

Bandon Beach -- The Scenic Beach of The Pacific Coast.

Oregon scenery has gained more prominence in the past few years than in all the past, and people are just commencing to realize that they have the Alps at home, and for ideal summer outing, the trips in the woods and to the coast, are the nearest perfection. Down along the southern coast of Oregon the silvery Coquille river winds its way through the thick timber in the fertile valleys, onward, ever increasing in size until it reaches the great Pacific ocean, a large river. The Coquille river is only about 30 miles in length, but it passes through a valley producing more timber for shipping, several times over, than the great Coos Bay river and its adjoining territory. The majestic cedar towers upward, waiting for the axe of the homesteader, and to be sent on its way in lumber over the broad Pacific.

Myrtle Point, a thriving town of 1,200, is situated at the head of the three forks which constitute this river. It has a large farming territory tributary, and is the terminal of the C. R. & E. railway. The next place on this waterway is Coquille City, the county seat of Coos county. This is somewhat of a trading point and is also adjacent a fine farming and dairy territory. Two mills are located there.

Following the river down we pass through some of the thickest timber in these regions. While a great deal has been logged off, there yet remains a vast supply farther in the interior. Principal mills along the river have caused little settlements to spring up, which are named after the mills. Passing downward we round a turn in the river that brings us in full view of Bandon, the coming manufacturing city and summer resort of this country. The natural scenic beauty of the ocean in all its grandeur, together with the excellent shipping facilities and the marketing territory tributary, will be the means of a prosperous manufacturing community. Already there are several sawmills and shipyards in full operation, and new ones are being built

coast was Tupper rock. It stood on the crest of the hill, and was seen for many miles out at sea, where it was used as a guide. The recent harbor improvements by the government have nearly obliterated this historic rock. It has been blasted and broken to make the jetties with, and at this writing there yet remains but a small portion of the original landmark, and it will shortly be all removed, as the harbor operations will recommence again in a short time.

The north coast for several miles is a level stretch of sand that enjoys the full sweep of the winds. On this side of the river, directly opposite Bandon, still remain two of the Indian kitchen karrens, where the curiosity hunter will find arrowheads and many old Indian curios. The lighthouse is built on a huge base of solid rock, of concrete, and is very strong. Here its rays send out the warning to the passing vessels at night, and in foggy weather its enormous fog horn sounds its warning to shore bound vessels. Visitors are permitted to go through the lighthouse, and it contains many

things of interest to them. The United States life saving station is also located at the mouth of the river, and has done considerable good work in assisting unfortunate vessels.

To go south down the coast, one must see a wonderland of nature's greatest creations. * Nature, assisted by old Neptune, has prepared an art gallery unexcelled. The old rocks, which have withstood the beatings of

along by the winds, drenching everything before it.

Another historic rock, called the Monk rock, lies just below, near the shore. The old legend runs that a certain old monk was turned into the shape of a rock and placed here to pray for rain. The frequent rains along this section of the coast are supposed to be in answer to Monk rock. The "Dead Indian rock," a short distance south, is well known to all campers and people living in the vicinity on account of the excellent rock oysters and mussels found at its base. An Indian chief was buried on the top, and its resemblance to an outstretched Indian, lying face downward, has given it its name.

Barnacle rocks lie inshore still farther down the beach. These are not very large, but are picturesque. The photo shows the "Sphinx" rock in the distance. A view on the opposite side gives a distinct outline of a girl's head, showing the eyes and mouth very clearly. This rock is well known along this part of the coast, and is a target for the invariable kodak view hunter.

The Lion and Monkey rocks lie inshore, and received their names on account of their resemblance to these animals. Close by and in this group is the Chums rocks. These are not only located in a very picturesque position, but contain the fossils of all of the animals native to this coast many years ago. Probably there are fossils that are very rare and much sought after within its massive depths. A cave in one of these rocks makes it distinctly prominent, as the sight seer is not satisfied until its interior has been explored.

A very beautiful rock is some distance down the coast, south, and is known as the Nun rock. This represents a kneeling nun, clearly showing her in this posture, with her veil thrown over her head. Here she remains praying for the storm-driven sailors at sea.

