

# SIUSLAW VALLEY AND ITS RESOURCES

The Siuslaw Country embraces the whole of Western Lane County, Oregon, consisting of 25 townships. It has 35 miles of beach front on the Pacific ocean and 26 miles of navigable streams, or 52 miles of water-front accessible to water transportation.

It has 80 miles or more of lake shores, embracing the finest fresh water lakes. In general the surface of the country is somewhat hilly, with numerous agricultural valleys and bench lands of great fertility.

Probably there is no other place in the world where the death rate is lower than in this Siuslaw River region.

The climate is remarkably uniform. The difference between the average winter and summer temperature is only about 15 degrees, and people wear the same weight of clothing all year.

The thermometer seldom goes above 80 degrees above zero in summer or below 30 above in winter. There are no severe storms, blizzards, cyclones or earthquakes.

Nearly all kinds of vegetables are grown in this region in abundance and of superior quality.

The average yield of potatoes per acre is about 300 bushels. As high as 500 bushels to the acre have been grown, demonstrating the great fertility of the soil.

All kinds of berries grow here in great abundance. Thousands of bushels of the finest blackberries go to waste every year. A fruit canery is greatly needed.

### FRUIT RAISING.

By W. H. Weatherston, Editor of "The West" at Florence.

(September Nobody's).

One of the occupations to which the Siuslaw country is well adapted and which is certain to become a profitable industry is that of fruit-raising. The early settlers of this valley as soon as they had a small piece of ground cleared, made preparations to raise fruit to supply their own needs, and planted trees and bushes of the various kinds which they thought suited to the country.

Their efforts in this direction were well rewarded and they soon had plenty of fine fruit for themselves and their neighbors who arrived later and had not yet had time to raise a crop of their own.

The rich river bottom lands along the river, creeks and smaller streams yield abundant crops of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, logan berries and blackberries with comparatively little cultivation. Blackberries especially grow in profusion, and may almost be said to be a natural product, as wherever the seed is dropped, vines spring up and in a year or two is bearing a fine quality of fruit.

Plums, prunes and pears bear well and the fruit is of good size and fine quality. Some peaches are grown on the upper river, but the climate is not the most favorable for this crop. A few cherries have been planted in different places and yield fairly well.

Some of the inhabitants have planted grape vines, and from those which stand in sheltered places, gather fair crops of good fruit.

But it is of apples that we wish to speak more particularly, for in this line the quality of the Siuslaw product rivals that of Hood River, the most famous district in Oregon.

The difficulty of getting fruit to market from this region has prevented the setting out of any very large orchards in this valley, but notwithstanding this a great many more apples are raised here than are required to supply the local demand, and every year thousands of bushels go to waste or are fed to the stock.

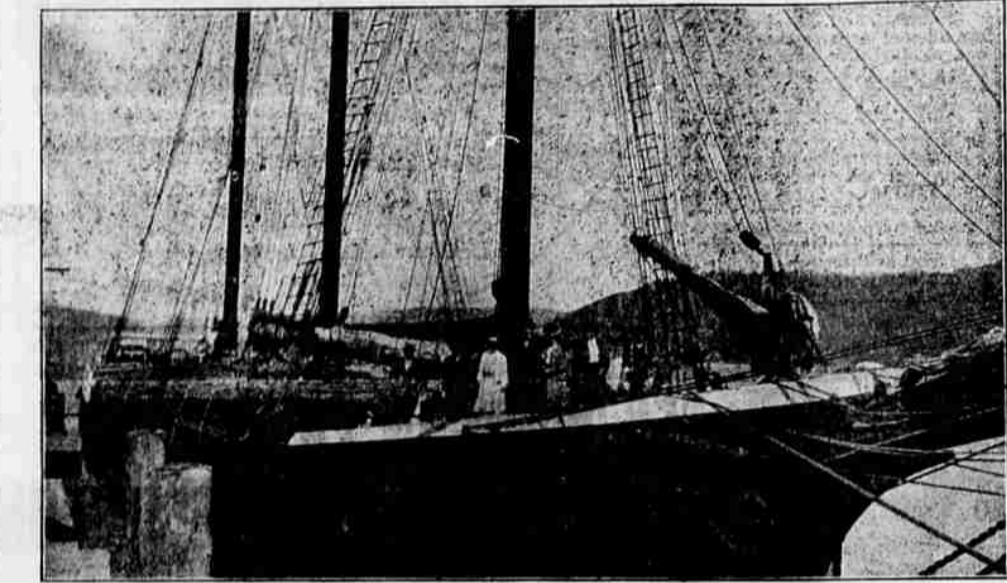
In quality and flavor the apples grown in this section are pronounced by good judges to be as good as those grown anywhere in the country. Those that have been shipped away here have found ready sale and they steadily gain favor in the market in competition with fruit from other places.

