

HARDWARE

TINWARE GLASSWARE SILVERWARE
BUILDER'S TOOLS
REMINGTON AND PETERS AMMUNITION

GREETINGS

FROM

ZIGLER-FEE

HARDWARE COMPANY

Roseburg - - - - Oregon

ROOFING AND BUILDING HARDWARE
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
NOVELTY NOTIONS GALORE
HEATH AND MILLIGAN PAINTS

SUPPLIES FOR THE GOLFER

SPORTING GOODS

DOUGLAS COUNTY AN EMPIRE WITHIN ITSELF

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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 wilds for a season. These parties camp at Tiller and points above that place 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 Scottsburg, or to the coast at Reedsport 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 Howell Mineral Springs, 25 miles north 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 tomatos from the garden at that time of the year. Rainfall is only 21 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, or significant why should anyone commend it, with none of the disadvantages of many other sections which invite the home builder and farmer to their borders.

Oil Drilling in the Oregon Country

(Continued from page 47.)

promoted an oil well project under the name of the Lower Columbia River Oil Co. They drilled a hole 3500 feet deep, at an expense of about \$200,000. This is said to have been the deepest well drilled thus far in the northwest. The showing was said not to have justified going further and the company ceased operations.

On the Evans farm near Sycamore station in Clackamas county, a few years ago a man named Grimes drilled an 8-inch hole 500 feet deep, struck water and had to reduce to 3-1/2 inch casing which proved futile.

The Hummer Petroleum Company, a Portland organization, headed by A. N. Wilks, W. B. Swanton and W. B. Locke, has taken over the project and is boring a new 11 inch hole, now down 500 feet and sinking at the rate of 10 feet daily. The liquid stop that came up at 410 feet had a strong petroleum odor. The company has spent to date \$4500, the officers are agent to state \$4500, the total operating expense is \$15 a day.

Natural Gas on Ranch.

John T. Rhoad, of Los Angeles, three years ago organized the Williams Valley Oil Company, with local subscribers, and spent \$100,000 drilling a hole on the Bouton farm, south of St. Paul, in Marion county. At 900 feet depth he claimed he struck oil sands, and would have brought in a well, but against his wishes a rotary drill had been installed, creating a high water pressure, and he alleged that the water drove the oil back. C. L. Blair, a Portland oil prospector, who has examined the region, stated that there are many indications and oil seeps along the banks of the Williams river, and by the slough southeast of Fairfield school house. It is claimed that he took samples of paraffine base oil, and that at the Rhoads well has been used several years for cooking and light.

A Portland man three years ago drilled a hole near Amity, where the owner of the farm had been using natural gas from a water well to light his house. This hole was financed, it is said, by Max Houser, H. L. Corbett, D. C. O'Brien and R. L. Mawley. The hole

was drilled to a depth of 2000 feet when operations ceased.

Gas in Many Wells.

More than a dozen deep holes have been drilled in Harney and Andrew counties, where there are many instances of gas escapement from wells and springs and the livestock companies have trouble with oil getting into their stock wells. Nine of these holes were drilled in the vicinity of Ontario and Payette, and while oil sands were encountered there was no producing well brought in. Expenditures on these projects have amounted to upwards of \$300,000.

At Dog mountain, about 18 miles south of Burns, two holes were drilled ten years ago by the Central Oregon Oil Company, headed by W. B. Turney, of Burns, and various Portland subscribers. One of these wells reached a depth of 3500 feet and was abandoned owing to drilling difficulties and lack of capital. The Clark Oil Company of Marietta, O., a well known drilling company, furnished the standard rig for this project and took a half interest in the company, and Clark himself had sufficient confidence in the prospect to come to Oregon and personally direct the work.

Well Yields Hot Water.

The cost of drilling in Oregon has varied with the degree of inexperience and sincerity of the promoters," said W. G. Howell, an extensive land owner, who has kept in close touch with oil operations up and down the coast. "One hole 1100 feet deep cost \$100,000, while another hole the same depth cost \$20,000. The latter cost was of a well I had drilled on land in Harney valley, where the money came out before depth was reached. That well is now flowing a big stream of hot sulphur water, which in itself is a good sign of proximity of oil bearing strata."

The Castle Rock Oil Company, headed by Grover Stevenson, of Great Falls, Mont., and Dorsey Hager, of Seattle, financed to drill a hole in Washington and one in Oregon, is now drilling at a depth of 120 feet on the Quilley farm, four miles north of Castle Rock. Barring with a 20-inch hole they intend to 16-inch casing at a depth of 600 feet. They have made rapid progress the last week, drilling 150 feet in the last few days. They have rig and buildings prepared for water drilling and expect to drill to a depth of 2500 feet this winter.

The location for the Oregon hole has been selected and they expect to have a rig in place on that prospect in a short time. They are said to be financed by eastern capitalists.

A drill in operation 12 miles southwest of Coquille, Wash., started with a 12-inch hole, is now down 1500 feet and is said to have excellent prospects. It is now using a 10-inch casing. This hole is being drilled by the Island Petroleum & Refining Company, of which W. B. Swanton, of Portland, is a director.

