The Reclamation of the Redwood Lands


ANMA MORRISON REED.
 ISSUED MONTHLY AT HIE



September. 1905.


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1）RUG（i IST


# Reclamation of Redwood Lands 

$\overline{x+4 x+x+x+x+1+x+x+4}$ BY W. T. FITCH

> By the Destruction of Our Redwood Forests a Rich Domain Is Being $* *$ Opened Up to the Settler and Investor.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The question of the disposition to be made of the vast tracts of fertile land left in the wake of the lumberman, is coming to be one of prime importance to us all. Especially to homeseekers, for these lands seem richly prorided with the natural endowment to such a desirable end.

The lessons that are being taught the dwellers in our large cities, and those interested in their welfare, that the sweatshop is not the ideal, if it is, the "strenuous life" is beginning to bear fruit. And many practical colonization schemes conducted under the limelight of the press and free from fraud are the result.

The frouds practiced upon the honest homeseeker in the recent past by the graftous promoter have been many and discouraging, withal. But through the hard work of many public spirited citizens, many men of wealth and philanthropic purpose are iending their assistance to bona fille homeseckers, who desire a home for their old age, beneath the veritable vine and fig tree of the Golden State.

The theusands who, with "great expectations," leve the rural districts each year to mingle with the throngs of striving humanity in our large citles, and who, later, are cast up on the shore of pauperism and criminality. may well give us concern. And whoever shall help even a little to turn back this tide to its legitimate habitat, should be regarded es a public benefactor. It is therefore, the pur-
pose of this article to bring to the notice of the public spirited, the investor and the home-seeker, the advantages awaiting development in the redwood belt of the coast, especially of Mendocino, Humboldt and adjoining counties, that are now being denuded of their beautiful forests, as a future home for many thousand needy sons of man.

## PART FIRST.

In echoing canyons, on rocky hillsides, and on lofly ridges and plateaus, the majestic hosts of the sequoia, rooted into the very crevices of the cternal rocks, have stood for ages.

Remaining from primal epoch. there are many trees yet standing that were a thousand years old on the memarable night when those watching thefr flocks saw the typical glory of a yet, even to us, far distant kingdom. illumine the heavens. And their lofty branches echoed the sounds when the "stars sang together in the early morning, and the sons of God shouted for .joy."

Springing from the newly made soil of the young earth, they still stand. inspiring monuments to the time when even man was said to attain great age.

Sufficient unto themselives stood these forest giants, perfect as from the hand of God. While about their base the timid deer browsed, and adjacently the bear whetted his claws aggressively, and with sinister meditation. upon its rugged bark.

Through the dim aisles among the towering trees there reigns a grand silence. The footfall makes no sound on the soft deep carpet of needles, the accumulated result of the labor of countless seasons. Not a bird note or challenge of saucy squirrel breaks the absolute silence, save that, as one approaches a mouniain stream, the gentle contented purling of the waters breaks gradually, clearer as we draw near, filiing the air, snd echoing through the forest its musical chatter, as grateful as the previous silence $h$ ?d been. Lying prone upon its mossy bank, we quaff the cold, clear water giatefully, and note the busy little stream where it disappears among moss-covered rocks, overhung with giant ferns, as it hastens onward to the blue Pacific, miles away.

We are beguiled by the grandeur about us to forget for the time the past, and all our cares that oppress, and to give ourselves over to enjoyment of such a conception of Edenic purity as has fallen to the lot only of the trareller who has journeyed into $\exists$ redwood forest. To others our words can have but a poor significance.

But a new sound disturbs the stillness. The ring of the ax, the labored buffings of the engines, and the crashing. enhoing roar of falling forest giants, proclaim the destroyer of this veritable psradise.

Thousands of acres of timber fall, to accommodate the needs of $a_{i}$ fastadvancing civilization. And in the wake of the relentless destroyer, what do we find?

Great tracts of land covered with mutely pathetic stumps where the giant trees once stood, and surrounding them a litter of tree tors and smill logs, and the incident debris. Here and there stands a tree disdained bv the lumber hungrv-testifving. not. to the mercy of the axman, but to a windshoke or a decayed heart, which rendered it unfit for lumber.

Thore are also considerable tracts of pine timber from which only the best trees have been selected. Contrarv however, to whot voul would $n$ ?turally expect, the lumberman leaves a vast amount of timber behind him in the form of trees too small. or othprwise unavaloble for his use. Of this, more later:

## AVAILIABL̇E LAND.

There are 600,000 acres of redwood
timber land in Mendocino county alone. And of this a large proportion will one d?y be under successful cultivatiori, while the balance will afford pasturage for countless cattle and sheep.

