

# COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

**LOCATION:**  
In the Northwestern part of Oregon, on the Columbia River, with about 70 miles of river front.

**AREA:**  
About 700 square miles, 422,592 acres.

**TILLABLE LAND:**  
15,726 acres. This is land that is actually in cultivation and cleared, exclusive of town lots.

**NON-TILLABLE LAND:**  
406,756 acres, which includes all timber where there is more than 100,000 feet on a quarter section, also all logged off land which is not suitable for and in no condition for cultivation.

**TIMBER:**  
A cut seven and one half to eight billion feet.

**ASSESSED VALUE OF TIMBER:** \$11,467,180.

**ASSESSED VALUE OF TILLABLE LAND:** \$911,355.

**TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY:**  
\$12,378,535.

**MILES OF COUNTY ROADS:**  
500 miles, some of which is in first class condition, some in fair condition and some in very poor condition.

**MILES OF RAILROADS:**  
About 125 miles which includes the main line of the S. P. & S. and the various logging roads.

**POPULATION:**  
Census of 1910 gives 16,580 but a careful estimate this year gives it at least 15,000.

**CLIMATE:**  
Temperate. During the summer the thermometer rarely reaches 100 in the shade and in the coldest weather of winter zero weather is almost unknown. During the winter months there is considerable rain, but not too much. Just enough to insure crops. Crop failures are unknown.

**PRODUCTS:**  
Fruits of all kinds, especially apples, pears, plums and berries; Grain and grasses; garden truck of all kinds and dairying.

**SHIPPING:**  
Ships from all parts of the world carry Columbia County products down the Columbia River and to the markets of the world. A through line of Railroads traverse the county from the North to the South. River boats carry local products to local markets at low rates.

**LAND:**  
Thousands of acres of first class land can be purchased at reasonable prices upon which are stumps left from the timber operations. This land is especially suited for farming, fruit raising and dairying.

**INDUSTRIES:**  
Lumbering and timber is the principal industry; there being about twenty-five saw mills. Salmon fishing in the Columbia River is also an important industry. Farming and fruit raising; Stone quarrying; Ship building and all kinds of lumber manufacturing plants.

**OPPORTUNITIES:**  
There are fine opportunities for the small farmer, dairyman, fruit grower and truck gardener. Also a number of choice deep water sites for manufacturing plants.

**THE DELTA GARDENS:**  
12,000 acres of low lands along the Columbia River which have recently been dyked and are now in high state of cultivation especially adapted to growing of vegetables and small fruits.

**SCHOOLS:**  
Four standard High Schools; Grade schools in each locality.

**CHURCHES:**  
Nearly all denominations represented.

**THE COUNTY OFFICERS:**  
Circuit Judges, J. U. Campbell and J. A. Eakin  
District Attorney, W. B. Dillard  
County Judge, W. A. Harris  
County Clerk, H. E. LaBare  
Sheriff, A. E. Thompson  
Assessor, C. W. Blakesley  
School Superintendent, J. B. Wilkerson  
Treasurer, R. S. Hattan  
Coroner, F. H. Sherwood  
Surveyor, Geo. Conyers  
Commissioners, John Farr, Louis Fluhrer.



**ST. HELENS**  
A city on the Columbia River, 28 miles from Portland, with a population of 2500 people. The County Seat of Columbia County. A Four year Standard High School. Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic Churches. All the leading fraternal orders. Gravity water system owned by the city sufficient to supply a city of 10,000 people. Electric lights, graded and macadamized streets, sewers. Principal industries are lumbering, shipbuilding, creosoting, stone quarrying-fishing and shipping. Two large saw mills with a capacity of 250,000 feet per day; more than 5 million feet of lumber shipped each month; several large ocean going vessels built each year; timber treated with creosote and shipped all along the coast. Two big stone quarries and rock crushing plants in continuous operation. An average of 300 tons of Columbia River Salmon caught and marketed. A farming country back of it that cannot be excelled in the world. Several new business blocks now under construction. Five miles of sewer being built.  
**A PAY ROLL OF NEARLY \$100,000 PER MONTH.**  
Many beautiful and attractive homes.

