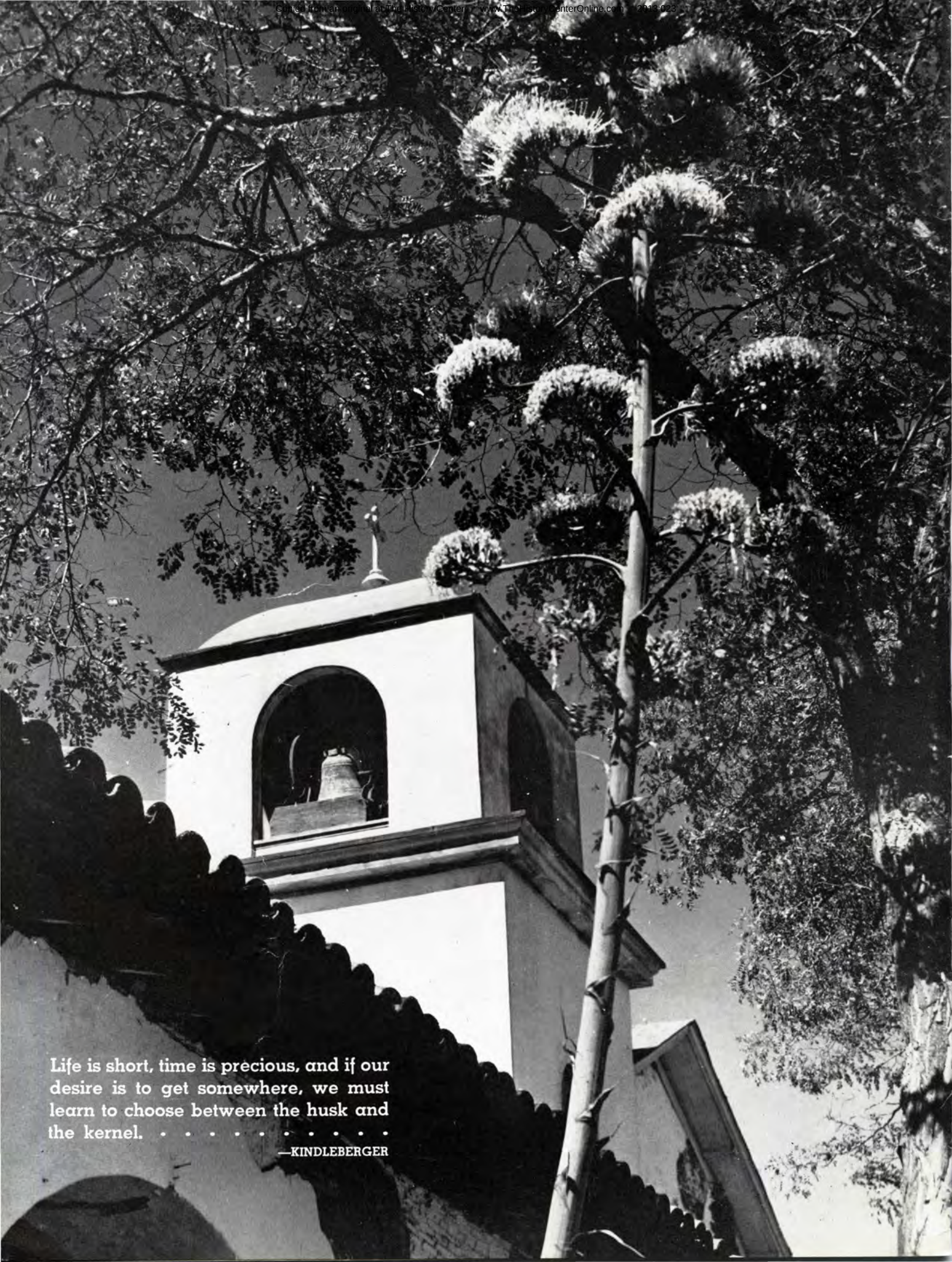


The Luffkin Line

VOLUME XXVI...NUMBER 5





Life is short, time is precious, and if our
desire is to get somewhere, we must
learn to choose between the husk and
the kernel.

—KINDLEBERGER

The Lufkin Line

Published to promote Friendship and Good Will with its customers and friends and to advance the interest of its products by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company, Lufkin, Texas.
VIRGINIA R. ALLEN, Editor

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Number 5

PACIFIC COAST NUMBER

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COVER: The tinge of Autumn in the air brings thoughts of harvest time. Pumpkins make excellent jack o' lanterns for Hallowe'en, but they also make good pies.

INSIDE FRONT COVER: San Juan Mission at Bautista, California.
Photo by Eric Herman.

CORRECTION: In the preceding issue, reference was made to the Hughes McHie discovery Well at Corsicana. We have been informed that the well was the Hughes McKie. We regret the mistake.



It has been said of the world's history hitherto that might makes right. It is for us and for our time to reverse the maxim, and to say that right makes might.—**Abraham Lincoln**

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Val Gallia

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1317 Magnolia Bldg.
Phone Randolph 5834
A. E. Caraway—R. C. Thompson

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J. D. Bradley

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Parker Building
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Phone 667-W
Lewis W. Breeden

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1015 Columbia
Phone 3-7606
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GREAT BEND, KANSAS

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Phone 3-875
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T. A. Banta

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Phone Lafayette 1201
V. J. Fawcett
Al McConville

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

149 Broadway
Phone Barclay 7-0562
A. V. Simonson—Alan T. Lockard

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Phone 6-5662
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Above: Designed by engineers for directional drilling, the Whipstock was so named because it resembles the dashboard receptacle on which buggy whips were once kept by oil men. Made of a cylindrical steel casting, it has an inclined groove so drilling bit can turn off vertical course.