This region has an abundance of resources; but as in ail new districts, these natural offerings to the support of man must be developed co-ordinate ly. Each step must be supported by a similar one in the interdependent port. Instance: That a coal mine, for example, is of no value unless the product can be marketed at a profit. Etc.

The nitural obstacles that lie in the path of the pioneer must be met and overcome. And hereinafter will be found much information, such as we can command, set forth in detail. And further, we shall try to be exact in all our stetements, so that the reader may place dependance upon such information as we shall endeavor to im$p \equiv r$. But we most earnestly request all those who are minded to follow this matter up, to see for themselves before moving in the matter.

Firmly beliering that there is a hiohly prosperous future before the redwood belt, after its treasures cf luniber have been removed, we will examine its resources in detail, keeping especi=liv in mind that this is not a. "boom" article, but one calculated to furnish information about a matter not heretofore touched upon-? compilation of facts concerning a new field of endeavor.

What we shall say of that portion of the redwood belt lying in Mendocino county, is equally true of th $>\mathrm{t}$ in Marin, Sonoma, Humboldt, and DeI Norte. The central and western part of the redwood belt in this section is drained bv the Gualala, Garcia, Navarro, Albion, Big River, Caspar, Noyo and Ten Mile rivers, and .bv smaller streams, end the eastern part - by the tributaries of the Russian river. The valleys along these streams are not wide, but they are exceedingly fertile. Here and there they widen ont into valleys of considerable extent. Allything will grow, yielding abundant crops-from whiskers, on through the animal and wegetable kingdoms, and back agyin. In the main, however, the redwood country is rough and mountainous. Most suitable to sheep and cattle ranches, although there is ample room for fruit, grain, and veg-

## et abies.

Every year vist tracts of tillable fand are denuded of the select timber (a large amouni of small timber is left standing) and left behind, ss the lumber companies on the coast hew their way inland. And in the valleys, on "benches," up on the sidehilis, on wide plateaus upon the ridges, are inFiting spots for happy and prosperons homes for those with a little capital, and lots of muscle. Fer there are roads to build, fences io construct, and land to cle $r$ of stumps and under. growth. But never did the pioneer labor under betior conditions-taken as a whole. Ner do we speak unatvisedly. For we propose to give you instances of what has been and is being done on cleared redwood land by parties thit have come under our direct observation. And while under this head we wish to say to the lumber comp nies of the coast that they have it in their power to heip many an honest man to a home, if, instead of asking all that the land is worth. they would sell for a merely nominal sum, sav every other section, to actual settlers.

This would enhance the value of the remaining land so that they would lose nothing by the operation, but would have a good deed to their credit.

The present figure for redwood lands, is, however, reasonable, and such lands will constantly increase in value.

There is, however, at the present thene, a considerable supply cf land. easy of access, and of great fertility. ewaiting the man with a reasonable amount of capital, who wishes to lay the foundations for future prosperity. And the lumber emmpanies are const ntly adding to this field.

Many. men who went into the redwoods as loggers have seen the possibilities hefore them, and, with their savings, have purchased traets of land and established themselves is independent farmers. One may see their dwellings far up on the ridyes, perched on the ridges, or nestling among the timber along the watercourses.

And now we will consider spesifically the conditions mern which the settler lives, and wh : avantage he takes of his surroundings.

## CLIMATE AND SOIL

The redwood forests are situated mainly on the western siopes of the coast range, and in this position the climate is surprisingly equable. the range of temperature being very slight the year round. It is not surprising. then, ihat many who have had wide experience should say that this sec:ion has the finest climate in the world. The soil is a clay loam, varied in pl ces by a sandy loam; but in all cascs exceedingly fertile. This fact, we judge, will be fully appreciated when we say that a wide range of pruducts will grow in it, and attain t., umbin: develcpment. Side by side with the palm of the seuth land will be found the humble "spua." yiflding from six to eight tons to the acre; sweet potatoes, five to seventons; wheat as hay, two and a half to three and a half tons; melons, six to seven tons: while ap,ples, prunes, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, all varieties of nuts and all kinds of berries attain to perfection. (Sce head "Markets."

