

FOUR MILLION FEET OF LUMBER CONTAINED IN THE IMMENSE LOGS WHICH WERE PROCURED AT GREAT

**REMARKABLE LOG HOUSE**

*Forestry Building at Seattle Exposition Makes Visitors Marvel.*

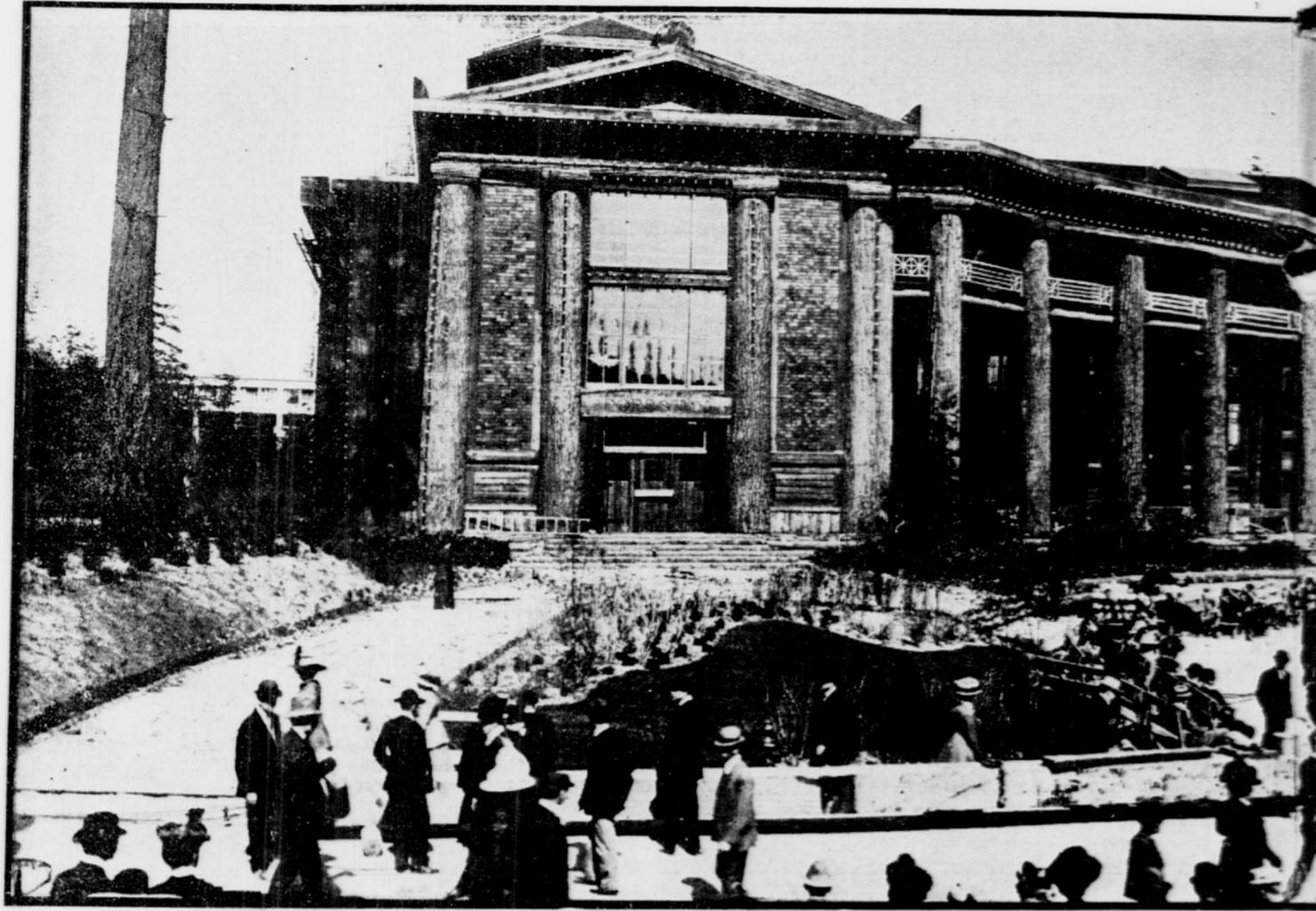
[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 10.—The utility of logs for the construction of human habitations was promptly recognized in the pioneer days of this country, but comparatively few persons have in latter days realized the facility with which such material lends itself to the artistic and beautiful in the construction of summer homes, bungalows, etc. Occasionally one sees an attractive summer house constructed entirely of logs. Such a one is the home of Melville E. Stone at Highland Park, Ill., which is an object point for sight-seers.