The Wh

SOME years ago, when a workable survey instrument came into being, it was discovered that rotary drilled oil wells seldom went straight down. The straightest of them usually followed a spiraling course. Others veered away from hard formations and took the crooked path of least resistance. Some undoubtedly departed so far from the perpendicular as to miss the oil sand entirely or, in rare cases, tap someone else's pool.

Disquieting as this discovery appeared to be, drilling engineers characteristically put it to immediate use. If drill pipe could stand the strain of turning in such crooked holes, they reasoned, why not purposely drill at an angle? That would permit bypassing tools hopelessly stuck a thousand feet underground. Or drillers on some beach might bottom a well hundreds of yards offshore.

The tool they devised to achieve such results was the whipstock—so-called, evidently, because it resembled the dashboard receptacle where oil men used to anchor their buggy whips. It consisted of a cylindrical steel casting, some 12 feet in length,

Below: Union Oil Company Roughnecks disconnect a bit and reamer, after which the whipstock will allow the bit to turn from the perpendicular. This makes it possible to bypass tools hopelessly stuck a thousand feet underground.



Below right: The timing device has been set here to trip the camera shutter exactly 30 minutes later. Camera records the compass reading at various depths on the film.

Below left: This inclinometer is made from four instruments—a timer, flashlamp, camera and compass. The unexposed film inserted in the slot records depth readings.



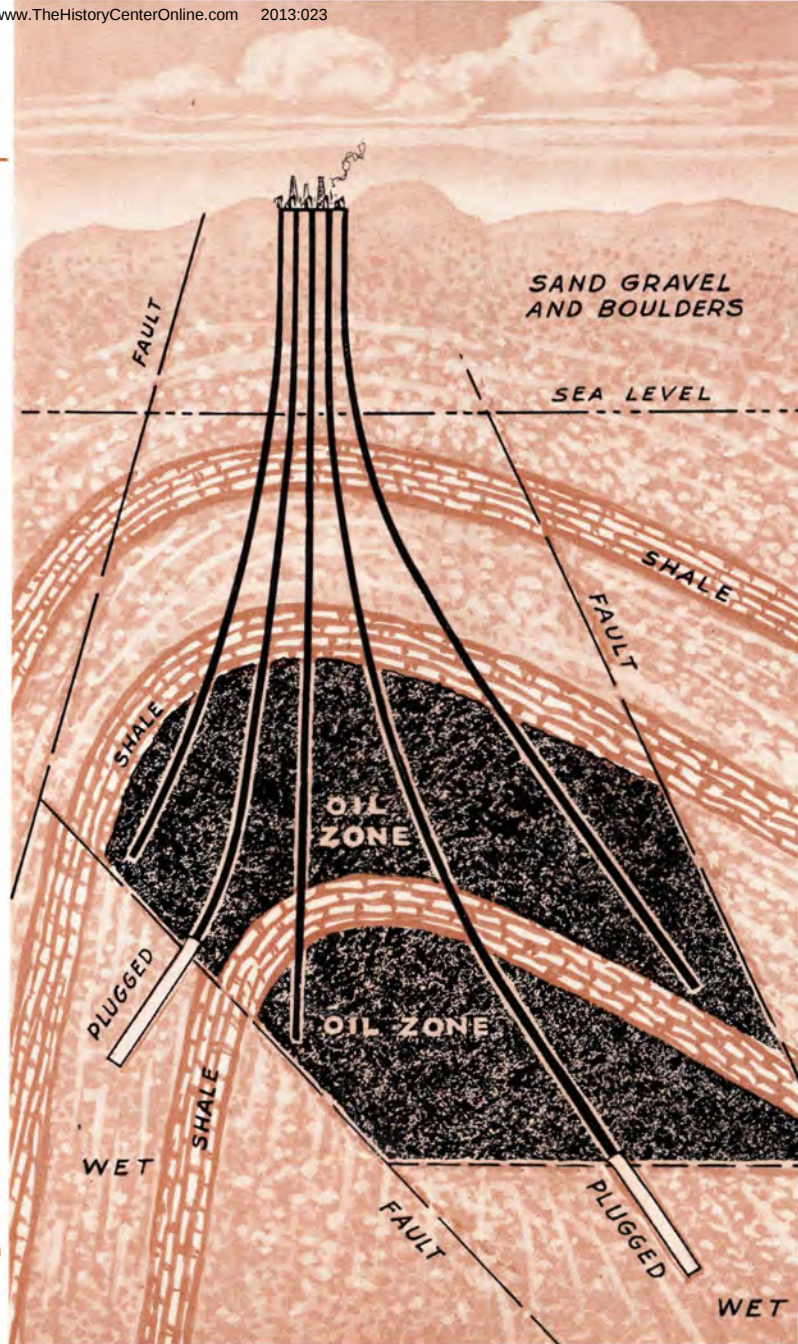
Whipstock

with an inclined groove for turning the drilling bit about two degrees off its vertical course.

