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OREGON

The Land of Opportunity

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OREGON

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

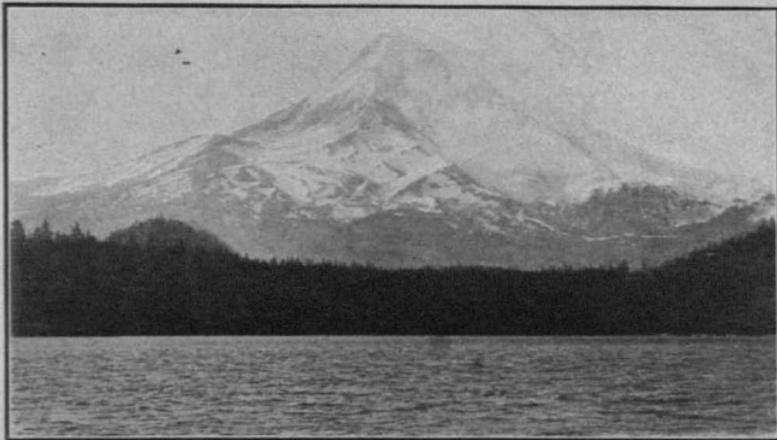


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The Portland Chamber of Commerce
Portland, Oregon



"EVENING" COLUMBIA RIVER

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MT. HOOD—THE SOURCE OF PORTLAND'S WATER SUPPLY

O R E G O N



REGON is one of the immensely resourceful states.

In productive possibilities it ranks with the greatest. In variety of actual resources that are convertible into wealth by the hand of man, it is unquestionably the greatest. By Eastern people OREGON has been in a sense regarded as a far country. Because of its seeming remoteness from the centers of population further east, that population has not spread to it as population has moved to other states possessing less fertility and natural wealth. OREGON today, with all the enormous and untold riches of its 94,560 square miles, has a population of but 600,000. Iowa, with 55,475 square miles of area, has 2,231,853 people, and Connecticut, with 4,845 square miles, has a population of 908,420. The conclusion to be reached from these figures is obvious, and inevitable. The

OREGON—THE LAND

State of OREGON today offers ground-floor opportunities to millions of men. The man who comes to OREGON with the purpose of working with his hands or investing his money, or both, will come to the right place.

This is not a one-idea or a one-industry state. The wealth of variety of opportunity here is amazing. It is hardly possible to name a line of industrial endeavor the touch and genius of man cannot find here ready to his developing hand and brain. A state may present special opportunity to the manufacturer of building materials, or furniture, or woolens, or flour and cereal foods, or iron products; or the mining of coal and base or precious metals; or the raising of fruits, grain, livestock, hops, sugar beets; or may excel in fisheries, dairying, livestock, or the tanning



MULTNOMAH FALLS
Height 600 Feet

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of leather. Some states may perhaps lay claim to two or three of these specialties. *OREGON has them all*—and it is absolutely true that this State *excels* in them all.

And, for a climax, it has the water powers that today are the industrial man's most valued auxiliary.

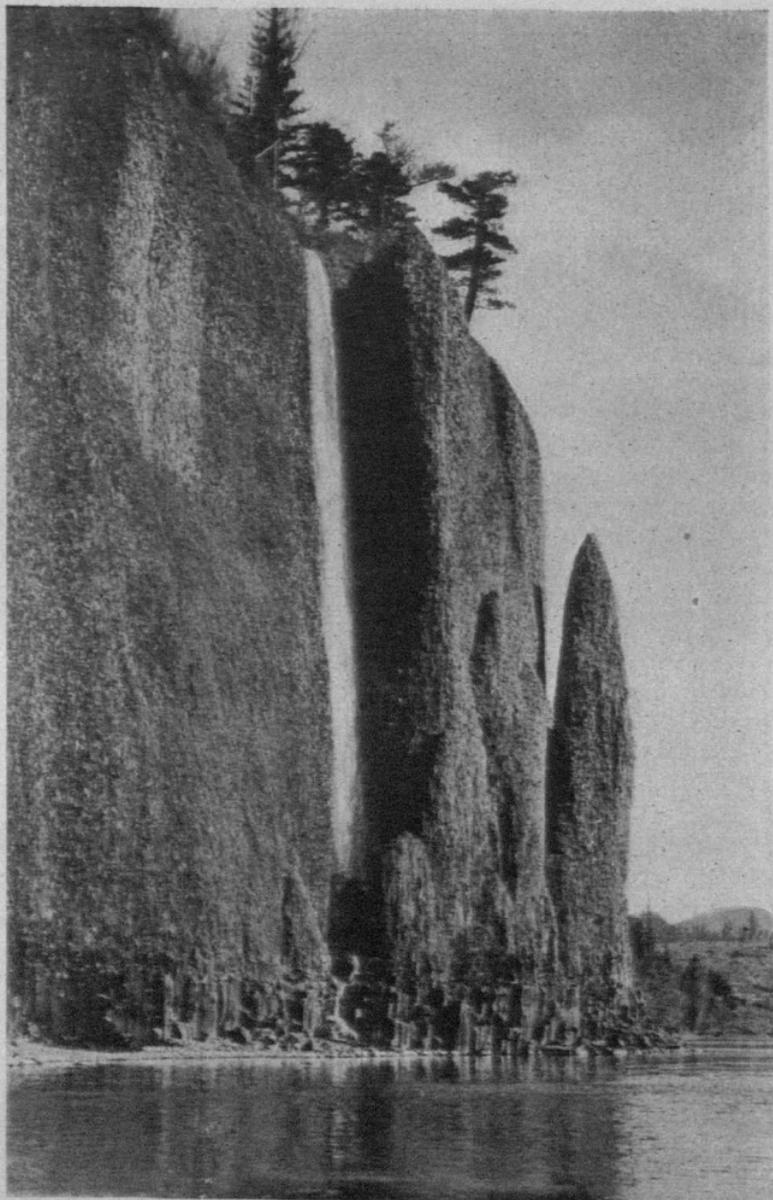
There are a few simple reasons why the man who would live well by the work of his hands, or who would invest his capital and see it multiply, can do better in OREGON than he can do anywhere else. The productive occupations are not overdone here. The opportunities to produce, so far, outnumber the producers. Since all wealth comes from the soil, the man who would profitably employ his time must direct his attention to wooing in one way or another the riches of the mother earth. OREGON is able to endow millions of men in addition to them that have come to her.

An OREGON Judge wrote of the State:

"To those who do know it, who have traversed its broad expanse with receptive minds, its resources are limitless, and its future radiant with hope. It is a region endowed with all the elements which make for the highest prosperity and happiness of the race, but is in a transition state. Transportation lines, those arteries of modern life, have scarcely touched it, and, hence, in the main, the primitive industries yet there obtain. It is the home of the sheep kings, cattle barons, and the arena of bonanza farming.

"There are fifteen counties in that portion of the state denominated Eastern OREGON, containing an aggregate of 65,683 square miles, in which reside less than 150,000 people.

"One of these counties is larger than the entire State of Massachusetts, another extends over greater area than all of Vermont, while there are two more, each of which exceeds in extent Rhode Island and Connecticut combined, and two others, each as large as Delaware, while the smallest of them all contains 736 square miles.



CIGAR ROCK, COLUMBIA RIVER

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BY B. A. GIFFORD
THE DALLES, OR.

“OREGON needs people. Either of her great valleys—the Willamette or the Harney—properly developed, can support in comfort the entire population of the State today. The crowded East needs OREGON; needs its vacant, fertile acres of the overflow of population there.

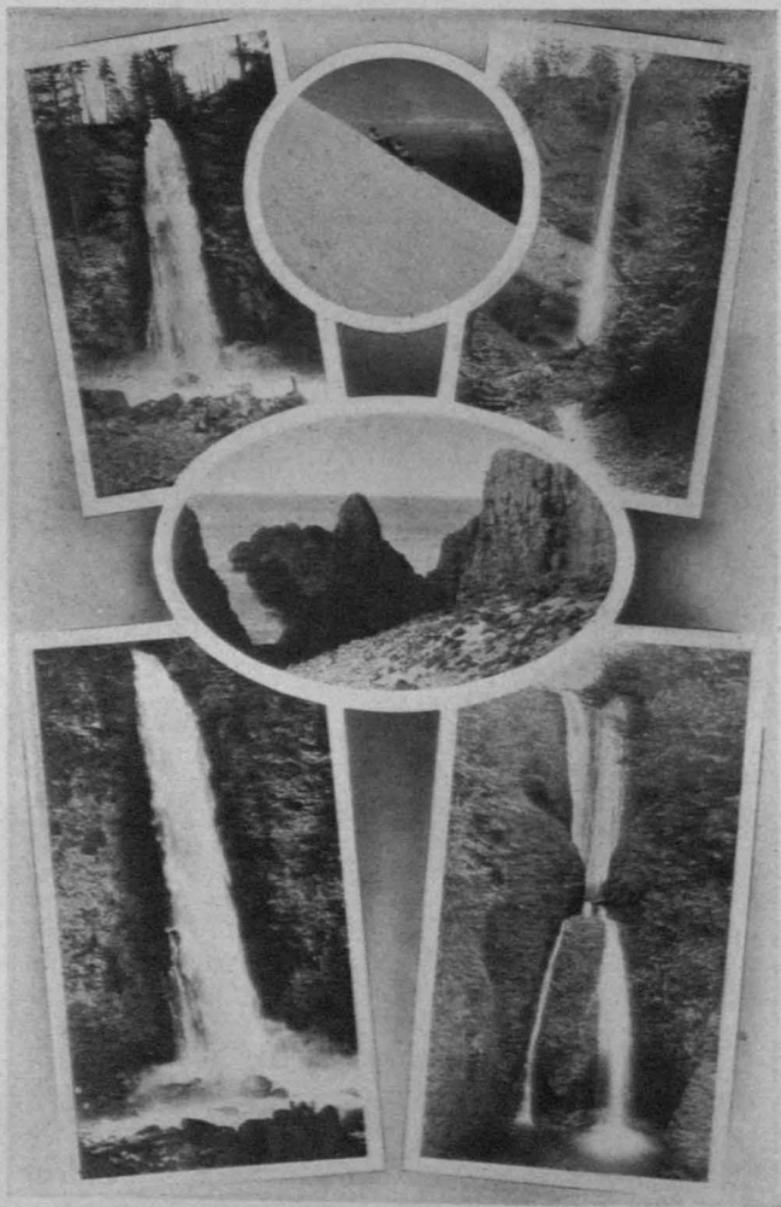
“Let the message go forth far-flung to the waiting ears in the old homes on the Atlantic, in the South, and in the prairies of the Central West, proclaiming that OREGON, rich in soil, in mines, in fisheries, in timber and in undeveloped resources of infinite variety, with climate unsurpassed, with scenery of exalted splendor, is coming into her own; that the dawn of the State’s new day is breaking; that her one ultimate need is people. Come!”

The people have heard, and they are coming. The population of the State is increasing by leaps and bounds, and its resources are being developed with corresponding rapidity. The effect is manifest in the sparsely settled districts, where land is cheap, and in the cities, where opportunities are many.

DAIRYING.

This State’s adaptability to this industry was proved at the St. Louis World’s Fair, where OREGON Jerseys won first place in a world’s competition for yielding butter fat, and Short-horns from this State received gold medals for beef. Yet dairying here is in its infancy. OREGON has two sweeping advantages for the dairyman—a mild climate affording pasturage all the year, and a world’s market at the ocean-door of Portland. OREGON creameries can ship butter to Liverpool at a transportation cost of two and a half cents per pound.

The average price of first-class butter in the Portland market in 1907 was 32.23 cents per pound. By months the prices paid by the public for this butter, and the prices paid the farmer by a local creamery for butter fat, were as follows:



*TOBOGGANING ABOVE THE CLOUDS
A GLIMPSE OF THE PACIFIC GROUP OF WATER FALLS*

OREGON—THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

	Butter.	Fat.
January 1 to January 28.....	35c	33½
January 29 to February 11.....	37½	36
February 12 to March 21.....	35	33½
March 22 to April 8.....	37½	36
April 9 to April 15.....	32½	31
April 16 to April 22.....	27½	26
April 23 to April 29.....	25	23½
April 30 to May 27.....	22½	21
May 28 to June 10.....	24	22½
June 11 to June 30.....	25	23½
July 1 to July 22.....	27½	26
July 23 to August 5.....	30	28½
August 6 to August 11.....	32½	31
August 12 to August 20.....	35	33½
August 21 to September 2.....	37½	36
September 3 to October 31.....	35	33½
November 1 to December 1.....	32½	31
December 2 to December 12.....	35	33½
December 13 to December 31.....	37½	36
Average.....	32.23	30.73

The average price of butter at Portland last year was 4.6 cents above the average price of extra fancy creamery butter on the Elgin market. Following is a comparison of the 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 markets at Portland, San Francisco and Elgin:

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Av. for 5 yrs.
Elgin—						
Extra Creamery...	24.7	21.7	24.1	24.3	27.6	24.5
San Francisco—						
Extra Creamery...	27.4	23.5	24.9	25.7	29.8	26.2
Portland—						
Extra Creamery...	28.4	27.5	28.7	27.7	32.2	28.9

J. D. Mickell, of Washington County, OREGON, said that for many years he was in the employ of a railway company at a salary of \$80 per month. He held that position until his health



PICKING YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPINS FOR THE LONDON MARKET

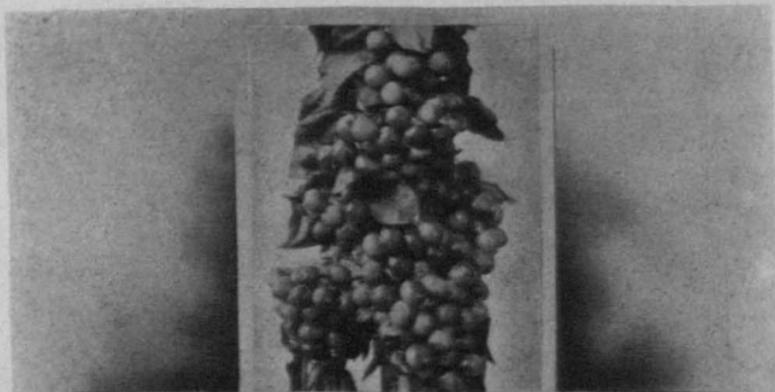
failed him and he had nearly lost his eyesight, and was, in short, a physical wreck. Not knowing what else to do, he went to Washington County, got together nine cows, and from those nine cows he was receiving \$115 per month, \$35 more than the railroad paid him, and better yet, and what is worth more to him many times over, is the fact that he has regained his strength and sight and is now in perfect health.

