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EXPERTS HERE REPORT NO SIGN OF WHITE PINE RUST; INVESTIGATION CONTINUED

That the dread timber scourge, White Pine Blister Rust, has not reached this section of Oregon is the belief of T. D. Mallory and R. B. Farren of Oregon Agricultural College, both agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of the bureau of plant industry.

Both men while here are making an extensive survey of the county and are empowered by state and federal law to destroy any specimens of the English Black currant, a carrier of the disease.

White Pine Blister Rust, fatal to pine, may be transmitted from currant and gooseberry bushes, or from the English Black currant, direct to pine trees. The disease manifests itself on the berry bushes as a collection of tiny yellow clusters on the under side of the leaf and when transmitted to pine produces what appear to be huge boils, or swellings, on the body of the tree. These burst and the tree, girdled, soon dies.

The disease will not spread from one pine tree to another, but must go from the pine to one of the berry bushes above mentioned, and then back to the pine again. Its presence in a locality, unless gooseberry and currant bushes are all killed, will result in destruction to any pine nearby.

In order to educate Klamath county residents as to the nature of the disease, a display has been set up in the local post office. Both Mallory and Farren will be here off some time, making a thorough check throughout the county for the English Black currant bushes, the worst carriers of the disease.

White Pine Blister Rust first appeared in Canada and rapidly spread southward. Efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to check it have apparently been successful and to date there are no reported cases of the disease in Oregon.

The following list of questions and answers regarding the disease was given out for publication by Mallory and Farren:

1. Q. What is white pine blister rust?

A. It is a plant parasite which attacks white pines and currants and gooseberries and is very destructive to white pines. It is very similar in nature to grain rust which attacks barley as well as the grain.

2. Q. How can we recognize it?

A. A rust is so called because it resembles rust as that on iron. The stage first appearing on the currant or gooseberry leaves strikingly resembles small spots of rust on the under surface of the leaves. A later stage has the appearance of short hairs. It is always well to send leaves you think are diseased to the Botany Department, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. It is in a position to give you definite information. On white pines the rust makes its appearance as swellings on branches or the main stem or bole. These swellings crack open and orange colored spore bodies protrude. These are not only visible; they are conspicuous. From these spore bodies millions of spores are released which infect currants and gooseberries.

3. Q. Does this disease attack other plants?

A. It attacks only the pines, currants and gooseberries.

4. Q. Does it do much damage?

A. It kills white pines of all ages and its presence in a region makes it impossible to grow these trees.

5. Q. Can it be controlled?

A. It can. It is only necessary to destroy all currants and gooseberries in a region where we wish to grow white pines. The disease never passes from pine to pine. It passes from pines to currants and gooseberries, from currants and gooseberries to other currants and gooseberries and finally from currants and gooseberries back to the pines.

6. Q. Has the disease been found in Oregon?

A. It had not been found up to June 1, 1924, but it will not be surprising if someone finds it this season.

7. Q. Is it doing any damage except in the Northwest?

A. It has already done great damage in the New England states.

Old-Time Cook Is Anxious To Return

Ed McKlin, old-time cook in this section, and now working as cook in the county hospital at Redding, has written to old friends here asking about conditions. He used to cook at the Ewauna camp. According to McKlin, lumber camp cooking has its advantages after all.

KILN EXPERT MAKES STAY AT ALGOMA

Louis Gervais Studies Installations of New Kilns

Louis Gervais, dry kiln consultant, is now at Algoma working with G. H. Tibbets of the North Coast Kiln company on the installation of 16 dry kilns of a new type.

Gervais has made a lifetime study of kiln drying and through his recommendations western millmen have saved thousands of dollars in the handling of their products.

He has recently completed working out schedules for the McCloud River Lumber company where he succeeded in eliminating brown stain as a factor in their kiln drying.

He has also prescribed schedules for the Yosemite Lumber company at Merced Falls and for the Hutchins Lumber company at Oroville, California.

A new light has been thrown on brown stain, the jinx of kiln men, by his efforts, which tend to prove that brown stain is not the effect of any chemical reaction set up on the wood, but rather the effect of improper handling in the kilns.