At first the whipstocks were permanently cemented in place underground. Later, better results and less trouble were encountered by using removable whipstocks. Cylindrical at the top, these can be slipped over an end of drill pipe and kept from slipping off by next connecting the bit. Then bit, whipstock and drill pipe are lowered together.

A chisel point on the whipstock's lower end helps it gain a firm bite on the well bottom and remain facing in the desired direction. Further application of weight from above shears a bolt holding bit and whipstock together, and the bit starts rotating downward. Guided by the whipstock, the bit enlarges one side of the original hole and continues at this angle to make from 10 to 20 feet of "rat hole" beneath the whipstock. On being withdrawn, the bit again engages the bell-shaped top of the whipstock and lifts it to the surface.

After the whipstock has been removed, normal drilling procedures are resumed. Drill pipe,



Right: The device finally is loaded and lowered inside a Monel-metal collar to desired well depth. Engineers plot the hole's direction by taking readings at various depths.

Below: To provide light necessary for the compass readings to be recorded on the film, a flashlamp is connected.



The Lufkin Line

[6]

equipped with a larger bit and reamer, follows the direction of the "rat hole" and starts a greater circular turn toward oil sand. Wells have been drilled successfully at angles up to 65 degrees.

Directional drilling isn't quite as simple as it is described above. There's a trick, for instance, in lowering a whipstock hundreds of feet down a hole and making sure that it is wedged to face, say north, instead of some other direction. Also, exceptional skill is required to determine the exact angle being followed and to correct any unscheduled deviations.

An instrument that makes such control possible is the "inclinometer," shown on these pages. Actually, it consists of four instruments—a timer, a flashlamp, a camera and a compass—all intricately coordinated. When lowered inside of a Monel-metal collar to the desired well depth, this instrument records the compass reading on film. By taking similar readings at various depths, engineers can plot the hole's direction and location.

Whipstock drilling is proving valuable today in the La Habra Heights area near Whittier, California, where the Union Oil Company is developing oil rights purchased more than 40 years ago. In order not to disturb residents who have built homes there in recent years, the Field Department has limited its drilling operations to a minimum of drill sites, all as well concealed by hills as possible. At each location, as many as 15 wells are being drilled, their surface locations being only a few feet apart but their bottoms often extending laterally from the drilling site a quarter of a mile or more.

These wells are averaging about 4500 feet in depth. Each is drilled in about three weeks, after which the rig, with its heavy machinery and some 50 tons of drill pipe, is skidded forward a few feet and put to work on the next hole—all in the short space of 12 hours. The rig is equipped with a sound-proof covering which successfully prevents



Union Oil Company's T. R. Tinker and Sam Paulsen, surrounded by flowering oleanders, eucalyptus and sunshine, pause in their duties for the Lufkin cameraman.

noises from disturbing anyone's sleep.

Leaning over backwards to preserve good neighborly realations, the Union Oil Company has even gone into oil field landscaping. Pumping units are painted green to blend with surrounding shrubs and orchards. Lines of trees have been planted and lattice fences erected to hide some of the equipment. Sprinkling systems have been installed to keep everything around the wells green and free from the hazard of brush fires.

One neighbor who had watched the oil men plant a row of trees to hide pumping units from his front-porch view, later asked that the trees be removed. It intrigued him to watch a dozen pumping units silently bending to their labors long after sundown.

*With Thanks to T. D. Collett,
Editor of ON TOUR*



This battery of twelve Lufkin Units stands on the Sanssina Lease of the Union Oil Company of California at Whittier, California. Wells average 4500 feet in depth.

[7]

HIGH SIERRAS

SOME 300 miles northeast of Los Angeles, California, across the Mojave Desert lay the awesome High Sierras.

In this mountainous country, there is Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, rising over 14,600 feet. And then, only 50 or 60 miles south, there is Death Valley, the lowest point on the Continent at 260 feet below sea level.

The High Sierra is a jagged rock wall over two miles high. If you like to camp out, fish, hunt, and get away from it all, this is the place to go.

There is fishing in lakes far above the timber line where blue pools have been cut out of solid rock. You won't see another person for days on end. State hatcheries perpetually stock the lakes

Continued on Page 18

Two youngsters relax from their fishing chores on the banks of the headwaters of the San Joaquin River, a popular stream with all fishermen.



The Devil's Post Pile is a national monument about 12 miles off Highway 395 near Mammoth Lakes post office. Of solid five and six sided basalt rock, the top of the pile resembles a tiled bathroom floor.

One of the most photographed scenes in the High Sierras are Twin Lakes that lay at 8600 feet elevation near Tamarack Lodge, a tourist haven.



Santa Fe's Cooling Towers

BACK in the very early 1900's, the Santa Fe Tank and Tower Company of Los Angeles began to manufacture cooling towers. At this time, they were known as a "one horse operation" in a "hole in the wall" factory, building small conventional-type atmospheric cooling towers.

Soon, they outgrew this description, and today they are known throughout the country as one of the most modern and best equipped concerns in the business.

One of their first atmospheric-type cooling towers was one in which water was pumped to the top of a louvered enclosure and allowed to find its way down strictly by the laws of gravity. Part of it, at least, found its way to a series of two-inch galvanized pipe coils placed under the tower, and provided for these coils the amount of cooling necessary to operate an ice plant.

The Santa Fe Tank and Tower Company was not shamed of this first product, for they had been able to figure the correct size of tower and the necessary amount of water needed to produce the cooling effect required to manufacture ice.

