

weathermax

ABERDEEN HERALD

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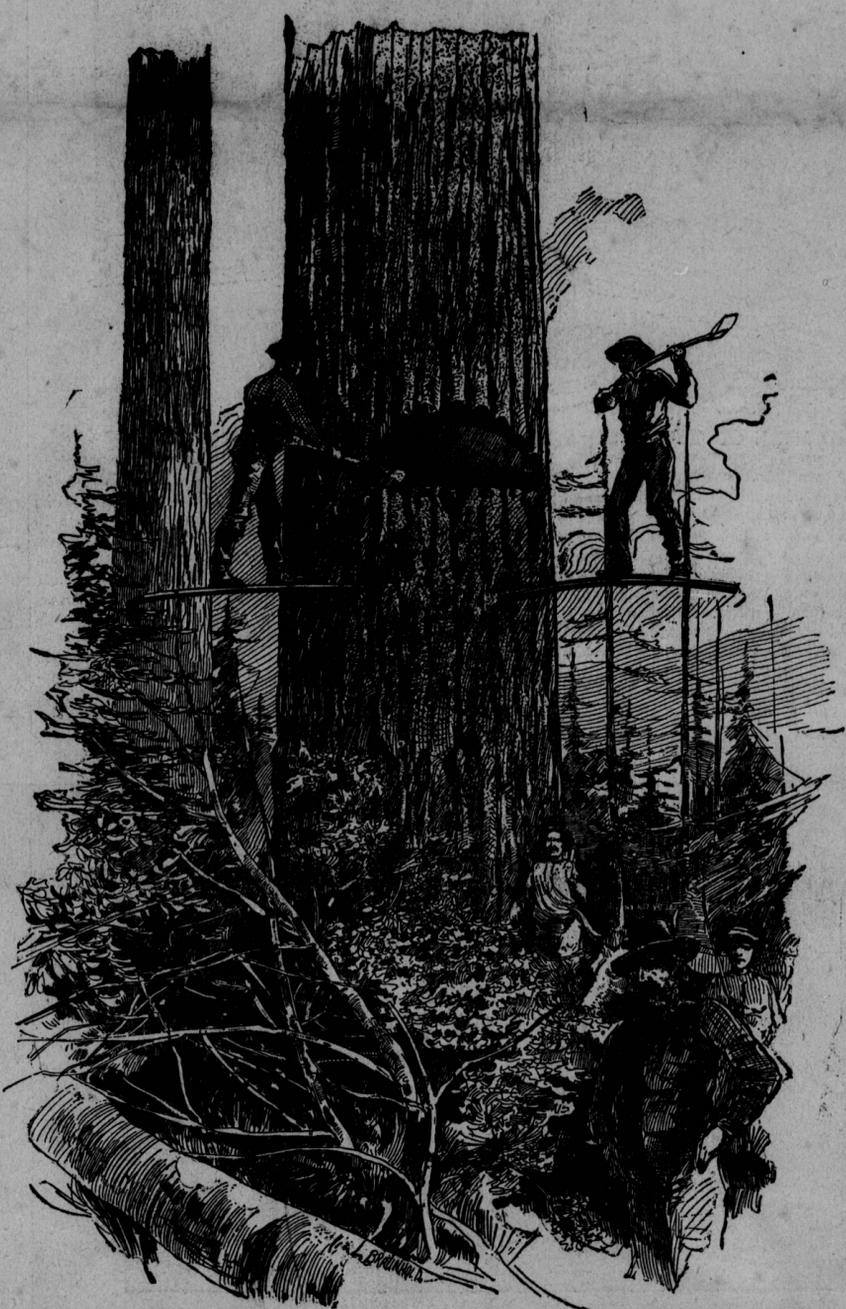
LOGGING IN WASHINGTON.

