we had no extremely high winds but with the great number of fires we were unable to get a force of men on each one of them at once and we had some loss. By September 1st we had practically all the fires under control but as it still remained extremely dry we kept the men on the fire line, widening trenches and cutting snags that might fall over the line.

I wish to thank the officers of the Clearwater National Forest, of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association for their prompt co-operation during the season.

Fires in Territory of Clearwater Timber Protective Association—Season of 1914

Date.	Sub-Div.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Cost.	Cause	Tbr. Burned.
June 28	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	30-42-4E	0	\$ 5.00	Lightning	00
July 7	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	26-34-5E	0	9.00	Lightning	00
July 9	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20-39-6E	0	5.00	Lightning WP	4,000
July 9	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26-39-6E	0	70.00	Lightning WP	5,000
July 9	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-39-6E	0	9.75	Lightning	60
July 9	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	29-39-6E	0	7.00	Lightning WP	1,000
July 9	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16-39-5E	$\frac{1}{2}$	50.00	Lightning WP	00
July 9	S $\frac{1}{2}$	33-41-5E	2	80.00	Lightning	00
July 9	S $\frac{1}{2}$	24-41-5E	1	48.00	Lightning	00
July 13	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24-42-3E	5	10.00	Lightning WP	15,000
July 13	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14-42-3E	1	10.00	Lightning WP	8,000
July 13	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20-42-3E	1	10.00	Lightning WP	12,000
July 13	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	13-42-3E	0	10.00	Lightning	00
July 13	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	18-42-4E	0	5.00	Lightning	00
July 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-38-3E	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.00		00
July 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$	24-38-4E	10			
July 28	Sec. 8 and	9-34-4E	170	75.00		00
July 28	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 and	33-35-4E	10	25.00		00
Aug. 1	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18-35-5E	5	7.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 2	Center	12-38-6E		100.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 2	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12-38-6E		10.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 2	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12-38-6E		12.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 3	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	3-34-4E		4.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 5	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16-34-4E		6.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 11	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14-38-1E	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	144.55	Slashings	00
Aug. 12	5, 6, 7, and	8-35-4E				
Aug. 12	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	8-35-4E	60			
Aug. 12	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8-35-4E				
Aug. 14	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12-33-4E		3.00		
Aug. 3	S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	17-35-5E		65.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 15	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	15-33-5E		6.00		00
Aug. 15	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	18-35-5E	25			
Aug. 15	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	16-34-4E				

Date.	Sub-Div.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Cost.	Cause	Tbr. Burned.
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34-38-5E				
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	27-38-5E				
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6-38-5E		118.07		
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	39-5E	2			
Aug. 20	Sec. 31	31-39-4E	60			WP 3,000
Aug. 20	Sec	36-39-3E	240			1,000,000
Aug. 20	Sec. 12 and	13-38-5E	140			Poles 300
Aug. 20	Sec	7-38-6E	40			WP 1,000,000
Aug. 20	Sec.	35-37-3E	40			
Aug. 20	Sec.	34-37-3E	80			30,000
Aug. 20	Sec.	3-36-3E	100			
Aug. 20	Sec.	2-36-3E	80			
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1-37-4E	2	10.00		00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1-37-4E	3	15.00		00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	1-37-4E	5	30.00		00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	8-37-6E	$\frac{1}{2}$	30.00		00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8-37-6E	$\frac{1}{4}$	25.00		00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	31-38-6E	$\frac{1}{2}$	30.00		00
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	16-35-5E	$\frac{1}{4}$	7.00		00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	9-35-5E	$\frac{1}{8}$	3.50		00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35-35-5E		15.00		00
Aug. 20	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	4-34-4E				
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	3-39-5E	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	171.50	Lightning	30,000
Aug. 20	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	11-41-5E	40	126.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28-40-4E	10	160.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	Sec.	29-39-4E	120	160.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	29-39-4E	6	40.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	34-39-4E	80	180.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	9-40-5E	10	154.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	15-42-4E	1	30.00	Lightning	WP 80,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	36-39-3E	6	48.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	Center	25-39-3E	20	288.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26-39-3E	5	86.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	23-39-3E	10	180.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23-39-3E	2	72.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20-39-3E	$\frac{1}{2}$	36.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34-39-3E	3	43.00	Lightning	5,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14-39-3E	12	144.25	Lightnig	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28-39-4E	1	8.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	22-39-4E	10	50.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20-39-4E	1	8.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19-39 4E	10	32.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	10-35-3E	10	60.00		00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14-35-3E	40	75.00		00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	5-37-4E	10	96.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	Sec.	17-39-7E	25	50.00	Lightning	175,000
Aug. 20	Sec.	35-40-7E	20	35.00	Lightning	10,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30-35-4E	1	10.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	10-38-3E	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.25	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	12-38-3E	2	108.50	Lightning	WP 15,000
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-38-3E	$\frac{1}{4}$	29.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12-38-3E	$\frac{1}{2}$	43.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	Sec. 1 and	2-38-3E	15	276.00	Lightning	60,000
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	29-42-4E	7	50.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	15-38-3E	3	79.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	29-42-4E	8	50.00	Lightning	00

Date.	Sub-Div.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Cost.	Cause	Tbr. Burned.
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16-41-4E	160	300.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	14-42-3E	$\frac{1}{2}$	25.00	Lightning	WP 15,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	23-42-3E	10	150.00	Lightning	WP 300,000
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32-42-4E	5	150.00		75,000
Aug. 20		19-41-4E	360	350.00	Lightning	WP 10,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	5-41-4E	$\frac{1}{2}$	25.00	Lightning	7,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	7-35-5E	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	31-37-4E	5	55.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6-38-4E				
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1-38-4E	8	117.82		WP 40,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22-38-2E	1	50.00		00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	1-36-3E	60			
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22-42-3E	$1\frac{1}{2}$	50.00	Lightning	15,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	15-42-3E	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	Lightning	17,500
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	29-42-3E	2	100.00	Lightning	WP 25,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28-42-3E	2	200.00	Lightning	10,000
Aug. 20	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	15-42-3E	60	700.00	Lightning	12,000
Aug. 20	Sec. 35 and	36-42-3E	360	1,100.00	Lightning	360,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	15-42-3E	7	450.00	Lightning	125,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	31-42-3E	$2\frac{1}{2}$	250.00	Lightning	20,000
Aug. 20	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32-42-3E	40	575.00	Lightning	300,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	17-42-3E	8	350.00	Lightning	200,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-42-3E	8	40.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20-42-3E	50	975.00	Lightning	550,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	31-42-3E	10	100.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27-42-3E	2	150.00	Lightning	20,000
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26-40-5E	3	91.00	Lightning	25,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32-42-3E	15	400.00	Lightning	250,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	4-39-5E	4	231.00	Lightning	40,000
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23-42-4E		24.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23-42-4E		60.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	27-41-4E		60.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$	28-41-4E		60.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1-40-4E		24.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	24-41-5E		24.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	27-42-6E		24.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	29-42-6E		24.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	31-37-4E		35.00	Unknown	00
Aug. 20	Sec. 2 and	3-36-3E		250.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-36-3E	5	17.50	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	25-38-4E	60	240.00	Lightning	2,000
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$	24-38-4E	80	180.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	17-38-4E	3	16.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24-38-4E	10	80.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	1-38-3E	20	375.00	Lightning	100,000
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	11-38-3E	$2\frac{1}{2}$	65.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	15-38-3E	3	79.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24-41-3E		50.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	Sec. 10 and	13-40-4E		15.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	34-41-5E		21.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	33-39-5E		30.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	9-38-6E	28	150.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	8-38-6E			Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5-34-4E		45.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	5-38-4E	8	150.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	8-35-4E		35.00	Lightning	00

Date.	Sub-Div.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Cost.	Cause	Tbr. Burned.
Aug. 20	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24-35-4E		30.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$	13-35-4E		20.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 25	NE $\frac{1}{4}$	5-34-4E		50.00	Lightning	00
Aug. 25	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	25-35-4E	2	25.00		00
Aug. 26	SW $\frac{1}{4}$	33-35-4E	160	150.00		00
Sept. 1	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	13-33-4E		29.50		00
Sept. 1	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16-36-3E				00
Sept. 1	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	21-36-3E	80			00
Sept. 2	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	14-33-4E		6.00		00
Sept. 3	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30-34-5E		3.00		00
Sept. 4	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	27-34-5E		3.00		00

The Washington Creek fire was set by lightning on July 28th and got beyond control on August 2nd, burned the following timber:

Sec.	Twp.	Rge. E.	Acres Burned.	
1	38	6	80	
2	38	6	440	
3	38	6	80	
4	38	6	320	
5	38	6	360	
6	38	6	40	
25	39	6	100	
26	39	6	180	
27	39	6	480	Mostly a good stand of white pine.
28	39	6	160	
32	39	6	120	
33	39	6	400	
34	39	6	640	
35	39	6	640	
36	39	6	640	
31	39	7	40	
30	39	6	25	

The Elk Mountain fire started from lightning on August 6th and burned the following timber:

Sec.	Twp.	Rge. E.	Acres Burned.	
5	38	7	160	
6	38	7	30	
7	38	7	160	Mostly old burn and very little
8	38	7	480	good timber.
9	38	7	480	
4	38	7	110	

Another Elk Mountain fire started on August 15th by lightning, burned the following area:

Sec.	Twp.	Rge. E.	Acres Burned.	
5	38	7	160	This was nearly all burned in 1908.
31	39	7	110	
32	39	7	220	

Telephone Lines Constructed in 1914

Fourteen miles from Headquarters (Sec. 15-38-5 E.) to the John Lewis Cabin, connecting with the lookout in Section 27-39-4 E., at a cost of \$659.54.

Seven miles from Bertha Hill (Sec. 35-40-5 E.) to the Moscow Bar trail (Sec. 21-39-6 E.), to be known as the "Elk Mountain Line," at a cost of \$300.00.

Seven miles of the Bertha Hill line (from Sec. 15-38-5 E. to Sec. 35-40-5 E.), which was constructed in 1911 with No. 12 line wire, was rebuilt with No. 10 wire at a cost of \$359.54.

Two and one-half miles of line was rebuilt in Twp. 38-3 E. to connect the Clearwater Telephone line with Joseph Duffie's cabin instead of A. T. Rogers, in Section 19. The material in the old line was used and the work was done by men doing patrol duty at no extra cost to the Association.

The average cost of this construction was \$47.11 per mile, as shown below:

Labor, 249 days.....	\$647.50
Provisions	149.80
Wire and equipment.....	521.92
	<hr/>
	\$1,319.08

In addition to the foregoing the Association built one-half of the joint line from Freezeout to Hemlock Butte (11 Miles) at a cost of \$427.99. This makes a total of 26½ miles constructed at a cost of \$1,747.07.

All the new lines constructed this year were built off the trails, so they could be built closer to the ground. We have found from experience that when the line is built ten or twelve feet from the ground and with plenty of slack, there is less danger of the line being broken by falling trees, as it will give enough to let the wire go to the ground without breaking.

Sixty-four miles of telephone line were repaired this year. Seventeen miles of this was taken down and rebuilt off the road

or trail. This repairing and rebuilding was done at a cost of \$7.54 per mile, as shown by the following figures:

Labor, 141 days.....	\$396.00
Provisions	86.43
	<hr/>
	\$482.43

Telephone Lines Constructed

	Miles.	Miles.
In the year 1911.....	20	
In the year 1912.....	21½	
In the year 1913.....	23	
In the year 1914.....	21	85½
Co-operative line, constructed in 1914.....		11
Co-operative line, constructed in 1912.....		18
		<hr/>
Total.....		114½

Trails Constructed in 1914

Eight miles from Sec. 8-38-5 E. to Sec. 27-39-4 E.
 One mile from Sec. 27-39-4 E. (Big Island Lookout) to Sec. 22.
 One mile on the Bertha Hill trail in Sec. 34-39-5 E.
 Nine miles from Sec. 35-40-5 E. to Sec. 4-39-4 E.
 Two miles in Sec. 5-37-6 E. through Sec. 7 and into Sec. 13-37-5 E.
 Two miles in Sec. 30-39-6 E. into Sec. 31 to the $\frac{1}{4}$ post between Secs. 5 and 6-38-6 E.
 One and one-half miles in Sec. 2 through Sec. 12 and into Sec. 7-39-7 E.
 Six miles from Sec. 20-39-7 E. through Secs. 29 and 33-39-7 E. and Sec. 4 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9 into Secs. 7 and 8-38-7 E.
 Thirty and one-half miles of new trail, in all, were built this year, at a cost of \$36.62 per mile.

Labor, 342 days.....	\$ 908.50
Provisions	208.65
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	\$1,117.15

In addition to the foregoing, 480 miles of trail and wagon road were cleaned out and improved and new bridges built where old ones were found unsafe, at an average cost of \$4.99 per mile.

Labor, 787 days.....	\$1,916.75
Provisions	479.98
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	\$2,396.73

Inventory

CLEARWATER TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

OROFINO, IDAHO

(At Close of Season of 1914)

TELEPHONES

1	Green Mountain Lookout	(x)	Sec. 19-39-3	E.	\$	12.00
1	Brown's Creek Lookout		Sec. 33-35-5	E.		12.00
1	Brown's Creek (Peterson's)		Sec. 14-35-5	E.		12.00
1	Louis C. Boehl's Place		Sec. 24-41-4	E.		12.00
1	Bertha Hill		Sec. 35-40-5	E.		12.00
1	Bald Mountain		Sec. 1-37-4	E.		12.00
1	Elk Mountain		Sec. 7-38-7	E.		12.00
1	Freezeout		Sec. 12-42-3	E.		12.00
1	Ford's Creek (Cooper's)		Sec. 14-36-3	E.		12.00
1	Stocking Meadows Lookout		Sec. 1-41-4	E.		12.00
1	Westover's Place		Sec. 4-37-6	E.		12.00
1	John Lewis Lookout		Sec. 27-39-4	E.		12.00
1	John Lewis Cabin		Sec. 29-39-4	E.		12.00
1	Headquarters		Sec. 15-38-5	E.		12.00
1	Chas. Schill's Cabin	(x)	Sec. 5-38-3	E.		12.00
1	Joe Duffie's Cabin		Sec. 19-38-3	E.		12.00
1	Moscow Bar Trail	(xx)	Sec. 21-39-6	E.		12.00
						\$204.00

"x" Stored at Joe Duffie's Cabin.

"xx" Stored at Headquarters.

Phones in use in 1912.....	10
Purchased in 1913.....	6
Purchased in 1914.....	1
Total Phones in Use.....	17

HORSES OWNED BY THE ASSOCIATION

No.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Weight Pounds.
1	Blue	Blue Roan	11	900
2	Bum	Bay	13	800
3	Bus	Chestnut	6	800
4	(x) Big Bill	Brown	6	1100
5	Casey	Black	10	950
6	Forty-six	Pinto	9	800
7	(xx) Friday	Roan	12	800
8	Harvey	Speckled	16	750
9	Maud	Bay	12	900
10	Rochie	Pinto	9	800
11	Shorty	Gray	12	800
12	Stockings	Pinto	18	800
13	Sunrise	Pinto	12	800
14	Tommy	Sorrel	17	800
15	Ticks	Bay	9	800
16	Whiteye	Black	12	950
17	Fool	Light Bay	13	850
18	Pappoose	Buckskin	5	800
19	Buck Harris	Buckskin	11	850
20	Brownie	Brown	5	900
21	Red	Sorrell	13	850
22	Pet	Roan	6	900
23	Indian	White	12	800
24	Tony	Bay	12	700
25	Lady	Bay	7	900

"x" Bought from Ernest Schroeder in 1914.

"xx" Bought from Clearwater Timber Company in 1914.

24 horses at \$35.00 each.....	\$840.00
1 horse "Big Bill" at \$125.....	125.00
	<hr/>
	\$965.00

PACK EQUIPMENT

IN SHED AT OROFINO:

9 Pack saddles, with half breeds.....	\$ 63.00
1 Riding saddle.....	15.00
16 Saddle blankets.....	8.00
16 Saddle pads.....	8.00
5 Pairs pack bags.....	30.00
10 Lash ropes.....	7.50

AT HEADQUARTERS:

14	Pack saddles, complete.....	\$ 98.00
1	Riding saddle	15.00
5	Pairs pack bags.....	30.00
17	Mandies	17.00
19	Lash ropes.....	14.25
8	Swing ropes.....	3.20
1	Bridle	1.00

AT McCOLLUM'S RANCH:

2	Riding saddles.....	\$ 30.00
2	Bridles	2.00

AT JOHN SWANSON'S HOUSE:

3	Riding saddles.....	\$ 30.00
3	Riding bridles.....	3.00
1	3¼-in. Mitchell wagon.....	15.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 389.95

TELEPHONE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

(Stored at John Swanson's House)

5	Pairs of splicing clamps.....	\$ 10.00
3	Pairs Klin's 8-in. pliers.....	6.00
5	Hand axes	3.75
2	Claw hammers.....	1.00
4	Pairs 16½-in. climbers, with straps.....	8.40
5	Safety straps.....	7.50
4	Safety belts.....	6.00
½	Roll tape.....	.15
		<hr/>
		\$ 42.80

OFFICE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

(Stored at John Swanson's House)

1	Roll-top desk and chair.....	\$ 50.00
1	Remington typewriter No. 7 (No. 177,141).....	25.00
1	Compensated barometer.....	
1	Aneroid barometer chart.....	
1	Self-registering thermometer.....	20.00
1	Claisher Rain Gauge (at headquarters).....	
½	Side of Ladgo leather.....	6.25
½	Side of lace leather.....	4.75
		<hr/>
		\$ 105.80

1	Protractor board at Bertha Hill.....	
1	Protractor board at Headquarters.....	
1	Protractor board at Elk Mountain.....	
1	Protractor board at Bald Mountain.....	50.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 165.30

TELEPHONE LINES

1911 CONSTRUCTION:

From Clearwater Telephone Co. line (21-37-5) to Headquarters (15-38- 5)	8	MILES	
From Headquarters (15-38-5) to Bertha Hill (35-40-5).....	12	MILES	
	<hr/>		
	20	MILES	\$ 654.21

1912 CONSTRUCTION:

From Bertha Hill (35-40-5) to Mouth of Breakfast Creek on Little North Fork (25-41-4).....	14	MILES	
From Bald Mountain (1-37-4) to our main line (16-37-5).....	5	MILES	
From Clearwater Telephone line (7- 38-3) to A. T. Rogers (19-38-3) (Rebuilt to Joe Duffie's in 1914)....	2½	MILES	
	<hr/>		
	21½	MILES	819.72
Co-operative line from Pierce (2-36- 5) to Elk Mountain (7-38-7) (Equipment furnished by Govern- ment)	18	MILES	394.75