However, despite the fact that their structure was the latest thing in cooling towers, it depended entirely on the prevailing wind to supply enough air to cool this water by evaporation. If there were no wind, there was very little cooling. If there were too much wind, a considerable amount of water was blown out of the tower and scattered over the surrounding area.

Thus, for 40 years, Santa Fe's engineers continued to improve the design and construction of cooling towers—not only for the ice manufacturers but for other industries in which more exacting cooling requirements were necessary. They realized that something had to be done to better control water losses, and more important, to properly control air quantities necessary to do a specific cooling job.

This meant that mechanical equipment was needed, including fans to supply the required quantity of air, motors to drive these fans, together with their shafts and couplings, and the necessary heavy-duty gears.

To insure their continued progress and expan-

Lufkin's V. J. Fawcett, center, tells of Speed Reducers to Santa Fe's L. R. Obert, left, and A. M. Kuehmsted.





This atmospheric cooling tower was built in early 1900 by Santa Fe Tank and Tower Company. Despite its antiquity, it remains in service today and is doing its work.

sion in their field of industry, Santa Fe has consistently carried on a trainee program. They have secured young engineers from high-ranking colleges throughout the country, bringing them to the Los Angeles factory for long periods of basic training in wood engineering and in the fundamental principles of cooling tower design and operation.

Those trainees were carefully classified according to their training and ability. Those who had the basic education and natural inclination toward cooling problems were placed in various branches of the cooling equipment division. The trainees who preferred and had the basic training in tank and pipe work were placed in that particular line.

Santa Fe's latest improved design of mechanical induced draft cooling tower, incorporating all the controlled quantities of water, air and power in the proper proportions, has produced one of the best constructed and most efficient cooling tower units on the market today.

This modern unit has been produced from the best grades of material and the most careful workmanship has been employed to insure a durable structure. Mechanical equipment has been selected that will give equally long service, including the best and proven types of motors, fans and gear units.

Santa Fe has standardized one hundred per cent on Lufkin's "VB" series Right Angle Spiral Bevel Gears, built especially for cooling tower service.

The manufacturing plant of Santa Fe covers approximately 17 acres and is located in the Vernon

area of Los Angeles. They have recently completed and are now operating a branch plant in the northern section of California near Santa Rosa, which comprises some 125 acres of manufacturing facilities and lumber storage yards.

Their cooling towers are shipped to all parts of the United States as well as to several foreign countries. Erection crews are scattered from coast to coast and from border to border. Besides the two plants in Los Angeles and Santa Rosa, Santa Fe has offices in New York and San Francisco, with agents in all principal cities in the United States.

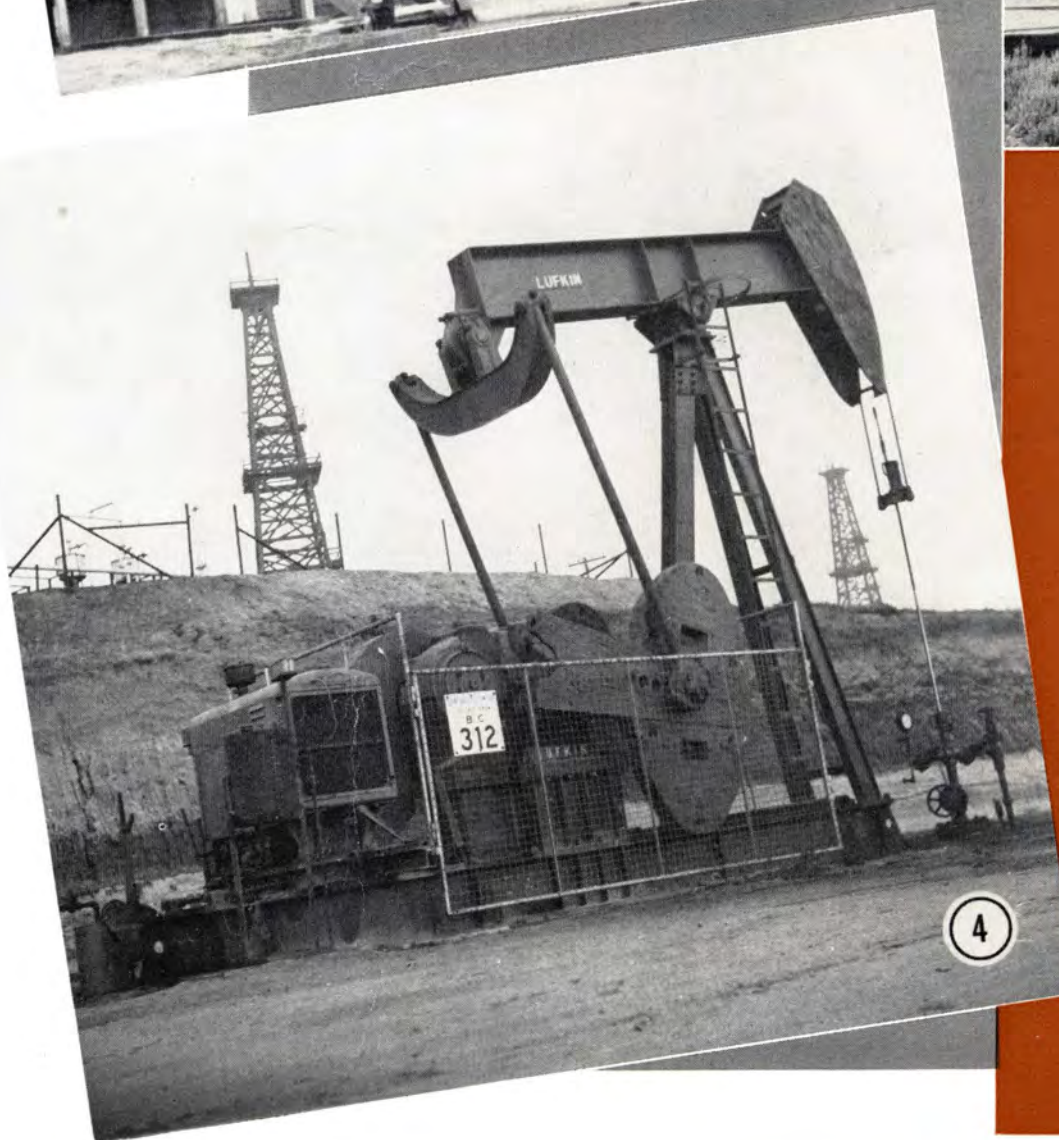
In addition to the line of cooling towers, Santa Fe, for the past several years, has produced Redwood shell gas washers for some of the largest industries in the United States and at the present time, has about 93 such units under construction which average from 10 to 12 feet in diameter and over 57 feet in height.

