

## FROM EUGENE TO POWERS

The New Railroad Passes Through Many Towns, Summer Resorts and Places of Interest—Terminus in Heart of Port Orford White Cedar Country

(By John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent for the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon.)

Eugene, home of the University of Oregon and county seat of Lane county, is substantially built with good hotels, neat business streets and fine residences. Population, 9,000.

The new branch line to the Coos Bay country leaves the main line at this point. From Eugene to Veneta is flat farming country. Veneta to Noti is some flat farming country, but gradually changes to foothills of Coast Range Mountains.

Veneta is agricultural center and railroad station for Elmira, two miles north.

Noti, center of agricultural and logging district, is near junction of Elk Creek, Noti and Long Tom rivers, excellent fishing streams.

West of Noti you pass Horse Shoe Curve and Noti Tunnel at summit of the Coast Range. This tunnel is 2,480 feet long. We now follow and cross at intervals Chickahominy Creek, Wild Cat Creek and, near the station Austa, come to the Siuslaw, which stream is followed to tidewater.

At Swishome on the south bank of the Siuslaw is a curious rock formation called "The Old Man Siuslaw." Scenery is excellent along the Siuslaw. There is good fishing in this stream and its tributaries.

Mapleton, at tidewater on the Siuslaw River, is center for dairying, fishing and lumbering.

Cushman is the railroad station for Acme, Florence and Glenada.

Acme, population 200, is located on the north bank of the Siuslaw River or Bay, a mile or mile and a half from Cushman station. Communication with Cushman is by boat. Has a small sawmill and creamery. Depends on dairying, fishing and some lumbering.

Florence, population 200, is located on north shore of Siuslaw Bay, about four miles from Cushman. Communication is by boat. Launches make run in about thirty minutes. Has a sawmill, hotel, two newspapers, bank and several general and specialty stores. Depends on agriculture, principally dairying.

Glenada, population 100, is located on south bank of Siuslaw Bay directly opposite Florence. Depends on dairying, fishing and some lumbering.

Leaving Cushman the line follows an arm of the Siuslaw Bay for several miles, thence through several tunnels until it finally emerges on the shores of Tsiltcoos Lake. This is a beautiful lake. It is three or four miles wide, and probably ten miles long, surrounded by heavily wooded rolling hills. The railroad winds along the shore of this lake for many miles. Three stations are located on the lake shore—Lane, Ada and Booth. Ada is the point at which we receive travel to and from Westlake. Excellent fishing.

Westlake is a summer resort, located directly across Lake Tsiltcoos from Ada, and right at the outlet of the lake.

Lake Tahkenitch is so close to Tsiltcoos that their arms seem to join. The railroad winds in and out along

the shore of this lake.

There is excellent fishing on Lake Tahkenitch. All of the country round about is heavily timbered. There is excellent big game hunting throughout this entire district.

Gardiner station is located on the bank of Smith River, a short distance above the confluence of that stream with the Umpqua, probably three-quarters of a mile or a mile.

Gardiner has a population of 400. Located on the north bank of Umpqua River, nine miles from mouth of that river and a mile and a half west of Gardiner station, it depends principally upon the lumber industry. It has a nice hotel and a number of creditable mercantile establishments. It is also the principal trading point for dairy ranches located along the Umpqua and Smith rivers.

A very beautiful boat trip can be made from Gardiner up the Smith River for about twenty-five miles. The scenery is very grand, and there is excellent hunting and fishing. Another very attractive boat trip is up the Umpqua River to Scottsburg, twenty miles, or down the river nine miles to the mouth of the Umpqua and Winchester Bay.

Winchester Bay is at the mouth of the Umpqua River, sheltered by headlands, and reached by boat from Gardiner or Reedsport. An auto road from Reedsport is under construction and when completed will be three miles by road from Reedsport. A delightful seashore resort, excellent fishing and abundance of clams and crabs.