feet of snow, no frost in the swamps all open, and thunders generally." What Michigan, or Badger logger has not ut-above wail, when logs are and the hauling season is on the re the pious logger daily prays arm weather and snow little his calculations. To the aver-foot, the size and length of the to be an insurmountable obsta-heap handling, and when he is the cost of logging is slightly less in the east, he is accustomed to one of those little "inaccura-common in this land of big any eastern loggers come here idea that they can teach our how to put in timber, but a experience demonstrates that t knows a great deal more of t than he is given credit for. back in the states would hold and in holy horror at the hauling an eighty foot stick, d say that it could hardly be ing out of the question all profits. Such a log would tear snow or ice roads all to pieces es, and the cost of straighten-ting such a road could only be at great expense. Let's see overgreen" logger goes to work. elsewhere, the selection of a e greatest test of a logger's ty, and even more depends on this country than in a snow road must be all down hill, atever slight can be permit-you see the size of the timber dly see the reason. The road uns along the side of a canyon me times at the bottom and s and ramifications, are not om the usual eastern logging soft places and swamps must eoned" with split pieces of often the road is built over the stream for a mile, on timbers , and the omnipresent pun-ning the same. The width of governed by the skid, is gen-erally, though main roads are as wide as fourteen. Skids of n or twelve inches through are to half their diameter in the e bark and knots being red placed nine feet apart. At ce a log twenty feet long, the length cut, will have a bearing ds, and be in no danger of tip-nd burying its nose in the This constitutes a Pacific coast ad. Next comes the landing or d a good deal different from an e. A high bank is absolutely for a rollway, as the size and the logs precludes the piling ad as the home loggers do.

When a suitable bank has been found, a stout skid twenty inches through and a hundred to a hundred and twenty feet long is buried lengthwise on the edge of the bank level with the ground. This is called the brow skid, and forms the foundation of the bed skids of the rollway. Then these bed skids, sixty feet long, if the ground will permit are placed like the road skids, nine feet apart, one lying on and pinned to the brow skid and the other forming a continuation of the main road skids.

A number of smaller skids called sheer skids are pinned to the brow skids, following the incline to the bank to prevent the logs wearing away the bank and undermining the brow skid. A pitch of about a half inch to the foot is given the bed skids to facilitate the rolling of the logs. Suitable "dutchmen" are provided to prevent the logs rolling into the river until so desired. One of these landings is an expensive luxury, often costing as high as a thousand dollars, while a good road in a bad country will often cost as much as a narrow gauge railroad without the iron. But when these two items of the logger's outfit are complete the shekels begin to come the other way. Next we proceed to the actual work of getting the logs to the stream. The felling of a tree is an operation entirely different from that to which we are accustomed, and accomplishes its object, though at first sight a great waste of timber appears to occur. The chopper, after selecting the ground for his tree to fall on, cuts a notch six inches deep, five or six broad and as narrow as possible, as high from the ground as he can reach. In this he inserts a spring board, which is merely six foot board six inches wide with a iron shoe to prevent its slipping. If, by standing on this board he can reach above the swell of the butt, he chops his direction notch while his partner performs a like operation on the other side of the trunk. The necessity of this proceeding is on account of the great swell or churn of the butt of the fir tree; this swell containing generally that bane of the loggers and mill men, the "pitch shake." A pitch shake is not "a thing of beauty and a joy forever", quite the contrary. It would correspond to ring rot in white pine, being just as damaging to the grade of the lumber or worse.

