



THIS CREW FROM THE BIG LAKES BOX COMPANY is shown loading logging flat cars for the trip to the sawmill. The site of this loading crew, photographed in the 1920's, was not recorded. The "hooker", lower left, had one of the hardest jobs in the logging camp. — Photo from A. J. Vaye collection, courtesy of A. D. Collier.

California Water Planning Announced

A mammoth plan for the development of California's water resources at a cost of between 12 and 13 billion dollars was unveiled recently by the state water resources board. It includes the construction of about 200 new and major reservoirs and provides for the moving of large quantities of water south from the Trinity, Klamath and Eel rivers. Other water would be moved from the Sacramento Valley to water-needy areas as far south as San Diego. The report stems from the California water plan study which was begun in 1947. It was submitted as the legislature was considering appropriating the first 5 million dollars toward construction of the one and one-half billion dollar Feather River Project. An artist's drawing of the Oroville dam, reservoir and power plant was presented on the frontispiece of the 36-page water board presentation.

The 200 reservoirs it proposes would add about 60 million acre feet of storage capacity to the state's present 29 million. The report said: "The plan, if fully implemented, would furnish water in sufficient quantities to permit the presently irrigated agricultural area of about 7,300,000 acres to expand to more than 19 million acres . . . it would permit an accompanying increase in urban and suburban areas from the present one million acres to about 3,400,000 acres . . . the California water plan would also furnish water for all non-consumptive beneficial uses and water in the minor amounts necessary for the remaining 77 million acres of land in California."

The California water plan will be presented in its entirety this summer. It will map the logical and orderly development of water resources from the present time on into the indefinite future. Its completion would take hundreds of years. The report added that responsibility for full development will be met in large measure by generations yet unborn and for this reason, present estimates of overall costs serve little purpose other than to indicate in a very general way the magnitude of the water task facing California.

The 12 to 13 billion dollar estimate includes the Feather River Project, which the legislature authorized five years ago. The report said investments made now would be repaid many times over in benefits derived before the latter portions of the plan would be undertaken.

"In general," it said, "the works completed would continue to serve the people far beyond the financing periods involved and like the well-conceived water resource developments of the past."

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New Farrowing Stall Developed

A bumper crop of spring baby pigs due to arrive soon on Oregon farms can get much-needed protection from a farrowing stall developed at Oregon State College.

Designed by T. K. Johnson, OSC animal husbandman, the new farrowing setup is explained with building plans in a new circular.

"A Practical Farrowing Stall," published by the OSC experiment station. Copies of the circular may be obtained from county extension agents or the OSC bulletin clerk.

A narrow stall keeps the sow from rolling on the baby pigs, and heat lamps over a partitioned area attract pigs away from the sow when not nursing. In OSC tests with 10 litters, no pigs were crushed in the new farrowing device that also helps reduce losses from chilling.

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Adding to the Economy of the Klamath Basin!

A German-made Gang Saw Operating at Lincoln Enables Small Logs to be Manufactured into Lumber Profitably!

GREEN SPRINGS LUMBER COMPANY, near the community of Lincoln is adding to the economy of the Klamath Basin by manufacturing lumber from smaller logs. The new, German-made Werhan

Gang Saw handles logs as small as 8 inches in diameter profitably. At the present time the mill is sawing approximately 50,00 board feet per 8-hour shift, with an average employee list of 21 men.

We are proud to be Part of the Klamath Basin!

GREEN SPRINGS LUMBER COMPANY is a fairly new enterprise for the Basin. Construction of the mill was started in August of 1954. However, the community of Lincoln has long played a part in the Basin's lumber picture. John Henry, a lumberman from Lincoln, New Hampshire, moved to Oregon and built a mill and founded the present community of Lincoln in 1926. The mill was equipped with the most modern equipment known at that time. Henry Lumber Co. op-

eraed for 3 or 4 seasons and then the machinery was sold. A few years later, Henry put another mill in operation using a circular steam mill. It closed after a few seasons. A few attempts to operate the old steam mill were made, and in 1954 Green Springs Lumber Company purchased the plant and constructed a modern mill using the Werhan Gang Saw. The new plant is built on the same foundation used by the Henry mill in 1926.

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