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OREGON

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PORTLAND, ORE. LEWIS AND CLARK
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

OREGON

A STORY OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

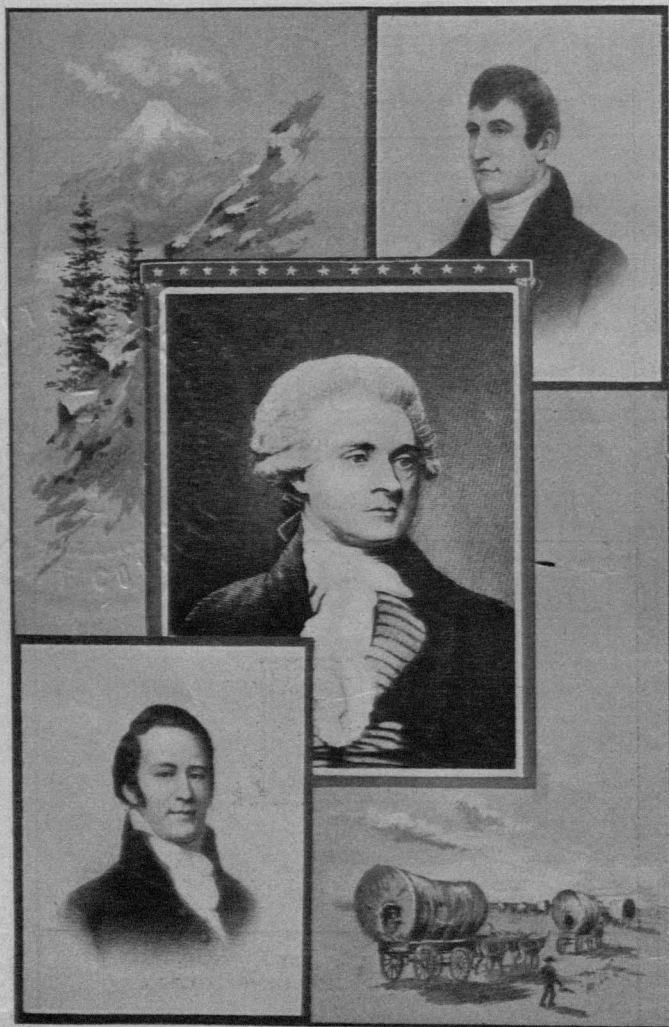
TO BE HELD IN PORTLAND, OREGON
FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER FIFTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIVE



COMPILED BY HENRY E. REED
SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR OF EXPLOITATION
1904

Press of F. W. Baltes and Company, Portland, Oregon.

1851
1903
Pawnee

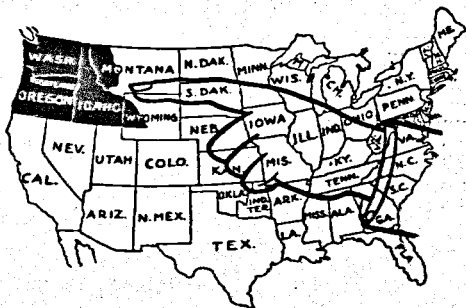


WILLIAM CLARK. THOMAS JEFFERSON. MERIWETHER LEWIS.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON AND THE EXPLORERS OF OREGON.

THE OREGON COUNTRY.

The Oregon Country, which passed to the sovereignty of the United States by the treaty of June 15, 1846, with Great Britain, comprised 307,000 square miles of territory, bounded by the 42nd and 49th parallels, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It included the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the western and southwestern parts of Montana, and the northwestern corner of Wyoming. The eastern boundary of this region, though conspicuously marked by a great mountain chain, is little understood, as no official continuous tracing of it has ever been made. A general description of it follows:

The southernmost point is in Wyoming, at the crossing of the 42nd parallel with 108 degrees and 50 minutes west longitude from Greenwich, near the headwaters of a creek tributary to the Big Sandy River, which, in its turn, flows into Green River. Thence the line, running north and northwest, follows the meanderings of the Wind River Mountains through Wyoming and the southwestern corner of Yellowstone National Park, meeting the Idaho-Montana boundary nearly midway on the western boundary of the park. From the Park to the 49th parallel the old Oregon boundary follows the main divide of the Rocky Mountains. Among the considerable towns of Montana in old Oregon are Butte and Anaconda, and the rich mining country tributary to them, Missoula and Deer Lodge.

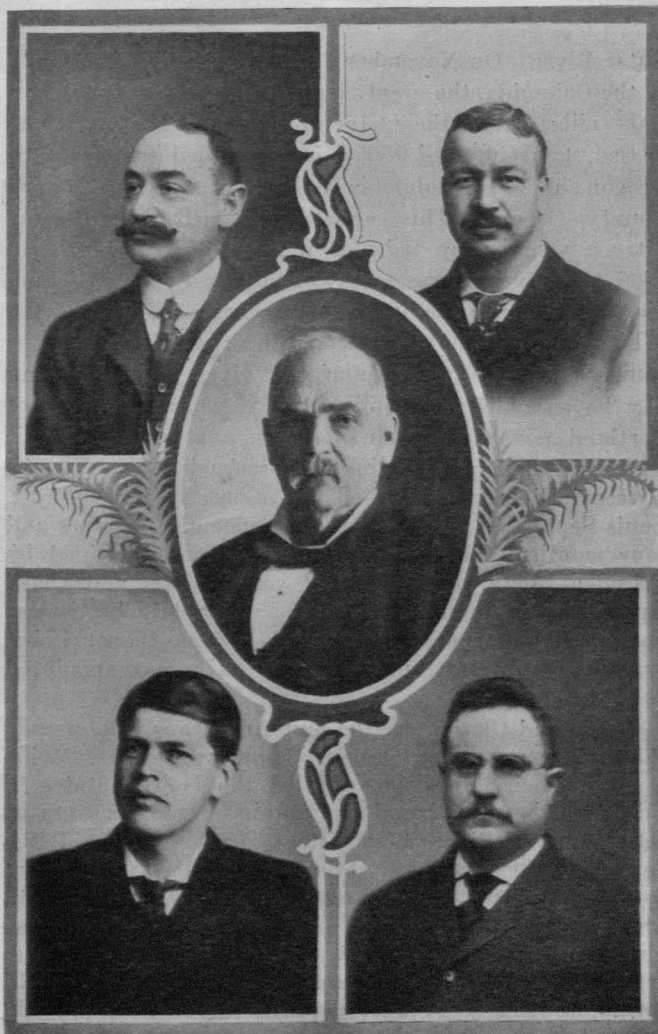


SKETCH MAP OF THE OREGON COUNTRY.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION will celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon Country by an expedition planned by President Jefferson and commanded by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Jefferson first proposed exploration of the Northwest Coast of North America, as a step toward the location of an American settlement on the Pacific Coast, nearly twenty years before the purchase of the Louisiana Territory was contemplated. His message of January 18, 1803, which resulted in the sending of Lewis and Clark, was transmitted to Congress 81 days before Napoleon decided to offer Louisiana to the American envoys, and 102 days before the signing of the treaty by which France transferred Louisiana to the United States.

Lewis and Clark spent the Fall and Winter of 1803 at Camp Dubois, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, a short distance below the Missouri, where they made final preparations for their journey. The expedition crossed the Mississippi from Camp Dubois on May 14, 1804, and started for the West. The Missouri River was ascended in the Spring of 1804. The second Winter was spent among the Mandan Indians, in North Dakota in about the latitude of Olympia, Washington. On April 7, 1805, the expedition "left Fort Mandan in good spirits," after a rest of 131 days, and resumed the voyage up the Missouri. From the waters of the Missouri the explorers travelled by land through the mountains, crossing the Rockies from Louisiana into Oregon on August 12th. Ranges of towering mountains covered with snow formed the prospect before them. In the latter part of September they reached the plains of the western slope, and early in October embarked in canoes on the Kooskoosky, or Clear-



I. N. FLEISCHNER,
First Vice-President.

A. L. MILLS,
Second Vice-President.

H. W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL CONNELL,
Third Vice-President.

HENRY E. REED,
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

water River. On November 7th, they reached the mouth of the Columbia, the great river of the Pacific Slope, over 4000 miles from their starting point. The explorers passed the Winter of 1805-6 in a fortified camp, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, in what is now Clatsop County, Oregon. This camp they named Fort Clatsop, after a neighboring tribe of Indians. On March 23rd, 1806, the return journey was begun by way of the Columbia. En route to the ocean the explorers had missed the Willamette, and on April 2nd, Clark set out from the camp on the Sandy to explore that river. The following day he ascended the Willamette to where the City of Portland now stands. In May the explorers left their boats and made a very difficult horseback journey to the Missouri River, re-embarked in August and reached St. Louis September 23rd, after an absence of two years and four months. The explorers were warmly received by President Jefferson. Congress voted Lewis and Clark handsome grants of public land, and Captain Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana. When Missouri was organized as a territory, Captain Clark was appointed as its Governor.

Lewis and Clark were the first Americans who crossed the continent to the Oregon Country and the Pacific Ocean. Their expedition enabled the United States to follow up the claim based on Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River, to anticipate exploration and discovery on the Northwest Coast by any other nation, and to hold the country west of the Rocky Mountains and south of the 49th parallel. The acquisition of Oregon gave the United States a coast line on the Pacific Ocean. It was one of the direct causes of the acquisition of California, and the subsequent acquisition of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are related to it. The Lewis and Clark Expedition, to which these great achievements so plainly run back, stands, therefore, as one of the leading events of American history.



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ION LEWIS,
Director of Architecture.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

	1850.	1900.
Population	13,294	1,200,000
Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, bushels	275,781	64,265,041
Potatoes, bushels	91,326	8,876,058
Hay, tons	373	3,045,244
Hops, pounds	8	21,548,277
Wool, pounds	29,686	39,949,786
Live stock, value	\$1,876,189	\$ 83,106,380
Orchard products, value	\$ 1,271	\$ 2,317,735
Manufactures, value	\$2,236,640	\$175,000,000
Foreign commerce, value	Small	\$ 36,000,000
Gold, silver, copper and lead, value ..	Small	\$ 70,000,000

The Oregon Country's story of half a century's progress is forcefully told in the tabulated statement which heads this page. THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION is the Oregon Country's Exposition, whether considered from the patriotic or the material view point. It is as much the Exposition of Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming as it is of Oregon. The interest of all is identical, for all in whole or part comprised the geographical division, the acquisition of which established the United States on the Pacific Ocean and made it a world power. In a still broader sense, it is the West's Exposition, for Jefferson was looking to the Northwest Coast for nearly twenty years before Barbe Marbois, in Napoleon's behalf, offered Jefferson's envoys all of Louisiana for 60,000,000 francs when they were bidding only for the island of Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi. In the largest sense of all, it is the American people's Exposition, for without the expanse of territory Oregon, Louisiana, Texas, California, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines have given, the United States would not now rank among the great world nations.



Top row, reading from left to right:
DR. C. H. RAFFÉTY, G. Y. HARRY, EDMOND C. GILTNER (Secretary), GEORGE O. GOODALL (Assistant Secretary), RICHARD SCOTT.
Bottom row, reading from left to right:
F. A. SPENCER, F. G. YOUNG, JEFFERSON MYERS (President), J. H. ALBERT, FRANK WILLIAMS, J. C. FLANDERS.
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF OREGON STATE COMMISSION.

PORTLAND.

Population in 1850	821
Population in 1860	2,874
Population in 1870	8,293
Population in 1880	17,577
Population in 1890	46,385
Population in 1900	90,426
Population in 1904	125,000

Portland

Has 23,056 children of school age.

Cuts 400,000,000 feet of lumber a year.

Has a jobbing trade of \$175,000,000 a year.

Has bank deposits amounting to \$35,000,000.

Manufactures \$49,500,000 worth of goods a year.

Has 163½ miles of electric street railway lines.

Spent \$600,000 for new streets and sewers in 1903.

Has an ocean commerce averaging \$12,000,000 a year.

Reported bank clearings aggregating \$176,000,000 in 1903.

Exports more wheat than any other city on the Pacific Coast.

Is the principal city of the Northwest Coast of North America.

Has one of the largest electric transmission plants in the world.

Has the only freshwater harbor on the West Coast of the United States.

Shipped on the Steamship Algoa the largest cargo of flour ever floated.

Will hold a great international exposition in 1905 in honor of Lewis and Clark.

Is in the front rank of American cities for health, the death rate being only 9.5 per thousand of population.

Is the terminus of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific railroad systems.

Postoffice sold \$334,442.00 worth of stamps and distributed 28,240,981 pieces of mail in 1903.

Spent \$3,552,795 for new buildings in 1903, and \$9,000,000 for the same purpose between 1900 and 1903.



PORTLAND, OREGON, THE EXPOSITION CITY OF 1905.

SCENERY.

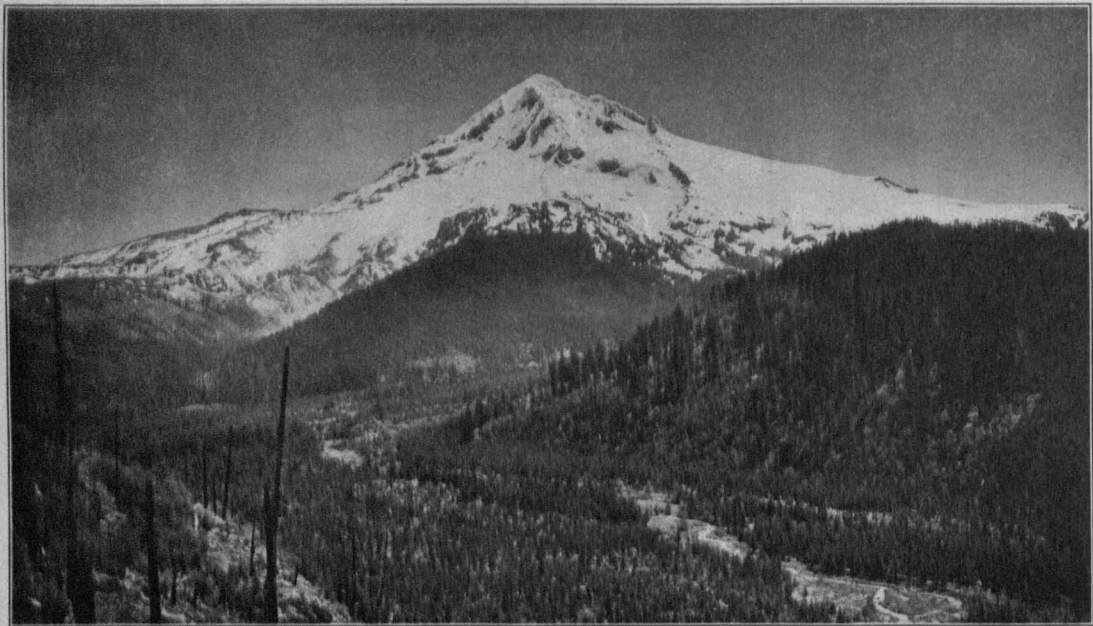
	Elevation in feet.
Mt. Rainier	14,528
Mt. Adams	12,402
Mt. Hood	11,225
Mt. Jefferson	10,200
Three Sisters (South Peak)	10,200
Mt. Pitt	9,760
Mt. St. Helens	9,750
Mt. Thielsen	9,258
Mt. Scott	9,128
Crater Lake (surface of lake)	6,239

Rainier, St. Helens and Adams are in Washington, but, like Hood, are visible from Portland; all the others are in Oregon. These are but few of the many points of interest to the visitor.