One great advantage which this valley has over places farther inland in raising fruit, and especially apples is the fact that the trees are almost entirely free from pests of all kinds. Codlin, moth, woolly, aphid, and other insects which do so much damage in the orchards in other parts of the state, can hardly be found here. It is thought by many people that this is on account of the proximity to the ocean, and

that the salty atmosphere is unfavorable to their development.

As these insects do not seem to increase in numbers in this section from year to year, and other places up and down the coast are also comparatively free from their ravages, it would seem that nature has thus provided in the sea breeze for protecting the fruit crop of the valley, as well as others along the coast, from destruction by these pests, and thereby relieved the owner of the expense and labor of spraying the trees.

Most of the orchards here have been planted on bottom land, but



LOADING AT FLORENCE. (Nobody's Magazine.)

It should not be intefered that this is the only kind of soil in this section that is suitable for fruit raising. In fact, enough trees have been planted on bench land to prove that the soil there is better adapted to fruit growing than are the bottoms.

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of dairy type to head their herds. All of them who ship cream have separators and a composite test for the cream that is delivered to the pasteurizer here showing it to be the richest in butter-fat of any cream delivered to any pasteurizer in the United States. The cost of keeping a dairy cow under these conditions is very small as all of the feed is produced on the farm. There is not a ton of mill-feed fed to dairy cows in this district during the year. Yet these cows will produce large yields of milk and butter, some of these cattle having produced \$7.00 worth of butter fat per head during the month of April, which month the price of butter fat is usually the lowest of any month during the year. This is practically all profit as there are no grain bills to pay. There are about 600 cows being milked this season in the Siuslaw Valley, while two years ago there was not one-third as many and in a few years more when dairymen in the East learn of the many advantages that

to bring the world a big step nearer to the final consummation of the hope of stamping out, or at least curbing the ravages of the "white plague."

The Congress will be attended by nearly two thousand delegates, representing practically every civilized country. Every department of the United States government will be represented and nearly all the foreign delegates have already arrived here. France has sent a distinguished delegation, including Leon Bourgeois, a member of the French Senate, and of the permanent Anti-Tuberculosis Commission appointed by the French government; Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris; Dr. Calmette, Professor of Hygiene at the University of Lille; Dr. Londouy of Paris; Dr. Letulle, the secretary-general of the last International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Paris in 1905; and Dr. Valle, the eminent veterinarian of the University of Alfort.

The British Commission on Tuberculosis will be represented by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, professor of pathology at the University of Cambridge and a member of the executive committee for Great Britain; Dr. Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the local government board of England; Dr. R. W. Philip of Edinburgh, founder of the first tuberculosis dispensary and many others.

Germany is represented by scientists of great distinction. The secretary of the German delegation, Dr. Johannes Nietner, was secretary-general of the recent Congress of Hygiene and Demography. Other members of the delegation are Dr. Bannwitz, the secretary-general of the International Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Ernst von Leyden and Dr. Johannes Orth, of the University of Berlin.

Austria has sent such distinguished men as Professor Leopold von Schroetter of the medical faculty of the University of Vienna; Dr. Anton Walschbaum and Dr. Rich Paltauf of the Department of Pathology of the University of Vienna; Dr. H. V. Schrotter, Dr. L. Teley and Dr. J. D. Bartel.

Among the Swedish delegates are Otto von Printskold, first chamberlain of the Swedish court; Dr. Bertil Buhre, the president of the Swedish Anti-Tuberculosis League and other noted scientists. Holland has sent Dr. N. P. Tendeloo of Leyden and Dr. P. K. Pel, of the University of Amsterdam.