Walla Walla men are drilling a hole at Attalla, near the Columbia river, the drill now being down 2708 feet. They have struck gas and oil showings, and have expended to date \$150,000. This oil is said to be of asphaltic base. For nearly a year they have been trying to case off a flow of water.

The Latah-Texas Oil Company, composed of Spokane men, are drilling at Spokane creek, within the city limits of Spokane, with a diamond drill, now at a depth of 3200 feet. They have been at it about three years and are said to be still going strong. The company is headed by Neil McDonald and E. L. Hardy, and by economical management is said to have expended but \$35,000. They expect to strike oil at 3500 feet depth.

Some interest has been aroused in oil possibilities on the Lower Nehalem by discovery through analogy of Professor Livingston of O. A. C., that the long-talked-of "beeswax" found in large quantities on Nehalem beach is a fossil gum, of petroleum origin, possibly ozokerite.

A peculiarity attending the foregoing experiments is that petroleum oil and gas showings in varying degrees have been found in practically every hole drilled.

Mining in Douglas Co.

The mining of precious metals is really the oldest industry of Douglas county, the earliest settlers being attracted to this part of Oregon by the news that gold and silver were here in quantities. The gold rush to California took a great many of the first miners out of Douglas county, but of late years there has been renewed activity in the development of the mining industry in this region. There are now well defined districts where development work is being done at the present time. Following are these districts, their location and kinds of precious metal mined.

Madie Creek District: Lies between Kiddle and Gonalde; gold, silver and copper. Fifteen different properties are being developed. Silver is at times being the largest one. The veins are very large, ranging from 25 feet in width upward.

Ledgerhatch District: Lies between Kiddle and Canyonville; gold, silver and quartz; mine properties are being developed in this district, the Leaven's Lodge being the principal mine now being worked.

Canyon Creek District: Lies south of Canyonville; about three miles; gold and platinum; there are between twelve and fourteen locations in this district, the principal property belonging to L. U. Stanger.

Myrtle Creek District: About nine miles east of Canyonville on

the South Umpqua river; gold and silver; veins run as high as 30 and 35 feet in thickness. The principal mine in this district is owned by Mr. Duncan.

Purdue District: Lies eighteen miles east of Canyonville on the South Umpqua river; favorable prospects, mostly gold quartz and small placers. Four claims are now being developed.

Tiller District: Fourteen miles east of Tiller; zinc and palladium; vein is one and one-half miles wide and about fourteen miles long; ore assays at between \$1000 and \$1200 per ton. Clark and Talner are the principal operators in this district.

Myrtle Creek District: Lies about five miles east of Myrtle creek; gold and silver; two mills have been installed, one of them now working. Another good strike is located a mile and a half north of Myrtle Creek; the vein is forty feet wide and runs as high as \$800 a ton. This mine is owned by George Cole.

Calapooia District: Is located about ten miles east of Yoncalla; quicksilver and arsenic; furnaces installed but not working at present time; arsenic will run over 40 per cent.

Oregon produces 45,000,000 pounds of prunes annually.

OREGON FARMS SHOW AN INCREASE IN FIVE YEARS

Farming in Oregon is on the incline rather than on the decline as some pessimists would have, showing that dairy cows have increased considerably in the five years, while other bovine varieties have decreased. Beef cows, 1925, 215,591; 1920, 225,705; other beef cattle, 1925, 268,222; 1920, 344,989; dairy cows, 1925, 204,890; 1920, 189,462; other dairy cattle, 1925, 107,628; 1920, 99,949.

Practically all Oregon crops, with the exception of fruits, showed a decline last year from the banner crop of 1919. The 1924 totals are reported from the quinquennial census figures as follows:

Corn, 19,873 acres, 600,146 bushels; oats, 259,619 acres, 7,224,963 bushels; wheat, 800,304 acres, 14,190,569 bushels; barley, 58,809 acres, 1,293,809 bushels; rye, 8751 acres, 123,304 bushels; hay, 1,954,567 acres, 1,334,284 tons; white potatoes, 31,009 acres, 2,982,573 bushels; apples, 2,773,584 trees of bearing age, 5,389,860 bushels; pear, 1,217,697 trees of all ages, plums and prunes, 5,689,452 trees of all ages.

Oregon's paper industry represents an investment of \$25,000,000.

New construction on farms in the five-year interval sent the value of \$83,271,235 in 1920 to \$111,014,352 in 1925, a gain of \$27,743,117.

An increase in the number of farms in the state from 50,206 to 55,908 between 1920 and 1925 is responsible for a decrease in the average value of land and buildings to each farm in the same period from \$13,449 to \$11,039, while to the gain in acreage may be laid the drop in land and building value an acre from \$49.86 to \$43.71.

The combined value of land and buildings on the farms of Oregon is now \$617,174,215, compared with \$675,213,284 in 1920, when the last quinquennial census was taken. The decline in value amounts to \$58,039,069, or 8 1/2 per cent, relatively small in comparison with the losses reported for states farther east.

Land Values Drop.

The drop in value of land alone was much more serious. Farm land in Oregon was appraised by this year's census takers at \$506,152,853 in place of \$588,242,049 five years ago. The decline in this case amounts to \$82,089,196 or 13.6 per cent.

ROSEBURG HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