No matter what kind of scenery the visitor may desire, Oregon has it. Mountains divide the State into two grand divisions of unequal area, and mountains divide these two grand divisions into minor divisions, each with its own characteristics of climate. Snow-capped peaks, waterfalls, rock-ribbed rivers, foothills, lava beds, bays, caves and lakes are at the choosing of the sight-seer. The Pacific Ocean, the goal of the first overland explorers, is only a few hours' ride from Portland.

The great scenic charm of the West is the Columbia River. From Celilo westward to where the Willamette joins its waters, its course is marked by beetling cliffs, with here and there waterfalls of rare beauty. In natural scenery it rivals the Rhine or the Hudson. From the Willamette to the ocean the shore lands are lower than from Celilo westward. Lewis and Clark descended the Columbia, reaching its mouth in November, 1805.

The principal mountain peaks of Oregon and Washington have been climbed by a society known as the Mazamas.



MT. HOOD, OREGON — ELEVATION 11,225 FEET.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Year ending June 30.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1899	\$1,503,355	\$ 8,966,924	\$10,470,279
1900	1,784,178	8,220,996	10,005,174
1901	1,526,804	10,381,884	11,908,688
1902	2,555,368	12,132,818	14,688,186
1903	2,774,784	10,820,844	13,595,628

The foreign commerce of the Columbia River, which averages about \$12,000,000 a year, represents solid business, the proportion of goods in transit being exceedingly small. Practically all the imports are used in Oregon. All the exports, except limited quantities of cotton and tobacco, are grown in the country tributary to the Columbia River. Lumber, wheat and flour constitute 90 per cent of the exports.

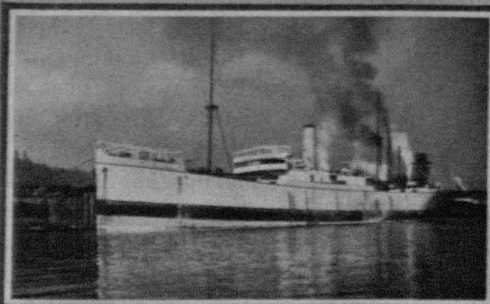
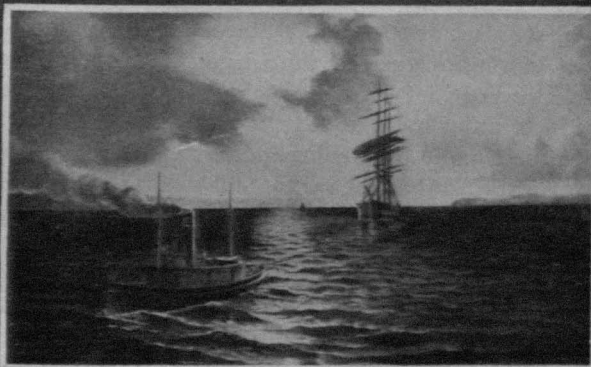
Oregon's commerce is world wide. Shipments to the principal grand divisions of the earth in the year ended June 30, 1903, were as follows:

Europe	\$4,467,361
Asia and Oceania	3,548,199
Africa	2,632,797

Mexico, South America and the Hawaiian Islands also make purchases from Oregon. Their trade will largely increase in the next ten years.

For the calendar year ended December 31, 1903, exports of flour from Portland and Puget Sound to the Orient were 2,650,000 barrels, and exports of lumber were 115,000,000 feet. If the present rate of increase in the flour trade continues, the entire wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest will be required to supply the Oriental flour trade ten years hence.

To meet present and future demands of the Pacific carrying trade, the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company has increased its fleet of Oriental liners to seven vessels, aggregating 51,700 tons capacity. One of these large vessels sails from Portland every two weeks



OCEAN-GOING SHIPPING ON WILLAMETTE AND
COLUMBIA RIVERS.

FRESHWATER HARBOR.

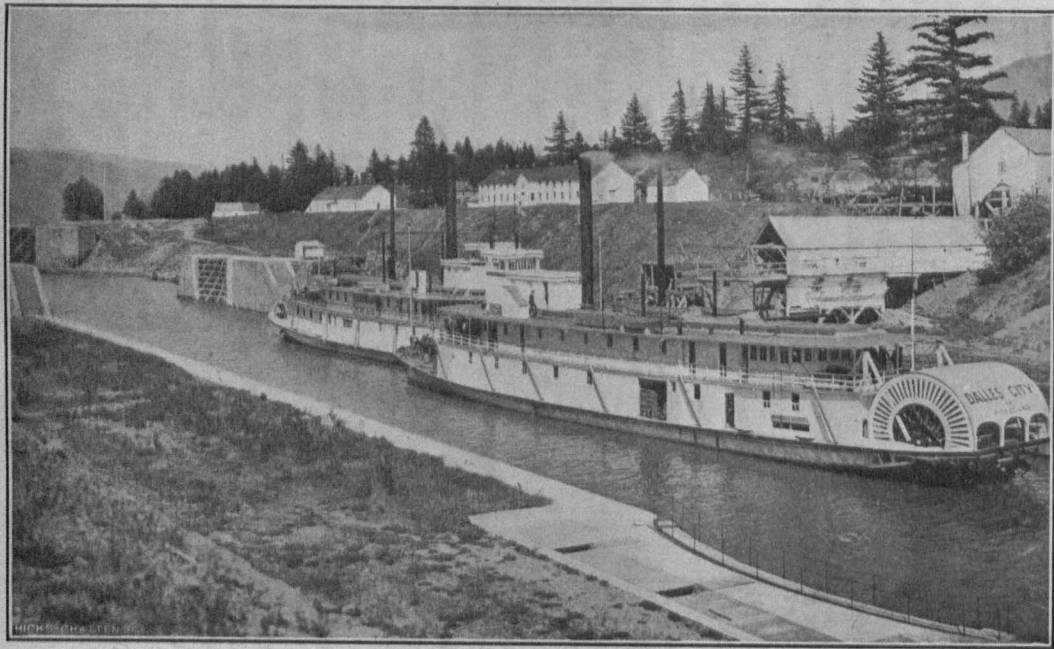
The average cargo and registered tonnage of the five largest vessels clearing from Portland in certain years are shown below:

Year.	Registered Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1873	995	1518
1878	1194	2312
1888	1968	3383
1893	2115	3818
1898	2648	5658
1903	3458	7310

The Columbia River is the only freshwater harbor on the West Coast of the United States. Its development is shown in the increase of the cargo load of the largest vessels loading at Portland from an average of 1518 tons in 1873 to an average of 7310 tons in 1903. In 1857 the barkentine Jane A. Falkenburg, drawing 17 feet of water, arrived with 530 tons of cargo, and this was heralded as a great feat for the river. In 1903, the Algoa, the largest vessel that ever entered the Columbia, cleared from Portland with 9276 tons, included in which was the largest cargo of flour ever floated. This great vessel drew 23½ feet of water in her passage to the sea.

River improvement is being carried on with a view to providing a 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia and a 30-foot channel between Portland and Astoria. The United States Government is building jetties at the mouth of the river, and, in addition, deepening the channel by means of a sea dredge. River improvement between Portland and Astoria is done by the Port of Portland Commission and the money for this purpose is raised by taxation.

The Columbia River and its tributaries drain a region as large as the combined areas of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.



RIVER STEAMERS PASSING THROUGH CASCADE LOCKS.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

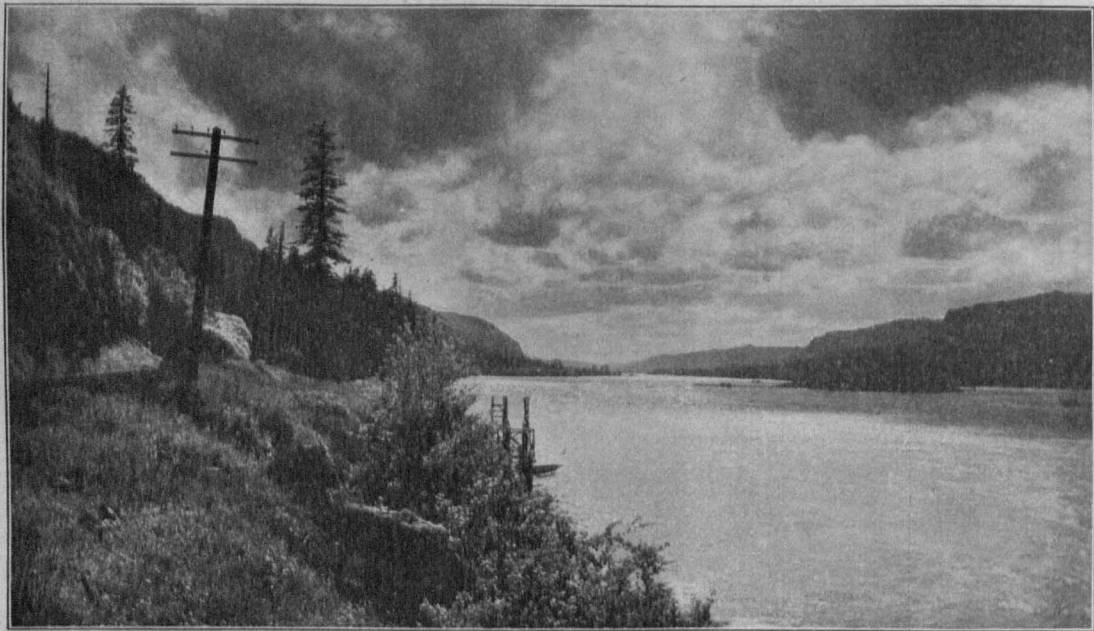
	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat, bushels	5,509,215	\$4,363,774
Flour, barrels	1,032,045	3,570,499
Barley, bushels	1,354,738	734,346
Total		\$8,668,619

The foregoing figures are for Portland for the year 1903. Nearly half the exports were to the Orient, due to the heavy increase in the demand for flour from that quarter.

In an article contributed to the January, 1904, number of the "Lewis and Clark Journal," Mr. E. W. Wright, associate editor of the Oregonian, brings out the fact that Oregon and Washington's prominence in the wheat trade has attracted the attention of the commercial world, not altogether on account of the large proportion of the crop available for export, but through the immense size of the cargoes that are sent out from Portland and Puget Sound. Shipments from Portland in 1903 included more cargoes in excess of 50,000 barrels than have ever been shipped from any other port in the world. Among these big cargoes was that of the steamship *Algoa*, which cleared with 85,276 barrels of flour and 500 tons of wheat. Her load of flour exceeded by 17,000 barrels any other flour cargo that ever was floated.

The flour trade with the Orient is growing so rapidly that it promises to utilize all the wheat grown in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the normal crop of which is 40,000,000 bushels. Wheat production has not yet reached its maximum, Mr. Wright thinks, and it is conservatively estimated that the three states named are capable of yielding as high as 100,000,000 bushels, besides taking care of other crops.

Wheat shipments from North Pacific Coast ports show a striking decrease, mostly on account of the heavy gain in the manufacture and export of flour.



COLUMBIA RIVER NEAR PORTLAND.

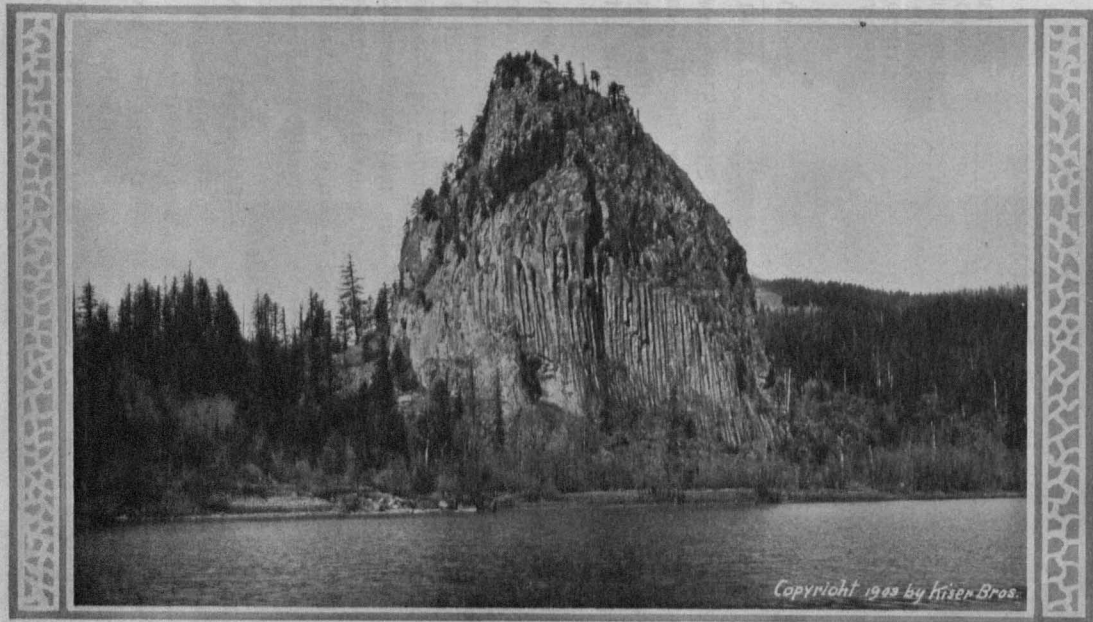
TRANSPORTATION.