Reedsport is located on the railroad at the south bank of the Umpqua River. It is a new town which has been established since the location of the line. There are quite a number of nice looking general mercantile stores. Depends on dairying and fishing.

From Reedsport south the road follows Scofield Creek for some distance, then passes through a couple of long tunnels and comes out into the lake region lying between the Umpqua River and Coos Bay. It first strikes North Lake, then Ten Mile Lake. These lakes much resemble the lakes between the Siuslaw and the Umpqua.

Lakeside station is located close to Ten Mile Lake. Here is located a summer resort colony, made up principally of Coos Bay people. There is a rather large hotel here, as well as a couple of stores and quite a number of cottages. There are summer cottages scattered all along Ten Mile Lake and North Lake. North Lake and Ten Mile Lake are famed fishing resorts.

Coos Bay is crossed on a mile-long bridge. The bridge is of steel construction, provided with a draw which is operated by an 80-horsepower gasoline engine, and can be opened and closed in a very few minutes. The bridge is fitted with automatic block signals.

North Bend has a population of 2,500. Here are located several sawmills, a cement plant and shipbuilding plant. It is a very nice looking city with paved streets, comfortable ho-

tels and several churches and schools. It is located about eight miles from the mouth of Coos Bay.

Marshfield adjoins North Bend on the south and has a population of 4,000. Here is located the big Smith mill, which is probably one of the largest sawmills in the world. Across Asthmus Inlet is located the Smith East Side mill. Practically all of the lumber manufactured in these two mills is shipped by steamer to San Francisco. Marshfield is a city of good appearance. The streets are paved and there is an excellent modern hotel, "The Chandler," and a modern apartment house, "The Myrtle Arms," three substantial banks and many substantial business houses. The Hill mine is located on a little branch line west of Beaver Hill Junction. This mine belongs to the Southern Pacific. It produces a low grade coal in considerable quantity.

Coquille is the county seat of Coos county and has a population of 1,750. It is located on the east bank of the Coquille river and has a small sawmill. It is the center of a rich agricultural and dairying section and also is the principal shipping point for Eandon. It is twenty-eight miles from Coquille to Bandon by river, small river steamers making the trip in from two to three hours. Coquille has paved streets and electric lights, two hotels, two banks and many substantial business houses.

Myrtle Point, population 1,300, is the center of a dairying and agricultural section. It has a hotel, two banks, quite a number of general and specialty stores, paved streets and electric lights. At Myrtle Point you strike the Smith-Powers logging road, which runs for eighteen miles up the South Fork of the Coquille River.

Powers is a new town located on the south fork of the Coquille River in the heart of the Port Orford or white cedar forests. It has a population of about 1,500, several good-sized stores, and a small bank. It depends entirely upon the Smith-Powers logging operations. In this region, and for many miles south in Coos and Curry counties, there is said to be some very wonderful forests, principally Port Orford white cedar.

Bandon, population 2,000, is located at the mouth of the Coquille River. Here are located several sawmills. The city depends upon dairying, logging, lumbering and shipping. Several small coastwise steamers call regularly at Bandon. It has a couple of hotels, some new business blocks, paved streets, electric lights and a life-saving station and lighthouse. The beaches adjacent to Bandon are justly famous.

There are some fine dairy ranches located along the Coquille River and along the Coos River, which empties into Coos Bay opposite Marshfield. There is a good deal of development along the same lines on the various sloughs and rivers in that district. The principal mode of transportation is by gasoline launch.

Empire is located on Coos Bay about four miles from North Bend. Has a population of 100 and was formerly the county seat. It has a sawmill and two canneries.

## PRODUCING CORN IN COOS COUNTY

By H. H. Bushnell, in Oregon Farmer

Man is the only creature who lives and enjoys himself in every portion of the globe. He inhabits the frozen regions of the north, the humid tropics, the deserts, the forests, the seashores and the mountains. His companion—the one animal which has hardihood enough to follow his footsteps from jungle to glacial ice—is the dog. And there ought to be a third, this time some plant, to complete the trinity, which gives life, companionship and sustenance.