1913 CONSTRUCTION:

From Government line (14-35-5) to Brown's Creek Lookout (33-35-5)	4½	MILES	
From mouth of Breakfast Creek (24- 41-4) to Freezeout (12-42-3).....	14	MILES	
From Breakfast Creek (23-41-4) to Stocking Meadows (1-41-4).....	4½	MILES	
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	23	MILES	725.65

1914 CONSTRUCTION :

From Headquarters (15-38-5) to John Lewis Cabin (27-39-4).....	14	MILES	
From Bertha Hill (35-40-5) to the Moscow Bar Trail (21-39-6).....	7	MILES	
	21	MILES	959.54
			<u>\$3,553.87</u>

BUILDINGS AND CABINS

Buildings and Improvements at Headquarters.....	\$	800.00
John Lewis Lookout cabin (Sec. 27-39-4 E.).....		85.00
Dead Horse Lookout cabin (Sec. 7-39-7 E.).....		85.00
Bertha Hill Lookout cabin (Sec. 35-40-5 E.).....		150.00
Freezeout Lookout cabin (Sec. 12-42-4 E.).....		100.00
Stocking Meadows cabin and Lookout cabin (1-41-4)....		75.00
Balk Mountain Lookout cabin (Sec. 1-37-4 E.).....		25.00
Brown's Creek Lookout cabin (Sec. 33-35-5 E.).....		40.00
Shed at Orofino for storage purposes.....		46.50
		<u>\$1,406.50</u>

CAMP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

BERTHA HILL:

Axes	17	\$17.00
Grub hoes.....	2	2.00
Shovels	13	6.50
Sledge Hammer, No. 8.....	1	1.00
Brush scythes.....	2	4.00
Set saw tools.....	1	.75
Dish pans.....	4	3.00
Reflectors	2	6.00
Tin plates.....	60	1.50
Tin cups.....	38	1.15
Table spoons.....	24	.25
Teaspoons	40	.40
Knives	42	2.00
Forks	30	1.50
Butcher knives.....	3	1.80
Basting spoons.....	2	.20
Dippers	2	.20
Fry pans.....	14	2.80
Coffee pots.....	6	4.00

Tea pot.....	1	.40
Water pails.....	3	.75
Set nested pails.....	1	2.00
Camp pots.....	12	6.00
Stew pans.....	9	3.60
Wash basins.....	4	.40
Water bags.....	3	1.80
Can opener.....	1	.10
Lamp.....	1	.50
Cook stove (old).....	1	1.00
Cook stove.....	1	10.00
Heating stove.....	1	4.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 87.10

JOHN LEWIS CABIN:

Axes.....	10	\$10.00
Shovels.....	10	5.00
Grub hoes.....	2	2.00
Tent.....	1	9.00
Reflectors.....	2	3.00
Dish-up pans.....	10	2.00
Water pails.....	2	.50
Dish pans.....	2	1.50
Tin plates.....	40	1.00
Cups.....	40	2.00
Knives and forks.....	40	4.00
Coffee pots.....	2	1.50
Kettles.....	6	3.00
Teaspoons.....	40	.40
Table spoons.....	40	.40
Large spoons.....	2	.20
		<hr/>
		\$45.50

BROWN'S CREEK LOOKOUT:

Plyers (in phone).....	1	\$ 1.50
Axe.....	1	1.00
Shovel.....	1	.50
Spikes.....	No. 10	.50
Axe (Joe Hamiltons).....	1	1.00
Axe.....	1	1.00
Shovel.....	1	.50
Water pails.....	2	.75
Granite pots.....	2	1.00
Coffee pot.....	1	.50

Reflector	1	1.00
Granite pans.....	3	1.20
Granite pots.....	5	2.00
Coffee pot.....	1	.75
Pot covers.....	2	.10
Water bags.....	2	1.20
		<hr/>
		\$15.00

STOCKING MEADOWS LOOKOUT:

Axes	3	\$ 3.00
Shovels	2	1.00
Grub hoes.....	3	3.00
Cross-cut saw.....	1	4.00
Grind stone.....	1	1.00
Brush hook.....	1	.75
Brush scythe.....	1	2.00
Tin plates.....	12	.40
Tin cups.....	12	.60
Knives and forks.....	12	1.20
Coffee pot.....	1	.60
Fry pans.....	3	.60
Kettles	4	1.60
Spoons	24	.50
Tin basins.....	6	.30
Cross-cut saw.....	1	4.00
Shovels	8	4.00
Axes	6	6.00
Grub hoes.....	3	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$37.55

KATE DRISCOLL'S CABIN:

Shovels	4	\$ 2.00
Axes	3	3.00
Grub hoes.....	3	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 8.00

L. C. BOEHL'S PLACE:

Pails	4	\$ 1.00
Bean pots.....	2	.75
Rehectors	1	2.00
Fry pans.....	2	.40
Tin plates.....	12	.40
Tin cups.....	12	.60

Knives and forks.....	12	1.20
Coffee pot.....	1	.75
Tin basins.....	4	.40
Kettles	6	2.40
Spoons	20	.25
		<hr/>
		\$10.15

ELK MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT:

Axes	5	\$ 5.00
Shovels	8	4.00
Knives and forks.....	6	.60
Spoons	12	.30
Plates	6	.30
Fry pans.....	2	.40
Kettle	1	.50
Bake pan.....	1	.25
Coffee pot.....	1	.75
Cook stove.....	1	9.00
		<hr/>
		\$21.10

FORD'S CREEK LOOKOUT:

Axes	3	\$ 3.00
Shovels	3	1.50
Canteens	4	1.00
Water bags.....	6	3.60
Tin plates.....	6	.25
Knives and forks.....	6	.60
Fry pans.....	3	.60
Coffee pot.....	1	.75
Kettles	4	2.00
Tin cups.....	6	.25
Tin basins.....	6	.30
Tea pot.....	1	.25
		<hr/>
		\$14.10

BALD MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT:

Axes	2	\$ 2.00
Shovels	2	1.00
Tin plates	3	.15
Tib basins.....	2	.10
Tin cups.....	3	.10

Coffee pot.....	1	.40
Spoons	6	.25
Kettles	3	.75
Cook stove.....	1	6.00
		<hr/>
		\$10.75

DEAD HORSE CABIN:

Shovels	2	\$ 1.00
Axe	1	1.00
Cross-cut saw.....	1	3.00
Mattock	1	1.00
Cook stove.....	1	5.00
Tin plates.....	4	.20
Knives and forks.....	4	.40
Coffee pot	1	.25
Fry pans.....	2	.40
Spoons	6	.10
Kettles	4	1.00
Tin basins	6	.50
		<hr/>
		\$13.85

JOE DUFFIE'S CABIN:

D. Handled shovels.....	41	\$20.50
Shovel (long handled).....	1	.50
D-B axes.....	21	21.00
D-B axes (hdls. broken).....	2	1.00
Cross-cut saws.....	2	6.00
Brush hook.....	1	1.00
Files (new).....	11	1.20
Grindstone	1	1.50
Shovel (D. handle) x.....	1	.50
D-B axe xx.....	1	1.00
Field glasses (pair).....	1	15.00
Candles	10 doz.	2.00
Frying pans.....	7	1.20
Granite pans.....	3	.90
Bake pans.....	3	.60
Coffee pots.....	3	1.50
Tin cups.....	12	.25
Forks	34	.50
Knives	32	.50
Teaspoons	34	.35
Basting spoons	2	.20
Table spoons.....	15	.20

Granite cups.....	5	.50
Mush bowls.....	28	2.80
Platters	5	1.00
Galv. pails (large)	3	1.20
Tin pails (large).....	2	.40
Reflector	1	2.00
Tin pails (large).....	3	.75
Nests of pails.....	2	.50
Butcher knives (large).....	1	.75

\$87.30

“x” Stored at Ritchie’s.

“xx” Stored at Saylor’s.

FREEZEOUT:

Shovels	57	\$28.50
Axes	35	35.00
Axes (old).....	15	.00
Peavie	1	1.50
Sledge hammer.....	1	1.00
Brush scythe.....	1	2.00
Grub hoes	15	15.00
Cross-cut saws.....	4	16.00
Pr. Cros-cut saw handles.....	4	2.00
Iron wedge.....	1	.50
Tent	1	10.00
Table knives.....	122	6.10
Forks	110	5.50
Table spoons.....	38	.40
Teaspoons	117	1.20
Basting spoons.....	7	.40
Butcher knives.....	4	.40
Cake turners.....	4	.40
Steels	2	1.50
Meat forks.....	2	.20
Reflector (large).....	2	6.00
Reflector (medium).....	1	2.00
Tin plates.....	110	2.75
Tin basins.....	63	3.15
Dish pans.....	6	3.00
Tin cups.....	144	7.20
Fry pans.....	10	2.00
Coffee pots (large).....		3.00
Pails (12 quarts).....	13	3.25
Stock boilers	4	4.00
Alarm clock.....	1	.75

Dripping pans.....	2	.40
Cook stove.....	1	8.00
		<hr/>
		\$173.70

HEADQUARTERS: (Tools, etc.)

Shovels	59	\$29.50
Spades	3	1.50
Cant hooks and peavies.....	5	7.50
D-B axes.....	60	30.00
S-B axes.....	3	2.25
Grub hoes.....	2	2.00
Picks	3	1.80
Nut augers (1¼ in.).....	2	.90
Brush hook.....	1	.75
D-B axe handles.....	11	3.30
Singletrees	2	1.20
Sets of stretcher chains.....	2	1.50
Scyth snath.....	1	.75
Splitting maul.....	1	.75
Cross-cut saws.....	3	9.00
Cross-cut saw handles.....	6	1.80
Mattock handles.....	8	2.40
Garden hoe.....	1	.25
Garden rake.....	1	.25
Side hill plow.....	1	13.00
Blacksmith forge.....	1	7.00
Froe	1	.75
Combination vise and anvil.....	1	1.50
Anvil	1	1.00
Hay forks.....	2	1.00
Scyth and snath.....	1	1.50
Hand saws.....	3	1.80
Square	1	.50
Blacksmith hammers.....	2	1.00
Set of steel letters.....	1	1.25
Stencil outfit.....	1	1.50
Set of saw tools.....	2	1.00
Crow bars.....	2	1.50
Grindstone	1	1.00
Heating stove.....	1	1.00
Horse shoes.....	30 lb.	1.50
Plane	1	1.00
Pair shoeing tongs.....	2	1.00
Pinchers	2	1.50
Clinch cutter.....	1	.50

Riveting machine.....	1	1.00
Farrier's hammer.....	1	.75
Bed ticks.....	4	2.00
Folding cots.....	2	6.00
Mattress.....	3	3.00
Range.....	1	35.00
Bed springs.....	4	8.00
BB wire No. 10.....	225 lb.	10.12
BB wire No. 12.....	330 lb.	15.84
Platform scales.....	1	23.00
Pair hames.....	1	.50
Tents.....	4	36.00
Wagon sheet.....	1	6.00
Wire reel (Crampton Cabin).....	1	1.50
		<hr/>
		\$287.91

HEADQUARTERS: (Kitchen Outfit)

Alarm clocks.....	2	\$ 2.00
Butcher knives.....	3	2.25
W. W. cups.....	24	2.40
Coffee pot.....	1	.80
Cake tins.....	3	.45
Coffee mill.....	1	.50
Cake griddle.....	1	.50
W. W. plates.....	24	2.40
Granite dish pans.....	3	3.00
Tin dish pans (heavy).....	2	1.50
Dripping pans.....	5	1.00
Dust pan.....	1	.10
Enamel dipper.....	1	.15
Egg beater.....	1	.10
Fry pans.....	4	.80
Gem pans.....	4	.60
Grater.....	1	.10
Knives and forks.....	18	1.80
Lamps.....	4	2.00
Meat platters.....	2	1.00
Meat saw.....	1	.50
Food chopper.....	1	1.00
Mason fruit jars (doz.).....	1	.70
Mirrors.....	3	.75
Mop.....	1	.15
Granite pans.....	8	1.60
W. W. Granite plates.....	18	1.80

Enamel pails.....	2	.80
Tin pans.....	4	.60
Galv. pails.....	6	1.50
Rolling pin.....	1	.25
W. W. saucers.....	16	.80
		<hr/>
		\$33.90

MISCELLANEOUS CAMP EQUIPMENT: (Stored at Headquarters)

Forks	73	\$ 1.40
Knives	85	1.70
Teaspoons	108	1.08
Soup bowls.....	18	3.75
Stew kettles.....	4	2.00
Syrup pitchers	3	.45
Steamer	1	.25
Tea pot.....	1	.50
Teaspoons	24	.25
Table spoons.....	24	.30
Tea kettle.....	1	.75
Vegetable dishes.....	3	.80
Wash basins.....	4	.80
Wash tubs.....	2	2.00
Wash board	1	.50
Sad irons (set).....	1	1.50
Table spoons.....	66	.65
Basting spoons.....	3	.10
Can opener.....	2	.20
Butcher knives.....	2	1.00
Tin cups.....	108	2.20
Granite basins.....	11	1.10
Tin pans.....	26	1.30
Galv. pails (12 qt.).....	14	4.80
Galv. pails (16 qt.).....	2	1.00
Coffee boilers (8 qt.).....	6	3.00
Tin plates.....	180	3.60
Fry pans.....	24	4.80
Granite kettles.....	27	9.25
Reflectors	3	6.00
Kettle covers.....	9	.45
Dish pans.....	4	3.00
Wash basin.....	1	.25
Nests of pails.....	6	9.00
Cans pepper	12	1.20
Tea pots.....	2	.50

Cup (1 qt.).....	1	.10
Bake pans.....	2	.40
Granite plates.....	8	.40
Baking powder.....	40 lb.	16.00
		<hr/>
		\$88.33

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY

Telephones	\$	204.00	
Horses		965.00	
Pack Equipment.....		389.95	
Telephone tools and equipment.....		42.80	
Office and miscellaneous equipment.....		165.30	
Telephone lines.....		3,553.87	
Buildings and cabins.....		1,406.50	
Camp Equipment and Tools:			
Bertha Hill.....	\$	87.10	
John Lewis Cabin.....		45.50	
Brown's Creek Lookout.....		15.00	
Stocking Meadows Lookout.....		37.55	
Kate Driscoll's Cabin.....		8.00	
L. C. Boehl's place.....		10.15	
Elk Mountain Lookout.....		21.10	
Ford's Creek Lookout.....		14.10	
Bald Mountain Lookout.....		10.75	
Dead Horse Lookout.....		13.85	
Joe Duffie's Cabin.....		87.30	
Freezeout Lookout.....		173.70	
Headquarters (Tools, etc.).....		287.91	
Headquarters (Kitchen).....		33.90	
Headquarters (Stored).....		88.33	934.24
		<hr/>	
Total	\$	7,661.66	

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN SWANSON, Chief Fire Warden.

Fire Committeer's Report

Clearwater Timber Protective Association—Season 1914

Gentlemen:

The past summer will be remembered as one of the worst fire seasons that we have experienced since the Clearwater Timber Protective Association was organized eight years ago and in some respects was even worse than the season of 1910. Without the efficient organization that we had there is no doubt but that there would have been an area burned over fully as great as in 1889 when many thousands of acres of pine was destroyed.

The snow was gone a month earlier than usual, and though we had some light rains during May and June they were of so little importance that they only halted the evaporation caused by the sun and wind for a few days. During July and August we had a few days that were partly cloudy but we had no rain nor did we have any until September 7th after which date there was sufficient rain to relieve us of further worry.

The latter part of June the fire committees of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, the Potlatch Timber Protective Association, and the Clearwater Timber Protective Association, accompanied by Dr. W. L. Carlyle, Dean of Agriculture of the University of Idaho, and Dr. C. H. Shattuck, Professor of Forestry of the University of Idaho, made a joint trip of inspection over a large portion of the territory of the three associations. We found that the fire warden who had started a crew on June 1st had the trails nearly all in good shape and had built a number of new ones and that he had telephone lines repaired from the damage that always occurs in the winter from snow and falling trees and was building some new telephone lines. For itemized list of trails and telephone lines we would refer to Fire Warden's report.

Though we had quite a number of lightning fires during June and July, our lookouts and patrolmen were able to locate and control them at once with practically no loss of timber.

The latter part of July was extremely hot and dry and the moisture from the decayed vegetation and leaf mold was rapidly carried away by the constant winds. On August 2nd a lightning fire on Washington Creek that had been set on July 28th

broke away by the wind fanning the smouldering trash into a flame that ran up in the tree tops. Though we had this fire completely trenched it traveled over these fire breaks in the mossy tree tops, driven by a heavy wind, and in an hour's time had covered several sections of timber land. This was the worst fire that we had during the season and as the wind was blowing every day it was nearly impossible to completely control it though we employed two hundred men. While the Washington Creek fire was at its worst two more fires broke out in the Weippe district but these were more easily controlled on account of them being in a different class of timber where the under-brush and trash were not so heavy.

On the night of August 20th a general lightning storm that covered the entire Clearwater District as well as a large area both to the north and south of us set more than ninety fires. At this time we had the Washington Creek fire under complete control and we could give the greater part of our attention to the new fires and were able to extinguish the greater part of them before they did much damage.

The labor conditions were different from what they were in 1910 and we experienced no difficulty in securing plenty of men that were accustomed to woods work to fight fires. As a general thing they were a good class of men and gave us good service. Though there is a good amount of danger in this class of work when there are limbs, dead snags and large trees constantly falling and quite often a crown fire raging we had but one man seriously hurt and this was from his own carelessness in cutting his own foot. After two weeks in the hospital he was ready for work again.

The Clearwater district is only tapped by a rail road on the extreme south line and we experienced a very hard problem in transporting men and supplies to the different fires. We were forced to employ all available teams and pack horses in the district and in this way barely kept supplied. It is possible that it will be good policy to secure an auto truck of three or four tons capacity for future emergencies.

We, at all times, received the most hearty co-operation from the officers of the Clearwater National Forest, the Potlatch Timber Protective Association and the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association.

Very respectfully submitted,

T. J. HUMBIRD,
G. A. RUBEDEW,
BEN E. BUSH,
Fire Committee.

Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association

1913

Officers:

B. H. Hornby	- - -	President
Geo. A. Day	- - -	Vice President
J. A. Humbird	-	Secretary-Treasurer
W. G. Phalon	- -	Chief Fire Warden

Directors:

H. C. Culver	B. H. Hornby
A. C. White	E. W. Harris
Geo. A. Day	E. O. Hawksett
J. A. Humbird	

PEND D'OREILLE TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Season 1913

Sandpoint, Idaho, December 6, 1913.