These units are built similar to the cylindrical type cooling tower, and contain spray headers, drift eliminators of which some are the grid type while others are of the cyclonic eliminator type. Gases are fed through these washers from cyclonic type blowers and the internal arrangement is designed to give efficient washing operation.

From the experience and knowledge gained during the early days of manufacturing wood stave tanks and wood stave pipe lines, Santa Fe has progressed in other fields of wood construction which has resulted in their being known throughout the country as one of the top manufacturers in this industry.

Designed and constructed for a large Texas oil refinery, this is the modern six-cell mechanical draft cooling tower.

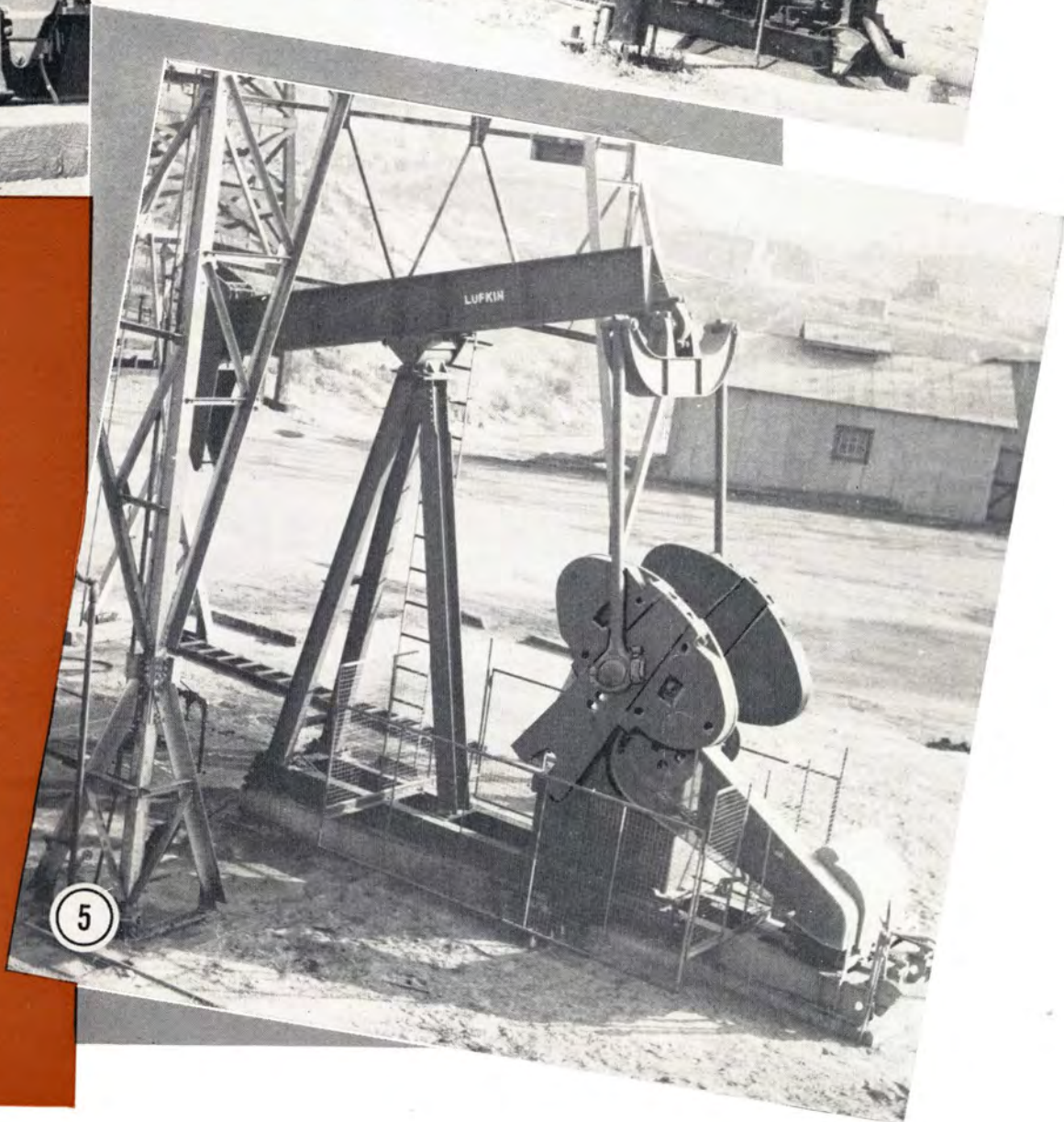




Lufkin

INSTANT

- 1 LUFKIN TC-00L-71 Unit. T
overlooking M. G. M. Stud
- 2 LUFKIN TC-2B-35A Unit. C
Bixby Lease Number four
- 3 LUFKIN TC-1-41B Unit.
Company, Baldwin Hills Fi
- 4 LUFKIN TC-2-35A Unit. S
Well BC-312 on Baldwin l
- 5 LUFKIN TC-33AL-22G-160D
Engine, Amerada Pet. C



Lufkin INSTALLATIONS

Unit, Tidewater Associated Oil Co.
M. Studio, Culver City, California.

Unit, Continental Oil Company, on
your at Seal Beach, California.

Unit, Tidewater Associated Oil
Hills Field, Culver City, California.

Unit, Standard Oil of California,
Hills, Inglewood, California.

160D Unit with a LUFKIN H-333
et. Corp., Riverdale, California.

Lovely Tony Marshall, a comely Tyler lass, displays an exquisite bouquet of roses from the Rose Garden of America, home of the now famed Texas Rose Festival.



Vistas of Roses

EACH October when the pine-scented air of East Texas has an Autumn tang and the thickly foliated hills are ablaze with glorious colors, rose lovers from every state gather at Tyler to participate in the Texas Rose Festival.

And what a Festival it is! In this East Texas city of some 43,000 population, there are more than 2500 acres of more than 30 million rose bushes. Displayed here in their regal splendor are more than 500 different varieties of roses. And what is more, for each annual celebration, new blooms and new colors are propagated.

The first Rose Festival was held in 1933. Only some ten or twelve thousand visitors were expected by the officials of the affair. To the utter amazement of nurserymen and rose growers, and to the complete satisfaction of the Chamber of Commerce, more than 50,000 curious spectators swarmed to the flower-bedecked city for the three-day Festival. Fifteen surrounding states and the Republic of Mexico were represented.

The numerous garden clubs of Tyler realized the potentialities of such an occasion if it were made an annual event. Rose growers, nurserymen and

members of the Chamber of Commerce joined together and it was not long before the Festival was put on the map.

Of course, during the last war, the Festival was discontinued. When it was resumed again in 1947, approximately 110,000 visitors from all over the United States as well as a number of rosarians from many foreign countries journeyed to Tyler to view the spectacle of roses.