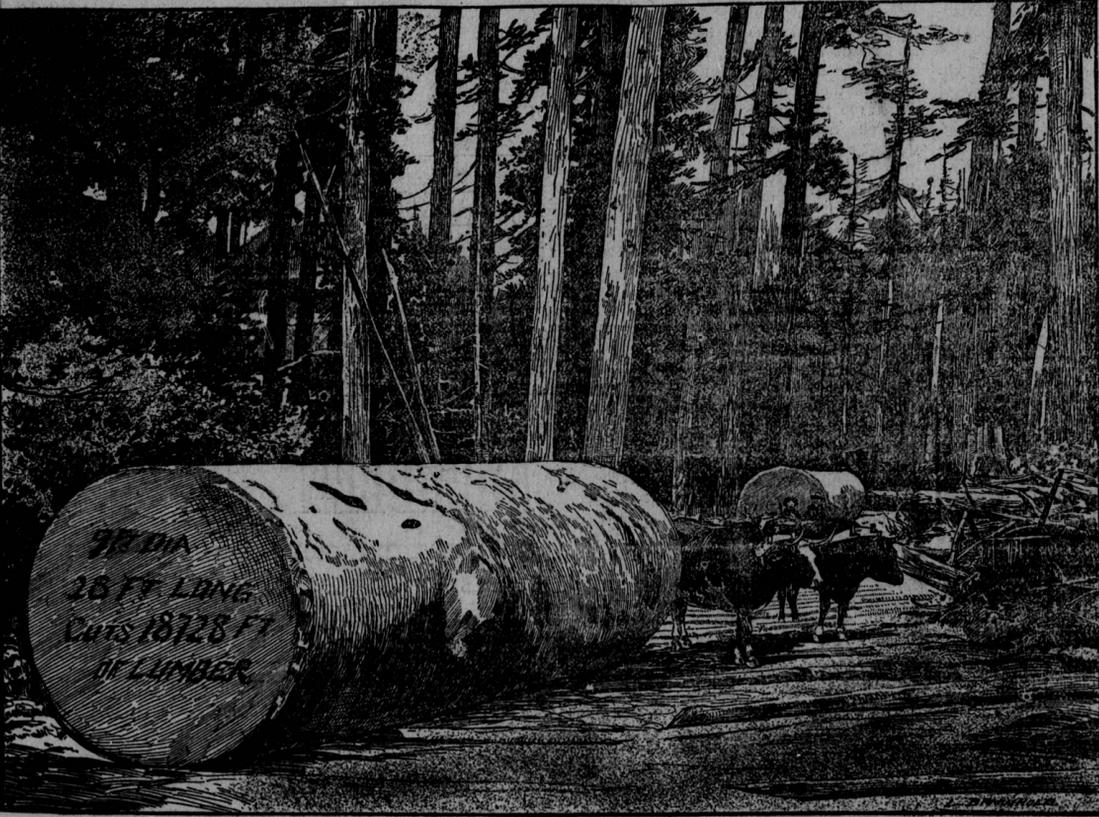
It is a separation of the annular rings of the tree's growth, the rings being separated as much as an inch at times, and the intervening space being filled with pitch. I have seen as much as a barrel of pitch pour out of one of these shakes when the felling notch was cut in a tree. For this reason it behooves the chopper to get above the swell of the tree into the solid timber, so that often the tree is sawn off as much as ten or fifteen feet from the ground. This feature of the logging business led to the old chestnut



FELLING A GIANT OF THE FOREST IN THE TIMBER SURROUNDING ABERDEEN.

make his labor much easier than that of his eastern brother. But let him look out when he gets into a burn or a windfall, for then his trouble begins, for a Washington burn is a mighty good substitute for sheol. Who ever has wrestled in the loving embrace of a vine maple or cordially shaken hands with a devil's club can well understand what he can expect, if he has not walked in the straight and narrow path. When the tree has been felled, trimmed, cut up and a road swamped in, that grand mogul of the camp, yclept the Ox teamster, with a Lix O, presents his lordly presence and with anywhere from two to six yoke of oxen, as the size of the tree warrants, proceeds to "yard out." Yarding out is simply snaking the logs one by one out to the main road or one of its principal branches, and this is only accomplished by an amount of profanity that would lead a Wisconsin teamster to hang his head in very shame. I have heard Mexican vacqueros, Italian fishermen, Yankee longshoremen and Canadian log drivers, but for pure, forcible, continuous "cussin" commend me to the Washington ox teamster.