Gentlemen:

At the end of the sixth year of the life of the Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association your Fire Committee begs to report it as one of the most successful in the history of our work.

Mr. W. G. Phalon of Spirit Lake was engaged as Chief Warden, and commenced lining up his work April 15th. Experienced District Wardens were employed, and the controlling and killing of 52 fires during the season was done at a very low cost. Arrangements were made for the patrolling of 190,000 acres of additional State land in the upper Priest Lake country. This necessitated the purchase of a motor boat and the building of a boat house for the purpose of getting supplies and men into the upper country. Several additional wardens were also employed.

We now have 27 members with a total acreage of 584,302.09 acres, on which we levied during the season assessments amounting to 1½ cents per acre. The total

number of acres within our district is something like 1,-
000,000.

We are pleased to report that the damage sustained
during the past season has been practically nothing.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN E. BUSH,

B. H. HORNBY,

J. A. HUMBIRD,

Fire Committee.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Season 1913

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

From 1913 Subscription list as follows:

	Acres	Amount
Bonnors Ferry Lbr. Co.	3,840	\$ 57.60
E. T. Chapin Co.	480	7.20
Dalkena Lumber Co.	5,439.85	81.60
Dover Lumber Co.	12,062.81	180.94
M. W. Evans	160	2.40
Fidelity Lumber Co.	5,230	78.45
Hope Lumber Co.	3,063	45.94
Humbird Lbr. Co.....	173,820.45	2,607.30
Lindsley Bros. Co.	2,401.46	36.01
McGoldrick Lbr. Co.	3,920	58.80
Menasha Woodenware Co. . .	11,480	172.20
J. C. Natvig	480	7.20
Chas. L. Heitman	1,219.19	18.29
Northern Pacific Ry.	81,572.68	917.70
Albert Otrado	160	2.40
Panhandle Lbr. Co.	24,273.15	364.10
Potlatch Lbr. Co.	2,559.21	38.39
Rogers Lumber Co.	2,480	37.20
Rutledge Timber Co.....	160	2.40
Sandpoint Lbr. & Pole Co. . .	6,125	91.88
Wm. Wallace	160	1.60
Ignatz Weil	640	9.60
W. F. Whitaker	193	2.90
A. C. White	5,360.09	80.40
Frank Wood	155	1.55
C. M. Young	160	1.60
State of Idaho	236,707.20	2,900.46
		<hr/> \$7,806.11
	584,302.09	<hr/> \$7,806.11

From other accounts:

Patrol	\$ 13.00
Burning slashings	10.65
Bills Payable	500.00

Total Receipts\$8,329.76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deferred Expenses, Season 1912	\$ 51.25
Clearing out old trails	\$ 212.50
Fire Fighting	288.93
Miscellaneous Expense	1,448.41
Patrol	4,430.84
Salary of Chief Fire Warden and Assist. ..	1,095.85
Office Expense	176.07
Tools	41.25
Horses and saddles	179.65
Burning Slashings	37.50
Maps	32.08
Motor Boat, Boat House for Priest Lake ..	639.36

.....\$8,582.44

Total Disbursements\$8,633.69

Bank balance, December 10th, 1912 ..\$ 603.62

Receipts during the season 8,329.76

.....\$8,933.38

Less disbursements

8,633.69

Bank Balance, December 1st, 1913 \$299.69

Trial balance December 6th, before closing books:

Clearing old trails	\$ 212.50	
Fire Fighting	288.93	
Miscellaneous expense	1,448.41	
Patrol	4,417.84	
Salary of Chief Warden and Assistant. ..	1,095.85	
Office expense ..	176.07	
Camp equipment and tools	806.70	
Horses and saddles	779.30	
First National bank	299.69	
Assessments		7,866.87
Bills Payable		500.00
Burning slashings	26.85	
Maps	52.26	
Office fixtures	85.95	
Season of 1912		1,965.22
Water craft	639.36	
Wm. Wallace	80	
Frank Wood	78	
C. M. Young	80	

.....\$10,332.09 \$10,332.09

Trial balance December 6th, 1913, after closing books:

Tools	\$806.70	
Horses and saddles	279.30	
First National bank	299.69	
Bills Payable		500.00
Maps	52.26	
Office fixtures	85.95	
Season of 1913		2,165.64
Water craft	639.36	
Wm. Wallace	80	
Frank Wood	78	
C. M. Young	80	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,665.64	\$2,665.64

The telephone companies, as usual, allowed our Wardens free use of their toll lines throughout the district. Cost of extinguishing 52 fires during the season was only \$288.93. Cost of patrolling, \$4,417.84, while the net cost for the season was only \$7,666.45. Of this amount \$2,953 was expended for labor, \$1,569.79 for board, lodging and horse feed, and \$287.69 for provisions and supplies. \$1,000, received from the Federal Government under the Weeks Law, should be added, which would make the net cost \$8,666.45, which is very low, considering the 1,060,332 acres patrolled.

Respectfully submitted,
 J. A. HUMBIRD,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Dec. 6, 1913.

Board of Directors,

Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Assn.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, have examined the books of the Association for the year ending December 1st, 1913, and find them to be correct. Vouchers for all payments made are on file, all items properly charged, and all entries correctly made.

Respectfully submitted,
 A. C. WHITE,
 H. C. CULVER,
 By B. HITCHCOCK,
 Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF CHIEF WARDEN

Pend d'Oreille Fire District

Nov. 17, 1139.

To the Idaho State Land Board and the Pend d'Oreille
Timber Protective Association:

Gentlemen:

The following is my report of work done during the
season of 1913:

Came to Sandpoint and started work on the 15th of
April; on May 1st we started burning slashings in Sec-
12-58-1 West; slashings were a little damp, so concluded
to wait for dryer weather, commencing operations again
May 6th, burning over about 160 acres. Also burned
some slashings in Section 33 and 34 in Twp. 59-1, West,
lying north of Pack River. This burning was done for
Humbird Lumber Company. The above company also
gave me Sections 27 and 35 in Twp. 58-1, West, to burn,
but on looking over the land found some cedar left, so
did not burn this; up to date this cedar has not been
removed, so the slashings on these two sections will have
to be burned next spring.

Burned the following slashings for A. C. White in
May: the S $\frac{1}{2}$, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1-56-4 West;
the SWSW of Section 6; the NWNW of Section 7, in 56-3,
West. In all, about 310 acres.

On May the 10th had a heavy rain, which continued in-
termittently until the end of the open season, so did not
get any more slashings burned.

During the summer we looked after the burning of 1000 acres of slashings for H. F. Samuels of Iola; it was piled up in good shape; Mr. Samuels furnished the men and myself and deputies looked after it, as most of the burning was done near timber belonging to Association members.

On gathering up the horses this spring I found that we need a couple more, and purchased two at good bargains, paying \$55 for a two-year-old mare with saddle, and paying \$45 for another. We needed three saddles, so made a trip to Spokane and purchased three good ones for \$50. Two or three of the old horses are not in very good shape, and I would advise selling them in the spring.

On the first of June put on five Deputy Wardens under the Weeks Law Provision; these men were paid by the Federal Service under the Weeks Law Provision until Aug. 19th; thereafter were paid by the Association, as the \$1000 had been expended. About the middle of June commenced putting on the balance of the patrolmen, and by the 7th of July had all the men placed in their different districts. On July 22nd considered it advisable to put another man in the Blanchard district, which I did. Wardens on patrol cleared out the trails in each district. Put on four additional patrolmen in the Priest Lake country to patrol the State selections in that district. During the season had 23 wardens employed.

Issued 210 fire permits during the season in the district, and 157 in the Forest Reserves, through the Forest Supervisors. Permits ranged, from one to fifty acres, which goes to show that there was considerable burning done during the dry season; there was no damage done, and we had no trouble with any of this burning.

Stationed only one man at the head of Spirit Lake, where in former years there had been two, and did not consider it necessary to put a man at Fish Lake this season, instructing the Spirit Lake Warden to look after that territory. During the season took one man from the Lightning Creek district and sent him over to patrol the Grouse Creek territory to fill a vacancy there; saving the cost of three men during the summer.

Humbird Lumber Company loaned the Association the use of two telephones, one of which I placed on Section

11-58-4 West, and the other at the mouth of Indian Creek, connecting them with the Government line. Gave Wardens instructions to keep the line in good order during the season.

During the season we controlled and killed 52 fires; below is listed the causes:

6	careless workmen
8	smokers
11	unknown origin
6	old burning
7	ranchers burning without permits
3	campers
9	sparks from locomotives
1	mischievous boy
1	lightning
<hr/>	
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Following is a report of such fires as caused extra expense to the Association in controlling:

DISTRIC NO. 1.

Aug. 27.—Fire started on Section 1752-4 West, caused by careless workmen in the employ of Wilson Leuthold Lumber Co. Panhandle Lumber Co. sent 9 men from Spirit Lake, and the Wilson Leuthold Company furnished two men. The last named company claimed their men did not set the fire, and the Association was compelled to stand most of the cost. The Wilson Leuthold Company had 7 or 8 men on the job a few hours, and rendered the bill for the two men above mentioned, and for the meals. The fire burned over about 80 acres in Sections 7 and 17. Cost of controlling, \$56.43.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

June 25th.—On above date was returning to Sandpoint from Clagstone via the S. I. and noticed a fire somewhere back of Laclede. On arriving at Sandpoint immediately called up A. C. White's office and was told they did not know about the fire, but would look it up. Took Warden Young of Sandpoint with me and drove down; met Alex McMillan on the way and put him on patrol in that district temporarily. When we arrived at the fire, which

was on the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Section 11-56-4 and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of 14, found A. C. White had 19 men at work on the fire. It was in a heavy slashing and there were quite a few poles, and the ground was pretty well covered with chutes. About 6:00 in the evening it started to rain, so left Warden McMillan to put out the fire. This fire burned over about 120 acres, putting about 750 cedar poles belonging to A. C. White. Extra cost to Association, \$27, as per bill from A. C. White.

Aug. 27th.—Fire started on the SESE of Section 1-56-4 West, burning over about 120 acres in Sections 1, 6 and 12. Caused by the carelessness of A. C. White's man in charge of burning around the camp. A. C. White took care of this fire the first 24 hours, and after that had 24 of his men for one day to kill it. No damage. Extra cost to the Association, \$60.

Aug. 30th.—Fire started on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12-56-4 West, burning over about 200 acres in Sections 2, 11 and 12. Cause of fire unknown. A. C. White kept men at work on the fire for the first 24 hours; after that it took 22 men one day to kill the fire; Warden Johnston could not patrol his district and look after this fire at the same time, so sent Assistant Chief Ballinger to help him. A small strip of timber on the edge of Section 1 was scorched, but is now being cut by Mr. White, so the damage was practically nothing. Total cost to Association, \$55.00.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

July 24th.—Fire started on Section 16-58-1 West, burning over about 400 acres. Cause unknown. Humbird Lumber Company had all their men at Camp No. 3 at work on the fire the first 24 hours; Assistant Chief Warden Ballinger took 15 men from town and went to the assistance of Warden Seymour; it took 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ days to control the fire, after which it was looked after by Warden Seymour and 2 men for a couple of days. No damage. The fire burned on for over a month, but was kept under control by Warden Seymour. Extra cost to Association, \$134.00.

Aug. 4th.—Fire started on Section 20-58-1 West, burning over 40 acres in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$. Cause unknown. It took

2 men 3 days to kill the fire. No damage. Extra cost to Association, \$17.00.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

July 26th.—Fire started on the NESW of Section 12-58-1 West, burning over a very small area. Caused by a careless smoker. Warden Martin employed six men to help kill this fire. Told him to keep his expense down on similar fires, and he turned in his resignation. No damage. Extra cost, \$10.00.

Sept. 1st started laying off the patrolmen, and had them all off by Sept. 5th. The weather became very dry after that date, and on Sept. 16th put a man to patrol the Grouse Creek District, as there were several very bad slashings in that neighborhood. Kept him on until the 22nd, when we had a good rain.

About the 1st of September wrote to the different members for a list of slashings to be burned. Burned 160 acres for Dalkena Lumber Company in Section 34-58-4 West. Humbird Lumber Company furnished a list for burning, but the weather was too wet for good burning, so thought best to leave it until spring.

Gathered up the horses, and have let them out for the winter to good responsible parties, securing signed agreements to feed and take good care of them until spring. Report of the disposition of each horse is filed in the office of the Secretary.

Tools are in good condition and are stored as per detailed report filed with the Secretary. Launch at Priest Lake is raised out of the water and stored in boat house for the winter.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. PHALON,

Chief Fire Warden.

PEND D'OREILLE TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

1914

OFFICERS:

B. H. HORNBY	- - - -	President
GEO. A. DAY	- - - -	Vice President
J. A. HUMBIRD	- - -	Secretary-Treasurer
W. G. PHALON	- - - -	Chief Fire Warden

DIRECTORS:

H. C. Culver	B. H. Hornby
A. C. White	B. L. Willis
Geo. A. Day	G. F. Hagenbuch
J. A. Humbird	

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Season 1914

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

From 1914 subscription list as follows:

	Acres	Amount
Bonnors Ferry Lbr. Co.....	3,840	153.60
E. T. Chapin Co.	833	33.32
Dalkena Lbr. Co.....	5,439.85	217.56
Dover Lbr. Co.....	12,862.81	514.48
M. W. Evans	160	6.40
Fidelity Lbr. Co.....	6,270	250.80
Hope Lbr. Co.....	3,063	122.52
Humbird Lbr. Co.....	173,762.01	6,950.48
Lindsley Lbr. Co.....	2,401.46	96.04
McGoldrick Lbr. Co.....	4,160	166.40
Menasha Woodenware Co....	11,160	446.40
J. C. Natvig	240	9.60
Chas. L. Heitman	1,219.19	48.76
Northern Pacific	80,946.96	2,428.40
Albert Otrado	160	6.40
Panhandle Lbr. Co.....	24,273.15	970.92
Potlatch Lbr. Co.	2,559.21	102.36
Rogers Lbr. Co.....	2,480	99.20
E. Rutledge Timber Co.....	160	6.40
Sandpoint Lbr. & Pole Co....	7,365	294.60
Ignatz Weil	640	26.20
W. F. Whitaker	193	1.95
A. C. White	6,300	90.75
Frank Wood	155	6.20
C. M. Young	160	7.20
J. B. Page	140	4.70
State of Idaho	230,683.54	5,580.22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	575,824.18	\$18,641.36

From other accounts:	
Donated by Great Northern Ry.....	\$ 250.00
Burning slashings	191.75
Total receipts	<u>\$19,083.11</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Deferred expenses, season 1913.....	\$ 132.85
Board, lodging and horse feed.....	\$ 422.53
Clearing old trails	52.00
Miscellaneous expense	1,046.15
Patrol	5,656.08
Provisions and supplies	450.57
Salary of chief warden	1,813.80
Office expense	199.80
Trail cutting, new	150.60
Transportation	213.49
Fire	4,973.09
Bills payable	500.00
Camp equipment and tools.....	122.08
Water craft expense	240.00
Total disbursements	<u>\$16,003.04</u>
<hr/>	
Bank balance, December 1, 1913.....	\$ 299.69
Receipts during the season.....	19,083.11
	<u>\$19,382.80</u>
Less disbursements	16,003.04
	<u>3,379.76</u>
Bank balance, December 1, 1914.....	

TRIAL BALANCE BEFORE CLOSING BOOKS:

Board, lodging and horse feed.....	\$ 422.53
Clearing old trails	52.00
Miscellaneous expense	1,046.15
Patrol	5,656.08
Provisions and supplies	450.57
Salary of chief warden and assistant....	1,813.80
Office expense	199.80
Trail cutting, new.....	150.60
Transportation	213.49
Camp equipment and tools	928.78
Horses and saddles	779.30
Burning slashings	39.50
First National bank	3,379.76
Fires	4,973.09
Assessments, 1914	\$22,159.97
Maps	52.26
Office fixtures	85.95
Season, 1913	\$ 2,281.21

Water craft	669.36	
State of Idaho	3,358.76	
Panhandle Lumber Co.....	8.75	
Ignatz Weil60
A. C. White	161.25	
		<hr/>
	\$24,441.78	\$24,441.78

TRIAL BALANCE DECEMBER 1, 1914, AFTER CLOSING
BOOKS.

Season, 1914		\$ 8,572.92
Camp equipment	\$ 700.00	
Horses and saddles	400.00	
First National Bank	3,379.76	
Maps	25.00	
Office fixtures	40.00	
Water craft	500.00	
State of Idaho	3,358.76	
Panhandle Lbr. Co.	8.75	
Ignatz Weil60
A. C. White	161.25	
		<hr/>
	\$ 8,573.52	\$ 8,573.52

To the above expenditures should be added \$1,000 received under the "Weeks Law" from the government, which would make the total expenditure for the season \$17,003.04. With an acreage of 575,824 acres contributing makes the actual cost of protection per acre 2.95 cents, which is very low considering the unusually dry season.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. HUMBIRD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association and State Board
of Land Commissioners.

Gentlemen—

We, your auditing committee, have this day carefully examined the vouchers and audited the books and accounts of the Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association and beg to report that we have found the same correct in every particular up to and including December 1, 1914.

The bank book of the association shows a balance of \$3,510.26, while the ledger cash account shows a balance of \$3,379.76. This is accounted for by the fact that vouchers

Nos. 411, 572, 576 and 579, aggregating \$130.50 are outstanding.

The attached trial balance and statement of resources and liabilities are correct according to the association books.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN E. BUSH, Chairman.

B. L. WILLIS.

REPORT OF CHIEF WARDEN

Pend d'Oreille Fire District

December 1, 1914.

To the Idaho State Land Board and the Pend d'Oreille Timber Protective Association,

Gentlemen—

The following is my report of the work done during the season of 1914:

I started work on April 15, looking up tools and horses and soon afterwards started to burn slashing.

The following is list of slashing burned over this spring:

Slashing burned for the Humbird Lumber company:

Section 10-58-1 west, burned over, 160 acres.

North $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 27-57-3 west, burned over, 320 acres.

Section 21-58-3 west, burned over, 600 acres.

Section 9-58-1 west, part of line south of river.

Section 16-58-1 west, small corner of slashing NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 11-58-1 west, burned over, 400 acres.

SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 1-58-1 west, burned over, 40 acres.

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$, Section 2-58-1 west, burned over, 120 acres.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 12-58-1 west, burned over, 160 acres.