The Festival now fills four days, usually Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the first week in October. The first two nights are set aside for the coronation of the queen ceremonies. This extravaganza features a pageant written with a rose theme in which some sixty or more lovely girls from surrounding states participate. In the past, there have been duchesses from Mexico, Chile, and other foreign countries.

Professional talent combined with local genius has resulted in a coronation ceremony second to none.

One of the most outstanding events of the four-day affair is the gigantic, colorful parade held on Saturday morning, which requires more than an hour to pass along the highly decorated streets. Most of the floats are adorned with fresh rosebuds, while the many convertible automobiles in the parade resemble mobile heaps of multicolored roses petals. High school and college bands from all Texas march in the parade, as do the prancing, thoroughbred horses.

Saturday night is Fiesta Night of the Festival. A name band and a musical comedy and variety show are presented free to the public in an outdoor amphitheater.

An event not to be missed is the spectacular Rose Show. Each year it is something new and intriguing. One of the most beautiful presentations of the past was a show designed to instruct the home owner how he might grow roses successfully in his own gardens. The first section of the Show was called "Garden of Fantasy" in which stood a glorious four-tiered fountain made of more than 20,000 rose buds. Water, tinted to every hue of the rainbow by hidden lights, cascaded down through these perfect buds.

The second division of the Show featured the



Some thirty high school and college bands, with martial music and strutting drum majors, parade in regal color.



Public-spirited citizens labor most of the night before the parade putting real multi-colored rose petals on the floats.



Dressed in gowns created by a New York designer, the Duchesses from many cities and states ride on the floats.



Business firms and community organizations compete for the most original and beautiful float in the festive parade.



Fields upon fields and acres upon acres of more than 500 varieties of rose bushes can be seen by Texas Rose Festival visitors. Other than vast rose field tours, a gigantic and always spectacular Rose Show is presented.

many varieties and culture of roses. Dr. E. W. Lyle, plant pathologist for the Texas Rose Research Foundation, lectured on the care of roses and the various arrangements. The third section consisted of fifteen miniature gardens demonstrating how the home owner may plan a rose garden. Plots were demonstrated for the small, inexpensive gardens as well as for large, formal rose layouts.

There are other events of interest that take place during the Festival. There is the Rose Grower's Ball, the Queen's Ball, college football games, and the tours of the many rose fields. Special church services are observed Sunday morning, and a mass Festival Vesper service Sunday evening in the outdoor amphitheater is the finale of a beautiful celebration.