It would be a remarkable plant that could endure such extremes of temperature. No single plant can follow man, of course, but there is one which comes close to it. It is of tropical origin, born to grow in the hot, wet lowlands with sweltering days and nights. And yet this plant has a versatility as great in the vegetable world as the dog in the animal world, and will flourish in more extreme climates and varying conditions than any other we know about. This plant is maize, or corn.

I was told when I first came to Oregon that corn would not mature here but I discovered that both sweet and field corn would mature if the right varieties were planted. In spite of cool nights and short growing season corn will mature.

I recall Dr. Withycombe speaking to the dairymen of the state at Tillamook several years ago. He was asked about corn in Tillamook county and he said that he did not think it would mature in so cool a climate. The good doctor was somewhat over-estimating when somebody brought in a stalk of corn about 12 or 14 feet high, bearing three well matured ears. And so with me when I went to Coquille valley. Coos county might be a remarkable county, but corn was the last thing I thought of until I saw the collection County Agriculturist

Smith had displayed in his office window.

"Yes," said he, "corn does fine here if we have the right varieties and practice proper seed selection. The best varieties for this country are the ones which mature early, of course. I have found the Minnesota No. 13, the native white and Coos County Yellow Dent do well. The northwestern smoky dent does well, too. The early Canada flint and King Philip are also grown and mature well.

"We have increased the acreage of corn in this county more than the acreage of any other crop, but the fields are small, naturally, the fields averaging only about five or six acres each. The largest corn field in the county that I know of contains 28 acres.

"We have stimulated corn production by contests and the business men and the county court have been generous in the way of prizes. Among the prizes offered are round trips for three boys and three men to the farmers' week at the O. A. C., a silo, a thousand feet of tile and the like. All of the prizes have been worth while, and at our fair, when the corn show is judged, it has been a feature. Silage corn does splendidly here and the yields will surprise you."

Mr. Smith told an amusing story in connection with the introduction of corn among some of the farmers. One man whom he visited had been growing corn for some years, but without any astonishing yields. He took Mr. Smith out to look at his seed corn and asked him what he thought of it.

"Wouldn't Have It Around." "Well," said Mr. Smith, "I don't want to be rude, but if you ask me I wouldn't have it around. I would not plant it in a field of mine," and then he went on to explain that good seed

is as important as good parentage in live stock. The farmer was impressed by what he heard and about determined to buy some seed corn from the O. A. C. on the county agent's advice, but his wife interfered. She thought it foolish to pay 12 cents a pound for seed when they had seed that they had always grown. Mr. Smith said no more, but finally the farmer did take his advice. He bought proven seed, planted and cultivated it and entered the corn contest. With 10 ears from his field he won \$20 in cash. For the best bushel of corn he won first prize again, which was an order for a lady's suit, so now both the farmer and his wife are enthusiastic boosters for good seed corn.

Considerable difficulty has been found in deciding on rules for judging corn. For a square rod in the field the weight of the stalks and ears is taken; then the number of stalks, the number of ears and the weight of the ears. From these figures it is possible to arrive at an accurate and fair basis for decision. The average weight of the whole corn, including stalks, in the Coquille valley last year was about 32 tons to the acre. The average in the Coos Bay section was 28 tons to the acre, but the corn was perhaps not so mature. A yield of 60 tons was the highest judged. Estimates in bushel yield were also very satisfactory.

"While we can raise good corn as grain," said Mr. Smith, "we depend on it for silage chiefly. That is our dependence. We also raise some alfalfa on certain soils in some districts and the stand is good and the yield excellent. However, alfalfa is not a general crop in the county."

The Record says: The local products committee has arranged to have a fine display of seasonable vegetables and fruit at the time of the jubilee and have written to the ranchers advising them of the wants. It is proposed to pay market prices for everything purchased and put on display. The deliveries are to be made so that everything will be fresh.

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