Section 27-58-1 west, burned over, 160 acres.

Section 26-58-1 west, burned over, 80 acres.

We also put in a fire line through the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1-58-1 west to keep out any fires from getting into the Humbird Lumber company's cuttings. Parts of this land getting a good burn while other parts were damp and did not get as good a

burn. This burning and trail work was done at a cost of \$191.75 to the Humbird Lumber company.

Slashing burned over for the Panhandle Lumber company:

Section 20-54-4 west, cut by the Panhandle Lumber company at a cost of \$8.75.

June 1—Alex Ballinger was put on as assistant.

June 2—One of "Weck's Law" fire wardens was put on.

June 19—I commenced putting on wardens for the different districts and by July 7, had wardens covering every district.

August 6—Several more wardens were put on, this season of the year being very dry and it being necessary to put on more help, having 31 wardens on in all. Five of these were "Weck's Law" men paid by the federal government.

A list of the equipment and tools have been filed with the secretary, and horses have been let out for the winter to parties agreeing to take care of them until spring or until such time as called for with no extra expense to the association.

The following is a list of fires and causes:

Incendiary	29
Unknown	51
Without permit	18
Hunters	3
Sawdust pile	1
Lightning	9
Burning out wood rats	1
Railroads	72
Blasting on county road	1
Campers	5
Spring burning	5
Sparks from donkey engine	1
Smoking in woods	3
Carelessness	3
Homesteader's chimney	1
Berry pickers	1
Fishermen	5
Portable saw mill	3
Drilling machine	3

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The following is a report of such fires as caused extra expense to the association in controlling:

District No. 1—Spirit Lake.

August 6—Fire started on Section 7-56-3 west, in the Wilson-Leuthold land slashings, coming up the hill and endangering the timber belonging to Mr. Heitman. Fire Warden Phalon received two men from the Panhandle Lumber company. The Wilson-Leuthold Lumber company sent up a few men also, and they had fire under control next morning. On the morning of August 7, the Panhandle Lumber company sent their camp crew down from the head of Spirit Lake. I arrived there from Sandpoint about an hour later and put a trail all around the burnings. The fire was about out and the men were there using the Panhandle men for about five hours. These men of the Panhandle Lumber company were not called for by the fire warden. The Panhandle Lumber company paying for the labor. I had Fire Warden Phalon keep men on this fire day and night for three days or until there was no possible chance for the fire to break out again. The association paid boat and railway transportation and board for the men from Spirit Lake and return. No damage of timber. Total cost to the association, \$104.75.

August 20—This fire started in 20-52-4 west, burning in a northeasterly direction; burning over 320 acres on Section 20; 480 acres on Section 16; 320 acres on Section 9; 640 acres in Section 10; 640 acres in Section 2; 320 acres in Section 3; 160 acres in Section 1, being total acreage of 2880 acres. None of the above land belonged to the association members and was taken care of by Warden Phalon and Uptagraffe. This fire was finally put out by back-firing on old roads and did not get into any association timber. There was no timber of any kind destroyed on this land. It was partly covered by slashings and a small second growth of timber. No cost to the association other than warden's time.

September 5—Fire started in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36-53-5 west, burning over two acres. This fire was started after dark in heavy slashings. Fire Warden Phalon had three paid fire-fighters on this fire and the help of twenty-two Washington State football players, who worked with him for five hours getting this fire under control. With this extra help, and being on the ground shortly after the fire started saved a big expense and killing of timber belonging to the Panhandle

Lumber company and the Humbird Lumber company. These twenty-two men put in their services free of charge. No timber was killed. Total cost to the association, \$10.00.

September 16—Fire started in Section 28-53-4 west. This fire had a small start when Warden Uptagraffe discovered it, which was in an old slashing, and burned over about two acres. Warden hired one man to help him for a day. No timber killed. Cost to the association, \$2.50.

During the season there were seven other fires put out in this district by wardens with no cost to the association and no damage to timber of any kind.

District No. 2—Blanchard, Idaho.

September 3—This fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 30-54-5 west, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29. Fire Warden Warner noticed this fire shortly after it started, getting help of six men and working for three days on this fire, getting it under control when a small rain came and helped put it entirely out. This fire was started in several places by an unknown, Warden finding matches in a box near the fire on his arrival. This fire cost the association \$38.00, killing about 15,000 feet of timber on the Porier land and burning over about 150 acres.

There were seven other fires in this district taken care of by Wardens and the help of ranchers with no extra cost to the association and no damage done.

District No. 3—Clagstone and Harlem, Idaho.

August 23—Fire started in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32-55-4 west, by someone hunting and dropping matches in old slashings just by the Northern Mercantile company, burning over about two acres of slashings. Fire Warden Otrado had help of two men for a day and put fire out, causing no further trouble. No damage was done and the cost to the association was \$3.75.

August 31—Fire started in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 15-55-4 west, burning south into the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22; burning 15 acres in Section 15, and 40 acres in Section 22. This fire would have done

considerable damage if not taken care of at once. Fire Warden Otrado had the help of five men and himself on this fire. About 2000 feet of fir and tamarack was killed. Cost to the association, \$16.25.

August 31—Fire started on Section 9-55-4 west. The origin of this fire was unknown, burning over 16 acres. Fire Warden Otrado had five men for three days on this fire, which killed about 1000 feet of fir and tamarack. Cost to the association, \$37.50.

Fire Warden Otrado had seven other fires which were taken care of by himself and ranchers, also railroad company, with no extra cost to the association and no damage done.

District No. 4—Priest River, Idaho.

August 2—Fire started on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24-56-5 west, burning over about 16 acres in slashings. It was necessary to put the help of nineteen men on this fire for two days. Humbird Lumber company having a large number of poles piled near the fire. No damage was done and the cost to the association was \$54.25.

August 4—Fire started in the west half of Section 20-56-4 west, near the Stage Road, burning over 10 acres. Fire Warden Gohr securing the help of three men putting this fire out. No damage was done and cost to the association was \$9.25.

August 4—Fire started on the Great Northern right-of-way in Section 25-56-4 west, caused by Great Northern engine. Fire warden secured the help of five men on this for a few hours. This fire burned over about two acres and cost the association \$5.50, with no damage done.

August 4—Fire started on Section 17-56-4 west, burning over 12 acres. This fire was started by an unknown for the purpose of clearing land. Fire Warden Gohr secured the help of some men on this fire as it was endangering Association timber on the east half of the section. No damage was done. Cost to the association, \$44.00.

August 6—Fire started on Section 13-56-5 west, burning over about eight acres, which was started by a hunter. No

damage was done as timber was cut. Fire warden and help of four men, with cost of \$11.00 to the association.

August 9—Fire started on Section 29-56-4 west, burning over about 90 acres. This fire was started by an unknown for the purpose of clearing land. Fire Warden Gohr secured the help of six men to assist him. Some timber was scorched in this fire, but did not belong to the association members. The association furnished one man for two days with extra help of ranchers. Cost to the association, \$5.00.

August 11—This fire was started by Great Northern engine on Section 27-56-5 west, burning over 1300 acres and threatening the mills and yards of the Jurgen Brothers, also the town of Priest River. The Great Northern Railway company had 150 men on this fire, section gang and extra crews under the supervision of Fire Wardens Gohr and Thompson. Fire wardens and crews did very good work by back-firing and trenching around this fire. Fire warden estimated the damage done to the ranchers in fences to the amount of \$500.00. The estimated cost of controlling this fire was about \$400.00. No cost to the association. No damage done to timber.

August 12—Fire started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18-56-5 west. This fire was caused by road men blasting stumps. Government fire guard discovered this fire and in engaging the men working on the road to put it out. Fire Wardens Gohr and Thompson arrived shortly after the fire started and it was turned over to them. This fire burned over about five acres, causing no damage. Wardens Gohr and Thompson informed me the fire was caused by carelessness by the road workers. They were not entitled to any wages for the same. The number of men furnished by the road crew amounted to about seven men for 32 hours. Total amount, \$9.60. The claim for \$9.60 in this fire has not been paid for the above reasons. No damage was done to any timber.

August 18—Fire started on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 17-56-5 west, burning over about 80 to 90 acres. This fire causing considerable trouble. Fire Wardens Gohr and Thompson securing help from the Fidelity Lumber company and also help from Newport, Wash. No merchantable timber

was killed. Fire burned most in small growth of young trees and brush. Total cost of this fire, \$131.87.

August 19—Fire started on Section 30-56-4 west, by Great Northern locomotive on the right-of-way, burning over dry grass and into a stubble field of about three acres. This fire destroyed two small log barns and burned eight tons of hay, also killing 10 apple trees. This fire was taken care of by section crew of eight men and fire warden in half a day's time with no cost to the association.

August 31—This fire started on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35-56-4 west, burning over about 120 acres, mostly grass and waste material lying on the ground. This fire was on the side of the mountain along the county road between Laclede and Priest River and had the appearance of a bad fire. No timber was killed. Five men on this fire beside the warden. Cost to the association \$30.40.

September 2—Fire started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25-56-6 west, burning over about 90 acres. This fire endangered timber in section 30 belonging to the association members. Fire warden secured help of the ranchers. Twenty men working on this fire 200 hours. The association paid for 72 hours of this time which amounted to \$18.00. The balance of the time was donated by the ranchers in fighting fire doing damage to themselves. A small amount of cord wood timber was killed but was in private land and did not belong to the association.

September 9—Fire started in South half of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 21-56-5 west, and was taken care of by Fire Warden Thompson and two men. Total time putting this fire out was 116 hours with total cost to the association of \$29.00. Burning over about 28 acres in the slashings made by the Dalkena Lumber company. No damage was done to timber. This burn will be of benefit next year, being a bad fire trap.

During the season there were 23 other fires not including the ones mentioned above. Taken care of by the wardens with help from the ranchers and railroad companies, which gave considerable trouble and burned over considerable slashings which will be of a large benefit next season as a number of these fires were along the railway companies' old roads and trails.

District No. 5—Falks, Idaho.

August 4—Fire started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4-57-4 west. Fire Warden Huot thinks this fire was started by someone. He had several men and a team on the fire putting trenches around it and hauling water from a nearby creek; putting fire entirely out. This fire would have caused considerable damage as it was in a heavy slashing and endangered timber belonging to the association. Cost to the association, \$67.00. No damage done.

August 18—Fire started on Section 28-57-4 west, in slashings made by the Forest Service Sales. It was caused by an old burn in the spring by the forest service. I had Fire Wardens Mitchell and Huot on this fire for several days, until relieved by Fire Warden Garvey. This fire broke out several times later in the season and was taken care of by Fire Warden Garvey. No damage was done and made a very good burn which will be of valuable aid next summer. Government settled cost of this fire.

August 28—Fire started in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14-57-4 west, burning over about 10 acres of dead grass and brush, killing about 5000 feet of yellow pine. Fire Warden Gohr and 13 men come up from Priest River putting trenches around the fire, also burying up any scattered fire. Caused no further trouble. This fire was undoubtedly set by someone for it had started in 15 different places. Cost to the association, \$125.26.

August 30—Fire started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16-57-4 west, burning over one acre. Fire Warden Gohr left one man on this fire for four days. This fire was mostly in thick, dead brush. No damage was done to standing timber. Cost of this fire to the association, \$11.00.

September 1—This fire broke out in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 4-57-4 west, burning over about 30 acres. Fire Warden Huot discovered this fire and immediately notified Forest Supervisor Stickney of the Forest Service of this fire. Mr. Stickney informed Mr. Huot that the government would attend to the cost of this fire. A stageload of men came up from Priest River and with what men could be gotten locally, had a crew of about 40 men putting a fire trail around the

edge of the green timber. About 2000 feet of the green timber was scorched and will die. The same amount of timber would have been scorched in burning the slashings either in the spring or fall. This fire looked as though it had been started by someone to gain work. Estimated cost to the government of this fire, \$275.00.

There were four other fires in this district taken care of by the warden and help from the ranchers with no cost to the association.

District No. 7—Wrencoe and Laclede, Idaho.

June 23—This fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11-56-4 west, caused by sparks from a donkey engine. This fire burned over about 15 acres and burned about 2000 decked cedar logs. Also burned about 200 cedar poles. Mr. White furnished the help on this fire for the first 24 hours. I was at the fire with Mr. White and he was pleased that the damage was as small as it was as the fire was in a bad place on the slope of the hill. Fire Warden McMillan put trenches around the fire, cutting down all such trees with fire in and burying all fires inside the trenches. This fire caused us no further trouble during the summer. Cost to the association, \$24.90.

July 21—This fire started in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ on Section 1-56-4 west, burning over 160 acres. Fire Warden Johnson reports this fire was started to make cheap swamping later on in the season. This fire killed about 5000 feet of white pine and 75,000 feet of cedar which was of no loss as it was logged soon after. Cost to the association, \$24.75.

July 26—Fire started on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21-57-3 west. This fire was caused by campers and burned over two acres. Warden Johnson left one man in charge of this fire for two days putting the fire entirely out, as he had to be at another fire the same time. Cost to the association, \$5.50.

August 15—Fire started on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11-56-4 west, burning over about two acres of slashings and was taken care of by the fire warden and extra help. This was in heavy slashing and would have caused a bad fire if

not taken care of at once. No damage done and cost to the association, \$14.62.

August 15—This fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1-56-4 west, burning over five acres and taken care of at once by the warden and extra help. This also was in heavy slashing and would have caused heavy expense in loss of logs cut and skidded. No damage was done by this fire and cost to the association was \$18.12.

Fire Warden Johnson had 19 other fires which were taken care of by himself and the railroad companies with no extra cost to the association.

District No. 8.—Sandpoint, Idaho.

August 5—This fire started on the east half of the east half of Section 23-58-2 west, and near the old logging chute going up hill to the old slashings to the top of the hill in Section 23. I happened along about the time when the fire started and went up in the woods and found Jack O'Malley coming out of the woods. He had just discovered the fire which was in the neighborhood of where he was making posts out of the old chute. He claimed that he did not know how the fire started. I secured help from Christ Peterson and had a fire trail put around the fire, cutting trees down with fire in and burying up this fire. These men worked a total of 117 hours and cost the association \$29.25. No damage was done and no standing timber damaged. This fire gave us considerable trouble.

August 15—This fire burned over SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7-56-2 west; burning over about 480 acres. This fire was in heavy brush and burned slowly. We kept close watch on this fire and by the first of September put men on for two days until a rain came and put this fire out. No damage done. Cost to the association, \$56.90.

August 16—Fire started in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29-57-2 west. This fire was started by ranchers and burned over 120 acres. Fire burning fairly bad. Fire Warden Brooks and myself and one man took care of this fire which

was burning west into the association timber, getting same under control. Cost of this fire was \$5.50. No damage.

August 25—Fire started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9-57-2 west, burning over five acres. Fire Warden Brooks and myself and five men worked on this fire all day and finally getting it under control. It was making headway for the mountain northwest of Sandpoint. We checked this fire on old roads and trails. This fire was started by A. D. Hood without a permit. I had Mr. Hood arrested. Also Mr. Linstrom, a rancher west of Dover, for starting fire without a permit. So far neither of them have had trial. No damage was done. Cost to the association, \$11.00.

August 28—Fire started in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34-58-2 west. Caused by sparks from homesteader's chimney, his cabin being on this side of the hill. This land had been burned over in 1910 and was mostly brush fire and caused no damage. It was necessary to keep two men with Warden Brooks on this fire to keep it from spreading further north into the association timber. This land was covered with rock and was hard to put out as no soil could be had to work with. Burned over about 300 acres, doing no damage. Cost to the association, \$17.87.

September 1—Fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21-57-2 west. It was necessary to put two men on this fire for five days as this, if it had gotten any headway, would have caused damage to the association timber further west. The ranchers out in this neighborhood were continually setting fires for clearing land and did not look after the fires. It was to their benefit that these fires should run over their land and they did not seem to care anything about other people's timber. No damage done by this fire. Cost to the association, \$13.75.

Fifty other fires were taken care of by wardens and help from the ranchers. No other cost to the association.

District No. 9—Westmond, Idaho.

August 11—Fire started in slashings on Section 29-56-3 west. Warden McMillan reported that he thought the ranchers caused these fires, which burned over slashings in the

south half of the section and the south half of the north half. It was necessary to do considerable trenching and back-firing as the north half of the section belonged to the association members. McMillan secured help from ranchers and men were sent out from Sandpoint. Fire swept across the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24 into the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 and into NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 and about 120 acres in the north half of north half of Section 25, burning about 640 acres over in all. It was necessary to keep a few men on this fire until the fall rain set in. No damage done to association members by this fire. Cost to the association, \$413.50.

August 20—Fire started by ranchers in Section 9-56-3 west, burning over about 480 acres in the west half of Section 9 and the east half of Section 8. This fire was taken care of by warden and help of settlers and there were also six other fires which cleared up considerable slashings and will be of benefit next year as these were bad fire traps. No cost to the association.

District No. 10—Colburn, Idaho.

July 9—Fire started in slashing in Section 9-58-1 west, burning over one acre. Fire Warden Seymour with the help of one man put this fire out. No damage. Cost to the association, \$1.25.

July 14—Fire started by lightning in the East half of Section 12-58-2 west, burning over one acre. Taken care of by warden and one man. No damage done. Cost to the association, \$1.50.

July 21—Fire started in Section 9-58-1 west, in slashing, burning over about 80 acres. Fire Warden with the help of six men put this fire out. No damage done and cost the association \$16.56.

July 25—Small fire started in Section 20-58-1 west, burning over a small space in the slashings. Fire warden had help of one man on this fire. No damage and cost to the association \$2.50.

July 29—Fire broke out on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14-58-2 west. As near as we could find out this fire was caused by ranchers. Fire Warden Seymour worked on this fire for a

day and it was necessary to secure the help of extra men as he had a large fire in Section 8. This fire broke out in three different places. Cost the association \$36.15. No damage to timber.

August 1—Fire started on Section 8-58-1 west, caused by berry pickers and owned by the Sandpoint Lumber & Pole company. It was necessary to keep a few men on this fire for some time as the company had camp buildings and a large pole yard on the land. We did considerable trenching and back firing work, keeping fire away from poles and buildings. On August 11, this fire fanned up by a heavy wind blew north-east across Sections 4 and 5, burning up 150 cords of wood belonging to Mr. Foote of Colburn, Idaho. This fire ran into Section 33 and was taken care of there. This fire burned over 800 acres in this district. No damage other than done to cord wood, and the cost to the association was \$162.85.