**CITIES, TOWN, AND POST OFFICES:**

St. Helens	Rainier
Clatskanie	Houlton
Scappoose	Warren
Deer Island	Goble
Yankton	Vernonia
Mist	Quincy
Mayger	Maishland
Columbia City	Reuben
Apiary	Hudson
Prescott	Trenholm
Inglis	

## Patronize the Mist Advertisers

# Your Wages

Last Year

This Year

NEXT Year

Are you getting more pay than you did last year? Are you reasonably sure of getting still more next year? If not, this is your time—NOW—to mail the coupon below and let the International Correspondence Schools explain how they can qualify you to enter a more important line of work—in your present occupation—or in a different one where you can command a higher salary at the start, with no limit to your earning power.

In making this offer, all your circumstances have been taken into consideration, and it only remains for you to fill out and mail the coupon. How you can succeed with the aid of I. C. S. training by mail, as thousands like you have succeeded, will be fully explained at no cost whatever to you.

### INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

Bookkeeper	Mechanical Draftsman
Accountant	Telephone Engineer
Advertising Writer	Electric Lighting Supt.
Show Card Writer	Elect. Engineer
Window Trimmer	Stationary Engineer
Commercial Law	Civil Engineer
Illustrator	Building Contractor
Civil Service	Architect
Chemist	Structural Engineer
Textile Mill Supt.	Bridge Engineer
Electrician	Mining Engineer
Elec. Engineer	

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

FOR FULL INFORMATION BY ADDRESSING  
**H. V. REED, Manager**  
McKay Building PORTLAND, OREGON

## Salmon Day

The coming celebration of National Salmon Day, on March 13, while it will be marked on a large scale throughout the entire country, will be of particular significance on the Pacific Coast. There is scarcely a community, large or small, on the seaboard of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska which does not receive some portion of the \$40,000,000 which the salmon canning industry spends annually for labor and materials.

On the Pacific Coast the activities in honor of the King of food fish, will take the form of public gatherings and banquets at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other coast centers. Fisheries, operators, scientists and public officials will be in attendance and events are expected to attract wide attention.

In the Eastern states preparations are also being made for commemoration on an extensive scale. Canned salmon will be served in every railway dining car, and it is expected that 500,000 people will be reached in this way alone. Leading hotels and restaurants will feature Canned Salmon, and literature and recipes will be widely distributed.

The salmon canning industry is also celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year, and for that reason particular interest attaches to the event. It had its origin in 1864, when three pioneers from Maine who had been engaged in lobster canning, established themselves on the Sacramento river in California. The industry soon spread from the Sacramento to the Columbia river and thence to Puget Sound and Alaska, where it is now the second industry in importance.

Beginning with a small pack valued at a few thousand dollars, the business has developed to an extent never dreamed by its founders. It reached its high water mark in 1913 with a pack of over 8,000,000 cases, or more than 400,000,000 cans valued at \$40,000,000. On this Coast over 35,000 people are directly employed in the salmon canning operations and thousands of others are engaged indirectly in the preparation of supply, transportation and distribution of the pack.

Though the industry has its seat on this Coast, it finds its principal markets in the Eastern and Southern states,

and abroad. As a result, the huge fortune which it spends each year in outfitting and operating is taken not from the towns and cities from which it is carried on, but comes from the East and foreign countries as so much new money added to the wealth of the Coast.

Because of the enormous scale on which it is operated and the rapidity with which it has developed, many people are under the impression that the industry is short lived. As a matter of fact, the business though half a century old, is firmly entrenched on a self sustaining supply of raw material and is still growing. The fact should not be overlooked that as a result of special taxes levied on the salmon industry and the special license fees which it pays, the national and state governments are able to engage in propagating salmon to take the place of those caught each year. The salmon is a wonderfully prolific fish, but under natural conditions much of the spawn is destroyed and many of the fish never attain maturity because of their natural enemies. On account of the high efficiency of the hatcheries which dot the streams, the fish are spawned and reared under ideal conditions and as a result the percentage of fish brought to maturity is much higher than under nature. It may therefore be said that the salmon industry is self sustaining and constitutes, with proper care, a self sustaining and perpetual natural resource of immeasurable value to the states of the Pacific.