The East Texas rose industry, centered in the

Tyler area, constitutes more than a seven million dollar a year enterprise. Over sixty percent of the nation's field-grown roses are produced within a 50-mile radius of Tyler. One of the great potential phases of the industry is the air shipment of rose blooms all over the nation and into foreign countries.

Texas roses are to be found in Eleanor Roosevelt's garden, the gardens of the President of Mexico, the imperial gardens of the Emperor of Japan and the gardens of many of the world's dignitaries.

East Texas is unique in that it is the only place in the world where a customer may purchase one bush or a train load of exquisite rose bushes. It's not just roses, but vistas of roses everywhere you look!



J. F. McAdams, left, talks with Paul Dixon, another contractor. The loaded truck and trailer gross 48,000 lbs.

PULPWOOD HAULER

J. F. McAdams of Cleveland, Texas, is in the pulpwood business in a big way.

A pulpwood and tie contractor, McAdams at the present time is hauling for Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Pasadena, Texas.

Not too long ago he purchased a custom-built pulpwood trailer from the Trailer Division of the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company. Now, he has several such trailers operating every day in an area south of Cleveland.

The trailer, seen on these pages, can haul an average of 8.75 cords of pulpwood per load within a radius of 50 miles from the mill.

The wood hauled by McAdams is in five-foot lengths, making it possible to utilize the space on the trailer more effectively.

Each of his trailers average between two and three loads per day, traveling between 40 to 50 miles to the mill.

This specially constructed pulpwood trailer is not loaded directly from the ground where the wood has been cut. It is stationed at convenient concentration points near the cutting.

A regular pulpwood truck is first loaded with the newly cut wood. Then the load is hauled to the Lufkin trailer onto which it is transferred. When the trailer is fully loaded, the truck and trailer have a gross weight of 48,000 pounds.

In speaking of his Lufkin trailers, McAdams says "I am very well satisfied with their operation."

Continued on Page 18

This Lufkin pulpwood trailer can haul within a radius of 50 miles from the mill an average per load of pulpwood of 8.75 cords. It is in service for a Pasadena company.



...SNAPSHOTS...



LUFKIN'S Pacific Coast Division headquarters at 5959 S. Alameda Street, Los Angeles.

Lufkin's warehousemen, JOHN HARBOTTLE & ART NEUREITHER, Los Angeles, Calif.



JIM RITTER, Continental Oil Company at Seal Beach, Calif. & W. R. MACKENZIE.



J. N. TIERCE, Amerada Petroleum Corp., Riverdale, Calif.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO. Wichita Falls Personnel. R. W. O'Neill, Sue Francis, C. L. Montgomery, W. T. Kendall, M. R. McCoy, Berniece Berryman, G. R. Coulter, P. J. Robertson, and L. B. Seymour.



A. R. DILLARD Wichita Falls Personnel. L. to r. R. R. Cocke, Doris Arbuckle, E. W. Moran, Maurine Wood, Lucile Hobbs, Glenna Olmstead, Shirley Roberts, A. R. Dillard, and Don Kennemer.

. with the Lufkin Cameraman



CHUCK GRAVES, Amerada Petroleum Corporation at Riverdale.



HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO. Personnel, Wichita Falls. First row, M. H. Luker, D. E. Franklin, J. D. Fox, J. G. Eipper, C. E. Pimlott, and C. M. Sherfess. Row 2, T. R. Hicks, K. B. Davidson, R. D. McNeme, L. W. Foerster, T. P. Collins and G. F. Radley. Third row, J. D. Exner, Dan Mendell, Jr., W. C. Werner, H. N. Reavis and A. E. Probst.



THE TEXAS COMPANY Personnel, Wichita Falls. First row, l. to r. W. C. Lenz, Helen Green, Virginia Pierce and C. O. Hicks. Back row, J. L. George, H. G. Wood, H. D. Cobble, J. G. Glenney.



STANDARD OIL of Sherman Personnel. Ray Odell, Jack Finnley, Ed Caraway, Claude Kinard, Dorothea Cox, Curtis Wilkerson, Paul Hull, and Erwin Laughlin.



GULF OIL CORP. Wichita Falls Personnel. First row, T. A. Watkins, H. F. Fortinberry, and W. B. Hisel. Second row, I. D. Wynn, F. W. Thompson, Charlene Vineyard, E. C. Taylor, Jr., J. W. Rains, Frances Meyer, V. J. Rochester, W. L. Burlison.



CONTINENTAL OIL CO. Personnel, Wichita Falls, Texas. First row, l. to r. C. W. Smith, A. B. Owen, R. L. Freeborn, C. C. Wilson. Row 2, R. N. Boyd, D. S. Stone, G. F. Beekman, R. W. Koontz, H. G. Freedman. Row 3, O. J. Sharp, P. R. Flake, H. H. Honeycutt, J. A. Thornburgh, G. R. McIlroy.

HIGH SIERRAS

Continued from Page 7

and streams with many varieties of trout, including rainbow, golden, Loch Leven, brown, and others.

Some folks refuse to cross a desert to see the sights on the other side. They say "Why waste time on just sand?" But they are wrong about the Mojave Desert which must be crossed to get to the High Sierras from Los Angeles.

As deserts go, the Mojave is young. It has not yet been worn to the flatness it will be a million years from now. Instead, it is a natural diorama of jagged mountains, dry lakes, deep chasms and rock jungles. The traveler is never out of sight of the mountains.