A. C. Nielsen, Junction City: "My six cows yielded in creamery checks for butter fat, during the year, \$400, besides the cream and butter used in the family, and the milk used in raising four nice heifers."

William Schulmerich, Hillsboro: "My herd, consisting of thirty-three cows, registered and grade Jerseys, produced for the year 1907, \$3,696, an average of \$112 per cow. During the summer months my cows were fed on clover pasture. During the winter they were fed thousand-headed kale, vetch and clover hay mixed, with a ration of from six to eight pounds shorts and ground oats per cow. I consider that the State of OREGON has no equal as a dairy state, chiefly on account of the mild climate and the fact that we can grow green, succulent feeds almost the entire year."

Charles Holloway, Brownsville, reported on fifteen cows for 1907 as follows: Received for cream, \$790; received from veal calves, \$120; estimating 55,000 pounds of separated milk at fifty cents per hundred pounds, \$275; total, \$1175.

While the importation of butter into OREGON does not at the present time exceed a quarter of a million pounds a year, the demand for butter in the adjoining States of Washington, Idaho and California is immense. It is estimated that a carload of Eastern butter, eggs or cheese is received in Seattle every day in the year, and there is no reason why OREGON should not supply this and the Alaska trade as soon as the supply produced in OREGON is equal to the demand in this State.



CHERRIES, BERRIES, GRAPES—THE WAY THEY GROW IN OREGON

As to the possibilities of developing foreign trade, we are so far short of supplying the actual needs of the local trade within two or three hundred miles of Port'and, that it seems almost ridiculous to talk about foreign trade yet, although we are doing a certain amount for Alaska and each year will do more. The Government has just placed an order with a creamery at Eureka, California, for something like 300,000 pounds of butter. This contract heretofore has always gone to the Eastern creameries. The bulk of this butter will be delivered in New York City or Chicago, and the main reason for the order coming West was on account of the quality that they can obtain here. Whenever the time comes when we have product to dispose of there is unquestionably a big market in the Philippines, China, Japan and Siberia, for American butter. At the present time this market is supplied by Australian goods.

Professor McKay, who has been and now is the dairy instructor of the Agricultural College, of Ames, Iowa, and who has made an investigation of the dairy countries of the old world, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Jersey Isles, and then after a visit in OREGON made this statement: "In my judgment, there is no place on earth where dairy products can be produced so cheaply as in Oregon."

Professor E. H. Farrington, dairy instructor at the dairy school at Madison, Wisconsin, a man of National reputation, after a visit to this State in 1906, at which time he judged our dairy exhibits at our State Fair, said: "That so cheaply could milk be produced here that we could flood the valley with it."

Professor C. Larsen, dairy instructor at that time at the dairy school in Utah, now holding the same position in South Dakota, visited the State and county centers last summer, at which time he said that "this State would in time lead all others in dairy products."

CHEESE—Western OREGON has recorded a notable success in the cheese-making industry. The cheese is valued for



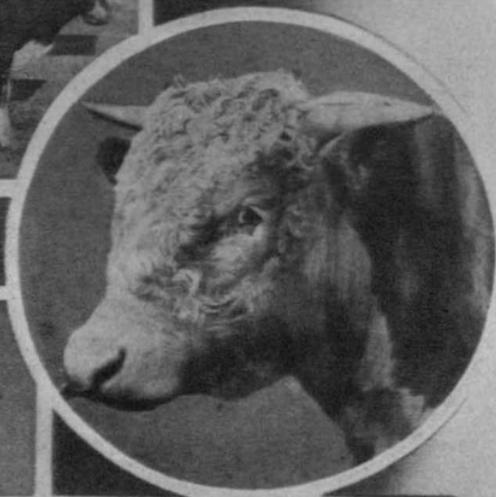
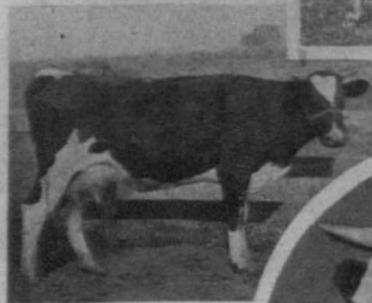
A WILLAMETTE VALLEY DAIRY FARM

its excellent quality, and the growth of the industry is due to the perfect dairying conditions existing in this region. Tillamook County cheese is famous over the Northwest. This county last year produced 3,250,000 pounds, valued at \$450,000. Farmers received an average of 34 cents per pound for butter fat and \$1.33 per 100 pounds for milk for cheese-making.

COMMERCIAL FRUITS.

To the fruit-grower the story of OREGON production and prices is a recital that excites the incredulity of the horticulturalist in older states of the East. Why the grower in Michigan and Missouri must sell his apple crop for 50 and 75 cents a bushel, while OREGON apple-growers receive \$2.50 per bushel for their choice grades and get \$1.00 a bushel for culls, is a puzzle to the Easterner. But the fact cannot be controverted. The OREGON apple goes on bringing fabulous prices in the markets of New York and London and China. Yet the fruit-growing industry in OREGON is only in its beginning. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands capable of netting the fruit-grower \$200 to \$500 per acre annual'y. OREGON'S list of premium fruits is marvelous in its variety.

Wilbur K. Newell, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, said of the 1907 fruit season: "The phenomenal prices received this year for the fancy fruit will prove to be the most convincing advertising. The Pacific Coast is the natural fruit garden of the country. We have unequaled advantages of soil and climate, and it only remains for us to maintain our present high standard of products. The careful and efficient work of our county fruit inspectors has been a great source of satisfaction. By personal demonstration where needed they have shown people how to spray, and then protected the grower by preventing the sale of infected fruit. There is no question that the canning industry will assume large proportions



OREGON PRIZE WINNERS

in the near future. There is room for a fruit cannery in every good-sized town in the State if only the growers will provide the fruits and vegetables."

OREGON apples are found in the households of President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Mikado of Japan and other potentates in distant lands. Peaches, grapes, cherries, plums, strawberries and all small fruits here reach their highest perfection. For years OREGON has been the Nation's prune garden. These facts tell but the outline of a story that every home-seeker should hear. The OREGON country is a land that "makes good" to the man who is willing to work.

APPLES—The most sweeping victories ever accorded a fruit-growing state were scored by OREGON in 1905. Oregon Newtown Pippins sold in London at \$5.43 per box. One lot of 1,000 boxes of Oregon Newtowns sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, sold at \$4.83 per box. A car of Oregon Comice pears sold in the New York market for \$6.80 per box, netting the grower \$2,700.73, the highest price ever paid for a car of fruit of any kind ever sold in the United States. Oregon Spitzenbergs and Newtowns in the same year sold in many carload lots at \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box, netting the growers \$2.00 to \$2.50. A "box" of apples as packed in OREGON contains about one bushel. Four cars of Oregon Baldwins and Kings shipped to Alaska the same year netted the growers \$1.25 per box. About 60,000 boxes were exported. A. D. Helms sold 5,000 boxes at \$1.50 per box, from an eight-acre orchard, netting a profit of \$6,000.00. Ludwig Struck received \$2,897.44 for his apple crop from three and one-half acres. For the crop from a three-acre orchard T. R. Castner received \$1,153. A. P. Bateman reported that from a single Newtown tree he sold in one year \$31.50 worth of apples. J. W. Merritt took from 210 ten-year-old apple trees, or about three acres, \$1,319.20, or \$439.73 net per acre, in one year. W. H. Norcross sold 1,966 boxes from five and one-half acres for \$2,850.70, or \$550 per acre. J. W. Merritt, on one acre



A HAY FIELD IN LINN COUNTY, OREGON

of irrigated ground, produced \$1,400 worth of Newtown Pippins in a single year. There is a peculiar condition in the soil of OREGON that produces apples of marvelous color, size, flavor and keeping quality. A well-packed box of Oregon Spitzenbergs, placed in an ordinary household cellar, can be kept in perfect condition ten months. Among the varieties raised are Newtown Pippin, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Swaar, Greening, Winesap, Wolf River, Ben Davis, Belleflower, and Flora, or Winter Banana. Producers do not have to rely upon local consumption, and most of the apple crop is marketed in the East and in foreign countries. The State's fruit crop sold in 1906 had a market value of about \$2,875,000, and the fruit-growing industry is only begun. Buyers from the East come to the orchards and contract for the crop before it is picked.

The Wallace orchards, near Salem, yielded 15,000 boxes of apples from forty-five acres, or 333 boxes per acre. Peter Kurre's three acres of apples, near Independence, brought him \$452, besides a great many apples used by family and friends. Clinton J. Kurtz, near Salem, has apple trees that yielded from ten to eighteen bushels to the tree. Charles E. Hall bought sixty-six acres near Dayton for \$825, and the fruit crop that year

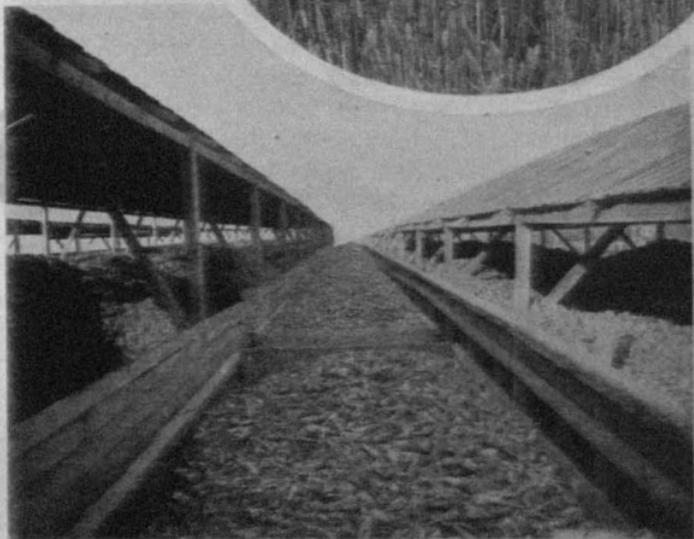
from a small orchard on the place netted him \$300. A. L. Godfrey, near Salem, sold over \$500 worth of apples from three acres last year, and the crop was not as large as usual.

Practically the whole of OREGON is adaptable to the raising of high-priced fruits. While a few valleys here and there have developed the industry to a high degree, and thereby gained much advertising, every county in the State is producing in a quiet way the same and equally delicious kinds of apples. There are still open to the homesteader thousands of acres capable of producing apples that will command \$1.00 to \$2.50 per box.

PEARS—General statements as to apple culture and market apply also to OREGON pears. Particularly in Southern OREGON, climatic and soil conditions are ideal for pear culture. Other localities are developing with good results. Comice, Anjou and Bartlett are at this time in the lead for commercial orchards. They bear shipping and bring fabulous prices.

In recent years pear culture in Southern OREGON has developed to enormously profitable proportions, and as yet there are plenty of lands to be had cheap that will produce this fruit in highest perfection. The banner prices in the history of the world's pear trade were received by Southern OREGON growers in the fall of 1907. A carload of Doy du Comice pears from the C. H. Lewis orchard sold on September 30 at auction in New York, by Rae & Hatfield, for \$4,622.80 gross. Four hundred and five boxes sold for \$4.10 a box, or \$8.20 a full box, or at retail over 50 cents a pear.

As an illustration of the money there is in the scientific growing of pears, the Snowy Butte orchard, owned by Fred H. Hopkins, north of Medford, furnishes an example. From sixteen and one-half acres of Winter Nellis trees Mr. Hopkins picked and sold \$19,000 worth of pears in one month. The pears were sold for \$2.50 a box f. o. b. the orchard. The trees are seventeen years old. Mr. Hopkins purchased the orchard, which



OREGON CROPS THAT NEVER FAIL — HOPS, WHEAT, SUGAR BEETS

is one of the finest groves anywhere, for \$100 an acre three years ago. Last year he netted \$9,500 from these pears.

On the same day Perkins Comices, car No. 2673, from Medford, sold by Scobel & Day, from the Hillcrest orchard, owned by J. W. Perkins, grossed \$4,558 for Doy du Comice pears, which brought as follows: 120 half boxes at \$3.30, or \$6.60 for full boxes; 1,094 half boxes at \$3.80, or 547 boxes at \$7.60; two half boxes D'Anjou at \$2.45, or \$4.90 a full box.