## Real Estate Transfers

- F A Larson to A B and H C Larsen, land.
- M A Hutchinson, to W S Hutchinson, land in 5-6-2.
- K Matthews to N and C Larabee, land.
- H Matsen to Fred Matsen, land in 11 and 16-B 6 R R add.
- R E and M E Sewall Giltner to John G Suskerland, land in 24-5-21.
- J White to Columbia county, land.
- C D and M E White to H O and I W Oliver, land.
- E H Voigt to Sarah L Voigt, land in 4-B-11, Goble.
- A and J N Rice et al to Alma Stabel, tract 6, Haven acres.

- A M and W C Lee et al to N and C Larabee, land.
- St Helens Imp Co to Belle Crawford lots in R R add.
- T A Lovelace to C J Nystrom, land in 11-5-3.
- C J Nystrom to O E and E Folene, land in 11-6-3.
- G F and M J Moeck to Ruby Brough land in Rainier.
- Wm Ross to August Ketel lot 2, B 1, Col Park.
- E B and M E McFarland to Tony Dauby, land in 16-4-2.
- M S Saulser to C L and S E Luvell, land in 1-4-2.
- F M Miles et al to Agnes Dixon, lots in Col Park.
- G B and L Miller to J and E Eudeus, land in 29-5-4.
- H Mutson to Fred Mutson, lots 1 and 16, B 6, R R add.
- A and E DeYoung to Fred L Mills, land in 20-4-2.
- Peninsula Land Co to R E Sewall, land in 20-5-1.
- F G Gollien to J J Rich, land in 29-7-2.
- A H Boesel to F W and R Boesel, land.
- W R Burnett to M E Barrett, land in 14-3-2.
- J R E Bourne to J L Reed, lot 2, B 10, Bianchards add.
- C J Henn Miller to A D Halliday, land in 11-3-2.
- M Smith to W P Ely et ux, lots 3 and 4 B 22 in Rainier.

## Points in Selecting Swine for Breeding

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Feb.—"In selecting farm swine for breeding, it is usual to give market qualities the first consideration," said G. R. Sampson, instructor in Animal Husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College. "If the butcher's requirements are not met and satisfied, the other improvements are likely to net but little profit. But there are other points that are of vital importance to the farmer, which do not affect the market unfavorably, and they should be observed in all efforts to develop a herd of improved breed. "Chief among the factors that influence the profits of the swine industry is the birth cost. This is determined partly by the fecundity of the sow and partly by the cost of her maintenance. Hence both of these factors should be

considered in selecting the brood sow.

"Since it costs but little more to maintain the sow to farrowing time when she brings a large litter than when she brings a small one, strains of high productivity should be selected. It is also true that deterioration due to breeding, about a cent a pound at the age of seven months, is as great in the mother of a small litter as in that of a large litter. But the cost of maintenance differs greatly in different animals, and those with inefficient digestive systems should not be selected for breeding purposes. This can be partly determined before farrowing by the condition of the animal, and more largely afterward by the condition of her pigs.

"A good constitution is required in breeding swine. It is indicated by depth of chest and width of the chest floor back of the elbows, and by width of muzzle, snout and poll. Together, these points give a fairly good idea of the vitality and probable longevity of the animal.

"It is highly important that brood sows have good dispositions. They must be gentle, intelligent, and not averse to handling, as well as motherly to their young. A tendency to be either frightened or angry with the attendant at farrowing time results in tramping that kills or cripple some of the pigs. Good pig sense is a necessary part of the makeup of a good brood sow.

"Which of these qualities should be given preference in selecting the breeding stock will depend upon circumstances. But generally it may be said that brood sows with poor keeping and poor milking qualities are fatal to profits, and though they have high fertility and motherly instincts, had best be made into pork."

## Unclaimed Letters

Letters unclaimed at the St. Helens, Oregon post office for the week ending February 28, 1914.  
Charles R Bell  
Mr Frank Eilerson  
Mr J Gahlene  
Miss Blossom Keelson  
Letters unclaimed by March 14, 1914 will be sent to the dead letter office.  
IVA DODD, P. M.  
FARM FOR RENT—Close in. Enquire at Mist Office.