Railroad, miles of, in 1870	159
Railroad, miles of, in 1880	508
Railroad, miles of, in 1890	1,440
Railroad, miles of, in 1900	1,671

Oregon has only 1.78 miles of railroad per 100 square miles of territory, a lower ratio than that of any state or territory in the Union, except Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. Central Oregon is the largest area of habitable land in the United States without adequate railroad transportation. In short, all Oregon has outgrown its railroad facilities.

The Southern Pacific occupies the country between the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company (Union Pacific) serves the region adjacent to the Columbia River and part of the Northeastern section of the State. In Northwestern Oregon, the Astoria & Columbia River runs to Astoria, and the Northern Pacific from Portland to Goble, connecting by ferry with its lines in Washington. Other lines in Eastern Oregon besides the O. R. & N., are the Columbia Southern, operating from Biggs to Shaniko, and the Sumpter Valley, running from Baker City to Whitney. In Southwestern Oregon, the Roseburg, Coos Bay & Eastern runs from Marshfield to Myrtle Point. The Corvallis & Eastern runs from Yaquina to Idanha.

The Willamette and Columbia and certain of their tributaries are navigated by river boats running out of Portland, competing for the most part with the railroads. About 450 miles of river are navigated in this way. Plans have been approved by the United States Government for an improvement between The Dalles and Celilo that will open a long stretch of the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers to navigation. Towards this work, the State of Oregon has appropriated \$100,000 for purchase of right of way and \$165,000 for the construction of a portage railroad.



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CASTLE ROCK,
One of the Noted Landmarks of the Columbia River.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

Owned by United States.

	Acres.
Oregon City land district	596,738
Roseburg land district	1,690,693
The Dalles land district	3,454,597
La Grande land district	2,404,012
Burns land district	5,415,795
Lakeview land district	9,622,272

Owned by State of Oregon.

School lands in various counties	250,000
Total	23,355,816

Oregon has available for settlement 23,355,816 acres, of which 23,105,816 acres are owned by the Federal Government, and 250,000 acres by the State. The Government land may be taken up under the various acts relating to land entry.

The State's property is school land, situated, for the most part, in Eastern Oregon. School land is sold under the direction of the State Land Board, and the minimum price is \$2.50 per acre. Any person over the age of 18 years, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, may purchase 320 acres of school land. The applicant must declare under oath that he wants the land for his own use, and that he has made no contract, directly or indirectly, to sell the same. No residence upon the land is required. Payment may be made in five annual payments of 50 cents per acre. The first payment must be made when the application is filed. Deferred payments draw 8, 7 and 6% interest.

Under the provisions of the Federal arid land law, known as the Carey Act, any settler may secure 160 acres of arid land through the mediumship of the state. The only requirement is that the land shall be reclaimed by irrigation.

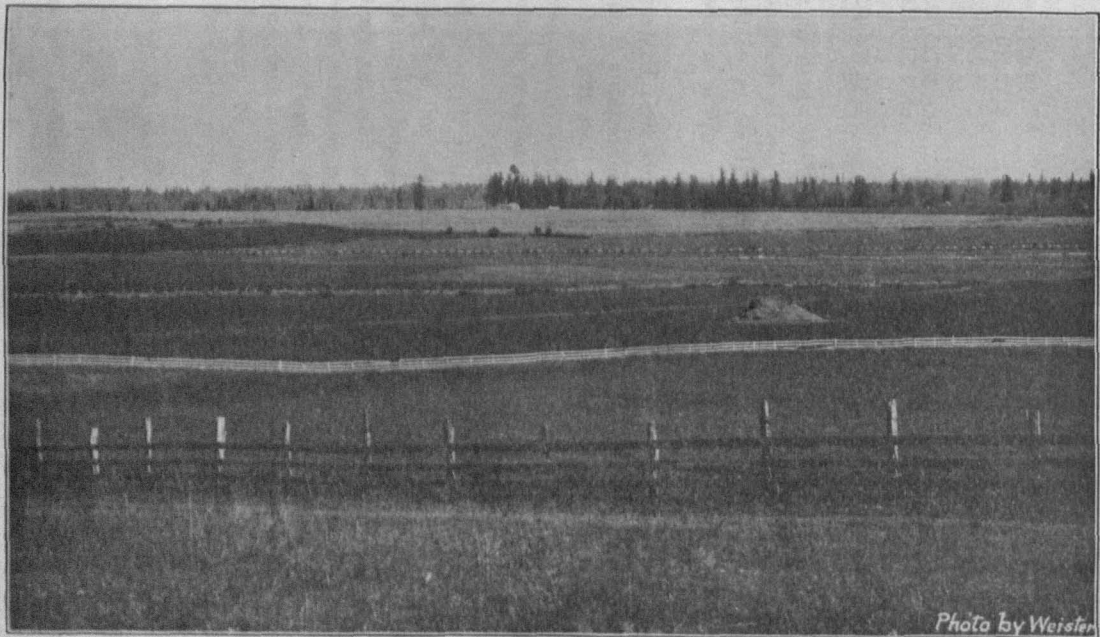


Photo by Weisten

MEADOW LAND IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

AGRICULTURE.

Number of farms	35,837
Number of acres in farms	10,071,323
Total value farm property	\$172,761,287
Value farm products	38,090,969
Wheat, bushels	14,508,636
Oats, bushels	6,725,828
Barley, bushels	1,515,150
Hay, tons	1,117,886
Hops, pounds	15,750,000
Potatoes, bushels	3,761,367

With a land area of 60,518,400 acres, of which only one-sixth is now included in farms, Oregon is destined to become one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. The agricultural production per capita is now \$93 per year.

The Cascade Mountains divide the State into Eastern and Western Oregon. The former division contains about two-thirds of the total area of the State, but the latter includes the greater part of the agricultural lands now in use. With irrigation, however, the farm area of the Eastern section might be increased ten-fold.

In the valleys of Western Oregon, notably those of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue Rivers, the soil is a rich, dark loam. The hills have a heavier soil and the mountains are principally suitable for grazing. In the Eastern part, the soil is sandy in general, and contains much alkali, but is very fertile under irrigation. In the northeast, extensive areas of naturally fertile wheat lands are found. In the southeast, the cultivation of crops is relatively of little importance, but the land is extensively used for grazing purposes.

Oregon farmers annually distribute over \$5,000,000 for farm labor.

The average size of an Oregon farm is 281 acres.

The value of farm products more than doubled between 1890 and 1900.



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HARVESTING ON AN EASTERN OREGON FARM.

HORTICULTURE.

Apples, value	\$ 640,000
Grapes, value	50,000
Cherries, value	35,000
Peaches, value	75,000
Pears, value	148,500
Prunes, value	900,000
Strawberries, etc., value	652,500
Total	\$2,501,000

The foregoing figures are for 1903. The fruit growing industry is most extensive in the region lying between the Cascade and Coast Ranges, where climatic conditions are exceedingly favorable to it. Jackson and Josephine Counties, in the southern part of the State, contribute largely to the output. Eastern Oregon has of late years made rapid progress in this industry.

Between 1890 and 1900 the number of orchard trees in Oregon increased from 1,757,893 to 6,314,232. Apple trees more than doubled. Linn, Clackamas, Marion and Douglas Counties together reported more than 1,000,000 apple trees. Plum and prune trees increased ten-fold, peach trees doubled, and there were nearly five times as many pear and cherry trees in 1900 as in 1890.

Small fruits are grown on 3470 acres, distributed among 11,335 farms. Of the total area, 1792 acres are devoted to strawberries, the principal production of which in 1900 was nearly 4,000,000 quarts, grown mostly in Multnomah and Wasco counties. Owing to the close proximity of these fields to Portland, the fruit finds ready market at good prices, and a very large proportion of it is shipped to the central West.

Oregon fruitgrowers are up-to-date in their methods of cultivating their orchards and packing their fruits. The horticultural laws are adequate and are strictly enforced.

Fruit land, cleared and ready for planting, is worth an average of \$50 an acre in Oregon.



PACKING APPLES FOR THE WORLD'S MARKET. *Copyright, 1903, by Geo. M. Weister.*

DAIRYING.

Dairy cows, number of	122,447
Dairy products, total value	\$ 3,550,953
Milk, gallons	48,582,968
Butter, pounds	8,107,450
Cheese, pounds	2,500,000

Dairying has made great progress in recent years, especially in the Willamette Valley, where it has become an independent occupation or else is diversified with general farming. Grass, the natural food of the dairy cow, is abundant in Oregon. The wide variation in rainfall, soil, temperature and elevation found within the State indicates a great variety of species among the natural or wild grasses. In Eastern Oregon, the grasses are principally of the varieties known as "bunchgrass." Western Oregon is especially adapted to the growth of clover, rape, corn and vetches, all of which are excellent for dairy cows, whether fed green or as silage. An acre of land in the Willamette Valley, properly cared for, will furnish the rough food for one cow for a year. In Eastern Oregon, alfalfa is fast taking the place of the bunchgrass and other native plants. Production of alfalfa will vastly increase with the development of irrigation and make Eastern Oregon an ideal dairying country.

The dairy cows of Oregon improve in quality each year. The scrub stock, once the main reliance, is giving way to better breeds. This is shown by the increase in the average number of gallons of milk produced per cow, viz.:

Year.	Oregon.	United States.
1900	397	424
1890	219	316

The average Oregon cow gained 178 gallons in ten years, as against 108 gallons for the average dairy cow of the whole United States. The census of 1910 will show the Oregon cow in the vanguard.



DAIRY COWS OF WESTERN OREGON.

HOPS.

	Pounds.
Production in 1850	9
Production in 1860	493
Production in 1870	9,745
Production in 1880	244,371
Production in 1890	3,613,726
Production in 1903	15,750,000

Oregon is the first state of the Union in hop production. Its crop of 1903 sold for \$2,960,000, netting a profit of \$1,776,000 to the growers.

The hop plant will grow in any temperate climate, but its production is most successful in climates where the winters are not too long to allow the plant an early start in the spring, where the weather is not foggy for any extended length of time, and where there is plenty of rainfall early in the season, followed by warm, dry weather as the crop develops and begins to mature. As the plant is a rapid grower, a comparatively rich soil is necessary to its successful culture. Western Oregon presents ideal conditions for hop culture, while in New York, where the plant has been so successfully cultivated, the winters are frequently so severe as to kill many of the roots.

In the hop yards of New York, in which the cultivation of the plant has been carried on for years, a great quantity of fertilizer is necessary, while in Oregon, where the land is new and rich, but very little has been thus far used. The average cost of production varies, but it is estimated in New York that a fair average is 10 cents per pound, while on the Pacific Coast it is about 7 cents per pound.

Marion County, Oregon, is the largest hop producing county in the United States. Its yield in 1900 was 5,750,688 pounds, or 11.7 per cent of the total crop of the United States.



HOP FIELD NEAR SALEM, OREGON.

Copyright, 1903, by Geo. M. Weister.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

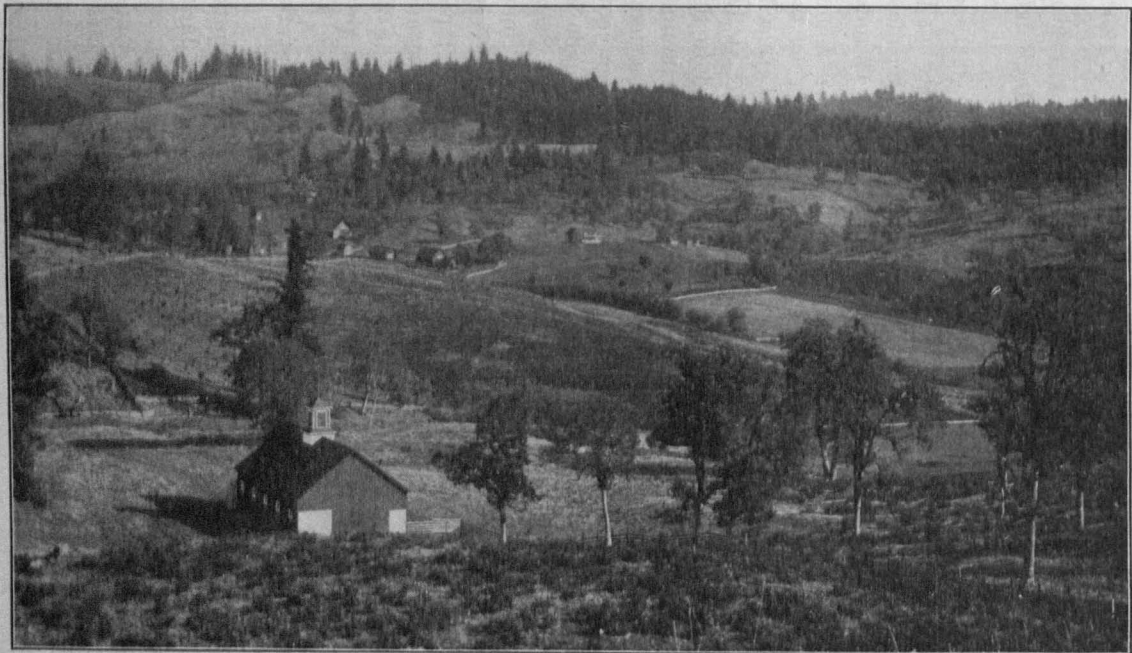
Chickens, number	1,700,000
Turkeys, number	50,000
Geese, number	35,000
Ducks, number	26,000
Poultry product, value of 1903	\$ 4,250,000
Eggs, number of dozen	10,000,000

The poultry and egg industry is moving westward. Cheap corn, added to cheap transportation, has drawn the center of the business west of the Missouri, but Oregon offers still greater advantages—mild winters with an early hatching season—which lessen the cost of raising and housing poultry and favor production on a large scale. In those parts of Oregon where poultry and eggs are produced, food, transportation and climate, the three prime essentials for success, cannot be surpassed anywhere in the United States. Portland is the principal market of the product, though considerable direct shipments are made to San Francisco.