August 3—Fire started in North half of Section 16-58-1 west, burning over 40 acres along the Pack River bottom. It was necessary to keep a man patrolling this fire for five days and keep it out of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10 owned by the Mensha Woodenware company. No damage done by this fire and cost to the association was \$13.75.

August 28—Fire started on the South half of Section 8-58-1 west, burning over 80 acres of slashings. It was necessary to keep one man on this for a few days. This fire did not do any damage other than clear up the slashing with a cost to the association of \$6.00.

September 5—Fire was started in 15 different places, burning over about ten acres in all in Section 34 and 35-59-1 west. This fire was started by someone on both sides of the trail for two miles and by prompt action of the Fire Warden in discovering this fire and getting help this fire was put out. Part of this fire was in green timber in Section 24 and slashing in Section 35. Fire was started in the evening and did not get any chance to do any damage. Cost to the association, \$13.75.

District No. 12—Upper Pack River.

August 2—Fire started in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13-59-1 west, near the wagon road, burning considerable slashing on bottom land and fire running up hill in grass and

brush and was endangering the timber north and east of it. Warden McGregor telephoned for men and I sent 15 men up by train and auto with Assistant Ballinger. This fire was hard to handle on the hill as it was rocky and not much soil to work with. About 200 acres being burned over. No damage and cost to the association, \$193.05.

September 4—Fire started on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24-59-2 west, burning over 120 acres. Could not learn cause of this fire. Fire warden came to Iola and telephoned me for help. It started to rain shortly after I received the message and no help was sent. This fire killed about 50,000 feet of white pine in Section 23 and along the line between Sections 23 and 24. Not being necessary to send men on account of the heavy rain.

Two other fires occurred in this district being taken care of by the warden, one by lightning and the other caused by fishermen.

District No. 14—Elmira, Idaho.

July 19—Fire started on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22-59-1 west. Mr. Samuels had his crew of 10 men for a day and a half on this fire, which burned over five acres, putting a good ditch all around the fire and cutting down all stubs and burying fire. He wanted to make sure that this fire would cause no other trouble. Mr. Samuels was inclined to think that this fire had been set on his land by a certain man but did not have sufficient evidence to convict him. No damage to timber and no cost to the association.

August 11—This fire started from Section 8-58-1 west, and a very heavy wind blowing caused this fire to sweep across Section 5 and the west half of Section 4-59-1 west. Mr. J. A. Humbird and myself were over on Section 8 and made our way around to Section 33 and met Fire Warden Young, who had just come around from the east side of the fire. We secured help of Mr. Samuels' crew and found an old road that we could use as a fire line and commenced to back fire against the fire. Also had help of ranchers. Fire had jumped this road in several places and it was necessary to put a trench around these places and keep up a good patrol all night holding the fire here. If this fire had gotten any headway north

of this road it would have gotten into heavy slashing in Section 34 and most likely burned the Humbird Lumber camps and timber lying north. No damage was done and cost to the association was \$105.50.

August 23—Fire started on NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22-59-1 west, caused by someone camping over night. This fire was caught in time and burned two acres of slashing. No damage done and cost to the association was \$5.00.

Thirty-two other fires occurred in this district, mostly fires from locomotives along the right-of-way of the S. & I and G. N. railways.

These fires ranged from one-quarter acre to two acres in size.

District No. 15—Naples, Idaho.

July 17—This fire started in the North half of the North half of Section 20-60-1 west, and was caused by men clearing a mill site for the Sandpoint Lumber & Pole company. The company had a lot of cedar made on this ground and were skidding it up into piles. This fire spread quickly and burned over this ground which was covered with cedar bark and tops, causing considerable damage, amounting to \$2,000. The company had their crew on the ground and took care of the fire for the first twenty-four hours. I sent Fire Warden Young up to the fire from Sandpoint as soon as notified, who took charge of the fire and put a good line around this, burying up all live fire. Caused no further trouble the balance of the season. Cost of controlling fire, \$72.50.

August 17—Fire started on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36-61-1 west, burning over two acres. The cause of this fire was unknown. It was necessary to keep three men on this fire trenching and burying up fire which did no damage on account of being taken care of on time. Cost to the association, \$18.75.

August 26—Fire started in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ in Section 11-60-1 west, burning over 8 acres in slashing. Fire warden with help of three men put fire trail around this fire. No damage done and cost to the association, \$18.25.

August 28—The above fire on Section 11, fanned up again by strong wind, getting over fire line. Warden Leflam had one man help him for four hours. Fire doing no damage and cost to the association, \$1.00.

September 7—Fire started on the North half of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35-61-1 west, burning over 60 acres. Fire Warden Leflam secured the help of six men, local, putting fire line on east side, keeping this fire out of Section 36. No damage done to timber. Cost to the association, \$45.00.

September 5—Fire started on N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6-60-1 east, burning over two acres. Cause of fire was unknown. Fire warden with help of two men put fire under control and owner of land paying costs. No damage done.

District at Large.

August 1—Fire started on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32-59-1 west, caused by sparks from Bolin's mill. Fire Warden Shipley was on the ground shortly after the fire started. Mr. Bolin furnished three men putting fire line entirely around fire. This fire killed 30,000 feet of white pine and 2,000 feet of cedar and 1,500 feet of fir. The white pine was small, running about 20 logs to the thousand feet, and can be saved with only a small loss if logged in the next few years. Fire burning over about 20 acres. This timber was killed along the line of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$. No cost to the association.

August 18—Fire broke out on Section 26-58-1 west, burning over about 2,000 acres, caused by an old spring burning. This fire was watched by wardens at different times and we put a man on it for a few days to keep it away from some cedar on the ground. This fire did no damage other than clearing up a lot of slashing which will be of benefit next year in Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36. Cost to the association, \$27.75.

This district had three other fires, taken care of by wardens with no cost to the association. Burned over 30 acres with no damage.

Coolin District.

August 14—Fire broke out in the West half of Section 15-60-3 west, caused by lightning storm. Burned over about 40

acres east of Section 14. This fire was discovered by Patrolman Mitchell while patrolling Priest Lake. Fire Warden Mitchell started out to find this fire in the evening but was unsuccessful. I sent Fire Warden Huot out to locate this fire which he did in two days, as it had rained, causing considerable trouble in locating the fire. Fire Warden Mitchell built trail from the end of Soldier Creek to the top of the Divide on the North and East Fork of Soldier Creek. This fire caused considerable work and it was necessary to keep a force of men on this fire for some time. This fire burned over a small second growth of timber and across the top of the main divide. There being no soil on the Divide to work with. No damage to merchantable timber was done and the cost of this fire to the association \$524.70.

August 18—Fire broke out in Sections 20-21-64-4 west, caused by lightning and burning over about 160 acres in grass and brush on the top of the main Divide at Priest Lake. It was necessary to keep these men working on this fire to keep it out of timber in the north part of Trapper Basin. This fire was above the timber line. No damage was done and the cost to the association, \$92.50.

August 21—Fire broke out in Section 26-54-5 west, caused by lightning. It was necessary to keep a few men on this fire for some time to keep it from spreading. This fire did no damage other than in the old burning. Cost to the association fire was \$79.90.

August 21—Fire broke out in Section 23-54-5 west, caused by lightning. This fire did no damage and was taken care of by the warden with extra help. This fire was not in the association land but endangered timber lying east of it on the association holdings. No damage was done and cost of the fire was \$79.00.

Several other small fires occurred in this district which were taken care of by the wardens in this district with no further expense to the association.

Grouse Creek District.

July 18—Fire started in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1-59-1 west, burning over one acre of slashing. Fire Warden

Deffenbacher secured the help of five men putting this fire under control. No damage. Cost to the association of controlling fire was \$4.00.

July 18—Fire started on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11-58-1 west, burning over 80 acres. Cause of this fire unknown. We did considerable back firing to keep it in control and kept a few men around Lane's Camp to keep from burning camp. Also had been putting out small fires. N, damage done by this fire. Cost to the association was \$63.00.

July 20—Fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36-58-1 west. This fire was caused by an old burning, which burned through the works of the Humbird Lumber Co.'s Camp No. 3, a heavy wind making fire very bad. It was necessary to put in a back-firing line from SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26 through the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36 and a number of men were sent up from Sandpoin, also crew of the Humbird Lumber company working on fire. This fire destroyed 100,000 feet of white pine and cedar logs which were cut on the ground, making a total loss. It was necessary to keep a number of men on this fire for some time. The Humbird Lumber company had their force of men on the fire for the first twenty-four hours. Cost to the association, \$631.15.

August 1—Fire started in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30-59-1 east. This fire was caused by fishermen. It was necessary to put a fire trail around part of the fire to keep it away from the green timber. No timber was killed and the cost to the association was \$133.65.

August 6—Fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34-59, 1 west. This fire was caused by an unknown, burning over 80 acres. This fire was started in a heavy slashing, it being necessary to put a fire line around this to keep it from spreading into the green timber and keep it from burning west, which would have caused a loss to the Humbird Lumber company's camp No. 1. No damage done. Fire cost the association \$165.00.

August 7—Fire started in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1, burning over 300 acres. Fire started from other fires in a high wind. This fire soon spread through the workings of the Humbird Lumber company, doing considerable damage to

chutes and logs. Humbird Lumber company had all men from Camp No. 4, about 100 in number, and a number of men were sent up from Sandpoint also. It was necessary to put trenches across Section 1, north, into Section 31 and part of Section 26. It was necessary to keep men on this fire for some time to keep it from going into green timber on Sections 1 and 31. The damage to logs, 250,000 white pine and cedar which was a total loss. Cost to the association, \$839.30.

August 24—Fire started in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25-59-1 west. Cause unknown. Fire burned over 10 acres in green timber. This was a ground fire and did not damage much as timber was soon cut afterwards. It was necessary to keep men on this fire for a few days to watch fire trail and keep fire from spreading east. No damage. Cost to the association, \$32.00.

August 7—Fire started in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30-59-1 east. This fire burned over about 100 acres. It was necessary to send 30 men from Sandpoint. This fire did no damage to the chutes. It was necessary to put a fire line in Section 30 and 31 to keep the fire out of the green timber. This fire cost the association \$293.50.

Three other fires occurred in this district and were taken care of by the warden.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. PHALON,

Chief Fire Warden.

Why Are Forest Fires More Numerous Now Than Formerly?

History of the Age-Old Struggle by
Pacific Northwest Forests

WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

E. T. ALLEN, Forester

The Pacific Northwest leads America in organization for forest fire prevention. State and federal government do as much in other regions—in some more—but it is here that cooperative patrol by private forest owners originated and has reached its highest development. This movement, started by a few Coeur d'Alene timbermen in 1906, has spread from coast to coast, but is most effective in the territory from Northern Montana to Northern California, where private owners, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, maintain a chain of patrols which safeguard a fifth of the nation's timber and cooperate or dovetail with public protective systems to complete the greatest fire preventive organization in the world. It extinguishes thousands of fires annually and keeps the loss of the nation's forest resources, and of citizens' property and lives, down to a negligible percentage.

Yet the very activities of this great protective system, and the attention it calls to the forest fire evil, sometimes lead to queries as to the reason why these matters demand increasing attention. "Once we had no protection," say such inquirers, "but no one thought much about forest fire danger. Why are there so many more fires than there used to be? Is all this expensive effort really needed now, more than it was then?"

THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FIRES

A better knowledge of this country we live in demands that this question be answered. It is seldom asked except by those who do not know the history of our forests, but to such, as well as to those who do know it, this history, written with a flame-tipped pencil, should be of absorbing interest. For we live in a fire-scarred land, swept from time immemorial by conflagrations which have not only changed its face from time to time but have, through slow ages, determined the very trees and plants of the landscape as surely as the gardener of today selects those best adapted for his purpose. Our forests exist where they do exist, and contain the species which make them familiar, just because they have evolved defenses against this perpetual enemy. And the balance is a precarious one, like all in Nature. Man can tip it either way.

Go where you will in the great western forests extending from Montana to California and the signs of recurring fires are there to read. All are familiar with the open recent "burn," perhaps hardly beginning to show tiny seedlings spreading as far as the wind carries from scattered surviving trees or from the edges. Almost as recognizable are older burns already green with thicket-like second growth but bristling with charred or whitened snags. Every succeeding stage also exists in equal

or greater areas although less easily classified by the careless eye. As the snags fall and the young growth grows taller, the evidence is less conspicuous, until the last stage is reached—the magnificent mature stand of white pine or Douglas fir whose only visible dead are their own companions and whose predecessors are fallen, rotted and moss-covered. Yet even here, practically without exception, search will disclose charred remnants which testify that this old forest also began on a burn like those of today.

And so did its predecessor, and its again, back into remote ages. Slides and excavations show the same evidence on long-buried levels. Periodically lightning, or perhaps an Indian fire, started a new cycle. Sometimes, no doubt, recurring fires swept the area many times before wind-blown seeds began to start advance groups which in time themselves fruited and filled the gaps between them. Sometimes destruction was not so complete. A ground fire merely killed the old stand, which seeded the ground fully the same season, then fell gradually as it rotted years later.

HABITS OF OUR TREES PROVE IT

This we may know, even without the always-present evidence, to be the history of certain forests like those of Douglas fir, white and lodgepole pine, or tamarack, because in our climate, they will not reproduce except under such circumstances. Being intolerant of shade, such species cannot start a new forest as an under story beneath an old one. However, other western trees can; hemlock, cedar and white fir being examples. So, just as we see them doing the same thing today, these frequently came in under former stands and when the latter escaped fire by chance but eventually died of old age, seized and held such spots. These spots also, are recognizable by the woodsman.

One of our most important trees is the western yellow pine, for it occupies regions too dry for other commercially valuable species. Many people think it immune from fire because, as a rule, its floor is too dry for much underbrush and fire is not apt to be very severe. But here, also, practical observation tells much the same story. The yellow pine stand is typically an open one. Yet occasionally it is very dense and certainly we know that reproduction is often almost thicket-like. All evidence goes to show that to a very large extent the openness is due to nothing but ground fires which have successively killed, or injured so they died later, a large proportion of the trees which would otherwise have escaped. Where proof of this is not given by visible surface scars on the survivors, it appears when low stumps are cut, disclosing healed-over injuries. The so-called "Indian method" of forest protection, which is to allow fire to run when it will in order to remove debris which may feed a more serious fire later, is not well supported by the reason thus made evident for poor pine stands.

If anything further were needed to show the age-old prevalence of fire and the struggle of species to survive in spite of it, the peculiar adaptation of the trees of this region, after aeons of the "survival of the fittest," is ample and striking evidence. Practically all our trees are of the winged-seed type, capable of restocking burned areas quickly. Lacking are the heavy-seeded conifers and especially the nut-bearing hardwoods, although the winged maples and flossed cottonwoods hold their own sparingly. Some of our trees, like Douglas fir and white pine have become so habituated to starting only in burns that, like the familiar fire-weed, they can scarcely germinate or grow except on bare mineral

soil. But the adaptation has gone still farther than this. Everywhere in the drier and most fire-threatened parts of the west, lodge-pole pine appears like magic, almost as thick as grass, where every other species has been destroyed so completely as to leave little seed. One wonders where it comes from. The secret is that this tree, bred by Nature to hold its own by following fire, keeps many of its hard woody cones on the branches almost indefinitely, to open and liberate the seed only after fire has killed the tree itself. And to insure success in reclothing the burn, these seedlings bear fertile cones at the early age of 7 to 10 years, some opening at once and others remaining sealed unless fire comes again. Or observe the tamarack, which is another species typically occupying the lightning-struck drier situations of Idaho and surrounding states. For what purpose, except to withstand fire, has it been obliged during innumerable centuries to develop its peculiar buttressing of almost unflammable bark at the base?

So, as in the animal kingdom Nature has fitted some to survive by means of defense and others, defenseless, by swiftness or by unusual fertility, the perpetual menace of fire to the forests of the Pacific Northwest has determined their varying composition, form and traits. It has made them what they are in their familiar majority, and has made future forestry easy for us by insuring reproduction after logging with little difficulty except protecting the young growth which, following its heredity, seeks to occupy every opening. Yet where by accident or by reason of unusual dampness of situation the menace fails to materialize, provision has been made for other tree families, with other traits. Who cannot see the greater resemblance of this minority to the trees of fire-free regions elsewhere? And who cannot see, from the whole story as both classes tell it, that the history of our Northwestern forests has been flame-written from its earliest dawn? Forest fires did not come first with man, nor can Nature or accident be trusted to prevent them now.

MAN INCREASED NUMBER OF FIRES

Yet it is true that in the long run Nature once preserved a general balance. Vast acres were being fire-swept and equal areas were reforesting. But the balance was a delicate one and the causes of fire were few. Nature was satisfied with a cycle of hundreds of years. With the advent of the white man, the whole system was disturbed. First came the explorer; then the prospector, trapper and settler. All were equally inclined to regard the forest as an obstacle, often firing it purposely. The railroad followed, burning wood or soft coal without spark arresters. Fires spread from the right of way until rain extinguished it or until there was nothing left to burn. Later the lumber industry sprang up, but with stumpage of small value and small attempt to restrain the danger caused by its activities. The entire community was reckless with fire and vast areas were destroyed, creating a greater hazard for the remainder by reason of the fallen material and semi-dried weeds that filled such openings to feed any fire that might occur. It is estimated by competent authority that more timber has been destroyed by man in the Pacific Northwest than has been put by him to any useful purpose.

This was the stage of conquering the wilderness. Its value as a resource was unappreciated. The fire destruction was not less than now. It was immensely greater. But it went unnoticed.

Then the situation began to change. Not only did timber begin to acquire a value, but the lumber industry grew to be the chief sustaining industry of the Pacific Northwest, bringing in most of its community

wealth. Timber furnished most of the tax revenue for community improvements. Settlers were scattered throughout the forest territory; their lives and property menaced by fire, their crops and labor marketable chiefly by reason of the lumber industry. Towns grew up, dependent upon the forest and sending their inhabitants into the forest for recreation.

Thus the stage of utilizing the wilderness arrived. And with its increased human activities—logging, roadbuilding, clearing, camping, etc.—came added hazard. While the population became proportionately less careless, it also became a greater source of fire in the aggregate, with the danger scattered instead of concentrated. This was particularly true of the slashing menace. Where once a birdseye view would have presented a sea of forest with here and there a fire-trap opening like an island, it would now show these islands growing larger and more numerous in the process which will eventually make them the sea with mere islands of forest remaining. It was also true of trails and roads, carrying the careless match and campfire in every direction.