In another car sold the same day by Scobel & Day, which grossed \$3,206, 223 half boxes of Comices from E. J. DeHart's Oaklawn orchard grossed \$3.75, or \$7.50 a full box, and 223 half boxes of Comices from D. R. Hill's D'Anjou pears from DeHart's orchard grossed \$5.62½.

Next to the record held by C. H. Lewis' pears is that of F. L. Tou Velle, whose Comices brought \$4.05 a half box, or \$8.10 a full box, at auction in New York.

From other orchards there were sold at auction 405 half boxes at \$4.10, 127 half boxes at \$4.05, 237 half boxes at \$3.95, 194 half boxes at \$3.90, 76 half boxes at \$3.80, 8 half boxes at \$3.20, 16 full boxes at \$5.20.

Records of the auction by Scobel & Day show 72 half boxes of Doy du Comice from Tou Velle, at 470 half boxes at \$4.05; 241 boxes of D'Anjou pears from Watts' orchard, \$5.60, and 60 boxes of the same variety from I. K. Jones, \$5 a box. Several boxes of Beurre Bose from W. Fridiger brought \$4.62½.

Doy du Comice grow to perfection in the Rogue River Valley, and are superior to the namesake pear in France.

CHERRIES—In amazing abundance the State produces several varieties of cherries that attain wonderful size and flavor. The Royal Anne, the Bing, the Black Republican and Lambert thrive. The famous Royal Anne, ideal canning cherry, here grows in its highest perfection. In its fresh state it can be shipped across the continent. Cherry trees begin bearing at

three years, and a paying crop is picked the fifth year. Many specimens have measured one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Five hundred to 1,000 pounds from a tree is not an unusual crop. Cherry culture is just beginning to develop. The value of the State's crop marketed in 1906 was \$113,410.

GRAPES—OREGON produces prolific crops of the finest Delaware, Concord, Muscat, Moore's Early, Niagara, Black Hamburg, Sweetwater and other grapes, yet the State's entire yield is only half enough to supply the retail market of Portland alone. The State imports practically half of the grapes consumed here annually. There are not enough producers. Southern OREGON is probably as well adapted as any section of the globe to the raising of commercial grapes and for wine-growing. W. K. Newell, near Dilley, sells 3,500 baskets annually at 10 to 12½ cents net. Adam Schmidt, of Jacksonville, an old German vintner from the Mississippi Valley, says Southern OREGON surpasses his former home for commercial grape-growing. A. H. Carson, near Grant's Pass, grows the finest foreign and domestic varieties on fifteen acres of vineyard that yields him a net profit of \$100 per acre.



WHEAT WAITING FOR TRANSPORTATION

PEACHES—At the Lewis and Clark and Chicago Expositions OREGON peaches were pronounced the finest ever shown at any exposition. Southern OREGON is a perfect peach country. In other parts of OREGON peaches are grown with success. George A. Dorris, near Eugene, has 500 trees, the crop from which brings prices 10 to 25 cents per box higher than the best imported peaches. S. S. McGinnis' peach orchard nets a profit of \$5 per tree.

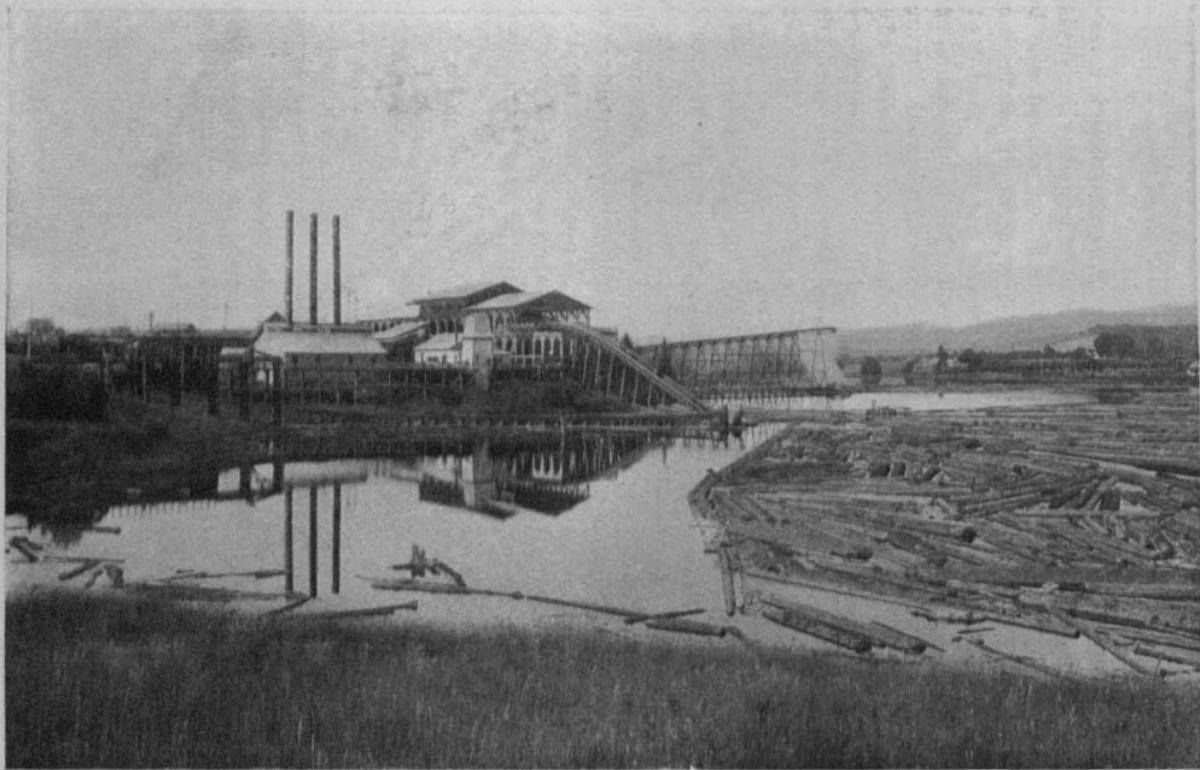
PRUNES—The value of the 1907 prune crop, dried and packed ready for shipment, is estimated at \$1,590,625. The great Valley of the Willamette River has been regarded as the most favored prune section, but innumerable smaller valleys are equally productive. White Bros., prune-growers, say an acre of prunes well cultivated will produce about eight tons of prunes, worth \$10.00 to \$12.50 per ton delivered at the packing house. It costs the grower about 10 cents per hundred pounds to pick them. They grow with less care than most orchard products, and yield larger and surer profits than any crops in the Middle States. M. M. Ellis, at Dallas, Oregon, cultivates sixty acres of bearing prune trees that yield in a single year 127,000 pounds, worth about \$3,800. The net profit after expenses are paid is \$2,300. James Elliott's twenty acres of prunes last year produced 55,000 pounds, sold at three cents a pound. He also picked 1,000 bushels of apples from fifteen acres, and sold 1,000 pounds of Royal Anne cherries. He has on the farm fifty head of goats that double in number and mohair profits every year, and raises forty head of hogs each season. His net profit last year was \$2,000. Adjoining lands can be bought at \$25 to \$35 per acre. The Benton County Prune Growers' Association has 156 acres of prunes, representing a total investment of \$25,500. Expense of maintaining, cultivating, picking, drying and hauling is about \$3,500 annually, leaving a net profit of \$4,000, or more than fifteen per cent on the investment



OREGON DOUGLAS FIR

L. T. Reynolds, near Salem, took from his sixteen acres of prunes last year a crop that weighed 51,000 pounds after drying. D. D. Keeler's seven acres, near the same place, yielded with but little attention \$640.25. From ninety-five acres of prunes, near Newberg, the Chehalem Orchard Company last year dried 344,100 pounds of prunes that sold for \$17,000. M. N. Bowman, near Monmouth, clears \$140 per acre from sixteen acres of prunes. L. M. Gilbert, near Salem, makes this report: Dried 40,000 pounds of prunes last year from twelve acres; sold crop for \$1,640; cost of cultivation, \$60; pruning, \$20; picking, \$120; drying, \$300; hauling to market, \$20; total expense, \$520; net profit, \$1,120.

STRAWBERRIES, ETC.—Without fertilizing, spraying, or irrigation in Western OREGON the average crop reported is three tons to the acre of strawberries. Larger yields are secured by intensified culture. Counting labor at \$2.00 per day, plants at \$30 per acre, cultivation at \$10, and re-setting every three years, average cost of field is \$20 per acre; total cost to the producer, \$110 per acre. The average price at Oregon City for five years has been five cents a pound; net profit to the grower, \$190 per acre. J. W. Morton, near Hood River, values his strawberry land at \$1,000 an acre. From two and one-half acres he raises 350 crates, netting a profit of \$500. A. P. Bateham, of the same place, takes a net profit of \$1,500 annually from ten acres. F. G. Church, from one and one-half acres of strawberries, takes about \$650 annually. He states that he has made more clear money from this patch than he ever made in a year from a quarter-section of wheat land in twenty years farming in Northern Minnesota. C. H. Welch, of Mount Tabor, in one season took \$250.24 net from 108 rods in raspberries, \$100 from fifty rods in blackberries, \$60 from one-half acre in currants, \$50 from forty rods in cherries, \$38 from thirty-two rods in Loganberries. He has produced 10,000 pounds of fruit to the acre.



ONE OF OREGON'S MONSTER SAWMILLS

CRANBERRIES—B. O. Snouffer, of Tillamook, a leading grower, said: "Not an acre of my berries has ever produced less than 325 bushels, and with care would yield 800 bushels. The berries sell for \$3 a bushel. W. C. King picked 1,000 bushels an acre from a tract he owned.

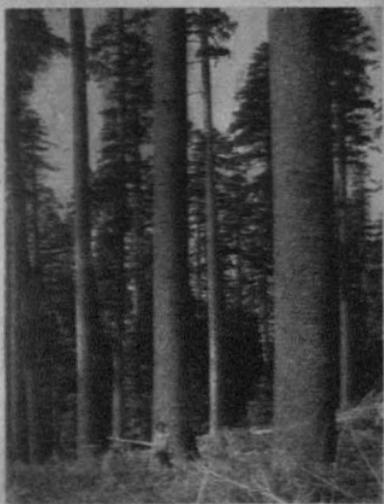
"I commenced the culture of cranberries in the spring of 1893, and find that the vines are well adapted to this climate. They grow vigorously, and where the bogs are properly prepared, they are enormously productive. While picking my crop one year I measured off some ground and picked them carefully, and found that they produced at the rate of 1,000 bushels to the acre.

"I find that the cranberries grown here are of a darker color than those grown in the East; those here are much superior in flavor, and also weigh more to the bushel. The size of the berry is about the same.

"In the East the vines are often infested with insect pests, and if the growers have not control of the water the whole crop is in danger. I understand that the pests have been imported here at different times in shipping plants, but they soon disappear, as they cannot live in this climate. There is money in the cranberry business and the many bogs of Tillamook County are waiting for men of means and energy to develop them."

FARMING.

Throughout the State are valleys and plateaus where the plain farmer may find favorable conditions for diversified farming. Unlike Iowa with its ninety-nine counties spread over a vast rolling prairie, OREGON is divided by topographical limits more than by the lines of its thirty-three great counties. Some of these counties are as large as an ordinary Eastern state, and, owing to varying altitudes, present diverse climatic conditions. The great valleys of OREGON offer rich rewards to agricultural industry; the foothills, where tumbling mountain



OREGON TIMBER SCENES

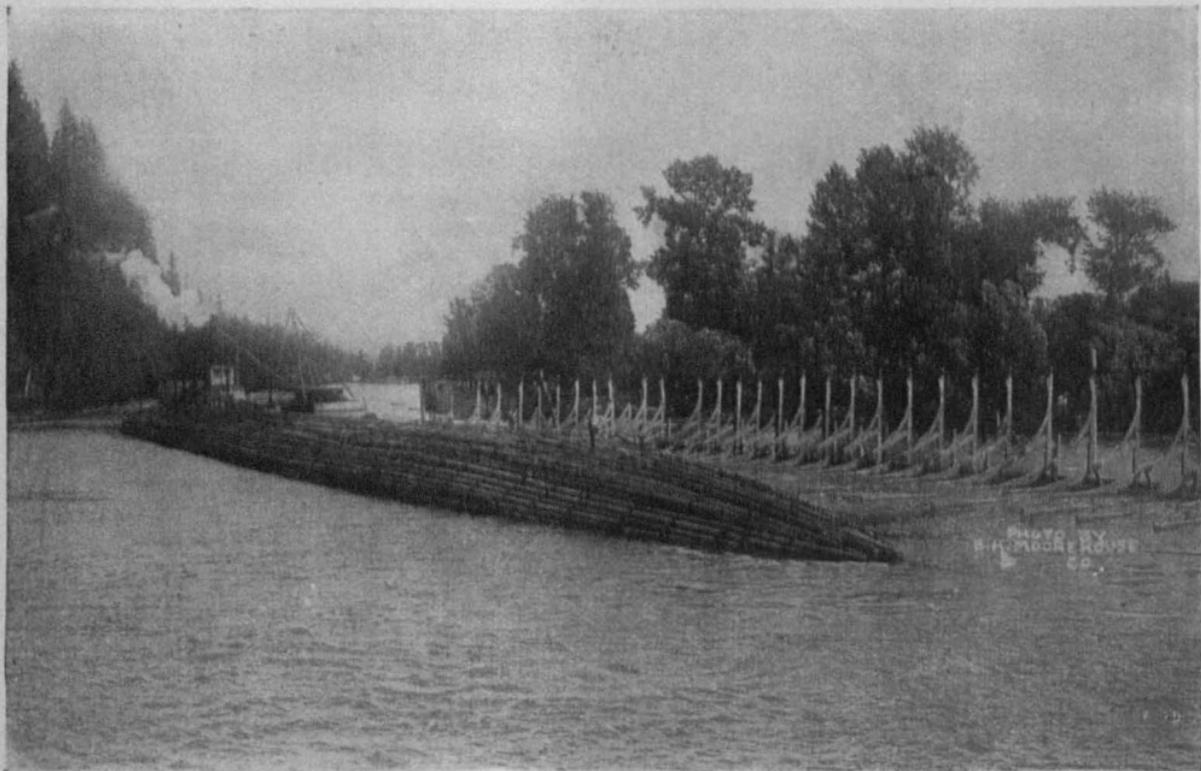
streams come down from heights that husband the moisture of perpetual snows, are the regions of fruit-growing, cattle, sheep, goats, mining, and water power development. In the vast plateaus of the interior are found the grain belts. OREGON'S wheat farmers are not restricted by the limitations of any inland grain center or domestic market. Their surplus grain, flour and feed goes to Japan, China, Australia, Hawaii, England, and coast ports. The influence of these markets keeps prices up to figures that preclude Eastern rail shipments.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING BEGUN.