Poultry raising and egg production are capable of indefinite expansion in Oregon. Turkeys range freely, and geese can be profitably kept only where large range, green pasture and water are at hand. Oregon has abundant range and plenty of water.

The development of transportation facilities promotes the selection of the best locations for all branches of production, and gradually, in the poultry and egg industry, the areas best suited because of natural conditions are beginning to be utilized by producers. The business will tend to centralize in certain favored areas, and Oregon is one of those favored areas. Having a number of cities of considerable size, the Pacific Coast offers a good market for poultry and eggs.

Oregon already has considerable trade in poultry outside its boundaries. Live fowls are shipped to New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan and Alaska.



AN OREGON FARM HOME.

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SUGAR BEETS.

Yield of sugar beets, tons	12,000
Beet sugar, pounds	2,880,000
Beet sugar, value	\$ 144,000

The center of this industry is in the Grande Ronde Valley in Eastern Oregon, and the figures quoted above are for 1903. The crop netted the growers \$95,000, an average of nearly \$8 per ton. Labor for harvesting is not expensive, as the work is generally done by Japanese and Indians. A sugar factory, located at La Grande, takes all the beets raised.

Oregon is one of the most promising states in the Union for successful beet culture, and in time there will be other beet sugar factories besides the one at La Grande. The average weight of beets submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture for examinations made several years ago was 20 ounces, and the sugar content was 14.1 per cent and the purity 83.4 per cent.

As a result of 250 analyses of Oregon beets, made in 1897, it was determined that the best parts of the State for this industry are Union, Umatilla and Malheur counties in the eastern section, and Jackson County in Western Oregon. Union County led in purity with 89.1 per cent. Its beets weighed 16 ounces, a medium size, and the sugar content was 17 per cent. Beets weighing 34 ounces and yielding 20 per cent sugar have been produced in Oregon, but these are abnormal results. As high as 34 tons have been raised to the acre, but the average, under proper cultivation, is about 13 tons.

While the principal production is now in Union County, a number of counties in Western Oregon, notably Jackson, Washington, Clackamas, Yamhill and Marion, are suited to beet culture. In Washington County it would be possible to grow beets on 20,000 acres without interfering with other crops.



UNION DEPOT, PORTLAND, OREGON.

FLAX SEED AND FLAX FIBER.

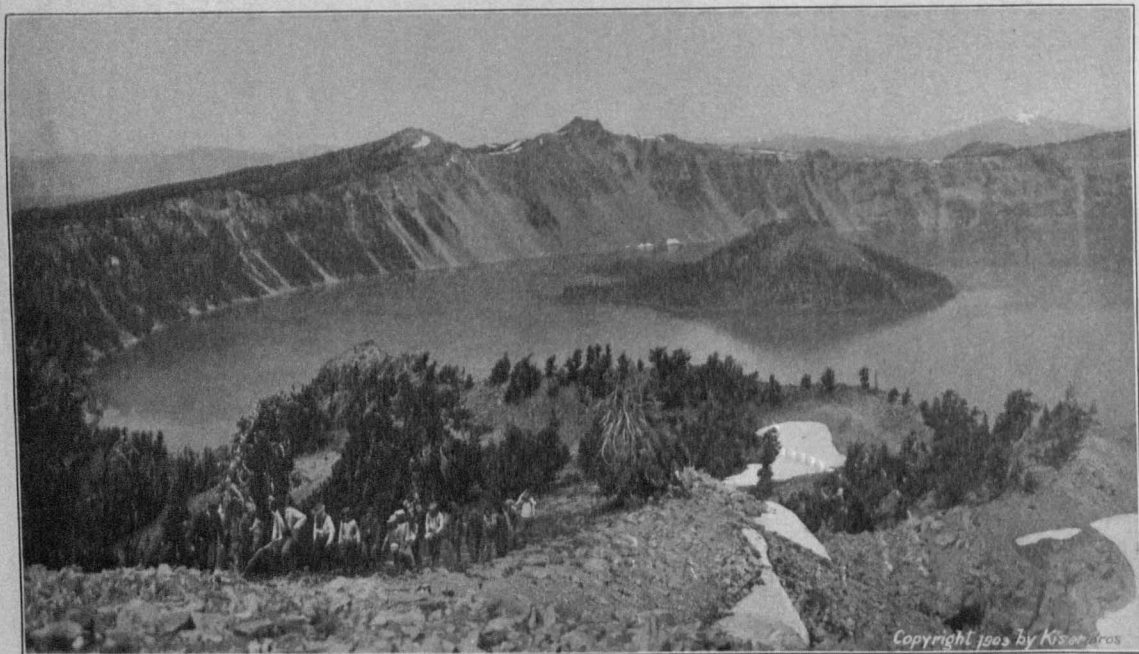
Flax Seed Production.	Busheis.
1860	6
1870	10,988
1880	21,742
1890	3,871
1900	8,740

Oregon's effort in this most important branch of industry is represented by less than 9000 bushels of flax seed, worth \$8600. Flax fiber production in Oregon, as in all other parts of the United States, has greatly decreased. From 27,000,000 pounds in 1869, the yield has fallen into such insignificance that it no longer is considered by the census bureau of the United States.

Flax seed and flax fiber would not be worthy of space in this little book devoted to potent industry, but for the opportunity they offer to development and the hope that attention attracted to them may result in the revival, in Oregon, of what was once a considerable arm of American agriculture. In the first place, Portland has a factory that uses flax seed, but it gets very little of its raw material from Oregon. That is argument enough for the growing of flax seed.

As to flax fiber, the climate west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington is ideal for its production. Rainfall is abundant, and the average temperature and humidity in the growing season are suited to the production of a straw that resembles in quality the flax of the famous Courtrai region of Belgium. Foreign manufacturers have visited Oregon and made encouraging reports as to profitable flax culture and linen manufacture.

American linen factories import about 11,000 tons of fiber a year from Europe. Every pound of this could be grown in Oregon, and not only that, but linens could be manufactured in the State.



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CRATER LAKE, CASCADE MOUNTAINS, SOUTHERN OREGON.

LIVE STOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Number of farms devoted to live stock	10,218
Live stock, value of	\$33,917,048
Animal products, value of	\$16,284,282
Dairy cows, number of	122,447
Other neat cattle, number of	577,856
Horses and mules, number of	295,683
Sheep and lambs, number of	3,040,291
Swine, number of	281,406
Wool, pounds of	18,349,660
Mohair and goat hair, pounds of	267,780

The importance of this branch of industry is amply attested by the figures pertaining to it. Oregon has nearly \$34,000,000 invested in live stock, from which the annual return, in animals sold and slaughtered, wool, etc., is over \$16,250,000. Few states outrank her in the number of sheep and production of wool.

Oregon is noted for her superior horses, and the two principal factors which have contributed to the making of this reputation are: First, the enterprise of the first settlers in bringing with them the best stock they were able to secure. Second, the unsurpassed soil and climatic conditions which rendered possible the highest physical development of the horse. Eastern Oregon is pre-eminent the home of the speed horse.

The following table shows the value of cattle in Oregon compared with the Union at large:

	Oregon.	The Union.
All cattle	\$21.65	\$21.77
Horses	30.05	49.07
Mules	42.74	60.17
Sheep	2.49	2.76
Swine	3.76	3.69
Goats	3.42	1.75

Swine raising will in time become an important factor in the livestock industry.



THOROUGHbred STOCK FARM, WESTERN OREGON.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigators, number of	4,502
Acres irrigated	388,111
Cost of irrigation systems	\$1,838,732
Irrigated crops, value of	\$3,062,926

In Western Oregon, where the rainfall is generous, irrigation is not used for general crops, but water is artificially applied in summer to truck farms and, in a few instances, to hay lands. The greater part of the eastern section of the State is arid or semi-arid, but the soil, as a rule, is very productive when there is sufficient moisture. There are numerous rivers of considerable size, and the available water supply of the section as a whole is large. In the counties bordering on the Columbia River irrigation is not generally practiced, and, except in occasional years of small rainfall, it is unnecessary for most crops. A greater part of the territory south of these counties, without irrigation, is useful for grazing purposes only. In the Rogue River Valley irrigation is carried on.

It is in Eastern Oregon that irrigation will effect the greatest results. This section, comprising two-thirds of the land area of the State, could, under irrigation, be made to produce 100,000,000 bushels of grain, besides fruit and other crops.

The irrigation systems of Oregon are generally inexpensive and are operated mostly by individual farmers for their own use. There has been little attempt to store water for Summer use. The value of principal irrigated crops is:

Hay and forage	\$2,030,729.00
Cereals	438,812.00
Vegetables	280,337.00
Orchard fruits	91,971.00
Small fruits	60,571.00
Other crops	160,506.00



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MT. ADAMS, WASHINGTON — ELEVATION 12,402 FEET.

OREGON'S VALUABLE FORESTS.

Standing timber, feet, board measure	300,000,000,000
Standing timber, value of, as an asset	\$ 3,600,000,000
Lumber cut 1903, feet, board measure	1,000,000,000
Lumber cut 1903, value of	\$ 12,000,000

Oregon has more standing timber than any other state in the Union. Mr. Edmund P. Sheldon, who contributes this article on forestry, estimates the stand at 300,000,000,000 feet, board measure, constituting nearly one-sixth of the total merchantable timber of the United States. Manufactured into lumber and sold at \$12 per thousand, this would represent \$3,600,000,000. The most densely timbered region is west of the Cascade Mountains, where the average stand per acre is 17,700 feet, board measure. Douglas Fir, one of the world's greatest trees, represents 60% of the total stand of timber, and Western Yellow Pine 17%. Other valuable trees are Western Hemlock, Tideland Spruce, Cedar, Sugar Pine and Redwood.

It is estimated that Oregon's forests added \$30,000,000 to the wealth of the State in 1903. There are 457 saw-mills, and their cut was 1,000,000,000 feet, board measure, valued at about \$12,000,000. Forest products not manufactured represented an additional \$18,000,000.

Oregon exports the largest squared timbers in the world. Single sticks from 125 to 150 feet long are common. Portland is the greatest lumber manufacturing city of the Pacific Coast. Its mills cut 400,000,000 feet annually.

"Save the forests and store the floods" is the motto of the United States Government in Oregon. In carrying out this policy, it has withdrawn from sale and created into forest reserves several million acres. Cascade Reserve, the largest in the United States, contains 4,500,000 acres. Oregon's forests are thus protected against depredation and waste, and a water supply is assured to those sections of the State where irrigation is essential for crops.



SCENE IN AN OREGON FOREST.

MANUFACTURES.

The foregoing figures are for 1900. The Manufacturers' Association of Portland estimates the value of the products of Oregon at \$84,000,000 for 1903, and the number of wage-earners at 35,000.

Factories, number	3,088
Wage earners, number	17,236
Capital invested	\$33,422,393
Wages paid	\$ 8,333,433
Products, value	\$46,000,587

At the census of 1900 the output in principal lines of manufactures was:

Food and kindred products	\$12,454,269
Lumber and its manufactures	11,743,702
Paper and printing	2,822,822
Textiles	1,952,020
Iron and steel	1,116,654
Leather and finished products	1,180,585
Vehicles	1,214,269
Ship building	1,287,385
Hand trades	6,417,260

Although Oregon does not rank among the great manufacturing states, its manufacturing production per capita is \$112, against an agricultural production of \$93 per capita.

It would be superfluous to enumerate here the advantages that Oregon offers to manufacturing enterprise. Unlimited resources, increasing population, an expanding country, and a constantly growing demand from the Orient for all kinds of commodities are inducements worthy of the consideration of the capitalist. Food products, lumber, textiles, leather, smelting and refining are capable of tremendous development. Oregon's position with respect to lumber and its manufactures must ever be a leading one, as it contains one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States.

Portland has 2000 factories, and 23,000 wage-earners. It has \$32,000,000 invested in factories, and the output in 1903 was \$49,500,000.



WILLAMETTE FALLS, OREGON CITY,
Where the Electric Power for Portland's Factories Is Generated.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold	\$1,834,821.15
Silver	211,876.73
Copper, coining value	4,103.71
Lead	1,631.50

Total mineral production in 1901\$2,052,433.09

The foregoing are figures taken from the report of the Director of the Mint for 1901. The accuracy of them is doubted by mining authorities, who estimate the gold output of 1903 at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Oregon is rich in mineral resources, economic as well as precious. Coal, iron, building stone, cement, etc., will in due time figure largely in the State's product. The United States Geological Survey considers it probable that between 1862 and 1902, Oregon produced gold and silver of an aggregate value of \$115,000,000.