PROTECTION UNIVERSALLY DEMANDED

This continuation of the hazard, with the increase of life and resource values at stake, led to the establishment of protective measures; first by the Government on the National Forests, then by forest owners, and finally by the state. As in the contest of ordnance and armorplate, the balance has varied a little, but on the whole forest protection has been perfected to keep the loss of life and property down to a negligible minimum in the ordinary season. It is comparable to the efficient city fire departments which occasionally meet a Baltimore or a San Francisco fire but as a rule make the difference between intolerable danger and reasonable safety.

So efficient is it that in all but the exceptional season its work now goes almost unnoticed, like the block signal system which makes railroads safe, but it is equally essential. And every year, in increased perfection, in the extension of trails, telephones and lookouts, in better cooperation between private and public agencies, it is overcoming the handicap of the abnormal season. The season of 1914 was as bad in hazard as that of 1910, but, thanks to the development of organized protection, the loss of life and forest resources was insignificant in comparison.

TO SLACKEN DEFENSE MEANS DISASTER

With continued support it will eventually reduce even a worse hazard to comparatively small proportions. Nevertheless there should be no false sense of security to arrest such support and such progress. The fact remains that the Pacific Northwest is a forested region subject to great fire danger. Conflagrations beside which those of Hinckley, Gaudette and Coeur d'Alene were insignificant have occurred many times in the past and are even more likely to occur again, were it not for protective measures, because there are more agencies to start them. This need cause no alarm if such measures are adequate. Other countries have conquered such menaces of Nature and become the most secure and productive in the world. But just as Japan has evolved an earthquake-proof architecture, as Holland has shut out the sea by dykes, as arid lands have defied desolation with ditches; so must the forested Northwest keep its immemorial enemy in subjection by an intelligent and liberally-supported protective system.

PROPERTY OF DIVISION OF



FORESTRY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association

Eighth Annual Report 1913

OFFICERS

J. P. McGOLDRICK	President
C. M. CREGO	Vice President
F. J. DAVIES	Sec'y and Treas.
WM. J. ROSS	Fire Warden

DIRECTORS

J. P. McGOLDRICK	C. M. CREGO
A. L. FLEWELLING	R. M. HART
GEO. A. DAY	

**FORESTRY**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT**of the
**Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective
Association****MEMBERS OF THE COEUR D'ALENE TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:**

Gentlemen: At the close of the eighth season in the history of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, I, as President of that association, do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a better equipped or more highly efficient organization for the protection of the forests from fire, does not exist.

An organization of this nature must necessarily be the outgrowth of experiments, and constant endeavor on the part of its members to eliminate methods that prove to be unsatisfactory, adopting and amplifying those showing good results. In this connection it might not be amiss to briefly sketch the history of our organization and the causes leading up to it.

Prior to the year 1905 there were but few timber land owners in the district now covered by our Association, and these few were individually fighting the forest fires wherever they occurred in or near their own buildings, generally ceasing their work when the immediate danger to their own property was passed. From the standpoints of efficiency and economy, this method was highly unsatisfactory.

In 1905, during the latter part of July, forest fires became quite prevalent throughout our district, and a crude attempt at co-operation was made—Mr. F. A. Blackwell and Mr. O. C. Rice directing a fire-fighting force in one section; Mr. F. J. Davies in another; while I assumed charge of the work in a third district. The result of this co-operation, incomplete as it was, showed plainly the advantages to be obtained by complete co-operation among the owners of timber lands, and in June, 1906, the timber land owners or

their representatives met at Coeur d'Alene and the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association was then and there formed.

This meeting was well attended and practically all owners of timber land within our district, including a representative of the State of Idaho, signed the articles of association adopted.

The benefits of co-operation were so apparent that within a year three other associations, embracing other timbered districts within the state of Idaho, were formed on the same plan; and the Washington Forest Fire Association, embracing practically all of the timbered area of the State of Washington, was organized along corresponding lines. Since that time the movement has spread until at the present time there are similar organizations in the states of Montana, Oregon and California.

As the work progressed the necessity for some legislation along these lines became evident, and at the regular biennial session of the legislature of the State of Idaho in January, 1907, Mr. J. P. Fallon, representative from Kootenai County, introduced the Fallon Fire Law, which was drawn by our Association, and provides for local administration under the authority of the state. Mr. F. J. Davies, being fully conversant with our needs, was sent to the state capital to assist in the passage of this act by making such explanations as might be necessary, and the bill was passed by the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote. With the assistance of Captain Spaulding, senator from Kootenai County, it passed the Senate, was signed by Governor Gooding, thus becoming a law. Our work during the next two years disclosed the desirability of some minor amendments to this act, which were made by the legislature at its 1909 session, these amendments being more in the nature of improvements to the machinery than change of the machine itself.

Under the Fallon Fire Law we have gone steadily on perfecting our organization and improving our methods until the present, when, although further improvement is our watchword, we have a most efficient organization.

We next turned our attention to co-operation with the United States Forest Service, the United States owning many thousands of acres intermingling with the holdings of our members, and patrolled by their guards or rangers who were in many places duplicating our own efforts; and

by the spring of 1910 we had effected a co-operative agreement with the Forest Service by which duplicate work of this nature is almost entirely eliminated, and at the same time provides for a division of fire fighting expense on a satisfactory basis. As indicating that this co-operative agreement is satisfactory to both parties, it is still in force and working smoothly.

In carrying out the plans of our organization, I cannot lay too much stress upon the splendid support the officials of the Association have had from its members, who have been at all times ready to contribute the funds necessary, and to assist the officers with advice, labor or fire-fighting equipment whenever called upon. This Association has also been very fortunate in its selection of fire committees for the different years, and particularly so in its choice of its Chief Fire Warden, Mr. W. J. Ross, whose capacity for organization and close application to detail amounts to genius.

It will not be necessary for me to take up space to cover in detail the work of the Association for the season of 1913, as this is covered fully by the reports of our fire committee, secretary and fire warden. The season of 1913 has not been exceptional in any way. We had some rainfall during the summer months, and we also had a great number of dry, electrical storms, which are always dangerous in the mountains of Idaho. That we have passed through the season with such a small loss of standing timber is a tribute to the efficiency of our organization greater than I could express in words.

It is our hope to improve our methods, and to that end suggestions of members and others are cordially invited.

I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association to the members of the Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Idaho for their support and hearty co-operation in this movement, as well as to the National Forestry Bureau and the officers of this Association, for the part they have had in contributing to our success; to the press of Idaho and the Inland Empire for the support and publicity given; and particularly to the public-spirited men and women living within our district, without whose good will and assistance the work of the Association would be much harder, if not impossible.

J. P. McGOLDRICK,

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 30, 1913.

President.

REPORT OF FIRE COMMITTEE

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective
Association

SEASON OF 1913

Gentlemen: After eight years of co-operative effort we are pleased to report our organization stronger than ever, our members firm in the faith, and the season's operation the most successful in our history. Embracing as it does one and three-quarters million acres of land extending from Coeur d'Alene Lake to the various sources of the three large rivers, the St. Joe, the St. Maries and the Coeur d'Alene, thus including the entire Coeur d'Alene Lake drainage, our district is not an easy one to care for. With revenue acreage of 581,597 acres we patrol two-thirds of this whole area, the remainder being adequately cared for by the United States Forest Service, and the total loss by fire of merchantable timber within the district during the past season will not exceed one hundred dollars in value.

Our 1913 work began as soon as the snow went off sufficiently to permit travel upon the trails with horses. Our first work being the clearing out of trails and repairing of telephone lines, both of which were in extremely bad condition owing to the deep snow and many wind storms of last winter. As soon as the trails were opened the telephone lines of the Association were repaired, and in June a new line of about six miles, extending from Sec. 31, Tp. 51 N., R. 1 W. to Sec. 16, Tp. 51 N., R. 2 W., was built to connect the line built by us in 1912 to the first named point, with a line built by the United States Forest Service from Hayden Lake to the last named point. This extension gives us a continuous line of telephone from Wallace, Murray and other Coeur d'Alene River points, directly across the main portion of the Coeur d'Alene River basin to Hayden Lake and Coeur d'Alene, thus assuring service even in time of storm or fire, as either outlet can be used as needed. No other new telephone line was constructed during 1913.

We have on hand at this time, as shown by the inventory, material for building about two miles of telephone line.

Patrolling was commenced in May as usual, a skeleton patrol that covered the district thinly being established. This was increased until the extreme dry weather when twenty-six men were on patrol duty. The force was then gradually reduced until the end of the season, about September first. Our experience has shown us that this is the most efficient and economical manner of handling the patrol forces, as with this skeleton patrol we are able to fill as closely as may be required by weather conditions.

There were twenty-four fires reported and undoubtedly nearly as many that were so small that they were not reported, although we have endeavored to get reports of each and every fire that occurs within the district during the season. It is very difficult to impress this upon our deputy wardens, their idea seeming to be that a fire which requires the work of an hour or so to extinguish, is not worth mentioning. Details of the fires, causes, etc., are shown in the report of the Chief Fire Warden.

With the assistance of the State Land Commissioner, Hon. Geo. A. Day, we succeeded in having allotted to Idaho a portion of the money appropriated by Congress under the Weeks Law for the purpose of timber protection; \$1,000 being allotted to our district. We drew on this fund to the extent of \$938, which is greatly appreciated, as it represents approximately fifteen-hundredths of a cent per acre on our revenue acreage.

Our co-operative agreement with the United States Forest Service was continued in force under the same arrangement as heretofore, and we have every reason to believe that this has proved satisfactory to both sides.

We have kept our telephone lines and trails up to a high degree of efficiency; we have built six miles of new telephone line; we have increased the number of pack-horses from seven to twelve, having purchased six and disposed of one that was getting too old for service. Our warehouse at St. Maries has been repaired. We have tools and camp equipment on hand sufficient for 250 men; riding saddles, pack saddles, etc., for our pack train.

During the season we have not advertised in the local papers as extensively as we should have done, our advertising consisting chiefly of posters, pamphlets and cards stating

where deputy wardens could be found. These were distributed very generally throughout the district.

We recommend the extension of telephone lines to connect with the lines of the United States Forest Service and others wherever such connection will give us two outlets from the same locality, as we feel that depending upon a single line of communication may result in failure to get important information at some critical time.

We recommend the building of trails wherever so doing will make a cut-off between main trails into a locality, or in any wise tend to improve the service by shortening the distance between the warden's station and all points in his district.

We recommend that as soon as possible after a fire a copy of the report on same be mailed to each member of the Association, so that the members may be advised as to the location and extent of all fires within the district.

We repeat the recommendation of last year that some system be devised to obtain daily weather reports from patrol men, in order that these may be kept as a record in the office of the Chief Warden for reference during the season.

We desire to thank operators throughout the district for complying with the recommendation of last year as to instructions to camp foremen in case of fire in or near their works, and to ask them to renew those instructions annually.

F. J. DAVIES,
R. M. HART,
C. M. CREGO,

Fire Committee.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 30, 1913.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

FIRE SEASON 1913

RECEIPTS IN TOTAL FOR SEASON

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 73.76
Collected for telephone tolls.....	36.40
Coeur d'Alene Lumber Co., 1912 account.....	383.70
Bunker Hill & Sullivan M. & C. Co., 1912 account.....	6.40
Burning brush for Stack-Gibbs Lumber Co.....	41.20
Sale of Fire Warning Notices.....	1.40
Sale of one pack horse.....	25.00
Sale of telephone test set.....	11.50
Pack horse hire.....	6.50

From Assessments Levied During Season:

Member.	Acreage.	Amt. Paid.
Blackwell Lumber Co.....	48,640	\$ 608.00
Bonnors Ferry Lumber Co.....	680	8.50
Bunk'r Hill & Sulliv'n M. & C. Co.	800	10.00
Branson, Geo. A.....	320	4.00
Clearwater Timber Co.....	2,000	25.00
Coeur d'Alene Lumber Co.....	38,370	479.63
Cameron Lumber Co.....	33,450	418.12
Empire Mill Co.....	1,600	20.00
Federal Mining & Smelting Co....	160	2.00
Idaho Timber Co.....	4,080	51.00
Kehl, F. W.....	440	8.80
Lane Lumber Co., Ltd.....	6,400	-----
Milwaukee Land Co.....	95,530	1,194.13
Milwaukee Lumber Co.....	2,160	27.00
McGoldrick Lumber Co.....	18,600	232.50
McCord, W. E.....	4,840	60.50
Potlatch Lumber Co.....	9,120	114.00
Edward Rutledge Timber Co.....	53,280	666.00
Reeves-Farrell Lumber Co.....	2,800	35.00
Rose Lake Lumber Co.....	7,080	88.50
Rice, O. C.....	320	4.00
Stack-Gibbs Lumber Co.....	7,320	91.50
Springston Lumber Co.....	1,560	19.50
Shoshone Lumber Co.....	7,320	91.50
Steele, Geo. F.....	880	11.00
State of Idaho.....	97,140	971.40

444,890

Contributed by N. P. Ry. Co.....	1,281.62
Contributed by claim owners.....	2.00

Total	\$7,111.06
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EXPENDITURES.

Vouchers drawn from December 1, 1912, to November 30, 1913, are numbered 1304 to 1422, inclusive, and have receipted bills attached, all properly O. K.'d by the Chief Warden. These vouchers were given in payment as follows:

Contribution to Western Forestry & Con. Ass'n-----	\$ 869.38
Repairs made to warehouse-----	4.35
Telephone construction and maintenance -----	497.90
Salary of fire warden-----	1,200.00
Burning brush for Stack-Gibbs Lumber Co. -----	41.20

Office—

Maps, stationery and postage_	\$ 79.38	
Light, telephone and telegraph_	29.60	
Secretary's clerk hire-----	175.00	283.98

Miscellaneous Expense—

Printing annual reports-----	\$ 22.50	
Secretary's bond -----	8.00	
Printing fire warnings-----	5.25	
Quarter cost of Weeks Law Map	4.00	
Grinding axes for general use_	6.20	
Shipping box material-----	.80	
Insurance on warehouse-----	53.60	
Sign on warehouse-----	7.00	
Water in warehouse, 1912-13_	16.75	
Expenses of Fire Warden and his assistant -----	251.55	375.65

Transportation, including pack horse hire, railroad and boat fares, freight and cartage-----	140.03
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Cooking utensils for camps-----	7.65
Cleaning out old trails-----	397.60
Six saddle horses -----	250.00
Patrolling -----	1,543.09
Fighting fires -----	187.07
Cash in bank-----	1,313.16

Total -----	\$7,111.06
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Assessments per acre for season, 11-4 cents.

Cost of operation on revenue acreage, 122-100 cents.

Expenditures from Association funds-----	\$5,797.90
Expenditures from Weeks Law fund-----	938.00
Depreciation charged -----	860.98

\$7,596.88

Credit by assets added-----	490.00
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\$7,106.88

TRIAL BALANCE

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association
November 30, 1913

Assessments -----		\$ 6,599.90
Individual owners -----		2.00
Cash in bank -----	\$ 1,313.16	
Warehouse -----	1,304.35	
Telephone construction -----	3,450.00	
Fire season of 1913 -----		6,584.06
Salary of Fire Warden -----	1,200.00	
Office expense -----	313.98	
Miscellaneous expense -----	374.25	
Transportation -----	140.03	
Camp equipment and tools -----	392.65	
Cleaning out trails -----	397.60	
Horses, harness and saddles -----	625.00	
Patrolling -----	1,536.59	
Fires -----	187.07	
Western Forestry & Con. Ass'n -----	869.38	
Lane Lumber Company, Ltd -----	1,085.20	
F. W. Kehl -----		3.30
	\$13,189.26	\$13,189.26

After Closing

Cash in bank -----	\$ 1,313.16	
Warehouse -----	1,300.00	
Telephone lines -----	3,000.00	
Office furniture -----	25.00	
Camp equipment and tools -----	300.00	
Horses, harness and saddles -----	600.00	
Lane Lumber Co., Ltd -----	1,085.20	
F. W. Kehl -----		3.30
Fire season -----		7,620.06
	\$7,623.36	\$7,623.36

F. J. DAVIES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

To the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association:

We, the members of the Auditing Committee of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, hereby certify that we have examined the Secretary's and Treasurer's books and accounts of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, covering the operations from November 27, 1912, to and including November 30, 1913, and find the same correct. All moneys received and paid out properly accounted for, and we find the bank account, as shown on books, agrees with the statement furnished by the bank November 30, 1913.

C. B. SANDERSON,
F. J. LONG,
BEN E. BUSH,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF CHIEF FIRE WARDEN

Coeur d'Alene Fire District

To the Idaho State Land Board and Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association.

Gentlemen: I hereby submit the following report for the season of 1913. During the season of 1913 there were in the Coeur d'Alene district twenty-four fires, caused as follows:

Logging operations -----	4
Breaking out of old fires-----	5
Settlers clearing land-----	3
Carelessness of campers-----	3
Railway locomotive -----	1
From a burning building-----	1
Lightning -----	2
Unknown origin -----	5

(I know of several fires caused by lightning, which were extinguished by patrolmen before spreading, and of which they made no report.)

Below is an account of the fires reported:

July 16th.—Fire started on Sec. 3, Tp. 41 N., R. 1 E., caused by sparks from jammer. This was extinguished before spreading; no extra cost and no damage was done.

July 17th.—Fire started on Sec. 3., Tp. 41 N., R. 1 E., caused by sparks from jammer. Was extinguished before spreading; no extra cost and no damage was done.

July 19th.—Fire started on Sec. 3, Tp. 41 N., R. 1 E., caused by sparks from jammer. Was extinguished before spreading; no extra cost and no damage was done.

July 20th.—A fire started from an old burning on Sec. 3, Tp. 41 N., R. 1 E. No damage done.

- July 23rd.—Fire started on SE 1-4 of SW 1-4 Sec. 27, Tp. 42 N., R. 1 E., caused from a fire in the same place in the early summer. It was controlled before any damage was done at a cost of \$60.25.
- July 24th.—From the burning of a pile of debris at a logging camp barns, a fire was started on Sec. 26, Tp. 42 N., R. 1 E., destroying about 6,000 feet of white pine, and costing \$116.30 to control it.
- July 26th.—A fire started in Sec. 34, Tp. 42 N., R. 1 E., caused from a fire in the same place in the early summer. No damage was done and there was no extra cost in controlling.
- July 26th.—A fire started on Sec. 26, Tp. 42 N., R. 1 E., caused by fire in the same place in the early summer. It was put out without extra cost and before any damage was done.
- July 28th.—Some parties clearing land caused a fire to start on Sec. 3, Tp. 43 N., R. 1 W. No damage resulted and it was extinguished without extra cost.
- July 29th.—Sparks from a jammer caused a fire on Sec. 3, Tp. 41 N., R. 1 E. No damage and no extra cost.
- July 31st.—A fire, from an unknown cause, started on Sec. 30, Tp. 49 N., R. 1 E. It was put out by the patrolman without extra cost.
- July 31st.—The carelessness of some campers in leaving their fire burning caused a fire on Sec. 7, Tp. 48 N., R. 1 E. The patrolman discovered it and put it out before any damage was done. No extra cost.
- Aug. 1st.—The sparks from a railway locomotive caused a fire to start on Sec. 36, Tp. 44 N., R. 1 W. It was put out by the patrolman before any damage was done. No extra cost.
- Aug. 5th.—A fire started on Sec. 3, Tp. 42 N., R. 2 E. Cause unknown. It was put out by the patrolman; no damage done.
- Aug. 5th.—A fire started on Sec. 23, Tp. 49 N., R. 1 W.; cause unknown. It was put out by the patrolman; no damage done.

