

Superbly Splendid.

(Continued from first page.)

tion, pruning and science of pollination. Here as elsewhere horticulture calls for painstaking and intelligent work and great patience. Large profits have been made in the past, depending of course to considerable extent upon the energy, care and capital expended, as well as selection of stock and locality.

Apples, peaches, pears, prunes, grapes, watermelons and walnuts are the chief fruit products. It is surprising that wine grapes have not been grown here more extensively. The hillsides of Lane county should be covered with vineyards, and no better quality can be raised abroad.

In 1898 Oregon shipped 500 carloads of apples to Germany, England, Mexico, Asia, and the Atlantic seaboard. This output will show large increase as new acreage comes to bear and old orchards have better care. Years of experience have demonstrated that Lane county can successfully grow apples as a commercial product. The fame of the red apple of Western Oregon is well established; it is perfect in due to the moisture in air and soil at time of maturing. Here in Lane county the Baldwin, Spitzenberg and King are the leading varieties, with the Ben Davis, Johnathan, Wine-sap and Gravenstein.

Oregon ranks a good second in PRUNES prune production, which is now practically confined to the Pacific States. Ever sensitive to environment, the successful growth of the prune will always be confined to favored localities; it cannot be reared far and wide like wheat or berries. The early settlers found that the plum was peculiarly adapted to growth in Western Oregon, particularly Lane county, and that its yearly yield of luscious fruit was nearly as sure as the coming of the seasons. Gradually the successful culture of the prune and its profitable return brought the fruit prominently before the public, and today we find an acreage of prune orchards in the Willamette Valley exceeded only by our neighbor, California. But here no irrigation is necessary, which insures a meaty, sugary fruit of large size. Varieties are here grown that are not found elsewhere, and the heated evaporation process of passing air through the fruit, gives a clean and bright product obtainable by no other means.

The price of prunes has not yet touched a figure so low that profit is wanting to the Oregon producer. So long as transportation facilities are favorable (as they exist here), that section of country which can grow a prune of required quality at the least outlay of labor and money, will be the longest in the race. The Willamette Valley has unquestionably the soil and the rain; land is not expensive; the trees grow vigorously and bear heavy crops and large, showy fruit. Cultivating and spraying call for little labor or expense; the fruit is better cured by the evaporators than in the sun and quite as cheaply, since plenty of fuel is at hand. In fine, no other locality enjoys greater advantages at the start and up to the point of bearing. The demand for Oregon prunes is steadily increasing in the markets of the world.

The shipments from Oregon in 1898, the latest statistics we have at hand, were:

Dried prunes.....	16,800,000 lbs.
Green prunes.....	3,750,000 lbs.
Total.....	20,550,000 lbs.

STOCK RAISING.

Lane county is fast becoming one of the great cattle producing counties in the State. The mild winters, the fact that native grasses remain green during the year, and the ease with which cultivated grasses can be raised make it an excellent country for every kind of stock. The general practice of Lane county farmers is to provide fodder for only a small part of the year, during the balance of which the stock roam at large. Running water is abundant, and stock does not lack water in the driest season. The largest owners of horned stock are improving greatly by infusing fine blood into their herds. There are numerous breeders of Shortorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Ayrshires, Herefords, Holsteins, Devons, Alderneys and Jerseys in the Willamette Valley. The large introduction of fine blood into the cattle herds of this section has greatly increased their value and the profit of the business.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

During the past ten years a number of our active farmers have been introducing the Angora goat into Lane county, especially in the foot-hill country. These thrifty farmers had but one object in view at the time these goats were purchased, and that was to clear up their farms at small expense. They bought the goat for his work and not for his wool. During the past five years, however, there has been a great revolution in the goat industry. Manufacturers are beginning to discover the many advantages and special qualities of mohair. Numerous desirable and elegant fabrics are now being made from this wool, and it has been found that the goods are exceedingly fine and durable. Another special feature of this goods is, that it is much more free from the attacks of moths than goods made from sheep's wool. For this reason, it is said that the major portion of the valuable up-

holstery now used in railway cars, is made of goat's wool.