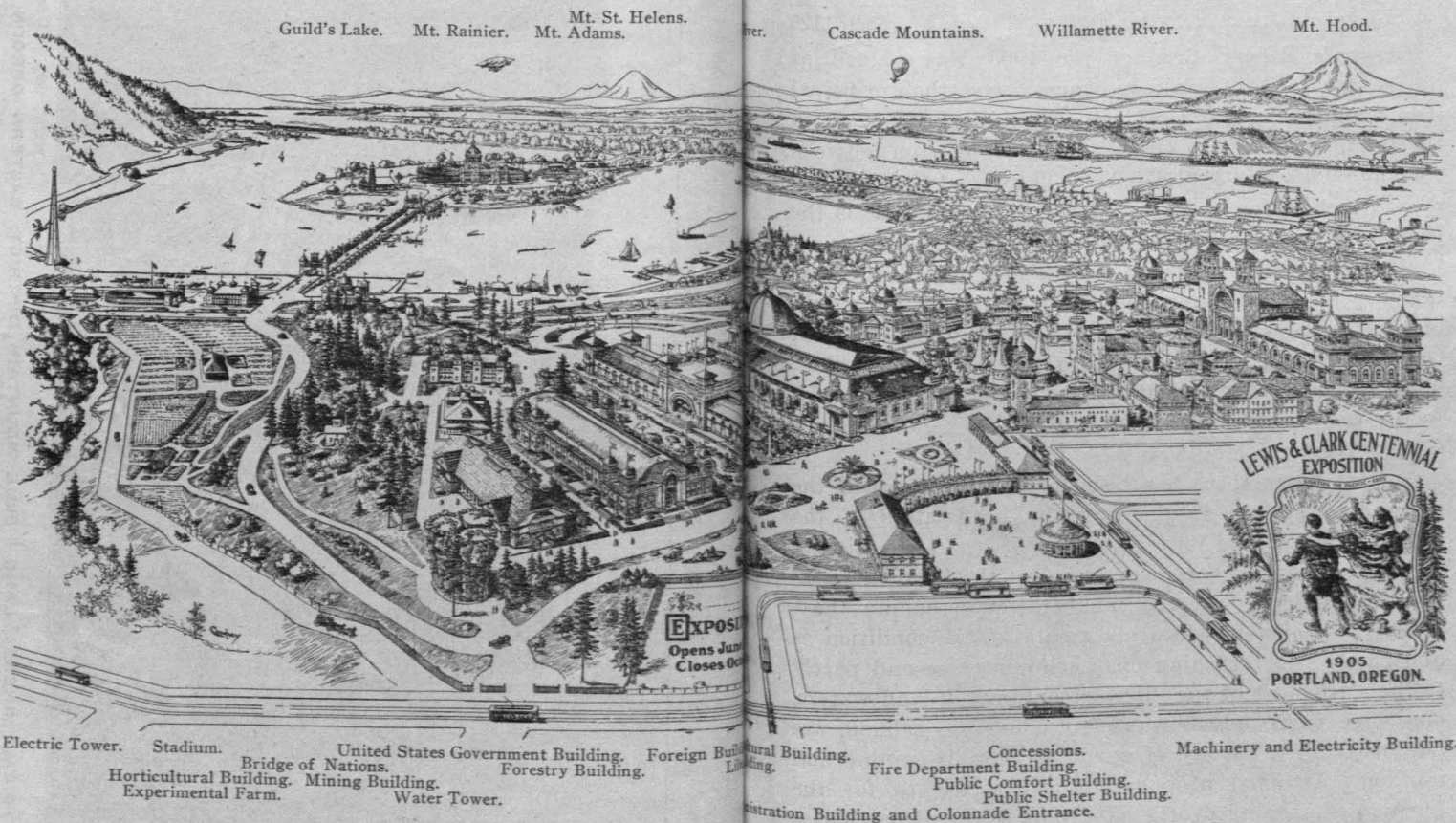
The report of the Director of the Mint for 1901 says: "Oregon is rich in mineral resources. Fifty years have not sufficed to exhaust the placers of the State, and there is ground enough that will pay to work to keep them busy for fifty years to come, while the quartz ledges of the State are practically untouched. It only needs a trip through the mining districts of Coos, Baker, Union, Grant, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Josephine, Malheur and other counties to convince the most skeptical that a magnificent future awaits this grand State in point of mineral wealth."

The most important gold field of Oregon is in the northeastern part of the State. It extends for a distance of 130 miles westward from Snake River. Of this region, a report published by the United States Geological Survey in 1902 said: "Regarding the permanency of the veins, there are very good reasons for believing that the strong, well-defined veins upon which most of the important mines are located will continue to the greatest depths yet attained in gold mining."



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TYPICAL MINERAL LAND—BLUE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, EASTERN OREGON.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

FISHERIES.

Value of salmon product	\$3,042,548
Value of fish other than salmon	18,125
Value of shell fish product	11,452
Total	\$3,072,125

Oregon's fishery product for 1903 was valued at nearly \$3,100,000. Salmon constitutes the principal item of output. The total value of the salmon pack on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington between 1866 and 1903 was \$101,875,000. The Royal Chinook salmon, which is found only in the Columbia River, is the richest and most delicately flavored of all food fishes.

Shad, sturgeon and smelt are among other food fishes taken in the Columbia and its tributaries. Off the mouth of the Nestucca and at other points along the Coast of Oregon, are banks on which there regularly feed halibut, black cod, rock cod and other deep-water fish valued for food. Deep-sea fishing in Oregon promises good returns to the investor.

In late years there has been a great decrease in the number of salmon frequenting the headwaters of the Columbia River and its tributaries. In the early history of the fisheries, salmon were found at the headwaters in great abundance, but the number now reaching these interior streams is relatively small. This condition is due partly to overfishing on the lower river and partly to the settlement of the interior country. Inland waters, once free from industry and given over to salmon, are now used for a variety of purposes, notably mining and milling. Artificial propagation is resorted to for the purpose of keeping up the supply of fish, and hatcheries are maintained on the tributaries of the Columbia by the States of Oregon and Washington and the United States Government. The estimated output of these establishments for the season 1903-4 is 70,000,000 young fish.



Photo by Ford

SALMON FISHING IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

EDUCATION.

Number of School Children.		Expenditures for Public Education.	
1883	69,076	1883	\$ 538,798
1893	120,645	1893	1,449,614
1897	129,956	1897	1,187,484
1899	132,408	1899	1,327,781
1901	135,808	1901	1,595,987
1903	143,757	1903	2,157,926

Oregon's school system is not unlike the school systems of other states, especially of the Mississippi Valley. Its constitution makes provision for everything, from kindergarten to university, and in accordance therewith, the Legislature has established grammar grade schools, high schools, normal schools and a State University.

The school laws provide that at least 85 per cent of the school fund shall be applied to teachers' salaries and also that each district shall maintain at least three months of school in order to draw public money. Each district is, therefore, assured of a certain amount of school each year, and each teacher a fair remuneration for services rendered. In addition to the public schools, there are a number of large private colleges, academies and universities in various parts of the State.

The standard of intelligence is high in Oregon. At the census of 1900, only 3.3 per cent of the total population was illiterate, as compared with 5.7 per cent in 1880. an improvement of nearly 2½ per cent in 20 years. For over 20 years, Oregon has held the high honor of having the most intelligent women in the Union. The census of 1890 reported 3.5 per cent of illiterate among the female population of Oregon, and the census of 1900 only 2.3 per cent.

In the past two years there has been a heavy increase in the number of school children and the amount expended for public education. This is partly due to the large expenditures at Portland.



Photo By Weisler

STRAWBERRY SEASON IN THE HOOD RIVER VALLEY, OREGON.

POPULATION OF OREGON.

Year.	Population.	Density per Square Mile.
1850	13,294	0.04
1860	52,465	0.6
1870	90,923	1.0
1880	174,768	1.8
1890	313,767	3.4
1900	413,536	4.4
1903	500,000	5.2

In 1900, as shown by the census, 183,642, or 44.4 per cent of the entire population lived in incorporated towns, as compared with 35.8 per cent in 1890. There were 114 such towns, of which only 20 reported over 1000 population.

Number of males in Oregon—232,985; number of females—180,551; excess of males—52,434.

Americans predominate in Oregon. The number of native born inhabitants is 347,788, or 84.1 per cent. Foreigners number 65,748, or 15.9 per cent. The American born residents, not natives of Oregon, are mainly from the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, California, New York, Washington and Pennsylvania.

Industry and thriftiness have ever been characteristics of the people of Oregon. In 1900, the number of people 10 years of age and over was 328,799, of whom 169,637, or 51.6 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations. The distribution was:

Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
Agriculture	58,490	34.5
Professions	10,046	5.9
Domestic service	36,734	21.7
Trade and transportation	28,732	16.9
Manufactures and mechanics	35,635	21.0
Total	169,637	100.0

The percentage of workers is equal to that of New York. In the City of Portland 61.8 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over is employed.



DIVERSIFIED FARM NEAR PORTLAND.

CLIMATE OF OREGON.

Section.	Mean Annual Temperature.
Coast Region, degrees	51
Willamette Valley, degrees	52
Southern Oregon, degrees	53
Eastern Oregon, degrees	46

The climate of Oregon, because of the prevailing breezes from the Pacific Ocean, is milder than the normal for the latitude. In the western part of the State, cold waves seldom occur, and in the eastern section they occur only when the cold air from the Northwest Canadian provinces drifts southwestward over the Rocky and Blue Mountains, overruns the plateaus and fills the valleys and canyons of Eastern Oregon. So equable is the climate that several years often pass without thunderstorms in the western part of the State, while those which visit the eastern section are usually light and are always welcomed because of the rain that accompanies them.

The mean temperature varies with elevation, closely approximating 52 degrees in Western Oregon and that part of Eastern Oregon below the level of 2000 feet. This mean is slightly higher than that of London or Berlin, but closely agrees with that of Paris and Vienna. East of the Cascades and south of the Columbia River Valley, the mean temperature ranges between 43 and 51 degrees.

The annual rainfall in the southeast central portion of the State is a trifle short of 8 inches, while along the west slope of the Coast Range in the north and at an altitude of 2000 feet or more, it amounts to over 138 inches. In the semi-arid regions of Eastern Oregon, a secondary maximum of rainfall occurs in May, at the very time when it is most needed to start vegetation. It is surprising to see the large crops raised in many portions of this section in soil receiving so little precipitation.



JANUARY IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

STATE OF OREGON.

Land area, square miles	94,560
Exploring expedition proposed by President Jefferson	December 4, 1783
Columbia River discovered	May 11, 1792
Explored by Lewis and Clark	1805-1806
Astoria founded	April 12, 1811
Organized as a Territory	August 14, 1848
Admitted as a State	February 14, 1859

The name Oregon first appeared in print in Jonathan Carver's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America," which was published in London in 1778. The origin of the name is one of the enigmas of history. Carver professed to have received it from the Indians in the country of the Upper Mississippi, where he had pushed his explorations. The Indians, he says, told him of the River Oregon flowing to the Western Ocean, but how much of the tale was his own invention it is impossible to say. Jefferson used the word in his instructions to Lewis and Clark, showing it was beginning to have a vogue before "Thanatopsis" was written; but it was Bryant's solemn poem, with its sonorous verse, which appeared in the year 1817, that familiarized the word "Oregon" and soon put it on every tongue. Various accounts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition had appeared both in the United States and Europe before the appearance of "Thanatopsis," but undoubtedly it was Bryant's expression, "Where Rolls the Oregon," that did most to spread the name before the world.

In the preceeding pages of this book an account is given of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and of the principal industries of the State of Oregon, arranged topically. In the succeeding pages will be found valuable data pertaining to each county in the State. The census of 1900 is used in all cases where later statistics are not obtainable.

BAKER COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	2,275
Population in 1903	18,000
Population in 1900	15,597
Standing timber, feet	3,084,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,365,503
Farms, value	\$ 2,745,185
Live stock, value	\$ 1,400,712
Farm products, value	\$ 945,562
Orchard products, value	\$ 26,161
Farms, number of	725
Improved acres in farms	78,389
Milk, gallons	952,235
Butter and cheese, pounds	164,840
Wool, pounds	874,703
Potatoes, bushels	74,694
Wheat, bushels	151,183
Oats, bushels	161,960
Barley, bushels	109,773
Corn, bushels	1,489

Climate—Annual rainfall, 13.7 inches; highest temperature, 101 degrees; lowest temperature, 20 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 45 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Powder and Burnt Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific) and a local railroad into the Sumpter Valley. Freight reaches Portland in 48 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 13 hours.

County Roads—About the average as to condition and number.

Banks—Three national banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$45 for improved and \$15 for unimproved.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 1,093,938 acres.

Baker City, 357 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Baker City, 7500; Huntington, 1000; Sumpter, 2500.

BENTON COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	677
Population in 1903	8,000
Population in 1900	6,706
Standing timber, feet	1,839,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 485,560
Farms, value	\$ 3,896,870
Live stock, value	\$ 651,091
Farm products, value	\$ 766,417
Orchard products, value	\$ 18,583
Farms, number of	865
Improved acres in farms	85,823
Milk, gallons	1,066,614
Butter and cheese, pounds	180,167
Wool, pounds	196,091
Potatoes, bushels	62,151
Wheat, bushels	548,390
Oats, bushels	392,390
Barley, bushels	2,700
Corn, bushels	8,290
Hops, pounds	262,640

Climate—Annual rainfall, 40.8 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—Productive.

Water Courses—The Willamette River and smaller streams.

Transportation Facilities—River boats nine months in the year; also railroads. Freight reaches Portland in one day. Express matter reaches Portland in half a day.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and all fairly good for travel.

Banks—One national and one private.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$15 to \$40.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 18,139 acres.

Corvallis, 97 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Corvallis, 2,500; Philomath, 343.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,861
Population in 1903	24,500
Population in 1900	19,658
Standing timber, feet	8,510,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 3,487,260
Farms, value	\$ 9,305,600
Live stock, value	\$ 750,000
Farm products, value	\$ 1,800,000
Orchard products, value	\$ 125,593
Farms, number of	3,563
Improved acres in farms	90,061
Milk, gallons	2,998,645
Butter and cheese, pounds	627,953
Wool, pounds	95,680
Potatoes, bushels	613,741
Wheat, bushels	395,260
Oats, bushels	511,790
Barley, bushels	11,790
Corn, bushels	8,100
Hops, pounds	1,513,200

Climate—Annual rainfall, 46.7 inches; highest temperature, 99 degrees; lowest temperature, 8 degrees above zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Productive.

Water Courses—The Willamette, Clackamas, Molalla, Pudding, Abernethy, Tualatin and Sandy Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific railroad, river boats and electric line to Portland, Springwater and interior of county. Freight reaches Portland in one hour. Express matter reaches Portland in 30 minutes.

County Roads—County well supplied and all good; 250 miles of plank, crushed rock and macadam roads.

Banks—Two banks.

Farm Lands—Average price per acre is \$35.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 96,518 acres.

Oregon City, 12 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Canby, 500; Oregon City, 4,800; Milwaukie, 500; Barlow, 200.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	820
Population in 1903	14,500
Population in 1900	12,765
Standing timber, feet	16,736,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 3,350,000
Farms, value	\$ 1,966,240
Live stock, value	\$ 211,866
Farm products, value	\$ 211,340
Orchard products, value	\$ 3,566
Farms, number of	433
Improved acres in farms	14,694
Milk, gallons	975,307
Butter and cheese, pounds	195,104
Wool, pounds	6,380
Potatoes, bushels	33,437
Wheat, bushels	3,300
Oats, bushels	10,150
Barley, bushels	20
Corn, bushels	220
Hops, pounds	31,800

Climate—Annual rainfall, 76.7 inches; highest temperature, 97 degrees; lowest temperature, 10 degrees above zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—Sandy, alluvial and clay, according to location.