Greece has sent a large delegation, including Dr. B. Patrikios, the secretary of the Department of Health at Greece; Dr. Aristote Nounis, of the University of Athens; Dr. Constant Savas, the physician of the King; Dr. P. Manoussos, of the military hospital of Athens; Dr. Kalliontis, a distinguished surgeon and Dr. Pierre J. Rondopulo, Professor of Pathology at the University of Athens.

Among the delegates from Italy are many distinguished scientists representing the universities of Turin, Naples, Florence, Bologna and other Italian cities, and Dr. Guido Baccelli, of Rome, the Representative of the Italian government and secretary of the Italian commission.

The Russian delegation will include Dr. S. S. Stenopulo of Moscow and Dr. K. I. Kaiming of Higa. Bulgaria has sent Dr. Marven Roussoff, director of the Department of Health of Sofia; Dr. Ivan Ogianoff, Dr. Geoghi Zolotovitch; Dr. Ivan Theodoroff and Dr. S. A. Valerovitch.

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The Congress will be divided into

seven sections under special chairman and besides English the languages used in the discussion will be German, French and Spanish. In addition to the sessions of the Congress there will be public meetings, one of them under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The exhibition, connected with the Congress is nearly ready for the opening on Monday and promises to be highly interesting and instructive.

GENERAL NEWS FORECAST OF THE COMING WEEK.

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Nominees for state offices in Wisconsin and the candidates for the assembly and the senate on the Republican ticket will meet in convention at Madison on Tuesday to formulate a platform. The convention is of interest from the fact that it is expected to be a test of the relative strength of Senator LaFollette and the opposition.

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Another important event of the criminal calendar will be the trial of I. Wan Chang, the Korean, in San Francisco, who shot and killed Durham White Stevens, advisor to the Korean government.

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Notice to Delinquent Taxpayers

Delinquent taxpayers will take notice that delinquent taxes will not be advertised as heretofore; under a law passed by the last legislature of this state taxes that are delinquent after the expiration of six months from the first date of such delinquency may be paid by any one demanding to pay same and a certificate of delinquency will be issued to such party.

Section 37 of said law, in part, reads: "Any day after the expiration of six months after taxes charged against real property are delinquent the tax collector shall have the right, and it shall be his duty, upon demand and payment of the taxes, penalty and interest, to make out and issue a certificate or certificates of delinquency against such property," and section 38 in part reads: "Certificates of delinquency shall bear interest from the date of issuance until redeemed at the rate of 15 per cent per annum."

Delinquent taxpayers are therefore advised that if they have not paid at least one-half of their taxes on or before the first Monday in April that the same are delinquent and have been delinquent since said first Monday in April, and those who have paid one-half of their taxes as above the remaining one-half will become delinquent after the first Monday in October, and six months from such date a certificate of delinquency bearing fifteen per cent interest per annum may be issued against your property.

To save further costs, penalties and interest you are earnestly requested to settle the same at once.

H. L. BOWN, Sheriff and Tax Collector.

# TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS MEETS IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., September 19. The International Congress of Tuberculosis, which will open here Monday at the still unfinished new national museum, has brought one of the largest and most distinguished international gatherings of scientists, sociologists and government representatives ever seen together to the national capital. The subject of the Congress is of such vital importance that practically all civilized nations have recognized the necessity of being represented at a Congress, the results of which cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial and are bound

to bring the world a big step nearer to the final consummation of the hope of stamping out, or at least curbing the ravages of the "white plague."

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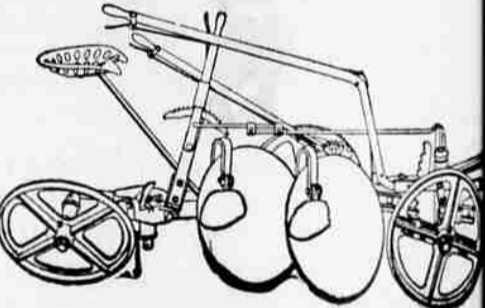
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