But before the harvest comes the planting. And one finds before him, if he would achieve success, many obst cies. First the land must be cleared of stending and fallen timber brush and rines, etc. The brush and s,ther cumberers of the ground are thrown about the stumps and burned. This accomplishes two things - destroying useless debris, and killing many of the stumps. The redwood stum: remains alive long after the tree is cut down, and new shoots spring up around it. These shoots. colled "suckers." give the ranchm n some trouble to keep them down, for the redwood tree lives up to its name. "ever-living." to a surprising degree. Even after the stump is partly consumed. the roots continue to send iil new shoots from year to year. unoil it is finally geubber? ont. The work Xof finally grubling out the stumps is reduced more than one half if they are altowed to remain for a few years to rot after being burned. And this c $\sim$ n readily be done. as the spaces between can be used for raising grain. etce. or for pasturage. This latter is highly recommended, as the common proceedure. For the ground. hefore the first planting. is "som"viz: in $2 n$ acid state, from the acid roots of the redwood. And to overcome this a dressing may be applied
directly, or cattle or sheep may be pastured on the land for a year or so, this latter giving the best results. Then there is fencing to be done, and roads to be built. So that one must work persistently in order to lay a successful foundation for future prosperity.

## NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

As has been stated, the redwood timber country is rough and mountainous, about one-third of its area being arvailable for agriculture, and the remaining two-thirds eminently suitable for cattle and sheep raising. Next in the scale of importance come the problems of fuel and water. In these two items this section is especially blessed. From the hillsides and canyons flow innumerable springs of pure cold water, which varies little in temperature throughout the year. Here each may have a complete water works system of his own at trifling cosl. A hundred feet or so of iron pipe laid to a spring on a higher level gives ample pressure, and provides abundant water for all purposes, renlering :ll modern conveniences and sanitary arrangements available.

The matter of fuel is also easy of solution.. In fact, there is wood "to burn." for with ample timber left by the lumberman as undesirable, such as small redwood, pine and spruce, irees somewhst rotted at the heart, those broken in falling, or otherwise rendered unfit for lumber, one has a sufficient quantitv of timber for fuel, fencing, etc., to last a lifetime.

With an ample rainfall, a fine climate, good soil. pure water, pure air, and gocd health as a result of these, Wlist may not one accomplish?

## MINERAL SPRLNGS.

Throughout this section there are alco, in addition to the abundent supply of pure water, a large number of mineral springs. Soda, silphur, and all kinds of combinations of these and other chemicals in both hot and cold solutions, come from the crevices of the rocks, specially and morvellously prepared in nature's laboratory for the cure of diseases. Many really wonderful cures of cases given up to die have been reported from the various sanitariums established reєre. and the best part of it is that most of them =re true. Manv delightfirl simmer resorts have been established in the
redwoods, and are each season largely taken advantage of by those seeking relaxation, as well as a physical restoration. Thus contributing to the material advancement of the country, and to the pinysical well being of all. And the future will see a far greater use made of nature's bounty in this direction; for there are many springs now disregarded, and many as yet undiscovered, that will one day be a considerable factor in our civilization.

## STOCK-RAISING AND DAAIRYING.

Cattle and sheep raising and the manufacture of butter are growing and profitable industries in the redwood belt. Thousands of cattle, sheep, swine, etc., and millions of pounds of the finest butter have found their way to outside markets from this section during the past year. And the volume of the output is constantly increasing, at good prices.

Good range land can be had at from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 10$ per acre, according to location.

Red and white clover, sofit broom grass, alfillerie, and numerous other wild grasses flourish, and it is seldom necessary or advisable to seed down ranges; but in some locations it is desir?ble and profitable. Alfalfa or anv of the eastern grasses grow well. Wheat, oats, or alfalfa are plentifu! for hay, and yield well-often enormously.

The average allowance of land for pasturage, is four acres per head for cattle, and one acre per head for sheep. This is a conservative estimate. The mountain cattle are a hardy r"ace, and require much less a,ttention than the lowland cattle. Here, also, cattle live largely on browseviz: the tender shoots of the different deciduous trees and shrubbery. The same on which the deer feed and find on eminently satisfactory diet. Alan. every canyon, no matter how small, has its stream of clear, pure water. or numercus springs where the cattle. like the wild deer of the forest, drink whenever nature calls.

## FENNCING

Experience has proven that the best method of fencing is to split up the butt-logs of redwood trees into sitakes seven feet long, and about three by three inches in size.

These are driven into the ground about about four inches spart, and




Apple Orchard in the Redwoods Detail view of the largest Orchard in the state Note the Redwood stumps and timber in background





John Myringe Honite and orrhard, Abion River Iallds.


Home of N. E Hoak, on Alhan River Lamd.

## 




Stevanion Bridge, Elk Creek Railroad, Elevation 100 feet Length 53: feet.