The entire number of Angora goats in Lane county today will probably not exceed 6,000 head. When we come to consider the vast area of good brush country in this county, so well adapted to goat grazing, we can readily see that, instead of the small number now kept, we could keep to advantage hundreds of thousands of goats in Lane county alone and keep them well. We are speaking now more particularly as to the value of their wool and increase and of the profits that are bound to occur by continuous and thrifty care of the domestic goat. As to their adaptability to our climate there is no question, and as to the numerous advantages arising from raising goats, this has been thoroughly and satisfactorily settled long since.

We would earnestly commend this subject to the active and enterprising farmers from the Eastern States, who are now locating and who expect to locate in Lane county, recognizing that this industry may be made one of the most useful and profitable within the entire range of farm and field products.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The estimated amount of timber in Oregon is 300,000,000,000 feet (in round numbers), board measure. Lane county leads with 28,800,000,000.

The lumbering industry has assumed greater proportions during the year than ever before. The Willamette, McKenzie, Siuslaw, Coast Fork and West Fork Rivers, Long Tom, Lake, Greenleaf, No He, Fish, Nelson and numerous other creeks afford the best facilities for floating logs to tide water, or to most any point on the Southern Pacific for a distance of 200 miles. Great bodies of the finest noble fir (commonly known as larch), sugar and yellow pine, cedar, oak, ash, maple, balsam, and numerous other species of soft and hard woods, lie all about us, untouched, awaiting but the investment of capital to place it on the markets of the world in the various forms known to the wants of man. Timber lands can be purchased for from \$4 to \$7 per acre, the price depending upon the amount and kind of timber and its location. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has thousands of acres of fine timber lands for sale.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of lumber in the county, are operating three large plants, at Coburg, Seginaw and Wendling, with an average daily capacity of 310,000 feet, the great majority of which is shipped to points outside of Oregon, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company having constructed 22 miles of railroad for the exclusive purpose of reaching and hauling out the output of the Wendling plant. The main offices of this company are in Eugene.

There are numerous other smaller plants in the county.

The total cut of lumber and shingles for 1899 in the State of Oregon was 599,425,000 feet. Of this the mills of Portland alone cut 150,000,000 feet.

Steadily increasing demand comes from China, Japan, Siberia, Australia, Mexico, South America and Europe, as well as California and the Eastern States.

Of merchantable hardwoods, myrtle, maple and ash grow to goodly size, and are used in furniture and implement manufacture, but this branch of industry has thus far been of limited extent.

DAIRYING.

As a dairying section Lane county possesses many advantages. Grasses of all kinds, both native and cultivated, grow in luxuriance. Cattle have to depend but little upon hay, since the warm rains, from early in the fall to late in the spring, keep the grass growing. Even in the dry summer season grass remains fresh and green in the meadows along river and creek bottoms and in the mountain valleys. Timothy is the leading grass, but white and red clover make remarkable growths, especially the former, which springs up spontaneously on the hills wherever the destruction of trees and underbrush gives it an opportunity. The natural grasses, the cool summer breezes blowing in from the Pacific, unending water supply, the luxuriance with which the clovers and roots thrive, combine to make Lane county the ideal home of the cow. Not returns to dairymen range from \$30 to \$50 per cow per annum, depending upon the grade of the cow and the intelligence with which the dairyman manages his herd. The numerous ocean-going craft leaving the ports of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma for the Orient and all parts of the globe is a perpetual guarantee of a never-failing market for dairy and all other products.

MINING.

The mineral resources of Lane county are extensive and valuable. The districts attracting the most attention are the Bohemia and Blue River. In the former 68 stamps are now installed. There are any number of rich mines in the Bohemia district, principal among which are the Helena, Annie, Musick, Stocks & Harlow, Golden Slipper and Champion, and it is destined to become a second Cripple Creek. Probably the richest body of ore in the district at the present time uncovered is in the Helena property. Where they are working now the ore is so rich the miners break it down on canvas and sack it up to carry it to the mill. It fairly sparkles with the thousands of specks of gold sticking all over it.

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Junction City.

(Continued from first page.)

inhabitants, and is surrounded by as fertile farming land as there is in the Valley. This is the home of the hop, which proved so profitable to the growers the past season. Harrisburg has a flour mill, bank, several general merchandise stores, a good hotel, several churches and a first-class graded school. The Willamette River is navigable from Harrisburg to Portland.

In the south part of Linn and Benton counties and the north part of Lane county is to be found the best farming land in the Willamette Valley.