Water Courses—Columbia, Nehalem, Youngs, Lewis and Clark, and John Day Rivers and other streams.

Transportation Facilities—River and rail. Freight reaches Portland in a day. Express matter reaches Portland in 3½ hours.

County Roads—County fairly well supplied, and is extending its roads.

Banks—Three, representing \$300,000 capital and having \$1,500,000 deposits.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 31,921 acres.

Astoria, 100 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Astoria, 10,000; Seaside, 500; Warrenton, 250; New Astoria, 400.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Land area, square miles.....	677
Population in 1903.....	6,600
Population in 1900.....	6,237
Standing timber, feet.....	9,841,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 501,320
Farms, value	\$ 1,953,780
Live stock, value.....	\$ 333,719
Farm products, value.....	\$ 473,210
Orchard products, value.....	\$ 14,421
Farms, number of.....	801
Improved acres in farms.....	18,045
Milk, gallons	1,476,416
Butter and cheese, pounds.....	200,694
Wool, pounds	11,610
Potatoes, bushels	71,649
Wheat, bushels	10,800
Oats, bushels	29,510
Barley, bushels	3,140
Corn, bushels	450

Climate—Annual rainfall, 59.6 inches; highest temperature, 106 degrees; lowest temperature, zero; mean temperature, 50 degrees.

Soil—Overflowed land on Columbia River; soil deposited by the river and very rich; timber land cleared.

Water Courses—Columbia, Clatskanie and Nehalem Rivers and Willamette Slough.

Transportation Facilities—Railroad and river boats. Freight reaches Portland in one hour. Express matter reaches Portland in one hour.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and in fair condition.

Banks—None. Portland is the banking point.

Farm Lands—Average price per acre is \$12 to \$15.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 325 acres.

St. Helens, 29 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Clatskanie, 311; Rainier, 522; St. Helens, 258; Vernonia, 62.

COOS COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,578
Population in 1903	11,000
Population in 1900	10,324
Standing timber, feet	13,557,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,310,644
Farms, value	\$ 2,631,700
Live stock, value	\$ 562,119
Farm products, value	\$ 604,954
Orchard products, value	\$ 37,239
Farms, number of	863
Improved acres in farms	37,622
Milk, gallons	2,738,152
Butter and cheese, pounds	347,677
Wool, pounds	78,660
Potatoes, bushels	115,534
Wheat, bushels	11,920
Oats, bushels	24,060
Barley, bushels	29,180
Corn, bushels	19,010

Climate—Annual rainfall, 66.6 inches; highest temperature, 92 degrees; lowest temperature, 14 degrees above zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—Good.

Water Courses—Coos and Coquille Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Water and rail, but not adequate. The county has no outside railroad connection, and freight and express shipments are often delayed.

County Roads—Fair in Summer, but poor in Winter.

Banks—County has two banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$50 for bottom lands.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 144,460 acres.

Coquille City, 273 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Bandon, 645; Beaver Hill, 119; Coquille, 728; Empire City, 185; Marshfield, 1,391; Myrtle Point, 530.

CROOK COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	7,756
Population in 1903	4,500
Population in 1900	3,964
Standing timber, feet	10,577,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 54,598
Farms, value	\$ 3,357,720
Live stock, value	\$ 1,642,391
Farm products, value	\$ 932,559
Orchard products, value	\$ 2,801
Farms, number of	576
Improved acres in farms	55,734
Milk, gallons	457,780
Butter and cheese, pounds	69,190
Wool, pounds	1,740,990
Potatoes, bushels	18,435
Wheat, bushels	42,880
Oats, bushels	33,030
Barley, bushels	10,710
Corn, bushels	830

Climate—Annual rainfall, 9 inches; highest temperature, 119 degrees; lowest temperature, 17 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 49 degrees.

Soil—Mostly light, and arid without water; fertile with water.

Water Courses—Deschutes, Crooked, Ochoco and Tumello Rivers, and Squaw and Trout Creeks. One hundred miles of irrigation canals are under construction.

Transportation Facilities—Wagons only, and wholly inadequate. Freight reaches Portland in a week. Express matter reaches Portland in from one to three days.

County Roads—County fairly well supplied. Roads for most part are good.

Banks—One bank.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$10.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 2,613,111 acres.

Prineville, 255 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Prineville, 750.

CURRY COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,454
Population in 1903	2,000
Population in 1900	1,868
Standing timber, feet	5,466,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 45,337
Farms, value	\$ 1,175,720
Live stock, value	\$ 286,908
Farm products, value	\$ 210,834
Orchard products, value	\$ 6,751
Farms, number of	290
Improved acres in farms	23,149
Milk, gallons	972,995
Butter and cheese, pounds	250,096
Wool, pounds	187,280
Potatoes, bushels	15,123
Wheat, bushels	1,813
Oats, bushels	9,458
Barley, bushels	4,607
Corn, bushels	2,606

Climate—Annual rainfall, 99.7 inches; highest temperature, 97 degrees; lowest temperature, 16 degrees above zero; mean temperature, 54 degrees.

Soil—Productive, especially on the bottom lands.

Water Courses—Rogue, Chetco, Pistol, Elk and Sixes Rivers, and Florey's Creek.

Transportation Facilities—Steam and sail vessels to San Francisco. Service good. No freight shipments are made to Portland. Express matter reaches Portland via San Francisco in four days.

County Roads—Good road from north to south through the county; also branch roads.

Banks—None. Coquille City, Coos County, is the banking point.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 253,081 acres.

Gold Beach, 300 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	4,861
Population in 1903	22,000
Population in 1900	14,565
Standing timber, feet	35,000,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 447,497
Farms, value	\$ 5,896,180
Live stock, value	\$ 1,178,543
Poultry, value	\$ 200,000
Farm products, value	\$ 1,204,729
Orchard products, value	\$ 250,000
Farms, number of	1,641
Improved acres in farms	122,997
Improved acres in orchards	20,000
Milk, gallons	2,018,286
Butter and cheese, pounds	357,745
Wool, pounds	161,820
Potatoes, bushels	69,429
Wheat, bushels	387,420
Oats, bushels	408,430
Barley, bushels	42,440
Corn, bushels	63,300
Hops, pounds	272,500
Prunes, pounds	6,000,000

Climate—Annual rainfall, 35.2 inches; highest temperature, 104 degrees; lowest temperature, 6 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Very productive.

Water Courses—Umpqua River, and Cow and Elk Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific Railroad. Freight reaches Portland in 18 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 9 hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and all in fair condition.

Banks—Five banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$15.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 259,947 acres.

Roseburg, 198 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Drain, 360; Gardiner, 286; Canyonville, 300; Myrtle Creek, 189; Oakland, 450; Riddle, 200; Roseburg, 3,400; Glendale, 400.

GILLIAM COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,123
Population in 1903	5,000
Population in 1900	3,201
Manufactures, value	\$ 26,122
Farms, value	\$ 1,829,500
Live stock, value	\$ 848,388
Farm products, value	\$ 605,011
Orchard products, value	\$ 8,165
Farms, number of	800
Improved acres in farms	150,000
Milk, gallons	328,057
Butter and cheese, pounds	57,590
Wool, pounds	1,084,581
Potatoes, bushels	19,424
Wheat, bushels	1,125,000
Oats, bushels	6,420
Barley, bushels	100,000
Corn, bushels	420

Climate—Annual rainfall, 14.1 inches; highest temperature, 106 degrees; lowest temperature, 22 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 45 degrees.

Soil—Black loam.

Water Courses—Columbia and John Day Rivers and numerous creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific). Freight reaches Portland in three days from county seat. Express matter reaches Portland in 24 hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them and condition good.

Banks—Three banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$10.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 291,590 acres.

Condon, 182 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Condon, 700; Arlington, 388.

GRANT COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	4,560
Population in 1903	6,500
Population in 1900	5,948
Standing timber, feet	2,370,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 128,528
Farms, value	\$ 1,596,980
Live stock, value	\$ 1,410,780
Farm products, value	\$ 912,080
Orchard products, value	\$ 23,700
Farms, number of	697
Improved acres in farms	41,222
Milk, gallons	698,938
Butter and cheese, pounds	103,264
Wool, pounds	1,350,620
Potatoes, bushels	56,380
Wheat, bushels	27,000
Oats, bushels	15,370
Barley, bushels	21,830
Corn, bushels	1,130

Climate—Annual rainfall, 12.5 inches; highest temperature, 105 degrees; lowest temperature, 11 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—Rich black soil.

Water Courses—John Day River and its several forks.

Transportation Facilities—Stage and freight trains. Freight reaches Portland in 10 days. Express matter reaches Portland in 3 days.

County Roads—County well supplied, and roads are fairly good.

Banks—One national and one private.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 545,165 acres.

Canyon City, 442 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Canyon City, 345; Granite, 245; John Day, 282; Long Creek, 123; Prairie City, 213.

HARNEY COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	9,986
Population in 1903	3,000
Population in 1900	2,598
Standing timber, feet	336,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 70,145
Farms, value	\$ 1,797,950
Live stock, value	\$ 1,930,777
Farm products, value	\$ 627,909
Farms, number of	348
Improved acres in farms	125,549
Milk, gallons	321,223
Butter and cheese, pounds	58,358
Wool, pounds	721,264
Potatoes, bushels	6,527
Wheat, bushels	3,730
Oats, bushels	5,730
Barley, bushels	19,800

Climate—Annual rainfall, 8.6 inches; highest temperature, 102 degrees; lowest temperature, 32 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 42 degrees.

Soil—Very productive, especially with irrigation.

Water Courses—Silvies, Malheur and Blitzen Rivers, and Silver, Sage-hen, Rattlesnake, Cow and Poison Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Freight teams, which give adequate service under present conditions. Freight reaches Portland in ten days. Express matter reaches Portland in three to four days.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and all in good condition.

Banks—One national and one private.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$20.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 4,720,115 acres.

Burns, 620 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Burns, 1,220; Harney, 150.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Land, area, square miles	2,721
Population in 1903	15,000
Population in 1900	13,698
Standing timber, feet	10,327,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 515,873
Farms, value	\$ - 4,533,350
Live stock, value	\$ 788,886
Farm products, value	\$ 1,050,289
Orchard products, value	\$ 169,718
Gold, annual production	\$ 250,000
Farms, number of	1,356
Improved acres in farms	92,103
Milk, gallons	1,295,019
Butter and cheese, pounds	216,764
Wool, pounds	53,245
Potatoes, bushels	43,946
Wheat, bushels	463,090
Oats, bushels	45,740
Barley, bushels	57,360
Corn, bushels	109,000
Hops, pounds	109,400

Climate—Annual rainfall, 19.9 inches; highest temperature, 104 degrees; lowest temperature, 4 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Many varieties, dark loam predominating.

Water Courses—Rogue River, and Bear, Butte and Applegate Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific Railroad. Freight reaches Portland in 48 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 16 hours.

County Roads—County well provided. In fair condition.

Banks—Five banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$10 to \$40.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 355,161 acres.

Jacksonville, 335 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Ashland, 3,500; Central Point, 322; Gold Hill, 500; Jacksonville, 750; Medford, 2,300.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,684
Population in 1903	8,500
Population in 1900	7,517
Standing timber, feet	3,616,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 344,624
Farms, value	\$ 1,277,320
Live stock, value	\$ 243,719
Farm products, value	\$ 339,846
Orchard products, value	\$ 37,481
Farms, number of	557
Improved acres in farms	22,139
Milk, gallons	468,690
Butter and cheese, pounds	98,134
Wool, pounds	1,405
Potatoes, bushels	35,659
Wheat, bushels	21,670
Oats, bushels	24,600
Barley, bushels	4,920
Corn, bushels	14,720
Hops, pounds	168,000

Climate—Annual rainfall, 32.5 inches; highest temperature, 107 degrees; lowest temperature, 10 degrees above zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Rogue, Illinois and Applegate Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific railroad. Freight reaches Portland in 48 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 12 hours.

County Roads—In fairly good condition.

Banks—Two banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$20.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 111,514 acres.

Grants Pass, 298 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Grants Pass, 4,250.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	5,854
Population in 1903	4,500
Population in 1900	3,970
Standing timber, feet	15,000,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 65,944
Farms, value	\$ 3,000,000
Live stock, value	\$ 845,208
Farm products, value	\$ 484,467
Orchard products, value	\$ 2,500
Farms, number of	1,000
Improved acres in farms	125,000
Milk, gallons	487,499
Butter and cheese, pounds	82,048
Wool, pounds	160,000
Potatoes, bushels	14,389
Wheat, bushels	38,380
Oats, bushels	45,000
Barley, bushels	50,000
Corn, bushels	160

Climate—Annual rainfall, 18.5 inches; highest temperature, 95 degrees; lowest temperature, 7 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 48 degrees.

Soil—Sandy and clay.

Water Courses—Klamath, Williamson, Wood, Sprague and Lost Rivers and several irrigation ditches.

Transportation Facilities—Mostly by freight wagons from Pokegama, Oregon, the present terminus of the Klamath Lake Railway, 30 miles west of Klamath Falls. Freight reaches Portland in five to eight days. Express matter reaches Portland in two to three days.

County Roads—Plenty of them. Good in Summer, but poor in Winter.

Banks—Two banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre for land under irrigation, \$20; for alfalfa land under ditch, \$50 to \$75.

Government Land—Open for settlement, 897,652 acres.

Klamath Falls, 430 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Klamath Falls, 650; Merrill, 75; Bonanza, 50.

LAKE COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	7,834
Population in 1903	4,000
Population in 1900	2,847
Standing timber, feet	3,106,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 28,840
Farms, value of	\$ 1,650,620
Live stock, value	\$ 1,766,154
Farm products, value	\$ 823,050
Orchard products, value	\$ 2,520
Farms, number of	397
Improved acres in farms	95,824
Milk, gallons	366,744
Butter and cheese, pounds	70,030
Wool, pounds	1,279,340
Potatoes, bushels	9,312
Wheat, bushels	12,150
Oats, bushels	2,310
Barley, bushels	23,360
Corn, bushels	188

Climate—Annual rainfall, 17.1 inches; highest temperature, 102 degrees; lowest temperature, 24 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 46 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Chewaucan and Summer Lake rivers and many creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Solely by teams. Railroad is badly needed. Freight is shipped via Reno, Nevada, and Sacramento, Cal., and reaches Portland in one week. Express matter goes the same way, and reaches Portland in five days.