On the Beautiful Noyo.
helu in line at the top by a one by four board nailed one foot from the top, or by a double wire device that is still niore effective. This fence costs about $\$ 150.00$ per mile, and such a fence will resist fire and climate for a long period of years.

For range purposes it has been found best to leave the land just as it is found, except thet the "suckers" or shosts from the redwood stumps must be cut down or they will speedily cvershadow the ground and prevent the proper growth of grasses. These shoots must be cut down about once in eight years, and this costs abotit forty cents per acre, or five cents per acre per yer. The redwocd shocts and other undesirable growiths should be cut as stated and when dry they should be piled and burned. In fast it is best to burn ozer the entire range.

After this it is well to allow the renge to rest for one year, to allow the humos, or richness of the ground to re-form. It will be found expedient also, to sow a little grass seed here and there during the first few years; but this $\mathrm{i}=$ not glways done.

Sheen double in value every year. The chief enemies of the sheep raiser are the wild cat and the cayote, but these pests will grow fewer however. os the country is settled up. Cattle do best near the coast, and sheep frther back. Scattered along the coast are numerous creameries-all prospering. In fact this industry will keep pace with cottle raising, and is now only in its infancr. Sonoma. Mendocinc. Humboldt and Del Norte commtiez are the "st'r" creamery districts ef the world. And from the Eel river country alone, was shipied last year. six million pounds of the finest butter.

## FRUIT RAISING

"Menderino coumty will one day supply the entire state with uples." -Son Francises Chronicle.

For the culture of fruit, muts and berties of all kinds. the soil of the redword land is preeminently fitted. Notably, apples, pears and iperries. One of the largest apple orch rils in the state is situated in this commts. on sleared redwocd land, and the 1904 crop from 5000 trees was mark ted for $\$ 25.000$.

It is predieted that this year the crop will bring \$35.006 and in 1906
the orchard will reach its best bearing, and the crop will undoubtedly bring $\$ 5,0 \%$. Some of the fruit from this orchard was shipped to Europe and Irolght the very highest prices. For in sdition to being of fine flavor and apperrance, the apples from this sction are never wormy, nor are they affected by anv of the apple diseases commen in otatr localities. Apple raising will ohe day be a very extensue industry in this secion, and those who cught to know say that the time will neier eome when the supply will equal the demand. Therefore, plant orchards. All varieties of berriess at tain to musu I p rfection. The chied reason, aside from soil, is that one has here in the momains, an abondant supfly of weter. But as a money making preposition the strawberry is easily first. And among the illustrations in this article will be seen one of a serawherry f rm eight miles from the coast on the Noyo river. Some of ine lergest of the redwood stumps hate been left standing. as too for midable to be pr fitably removech considerine the space they occupy. Also the water supply system. consisting f woonden troughs running from the spring to smal tenks situated at intervals over the farm. From these, pipe's rum in vari ins directions. and end in hydrante where hose is stached in rin sprinklers. And this effection ir riation syotem costs verv lithe, and is mermonent. On this farm last year (1904) there fourths of an acre of moture striwberse plants yicided 12. Sien prmals of berries. whinh sold for $\$$ sencon strawberries boas from late in April. t: lote Allonst, atd yifld quie os we! where planted on "benchas" maon the momiatn sides as in the vallove lielons and regetables also vifld actomishingle. The boeal mar. hets consume all the strawhery crop. and wivel times the quantit now raised here ewold be makened at gow prices. Thurefore it is onle a matter of ritroan connection with ontsid markete when str whery rals ing will le rarried on on a large seate. All ranches in this district have abon. dance of all kinds of fruit for home concumption. as it is tor, "qsily raised (1) 1 be nesterted

## HAV AND (iRAN

litile srain is srown owing to the limited area sult-ble for this purpose. athl of this by far the greater part is
cut early for hay. All the hay grown is consumed locally, and the rancher can always rely on a good price for his surplus.

## MARKETS

Railroad building through this section has proceeded slowly owing to the slow development of the country, हnd the enormous cost of building through a mountainous region. But the chief factor in this slow growth of transportation facilities inland, is the fact that the coasting steamers can carry lumber to market far cheaper than it can be transported by rail. There sre, however, three lines building through the redwood region, and the rails laid by the lumber companies up the numerous streams will all ultimatelv connect with the main lines. When this cccurs, a wonderful impetus will be given to the new industries that will in the end replace that of lumbering. Therefore, land in the redwood belt is sure to increase in value: keeping, in a measure, pace with incre-sed transportation facilities. Sume of the old settlers have said to us, "Get forty acres of good land $\equiv n d s^{+} i c k$ to it, and you will succsed Do not undertake too much." And we believe this to be wisdom.