A rather curious feature of yarding out is that a chain and grab hook is an unknown factor in this operation, the swamper driving a dog, such as used to be in vogue in the dark ages to haul logs into the mill, into the log, the chain being attached to this dog. Then the fun begins. The teamster works harder than the oxen; he uses the goad stick freely and throws his body into contortions that would do justice to a Nautch dancing girl. Begrimed with dirt, dripping with perspiration and profanity, he dances like a demon, and the oxen, seeing him working so hard, make up their minds to work a little also, and with a surge on the chain the huge log slides on the hand skids and makes its first start to the river. The swampers have previously raised and flattened one side of the log and rounded off the end so it may not catch on the skids and tear them out of the ground. As soon as the log with four or five of its fellows are yarded out, they are coupled together with dog and chain and then, the faithful greaser with his swab and can of oil taking his place in front, the procession moves on. The greaser's duty is to oil each skid before the passage of the train of logs, and if he does his duty well, it is surprising the ease with which the logs are hauled. Loads of ten or twelve thousand feet are common, and I have heard of twenty thousand feet being hauled by six yoke of oxen. On arrival at the landing the chains are removed, the logs scaled and with a groan the huge sticks are rolled to their final resting place in the river.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.



LOGGING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON—LOG ON SKID ROAD

of the tenderfoot, when passing through an old chopping, remarking that they must have terribly deep snow in this country, so deep that the chopper could not get to the bottom of the tree, and had to cut it off near the middle. The amount of pitch in the butt of the tree necessitates a liberal use of kerosene on the saw, which is accomplished by hanging an inverted bottle with a small hole in the cork over the saw, so a few drops may fall on it at every stroke. You can imagine that when the tree falls there is a great scattering of choppers, it being no easy matter for a man to get down fifteen feet in a second or two unless he falls down. Eight foot saws are in general use both for felling and cutting up. It is a wonder they don't use an inserted tooth. They do in every other sort of a saw. One man alone cuts up, coast loggers claiming that one man can cut up nearly as fast as two, and in this they are correct. It's a pointer that the white pine logger could use to good advantage. One man will make as many cuts per minute as two and nearly as deep. The reason therefore for one cutter up is obvious. The length of logs generally cut is twenty-four, thirty-two and forty feet, these being the handiest for the mill man. Twenty-four foot logs will cut into two twelve foot boards, thirty-twos into two sixteens or a fourteen and eighteen, and forties will take care of any short stuff wanted. Of course other lengths are cut with twenty foot as a minimum, for the reason noted above, but the three lengths mentioned are the rule. The swamper has not such a hard job as he has in the east, as the limbs on a fir tree are not as plenty or thick as on a pine tree, while the lack of underbrush also contributes to

Tributary to Grays harbor is a timber belt that is without comparison, perhaps anywhere, within ready reach of the world's market. The Chehalis river flows through twelve townships timbered with splendid fir, spruce and hemlock. Into the Chehalis flows numerous tributaries draining large areas. Flowing into Grays harbor proper, from the north are the Wishkah, Hoquiam and Humptulps rivers and Chenois and Typso creek. From the south there are Charlie, Neuskah, Johns and Elk rivers. These streams traverse or drain no less than sixty-two townships, or 1984 square miles, which is nearly all timbered and which timber these streams are capable of bringing to the mills of the Harbor. North of Gray's Harbor is a stretch of country comprising 2592 square miles, extending to the straits of Fuca and in a measure cut off from the sound by the Olympic mountains. This region, the people of Grays Harbor claim to be naturally tributaries to them when communication by rail is furnished. Of the streams emptying into Gray's Harbor the Chehalis, the Wishkah and the Hoquiam are navigable for some distance.

Ranch two miles up the Wishkah for sale. Has 187 acres, 3/4 mile river front and 2,000,000 feet of timber. Can be bought for \$40 an acre on reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

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Is a good, healthy, pearly skin. Few are aware of the short time it takes a disordered liver to cause blotches on the face and a dark, greasy skin. One bottle of Boggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker will restore this organ to its natural and healthy state, and cleanse the blood of all impurities. It is meeting with wonderful success. We guarantee every bottle.
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