Mr. Gervais, while here will write a series of articles for The Timberman and other lumber publications, his work having attracted widespread interest in the industry.

Plan School For Kids Who Live in Woods

Move Begins at Kirk—Camps Interested in Project

That school facilities may be provided children living in lumber camps at the northern end of Klamath county, an effort to secure a school at Kirk is now being made by C. W. Simonsen, prominent business man of that place.

In addition to serving the children who live in Kirk, such a school would benefit those living at the Modoc Camp, Ewauna Camp, Shaw-Bertram Camp, Solomon Butte Camp, and others.

Indications from the Solomon Butte Camp and the Shaw-Bertram Camp are that if Mr. Simonsen is successful in his enterprise, stages will be run from the above camps to Kirk, for the convenience of the children.

Miller Here From Job In California

J. A. Miller, who had the lath-making contract at the Siskiyou Lumber company at Jerome, is again in Klamath Falls. He has not decided what line of work he will take up here, or for whom he will do his stuff.

ALGOMA INSTALLS 16 KILNS; NEW FEATURE TESTED

Change in Method of Circulation Arouses Much Interest

FEW ARE NOW IN USE

Plan of operation radically Different From Ordinary Method

Klamath millmen are watching with some interest the installation of a new type of dry kiln at the Algoma Lumber company plant.

The kilns are being installed by the North Coast Kiln company under the supervision of G. H. Tibbets and work will be completed in about five weeks, it is now believed.

There are 16 kilns in the battery, all of what is known as the internal fan type. This is the fifth such installation to be made by the company, others being at the Brooks-Seaton mill and the Shelvin-Hixon mill at Bend.

The design of the kilns differs radically from that of any other in use at the present day, their design arising out of experiments conducted by government engineers during the war, when methods for quicker and more even drying were sought in connection with the government production of spruce for airplanes. The principles discovered by the government have been known since that time, but mill men have been slow to adopt them.

In ordinary practice, air for the kilns is introduced through a blower at one end and circulates the entire length of the kiln, being discharged at the other end.

This is changed in the kilns now being installed at the Algoma plant. A total of 13 fans, all mounted on one shaft, are placed in the pit in the center of the kiln, below the lumber. Some outside air is permitted to enter through ducts in the side wall of the kiln, but this is kept to a minimum. The 13 fans tend to produce a constant circulation within the kiln itself.

The fans in each kiln are operated by a 7½-horsepower motor. The shaft on which the fans are mounted is equipped throughout its length with S. K. F. frictionless ball bearings. So much attention has been paid to ease of operation that it is possible to turn fans and shaft with the thumb and forefinger.

An even temperature, one of the strong points of the installation, will be maintained by thermostat control, designed to prevent a fluctuation of more than one or two degrees.

That the new kilns will tend to almost wholly check brown stain is believed by many, though this is not claimed by the North Coast people.

All loading of the kilns at the Algoma plant will be done by a car with two trailers, the car being electrically driven. Lumber will be handled directly from the green chain through the stacker to the kilns.

The kilns are of hollow interlocking tile construction throughout.

Bob Hariff Back At Bunching Job

Bob Hariff, buncher at the Shaw-Bertram camp, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is now back at his job putting them in piles and according to his friends is quite recovered from his illness.

King Gray Proud Chevrolet Owner

King Gray, jammer hooker at Pellean Bay Camp No. 2, is now the proud owner of a new Chevrolet, rumored to be a closed model. He sold his open Lincoln Ford—said the exposure was too great with these cool days coming and besides, when you drive an open car everyone can see what you are doing.

MORE EXPERIENCE GAINED BY PAUL IN LOGGING THE PECULIAR PYRAMID FORTY

Reproduced by special arrangement with Esther Shepherd author of "Paul Bunyan." The complete book may be secured from the McNeil Press, Seattle, Wash., Price \$2.

Many tales are heard concerning Paul's camp, but most men agree that his camp on the Big Onion had them all topped for size. As was previously related, no one ever did figure out exactly how many men worked for Paul that winter, but it is known that it kept 400 bull cooks busy providing spruce boughs for the banks.

