



RALPH L. SMITH
President



Geo. A. UETT
Vice-Pres.-Gen'l Mgr.



F. S. EMERY
Factory Superintendent



Port Orford Cedar Sawmill of Smith Wood-Products, Inc.
—Courtesy American Lumberman

wood sales, and is manager of the remanufacturing plant in that city.

Smith Wood-Products, Inc., also operates a warehouse and treating plant at Kansas City, for preparation of battery separator stock. The Chicago office of the Ralph L. Smith Lumber Co. is under the direction of John T. McGinn.

In their manufacturing department, not only do the Smith interests have diversified plant facilities—with sawmill plants, plywood plant including hot-plate process, battery separator plant, treating plant and Venetian blind factory—but it also has a source of supply for the principal West Coast species, including Port Orford cedar, Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock and Sitka spruce.

With characteristic energy, the head of this business, Ralph L. Smith, as well as Geo. A. Ulett, vice president-manager of the Smith Wood-Products, Inc., makes frequent trips to Europe in connection with the export department of his business. Through these European contracts, this company has been able to build up a large export business for Pacific Coast lumber, as well as for specialty products of Smith Wood-Products, Inc., particularly Port Orford cedar and battery separators.

Port Orford cedar has long been recognized as the premier material for the production of battery separators. This valuable wood is also accepted as the most suitable material for the production of Venetian blinds.

The American Lumberman emphasizes that the Smith lumber and products groups have become an important factor in the production and distribution of West Coast lumber products for both export and domestic markets.

It was back in 1928 that the Smith interests first acquired holdings at Coquille, purchasing a small Port Orford cedar and battery separator plant. Here the cedar end of the business was developed with the building of the cedar sawmill plant, Venetian blind stock factory and enlarged separator and veneer plant.

Starting on its enlarged program of expansion early in 1936, the work was prosecuted with all speed possible until today, Coquille can boast of one of the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the entire northwest, covering 22½ acres fronting on the Coquille river. The Port Orford cedar sawmill cuts 100,000 feet in two shifts a day. A large percentage of the Port Orford cedar produced in this sawmill is utilized in the company's factory. The Venetian blind stock factory is said to produce more Port Orford cedar Venetian blind materials than any other in the country.

Although Coquille is in the heart of the Oregon coast area that contains most of the world's supply of Port Orford cedar, its timber supply is by no means confined to this species, and it is a heavy producer of high grade fir as well. Smith Wood-Products, Inc., having developed first its cedar producing plant, has with the addition of the new fir units rounded out its Coquille operation.

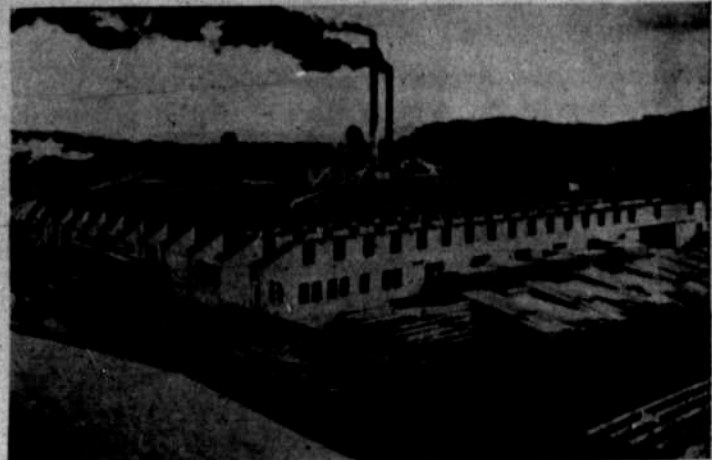
New Fir Sawmill Is Fully Modern
The new fir sawmill has a capacity of 150,000 feet an 8-hour shift. This is a completely electrified, fully modern, sawmill plant, its equipment throughout being most modern.

Kiln drying facilities have also been increased, with the addition of new cross-circulation kilns, making a total of fourteen that provide a capacity of approximately half a million feet. Kiln drying for a plant with such a wide variety of products is in truth a science. There Port Orford cedar battery veneers are dried. Port Orford cedar Venetian blind stock is reduced to a uniform moisture content of four or five per cent. Wide Port Orford cedar boat lumber, Douglas fir clears and common dimension are seasoned according to requirements. Many different kiln schedules are therefore necessary.

New Plywood Plant Is Up-to-Date
The last unit to be completed is the new Douglas fir plywood plant. This unit is 900 feet long, 60 feet wide at one end, and 360 feet wide at the other end. This is the first fir plywood installation in this section, and the last word in modern plywood manufacturing facilities. It is equipped with the largest lathe on the Pacific coast, with 110-inch swing and 135-inch knife. Between lathe and clipper is a five-line belt conveyor 200 feet long. The clipper is a 130-inch automatic, and the drier is a five-decker, 14 feet 6 inches wide by 90 feet long. Provisions have been made for later installing a second drier when needed. Hydraulic lifts are used for quick handling of material around the saws, presses, etc.