One might go on down the coast describing its many places of scenic beauty, and its many inducements to the tourist and pleasure seeker. Some of the most pleasant hours of

the writer has been spent on these rocks, watching the odd formations of the never-still waves, never twice alike. They hold a fascination that draws one out on all the pleasant days to see the sun's rays sparkling over the waves, and the rainbow hued spray as it is dashed on the rocks.

and pay attention to their orchards until the past few years when people from the outside have come to Coos county and tasted her fruits and have advertised them until at the present time there is a demand for them, and now at Myrtle Point a representative of a Portland house is packing apples for that market, where they will have to compete with the apples



Fishing Off the Rocks

propositions of the "boomers," who care more to sell town lots than trying to build up the agricultural and horticultural resources of the county, as they know that with town lots they can speculate more than they can with urban property.

If the ranchers this fall will only commence the campaign early so as to put their orchards in good condition for next fall, they will be able to dictate their prices, providing that the fruit is in good condition and is put up in an attractive manner. When the fruit growers of the Coquille country commence doing this they will be receiving more than 50 cents per box for their apples. — Sentinel.

Burnt Timber.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been making some investigation into the use of dead timber in the natural forests in the southern Rocky Mountain region, and has gathered much interesting data that will undoubtedly be good news to the owners of timber lands in Tillamook County and in the entire Pacific Northwest.

The investigation brought out very striking, first, that sound dead timber is valuable in some localities, and it is regarded as not worth using in others. The timber which was not used was found to be fully as good as the other, and the only cause for rejecting it proved to be ignorance of its true value.

There are three classes of dead timber. Fire-killed timber, which is the best, forms by far the largest part of the dead timber in the national forests, and is found throughout them. Insect-killed timber, though widely scattered, is usually restricted to small areas. In some localities, however, particularly in the Black Hills, South Dakota, there are many millions of feet of such timber. Dead timber of the third class is mainly met with in single trees or small groups, but the aggregate amount of it is large.

Discussing fire-killed timber the investigation showed that the principal defect in that timber is check. This appears soon after the death of the tree, and apparently does not greatly increase later. Timber above 9,000 feet elevation is not affected by decay for many years. Such timber has been used after more than fifty years have elapsed since burning, and vast quantities of timber killed by fire twenty or thirty years ago, are entirely free from decay.

Fire-killed timber should be barked soon after it is killed, in order to prevent decay of the surface. If the bark has been left on, the slabwood is somewhat decayed. Eodge pole pine and Engelmann spruce have about the same durability; after twenty-five years about 50 per cent is usually standing, and the fallen timber, if not flat on the ground, lasts one-third as long. Standing Douglas fir lasts almost indefinitely, and even when flat on the ground decays but slowly.

Yellow pine decays more rapidly, since it occurs mainly below an elevation of 9,000 feet. On the other hand, on account of the openness of its stand, it is rarely killed by fire.

In many places it is the popular opinion that dead timber is very much weaker than seasoned green timber.

It is even held that timber which has been dead a number of years is weaker than green timber, and that the longer it stands the weaker it becomes. These views are quite wrong. By actual test it has been shown sound timber, as a matter of fact, is almost as strong as seasoned green timber and much stronger than timber before seasoning.

Seasoning greatly adds to the strength of timber, so that in order to make the comparison a fair one, the green and the dead timber must be brought to the same condition of seasoning. When this is done, the tests indicate that dead white fir is about nine-tenths as strong as green white fir which has been seasoned, and about twice as strong as green timber freshly cut.



Bird's Eye View of the Waterfront and Harbor, Showing Both Sides of the River.



Bandon Beach Scenery



Bandon Beach Rocks

and projected. A 10-ton pulp and paper mill incorporated for \$300,000, will be in full operation in a few months, and the general outlook for this little town is very bright. The town proper is situated on a plateau, back of which is the historic old camping grounds for the past number of years. Campers from all over this section of the country come here every summer to enjoy a few week's outing in the gentle breezes amid the grandeur and splendor of one of nature's greatest art galleries.

One of the oldest and most noted landmarks along this section of the

kept the people from striving to show what this country can do in the way of fruit culture, though this country has always had the reputation of raising the best apples in Southern Oregon, and while the prices for same have been lower than what apples and fruit have sold for where the mode of transportation is more rapid, we have laid back on our oars, so to speak, and let the rest of the state carry off the banner for being a fruit country, and our reputation has suffered in the meantime. There has been no incentive for the ranchers to bestir themselves

producer should be willing to expend more time and care to their orchards so that they will be able to get the top notch price, and when once they have got their orchards in a No. 1 condition, it will be easy work and less expensive to keep them that way. It will be the best advertisement that Coos county and the Coquille country can receive throughout the country, and there will be more people investigating the resources of the county if they hear of the wonderful fruit that this section is shipping to the outside market than all of the townsites and hot-air

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