In Western OREGON, the ideal home of diversified farming, the State has builded an educational center that will appeal to all farmers having advanced ideas.

The State Agricultural College, located at Corvallis, is the leading institution in the Northwest for technical and general education. Its annual income is \$100,000. Its attendance is nearly 600. The college farm of 275 acres adjoins Corvallis. The buildings include a three-story administration building, three-story stone agricultural building, two-story stone mechanical hall, three-story boys' dormitory, two-story girls' dormitory, chemical building, armory, blacksmith shops, heating plant, besides barns and other buildings. The faculty is composed of thirty professors and instructors. The work comprises Chemical, Literary, Business, Horticultural, Agricultural, Carpentering, Blacksmithing, Woodworking, Floricultural, Dairying, and Stock Raising department. The aim of the institution is to equip young men and women for the practical side of life. Its motto is, "Train the hands as well as the head."

WHEAT—Already OREGON is the center of the wheat and flour trade of the Pacific Coast, and the principal source of Oriental supply. In Eastern OREGON some of the larger wheat fields are tilled and harvested by steam power. Prices of wheat



LOG RAFT FOR OCEAN TOWING

PHOTO BY
E. H. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

here, stimulated by the foreign demand, are always the best. In Central OREGON vast wheat belts are soon to be developed and brought into touch with the market by the building of railroads. Surveys of these roads are now being completed, and construction is officially announced. Thousands of OREGON acres are producing high-grade wheat; many thousands of acres now waste sagebrush will, within the next few years, be converted into wheat fields. The older grain fields of the Willamette Valley continue to yield prodigiously. OREGON wheat ranks at the top. The grain standards fixed annually by the Portland Chamber of Commerce rule in the London Corn Exchange.

In harvest time an Eastern OREGON wheat field would be a revelation to the average Easterner. Many farmers use the big side-hill combined harvester and thresher, which, drawn by twenty to thirty head of horses, heads, threshes, cleans and sacks the grain, dropping the filled sacks, securely tied, at intervals along the pathway of the machine. Later the wheat is stacked in huge cords in the open air at the nearest railway stations. So regular is the weather there is no loss from rain, although the wheat is often left out of doors for weeks, awaiting a favorable market or empty cars for shipping. *There never has been a complete failure of the wheat crop in OREGON since the first wheat farmer began business.* Today there are Eastern OREGON farmers who receive checks for as much as \$65,000 for a single farm's annual yield. Some of the crops in 1905, 1906 and 1907 were: S. B. Barker, 120,000 bushels, from 6,000 acres; G. G. Parman, 35,000 bushels, from 1,400 acres; Dunn Bros., 24,000 bushels, from 800 acres; W. A. Campbell, 20,000 bushels, from 1,800 acres; Cook Bros., 45,000 bushels, from 1,800 acres; A. Greiner, 57,500 bushels, from 2,300 acres; J. W. Dyer, 52,500 bushels, from 2,100 acres; W. P. Sutton, 24,000 bushels, from 1,000 acres; W. R. Leathers, 21,000 bushels, from

1,000 acres; J. J. Adkins, 22,000 bushels, from 1,000 acres; H. A. Myers, 16,000 bushels, from 640 acres. The yield per acre from some of the best crops was as follows: Fred Gaskell, 48 bushels; C. C. Pennington, 42 bushels; George Gekeler, 43; J. A. Mulholland, 47; H. Haynes, 42; Charles Buchanan, 44; H. J. Taylor, 36; John Bahr, 35; W. P. Temple, 30; Walter McCormick, 31; C. L. Elgin, 37; C. H. Rosenberg, 38. The total wheat yield of the region known familiarly here as the Inland Empire is annually about 50,000,000 bushels. Large quantities of oats, barley, rye and flax also are produced. There is plenty of cheap land remaining today that will produce these crops.

What is believed to have been the largest check ever paid to any one wheat-grower in the Pacific Northwest was received last fall by George E. Perringer, of Pendleton, Oregon, who got \$70,850 from the Pendleton representative of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company for his 1907 crop, raised on 3,000 acres of Umatilla County wheat land.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

OREGON could be described in glittering generalities, but

it is best to recite the plain, homely details. It is a country practically without pests. A potato field here is not troubled with bugs. Strictly enforced inspection laws keep out orchard pests. Chinch bugs are almost unknown to OREGON wheat fields. The valleys and mountain regions from the summit of

the Cascades to Pacific tidewater have very few poisonous snakes. The Easterner who comes to this State in summer season notes first the almost entire absence of flies and mosquitoes. In the climatic conditions of OREGON there is something that, while attracting the human family, repels its enemies. Hot nights are unknown in this State. There never was a sunstroke nor a cyclone in OREGON. Blizzards and thunderstorms are strangers.

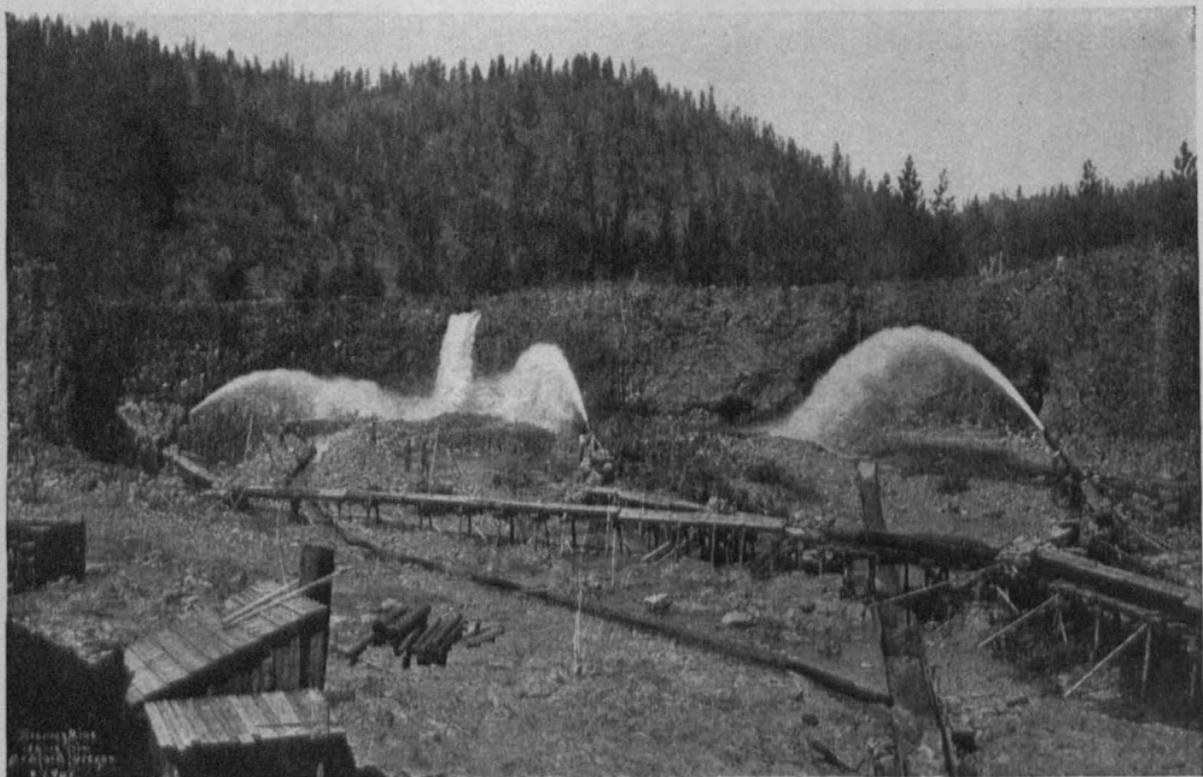
So equable is the climate that natural ice is a novelty. All ice for domestic purposes is artificial, made from the pure waters of mountain streams. The absence of hot days, and the coolness of the nights, makes ice less essential to human comfort here than in perhaps any other state in the union.

Oregon is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than other states that can show approximately the same average temperature.



PORTLAND HARBOR, BELOW STEEL BRIDGE

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BY KISER PHOTO CO.
PORTLAND, OR.



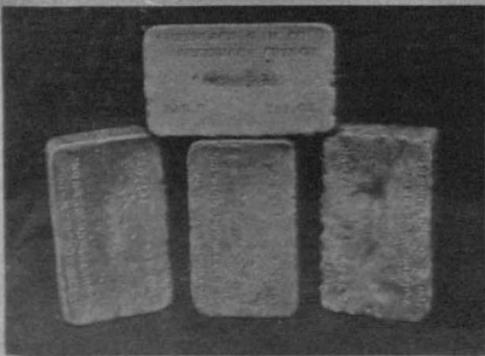
HYDRAULIC PLACER MINING IN SOUTHERN OREGON

OREGON—THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Mean Annual Temperature, Extreme Heat and Cold, Mean Annual Precipitation and Elevations, for Stations given, for the Years 1904, 1905, 1906, prepared by U. S. Weather Bureau.

	Average Temp.	Extreme Heat	Extreme Cold	Average Precip.	Elevation
PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY					
Portland, Multnomah County	54.0	101	17	41.25	57
Corvallis, Benton County	52.9	102	17	45.44	319
Eugene, Lane County	52.8	98	15	38.75	449
COAST DISTRICT					
Astoria, Clatsop County	52.3	95	21	81.84	11
Newport, Lincoln County	51.1	97	19	65.71	69
Gardiner, Douglas County	52.6	102	23	80.57	71
SOUTHERN OREGON					
Roseburg, Douglas County	53.8	106	17	31.26	523
Grants Pass, Josephine County	53.9	110	17	33.11	956
Ashland, Jackson County	53.4	104	17	20.45	1940
PLATEAU DISTRICT, EASTERN OREGON					
Baker City, Baker County	45.7	98	-12	12.95	3464
Joseph, Wallowa County	44.5	96	-20	20.05	4400
Prineville, Crook County	47.7	101	-14	10.00	3000
COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY					
Weston Umatilla County	49.0	104	-16	27.92	1800
Pendleton, Umatilla County	51.5	114	- 7	14.76	1272
The Dalles, Wasco County	53.6	104	6	14.19	112

HOPS—The soil of OREGON yields the finest hops in the world, and in crops most abundant. A yield of 1,800 pounds to the acre is common. The average expense of producing and baling hops ready for delivery is six cents per pound. Average price has been 10 cents per pound in 1907, 15 cents in 1906, 12 cents in 1905, 30 cents in 1904, 25 cents in 1903, 22 cents in 1902. The hop picking season furnishes remunerative employment to thousands of men, women and boys. Unlike the middle west, there is no broiling weather at harvest time to cause sunstroke in harvest and hay fields. From tables compiled by the U. S. weather bureau it is found that the temperature in the greater part of OREGON averages five degrees cooler in summer and



**GOLD BRICKS WORTH \$13,000
A CONCENTRATOR, OR REDUCTION WORKS
IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH**

**COPYRIGHT 1903
PHOTO BY C. W. NICHOLS
GRANTS PASS, OR.**

19 degrees warmer in winter than the regions of Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Hop lands can be bought for \$30 to \$100 per acre. Good hop yards yield 1,200 to 1,500 pounds to the acre. A failure of the hop crop is almost unknown. Oregon's total hop yield of 3,000 bales in 1885 has increased to about 90,000 bales in 1906. It is believed that ultimately OREGON will supply the world, so perfectly is the climate here adapted to hop growing. Walker Bros.' forty-acre hop yard near Independence, in 1902, produced 62,000 pounds, sold at 25½ cents, gross receipts \$16,060; cost of production, \$4,720, rental for yard, \$2,835; profit, \$8,505. Seavy Bros.' one hundred-acre yard near Eugene, representing an investment of \$10,000, produced 95,000 pounds in 1902, netting a profit of \$16,860; 117,000 pounds in 1903, netting \$15,800. H. J. Ottenheimer, near Salem, in 1904, harvested 70,000 pounds of hops that at the low price of 9 cents a pound gave him a net profit of \$7,500. From one ten-acre tract he gathered 2,800 pounds per acre. The profit from hops is \$150 to \$300 per acre. Hop land when for rent goes at one-fourth the crop.