A striking illustration of what may be achieved in rough logs is to be found in the forestry building at the Alaska-Yukon exposition. At a number of expositions an attempt had been made to reach similar effects in the building set apart for forestry, but none, experts say, had equalled the results accomplished at Seattle. It is probably the greatest log house ever erected.

The round sum of eighty-five thousand dollars was spent to make this building permanent, and its imposing front and roomy interior will make it one of the most welcome bequests for which the exposition is to find an heir in the State University of Washington. As a home for the School of Forestry it will have an impressive appropriateness. It is Grecian in design, and its contour would be graceful and yet substantial in any material. The architects saw the adaptability of the classic lines to the use of log construction.

Mighty pillars of logs were intended by the designers. To get these giants, or "elephants" as the contractors called them, was the first problem. One hundred logs of a length of 42 feet and from 5 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in diameter were wanted for the exterior colon-



FRONT OF THE



A STAIRWAY IN THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

nade, now one of the most artistic colonnades on the grounds; twenty-six logs, 54 feet long and from 5 to 6 feet in diameter were needed for inside pillars; sixteen logs, 28 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, were necessary for girders, and hundreds of smaller timbers were required. All must have their natural bark and be straight as an arrow.

Keen selection was necessary, but the posts were found. Their forest abodes were sixty miles from Seattle and at an elevation of five thousand feet, where the snow banked up as high as a man's head and it was bitter cold. No twentieth century labor saving devices could be of use here, and workmen pulled and pushed the great saws that rasped their way through the monster trunks. The bark must not be damaged, for the pillars must be permanent, and so the logs were cut in the season when the sap is in the roots.

Then the donkey engine puffed and the logging road trembled as the great hulks were dragged over the snow to the railroad, to be hauled to Seattle. Ninety-eight 41-foot flat cars were necessary to shoulder the weight and bulk of the fallen forest giants, and with much spouting of steam and smoke they were pulled to Seattle and to the fair grounds. A spur had to be constructed to the building itself, cutting through the very centre of the exposition, in order that delivery might be made without unnecessary transferring. This track climbed a 10 per cent grade, and but two cars could be handled at a time.

Then the tremendous task of actual building began. Special machinery had to be constructed, for such ponderous, bulky material had never been handled before. Portland, at its Lewis and Clark fair, had erected a forestry building that was the forerunner and predecessor of this huge log structure, but the work of construction there was child's play compared to what the contractors had before them here. The 42-foot logs averaged twenty tons in weight, the 54-foot monsters tipped the beam at twenty-nine tons and some individual logs ran as high as thirty-three tons. A 50-ton derrick was necessary, and this was built on the grounds.

The giants were hoisted into place and only one man was hurt. This was considered a remarkable feat, as fatalities had occurred wherever buildings of the kind had in the past been attempted. Five hundred men had been employed at one time or another during the course of the work.

In each one of the pillars that form the colonnade there is enough rough lumber to build an ordinary five room house, together with a fence and shed. Four million feet of lumber would be found in the building could its bulk be reduced to measurable shape. Cut this into half-inch strips, let them follow each other lengthwise, as if joined together in one long measuring string, and they would reach four thousand miles, or some four hundred-odd miles further than from New York to Seattle—the Atlantic to the Pacific. The route taken in the transcontinental automobile race might be marked from beginning to end with this timber. The average sailing vessel has a capacity of some five hundred thousand feet. It would take eight such ships to transport the timber in the Forestry Building. It is affirmed that this structure contains more lumber than any other edifice in the world.

A building in which single pillars tip the beam



CUTTING DOWN A MONSTER  
(Copyright by Underwood)

at thirty-three tons might be expected to be of tremendous weight in its entirety, and so it is not surprising that fifteen million pounds is given as the weight of the building as a whole. Could a Herculean scale be constructed and this mighty edifice be placed in one scoop, it would take one hundred thousand men of average weight in the other scoop to make the balance. Five thousand lights illuminate the exterior of the building, and at night it will be defined as brilliantly as any structure on the grounds. Vast numbers of window panes let in the sunlight during the day.

The huge pillars of the colonnade, with their forty-two feet of length and their diameter of five feet, are of the greatest impressiveness when the visitor stands at the foot of the log steps that lead to the doorways and stares upward. Entering the building, the sight is equally striking. The long rows of pillars that reach fifty-four feet to the ceiling and stretch the entire length of the building make it seem