County Roads—Few in number. Most of the roads are naturally good, but are poor for lack of work.

Banks—One at Lakeview.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$15 to \$40.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 3,145,078 acres.

Lakeview, 550 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Lakeview, 761.

LANE COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	4,380
Population in 1903	21,500
Population in 1900	19,604
Standing timber, feet	34,006,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,337,237
Farms, value	\$ 7,247,240
Live stock, value	\$ 1,226,567
Farm products, value	\$ 1,493,811
Orchard products, value	\$ 60,000
Farms, number of	2,370
Improved acres in farms	140,513
Milk, gallons	3,077,537
Butter and cheese, pounds	631,998
Wool, pounds	156,220
Potatoes, bushels	146,342
Wheat, bushels	635,590
Oats, bushels	552,650
Barley, bushels	27,520
Corn, bushels	32,930
Hops, pounds	1,200,000

Climate—Annual rainfall, 36.6 inches; highest temperature, 99 degrees; lowest temperature, zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—Good.

Water Courses—Willamette and Siuslaw Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific railroad, both main line and branch. Schooners carry traffic to and from Siuslaw Harbor. Freight reaches Portland in one day or less. Express matter reaches Portland in 6 or 7 hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and their condition is good. Heavy expenditures in recent years for substantial improvements.

Banks—Five banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$35.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 380,895 acres.

Eugene, 123 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Cottage Grove, 1800; Eugene, 5500; Florence, 250; Junction, 600; Springfield, 550.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,008
Population in 1903	4,000
Population in 1900	3,575
Standing timber, feet	6,881,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 96,006
Farms, value	\$ 698,800
Live stock, value	\$ 188,878
Farm products, value	\$ 156,438
Orchard products, value	\$ 4,767
Farms, number of ..	489
Improved acres in farms	8,823
Milk, gallons	549,255
Butter and cheese, pounds	91,433
Wool, pounds	26,956
Potatoes, bushels	27,799
Wheat, bushels	520
Oats, bushels	16,050
Barley, bushels	90

Climate—Annual rainfall, 72.4 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 1 degree above zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—Hilly and mountainous, with bottom and tide lands.

Water Courses—Alsea, Yaquina, Salmon and Siletz Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Rail and ocean. Adequate at present. Freight reaches Portland in 24 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 12 hours.

County Roads—County fairly well supplied, and condition fairly good.

Banks—One bank.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$3 for wild land, and \$15 for improved land.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 271,133 acres.

Toledo, 160 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Newport, 256; Toledo, 500.

LINN COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	2,311
Population in 1903	20,000
Population in 1900	18,603
Standing timber, feet	9,433,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,035,863
Farms, value	\$ 9,320,460
Live stock, value	\$ 1,437,580
Farm products, value	\$ 1,753,243
Orchard products, value	\$ 31,208
Farms, number of	2,417
Improved acres in farms	216,582
Milk, gallons	3,474,293
Butter and cheese, pounds	632,173
Wool, pounds	245,100
Potatoes, bushels	217,301
Wheat, bushels	1,252,620
Oats, bushels	853,010
Barley, bushels	8,250
Corn, bushels	9,980
Hops, pounds	451,654

Climate—Annual rainfall, 44.8 inches; highest temperature, 105 degrees; lowest temperature, 1 degree above zero, mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—Clay and loam.

Water Courses—Willamette, Santiam and Calapooia Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific line and two local railroads; also river boats. Freight reaches Portland in 6 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 3 hours.

County Roads—Plenty, and in good condition.

Banks—Six banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$18 to \$20.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 129,571 acres.

Albany, 79 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Albany, 3149; Brownsville, 698; Halsey, 294; Harrisburg, 502; Sodaville, 178; Tangent, 84; Waterloo, 59; Lebanon, 922; Scio, 346.

MALHEUR COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	9,784
Population in 1903	4,700
Population in 1900	4,203
Standing timber, feet	130,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 38,524
Farms, value	\$ 2,559,930
Live stock, value	\$ 2,837,567
Farm products, value	\$ 862,170
Orchard products, value	\$ 45,000
Farms, number of	583
Improved acres in farms	97,000
Milk, gallons	456,520
Butter and cheese, pounds	110,000
Wool, pounds	2,632,639
Potatoes, bushels	28,023
Wheat, bushels	27,340
Oats, bushels	14,090
Barley, bushels	31,660
Corn, bushels	5,470

Climate—Annual rainfall, 9.6 inches; highest temperature, 107 degrees; lowest temperature, 23 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 48 degrees.

Soil—Black, sandy loam and alluvial.

Water Courses—Snake, Owyhee and Malheur Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Freight teams and stages. Union Pacific System passes through northeastern part of county. Freight reaches Portland in 36 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 17 hours.

County Roads—Ample, and in good condition.

Banks—Three banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$75.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 5,495,208 acres.

Vale, 460 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Ontario, 1000; Vale, 206; Nyssa, 100.

MARION COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,170
Population in 1903	30,000
Population in 1900	27,613
Standing timber, feet	3,351,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,506,156
Farms, value	\$ 12,076,470
Live stock, value	\$ 1,312,620
Farm products, value	\$ 2,299,055
Orchard products, value	\$ 32,682
Farms, number of	2,754
Improved acres in farms	199,254
Milk, gallons	3,726,231
Butter and cheese, pounds	827,820
Wool, pounds	244,448
Potatoes, bushels	528,536
Wheat, bushels	1,094,150
Oats, bushels	1,059,220
Barley, bushels	24,910
Corn, bushels	19,780
Hops, pounds	5,750,688

Climate—Annual rainfall, 45.8 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 4 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—Very productive.

Water Courses—Willamette and Santiam Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Southern Pacific railroad and river boats. Freight reaches Portland in half a day. Express matter reaches Portland in three hours.

County Roads—Plenty and good.

Banks—Five banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$5 to \$100.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 24,164 acres.

Salem, 52 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Aurora, 122; Gervais, 224; Hubbard, 213; Jefferson, 273; Mt. Angel, 537; Salem, 13,000; Silverton, 656; Stayton, 324; Woodburn, 828.

MORROW COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	2,021
Population in 1903	4,800
Population in 1900	4,151
Standing timber, feet	147,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 134,566
Farms, value	\$ 2,405,611
Live stock, value	\$ 2,000,000
Farm products, value	\$ 904,458
Orchard products, value	\$ 5,824
Farms, number of	536
Improved acres in farms	144,457
Milk, gallons	525,760
Butter and cheese, pounds	91,478
Wool, pounds	2,515,240
Potatoes, bushels	21,440
Wheat, bushels	381,350
Oats, bushels	9,720
Barley, bushels	76,650
Corn, bushels	340

Climate—Annual rainfall, 15 inches; highest temperature, 110 degrees; lowest temperature, 21 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 50 degrees.

Soil—Heavy loam; also lava soil of sandy nature.

Water Courses—Columbia River and Butter and Willow Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific). Freight reaches Portland in 24 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 9 hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and all good.

Banks—One national and one private.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$8.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 192,399 acres.

Heppner, 197 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Heppner, 1146; Ione, 500; Hardman, 300; Lexington, 250.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	429
Population in 1903	135,000
Population in 1900	103,167
Standing timber, feet	1,915,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 50,000,000
Farms, value	\$ 7,865,810
Live stock, value	\$ 557,015
Farm products, value	\$ 1,095,209
Orchard products, value	\$ 47,010
Farms, number of	1,300
Improved acres in farms	34,196
Milk, gallons	3,191,143
Butter and cheese, pounds	248,633
Wool, pounds	11,711
Potatoes, bushels	412,382
Wheat, bushels	37,490
Oats, bushels	110,230
Barley, bushels	9,220
Corn, bushels	3,330
Hops, pounds	80,500

Climate—Annual rainfall, 45.5 inches; highest temperature, 102 degrees; lowest temperature, 2 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Multnomah is the first of Oregon's counties in population, wealth and industry. Its true property valuation is approximately \$200,000,000. Other statistics relating to it will be found in the articles on "Portland" and on "Foreign Commerce."

In Land Area, Multnomah is the smallest of Oregon's counties, being less than one-twentieth of the size of Harney, the largest county. But what it lacks in size it makes up in varied industry. Portland, its principal city and market, has 125,000 population. Small as the county is, it has room for 1300 farms, the products of which are marketed at Portland.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 1920 acres.

POLK COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	701
Population in 1903	10,500
Population in 1900	9,923
Standing timber, feet	4,454,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 544,969
Farms, value	\$ 6,035,770
Live stock, value	\$ 741,983
Farm products, value	\$ 1,165,492
Orchard products, value	\$ 105,000
Farms, number of	1,192
Improved acres in farms	127,072
Milk, gallons	1,321,614
Butter and cheese, pounds	261,150
Wool and mohair, pounds	335,000
Potatoes, bushels	83,395
Wheat, bushels	958,920
Oats, bushels	561,820
Barley, bushels	20,910
Corn, bushels	7,950
Hops, pounds	2,633,800
Lumber, number of feet cut in 1903	19,000,000

Climate—Annual rainfall, 39.4 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 8 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—Productive.

Water Courses—Willamette, Luckiamute, LaCreole and Yamhill Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Water and rail. Freight reaches Portland in 12 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 3 hours.

County Roads—Plenty of good roads.

Banks—Banking facilities are adequate.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$30.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 8426 acres.

Dallas, 62 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Dallas, 1271; Falls City, 269; Independence, 909; Monmouth, 606.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	736
Population in 1903	4,100
Population in 1900	3,477
Manufactures, value	\$ 148,878
Farms, value	\$ 3,059,880
Live stock, value	\$ 531,160
Farm products, value	\$ 680,564
Orchard products, value	\$ 10,793
Farms, number of	545
Improved acres in farms	198,285
Milk, gallons	476,064
Butter and cheese, pounds	78,246
Wool, pounds	304,750
Potatoes, bushels	22,589
Wheat, bushels	1,050,400
Oats, bushels	34,120
Barley, bushels	42,230
Corn, bushels	2,650

Climate—Annual rainfall, 14.2 inches; highest temperature, 90 degrees; lowest temperature, 5 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 45 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Columbia, Deschutes and John Day Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific) on the north, and local railroad running through the county from north to south. Freight reaches Portland in two days. Express matter reaches Portland in 12 hours.

County Roads—In good condition.

Banks—Six banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$15.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 47,691 acres.

Moro, 133 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Moro, 500.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,119
Population in 1903	5,000
Population in 1900	4,471
Standing timber, feet	16,856,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 502,445
Farms, value	\$ 3,700,000
Live stock, value	\$ 377,952
Farm products, value	\$ 500,000
Orchard products, value	\$ 2,182
Farms, number of	631
Improved acres in farms	26,940
Milk, gallons	8,750,000
Butter and cheese, pounds	1,875,000
Wool, pounds	9,316
Potatoes, bushels	48,707
Wheat, bushels	80
Oats, bushels	13,200
Barley, bushels	490

Climate—Annual rainfall, 111.1 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 12 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—River bottom and prairie, bench and hill land.

Water Courses—Nehalem, Miami, Kelchis, Wilson, Trask, Tillamook and Nestucca Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—All freight by ocean vessels and inland boats. No railroad. Service inadequate. Stage line to Willamette Valley. Freight reaches Portland in from 2 to 15 days. Express matter reaches Portland in two days.

County Roads—Good, considering the newness of the county; are being improved each year.

Banks—Two banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 119,922 acres.

Tillamook, 90 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Bay City, 203; Nehalem, 59; Tillamook, 1000.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	3,116
Population in 1903	20,000
Population in 1900	18,049
Standing timber, feet	257,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,496,983
Farms, value	\$ 10,965,030
Live stock, value	\$ 1,919,897
Farm products, value	\$ 4,000,000
Orchard products, value	\$ 40,000
Farms, number of	2,000
Improved acres in farms	382,763
Milk, gallons	2,382,350
Butter and cheese, pounds	454,613
Wool, pounds	1,461,599
Potatoes, bushels	86,731
Wheat, bushels	4,500,000
Oats, bushels	50,980
Barley, bushels	500,000
Corn, bushels	7,780

Climate—Annual rainfall, 14.1 inches; highest temperature, 119 degrees; lowest temperature, 16 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 52 degrees.

Soil—A productive loam.

Water Courses—Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers, and McKay, Birch, Butter, Wildhorse and Pine Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific). Through a local road, connection with the second overland railroad. Freight reaches Portland in from 15 to 24 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 8½ hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and usually good.

Banks—Five banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 244,484 acres.

Pendleton, 230 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Adams, 300; Athena, 900; Milton, 1,000; Pendleton, 6,000; Weston, 800; Helix, 250; Pilot Rock, 200; Echo, 250.

UNION COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	3,146
Population in 1903	20,000
Population in 1900	16,070
Standing timber, feet	3,273,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,408,180
Farms, value	\$ 10,115,950
Live stock, value	\$ 1,471,557
Farm products, value	\$ 2,513,469
Orchard products, value	\$ 90,000
Farms, number of	1,481
Improved acres in farms	262,495
Milk, gallons	1,938,924
Butter and cheese, pounds	385,279
Wool, pounds	421,970
Potatoes, bushels	197,704
Wheat, bushels	767,000
Oats, bushels	299,350
Barley, bushels	215,640
Corn, bushels	3,880
Hops, pounds	2,200
Sugar beets, tons	14,424

Climate—Annual rainfall, 19.3 inches; highest temperature, 103 degrees; lowest temperature, 34 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 49 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Grand Ronde River, and Catherine, Willow, Mill, Clark's, Indian, Phillips and Looking Glass Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific). Freight reaches Portland in 24 hours. Express matter reaches Portland in 12 hours.

County Roads—Plenty, and in average condition.

Banks—Four banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$30.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 133,820 acres.

Union, 318 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Elgin, 603; La Grande, 4,800; Summerville, 184; Union, 937.