This plant is equipped to produce both the conventional cold glue Douglas fir plywood, and also

the hot-plate, resin-bonded, water-resistant product. In the cold glue department there is a 500-ton hydraulic press, 50 by 120 inches. For the resin-bonded plywood, the company has a ten-opening hot-plate press, having plates 50x100 inches in size.



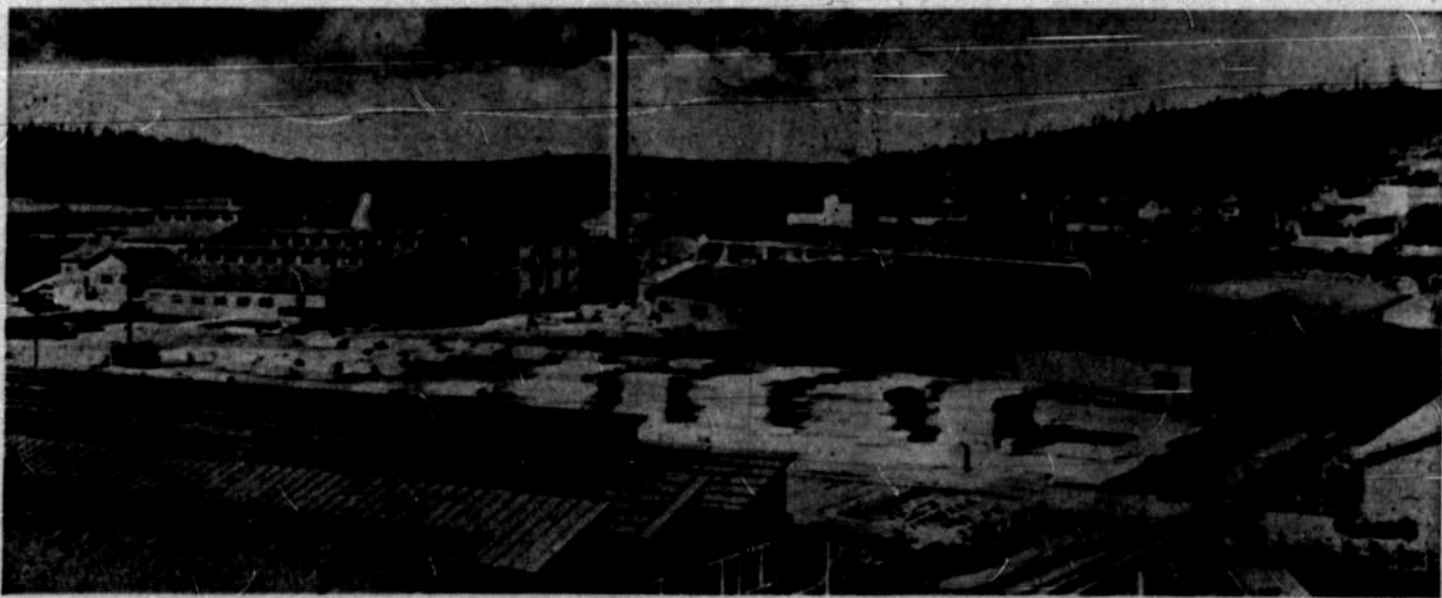
Venetian Blind and Battery Separator Plant of Smith Wood-Products, Inc.
—Courtesy American Lumberman

Fishing Regulations For 1937

Fishing regulations for 1937, recently promulgated by the state game commission include the "no length" limit on trout, the establishment of the bullfrog as a "game fish" and the announcement that no angler is entitled to more than 20 fish in a single day. Certain lake areas restrict the angler to 15 fish. The six-inch limit was restored in 17 counties.

The regulations follow:
The open season for angling for trout is from April 15, 1937, to October 31, 1937, both dates inclusive, except in streams and lakes which are hereinafter shown to have a different open season. The bag limit for such trout, except for certain waters are hereinafter set forth, is 15 pounds and one fish, but not to exceed 20 fish in any one day, or 30 pounds and one fish, but not to exceed 40 fish in any seven consecutive days, and it is unlawful to possess more than 30 pounds and one fish or more than 40 fish at any one time.

Provided, however, that the bag limit for trout in lakes, except for certain lakes as hereinafter set forth, is 15 pounds and one fish, but not to exceed 15 fish in any one day, or 30 pounds and one fish, but not to exceed 30 fish in any seven consecutive days.



The New Fir Sawmill at left rear, and Plywood Plant, right foreground, of Smith Wood-Products, Inc., is unsurpassed in strictly modern equipment and methods of manufacture.
—Courtesy American Lumberman