

UNCLE SAM'S EXPERTS ON FARMING IN COOS AND CURRY

SOIL SURVEY OF THE MARSHFIELD AREA ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORT OF C. W. MANN AND JAS E. FERGUSON.

(Continued from last Saturday)

EMPIRE FINE SAND

The Empire fine sand consists of light-gray, light-brown, or reddish-brown sand of medium to fine texture. It is usually of great depth. The surface soil to a depth of 6 to 10 inches is discolored by the remains of vegetation, and appears slightly heavier than the underlying material. It contains many small nodules or pellets resembling fine gravel, which have been formed by the cementing together of the sand grains. When exposed in deep cuts, the vertical surface assumes a characteristic columnar structure, unlike the more recent, typical Dunesand of the coast. The surface soil assumes a moderately compact condition when wet, though, owing to the lightness of texture, cleared areas are subject to considerable damage by wind erosion.

The principal body of this type forms a fringe along the south shore of Coos Bay, extending from Pony Slough to a point about three-quarters of a mile west of Yokam Point, and for a short distance up South and Pony Sloughs. A separate body of the soil is found on the north side of the Coquille River, near its mouth. The topography is undulating to steep and hilly. The surface is often marked by ridges or hills 15 to 30 feet or more in height.

The Empire fine sand owes its origin to an earlier dune formation near the entrance to Coos Bay. With protection from subsequent erosion, weathering has altered the texture and structure of the material. It bears a close resemblance to the recent Dunesand of the coast in the surface topography and in the character of the sand granules. The age of the deposit is shown by its forested condition. On the bay side the material has been subject to considerable erosion.

The vegetation consists of a dense growth of cedar, fir, spruce, and an undergrowth of other plant species. Parts of the type are covered with the blackened remains of trees and brush which have been burned over by forest fires.

The greater part of the Empire fine sand is too rough for cultivation and it is better adapted to forestry than for farming.

The soil of the Empire fine sandy loam is a brown or reddish-brown fine sandy loam containing a considerable amount of medium to coarse sand and having a depth of 15 to 18 inches. The subsol is a loose fine sand or light fine sandy loam, which is usually distinguished by alternate strata of brown and gray color to a depth of 36 inches or more. In certain places the surface of the type has received a shallow deposit of loamy material, which has been washed in from higher elevations. In the first matter has produced a dark discoloration and modified the apparent texture, the material seeming heavier 6 to 8 inches of the soil the organic than it really is. Scattered through the soil are many small nodules, resembling fine gravel, which have been formed by the cementing together of the sand grains by iron salts. This cementing process has in a few instances resulted in the formation of a thin hardpan at a depth of about 9 inches. The area thus affected, however, is of small extent, and made up of small tracts within the larger body of the type. Such tracts are usually easily distinguished by the scrubby appearance of the vegetation.

The Empire fine sandy loam is well developed on the Coastal Plain north and for some distance south of the Coquille river. Some small bodies of the type are found also in the vicinity of Port Orford and Langlois. The surface of the type is comparatively flat or slightly undulating. Low sand ridges have been forced in many places by the action of the wind or water and the surface is cut by shallow stream courses, which find their outlet in the larger streams crossing the plain. The soil material represents old beach sand which was deposited as a marine terrace forming the narrow plain along the seacoast north of Port Orford. The texture has been somewhat modified by colluvial and alluvial material derived from the uplands. In many places a finer texture of the surface material has resulted from the deposition of silt and fine sand.

Only a few small areas of Empire fine sandy loam have been cleared

of the forest growth and underbrush. The native vegetation consists of a light growth of fir, cedar, spruce, alder, with madrona and other shrubs. Certain parts of the type were originally covered with valuable forests of cedar, which was extensively used as shipbuilding material. At present only a small amount of the original forest remains.

Probably less than a half section of this soil type in all has been cleared and planted to crops. The Empire fine sandy loam is better adapted to crops requiring a large amount of care and cultivation than to general field crops. The production of strawberries, vegetables, and bush fruits should be successful on areas of the type that are on too loose and porous in the subsol. The uncleared portions of the type are held at \$5 to \$20 an acre.

Empire Clay Loam.

The Empire clay loam consists of a light-brown clay loam, free from gravel and extending to the depth of about 15 inches, although the depth is subject to considerable variation and may be 3 or more feet. The material is usually of friable structure and capable of being maintained in a favorable condition of tilth if handled when in a proper condition as regards moisture. It is underlain by a sandy subsol of light-gray or reddish-gray to light-brown color, in which small pellets caused by cementing of the soil particles by iron salts are of common occurrence.

This soil type occurs in several scattered bodies in the Coastal Plain from Bandon southward to Port Orford. The topography is flat to undulating, the areas representing marine terraces. These reach an elevation of some 225 feet above sea level at Cape Blanco and are traversed by occasional broad, shallow valleys cut by the larger streams. There is an abrupt rise of 20 or 30 feet from the valleys to the level of the terrace.