VEGETABLES.

The list of profitable OREGON vegetables is a long one, probably surpassing in variety that of any other state in the union. The homeseeker who is willing to invest his money and effort in a new state wants to know in advance what it produces.

POTATOES—Herman Metzger, five miles from Portland, in 1906 harvested 250 sacks of fine potatoes from three and a half acres, and sold most of the crop at \$1.40 per sack. J. D. Simmons, near Monitor, nets \$100 to \$150 per acre. Robt. Sayer, near Douglas, says he has raised as high as 600 bushels from an acre, and never sold them at less than \$1 per hundred pounds. R. M. O'Brien, near Pendleton,

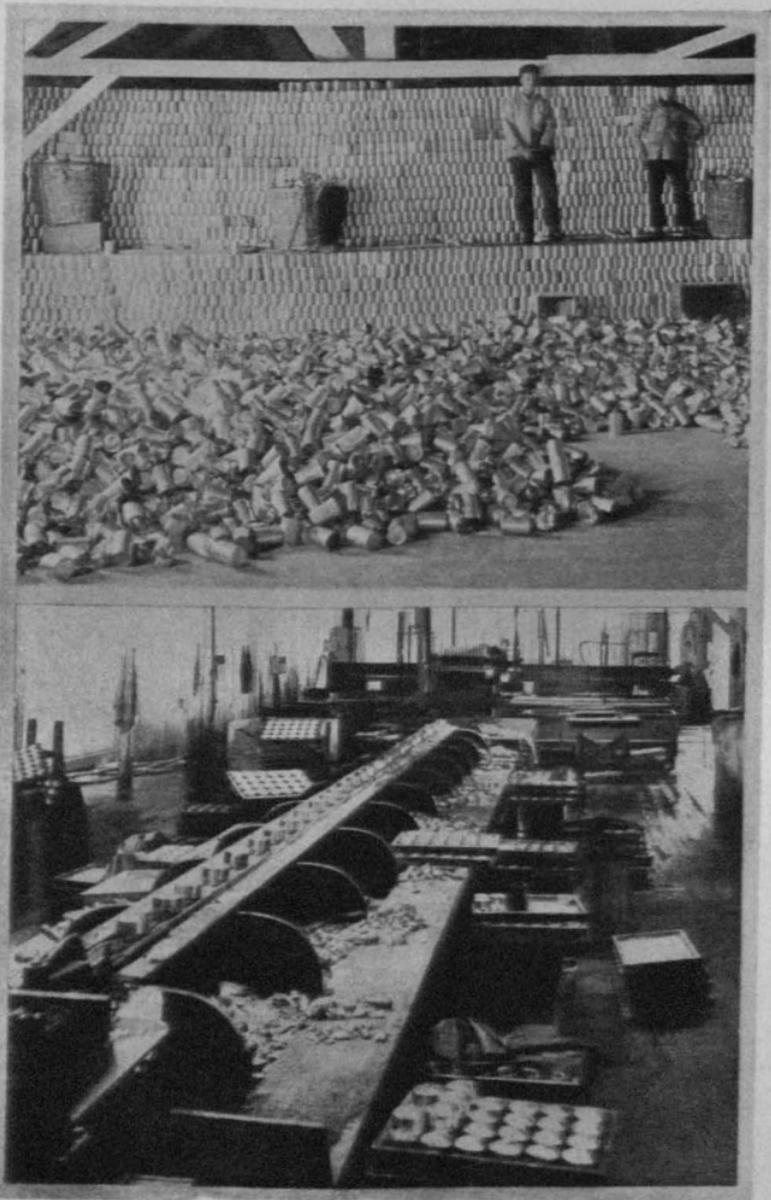


A NIGHT'S CATCH OF SALMON—8,220 FISH

says the best he has been able to do with potatoes was six and one-half tons to the acre, selling them at \$20 per ton, or \$130 per acre. Every county in OREGON is an unfailing producer of spuds at a profit. A bushel measure was filled by 19 potatoes from A. Lafollet's field near Gervais. J. W. Meyers, near Dallas, took 3,000 bushels from six acres. H. C. McTimmons, near Lebanon, says a common yield is 300 bushels to the acre. Lyman Damon's potato crop near Lebanon in 1907 was 350 bushels to the acre. W. W. Walker, near Salem, dug 300 bushels to the acre. J. H. Starnes, near Albany, got a light crop last year, but it went 250 bushels to the acre. The usual price of potatoes at retail in Portland markets the year round is a dollar per sack.

ONIONS—Profitable as is the growing of onions in the Middle West the returns from OREGON fields are greater. The most deliciously flavored onions in the world are believed to be those produced in Southern Oregon. A. L. Hasselton, at Eagle Point, from three and one-half acres gathers annually 118,700 pounds, and receives from 25 to 50 cents per hundred more than California market quotations. His net profit is \$225 per acre. Andrew Sanders, near Hubbard, makes this report: "In 1905 I raised 42,000 pounds of onion sets on three acres. Check for same, \$2,470. In 1906. raised 47,000 pounds. Check for same, \$2,455. In 1907 raised 45,000 pounds. Check for same, \$2,100. Expenses each year was \$1,800.

CAULIFLOWER, ETC.—The vegetable list includes cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, peas, beans, tomatoes, celery, asparagus, beets, parsnips, radishes, lettuce, spinach, squash. Peter Dohm, a Chicago gardener who settled on a small piece of waste land along the Columbia river near Mosier, produced 430 crates of cauliflower. One plant, weighing twenty



INTERIOR OF A SALMON CANNERY

pounds, solid and of perfect flavor, was placed on exhibition in the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

MELONS—There is in OREGON no lack of the delicious melons that are sought after by the people of the Middle States.

SUGAR BEETS—A sugar beet factory with a daily capacity of 350 tons is in operation at La Grande, and sugar beet raising is becoming an important industry in Eastern OREGON. It is said the great Harney Valley, larger than the State of Massachusetts and today containing less than 5,000 inhabitants, will some day produce enough beets to supply beet sugar for the whole Pacific Northwest. A net profit of \$40 per acre is made by Eastern OREGON growers. There is an abundance of cheap cleared lands and thousands of acres of clear government lands available to the homesteader. The Sumpter Valley Railroad Company has provided money for, and is about to push an extension of its line into the Harney Valley. The Oregon Eastern, a Harri-man line, has announced construction of a railroad the entire length of the Harney region, connecting it with the Southern Pacific at Natron.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

The egg story is told in a line. OREGON today imports annually for its own increasing consumption 20,000,000 eggs. To the producer this simple sentence is a volume of information. Because the demand far exceeds the local supply, retail prices of fresh ranch eggs range from 25 to 40 cents per dozen the year round. While the producers who are already here have the best of local markets, there are in addition the Seattle and Alaska markets to the north, and to the south there is San Francisco which will take any possible surplus. Conditions for chicken, turkey and duck-raising in OREGON are ideal, with a mild, equable climate the

OREGON—THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



STREET SCENE, PORTLAND, OR.

year round, and green picking for poultry every month in the year. Professor James Dryden, of Oregon Agricultural College, said:

"The value of the poultry products the past year will undoubtedly reach \$4,000,000. And that is nothing compared with what other states did. Iowa, for example, produced some \$20,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs. One town in California last year shipped \$1,474,163 worth of poultry and eggs, produced in the neighborhood.

"There are two ways to build up the poultry industry in OREGON. One is to make it an exclusive business in itself; another, for the farmers to increase their flocks and give more care to them. Quicker results would come from the latter."

LIVESTOCK.

Regardless of its topographical divisions, the State all over spells *success* in the livestock industry. Jersey, Holstein, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold, Shropshire, and French and American Merino sheep graze the year 'round on the hills and in the valleys. Angora goats feed on the brush lands. Hogs thrive in every county, undisturbed by the cholera epidemics that decimate the droves on Middle West farms. OREGON is not neglecting the horse, but is producing premium Clydesdales, English shires, Percherons and roadsters. In the raising of livestock OREGON is singularly fortunate as to climatic conditions and good water. There is forage all the year. Expensive outbuildings are unnecessary.

Within the next few years the livestock industry will receive a great impetus here by the completion of a mammoth packing plant by Swift & Company at Portland, where the packers have purchased 3,100 acres of land and begun construction of a modern plant with daily capacity of 2,000 hogs,



A GROUP OF PORTLAND SKY SCRAPERS

1,500 cattle and 3,000 sheep, and employing 3,000 people. This industry, located at tidewater, with its own dock for ocean vessels, will develop in OREGON one of the strongest livestock markets in the world. Range cattle in OREGON, Idaho, Washington and Montana, now sent East to be fed for fancy meat, can be fattened at the ranch with alfalfa and grain, and sent direct to the packers.

There is a great business opening here for the farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Indiana, who have made a success of feeding small bunches of fancy steers for the markets of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph or St. Louis, and who can comprehend the immense profits to be obtained in this industry on cheap lands within easy reach of a great packing center such as Portland is immediately to become. Only one difficulty confronts the packers here, and that is the total insufficiency of the present supply of choice steers to supply the great packing plants now under construction. In 1906 there were in OREGON but 144,500 milch cows, 487,400 other cattle, 90,000 hogs, a mohair product of \$160,000, a wool product of 21,000,000 pounds, and 200,000 horses. Yet the highest honors were won by OREGON cattle and horses at the Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark Expositions, and the United States Department of Agriculture has uttered the statement that Eastern OREGON produces more wool per sheep than any other section of the Union. Average weight per fleece is 8.6 pounds, or 2½ pounds heavier than average weight for the entire country. Wool brings 12 to 15½ cents.

J. M. Wise, of Perrydale, is converting his 660-acre farm from grain to stock raising and dairying. He keeps about 200 cattle; turns off about 350 hogs a year; principal forage is red clover, producing two to four tons per acre; vetch, sowed in autumn, yields as high as four tons per acre. S. T. Hobart does general farming on 115 acres near Silverton.



PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL
PORTLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

PORTLAND CITY HALL
CUSTOMS HOUSE, PORTLAND

His yearly sales of stock, etc., average as follows: Veal and cow products, \$500; hogs, \$650; beef cattle, \$300; sheep and wool, \$75; horses, \$100; poultry and eggs, \$200. He pastures on grass, rape, clover and wheat stubble, and raises 30 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre. He has farmed here fifty years and never saw a case of hog cholera. R. J. Cameron, near Jacksonville, markets 50 fine beef cattle. They graze in the foothills. He has 100 acres of alfalfa that yield 500 tons annually, four crops being not unusual. Oliver Burselle, near Central Point, turns off 200 fat hogs each year. They run three months in stubble, are fed some corn, and at market time average 250 pounds, and bring four cents a pound. He keeps 40 head of sheep. His 25 acres of alfalfa produce 6 tons to the acre; 14 acres of corn bring 30 bushels to the acre; 300 acres in wheat, barley and oats yield, respectively, 40, 40 and 60 bushels to the acre. E. R. Bowlby, near Enterprise, has 1,500 head of sheep and 300 cattle on 2,000 acres, and raises three crops of alfalfa annually, that sells at \$5 to \$10 per ton, after he appropriates 500 tons for his own stock.

VARIED INDUSTRIES.

It is not the purpose of this pamphlet to tell so much of what has been done by those who are here as to state what can be done by them that are to come. Today lumber and flour, woolens, livestock, manufacturing, transportation, dairying, fruit-growing and mining are the industries to be and fisheries are the State's well developed industries. Wheat developed in the immediate future. In this mighty onward movement there are profitable places for all who will come, and work.

The lumber mills of Portland alone have a capacity of 2,000,000 feet daily, and the cut in 1906 was 643,532,893 feet, the largest lumber-cut of any single city in the world. OREGON'S total estimated lumber-cut in 1907 was 2,000,-



A GROUP OF PORTLAND CHURCHES

000,000 feet, sold for \$30,000,000. The lumber goes to foreign and domestic markets. In 1906 rail shipments aggregated 11,393 cars, and lumber ships carried 240,902,177 feet to coastwise ports and China, Japan, South America, South Africa, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, England and the Philippines.

It is conservatively estimated that \$50,000,000 of Eastern and Southern money has been invested in Pacific Northwest timber in the last two or three years. This means many new lumbering operations, thousands of acres of logged-off lands, and general development of the country in the near future. A single firm, J. D. Lacey & Co., has in that period cruised more than 1,000,000 acres of timber lands for purchasers or owners about to dispose of their holdings. Lumber manufacturing has assumed mammoth proportions here only in the last few years, shifting the center of America's lumber supply from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Columbia River Basin. The industry in OREGON is only begun. The State today has more than 300,000,000,000 of feet of merchantable timber conservatively valued at about \$4,000,000,000. While it could all be classed under the heading of "Oregon pine," its varieties are fir, cedar, spruce, yellow pine and hemlock. The hemlock of OREGON is radically different and superior to any other known hemlock. In reality it is of the fir family, and will eventually have a market value equal to fir.

As an example of ground-floor opportunity, millions of feet of stumpage in OREGON that can be had today at \$1 and \$2 per 1,000 feet, would cost \$10 to \$15 per 1,000 in older lumber regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

There are great opportunities here for more woolen mills, furniture factories, shoe factories, cereal food mills, cheese factories, condensed milk plants, creameries, sash and door mills, flouring mills, canning factories, fish canneries,



PORTLAND RESIDENCES

paper mills, pulp plaster mills, brick and tile, terra cotta and pottery works, iron foundries, machine-making plants, tool works, wagon factories, implement manufacturing plants, stove works, soap factories, and for development of water powers and interurban railways. With the opening of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, vast water courses penetrating rich inland empires, there has rapidly developed need for more steamboats, and for independent railroad lines. These enterprises, all legitimate, and required by the natural growth and development of the OREGON country, will absorb millions of capital and pay fair revenue on the investment.