## IN CONCLUSION

Since this article was begun, a com-
pany has been formed in a certain section of the redwood belt, and having purchssed the cut-over lands of a certain lumber company, is now elling in convenient tracts to settlers. In their prospectus they say in reference to their lands: "Gcod land; good climate; no irrigation; no alkali; no malaria; no intense heat. Good dairy and chicken country; especially idapted for apples, berries and truck raising." This part, at least, we can vouch for as correct; depending though on markets.

About one year ago when we began collecting material for this article it was evidenit that a movement of homeseekers would result when the attention of capital should have been turned towerd the possibilities for them in the matter. And we had thought to forestall them. But as this movement has begun, we can only say to the interested that the information contained in the foregoing pages may be relied upon so far as our knowledge goes-as against any prospectus now extant, or to be issued in the future.

And again we would' say to those who contemplate settling here, look the ground over before purchasing. . NOTE:-We are indebted to H. F. Milliken, Louis Gonsalves and others for much of the information contsined in the foregoing pages. W. F. FITCH..


A I,OD)(iE IN TIE REDWOODS.


## WUalt Kubitman.

By D. W. Ravenscroft.

Between the rifted clouds of somber years
Thy fancies fell like sifted summer shine-
With many a sturdy stroke and rug. ged line-
And sympathy that brought the world to tears.
And how thy voice is still, but not thy song;
For while the course of Nature up. ward trends,
Thy modest measure still will find tiee triends-
The winnowed wheat from out the passing throng.
They drink thoughts deep, that thrill their yearning heart.
And open Inspiration's purest spring:

For draughts like these will teach them how to stag,
And smooth the way for dire Misfortume's smart.
Others may strive upon thy lute to blay,
Lured by Ambition to thy higher bane:
But fow car: hopre that altitude to sain,
['nless they note the guide-posts of thy way.
And through their lips their very souls mast sing.
Beyond the curtain of Time's quiet end
W. watcherl thee pass-king, poet, man and friend.
The heart will find the music in thy string.

# The Redwoods of Mendocino  

\author{

*     *         *             *                 * By Anna Morrison Reed * $*$ * * *
}

Republished from the somphers crown of April, 1904, by reguest.

Here are the heantiful kedwood trees,
Ther have marched in phatances down to the seas,
Tostand enchanted in Nature's plan, ‘Till vianquished at last hy the hand of man.

The great belt of redwcod timber standing inland from the 120 miles of sea coast, on the western border of
industry. The nztural waterways, for a time. giving transportation for the nearest redwacd, which was cut from canyons, ravines and hillsides, and fioated to the mill near the harbor and then the finished product loaded upon the waiting schooners for a more distant transportation to merkets on the southern coasts, the far east, and


How Truss Bridge near Mouth of Elk Creek -Spans. 95 Feet; Curvature 18 Degrees.
Mendocino, covering 600.000 acres of elsewhere.
the country's surface, and worth at a conservative estimate, Es much or more than the assessed value of the whole state, constitutes our greatest sonrse of natural wealth.

For more than forty years, where the numerous rivers of Mendocino reach and flow into the sea, towns have sprung into existence, supported chiefly by sawmills and the lumbering

The Gualala, the Gareia, the Navarro, the Albion, Little rijer, Big river, the Caspar, the Noyo and many other smaller stre ms have from time to iime, or simultaneously, been the mediums of this gigantic traffic in venlures thet involved millions of capital. Yet so inexamustible was the supply from our great forests that still thousands of acres are covered with virgin


Nill :all Town of freenwoul.


Transporting Piling-Warlier Mode of Transportation.



## timber.

But the days of simpler transporta. tion are over. The drift of the current and the later ox teams have been superceded by donliey engine and the endless cable, and many miles of rafl road reach the remoter bodios of red. wocd, while the rush and roar of the iron horse echoes from canyon to hill and his starting scream proclaims


Jonkey Finkine Irawing logs First Iathiling by Cable.
that he is present master of the situation.

Creenwocd, at the mouth of Greenwood creck, le?ds as one of the milling towns. It was named for the five Greenwood brothers who located tnere in 1851.

The company operating at present is known as the L. E. White Lumber Co. Something like 20 years ago. trough their superintendent and manager. W. H. White the Greenwood plant was bought and the bust. ness carried on by him until forr years ago. W. H. Tail is now presi. dent of the company. Mrs. Helen $P$ Drew, formerly Mrs. Will H. White
is the principal owner and E. B. Salsig has been in charge about one year as superistendent and general manager.