Like the other members of the Empire series, the Empire clay loam owes its formation to the transportation, deposition, and modification of sedimentary material by waves and shore currents. The materials come originally from the rocks of the adjacent mountains of the Coast Range, whence they have been eroded and transported to the sea by streams. In the case of this type, however, the soil material is heavier and finer than the most of the Coastal Plain deposits, and the soil has been subject to greater modification through addition and admixture of material washed from adjacent slopes and deposited from flood waters of foothill streams than the other types of the Empire series.

It is in its original condition heavily forested, and but small and relatively unimportant areas have as yet been cleared and cultivated. Favorably situated bodies will probably be found suited to the production of apples, berries, small fruits, and hay crops.

The Dunesand consists of medium to fine texture buff or light-gray sand. It varies from less than 2 feet in depth upon the higher lands along the immediate coast, where it forms a shallow surface covering, to many feet in depth in the larger areas on the lowlands. The material is essentially pure sand, free from the finer particles of silt and clay and of uniform texture. Owing to the continual movement of the surface soil it is usually bare of vegetation, and the white, undulating surface presents a striking contrast to the thickly wooded slopes which border the areas on the landward side.

The Dunesand occupies a narrow belt along the seacoast for practically the entire length of the area south of Twomile Creek. North of Bandon, and between Davidson Lake and New Lake, it reaches a maximum width of one-half to three-fourths mile, though along the greater part of the coast south of the Coquille river it forms a thin strip along the beach or capping the headlands or bluffs facing the ocean.

Northward from Coos Bay an extensive area of Dunesand includes the bay on the west side, and between North Slough and the ocean attains a width of 2 miles. The surface of the type here is thrown into low mounds or prominent hills and ridges which extend in a direction nearly parallel with the coast. During severe windstorms the sand drifts and the form and even the position of the ridges undergo more or less change. The

COAST LEAGUE BALL SCORES

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23—Portland won again yesterday and Vernon lost, thereby increasing McCredie's lead for the Coast League pennant. The results of yesterday's games were as follows:

At Portland—	R	H
Portland	4	13
Oakland	3	7
At San Francisco—	R	H
San Francisco	2	9
Los Angeles	5	15
At Los Angeles—	R	H
Sacramento	6	15
Vernon	3	8

PLAN WORLD SERIES

Great Baseball Contest Will Open on October 14, Probably

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—No announcement regarding the world's series will be made for three or four weeks, but it is known that the members of the National Commission have their plans in shape for a quick decision on several of the important points.

Although the American League season will wind up in the East Saturday, October 7, and in the West, Sunday October 8, the National League will drag its campaign along until Columbus day, October 12. President Ebbetts, of the Brooklyn club, has an idea that Columbus day will eventually become a big holiday, and that it should be taken advantage of by the baseball clubs. This year his theory will be given a test.

The earliest date, therefore, that the world's series can start is Saturday, October 14. This will be earlier than in 1910, when the first game between the Athletics and Chicago Cubs was played Monday, October 17.

The schedule of games will depend entirely upon what teams will meet. If New York wins the National League pennant it is expected that the scheme used in 1905 will again be followed. Then the Athletics were given the opening game at Columbus Park with the understanding that the Saturday game should be played in New York.

GOLD BEACH NEWS.

Events at Curry County Seat as Told by the Globe.

School started at Port Orford few days ago with W. H. Meredith and Mrs. Loney as teachers.

C. H. Pearce received the contract to build the five thousand dollar school house at Port Orford. The local mills there will furnish the lumber. The house is to be finished by July 1, 1912.

Men with families looking for homes should not overlook the fact that Curry offers good opportunities for men of small means raising hogs. Tons upon tons of acorns goes to waste each year in Curry, which if fed to hogs, would yield thousands of dollars in pork, and be a small fortune to those thus engaged.

Creep of the sand hills inland is plainly seen along the west side of North Slough and in other places where large trees have been partially buried, and, in exceptional cases, wooded areas have been completely covered and the trees killed outright. The larger part of the type in this section is held in homestead tracts of 160 acres. Several small deposits of peat occur here in the beds of old lakes, and in some instances attempts have been made to utilize such areas, though as yet but little success has been achieved in cropping the sandy soil.

(To be continued next Saturday)

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At the Close of Business, September 1, 1911.

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	\$209,719.62
Bonds and warrants	88,852.46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	81,472.94
Cash and sight exchange	160,031.90
Total resources	\$565,076.92
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	6,886.26
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	433,190.66
Total liabilities	\$565,076.92

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
W. S. Chandler, president; M. C. Horton, vice-president; Dorsey Kreitzer, Cashier; John F. Hall, John S. Coke, S. C. Rogers, W. U. Douglas, F. S. Dow, Wm. Grimes, W. P. Murphy.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION
MARSHFIELD, OREGON
At the close of business September 1st, 1911.

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	\$397,393.93
Banking House	50,000.00
Cash and Exchanges	141,546.53
Total	\$588,940.46
Liabilities	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	54,165.72
Deposits	484,774.74
Total	\$588,940.46

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