WOOLEN MILLS—Quality of water and climatic conditions have made OREGON the best adapted state in the Union for the manufacture of woolens. In Western OREGON the soft water and moist atmosphere, in the treatment of woolens, produce goods possessing the peculiarly soft texture that has made English mills famous. The American Woolen Mills corporation's representative at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, after a thorough examination, pronounced OREGON, with its climate, water powers and raw materials, the ideal wool-growing and manufacturing state, and predicted that Western OREGON will become the center of the woolen mills industry of America. The State's wool product in 1907 was 20,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,600,000. The State's mohair yield is steadily increasing.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES THAT WOULD FIND A PROFITABLE FIELD IN OREGON.

(Compiled by the Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.)

Any industry involving the treatment of wool from the time it leaves the shearer's hands.

Any industry for the manufacture of lumber—furniture, small woodenware, cooperages, etc.



PORTLAND DRY DOCK

Glass works for the making of bottles and certain grades of pane glass, etc.

Cement plants would find a profitable field. The necessary limestone can be had in several sections of OREGON. There are several beds of clay of wide area suitable for cement-making purposes. Such clay beds exist within a few miles of Portland.

Industries utilizing hemp would be profitable in OREGON. Flax is grown successfully, on a small scale, in the Willamette Valley.

Factories for the manufacture of railroad and street cars on a large scale would find a very profitable field in OREGON. We have the necessary timber and the iron work can be laid down in Portland at Chicago prices.

The dairy business, comparatively speaking, is in its infancy. The creameries already in operation are big money-makers.

Furniture manufacturers will find a profitable field, backed up by an almost inexhaustible supply of timber and native hard woods, as against the rapidly disappearing forests in Eastern and Southern States.

The rapid development of our agricultural interests will create a field for the manufacture of farm machinery and implements.

The coming of the Swifts and other large packers to Portland will create a field for the manufacture into commercial form of the waste resulting from the slaughtering and dressing of cattle.

The conditions in OREGON, both as to climate and water, are such that our wool can be manufactured at home, and a first class line of woolen goods turned out.

FISHERIES—A great source of wealth in OREGON is the fishing and fish-packing industry. In 1907 the marketed salmon product of the Columbia River and coast streams

was 31,000,000 pounds, valued at over \$3,000,000. Other fish, including sturgeon, shad, smelt, catfish, tomcod, black bass, herring, flounders, perch and carp were marketed to the amount of 1,522,843 pounds, valued at \$50,000. Shell fish product, including oysters, crabs, clams and crawfish, was 842,302 pounds, valued at \$20,000. The State's fish hatcheries liberate about 35,000,000 salmon fry annually.

LEATHER—With the completion of the Swift & Company's meat-packing plant near Portland, killing 5,000 animals daily, a great future will open to the leather industry. At the present time there are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of leather in OREGON only eleven small plants, valued at \$100,000, turning out an annual product worth \$486,000, and employing about 100 persons. The opportunity for pioneering in the leather industry on this coast is immense. OREGON will become the center of this industry for the Oriental markets, Alaska, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast.

IRRIGATION—An empire in which many irrigation projects are feasible, and which is now being penetrated for the first time by railroad lines, is found in Central OREGON, including Klamath, Crook, Harney, Lake and Maiheur Counties. In each of these large counties there are thousands of acres that yield profitably without irrigation. Their productiveness will be quadrupled with the development of irrigation projects. These counties have a delightful climate, and are divided into valleys, plateaus and basins, with lakes and streams fed by the cold, clear waters from the Cascade Range, the Steins Mountains and the Blue Mountains. In Klamath County the United States Reclamation Department has under construction one project that will reclaim 250,000 acres of rich lands. The first unit of the main canal is completed, and is ready to furnish water for 25,000 acres. Other sections will, as fast as completed, sup-

ply water as rapidly as it can be needed by the influx of settlers. The government lands under this project will be thrown open free to the settler, excepting as to filing fee and annual payments for water. The cost of the irrigation project is to be paid for in ten annual instalments, without interest. The settler thus secures his land for practically nothing and his water at actual cost, and has a perpetual right to his allotment of water for each acre placed under cultivation. At the end of the ten-year term the settler has a paid-up proprietary interest in the irrigation works, equivalent to stock in a company and acquired at cost.

In Crook County an irrigation company organized under the Carey act is reclaiming a large tract and has for sale irrigated lands at very low prices. In Umatilla County the United States Reclamation Department is reclaiming 20,000 acres lying along the Columbia and east of the Umatilla River. These lands are rich and will produce enormous crops as soon as water is turned on. They will be given to settlers on the same terms as those described for the Klamath project.

MINERALS—The State has immense mineral wealth in gold, copper, coal, iron, platinum, nickel, cobalt, cinnabar, marl, saltpeter, borax, caolin, asbestos and antimony. It has grindstone deposits, oil and natural gas as yet undeveloped. OREGON supplies cobalt to Thomas Edison for making his storage batteries. According to the United States Geological Survey Bureau there are 2,170 mines of different kinds in the State of OREGON, under development, the greater number of which are gold and copper, while in some portions of the State deposits of some kinds of minerals are found which do not exist elsewhere in the United States. The principal mining counties in the order of the number of miners employed are: Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane, Douglas and Coos. Other counties have extensive mining interests,

and the industry, already of some magnitude, will continue to grow. At present there are about 3,370 miners in the State, who draw an average wage of \$3.00 per day. Estimating that they work, on an average, two-thirds of the time, the amount paid them annually in wages is \$2,022,000. In 1904 the State's output of gold was over \$4,000,000.

Large deposits of steam coal exist in Coos, Morrow, Marion and Jackson Counties, and in the Nehalem Valley. Near Medford a large mine of good steam coal has been opened and a railroad is being built to it. Coking coal has been found in Marion County, and a company with 2,500 acres under lease is developing it. In Malheur County a score of farmers are lighting their residences with natural gas struck in boring for well water. An oil-bearing area of ten square miles is known to exist, and the field is being developed. Vast deposits of iron ore exist in Columbia and Clackamas Counties, but the iron-making industry has not been developed further than the operation of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company's plant at Oswego, which turns out annually many tons of cast-iron pipe. Approximately 1,000,000 acres contiguous to the OREGON coast contain iron deposits in ore, or magnetite in black sands. The United States Government, in conjunction with investigators from Harvard and Yale, and OREGON men, has completed the most exhaustive tests ever made to determine the utility of separating processes, for recovering the platinum and iron in these sands. It has been shown that more platinum can be produced here than is used annually in the United States.

Vast deposits of auriferous gravel are known to lie along the rivers and valleys of the mineralized belts. Millions of dollars' worth of placer gold has already been mined from the banks and benches and bars of these streams, while it is well known to old miners that the highest values invariably lie in the deepest channels, and remain as yet untouched,

simply from lack of applying practical methods for recovering them.

The dredge solves the secret of securing the great riches of these inaccessible deposits lying below the water line. It is no longer an experiment, but a success, demonstrated with gratifying results. When put at work on ground that has been carefully tested, measured, and proven, the element of risk is largely eliminated, and the results to be obtained from its operation are known in advance.

What is being accomplished with these machines in California, Alaska, New Zealand and elsewhere will be repeated here.

A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In no American state can the young man or woman get a university education with more facility or less expense than at the University of OREGON. This institution has an ideal location at Eugene, a town of 10,000 population, with no saloons, situated on the beautiful Willamette River, 125 miles south of Portland. The entrance requirements are: Completion of a four-year high school course, or its equivalent. There is no charge for tuition at the University of OREGON. An incidental fee of \$10 and a student-body tax of \$5 cover total cost for a year. The only other fees are some laboratory fees for materials used. Cost of board and room, from \$3.50 to \$5 per week; rooms can be had at from 50 cents to \$2.50 per week; board at men's dormitory, \$3 per week. The average cost per year is between \$250 and \$300 for the student's tuition and maintenance. Self Help: The university is glad to be of assistance to its students in finding work; it maintains a bureau of information in connection with the Y. M. C. A.; 65 per cent of the men at the university either wholly or partially earn their own way; abundant work in the Northwest for summer employment.

The University organization is: Graduate School; College of Literature, Science and Arts; College of Engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, mining); Correspondence School; Summer School; School of Music; School of Medicine; School of Law. Degrees granted (courses from four to six years): Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science; Master of Science, and professional degree of Law and Medicine. The course of study is very largely elective, with the following requirements: At least a one-hour course in English composition during freshman year; two-year courses in some language other than English; and the major requirement is that each student, on entering the University, must choose a major subject, in which he must take not less than 20 nor more than 40 semester hours; 120 semester hours are required for graduation. The total enrollment for the years 1907-8 is 710 students, exclusive of Summer School and Correspondence School.

OUTDOOR LIFE.

To the man, woman or child alive to an appreciation of the outdoor life there can be no such thing as a humdrum existence in OREGON. The wealth of Nature's gifts in scenery, sports of the rod and gun, camp and trail, are so prodigal that the humblest may partake freely. The aesthetic, human side of life is here enjoyed to the fullest capacity of the lover of nature. Fish and game abound in stream, lake, mountain and forest. There is not a county in the State without its great natural game preserve, and its lakes or streams abounding with gamey trout, bass or steel-head salmon. Clear, cold mountain streams tumble down from snow-clad ranges, and supply the purest water in the world to the lakes, and to the larger streams that flow in all directions, but ultimately to mingle their waters with the ocean. The big, gamey Rogue River salmon trout are famous. Speckled

trout of enormous size in the Klamath lakes are the marvel of all who visit Pelican Bay. The Trask, the Siletz, the Nestucca, the Siuslaw, the Coquille and the Umpqua Rivers. Ten Mile Lakes, Crater Lake, and the rivers of interior OREGON far back to Lake Joseph, the limpid gem of the Wallowa country, all are but repetitions of the fisherman's paradise. In the hills are found quail, grouse and China pheasant, the most gorgeously plumed game bird in creation. Up among the high mountains, all along the Cascade range, are groups of deep, clear lakes where the shyest, gamiest fish in the world abound. Marion Lake, at the foot of Mount Jefferson, is a favorite. For the sportsman who wants big game, deer, bear, bobcat and catamount are plentiful in the mountainous regions of the State. James Rommell, a Jackson County farmer, whose love of the chase leads him many miles from home during the hunting season, has killed or assisted in dispatching eighty-three bear in that county. At the home of Lane Wyland, a farmer in the same region, the writer last year ate some of the finest flavored venison found in an experience of twenty years in Western States. All through Western Oregon, and also in the Blue Mountains, big and little game is plentiful. Every family in city or country that can afford a few weeks' respite each year from toil, has its favorite camping place by mountain, stream, or ocean beach. The coast of OREGON offers all the conventional pleasures of the seaside. There are beautiful watering places with well-equipped hotels at many points between the mouth of the Columbia and Humboldt Bay. Interior OREGON has its hot springs and hot lake resorts, where the ailing may seek restoration to health.

PORTLAND, THE "ROSE CITY."

A great city today, numbering 230,000 souls, the Greater Portland of tomorrow will have half a million people, if the

growth is correctly shown by the city directory's census-takers. Portland is growing at the rate of 20,000 people a year, and the present generation of business men will live to see it pass the 500,000 mark. It has since 1902 gained 110,000 inhabitants. People who buy property at right prices in this city will inevitably have made good investments. Its enormous gain in business cannot be questioned against the official testimony of the Government Postoffice Department. Portland's postoffice receipts increased from \$379,522 in 1904 to \$578,822 in 1907. Money order sales were \$8,892,000 in 1906, and \$11,013,000 in 1907. In the same period its telephone users increased from 13,490 to 30,500.

The city has 44 square miles of area, 185 miles of street railway, 315 miles of paved streets, 155 miles of sewers, five transcontinental railways, one of the world's greatest fresh-water harbors for ocean vessels, 267,488 miles of water mains and the purest, coldest water in the world, being a gravity flow piped from the glaciers of Mount Hood, fifty miles distant. The city has a building record for 1907 of \$9,585,797. As another evidence of steady growth, the earnings of the municipal water works have increased from \$181,310 in 1890 to \$639,083 in 1907.

Great as is this advance, the immediate future will see larger growth. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads have just completed a joint railroad line down the north bank of the Columbia River from Spokane to Portland, bringing approximately ten big counties in Southern Washington into close touch with Portland trade. The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has just opened a new railroad to Lewiston, Idaho, opening to Portland trade the gateway of the great Clearwater Basin. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is building from Evarts to the Pacific Northwest with Portland as its terminal. The mighty Columbia, whose channel at its lower reaches never was

spanned by steel, has just been bridged to bring all these railroads into Portland over continuous rails, doing away with the ponderous railroad ferry established here by Villard thirty years ago. With the inauguration of fast train service on these lines, Western Montana, Idaho and Eastern Washington will be brought three to six hours' nearer Portland than to any other large city in the Pacific Northwest.