There were 50 tiers of bunks. The men used to go to bed in balloons at night and some down in parachutes in the morning, and a pretty sight it was, to see them all drifting down when the cookees yelled.

In the spring the camp on the Big Onion ran into difficulties. There was a big bed of garlic growing where the big Onion empties into Garlie Creek. The cooks tried to use it all up in seasoning the pea soup for the Frenchies and were able to use only the top layer before the Frenchies began kicking, insisting they had to have their pea soup straight.

Paul was finally forced to grub up the whole patch and ship it to Italy, where there was a garlic famine. It was shortly after Paul moved his camp on the Big Onion that he logged the pyramid forty, the year of the Long Rain. Government surveys showed there was only 40 acres on the tract but Paul got 245,000,000 feet of lumber from it before the season was over.

The reason was, the tract was shaped like a pyramid—so high it took a man a week to see the top, or seven men could do it in a day if they looked together.

It was sort of a tough job, building camp on such a slope, but Paul solved it by building it first in a hollow that had a little slope the other way, then turning it around and putting it on the pyramid—near the foot—not too far up.

The side hill logging wasn't so

bad after the men got used to it. The way they took the logs out, going up one side and down on the other, in the long run it amounted to about the same as if the logging had all been done on the level.

The bunks were all hung on swivels and in the cookhouse all the grub was slid down the tables by gravity.

It was a great help to the knotters, too, for the sawyers would fall all the trees down hill and they would turn over once and stick in the ground again and the boys could get at them easily.

Of course this wasn't an advantage sometimes because when the boys were working fast they would not realize that it was the same tree and would saw it down again and some of the trees were cut as many as forty times before they hit the bottom of the hill.

As it was too hard to make the trip to camp and back up the hill every noon, the Frenchies carried their lunch. They hollowed out their peavey handles and filled the cavity with pea soup. The friction of their hands working up and down kept the soup hot until noon.

There were some queer forms of animal life that the boys discovered on the Pyramid forty. There was the Pinnacle Grouse and the Side-Hill Dodger, for instance. The Pinnacle Grouse had only one wing, a big one. This kept her from flying up or down, or in a straight line, and thus she kept to the top of the pyramid, flying around and around.

The Side-Hill Dodger laid square eggs and that kept them from rolling down the hill. The Dodger looked like a racoon. It had no wings but must have been a bird because it laid eggs. The little Dodgers were born with two short legs on the uphill side and two long legs on the downhill side, which kept them on an even keel on the hill, providing they were always careful to go in one direction, and most of them were.

PUMICE STONE IS NEW PRODUCT IN KIRK LOCALITY

Logging Town Demonstrates it Has More Than One Industry

DUST HAS MANY USES 40 Cars Expected To Be Shipped This Season—Twelve So Far

That the Kirk district can produce something besides timber is being demonstrated by Turner and Axard, who this season have shipped their twelfth car of pumice stone, and who hope to ship 40 cars before the end of the season.

The stone is used as an abrasive and as an insulator.

In building it is mixed five parts to one of concrete, with 10% of dehydrated lime added. Made of millions of tiny cells, it is an ideal insulator against heat or cold.

A 14-inch wall of pumice stone is equal in strength to a 12-inch wall of concrete, and weighs only half as much. One big advantage in building is that nails can be driven in it.

Bernard Murphy Visits In Town

Bernard Murphy is in from Algoma camp, renewing old acquaintance with both sexes and proving to the satisfaction of all that he can still be relied on to have a good time no matter whose house he is in. More might be said but we believe that's plenty.

CHRISTY MILL ADDS PLANER TO EQUIPMENT

Solomon Butte Lumber Co. Output Now 40,000 Daily

SHIPPING IS BEGUN

Yards Nearly Full; Road Has Spur Track Run in From S. P.

With the yard nearly full of lumber and with a cut of about 40,000 feet daily being made, the Solomon Butte Lumber company, near Kirk, operated by Christy Brothers, is preparing to install a Woods 50 inch planer. The planer is already installed and a building is now under construction to hold it.