WALLOWA COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	2,784
Population in 1903	6,200
Population in 1900	5,538
Standing timber, feet	3,304,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 152,892
Farms, value	\$ 1,712,525
Live stock, value	\$ 1,062,831
Farm products, value	\$ 674,175
Farms, number of	803
Improved acres in farms	55,131
Milk, gallons	651,188
Butter and cheese, pounds	123,256
Potatoes, bushels	36,906
Wheat, bushels	150,170
Oats, bushels	64,650
Barley, bushels	97,710
Corn, bushels	4,150
Wool, pounds	1,700,290

Climate—Annual rainfall, 17.3 inches; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 24 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 42 degrees.

Soil—Dark loam.

Water Courses—Wallowa River.

Transportation Facilities—Freight wagons to railroad at Elgin, Union County. Freight reaches Portland in four days. Express matter reaches Portland in two days.

County Roads—Good.

Banks—Two banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$15.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 520,267 acres.

Enterprise, 375 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Enterprise, 396; Wallowa, 243; Joseph, 237.

WASCO COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	2,962
Population in 1903	15,000
Population in 1900	13,199
Standing timber, feet	5,988,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 988,502
Farms, value	\$ 3,980,260
Live stock, value	\$ 1,123,282
Farm products, value	\$ 1,077,102
Orchard products, value	\$ 250,000
Farms, number of	1,351
Improved acres in farms	115,059
Milk, gallons	978,132
Butter and cheese, pounds	180,642
Wool, pounds	1,447,250
Potatoes, bushels	91,055
Wheat, bushels	800,000
Oats, bushels	49,280
Barley, bushels	75,700
Corn, bushels	14,150

Climate—Annual rainfall, 15.2 inches; highest temperature, 108 degrees; lowest temperature, 19 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Sandy loam.

Water Courses—Columbia and Deschutes Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Union Pacific), and river boats. Freight reaches Portland in five hours. Express matter reaches Portland in three hours.

County Roads—Plenty of them, and in good condition.

Banks—Four banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$10.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 343,314 acres.

The Dalles, 88 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Antelope, 249; Dufur, 336; Hood River, 900; The Dalles, 4,500; Shaniko, 350.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	715
Population in 1903	20,000
Population in 1900	14,467
Standing timber, feet	2,628,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 1,800,000
Farms, value	\$ 10,000,000
Live stock, value	\$ 1,800,000
Farm products, value	\$ 1,468,001
Condensed milk, value	\$ 426,600
Orchard products, value	\$ 50,000
Farms, number of	2,302
Improved acres in farms	92,512
Milk, gallons	3,390,684
Butter and cheese, pounds	679,954
Wool, pounds	78,450
Potatoes, bushels	387,958
Wheat, bushels	523,320
Oats, bushels	651,750
Barley, bushels	19,140
Corn, bushels	2,580
Hops, pounds	900,000
Hay, tons	60,000

Climate—Annual rainfall, 47.6 inches; highest temperature, 102 degrees; lowest temperature, 1 degree below zero; mean temperature, 51 degrees.

Soil—Black loam.

Water Courses—Tualatin River, which is navigable for logs.

Transportation Facilities—Railroad and teams. Freight reaches Portland in two hours by rail, and three to four hours by wagon. Express matter reaches Portland in one hour.

County Roads—Plenty of them in fair condition.

Banks—Four banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$40.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 8,162 acres.

Hillsboro, 21 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Beaverton, 300; Cornelius, 500; Forest Grove, 1,700; Hillsboro, 1,800; Sherwood, 250.

WHEELER COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	1,746
Population in 1903	2,600
Population in 1900	2,443
Standing timber, feet	359,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 50,017
Farms, value	\$ 1,140,570
Live stock, value	\$ 847,178
Farm products, value	\$ 558,058
Orchard products, value	\$ 7,571
Farms, number of	390
Improved acres in farms	22,056
Milk, gallons	268,875
Butter and cheese, pounds	43,700
Wool, pounds	1,006,530
Potatoes, bushels	18,730
Wheat, bushels	15,720
Oats, bushels	5,090
Barley, bushels	17,810
Corn, bushels	80

Climate—Annual rainfall, 14.1 inches; highest temperature, 106 degrees; lowest temperature, 22 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 45 degrees.

Soil—River and creek bottoms are sandy loams; uplands that are free from rock have black rich soil; grazing lands more or less rocky.

Water Courses—John Day River, and Butte, Pine, Mountain, Rock, Bridge, Parrish and Sarvice Creeks.

Transportation Facilities—Stage lines and freight teams. No railroads. Freight reaches Portland in four days. Express matter reaches Portland in one and one-half days.

County Roads—Plenty of them and in fair condition.

Banking Facilities—One bank.

Farm Lands—Average price per acre is \$20; grazing lands, \$5 per acre.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 552,765 acres.

Fossil, 200 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Fossil, 500; Mitchell, 200.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

Land area, square miles	711
Population in 1903	14,700
Population in 1900	13,420
Standing timber, feet	1,062,000,000
Manufactures, value	\$ 538,410
Farms, value	\$ 7,377,940
Live stock, value	\$ 840,607
Farm products, value	\$ 1,423,458
Orchard products, value	\$ 49,596
Farms, number of	1,595
Improved acres in farms	134,832
Milk, gallons	2,028,349
Butter and cheese, pounds	379,367
Wool, pounds	172,530
Potatoes, bushels	157,256
Wheat, bushels	1,072,740
Oats, bushels	659,220
Barley, bushels	21,960
Corn, bushels	8,500
Hops, pounds	1,752,845

Climate—Annual rainfall, 44 inches; highest temperature, 102 degrees; lowest temperature, 2 degrees below zero; mean temperature, 53 degrees.

Soil—Very productive.

Water Courses—North Yamhill, South Yamhill and Willamina Rivers.

Transportation Facilities—Railroad and river boats. Freight reaches Portland in one day. Express matter reaches Portland in two hours.

County Roads—Plenty, and in good condition.

Banks—Six banks.

Farm Land—Average price per acre is \$25.

Government Land—Open to settlement, 36,720 acres.

McMinnville, 50 miles from Portland, is the county seat.

Incorporated Towns—Population of Amity, 292; Carlton, 145; Dayton, 293; Dundee, 124; Lafayette, 359; McMinnville, 1,420; Newberg, 945; North Yamhill, 254; Sheridan, 466.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Organized as a Territory	March 2, 1853
Admitted as a State	November 11, 1889
Area, square miles	69,180
Population in 1860	11,564
Population in 1903	650,000
Gold, silver, copper and lead	\$ 1,163,321
Farm property, value	\$ 144,040,547
Farm products, value	\$ 34,827,495
Live stock, value	\$ 22,159,207
Manufactures, value	\$ 86,795,051
Ocean commerce in 1902	\$ 46,000,000
Coal, tons	2,301,379
Standing timber, feet	196,000,000,000

The State of Washington comprises two natural divisions. Eastern Washington, through which the Columbia River flows, includes the section lying east of the Cascade Range. It is, in great part, composed of rolling plateaus, rising from its lowest portion, along the Columbia and Snake Rivers, at an elevation of from 300 to 700 feet above sea level, to altitudes of 2000 feet along the eastern boundary. The soil of this part of the State is generally of volcanic origin and very productive. The rainfall is not heavy, but commonly sufficient for agriculture without irrigation.

Western Washington differs widely in topography and climate from Eastern Washington. The arable lands lie in a depression between the Cascade Range on the east and the Coast Range and Olympic Mountains on the west, a depression comprising Puget Sound and the valleys of Cowlitz, Clark and other rivers. The whole of Western Washington enjoys an ample rainfall and is heavily forested.

Whitman, Lincoln, Walla Walla, Spokane and Adams counties, all east of the Cascades, reported 76.3 per cent of the total area under wheat in the State in 1900.

STATE OF IDAHO.

Organized as a Territory	March 3, 1863
Admitted as a State	July 3, 1890
Area, square miles	84,800
Population in 1870	14,939
Population in 1903	200,000
Gold, silver and lead	\$ 16,461,918
Farm property, value	\$ 69,271,202
Farm products, value	\$ 18,051,625
Live stock, value	\$ 21,657,974
Manufactures, value	\$ 4,040,851
Wooded area, square miles	35,000

The surface of the state is for the most part rugged, rising unevenly from the valley of the Snake River on the west, to the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains along the eastern boundary. A series of elevated plateaus extends from the southwestern corner irregularly toward the northeast, while east of these the mountains attain a height of about 10,000 feet. Large portions of the State have been subject to comparatively recent volcanic action. Arable land is found in several broad valleys in the north, but chiefly in the southeast, along the upper courses of the Snake River. The soil of these valleys is often sandy and unstable, but with irrigation yields good crops.

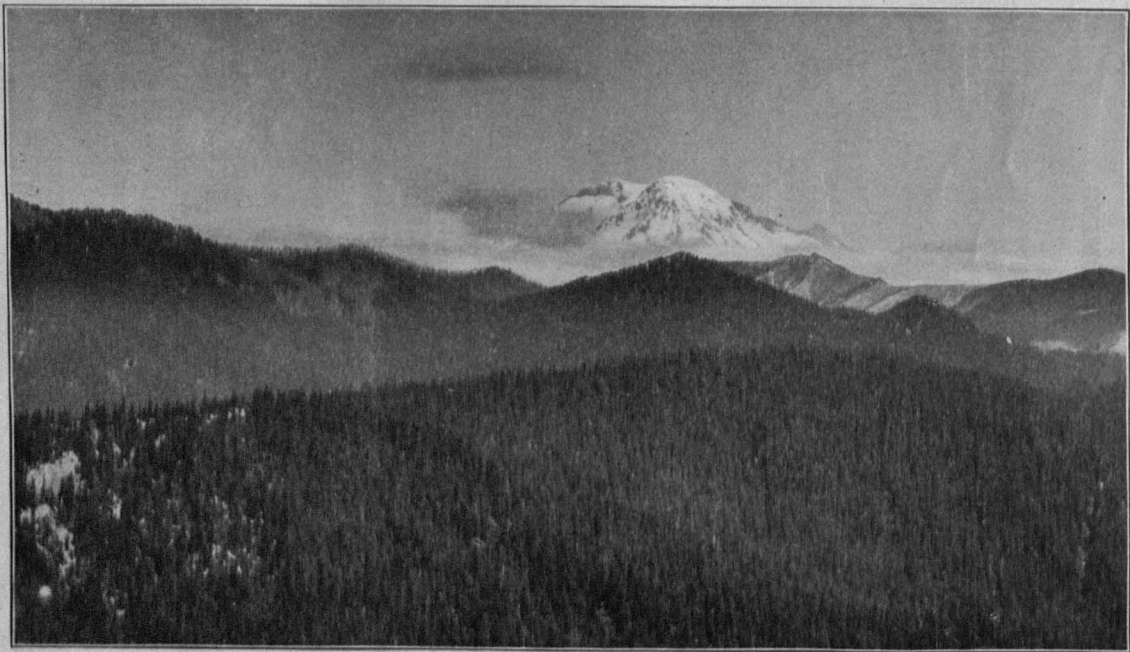
The Snake River Valley is a broad, lava covered plain, dry, dusty, and with a dense growth of sage brush and similar woody shrubs. The surface of the lava flow in most places is covered to a considerable depth by an alluvial deposit of silt and gravel brought down from the neighboring mountains. This, in turn, is overlaid by a soil of volcanic origin, which, when irrigated, possesses wonderful fertility. The great central portion of the valley is used chiefly as a winter range for sheep and cattle.

STATE OF MONTANA.

Organized as a Territory	May 26, 1864
Admitted as a State	November 8, 1889
Area, square miles	146,080
Population in 1870	20,412
Population in 1903	275,000
Gold, silver, copper and lead	\$ 60,387,619
Farm property, value	\$ 117,859,823
Farm products, value	\$ 28,616,957
Live stock, value	\$ 52,161,833
Manufactures, value	\$ 57,075,824
Coal, tons	1,442,569
Wooded area, square miles	42,000

The main range of the Rocky Mountains divides Montana from north to south. The eastern portion, comprising nearly three-fifths of the State's area, presents a charming diversity of mountains, foothills, plains and rolling prairies, broken at intervals by long narrow valleys, caused by the erosion of the rivers. Here, where the mean elevation is about 2000 feet, are found the ranges which have made Montana a great livestock State. Certain parts of this region are not irrigable, owing to the contour of the country, but hundreds of thousands of acres are being reclaimed by the construction of reservoirs and canals. North, south and west of the central division of the State are large bodies of irrigable land. Productive land is also found in the wide valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. West of the Rockies is the garden spot of the State—the Bitter Root, Missoula and Flathead Valleys—producing grain, vegetables and many varieties of fruit. Here, too, are located the important lumbering interests.

Mining, smelting and refining continue to be the principal industries of the State. Between 1862 and 1901 the production of gold, silver, copper and lead was over \$1,000,000,000.



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MT. RAINIER, WASHINGTON—ELEVATION 14,528 FEET.

STATE OF WYOMING.

Organized as a Territory	July 25, 1865
Admitted as a State	July 10, 1890
Area, square miles	97,890
Population in 1870	8,935
Population in 1903	120,000
Gold and silver	\$ 56,344
Farm property, value	\$ 67,477,407
Farm products, value	\$ 11,907,415
Live stock, value	\$ 39,145,877
Manufactures, value	\$ 4,301,240
Coal, tons	5,000,000
Wooded area, square miles	12,500
Iron ore marketed, tons	100,000

Wyoming is extremely mountainous, being crossed by numerous ranges of the Rocky Mountain system. Between the ranges are plateaus having a mean elevation of from 6000 to 7000 feet, and occasional river valleys, somewhat lower. The soil of the plateaus is a light, sandy loam, but yielding abundantly under irrigation. The river valleys have a rich, black loam. The native grasses, which are abundant and cured naturally by the dry climate, render the State especially suited for stock raising. The relative importance of the stock raising industry is shown by the fact that the value of wool, mohair, animals sold and slaughtered on farms and ranges constitutes 84.1 per cent of the gross income of the farmers.

Within Wyoming are the sources of two of the greatest river systems on the American Continent—the Missouri and the Colorado. All told, there are more than 400 streams draining a mountain area of not less than 35,000 square miles. The abundance of water has stimulated irrigation. The areas reclaimed are widely distributed, the development of irrigation being greatest in sections where cattle raising is the principal industry.