The survey of the Elk creek rallroad Was m-de in $188 s$ under direotion of T. P . smythe surveyor and civil engheser, and for many years county survegor of Mendocine county. His work on the Elk creck railroad ghioes evidence that he is master of his vocation. The trestles and bridges on this line are grocoful in construction and unsurpassed in their strength and mellity. Mr. Smythe has given his lime and skill in work for this company for me: re <ban twenty years end the result is the admiration of all competent judges. Notable in the construction of the Elk creck line is the Howe truss bridge over the creek near the coast end of the railroad. In its two spans of ninety-five feet each there is eigheen legrees curvature and it is ss atistic and accuraie in fts fltilngs Is a plece of clock work end as bealltiful to these who understand the perfretion of such things. The cuts appearlige with this article will give proof of these assertions and to the eyo of intelligence and sklll will speak more eloquently and convincongiy :han any words of praise. The maln line of the Filk Creek rallroad oxtending from Grcenwood follows the


Aading las Traln bive cable.
coast around a high binf near the one n, then striking the natural grade (1) Fik creesk to its present terminus,
about sixieen miles from Greenwood, thus reaching the divide between Elk and Alder creeks. And the company are now grading toward Alder creek. With all its branches there is probably thirty miles of track laid and the


North Fork Trestle 130 feet high, 484 feet longcompany ouns many thoísinds of acres of the best redwood land. The capacity of the mill. with all modern eppliances, is 100,000 feet of lumber for the day's run. There are never less than 500 men employed. This giant plant has accomplished stupendous work, and has more to accomplish, and yet is but one in a score or moré of just such colossal enterprises on the coast side of Mendocino county.

Of all the trees that grow in the forests of the world the redwood h?s the strongest hold on life. Its ritality is marvelcus, and the evidence must be seen to be fully understood. S plings will sprout from the side of a fallen tree and growing rapidly throw out rocts over and under the fallen log, pinning it down until in coure of time the old wood is absorbed in a
new growth. From twelve to thirty young itrees pring up around each mother stump and if spared by ax and fire are marketable timber in less than twenty years. A compar tively soft woost, yet it is susceptible of the highest polish, and when properly cut and cured is almost indestructible by time.

Foit Ross, in Sonoma county, was settled by the Russians in 1799 . Redwood stockades and buildings left by them are in a state of preservation torlay. Redwood seems equally fitted for the massive construction of fort or bridge or the more graceful outline of the mansion or coltege. And in the realm cf art and ornamental work the curly and birdseye burls are invaluable. Furniture fashioned from this materisl has been the admiration of the world at our late fairs with its ben utiful mosaics of native woods, and exquisite designs in delicate tracery on a lady's work box or jewel pase.

It is the be'ief of the prectionl men, who have lived and worked for years


Shipping Point and Schooner, Greenwood Harbor.
emong the redwoods and are perfectly familiar with their habitat, that the quice popular belief in their slow growth and great age is incorrect.

Averything in their known history points to rapid growth, and size cannot be relied upon as a criterion in respect to age. One of the largest trees
cut on the north fork of Big river, 20 feet in diameter, was found to be but 850 years old. And another in Massh gulch, Nesarro, only fi feet in diamm ter, was pronounced by expert judges to be 960 years of age. It is $(0)$ ber ser. iously doubted that there is any irme in our great redwood belt more than 1,000 years ofd. The late Jerome $:$ : Ford saw evillence conclusive to him. self of a third period of growth antio dating any destruction by ax or fire.

Mr. Smythe, whose opinion is an thority, declares positively that there
condition confromting them, and sentiment, sympathy and logic have each a veasonable appeal. Wee will all agree That the peesple of one genesation have ne light to destroy wantonly for selfish purpiseses the hertage of anotioer.

But the ermatho of seivace and the deetates of reason will justify an in-tr-lligent and consclentous use of *-ry natmal. perishable product of our country for the bencfit of its peorwhe. While the man. Who with enterprise and industry, makios b business infesitment is eertalnly entitled to a


is at least proof of such a second latr protit in reburn bum to moe ableb growth. The redwood then has, like capital control and devastate this all things of the earth. a natural life time. and ages long thongh it be each tree spared its allotted term of yotrs will one day stand gray and whostiy with hare, appealing branches ques. fioning an unanswering sky.

