

COEUR D'ALENE
TIMBER PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION



NINTH
ANNUAL
REPORT



1914

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COEUR D'ALENE TIMBER PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

1914



OFFICERS

C. M. CREGO	-	-	-	-	-	President
GEO. A. DAY	-	-	-	-	-	Vice President
F. J. DAVIES	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary and Treasurer
WM. J. ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	Fire Warden



DIRECTORS

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

WYOMING
GRAND OXYGEN



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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

of the
**Coeur d'Alene Timber Protective
Association**

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
	430,030	
Contributed by N. P. Ry. Co.....		10,222.95
Contributed by claim owners.....		276.80
		\$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.....	\$	76,205.52
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 -----	3,388.55	
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 co-operative 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
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.