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Glendale County Logging Center

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ed at 10,000,000,000 board feet, and for nearly all of this Glendale is the only logical outlet.

In the Cow creek basin two timber belts overlap, the fir belt reaching down from the north and the pine belt coming up from the south. Fir is the principal wood and is mostly slow old growth with trees of good size both as to diameter and length. While the percentage of clear lumber is not quite as large as in some stands of timber in the northern part of the state, the general average of grade is very good. Fir grown in this section is particularly fit for long joists, structural timbers, and dimension requiring material of long lengths, great strength and durability. Considerable finish products are manufactured in Glendale from this fir, particularly floors, ceilings, rustic and novelty siding, mouldings and interior trim. The clear grades of fir from this section have a grain and figure that take a high finish and make beautiful interior finish. It probably is not generally known that nearly all the fir finish lumber used in the fine lobby of the splendid Umpqua Hotel at Roseburg, Oregon, came from a Glendale sawmill and is a fair sample of fir from this section.

Considerable sugar and white pine is found in the Cow creek basin. One of the sawmills of this section cut pine exclusively this past season while pine made up a large percentage of the cuts of several other mills. This section is about as far north as pine can be found in commercial quantities. The sugar pine grown here is of the best of its species. The trees grow very large, tall and stately—veritable monarchs of the forest. The pine lumber cut from these trees is of good grade, soft and fine textured, and commands a ready market wherever this species of wood is used.

A small amount of red cedar is to be found scattered among the firs, but it is mostly of an inferior grade and other than such uses as posts, corners, skidding and boards, it does not enter very extensively into the cuts of the mills here.

Comparative ease of logging is one of the reasons that help to make the timber in this section such an asset. While much of the timber is located on the hillides and in the narrow valleys between these hills, the general topography of the ground is such as to make for favorable logging conditions for the most part, a big factor in successful sawmill operations and one which has enabled Glendale mills to operate at times when mills in less favored districts have been compelled to close down.

The lumber industry means much

to Glendale and to Douglas county, but many of the citizens of this section are not wholly aware as to the extent nor do they realize the real value of this industry at this time to themselves and to their communities.

There are 15 sawmills shipping their products from Glendale with a daily cutting capacity of 225 thousand feet of lumber and ranging in size from 10 thousand to 45 thousand board feet capacity per eight hour day. Most of these mills operate at least part time and the larger mills are operating practically full time. During the past year of 1925, about 500 carloads of forest products (824 to be exact) were shipped from Glendale over the Southern Pacific railroad, with an estimated worth of \$350,000. The larger portion of this amount represents money left in the community for labor, since the average payroll of the mills in this section is over \$20,000 per month. In addition to money paid out for labor, the community profits by money spent by the various mills for goods, supplies, stumpage, etc., required and used by them in conducting their operations.

Most of the smaller mills do their logging with horse teams. The two oldest and largest sawmills here, the Glendale Lumber Co. and the Lystel-Lawson Lumber Co., both operate modern logging camps of their own and do their logging with steam, using donkey engines, wire cable and various other heavy modern logging equipment. Up to date methods of logging or high lead logging, as the logger himself calls it, are used by these two firms mentioned.

The Glendale Lumber Company bring their logs in over a private railroad of about 2 miles in length. The Lystel-Lawson Company own and operate about 3 miles of standard railroad over which they haul their logs from the woods to the millpond. Most of the timber is brought to these mills in tree lengths and sawed into the desired log lengths at the mill, thus enabling these mills to fill special orders on short notice.

The sawmill industry of southern Douglas county had its beginning at Glendale about 25 years ago, but prior to this time there had been some small mills in this vicinity that had cut mostly for local consumption. From the timber wealth and sawmill industry came much of Glendale's prosperity in the past and from timber will continue to come for many years a source of income and wealth to this community.

The lumber industry is in its infancy in this section. At the present rate of cutting, 150 years hence will still hear the busy sound of the saw and the shrill imperious toot of the donkey whistle. As the older timber operations elsewhere become largely cut out, more and larger operations will eventually come to Glendale, bringing

with them the need for more labor. And this means more houses and more families, more businesses to attend their wants, more and better local market for the rancher's products, and all this incidentally making for a bigger and better Glendale.

County Health Unit Makes Fine Report

(Continued from Page 58)

To the Men of America. You talk of your breed of cattle, And plan for a higher strain, You double the food of the pasture, You heap up the measure of grain; You draw on the wits of the nation, To better the barn and the pen; But what are you doing, my brothers, To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Morgans and Herefords, Of the worth of a calf or a colt, And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel, As worthy a fool or a dolt; You mention the points of a roadster, With many a "wherefore" and "when," But, ah, are you coming my brothers, The worth of the children of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured His needs for a growing year? Does your mark as his size, in his features Mean less than your brand on a steer? Thoroughbred—that is your watchword For stable and pasture and pen; But what is your word for the homestead? Answer, you breeders of men!

—ROSE TRUMBULL.

Oregon had 106,821 acres planted to fruit in 1920. This acreage has been greatly increased since then.

Boy Scouts Make Good Showing

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Douglas county is second among the counties of Oregon in the number of fruit trees planted.