The sentimentalist. the humanitarian and the practical man of times Filre should be used with great care and affairs have nere a problem and a and diseretion, if at all Millons of
feet of the most beautiful timber in the world have been destroyed by the setting out of fire to rapidly clear the underbrush, and hasten the work to sooner realize the coveted dollar. All wanton waste of so beautiful and valuable material for purposes of greed should be punished by law.


Log Dump and Pond, 40 feet to the water.
Here and there a reserve should be made, and sacredly guarded, that our children's children may behold the glory of the redwoods.

The ride by slow traivel from Soncma to Del Norte, in the beautiful days of the late spring, vocal here and there with the song of birds and the murmur of trickling waters, fernfringed and flower-bordered, and fragrant with a thousand green, growing, blossoming things, through one un-
broken forest, where the curse and blight of ax and fire have not yet fall-en--where the clean, copper-brown boles of the giant trees made a columned way for horse and rider-on through the more sacred hush of the greater silence of the denser wood, until the leaf-filtered sunlight seemed to fall from vast cathedral windows, through aisles of grandeur most sublime, where had echoed the anthems of ages in living song; this once was the writer's privilege. Do not wonder, then, that the cry and crash of the falling trees touch with a thrill of anguish at least one heart. And only that men and women may be better housed and fed--that children may be betier clothed and educated-that the people are more precious than the product, can he be reconciled to their inevitable destruction.


Train Load of Logs.


NO APPEAL.




Albion Lumber ('o.'s Mill at Albion


Ho.ale of all , \hion River siotler.





## The Denuded Redwood Lands of

## Mendocino.

A splendid opportunity is offered the industrious homoeseeker with limited means to secure a good home of the best of land in the finest and most healthful climate at very little outlay of ready cash. This is in 10,000 acres of denuded redwood timber lands which extend from within a few miles of the ocean to some 15 miles inland. This vast tract has been stripped of its merchantable timber, thus making it no very difficult or expensive matter to clear the greater portion and prepare it for cultivation. When so treated it is the most fertile and productive land in the county and is highly adapted to the raising of all kinds of farm products and particularly the hardier fruits, vegetables and grains. It is the home of the apple, the prune, the cherry and Bartiett pear; all grow to perfection.

This vast region is more or less hilly and in some places broken, but there are many flats, gently sloping mesas and low rolling hills, which when cleared of the underbrush and scattering timber are highly adapted to cultivation; the high land for grass. There are already many settlers on this tract who are contented and prosperous and who are building and hewing out nice homes for themselves. Schools are found every few miles, several county roads and a new railroad traverse the entire tract. The railroad company will carry all farm products and all other freight of the settlers by rail and steamers direct to the markets of San Francisco at reasonable rates. A good market is also found at the many towns along the coast for all kinds of farm products. Refuse lumber for build-


## $1: 1111101111111011111$




Sheep Shearing in the Redwood Belc.


Onthe way to the Mill.


BEFORE THE WIRE CABLE ANH STEAM WUMMY.
ing purpeses at the Companys mill call be had by sedlers at $S t$ to Sx per M．（iood water everywhere from springs． creeks and wells．Land in this trace ran be purchased al
 up to suit；one－quater eash down，balane on is yeats time at $\overline{5}$ per cont interest peat！．The mill companios will give all sedters the preference of work at good wase 10 assist them in paying for their homes．No lamd will he sold to be hell for specolation，but only to athal sembers． To the imdustrious man of limited meams this is the ehatmere of him life to sereme for hisself a good home at at lithe eost．For any further information concerning the lambe of Mendocino eonntr，inguire of W．M．Peems，Real Pistate and Insuranor ．Igent；Redemeyer Building，loiah，Cal．

－W．M．Peem．

## Effaced．

## By nita $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ ．White．

Bagone my past！as yesterday，． Oblivion found will set of sill，
And comes no more with vexeddiophas
Of mischief wrought alld good undone．
stentext
So Thom．oh pmat，shall huried be．
And come no more with sihbering ghost：－
＇To mock，and jibe，and ：meer at me
And＇waken memories＇－lmmbering hoosts．

 l＇ve wepl for othere sills ill vath． ．Ind borme trancyremionn mol my． かいい。

But now lwgone！falle like the night， Lat memorike chetath clowe the areme， And－hint forever from my sight The things that were－thing that havelned．
（iomallowe，dead past，the futhere lift－
ther radiant hamb and herokon－me．
Through beationg clowin a low light rift－
（ionduight，dad parl，farewell to ther．

"it hat I have been, I am, in principle and character; and what 1 am I hope to continue to be. Circumstances or opponents may triumphover my fortunes, but they will not triumph ver iny temper or my self-respect."-1)aniel Webster. ${ }^{\circ}$

At the expense of much labor and thought, and an outlay of five hundred dollars, we present to our patrons the September Northern Crown. We have been delayed by many things beyond our control. Those who have been
in any way instrumental in that delay will understand, and those who are our friends, knowiny the ditiroulties that have surrombed us and desiring our sucoess, will forgive it.

$$
*_{*}^{*}
$$

In 1893, by a correet estimate, the value of the Redwood then standing in Mendoeino eonntre exereded fifteren han million dollars-more tham the ussessed ratue of the whole State of ('aliformia.