Construction of new railroads in OREGON announced by the Southern Pacific Company will bring into this city's direct trade channels the following counties: Coos, with 1,587 square miles; Klamath, 5,854 square miles; Tillamook, 1,119 square miles; Harney, 9,986 square miles; Lake, 7,834 square miles; Malheur, 9,784 square miles. These enormous additions to the trade field of Portland can be best understood by the wholesaler and manufacturer. To the settler they mean vast areas of cheap lands suddenly brought within reach of a great domestic and export market, and certain to increase rapidly in values.

The Greater Portland is the place selected by the packers as the meat center of the Pacific slope. Thirty-one hundred acres at the city's limits have been purchased by Swift & Co., and construction is begun on a modern packing plant that will have its own ocean docks and the tracks of half a dozen transcontinental railroads at its doors.

In the same vicinity will be located the other great packing plants. The assembling of the world's greatest packers at Portland has tremendous import, for the entire Pacific Coast at the present time is without any great packing plant. It means that Portland is to be the center of the dressed meat and canned meat trade of the Pacific side of the continent.

The larger future of the port is assured by an act just passed by Congress providing funds for completing the Columbia River's jetty system.

At Celilo Falls the United States Government is building a canal that will open the Columbia River to water transportation from Portland to Idaho, Eastern Washington and Oregon, where annually 50,000,000 bushels of grain are produced, and the wheat industry here is in its infancy. The United States Reclamation Service is spending a fund of \$10,000,000 to irrigate now arid lands within Portland's trade radius.

Settler, Investor, Workingman, stop and think what all these things mean to Portland. Try to estimate the vastness of added wealth, the immense impetus to commercial energy, the enormous opportunity for men and women. Look about over the country and see if you can find any other place where the future is so certain to reasonably reward industry and thrift. Portland is one of the most beautiful residence cities in the world. It is known as the "Rose City," because its equable, mild climate produces luxuriant out-door growth of all varieties of roses from April to Christmas. Although the population is now increasing, there is a constant need for workers in all branches of industry, and the highest wages are paid.

As a residence city its equal does not exist. The people of this favored site did not see a flake of snow in the winter of 1907-8 excepting for one day on the top of the mountains just back of the city, and on the snow-clad peaks of the Cascade range fifty miles away. In the entire city not a water pipe was frozen during the winter. Rosebuds unfolded on Portland lawns in January, and tropical plants weathered the winter without covering.

Interurban electric roads aggregating 200 miles are completed or under construction, with Portland as the trade focusing point of the great Willamette Valley. Power plants generating 50,000 horse power are already in operation, and an enormous plant to product 60,000 horse power is under

construction. With cheap water power as a basis for all this electric energy, the future of Portland as a manufacturing center is assured. While the demands of the domestic market for manufactured products are heavy and constantly increasing, the Orient, Alaska, Hawaii, Central American states and the Pacific Northwest must be supplied. In no city in America is there better opportunity for engaging in manufacturing with practical certainty of success. This city's factories have considerably increased in numbers and capacity since the Government census of 1904, which gave Portland 436 plants, with \$19,700,807 invested, and an annual product valued at \$28,485,694. Today there are 2,200 manufacturing plants, with \$32,000,000 invested and annual products increased proportionately.

Prominent among the manufactured products are furniture, lumber, sash and doors, shingles, cordage, flour, food-stuffs, woolens, canned goods and machinery.

The growth of Portland's foreign trade has justified the Federal Government in erecting here, at a cost of half a million dollars, a customs house of splendid architecture and interior appointments. Customs receipts are steadily increasing. For the year ending December 31, 1907, exports of wheat, flour, barley, oats and baled hay amounted to \$13,500,000; lumber, \$1,500,000; other commodities, \$1,000,000; total exports, \$16,000,000.

With twenty-eight banking and trust institutions, Portland is the financial anchor of the North Pacific Coast. Its business firms are rated at something over \$110,000,000, and the jobbing trade of the city has increased from \$100,000,000 in 1900 to \$220,000,000 in 1907. Its Clearing House Association record for 1907 showed gold clearings aggregating \$350,932,422, as compared to \$106,918,027 in 1900. Today its bank deposits are estimated at \$65,000,000, as compared to \$35,000,000 in 1900.

**Any Additional
or Specific Information
Regarding Oregon or Portland
will be Supplied
Upon Application to The
Portland Chamber of Commerce**

PUBLIC LANDS—Their Character, Where Located, and How They May Be Acquired.

Among the many questions propounded by eastern inquirers to the various commercial and promotion organizations of Portland, as well as the passenger departments of transportation companies and resident friends of restless residents of the East, are some that it is extremely difficult to answer. Perhaps a majority of the unanswerable questions relate to the character and location of public lands open to settlement. To meet the demand for information of this kind, it would be necessary to keep in daily touch with the records of the six United States land districts in the State and make copious extracts from the field notes of the Government surveys. Even then the information in all cases would not be reliable, as the description of many sections is imperfect, and the covering of much of the land has changed since the surveys were made. The available Government land is scattered over every county in the State. Much of it is worthless, being mountainous, and considerable of it is unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The only way for an intending settler to satisfy himself as to the worth or desirability of a tract of public land is to consult the records of the land office in the district in which the land is situated, and then make a personal examination of the land. Even then, the cream of the desirable Government land having been appropriated long ago, the intending settler in nine cases out of ten will probably find it cheaper to buy a farm already improved or partially improved, than to avail himself of the generosity of the United States Government. Still there are good tracts left. These must be located in localities remote from the centers of population and from transportation.

The six United States Land Offices in the State of Oregon, where all information relative to Government lands may be had, are located at Portland, Multnomah County; Roseburg, Douglas County; Lakeview, Lake County; The Dalles, Wasco County; La Grande, Union County; and Burns, Harney County. There is a Register and Receiver in each office, and the records are open to the inspection of the public.

While there are nearly 20,000,000 acres of Government land available for settlement in the State, these figures convey no information as to the worth of this land or the acreage suitable for the making of homes. The greater portion of the Government land not yet taken, is, however, not adapted to agricultural purposes.

SCOPE OF LAND DISTRICTS

The Dalles land district embraces Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, and parts of Crook, Morrow, Grant, and Clackamas counties.

The La Grande district embraces in whole or in part the following counties: Baker, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa.

The Burns district embraces in whole or in part the following counties: Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Wheeler. For the proposed "Blue Mountain Reserve," 1,880,650 acres have been withdrawn from entry.

The Roseburg district embraces in whole or in part the following counties: Coos, Curry, Josephine, Lane, Benton, Crook, Klamath, Linn, and Lincoln. There is included in the Cascade Forest Reserve, set apart by Department order September 28, 1903, 3,227,559 acres.

The Portland district embraces Clackamas, Clatsop, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill, the greater portion of Benton, Linn, and Lincoln, and a small part of Wasco and Crook. The entire reserves in the district foot up 1,191,668 acres—64,580 in the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in Yamhill and Polk counties, and 1,124,840 acres in the small Cascade Forest reserves in the eastern part of the district.

The Lakeview land district embraces Klamath and Lake counties, and parts of Crook and Harney counties.

Only recently two more forest reserves have been created—one in Southern Oregon, and the other in South Central Oregon. The new Southern Oregon reserve, known as the Siskiyou Reserve, contains about thirty-one townships, or 700,000 acres, and comprises about half of Josephine County and a portion of Douglas County. This reserve includes some 30,000 acres of unimproved state school lands, and considerable railroad land in the Oregon & California (now Southern Pacific) land grant.

The other reserve, comprising portions of 72 townships, takes in portions of Crook and Klamath counties. It is known as the Fremont Forest Reserve.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS

The Government lands are classified as agricultural, timber, desert, and mineral lands, according to the manner in which they may be obtained. The state lands include all these classes, but are obtained by purchase, regardless of the character of the land. Government land is obtained through the land offices at The Dalles, La Grande, Roseburg, Portland, Burns, and Lakeview, while state land is obtained through the State Land Board at Salem. The

settler or purchaser must be a citizen of the United States, or must have declared his intention to become such. To secure Government land he must be 21; to obtain state land, 18.

Agricultural Lands—Agricultural land may be secured from the Government under the Homestead Act, which gives to every settler 160 acres, requiring no payment, except \$22 in fees. For a period of five years actual residence upon the land is necessary, during which time certain improvements must be made and cultivation carried on, the purpose being to require the homesteader to show that he is in good faith.

Timber Lands—Timber lands can be secured from the Government under the Timber and Stone Act, each purchaser not being allowed over 160 acres. The land must be chiefly valuable for its timber, and must have no valuable mineral deposits. The facts must be set forth in an affidavit, and must be published for a period of sixty days, at the end of which time, if no adverse claim is made, upon payment of \$2.50 an acre, the Government will issue a patent for the land. Land chiefly valuable for the stone upon it may be secured in the same manner.

Desert Lands—Desert land may be secured under the Desert Land Act, not more than 320 acres being allowed to any one person, the applicant making an affidavit that, without irrigation, the land would not produce remunerative crops, and that he has provided a water supply sufficient to make the land productive. The affidavit must be accompanied by that of a witness setting forth the same facts, and, upon being approved, a fee of 25 cents per acre must be paid, when the purchaser can proceed with reclamation. Annual reports must be made for three years, showing that he has made improvements to the cost of \$1 per acre each year. When the \$3 per acre has been expended, and one-eighth of the land has been reclaimed and under cultivation, by paying an additional \$1 per acre he may secure a patent from the Government. If the land is within the limit of a railroad grant, the price is \$2.50 per acre.

Arid land in larger tracts may be taken up by corporations or individuals under the Carey Act. Mineral Lands—Mineral lands are secured under the general mining laws by locating a claim, recording it, and making certain improvements each year until \$500 has been expended for this purpose, when a patent can be secured from the Government for 140,000 acres of state school lands in Oregon, situated in the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township, commonly called school sections. These lands are sold at a minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, no residence or cultivation being required, and, if desired, the purchase price can be paid in five annual installments, the deferred payments drawing 8, 7, and 6 per cent interest, respectively. At the time of making the first payment the purchaser receives a certificate of sale, assignable by writing the transfer, duly acknowledged, upon the back of the instrument. Any assignee of the certificate may secure a deed by returning the certificate and paying what is due.

What proportion of Oregon crops are grown without irrigation?

There are to-day perhaps 450,000 acres of land under irrigation in Oregon. The total area of the State is 6,450,200 acres. The cultivated or irrigated producing area is about one-sixth of the total area, or 10,243,200 acres. It is thus seen that less than one-twentieth of Oregon's crops are grown under irrigation, the percentage being about 4.4.

What are the leading valleys of Oregon, their areas, and where located?

Willamette Valley—This is the principal valley in Oregon, and one of the garden spots of the Pacific Slope. The Willamette Valley is situated in Western Oregon, between the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains, is watered by the Willamette River and its tributaries, and produces to perfection all the farm, orchard, and garden crops known to the temperate zone. It is about 150 miles in length north and south, with an average width of sixty miles. Portland is at the north end, and Cottage Grove, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which passes through it, at the south end. The total area of nearly nine of the most productive counties in the State are embraced in this valley, which has a total acreage of 5,125,971 acres. Exclusive of the foothills, the Willamette Valley has about 4,000,000 acres of productive cultivable soil, which, allowing 50 acres to a family, means that it can support about 80,000 families, or three or four times its present population.

Umpqua Valley—South of the Willamette Valley in Western Oregon is the Umpqua Valley, noted for the excellence of its fruits. This valley is situated in Douglas County, which is credited with an area of 63,360 acres of tillable soil and 1,457,971 acres of untillable soil. For a small valley the Umpqua is one of the most productive in the State.

Rogue River Valley—The southernmost valley of Western Oregon, and one that is equally as productive as the Willamette and Umpqua, is the Rogue River Valley, lying in Jackson and Josephine counties,

and drained by the waters of the Rogue River and its tributaries. This valley is noted for its choice peaches, pears, apples, grapes, plums, and water-melons. An idea of the productive capacity of this valley may be obtained from the tillable area of the two counties in which it lies. Jackson County has a tillable area of 87,007 acres, and Josephine's tillable area is 18,745. The nontillable area of the former county is 888,414 acres, and of the latter 316,881 acres.

Hood River Valley—Going east from Portland, the first valley met along the Columbia River is the far-famed Hood River Valley, which, though small, has made a name for itself in almost every fruit market of the world, through the excellence of its apples and strawberries. Hood River strawberries are pronounced by connoisseurs the finest berries grown in the world, a reputation which is confirmed by the fact that the first pickings are as high as 75 cents per box wholesale in the markets of the East. Hood River apples are unexcelled in flavor and keeping qualities, and always command fancy prices in the markets of the East and even London. By reason of the high reputation enjoyed by its production, Hood River Valley lands in bearing bring all the way from \$200 to \$800 an acre. Hood River Valley is 23 miles long, with an average width of five miles, and only about one-sixth of the area is in cultivation. Irrigation has been a potent factor in the production of this beautiful valley. The apple crop of this valley annually reaches about 60,000 boxes, which bring all the way from \$1.50 to \$3 a box, in the markets of the East and London. The strawberry crop of this valley averages perhaps 90,000 crates of 24 pounds each, which adds to the wealth of this valley \$150,000 annually.

Grand Ronde Valley—One of the largest and most productive valleys in the eastern part of the State is the Grand Ronde Valley, in Union County. This is about 35 x 18 miles, with an area of nearly 300,000 acres, of which over 140,000 acres are tillable. The Grand Ronde Valley is the home of the only sugar-beet factory in the State, the production of sugar from the beets grown in this valley reaching nearly 3,000,000 pounds annually. This valley is also noted for its fine fruit, large grain and hay crops, and choice live stock.