Lookingglass

The Looking Glass district is situated nine miles southwest of Roseburg, and contains about six or seven square miles. It is particularly adapted to the raising of various fruits. The Italian prunes and English walnuts grown here rival, if they do not surpass those grown in any other locality in the world. Date prunes are also grown, as are the silver and petite prunes.

A year or so ago a gentleman from California saw some walnuts in a Roseburg grocery store, and upon inquiring where they had been grown was informed that the Looking Glass district was responsible for them. He took some of them to California but the people there refused to believe such walnuts could be grown in Oregon, so he wrote back and had an affidavit made that they really were grown here.

Apples grow to enormous size and are very fine flavored. Pears and grapes are also successful crops here. Broccoli is now being grown quite profitably in most parts of the valley. Besides the grade school, which employs two teachers, Looking Glass has a standard high school with twenty-three pupils. There is also a church and a grange located in the valley.

New Year's edition 11c copy.

Melrose

The Melrose district is situated eight miles down the river from Roseburg, is in the center of one of the best and most prosperous farming districts of Douglas county. Alfalfa, corn, strawberries, peaches, apples, broccoli, cherries, potatoes and all garden fruits and vegetables grow to their greatest perfection in this beautiful and sheltered valley. Dairying is also an important asset, for here the dairyman can grow all of the feed required. Melrose strawberries are the first on the local market and are among the first Oregon berries on the Portland market.

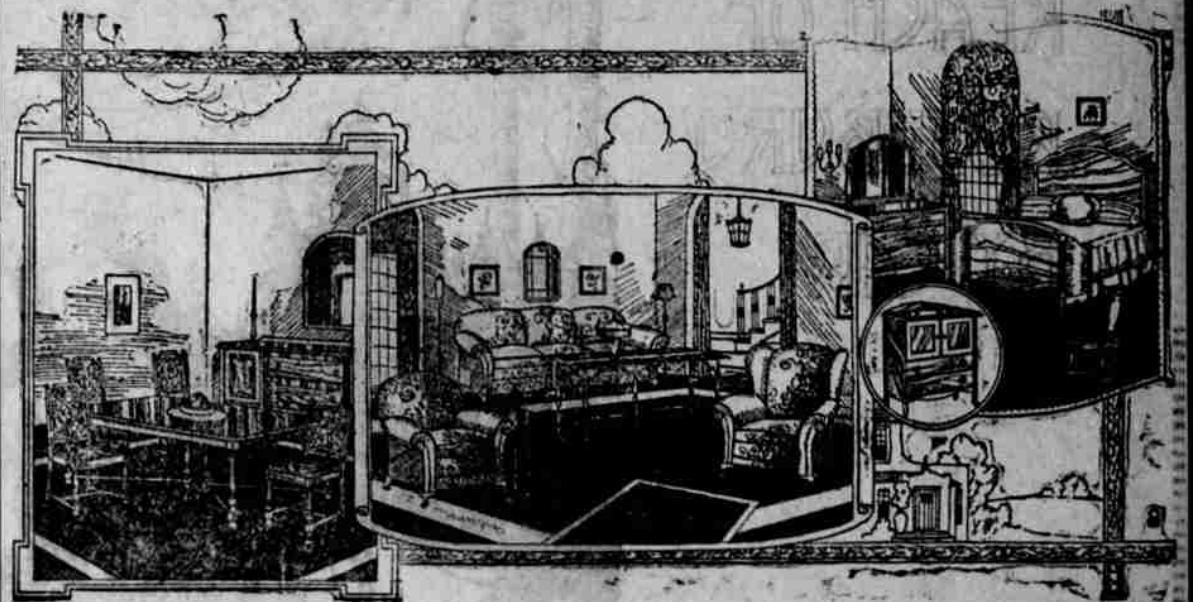
Alfalfa grows here without irrigation, and three and four cuttings per season is the rule. From two to three tons per acre cutting per acre are common, while the season's cut frequently runs to six and seven tons.

The Italian prune which has been heavily planted in this district, grows in its best form, and dries out much heavier than those grown in other prune sections. The broccoli crop is important as the rich river bottom land is well adapted to this profitable vegetable. These together with the equable climate make Melrose an attractive and desirable place to live.

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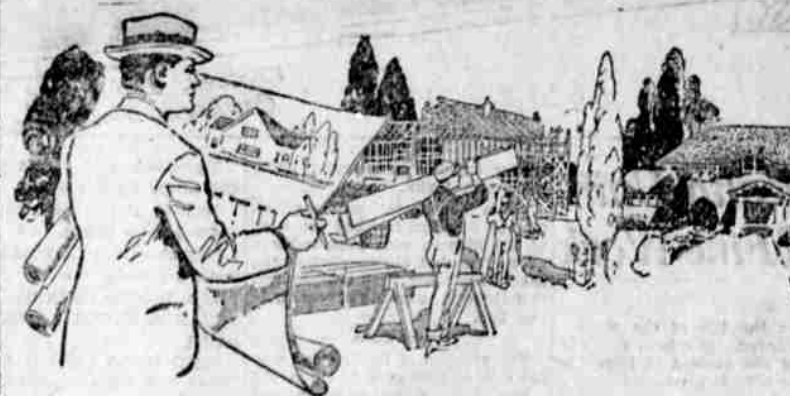
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