(In this write-up and description of this section of the country it has not been our intention to misrepresent or over-estimate anything, and those visiting the Valley will find this a fair but limited representation.—Editor.)

B. S. Hyland & Co.,

Real Estate Dealers.

Have the following farm lands for sale. Any inquiries in regard to same will receive prompt attention:

30 acres of the finest land in Lane county, one mile east of Junction City. This land is all in grass but 4½ acres. Price \$50 per acre.

160-acre farm four miles east of Harrisburg, in Linn county; 140 acres in cultivation; young orchard; new house, fair barn; plenty of water; \$25 per acre.

160 acre farm, 2½ miles east of Harrisburg; 130 acres in cultivation; balance meadow; good improvements; house, barn, orchard; 1½ miles to school house. \$25 per acre.

200 acres of good level farm land, three miles south from Harrisburg; about 110 acres in cultivation; 50 acres in light timber; 10 acres in hops; splendid orchard of 4 acres; school house 1½ miles distant. This farm is well fenced and plenty of water. The property has been previously held at \$22½ per acre. It can now be purchased for \$20. If you were to look the length and breadth of the Willamette Valley you couldn't find a better bargain. The owner netted \$900 from the 10 acres of hops the past season.

403 acres of fine prairie land, 4 miles southeast of Junction City, on the river road, and 10 miles north of Eugene; 300 acres under cultivation; 60 acres fine hard wood timber; residence and two barns; but little gravel; 12-acre orchard; well fenced. Can be divided east and west so as to give each half part of timber. Will be divided or sold as a whole to suit. Price \$35 per acre. This is the old Hallin farm, and is worth \$50 an acre.

800 acres, 2½ miles southwest of Junction; 250 acres under cultivation; 50 acres timber, oak and ash; watered by the Long Tom and several small lakes; over 10 miles of fence, divided into 10 fields and pastures; could be divided into 3 farms and each one could have a good road all graded and gravelled all the way to Junction City; 3 stock barns 40x50; 1 barn 60x72; blacksmith shop, hay scales, wagon shed and machine shed; out buildings and a dwelling house of 8 rooms, good as new, cost \$2000; two orchards, all kinds of fruit and berries. Price, \$14 per acre. Easy terms. A great bargain.

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Another Mutual to Retire.

Last month we mentioned the failure of the Millers' Mutual of Kansas City. Not long ago we printed a list of eighteen Missouri mutuals which had failed within twelve months. Now comes the report of the troubles of the Southwestern Mutual Fire of Kansas City, which a local paper says is trying to reinsure, preparatory to winding up its little ball of yarn.—Pacific Coast Review.

Lumber Notes.

There are about fifty saw mills in the Willamette Valley in Oregon, with an estimated daily capacity of a million feet.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Eugene, Oregon, expect to install a new edger at the Wendling mill, which will increase its capacity to 150,000 feet daily.

Seavey Brothers, of Eugene, Or., are erecting a sawmill at the junction of the Mohawk and McKenzie rivers. It will have a capacity of about 5,000 or 6,000 feet of lumber a day.

During the December high water on the Siuslaw river, 8,000,000 feet of logs were floated down in two days from the logging camps on the upper river to Benedict's booms at Acme. The logs brought \$1 per 1,000 feet.

The chair-making industry of Oregon is located at Albany, and consists of two factories. The combined output for 1900 was 85 car loads, valued at \$70,000. The chairs are made entirely from Oregon hardwoods.

You can get the BULLETIN and W. J. Bryan's paper, "The Commoner," for \$2.70 a year. Subscribe now.

Do You Know

THAT THE

Seattle Fruit & Produce COMPANY, OF EUGENE,

pays the highest cash price for poultry, eggs, veal and all kinds of farm produce. Prices this week: Chickens, 7c per pound; veal, 7c; geese, 6c; ducks, 7c; eggs, 20c. Don't forget the place—8th Street, next door to Soap factory.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a dependent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Appendicitis, Indigestion, etc., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, etc., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of the well-known August Flower will relieve you at once. Go to Mueller & Hill and get a sample bottle free. Regular size, 75 cts. Get Green's Prizo Almanac.

As Bill Nye said

about kissing a pretty girl, "if you begin advertising for business, don't try to grab it at once. Take your time. It's there."

Old papers for sale at this office.