Harney Valley—The largest valley in the eastern part of the State in area is Harney Valley, in Harney County. This valley is about 75 miles long, with an average width of 35 miles. Though there is some fine fruit grown in Harney Valley, in consequence of its distance from rail transportation, it is in the main given over to the stock industry. The irrigation of this large valley has been found to be entirely feasible, and when once water is taken to the land it will probably rank next to the Willamette Valley in production.

Deschutes Valleys—Along the Deschutes River and its tributaries there are three large valleys that promise soon to blossom as the rose in consequence of irrigation. In this section of the State—Central Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains—there are several large irrigation projects under way, with prospects of their early completion. The Deschutes River heads in Klamath County, passes north through Crook and a portion of Wasco, and then forms the boundary line between Sherman and Wasco on its way to the Columbia. The upper valley of the Deschutes is about 30 x 10 miles, the central valley 30 x 40 miles, and the Agency Plains section 25 x 7 miles.

Crooked River Valley—The Crooked River Valley, in Crook County, containing about 75 square miles, 12 miles long by six or seven wide, offers another inviting field for irrigation. This is in the arid district, and as yet produces little beyond the needs of live stock.

John Day Valley—Along the John Day River, that drains portions of Sherman, Gilliam, Wasco, Wheeler, and Grant counties, emptying into the Columbia on the boundary line between Sherman and Gilliam counties, there are many beautiful stock farms, while considerable grain is also raised in portions of this shoestring valley. The John Day Valley proper may be said to be about 100 miles long, and from a quarter to two and three miles wide.

Umatilla County—In Umatilla County there are about 100,000 acres under the Umatilla River's water that in time will be made productive. A portion of this is under irrigation already. Some of Umatilla County's table-land can also be irrigated from the Columbia River.

Columbia River—There are a number of small depressions that might be dignified by the appellation of valleys along the Columbia River bottom in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla counties. Irrigation has given birth to many small fruit farms along this river. At Irrigon one of the most successful irrigation projects in the State is under way.

Malheur County—In Malheur County, the Malheur Basin, which will be the scene of the first Government irrigation work in this State, comprises about 100,000 acres. This county also contains a portion of the famous Snake River Valley.

Baker County Valleys—Baker County has a number of small valleys, in which fruit, vegetables, and forage crops are grown to perfection. Chief among these are the Powder River, Pine, Sumpter, Eagle, and Pleasant valleys.

Wallowa County—Wallowa County has the great Wallowa Valley, once the paradise of Chief Joseph and his tribe of aborigines. This valley produces some fruit and grain, but for the most part is given up to the stock industry.

Lake County—Lake County has perhaps 100,000 acres in its various valleys, chief of which is the basin of Silver Lake and the land tributary to the Chewaucan River.

Klamath County—Klamath County probably also has 100,000 acres of valley land tributary to Klamath Lake and other smaller lakes and the Sprague River. What is the average price of farm land in Oregon that produces the same crops that are grown in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana?

The answer to this question would perhaps involve the value of lands adapted to diversified farming. The average sale price of cultivated lands is about as follows:

Clackamas County, \$49 per acre.
Columbia County, small farms, \$41.40 per acre; large farms, \$53.82 per acre.
Washington County, small farms, \$35.62 per acre; large farms, \$39.62 per acre.
Yamhill County, small farms (embracing considerable areas of orchards and hops), \$119.60 per acre; large farms, \$21.50 per acre.

Marion County, small farms, \$46.11 per acre; large farms, \$35.76 per acre.
Polk County, large farms, \$22.70 per acre.
Linn County, small farms, \$52.15 per acre; large farms, \$23.25 per acre.
Benton County, small farms, \$32.10 per acre; large farms, \$21 per acre.

Lane County, small farms, \$32.88 per acre; large farms, \$26.44 per acre.
In Baker County unirrigated farms averaging 375 acres in area, with 62½ per cent of the land under cultivation, the average price per acre is found to be \$30.50, and farms with a good portion of the land under irrigation, averaging 485 acres in area, with 58½ per cent under cultivation, average \$33.40 per acre.

Unimproved lands suitable for agricultural purposes can be bought in Oregon at from \$10 to \$15 an acre.

What percentage of the land contained in Oregon farms is cultivated?

In farms of 160 acres or less, the percentage of land under cultivation in eight of the Western Oregon counties is found to be as follows:

Clackamas County, 44 per cent.
Columbia County, 75 per cent.
Washington County, 41 per cent.
Yamhill County, 77½ per cent.
Marion County, 45½ per cent.
Benton County, 53 per cent.
Linn County, 74½ per cent.
Lane County, 65½ per cent.

Averages for eight counties, 59½ per cent.
In farms of 160 acres or over, the percentage of cultivated land of the total farm area is found to be as follows:

Clackamas County, 44½ per cent.
Washington County, 44½ per cent.
Yamhill County, 43½ per cent.
Marion County, 46½ per cent.
Polk County, 44½ per cent.
Linn County, 43 per cent.
Benton County, 30½ per cent.
Lane County, 53 per cent.

Average for eight counties, 43.7 per cent.
These figures go to show that Oregon farmers only utilize about half of the cultivatable area of their farms, while in the Eastern States farmers cultivate their farms up to 95 and even 100 per cent of their area.

What are the average prices of all classes of lands in Oregon?

To obtain an average on the price of lands of different classes is a difficult matter, prices varying with productive capacity of the soil, degree of cultivation, area of similar land adjoining, nearness of transportation, and proximity to markets. In consequence of the great diversity of conditions, there is of necessity a wide range in values.

The following figures are given for what they are worth: Fruit land, wild, from \$30 to \$75 per acre. Fruit land, in cultivation, from \$200 to \$800 per acre. Wheat land, wild, from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Wheat land, in cultivation, from \$30 to \$60 per acre. Grazing land, from \$8 to \$15 per acre. Dairy ranches, from \$50 to \$75 per acre. Desert land, without water, worthless. Desert land, under irrigation system, with water prospects, \$10 to \$15 per acre. Desert land, under irrigation, from \$60 to \$300 per acre. Timber land, from \$10 to \$100 per acre.

PRINCIPAL FRUIT SECTIONS OF THE STATE AND THE FRUITS RAISED.

Willamette Valley—Prunes, apples, pears, cherries, and all small fruits.

Rogue River Valley—Apples, prunes, peaches, grapes, pears, and all the small fruits.

Umpqua Valley—Same as Rogue River Valley.

Hood River Valley—Apples, strawberries, cherries, peaches, prunes, grapes, and all the small fruits.

Grand Ronde Valley—Apples, prunes, and all the small fruits.

These are the principal fruit sections of the State, with the fruits raised in the order of their importance. It must not be forgotten, however, that excellent fruits are also raised in the foot-hills throughout the State, and in many of the valleys in Eastern Oregon, partially under irrigation, where the production has not yet reached commercial proportions, notably, Pine, Eagle, and Pleasant valleys, in Baker County, the Harney Valley, in Harney County, and the Snake River Valley, in Malheur County. Fruit is beginning to be raised for market in many sections that have heretofore produced only sufficient for home consumption.

Are there any places in the State where colonies could be located to advantage?

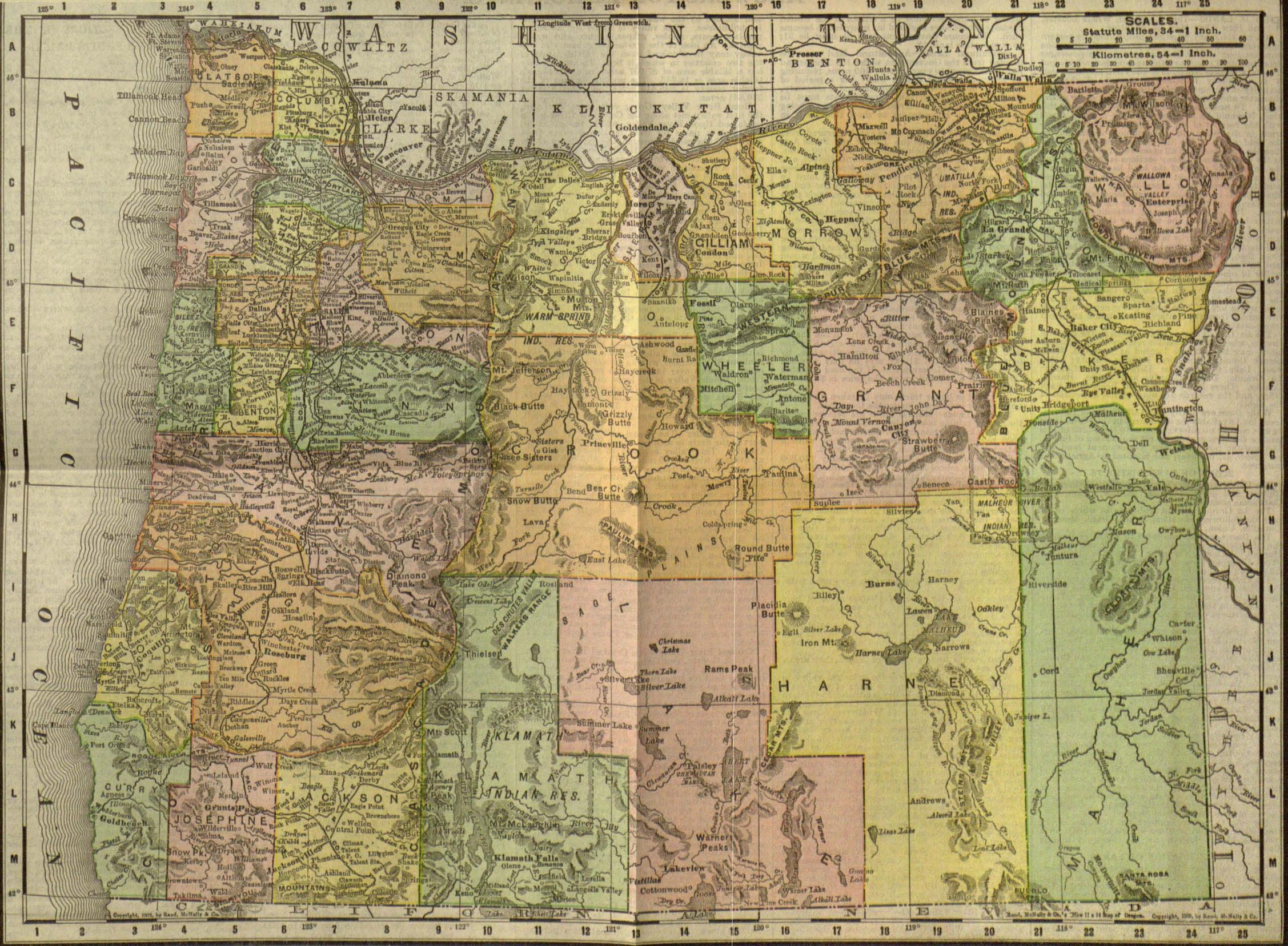
To say that Oregon, with her millions of acres of the choicest soil upon God's footstool, is without opportunities for the location of colonies would be a libel upon the fair name of this State, and it would not be the truth. And yet, Oregon, with all her wealth of acreage, does not offer so many openings for the settlement of colonies of any considerable size. While there is room for thousands of more families in the Willamette Valley and other settled sections of the State, the satisfactory location of colonies in these localities is an entirely different question. Colonization means the placing of a large number of people on lands that may be obtained at a comparatively low figure. Colonization is possible in developed agricultural communities, but the cost of land would probably preclude the advantageous consummation of such enterprises. Colonization would be possible on Broadway, in New York City, but not practicable. Colonization is possible in the Willamette Valley, but as the prices of land are rather high, the productive capacity of the soil justifying even higher prices, truth would compel one to say that this, and similarly situated productive areas in the State, do not offer the most attractive field for the planting of colonies.

There are a number of places in Oregon, however, that do offer exceptional opportunities for the placing of large colonies. These places are in the irrigable areas of the State, where water is either already available or soon will be. The price of land in these localities is exceptionally low, considering the productive capacity and earning powers of the land, and no one can have any hesitancy in recommending land under irrigation systems to the thoughtful consideration of homeseekers or the promoters of colonization enterprises.

Within a very few years, or possibly even one year, there will be a number of sections under irrigation that will offer exceptional opportunities to colonies. Just now there are but a few.

Chief among these is the land of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, which is opening up much of the cream of the land in the great Deschutes Basin. This corporation has a great deal of land under water already, being the largest reclamation corporation in the State, and by the first of the year will have at least 75,000 acres available. While the land of this company will cost the homeseeker or colonist but \$15 per acre, this being the price fixed by the State Land Board, the value of the land with water is not a cent less than \$75 per acre. Here is one of the opportunities where the homeseeker or bona fide settler profits by the labors of the irrigation promoter and gets his land at a fraction of the value of its real worth. No land under irrigation in Oregon produces less than \$75 to \$300 per acre, and the production of some runs up to as high as \$800 per acre.

At Irrigon, on the Columbia, where 6,000 acres are already under water, where a good-sized town has sprung up in less than two years, and where the practical fruits of irrigation are already in evidence, there are opportunities for colonies perhaps second to none in the State. Here about 40,000 acres are included in the irrigable belt, with the chance of getting water on about half of this area at least within a year.—From the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.



SCALE.
Statute Miles, 34=1 Inch.
Kilometres, 54=1 Inch.