

# LANE COUNTY, OREGON

## Bountiful Fields, a Fertile Soil

And a Salubrious Climate Combine to Make It the Garden of the West.

### Lane County.

Lane county extends from the summit of the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean. In size it is about five times as large as Rhode Island or Connecticut. It fronts on the Pacific a distance of thirty miles, with a splendid harbor at the city of Florence. It occupies every altitude from the ocean beach to the glacier-crowned summit of the "Three Sisters" at the southeastern corner of the county. The Coast Range cuts it in two from north to south.

Lane county is half prairie land, with very rich soil, producing abundant crops of grain, hay, fruit and vegetables, and half hill and upland. The table-lands bordering the valleys are partly covered with timber or brush, most of it being open enough for fine pasturage. These lands are fertile and yield abundant crops when cultivated. Every crop that grows in the Willamette Valley grows in Lane county. All the farms are supplied from natural sources with the best of water. The immense timber wealth, aggregating nearly 29,000,000,000 feet, is just beginning to receive attention. No county in the United States has as large an amount of timber as Lane. The famous Bohemia mining district, destined to become the Cripple Creek of Oregon, lies partly in Lane county.

The population of Lane county is about 22,000, all white. The county is rapidly adding to its population desirable immigrants from the Eastern States. Eugene, 14 miles south of Junction City, with a population of 5,000, is the county seat.

The following is a summary of the productions of Lane county for 1900:

### HORTICULTURE.

Excepting the tropical and citrus varieties, all fruits thrive in Lane county—even the tender olive and fig. Almonds, peanuts and walnuts have passed beyond the experimental stage.

Fruit has been grown in Oregon for 40 years, but only of late years in a scientific manner. The State now supplies aid and information, through the Board of Horticulture and the Corvallis Agricultural College. No one need longer fall through ignorance of proper method of stock selection, planting, cultivation, 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.

Oregon ranks a good second in PRUNES 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 evaporation 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 1899, 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 Shorthorns, 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 upholstery 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 200,000,000,000 feet (in round numbers), board measure. Lane county leads with 25,800,000,000.

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. 10, 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, Siuslaw 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, unfailing water supply, the luxuriance with which the clovers and roots thrive, combine to make Lane county the ideal home of the

## Why You Should Settle in Lane County . . .

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.  
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.  
Because there are uplands, prairie lands and alluvial river bottoms.  
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put in the soil.  
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.  
Because there are more and better opportunities for diversified farming than elsewhere.  
Because the seasons are regular, and no fear of crop failure.  
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones, devastating storms or blizzards.  
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.  
Because there are more chances for the profitable investment of capital than elsewhere.  
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.  
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.

cow. Net 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.

### Junction City.

Junction City, Oregon, is situated in the northern part of Lane county, 110 miles south of Portland, 57 miles south of Salem, the capital of the State, and 14 miles north of Eugene, the county seat. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has a population of about 1000 inhabitants. It is one of the most prosperous and enterprising cities in the Willamette Valley. The city is platted on either side of the Southern Pacific tracks, and is in the center of the widest portion of the Willamette Valley. All kinds of mercantile interests, professions and trades are here represented. Junction City has three churches, and a graded school building that cost over \$6000. The hotel block was built by a stock company of citizens, and cost over \$28,000. Here is also to be found one of the finest opera houses between San Francisco and Port-

land. We have one bank, the Farmers & Merchants', owned by home capitalists. It is a solid institution. There are three large grain elevators here, two newspapers, waterworks, a good steam fire engine. Also a full roller process flour mill, which has gained an enviable reputation for the excellence of its flour both at home and abroad. This mill pays the highest market price for its wheat, and pays cash. It is also a sound financial institution.

There is more grain and other produce, including live stock, shipped from this point than from any other place in the Willamette Valley.

Another enterprise is a fruit drying establishment, with the latest improvements for steam evaporating process, with a drying capacity of 1000 bushels of prunes per day. This plant has a warehouse and canning department, and is one of the most complete of its kind in the State. It is indispensable to the fruit industry in this section.

Ten acres of good bearing fruit trees, with proper care and attention, can be made to net the owner from \$500 to \$800 per annum. In starting these orchards and setting out trees from two to three years old, they will begin bearing the fourth or fifth year, and you need not be out the use of your land from the time of setting out the trees until they come to bearing. They do better to

land, where there is always an active market for dairy products.

Here is a grand opportunity to make a good comfortable living and lay up some money for a rainy day. Good dairy cows will net the owner from \$30 to \$50 per cow per annum. There is any amount of excellent land for dairy purposes, in close proximity to Junction City, that can be purchased in parcels to suit at from \$12 to \$25 per acre. The Creamery company pays the highest market price for butter fat, and pays in cash once a month, so that its patrons are never without ready cash—and that puts a man on the same footing as the village blacksmith, who "looked the whole world in the face, for he owed not any man." No industry offers better inducements or insures a better return for the money invested than a herd of good dairy cows intelligently managed.

Geo. Houck has just finished shearing 1200 goats from which he will get between 3600 and 3800 pounds of mohair. He is preparing it for shipment to New York and will receive close to \$800 for the clip. George says goats are a valuable adjunct in clearing up land and he is now using them to good advantage on about 200 acres.—Register.

## GAP CLOSED

The operation of through trains between San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Surf and Santa Barbara, will begin on SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1901, on the new

## COAST LINE

Two through trains daily. The "Coast Line Limited," leaving each terminal in the morning, equipped with elegant cafe and parlor cars, will make daylight trips through the most picturesque, varied and entertaining scenes on the continent. Inquire of agents of the

## Southern Pacific.

Notice for Publication.  
United States Land Office,  
Roseburg, Or., February 21, 1901.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

CLAYBORN P. HOUSTON, of Junction City, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1459, for the purchase of the lots 8, 10, 15, 16, of Section No. 26, in Township No. 16 S., Range No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office, at Roseburg, Oregon, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Edward Bailey, of Junction City, Oregon; B. S. Hyland, of Junction City, Oregon; D. Goldson, of Goldson, Oregon; John Goldson, of Goldson, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of May, 1901. J. T. BUNDES, Register.

## 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 4 1/2 acres. Price \$50 per acre.

130-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, 2 1/2 miles east of Harrisburg; 130 acres in cultivation; balance meadow; good improvements; house, barn, orchard; 1 1/2 miles to school house. \$25 per acre.

200 acres of good level farm land, three miles south from Harrisburg; about 110 acres in cultivation; 20 acres in light timber; 10 acres in hops; splendid orchard of 4 acres; school house, 1 1/2 miles distant. This farm is well fenced and plenty of water. The property has been previously held at \$22 1/2 per acre. It can now be purchased for \$29. 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 Hulin farm, and is worth \$50 an acre.

800 acres, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Junction City; 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.

## B. S. HYLAND & CO.

JUNCTION CITY, ORE.

Office in "Bulletin" Office.