It is with this belt of timber land, constituting sol large an area of onr connty, that we deal in the present issue of The Northern Crown, endeavoring to show by intelligent statement and eomprehensive illustration its great value. not only before but after, the lumberman has grathered the first results of a giant indastry, and seemingly devoastated a glorious region.

A seeming desolation was loft in tho walie of the pioneer lumberman, where the first tribute was exacted from our glorious forest, and the waste-fires at the mills, burning for more than fly years, have consumed wood enough to warm the world. But, ruthless as all this seem el, the partial ciearing of the land has made habitahle a large area impossible of settlement before.

Berries, of great variety, and edible fungii, will not alone sustain human life, and these were all the natural food products found there, and with game, constituted the only source of living. Cultivation was not possible, although the soil and climatie conditions were unexcelled. Now, even only partially cleared land, affords excellent pasturage, and sheep and cattle raising is a suceess in the Redwood belt.

Rieh as the soil is on the steeper ranges, there is no washing or erosion, as on interior land; atourb of clay in the composition of the soil of higher places prevents this, and the narrow sheep and cattle trails remain intatet through all the rains of winter.

Fruit raising is also a success. on partially cleared
as he has done, the force of will, and the unflinching hand of honest toil.

Much of the land already cut-over, will return its price to the buyer, in the stumps and timber left by the lumbermen, much of which can be converted ints ties, bolts, staves and pickets. It has been a custom to cut the trees 12 feet, or more, from the base, and these high stumps coustitute some of the most valuable redwood, curly and otherwise.

We submit the facts along these lines, in this issue of The Northern Crown in the spirit of truth, with more to follow, in the interest of the development, of this part of the world.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\dot{*} \\
\therefore: ~ \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

THE following request was duly presented to the Board of Supervisors and the sum of $\$ 100.00$ roted to us. It is entirely inadequate for the purpose that we are carrying out. We have gone to an expense of $\$ 500.00$ to bring out this edition. If the people in mass think we should have the other $\$ 150.00$ asked for, we should like to hear from them by letter, or otherwise. We are working to make an honest living and ior the interst of Mendocino county, and all northern e sunties. Our energy, our ability, our time, our very life goes into this constant work-and we have faith enough in the people to believe that they will see that we get the help that we are justly entitled to.

Ukiah, Meniocino Co., Cal., August 9, 1905.
To John ('. Lane, Chaiman, and the Honorable Board of supervisors, Mondocino Comty, Gentlmen:-

We, the undersigned taxpayers of Mendocino Comaty, recognizing the able and loyal work done be M . Amar M. Reed for Mendocino Comity, in bringing its resources and possibilities to the notice of the world, through her periodical The Northerx (rown, and remembering the honors brought to Mendocino, not on? throngh the fombing of this magazine within our territory, but also throngh her appointment as the first lady in Califomia to be chosen, under Governor Markham, as manager on the ladies commission to the World's Fair of 1892 , and the fact that she holds the oticial acknowledgement of the San Franciseo Local World's Fair association, that had it not been for her personal interest and effort in the matter the great city of San Francisco would have had
 combt of her ability, amd mastlinh servire to thes state, she was ebosent in the

 WणHI:(1)).


 wrep IR dwood lamls, that will indlloo



 throl the insestment : hamdred foll tornll (olloly.






 by J. W. İ. Weller, H. F' Milliken, (ier. switar, Bank of Willits lỵ W. H.








## Co Ђim.

## By Hnna M. Reed.

A
 since I laughed with foll, Amd love a mockery, and life ant itomy, of all the fast, your heart alone ratigy true,
Of all the things that diderviron mo.
tuth.
Life hats afliorded, int those eatlier yearm. I olly ferel your preselofe hlos-at my youth.
Alld mombry latlon- all theme later toras.

Alll an, I ath sat ghat that Voll lative lived,
 abide.

() $0^{0}$ hoperemely lathent that youl hate died.

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 (ientral Ollice: Mathal life Bmilding



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