- Aug. 6th.—A fire started on Sec. 24, Tp. 49 N., R. 1 E., cause unknown. It was put out by the patrolman; no damage done.
- Aug. 7th.—Lightning started a fire on Sec. 20, Tp. 45 N., R. 1 W. It was put out by the patrolman; no damage done.
- Aug. 8th.—Lightning caused a fire on Sec. 19, Tp. 45 N., R. 1 E. It was put out by the patrolman; 800 feet timber destroyed.
- Aug. 11th.—The carelessness of some fishermen in leaving their camp fire started a fire on Sec. 32, Tp. 43 N., R. 1 E. It was put out by the patrolman; no damage being done.
- Aug. 11th.—A fire started on Sec. 36, Tp. 49 N., R. 1 E. This was caused by some campers leaving their fire; it was put out by the patrolman before any damage resulted.
- Aug. 11th.—The fire of a settler in clearing his land caused us to send some men to Sec. 30, Tp. 47 N., R. 3 W. For a time this fire looked quite threatening, but it was kept under control and there was no damage done. The extra cost was \$8.65.
- Aug. 12th.—A settler clearing land started a fire on Sec. 13, Tp. 48 N., R. 2 W., but no damage resulted and there was no extra cost.
- Aug. 23rd.—A fire started on Sec. 8, Tp. 45 N., R. 4 E., caused by sparks from some burning buildings near. It was extinguished without damage to timber and at a cost of \$9.50.
- Aug. 30th.—A fire started on a homestead in Tp. 48 N., R. 3 W. Cause unknown. It was extinguished at a cost of \$5.00, without doing any damage to timber.

**STOCK, CAMP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS OWNED
BY ASSOCIATION**

Stored in Warehouse at St. Maries, Idaho:

- 1 Motor Speeder
- 106 Axes
- 141 Shovels
- 225 Mattocks and Handles
- 13 Pack Saddles
- 8 Riding Saddles
- 3 Crosscut Saws
- 1 Grindstone
- 4 Tents
- Cooking Outfit for 250 Men.
- 2 Linemen's Outfits.
- 3 Telephone Instruments.
- 1 Telephone Test Set.
- 1 Barrel Glass Insulators.
- 8 Dozen Brackets.
- 1 Hand Saw.

Stored in Office at St. Maries, Idaho:

- 2 Desks.
- 2 Chairs.
- 1 Stove.

At Lieberg Station:

- 1 Coil No. 10 Telephone Wire.
- 1 Coil No. 14 Telephone Wire.
- Cooking Outfit for Eight Men.

At Tom Coddington's Cabin, on Sec. 23, Tp. 44 N., R. 2 E.:

- 3 Coils No. 10 Telephone Wire.

At F. Garrett's Ranch in Whitman County, Wash., near
Lee's Siding:

- 12 Head of Horses.
- 1 Riding Saddle.
- 1 Bridle.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. ROSS, Warden.

St. Maries, Idaho, Nov. 30, 1913.

COEUR D'ALENE TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT 1914



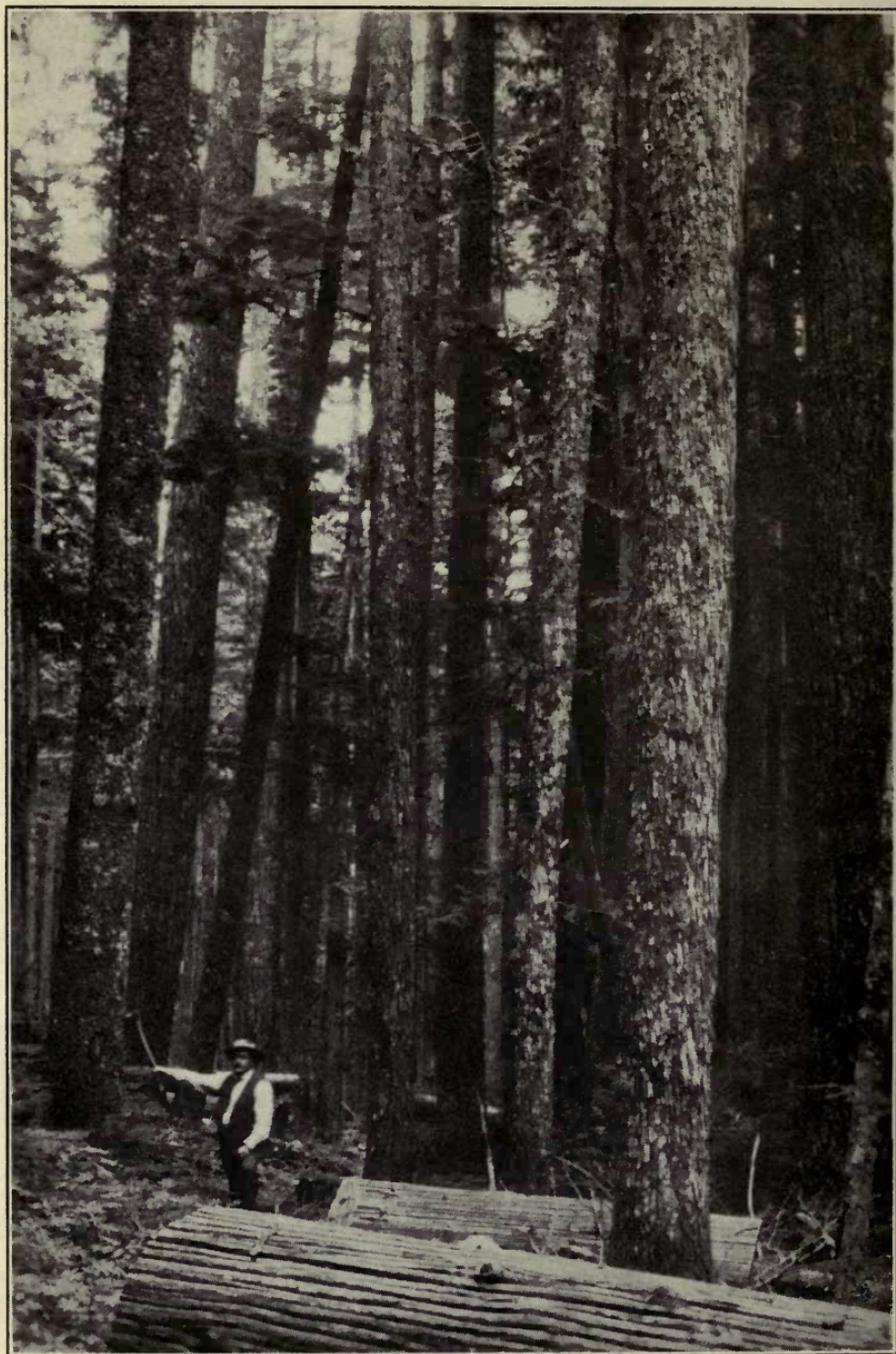
OFFICERS

C. M. CREGO	-	-	-	-	-	Presi
GEO. A. DAY	-	-	-	-	-	Vice Presi
F. J. DAVIES	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary and Treas
WM. J. ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	Fire War



DIRECTORS

GEO. A. DAY
R. M. HART
J. P. McGOLDRICK
A. L. FLEWELLING
C. M. CREGO



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

of the
Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective
Association

Read

Members of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association :

Gentlemen: The aims and plans of our Association have been fully explained in previous reports. The details of the Association work for the season of 1914 will be covered by reports of the Secretary, Fire Committee and Fire Warden.

The 1914 season was in the early portion very favorable, but later we were confronted with extreme drouth and dangerous atmospheric conditions, resulting in electrical storms causing many dangerous fires. Some portions of our district suffered serious loss, but this loss was trifling compared with possible loss if our Association had not been in existence and in readiness to take charge of and fight the fires when starting. We were able to extinguish many fires before any damage occurred, but losses have occurred where quick action was impossible.

It is my opinion that a larger patrol force should be used. The patrolmen should be good, capable woodsmen, and employed with the understanding that they are at all times to work at cutting new trails and cleaning up old trails when the weather conditions do not require patrol service. It is necessary that we have good trails to every portion of our timbered area, that supplies and men may be quickly rushed to fires. I would suggest that a few good men be regularly employed in trail work; also that a map be prepared showing every trail now open, and have outlined on this map new trails to be constructed.

We should at an early date be prepared with some form of signal service, either wireless or telephone, at all lookout stations, that we may give quick notice of fires and their location. We should also give consideration to possibility of airship service during fire season. We may expect that machines of this kind will soon be in use that will serve our needs very

thoroughly and quickly patrolling our lands, locating fires and perhaps of capacity to carry supplies, fire fighting extinguishers and men where needed.

Our Fire Association should take up the matter of timber insurance. It is possible that some form, mutual or otherwise, can be provided that will take care of a portion of the risks that confront timber owners.

C. M. CREGO, President.

REPORT OF FIRE COMMITTEE

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective
Association

SEASON OF 1914

Gentlemen: At the close of the fire season of 1914, in making our annual report, we can perhaps not congratulate our members so much upon the low cost of our operation or the slight losses sustained as a whole, but we feel that they are to be congratulated upon the loss, which is comparatively slight compared with that of the season of 1910, and this slight loss is in a large measure due to the organization and efficiency of the Association.

The fire season of 1914 began early. On account of the light snowfall during the winter of 1913-14, and the early melting of the snows, the woods were almost entirely free from snow early in April, and in the lower altitudes in our district, were quite dry during that month. During May there was but slight rainfall, and June was much drier than the average June in this locality. In fact, by the first of July we were becoming quite worried over the situation. However, on July 4th a gentle rain fell over the entire district, lasting several hours, which moistened the forest covering to such an extent that danger was over for the time. But this rain was followed by a long period of extremely hot weather, with hot, dry winds which rapidly dried out the ground, and this weather continued without a break until August 17th, the only redeeming feature being the lack of extremely high winds.

During this period, from July 4th to August 17th, a great many fires were started from various causes, nearly all of which were controlled without heavy expense and with practically no losses. On August 17th, after twenty-four hours of east wind, it began to rain, and for about two hours there was every indication that we were to receive a weather breaker in the shape of a continued rainfall. This, however, did not materialize, although the northern portion of our district was pretty

well served, and some portions of the district lying along the St. Joe River received rain enough to dampen the undergrowth. The southern part of the district, that is the St. Maries drainage, received no rain at all, and the rainfall in the other districts was simply enough to moisten the undergrowth, and in the few days following this moisture was quickly dried out with the hot winds.

However, the fires in existence at that time were under good control and many fires which had been fought early in the season were completely out and we thought our danger was practically over for the season.

On the evening of August 20th there occurred the worst electrical storm we have had since our organization, and the worst known for many years in this locality. We are, as you know, subject to electrical storms along the high divides between our rivers, but these are usually followed by some rain, which is of great assistance in putting out the fires started by the lightning. No rain accompanied the electrical storm of this year, and the result was fires scattered on all the divides south of the Coeur d'Alene River district. These fires were so many and so scattered that it was an immense undertaking to supply men, tools and provisions to man them all quickly, but by the evening of the 22nd practically all of the fires so far discovered had been manned. At this time the smoke was so thick throughout the district that it was almost impossible to discover a fire at all until it had attained sufficient force to make itself plain, and many fires reported by our look-out men were so hidden by the smoke that they were not actually located for two or three days after the reports were received. In one instance a logging contractor, his foreman and a cruiser searched for an entire day for a fire that they must have passed a number of times within two hundred yards.

Fortunately we were favored by comparatively calm weather for several days after the electrical storm. At this time the conditions were, in our opinion, as bad, if not worse than in 1910, and it is true that had the atmospheric conditions been the same as in 1910, we would have had a loss to report that would be staggering. As it was the continued calm weather enabled us to materially retard the progress of these fires from the beginning, and within a reasonable length of time we had

them all under very good control, with a total loss of merchantable timber destroyed, according to reports received, about 20,000,000 feet. By September 1st we commenced to reduce our force, which had been very heavy, there being at one time approximately 500 fire fighters on the line.

The end of the season came on September 7th, when it began to rain, and all danger was over.

The season's expense is shown in the report of the Secretary, and 70 per cent of it was incurred between August 20th and September 7th.

During the season we constructed seven and one-half miles of new telephone line, connecting our line previously built from St. Joe to Sec. 30, Tp. 44 N., R. 3 E., with the United States Forest Service line on Marble Mountain in Sec. 24, Tp. 44 N., R. 3 E. This gives us two outlets for reports. Other lines remain as shown in last year's report, we now having over eighty miles of telephone lines in working order.

Trail cutting began in April and by the middle of June all old trails were cleared out and such new trails had been cut as was thought necessary to cover our district conveniently.

This season's experience shows us the need of more trails; in fact, the trails we now have should be connected by cross trails so as to make a more complete net work, thus facilitating movement of men and supplies in case of fires.

At the time of the electrical storm our chief difficulty was in transporting supplies and tools for the fire fighters. Men were plentiful and willing to walk to the fire line, but it was almost impossible to procure pack horses in sufficient number to take out supplies for them, and we had to use work horses and cayuses until the fire camps were stocked up, and at that our supply train would have been wholly inadequate had it not been for the Decker pack train, which was supplying the Carey & Harper logging camps, and which was turned over to us to use in our emergency. The Association should have more pack horses or should hire some to be held in reserve for just such cases as this.

There were some few losses of timber products, such as logs, telegraph poles and wood, but these were of comparatively no consequence in the aggregate.

The lines of our district remain as heretofore, the acreage being the same.

Our co-operative agreement with the United States Forest Service is still in force and we think it is working to our mutual advantage. We wish to thank the forest supervisors, rangers and other government employees for their prompt and efficient aid throughout the season.

Very many fires occurred along the St. Maries River and Coeur d'Alene Lake which were, without question, caused by carelessness of homesteaders in attempting to burn their slash during the dry season without permit, and without sufficient help to control them. These settlers are very largely non-members of our Association. They disobey the law of the state, and when a fire gets away from them call on the Association for assistance, which in all cases has been furnished as promptly as possible under the circumstances. It is fortunate that the timber in the regions occupied by these settlers is of a species not easily killed by fire or the entire Coeur d'Alene Lake region would be a waste. Many of these settlers have joined the Association and quite a few of them have paid the assessments made; the majority, however, are either non-members or have failed to pay when called upon:

The State of Idaho is interested in our district to the extent of nearly one-fifth of the total revenue acreage therein. During the past season its loss was so slight that it cannot be computed, although its holdings are scattered throughout the entire district, and in many places were threatened by fires. It is safe to say that it has not had ten acres of land burned over, and this so situated that it contains no timber of value.

Our patrol system commenced in May, at which time a few men were put on in the lower altitudes, and for a time we had only ten patrolmen at work. This number was increased to twenty-nine during July and maintained at that number during August, although in the latter part of August we had so many fire fighters, packers, etc., at work that a large portion of the district was covered by men other than regular patrolmen.

Supplemental to our patrol system we had a number of good look-out points established, and these proved very satisfactory, inasmuch as our first reports usually came from look-

out stations. These stations are connected with the outside by telephone lines in most cases, and where not so connected are located near a telephone station. The efficiency of our look-outs was a large feature in keeping down fires during the season.

We recommend the continuation, maintenance and extension of our telephone lines wherever such extension will result in earlier information as to new fires and report of progress in fighting old ones.

We recommend the building of cut-off trails indiscriminately throughout the district, connecting main trails in as many places as possible, and to facilitate this work we recommend the earlier distribution of patrolmen, these patrolmen to work as trail cutters until the season advances to a point where their constant attention must be given to patrolling.

We recommend that the attention of the newly elected legislature of Idaho, which will convene in January, 1915, be called to the work of the Association, and that a larger appropriation be made for the state's proportion of our expenses, it appearing that if the appropriation is larger than is needed the amount can be carried forward to the next year, and the state's proportion is adjusted as that of all other members, by assessments upon its acreage within the district.

We acknowledge receipt of practically \$1,000.00 of the United States government appropriation under what is known as the Week's law, and greatly appreciate this help. We recommend the continued application by the State Board of Land Commissioners for our proportion of this appropriation, deeming it to the best interests of the entire country to protect the growth on the watersheds of navigable streams.

We recommend the amendment of the Idaho state fire law to conform to the terms of the Oregon fire law, which makes compulsory the payment of regular assessments on an acreage basis of all timber land owners within the district. This would enable us to collect fees from all owners of timber land, whereas now the membership is confined to those voluntarily subscribing to our organization.

We recommend that early in the season of 1915 at least two good, reliable patrolmen be placed in what is known as the lake region, the number to be increased as the season advances,

their duties to be looking after the burning of slash by homesteaders within the district, and we recommend that in case of violation of the Fallon Fire Law the individual, firm or corporation so violating it shall be immediately prosecuted for the better protection of his law-abiding neighbor.

We recommend that the Association purchase ten or twelve more pack horses before the season of 1915 begins, it being our opinion that a few hundred dollars invested in pack horses will be of great benefit to the Association, and will assist in preventing fire losses should an emergency such as that of August 20th, 1914, occur again.

We recommend that during the fire season a clerk be furnished the State Fire Warden in order that daily reports of weather conditions, fires, location of patrolmen, etc., may be sent out to members, it having developed during the season past that the warden has been unable to keep the members fully advised of conditions.

We desire to thank the press of the Inland Empire for the support given our organization and the timber operators for their careful attention to the law of Idaho and the fire rules of the Association.

We feel that we can congratulate the members of the Association on the slight loss of resources sustained by them individually, and have no hesitancy in saying that without our organization there would have been immense fire losses during 1914.