The Solomon Butte mill was originally constructed by the government to fill the timber needs of Indians on the reservation. Christy Brothers leased the mill from the government, and this year began operating April 23.

Logs are being hauled to the mill by two cats with bumpers, the haul being about a mile and a half. Timber is purchased from the government as needed, it being part of the lease requirements that Christy Brothers are to supply the Indians with lumber and in return the government will supply their timber needs.

Modoc Camp Slicks Up; She's Come

Timber Beasts Shave—Unheard-of for Occasion

Timber beasts at Modoc camp during the past week all took on the appearance of animated models for collar ads, and some of them went so far as to shave.

Charlie Gruberman, camp clerk, was beseeched to lay in a supply of hair oil and things in general were shot to pieces.

The reason? Well, she's named Sofia Blinde and she just came from Bend and she throws a mean biscuit at meal times. Several of the boys have tried for a week to find out what her name was, so here's what the information.

MODOC SOON TO COMPLETE 2 CONTRACTS

Will Soon Begin to Ship Logs to Own Mill for Milling

From 32 to 40 loads of logs daily are now being loaded at Modoc Camp. Within a week or two the Modoc company will complete contracts it now has with the Wheeler-Olmstead and Big Lakes companies, and will begin to cut for itself again in preparation for the rebuilding of the mill near Chiloquin.

Howard Sinnet is top loader and George Bell, veteran of the Klamath country, is jammer man. Bell has been away from the Klamath country for several seasons, returning here this spring.

Long hauls have kept the cats busy during the past week in an endeavor to keep up with the loaders, an effort which has failed so far.

Dan Woods Gives Up Life of Ease

Dan Woods was in the city during the week and according to reports has decided to give up the life of the idle rich and go to work for Cy Johnson in Johnson's Upper Lake camp.

THINK KIRK MAY BE RAIL WAR CENTER

More Surveyors Land in Logging Town to Investigate

A large crew of Southern Pacific surveyors was due to arrive during the week in Kirk. Much interest is being taken in their visit, as it is believed to mark the beginning of more activity in this section by the S. P. That Kirk may be selected as the starting point of a road that will turn sharply west and arrive at Klamath Falls paralleling the western side of Upper Klamath lake is believed to be more than a possibility, such a move being taken to block the Northern Lines in their prospected route through the heavy timber belt on the lake shore.

40 Trains a Day Whistle Through Kirk

Northern Town Is Real Rail Center—Many Evidences Show

With no less than 4 railroads and with an average of 40 trains daily, Kirk residents are inclined to scoff slightly at the hopes of Klamath Falls as the coming rail center of this section.

For Kirk, be it known, averages a whistle a minute all day long, it is served by the S. P. and by logging roads of the Algoma, Pellean Bay, Lamm, Modoc and Shaw-Bertram lumber companies.

Daily shipments of logs average around a million and a half feet. In addition to the train service, Kirk is on the main line of at least 3 taxi runs.

Rail Veteran Retires With Plenty Cash

Joe Smoky Leaves for Green Pastures With "Kale"

Joe Smoky, veteran fireman on the Modoc logger, has quit the railroad game after faithfully serving the company for five long months.

Joe walked into the camp five months ago, with a heavy heart and little cash. He mastered the science of firing in two easy lessons and those who know him say his equal at glaring at a water gauge has never been seen before or since.

Saturday night Joe was informed by Charlie Gruberman that he had \$400 coming to him. The shock was too much and Joe quit. His present whereabouts are unknown, although he is declared by members of the crew to have several times voiced his ambition to fire a battleship single handed. He is believed to have headed for Bremerton.

Jack McCray is his successor.

Donohue Careful Not To Overwork

W. A. Donohue, a late arrival from Duluth, is back in the city after spending some time at one of the Pellean Bay Camps. Changing altitude this way, a man has to be careful and not work too much in one stretch, he declares.

Mike King Tires Of Haying Work

Mike King is now in Klamath Falls. He tired of the smell of sawdust and tried out tossing new-mown hay for a while, but decided that what he really needed was more rest. He declares alfalfa is all right in its place, but a manger is the right place, not the end of a fork.