The incredible clearness of the atmosphere and the clean, dry feel of it, together with the wide-open-spaceness that shakes one loose from the claustrophobia of everyday living makes the trip to the High Sierras well worthwhile.



PULPWOOD HAULER

Continued from Page 15

- 1** Before a tree is cut, it is examined by experts to determine whether it meets the requirements.
- 2** After a tree has been chosen, experienced sawyers bend to the task of felling the log properly.
- 3** The tree is marked off in five-foot lengths, since this is a practical size for the pulpwood trailer.
- 4** The wood is loaded first on a regular pulpwood truck and hauled out to the special Lufkin trailer.
- 5** The five-foot logs are then transferred from the truck to the Lufkin custom-built pulpwood trailer.

LET'S LAUGH

The Lufkin Line

A drilling contractor went to California to buy some equipment. He said he'd be gone for one week. At the end of that period he had fallen among the Hollywood cuties and had such a good time that he wired his wife, "Still buying. Will be here another week."

His wife was a bit smooth herself. She promptly hid herself down to the Western Union office and wired him: "You better return, sweetheart, before I start selling what I think you're buying."

He: "Let's take a walk in the park in the moonlight."

She: "No!"

He: "Don't you trust me?"

She: "Yes, I trust you, and I trust me, too. But I don't trust the two of us together."

Exasperated by the inability of the chorus to learn its routines, the director exploded in a blustering tirade in which he impugned not only the ladies' intelligence, but also their moral character. One beauty left the theater in tears and re-appeared the next day at rehearsal with a medical certification of her purity.

"It's no good!" the director snorted. "It's dated *yesterday*."

"Did you knock on that tool pusher's door and wake him as I told you to do?" inquired the boarding-house lady to her 19-year-old daughter.

"Yes'm," replied the daughter, "but he didn't wake up so I finally had to go in and shake him."

"Good heavens, Mary Lou, don't you know better than to ever go into a tool pusher's room?"

"Yes'm," responded Mary Lou, "I do now."

They were considering marriage. Being afraid of the high cost of living, they each got out their pencils and figured up to see if they could afford the plunge.

After he had the estimate of what married life would cost, he decided that they had better wait. Then, after carefully studying the girl's figure, he threw away his pencil and went off in search of the preacher.

"I understand they're going to make girls' swim suits out of spun glass."

"Well, that should be worth looking into!"

A girdle is an elastic supplement to a stearn reality.

How to surprise a girl: Put your arms around her, draw her close, gaze into her eyes and start to kiss her. When she says, "Stop, how dare you!"—release her un-kissed. Note the surprise on her face.

The Parkers were expecting a baby most any time and one night Mr. Parker frantically called the hospital for an ambulance. But they didn't quite make it in time. The baby was born on the front lawn of the hospital. Later the hospital sent Mr. Parker a bill, including the item: Delivery Room, \$25.00.

It was Mr. Parker's first chance to chuckle over a hospital bill, so he grinned and wrote back that the baby was born on the hospital lawn, so how could they bill him for using the delivery room?

Back came another bill: Green Fees, \$25.00.

The latest electric stoves include a venetian blind on the glass oven doors. This is for bashful girls who cook rump roasts.

Lovely Doris Day, currently being seen in "Moonlight Bay," devotes her free time to her favorite outdoor sports—swimming and volleyball play.

Warner Bros. Studio Picture



Lufkin PERFECTION

..... IN CRANK COUNTERBALANCING

The Lufkin Trout Crank gives perfect counterbalance adjustment from minimum to maximum effect with the greatest of ease. One man can easily do the job. Two methods are illustrated herewith. Any method of moving the weights is safe because the weights are equipped with steel safety lugs to prevent sliding off the crank.

Operators find the Lufkin Trout Crank superior for oil field pumping units because of these outstanding features:

1. **EASE OF ADJUSTMENT**—one man can counterbalance a well.
2. **SAFETY**—a steel safety lug prevents the weights sliding off the crank.
3. **PRECISION** — counterbalance of minimum to maximum effect can be obtained by moving weights in a straight line.
4. **SIMPLICITY**—only three bolts to loosen.

"LET THE WEIGHTS DO THE WORK." Illustrated above is a very acceptable method of shifting weights on a Lufkin Pumping Unit. The crank is stopped on an incline, the three bolts are loosened and the lead bolt is used as a brake. This operation is quite safe because the weights are equipped with a steel safety lug to prevent sliding off the crank.

Another acceptable method of counterbalancing a Lufkin Unit is to stop the crank on a slight incline, prying the weight along the machined ways of the crank with the aid of a bar. This method is made easy by the notched bottom of the crank slot, enabling the operator to reach the desired position by an easy sliding motion.

LUFKIN FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY LUFKIN, TEXAS

Branch sales and service Houston, Dallas, New York, Tulsa, Los Angeles, Seminole, Oklahoma City, Corpus Christi, Odessa, Kilgore, Wichita Falls, Casper, Wyoming; Great Bend, Kansas.

Lufkin Equipment in CANADA is handled by THE LUFKIN MACHINE CO., LTD. 14321 108th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



LUFKIN PUMPING UNITS



LUFKIN-COOPER-BESSEMER ENGINES



LUFKIN OIL FIELD AND INDUSTRIAL TRUCK TRAILERS



INDUSTRIAL SPEED REDUCERS AND INCREASERS



DIVISION LUFKIN FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY INDUSTRIAL, MILL AND AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES