

Glimpse of Douglas County's Resources

(Continued from page 5.)

early summer. With all, stockraising is an excellent industry here, and the field is practically unlimited.

Poultry raising is another possibility here, and the warm winters are conducive to best results in egg production. There are a number of big poultry plants in the county, and all of them are making good. Prices of eggs are generally fair, ranging as high as fifty cents in fall and winter, dropping as low as fifteen cents in summer. This is an industry that will bear closest investigation, and one that holds out flattering inducements to any man or woman who wants to engage in that sort of work. In addition to chickens, the turkey business is an alluring occupation for people who want to devote their time to raising birds for the market, but one must be adopted to that line of work to succeed, as turkeys are a "peculiar fowl," and in handling them their peculiarities come in for recognition. Flocks ranging from a few birds to those numbering a thousand and fifteen hundred are found here, and the birds, when in a prime condition will usually bring around forty cents per pound, dressed, for the Thanksgiving or Christmas markets. The market is established, and annually buyers come in from Seattle, Portland and California points to buy, and car loads are shipped out for the holiday trade.

Mining Activities
Placer mining in the streams of Douglas county furnished an alluring industry to the very earliest pioneers, and for a few years many of them engaged in that work. A good deal of fine gold was taken out of Cow creek and its tributaries in the southern part of the county, and even at this late date an occasional miner is found working the sand bar of some mountain stream for the gold therein. Along the upper South Umpqua, and in the many little streams flowing into the river from the mouth of Cow creek eastward to away above Tiller, "color," may be found most anywhere, although the peak of the placer mining in these localities was passed some years ago. Old miners who have prospected in that region are very positive in their belief that in the gigantic sand and wash rock deposits at the confluence of Cow creek with the South Umpqua a short distance from Riddle, that immense wealth in fine gold exists, but the process of moving the gravel and getting down to bed rock is no great task to one who has dared undertake the task.

In addition to the placer deposits that have been found and worked, there are a number of gold-bearing lodes that have been located of late years, and these properties give promise of developing into paying properties. In and around Canyonville, along the creek passing through the town, and on the foothills near, gold "pockets" have been discovered that produced fabulous wealth in gold dust, and miners aver that somewhere in the mountain adjacent must lie the lode from which all this gold originally came.

The Bohemia mining district, lying in a remote section away in the northeast part of the county, is rich in gold and silver, and mining properties there have been operated for many years. Considerable copper is found here, and these deposits are located east of Roseburg and in the Tiller section. The "Nickel Mine," near Riddle, has in the past attracted much attention, and extensive workings were built at one time, but the owners have made no attempt to work the property for a number of years. The claimant mines east of Youcailla have also been allowed to lie idle, despite the fact that the property has produced considerable quicksilver. Experts believe that the mine will yet be developed and made to pay handsome dividends.

Attractions for Tourists
This part of Oregon is an immense out-of-door playground, where Mother Nature has lavished favors that go to make it one of the most delightful sections in all the West. Countless streams, fringed with willow, cotton-

wood, alder and birch, afford delightful camping places, while the fishing for trout and salmon, which abound in season, lure the angler from the east and south. In the spring the Royal Chinook salmon supply the fishermen with all the sport they want, and it is not infrequent that some angler comes in with a fish that weighs 40 or more pounds that he has landed with rod and reel. In fact, larger salmon are taken in this way from the North Umpqua, one weighing 52 pounds being shown here a few months ago. But catches of that size are rare, and it takes more than a novice to successfully land a Royal Chinook weighing 40 pounds and upwards. Following the Chinooks, Steelheads and Silverides are plentiful and in the fall salmon trout, ranging from 10 to 15 inches in length, abound.

If it is big game, the mountains supply the sport sought, and deer, with an occasional mountain lion, are to be found. Pheasant and grouse shooting is very good in the fall open season.

There are lots of resorts for tourists and campers, and in the summer many people come from a distance to enjoy life in the hills for a season. These parties camp at Tiller and points above that place on the South Umpqua, or go over the divide and find a rugged country on the Upper Cow Creek. Then still others go to the Diamond Lake region, along the headwaters of the North Umpqua, or to the lower river country around Seaside, or to the coast at Bandon, Port and Gardiner. In any one of these places, and a dozen more, they can find the solitude of the virgin forest overhanging beautiful streams, and where fish abound or game is to be had for the going after. At coast points surf bathing in the summer is an attractive pastime for many people. If one desires health resorts, the county has them, among which is Roswell Mineral Springs, 35 miles east of Roseburg, and on the Pacific Highway, and the Southern Pacific company's line.

A Perfect Climate
Out-of-door recreation, winter or summer, would not be desirable without proper climatic conditions, and in this respect Douglas county again comes into the limelight of public favor. This is a windless section, which immediately wins favor from all comers. There is less wind at Roseburg and vicinity, according to the government local weather bureau report, than at any other observation station in the United States. The average velocity of the wind here is a trifle over three miles per hour. There are no scorching winds, no hot nights in summer, going to the other extreme, there are no devastating storms, winter or summer; no real cold weather, the mercury rarely going below 15 or 16 above zero, while snow never lays on the ground more than a day or two, and often not longer than a few hours. The average date for killing frost in the fall is November 20, and it is not unusual to pick tomatoes from the garden at that time of the year. Rainfall is only 32 inches annually, less than many of the eastern states, and this comes mostly between October 1 and June 1. The summers are cloudless, light showers falling sometimes, and altogether delightful.

It is a human impossibility to adequately describe the scenic beauty of this matchless country, or to minutely tell of the opportunities awaiting development. The country is fertile, transportation facilities ample, and the market good for everything that is grown. Lands are not high, compared with other localities which have much less to offer. The climate is unexcelled, and there is positively no malaria in the country, while the health of the people attests to the advantages offered in that respect, and the good citizens of the county want to see a greater population and will welcome home-seekers. Therefore, all these things being true, Douglas county has everything to commend it, with few or none of the disadvantages of many other sections which invite the home-builder and farmer to their borders.

Is There Oil To Be Found in Douglas County

By COL. E. W. COOPER, Geologist and Mining Engineer.

Regardless of technical geology, it seems absolutely absurd, and has always proven disastrous, to drill for petroleum outside sedimentary formations, hence the geologist naturally looks for shales and sedimentary formations, and in order to locate himself properly, from a geological standpoint, he must find fossils, which prove an ancient seabed or lake bed, which has once covered large areas of the earth's surface, and by these fossils, which are frequently imbedded in the solid rock, shales, sandstone and limestone. When these are found it should not be very troublesome for the geologist to locate himself as to the age of the locality where the fossils are found, as these marks are positive in their nature.

The last three years that specially concern us on the Pacific Coast, are the Cretaceous, the Eocene and the Miocene, all of which have proven to be oil-bearing in the Middle West and the Pacific slope wherever they have been properly drilled and prospected. Inasmuch as Prof. Miller, of the United States Geological Survey, has made an extensive survey, and, I think, properly classified the quadrangle around Roseburg, and has placed his chart where it may be secured and studied, I shall not attempt to deal with the technical points of geology, as it would prove rather a dry subject to the average reader and wholly unnecessary. Sufficient to say, that from a few miles north of Roseburg to a point just south of Duffin, the formation is plainly Eocene, as is proven by the abundant fossiliferous beds, from which we cannot be mis-

taken. After finding our formation, which is of the proper age, for oil production, (and it is said of the Eocene that it is always oil-bearing) the next thing in order is to look for the proper conditions for oil segregation, and if this is found the third place is to discover if there is proper grounds for belief that the oil has not escaped. By this I mean volcanic troubles, intrusions, etc.

In looking over the field around Oakland, Oregon, I find three earth waves or anticlines which are absolutely perfect, the south slope and southwest, and near four and a half miles from their apex, also paralleling each other. The longest of these is 31 miles in length and having an average of 20 degrees, and the north slope much steeper. These waves or folds of the earth crust afford a natural reservoir for oil segregation, and one of the most tempting places for operation in the opening up of new fields. After finding the above facts, the next question that arises is, can the oil be reached at a reasonable depth? As in the Eocene formation gushers are seldom found, usually small quantities of oil, but of a very high grade, is encountered, consequently depth must play a very important part. In looking over the field around Oakland, I find much of the Eocene beds removed by erosion, in places as much as 8,000 feet, hence we may look for a shallow production. I am not afraid of going on record as stating that if oil is found here in commercial quantities, and I firmly believe it will be, that it will be from 2000

feet down to a much shallower depth.

After finding and mapping out these structures I have looked in vain to find any intrusions, or any possible obstructions or obstacles in the way of commercial oil production, and while I am only writing of my personal observations around Oakland, I am not saying that other parts of Douglas County are not equally tempting fields of exploitation along this line.

In summing up this article the public should, and doubtless will, be interested in the fact that parties from everywhere have their eyes on this field, and in the very near future, at least three rigs will be humming away and going down to see

GRADING BROCCOLI SEED

By C. H. BAILEY, Roseburg

Paper read by C. H. Bailey, of Douglas County, before the Oregon Horticultural Society at Portland.

About ten years ago some of us in the Umpqua Valley decided to make broccoli growing a commercial proposition. Broccoli had been grown in the vicinity of Roseburg for probably twenty-five years, but only for the local market and for home use. No one had seen the possibilities of this crop as a money producer for the owners of the ten and twenty-acre farms.

At this time it was not difficult to obtain a fairly reliable strain of seed, known as the St. Valentine, but, with the commencement of the European war and probably the consequent of the best seed growers, the imported strains of broccoli seed rapidly deteriorated until it became not only an unknown quantity, but the small lots that were imported were practically worthless, with which to produce a marketable grade of the vegetable.

At the commencement of the import in Douglas County one commenced to experiment with seed propagation, using the imported strain of the first year as a base, until now I know that broccoli seed growers of western Oregon can grow a strain of broccoli seed superior to the best of any that we had imported for us even ten years ago.

The imported strains always showed up with a certain amount of heads of a purple color; many heads would be of the cabbage type or of a too loose-leaf type; in fact there never has been a standard type of broccoli gathered in the county from imported seed. This is not saying, however, that imported seed was not a fairly safe proposition.

I have seen some of the best broccoli growers in the Umpqua valley lose their entire year's work from a poor strain of seed. For instance, during the last year of the war one of the best growers here planted a strain of seed that he knew nothing about and on the seven or eight acres he gathered about 300 crates. This grower had before and has since averaged 2700 crates from this same acreage. This was undoubtedly due to the poor strain of seed he purchased that year. Last year one of the largest growers of broccoli in the district did not try to harvest one ten-acre field because of the poor quality of the crop and he has told the writer that the poor showing made in this field was undoubtedly due to the strain of seed sown.

Living as we do, nine miles from Roseburg in a small valley which resembles a saucer and with our farm in the center of the valley, my son and I have an ideal location in which to grow broccoli seed. All the farmers surrounding us are devoted to the growing of grain, so that we are not menaced with cross-pollination from wild mustard, wild turnip or a few cabbages that might be left in a market gardener's field.

Broccoli belongs to the family, which embraces all the above varieties, so that it can easily be seen that a seed grower of broccoli must take unusual precautions and exercise eternal vigilance in order to produce a strain of seed that will make uniform heads and be profitable to the grower. Kale is also an allied plant and one with which broccoli readily crosses.

In the first few years of seed growing we transplanted all the plants that we decided were fit to be kept for seed and generally there were only a few plants in a row that came up to specifications from leaf type, low branching, etc. At present we are able to save about 60 per cent of the plants in any one row for seed purposes.

We have ten acres in broccoli with the rows three feet apart and 125 plants to the row. In the spring during heading time stakes are placed in alternate rows of the space that has been decided upon to keep for seed. The men in the field gathering the crop are instructed to keep away from these rows, as it is my job to go through these rows every day cutting out a plant here and there that does not appear true to type, until at the end of the harvesting season about one-half to 60 per cent of the plants in any one row remain.

A one-acre plot is then used to place the dirt in the plants, saving as rows six feet apart which can be fertilized until the harvesting period for the seed which is the latter part of July.

Every evening when a frost seems likely the plants must be covered, as a frost bitten head will not produce seed. These overcoats are removed in the morning, as otherwise fungous diseases will develop.

After the flowering period is over every plant must be covered with cheese cloth to protect it from the ravages of the wild canaries which seem to prefer broccoli seed to any other form of diet. The past season we purchased 1000 yards of cheese cloth for this purpose and the cloth seldom can be used more than one season as it seems to de-

teriorate rapidly in the rains and fogs. We have found that the plants have to be sprayed at least twice during the period from blooming until harvesting for aphids. These plant lice will attack the pods and leave nothing but empty shells. After the pods have reached the proper stage for gathering, women and girls go through the rows gathering the pods in tubs, cutting off a handful at a time with apple-thinning shears. These pods are laid on canvas and turned occasionally to insure even drying. The piles on the canvas must also be kept covered with cheese cloth, otherwise the canaries will conduct a free lunch counter.

When the drying process is completed the only remaining steps are the threshing and cleaning of the seed.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS

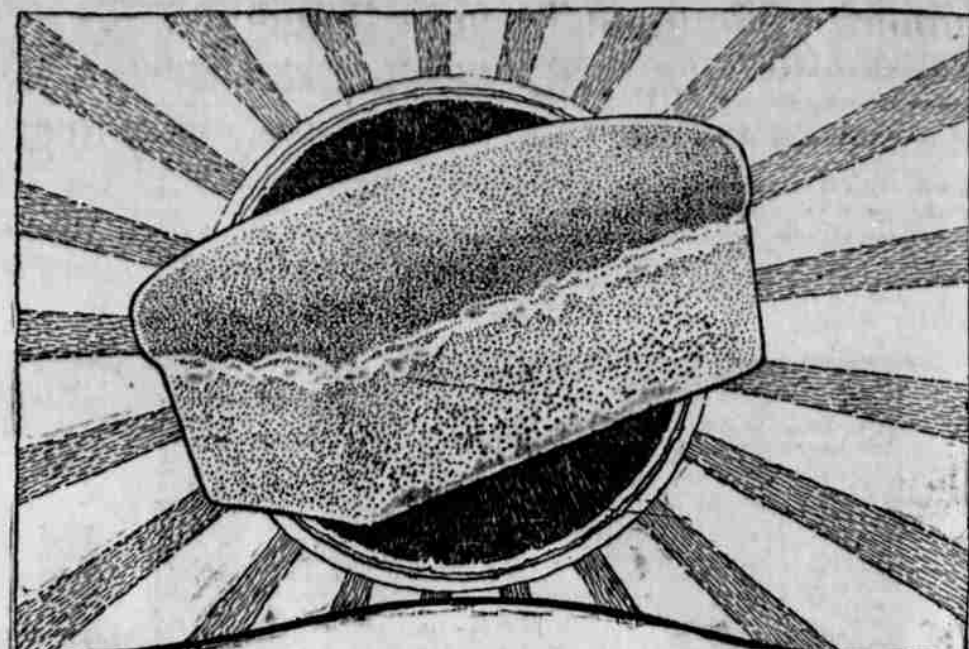
From old Dutch times to the middle of the nineteenth century New Year's day in many American cities was devoted to the universal interchange of visits. Every door was thrown open and it was a breach of etiquette to omit any acquaintance in the annual calls, when old friendships were renewed and family differences amicably settled.

NEW YEAR GIFTS

The custom of giving and receiving gifts on New Year day, which originated in Rome, still survives in France and Scotland, although in most countries the exchange of gifts at Christmas has taken its place.

WHAT SHALL WE WRITE?

What shall we write on the fair new page called 1923? Can we not make it a record of golden deeds?—Youth's Companion.



Better Than Mother Made!

MOTHER'S bread was good—there's no doubt about it. You enjoyed eating the bread she produced. It was the best you could get then. It is different today. The bakers who make our bread are experts, carefully trained in that art. Our modern, sanitary shop contains equipment which has made bread baking a science. With such a combination our bread is par excellence, and we believe, even better than mother used to make. Try a loaf today.

MODEL BAKERY

JAMES HUTCHINGS & SON, Proprietors
Cass and Jackson Streets — Roseburg, Oregon

Quality.

Service

The Douglas County Flour Mill

FLOUR - GRAIN - MILL FEEDS - POULTRY SUPPLIES

Prices Right

One Sack or a Car Load