F. J. DAVIES,
C. M. CREGO,
R. M. HART,
Fire Committee.



SECRETARY'S REPORT

FIRE SEASON 1914

RECEIPTS IN TOTAL FOR SEASON

Cash on hand December 1, 1913.....	\$1,313.16
Sale of one pack horse.....	20.00
Supplies sold	84.30
Fire fighting tools sold.....	46.65
Money borrowed from bank.....	5,000.00

FROM ASSESSMENTS LEVIED DURING SEASON:

Members.	Acreage.	Amt. Paid.
Blackwell Lumber Company.....	48,480	\$ 1,090.80
Bonnors Ferry Lumber Company.....	680	68.00
Bunker Hill & Sullivan M. & C. Co.....	800	80.00
Branson, Geo. A.....	320	32.00
Boyce, Eleanor Day.....	1,040	91.00
Clearwater Timber Company.....	2,000	200.00
Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company.....	38,370	3,837.00
Cameron Lumber Company.....	34,290	2,428.60
D. H. Dollar Logging Company.....	920	92.00
Empire Mill Company.....	1,600	160.00
Idaho Timber Company.....	3,440	344.00
Kehl, F. W.....	440	40.10
Lane Lumber Company, Ltd.....	3,960	-----
Milwaukee Land Company.....	95,450	9,544.97
Milwaukee Lumber Company.....	2,480	248.00
McGoldrick Lumber Company.....	17,480	1,748.00
McCord, W. E.....	4,840	484.00
Potlatch Lumber Company.....	9,120	912.00
Edward Rutledge Timber Co.....	54,160	5,416.00
Reeves-Farrell Lumber Company.....	2,800	280.00
Rose Lake Lumber Company.....	5,200	520.00
Rice, O. C.....	320	22.20
Springston Lumber Company.....	1,240	124.00
Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company.....	7,960	-----
Shoshone Lumber Company.....	7,320	732.00
Steele, Geo. F.....	880	88.00
State of Idaho.....	84,120	3,455.65
Weber Logging & Timber Company.....	320	32.00
	<hr/>	
	430,030	
Contributed by N. P. Ry. Co.....		10,222.95
Contributed by claim owners.....		276.80
		<hr/>
		\$49,034.18

Expenditures

Vouchers drawn from December 1, 1913, to November 30, 1914, are numbered 1423 to 1688, inclusive, and have bills attached all properly O. K.'d by the Chief Warden. These vouchers were given in payment as follows:

Contributed to Western Forestry & Con. Ass'n.-----	\$ 859.90
Repairs made to warehouse-----	37.80
Telephone construction and maintenance-----	388.55
Salary of Fire Warden-----	1,200.00

OFFICE:

Maps, stationery and postage-----	\$ 50.70	
Light, telephone and telegraph-----	30.75	
Secretary's clerk hire-----	200.00	281.45

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE:

Taxes on warehouse for 1913-----	27.45	
Insurance on warehouse-----	53.60	
Printing annual reports-----	32.50	
Secretary's bond-----	8.00	
Water rent-----	13.35	
Repairs to gasoline car-----	15.00	
Publicity material bought from Western Forestry and Conservation Association-----	15.50	
Expense of Fire Warden and assistants-----	368.75	534.15
Interest paid on money borrowed-----		33.33
Transportation, including pack horse hire, railroad and boat fares, freight and cartage-----		2,142.75
Cutting new trails-----		114.75
Cleaning out old trails-----		327.05
Cooking utensils for camps, and fire-fighting tools--		782.32
Pack horse-----		20.00
Bridles and repairs to saddles-----		6.40
Patrolling-----		6,748.35
Fighting fires-----		34,143.72
Cash in bank-----		1,413.66
		\$49,034.18

Assessments per acre for season, 10 cents.

Cost of operation on revenue acreage, $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per acre.

Expenditures from Association funds-----	\$47,620.52
Expenditures from Week's Law fund-----	997.75
Depreciation charged-----	1,173.42
	\$49,791.69
Credit by assets added-----	500.00
	\$49,291.69

TRIAL BALANCE

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association November 30, 1914

Assessments -----		\$53,002.60
Individual owners -----		276.80
Cash in bank -----	\$ 1,413.66	
Warehouse -----	1,337.80	
Fire season of 1914 -----		7,620.06
Telephone construction -----	3,383.55	
Fires -----	31,668.69	
Salary of Fire Warden -----	1,200.00	
Office -----	306.45	
Miscellaneous expense -----	534.15	
Bills payable -----		5,000.00
Interest -----	33.33	
Transportation -----	2,142.75	
Trail cutting -----	114.75	
Camp equipment and tools -----	1,035.67	
Cleaning out old trails -----	327.05	
Horses, harness and saddles -----	606.40	
Patrolling -----	6,748.35	
Cameron Lumber Company -----	1,000.38	
Blackwell Lumber Company -----	3,757.20	
Lane Lumber Company, Ltd. -----	1,481.20	
O. C. Rice -----	9.80	
F. W. Kehl -----	.60	
Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company -----	796.00	
State of Idaho -----	4,746.05	
Forest Service -----	2,390.73	
Western Forestry and Conservation Ass'n -----	859.90	
	\$65,899.46	\$65,899.46

After Closing

Cash in bank -----	\$ 1,413.66	
Warehouse -----	1,200.00	
Fire season -----		\$15,815.62
Telephone construction -----	3,000.00	
Office -----	20.00	
Camp equipment and tools -----	500.00	
Horses, harness and saddles -----	500.00	
Bills payable -----		5,000.00
Cameron Lumber Company -----	1,000.38	
Blackwell Lumber Company -----	3,757.20	
Lane Lumber Company, Ltd. -----	1,481.20	
O. C. Rice -----	9.80	
F. W. Kehl -----	.60	
Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company -----	796.00	
State of Idaho -----	4,746.05	
Forest Service -----	2,390.73	
	\$20,815.62	\$20,815.62

F. J. DAVIES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

December 3, 1914.

Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association and State Board
of Land Commissioners:

We, the members of the Auditing Committee of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association, hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer covering operations from December 1, 1913, to and including November 30, 1914, and find the same correct.

All moneys received and paid out are properly accounted for.

The bank statement of November 30, 1914, shows a cash balance of \$2,788.90, while the bank account on the books of the Association shows a balance of \$1,413.66; there are outstanding checks aggregating \$1,446.69; deposits charged to the bank and not received by the bank in time to show on its statement of November 30, 1914, \$71.45.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. DAY,
Chairman.

By BEN E. BUSH,
C. H. FANCHER,
W. D. HUMISTON.



REPORT OF CHIEF FIRE WARDEN

Coeur d'Alene Fire District

To the Idaho State Land Board and Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association:

Gentlemen: During the season of 1914 we had patrolmen covering about two-thirds of the total area of the Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective Association district, or 1,250,000 acres. The remainder of the district, comprising about 600,000 acres, was patrolled by the United States Forest Service through the cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and our Association.

We had reported during the season one hundred ninety fires. These fires were caused as follows:

Settlers burning slash-----	18 ¹
Logging engines -----	12
Logging operations -----	4
Donkey engines -----	2
Railroad engines-----	3
Clearing right-of-way-----	2
Sparks from fires in other districts-----	4
Old fires not extinguished-----	1
Camp fires -----	5
Careless smokers -----	2
Hunters -----	2
Fire crackers -----	1
Lightning -----	115
Unknown -----	19

We estimate not less than one hundred fires extinguished by patrolmen, of which no report has been made.

The season commenced earlier than usual, owing to the light snowfall during the winter of 1913-14, and which went off rather early in the spring. Our patrol season commenced in May, although we had some few men cutting trail and repairing telephone lines as early as April, and in June we had ten regular patrolmen at work. This number was increased to twenty-nine during July, and held at about that number during August.

The month of June was quite dry, but on July 4th we had a nice, gentle rain, covering the entire district. No more rainfall was had until August 17th, when there was a very light fall of rain, lasting a couple of hours. There was not enough precipitation to wet the ground or the forest covering, the moisture merely dampening the trees and brush. This rainfall did not cover our entire district, being rather heavier in the northern portion, and there being none at all in the southeastern part.

On the evening of August 20th a very bad electrical storm traversed the district, coming in from the Clearwater district along the divide between the St. Joe, Clearwater and St. Maries Rivers, and along the divide between the St. Maries River and the Potlatch and Palouse Rivers, its worst effect being felt in Tps. 42 N., Rs. 1 W. and 1 and 2 E., and in 43 N., Rs. 1, 2 and 3 E., 44 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E., with some more or less serious results along the divide between the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Rivers in Tps. 46 and 47 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.

Owing to the large number of fires I will attempt to give the location and extent only of those causing any considerable damage:

July 12th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 8-43-3E. About 8,000 ft. of timber was killed before the fire was extinguished.

July 18th—Fire started on SE 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 1-43-3E., supposed to have been caused from a fire used for melting chute grease. This burned over about eighty acres of slashing and destroyed from 300 to 500 cedar poles.

July 20th—A logging engine started a fire on SE 1-4 Sec. 11-44-1W.; about eighty acres of slashing burned over, with little or no damage.

July 26th—A small fire started on SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 29-48-1W., caused by lightning. Only a few small red fir and white fir trees were killed.

July 27th—Lightning caused a small fire on SE 1-4 Sec. 18-45-1W. About 4,000 ft. of white pine and 500 ft. of cedar were destroyed.

Aug. 1—Fire started on SE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 4-45-3E., extending into Sec. 3 of the same township. Caused by a homesteader leaving a fire in his clearing. About eighty acres of land were burned over, causing practically no damage, as the merchantable timber had nearly all been cut.

- Aug. 3rd—Fire started on Sec. 13-46-3W. Cause unknown. This fire spread over quite a large area, but did very little damage, probably not to exceed 100,000 ft. of green timber being destroyed.
- Aug. 4th—Fire started on NE 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 8-43-1W., caused by lightning. About 6,000 ft. of green timber was killed before the fire was controlled.
- Aug. 6th—Lightning started a fire on NW 1-4 Sec. 9-46-1E. About two acres in an old burn were burned over with trifling damage.
- Aug. 6th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 Sec. 33-47-1E. and spread into Sec. 4-46-1E. This location is high, on a comparatively bald ridge which was burned over many years ago. The fire burned over nearly eighty acres of ground, containing less than 200,000 ft. of green timber, not all of which was destroyed.
- Aug. 6th—Fire started on SW 1-4 Sec. 9-46-2W., supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of fishermen passing through. The fire burned over about 1,000,000 ft. of yellow pine. There being but little undergrowth the damage was slight and probably none of the timber will be destroyed.
- Aug. 9th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 24-42-2E., covering about one-quarter of an acre and killing 3,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 11th—Fire started by a logging engine on NW 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 26-44-1W., causing very little damage as it ran through a growth of bull pine.
- Aug. 12th—Lightning started nine fires on Sec. 5-41-2E. These fires quickly ran together and covered about eighty acres of land, damaging approximately 1,000,000 ft. of good timber. The extent of the loss is unknown at this time, as they were ground fires and the timber is still green.
- Aug. 19th—Fire from an unknown cause started on SE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 23-49-1W., burning over a small area and damaging about 10,000 ft. of stull timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 18-43-3E., covering about five acres and destroying possibly 100,00 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20—Lightning started a fire on the N 1-2 of Sec. 1-41-1E. This fire covered nearly 300 acres on and along the divide between the St. Maries and Clearwater Rivers, which is high and was burned over many years ago. The timber loss amounted to about 125,000 ft.

- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on NE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 35-42-2E., on a barren ridge. About 25 acres burned over with a small loss of standing timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 19-42-3E., about three acres were burned over and 30,000 ft. of standing timber destroyed.
- Aug. 20—Lightning started a fire on NW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 20-42-3E. Covered but a small area and killed less than 20,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 1-42-1E., covering but half an acre and destroying no timber, as the growth is tamarack.
- Aug. 20th—Fire started on E 1-2 NE 1-4 Sec. 26-45-3E.; caused by lightning. This fire burned over about 100 acres of old burning, doing very little damage, as it was grown up to a thick stand of very small, second-growth timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire in Sec. 5-46-1W. It covered about ninety acres and destroyed but a small amount of timber, probably not to exceed 50,000 ft. of cedar.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on NW 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 23-43-2E. This fire burned over nearly 100 acres on a high ridge which had been burned over in 1889 and grown up to brush, making the fire very hard to handle. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 ft. of timber of all kinds burned over, but the extent of the damage is not known.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on NW 1-4, Sec. 19-42-1E., covering about ten acres and destroying about 125,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Fire started in SE 1-4 Sec. 19-42-1E., caused by floating ember from a fire in the Potlatch district. This fire covered about four and one-half acres and killed probably 40,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire in NE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 11-43-3E., covering about three acres containing about 20,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started four fires in Sec. 35-44-3E. These fires were extinguished before spreading and destroyed not to exceed 10,000 ft. of merchantable timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started two fires, one on SW 1-4 NE 1-4 and one on NE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 3-43-3E. These fires were extinguished by our patrolmen with a loss of not to exceed 20,000 ft. of merchantable timber.

- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 24-44-3E., covering about one acre before it was extinguished, and destroying 12,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on NE 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 2-43-2E. This fire ran north into Sec. 35-44-2E. and east, covering a portion of NE 1-4 Sec. 2-43-2E. and a portion of SE 1-4 Sec. 35-44-2E., burning over about 200 acres and destroying probably 2,000,000 ft. of first-class white pine timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on Sec. 11-43-2E., burning over about one and a half acres before being extinguished, and destroying about 30,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—A small fire was started on SE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 23-43-2E., caused by lightning. Very little damage was done as the stand of timber was light.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 14-43-2E., running in a northeasterly direction and covering quite a large area. This is an old burn and contained very little valuable timber. The loss from this fire was about 200,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on NE 1-4 Sec. 24-42-1E., burning over about fifteen acres and killing about 80,000 ft. of white pine and 225,000 ft. of mixed timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started ten fires on a five acre area in the NE 1-4 Sec. 5-42-1E. These fires quickly joined but were controlled before much damage was done. In the five acres burned over about 60,000 ft. of timber was killed.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on the NE 1-4 Sec. 8-42-1E., burning over about nine acres and killing probably 150,000 ft. of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Fire started on the south half of Sec. 24-42-1E., caused by floating embers from the Potlatch fire, and burning over about 180 acres along the divide, which had been burned over many years ago. Very little damage was done, although the tract burned over contained a scattering growth of timber.
- Aug. 20th—Fire started on the south half of Sec. 19-42-1E., caused by floating embers from the Potlatch fire, covering about 140 acres, containing very little valuable timber, it being in an old burn.
- Aug. 20th—Fire started on SE 1-4 Sec. 18-42-1E., caused by lightning. This burned over about twelve acres of well-timbered land and destroyed probably 300,000 ft. of timber.

- Aug. 20th—Lightning started six fires on NW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 3-43-2E. These fires joined and extended in a westerly direction, burning over about 120 acres and destroying about 1,000,000 ft. of merchantable timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 Sec. 26-44-2E., extending eastwardly along a burned ridge and covering probably fifty acres which contained not to exceed 300,000 ft. of merchantable timber.
- Aug. 20th—Lightning started a fire on SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 20-44-3E., which was promptly extinguished with a loss of about 20,000 ft. of all kinds of timber.
- Aug. 26th—A fire started on the right-of-way of the Milwaukee railway at Rover, in Sec. 34-45-2W.; cause unknown. This fire covered about 200 acres of sparsely timbered land, the growth being scattering tamarack and yellow pine. It is impossible at this time to state what amount of timber was destroyed, as both species are thick barked and hard to kill. Our patrolman estimated a loss of not to exceed 20,000 ft.
- Aug. 30th—Fire started from an unknown cause on NW 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 25-48-1E.; burned over a small area, destroying about 3,000 ft. of pine timber.

A fire started on Sec. 6-49-2E., caused by lightning. But little damage was done as the land was very lightly timbered.

A fire in Sec. 26-50-1W. was caused by lightning. This fire burned over about sixty acres of land, with a loss of approximately 100,000 ft. of white pine and probably an equal amount of mixed timber.

In July a fire was started from a donkey engine being used by the D. H. Dollar Logging Company on Sec. 36-44-3E. This fire spread over a large area of slash into the operation of the D. H. Dollar Logging Company and that of Carey & Harper. It was controlled after a stubborn fight lasting nearly three weeks, being pretty generally confined to the slashing. The loss of standing, green timber outside of the slashing was about 1,500,000 ft.

During the month of August a great many fires were started along the south side of the St. Joe River between Coeur d'Alene Lake and St. Maries, and along the west side of Coeur d'Alene Lake from Coeur d'Alene to Chatcolet. These fires were nearly

all set by homesteaders, thinking to take advantage of the dry weather and burn their slashings. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the fires so set became unmanageable and that all of the fires west of Lake Coeur d'Alene and along the south shore of the St. Joe River were directly caused by these settlers burning without permit. The loss of standing timber or other property caused by these fires is very slight, largely owing to the fact that the growth is yellow pine, bull pine, tamarack and red fir, all of which species have thick bark and will stand a great deal of fire; also the undergrowth is comparatively light, allowing the fire to run through without creating heat enough to kill the thick barked varieties of timber.

It is practically impossible to get direct evidence to convict these lawbreakers, especially at a time like this, when the entire resources of the Association and the attention of all its officers and employees are so completely taken up in caring for other fires within the district. Something must be done to stop this indiscriminate burning without permit.

The trails, telephone lines and other property of the Association are all in good condition and with our connections with government trails and telephone lines, our district is pretty thoroughly covered. The property of the Association in my charge is being cared for.

To be prepared for an emergency such as was caused by the general electric storm of August 20th of this year, the Association should either purchase twelve additional pack horses and equip them, or hire enough extra pack horses early in the season to provide a reserve in case of emergency, and as pack horse hire is \$1.50 per day and board, it would be cheaper to purchase the horses, even though the cost of keeping them is from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per head per annum.

STOCK, CAMP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS OWNED BY
ASSOCIATION

Stored in Warehouse at St. Maries, Idaho:

12 Pack Saddles.
8 Riding Saddles.
178 L. H. Shovels.
87 S. H. Shovels.
245 D. B. Axes.
248 Mattocks.
14 Crosscut Saws.
Cooking outfit for 375 men.
4 Tents.
4 Telephone Instruments.
1 Telephone Test Set.

Stored in Office at St. Maries, Idaho:

1 Roll Top Desk.
1 Flat Top Desk.
1 Box Stove.
2 Chairs.

At F. Garrett's Ranch in Whitman County, Wash.:

11 Head of Horses.
1 Saddle.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. ROSS, Warden.

St. Maries, Idaho, November 30, 1914.

