

none have yet been developed to any extent. Capital is required for that purpose, and good opportunities exist for practical miners with money. Copper, galena, coal, limestone, marble and iron ore exist in various places. The largest towns are Canyon City, the county seat; John Day and Prairie City, in John Day Valley; Burns, in Harney Valley, and Drewsey, in Malheur Valley.

CROOK COUNTY.

Crook is a new county cut off from the southern end of Wasco in 1882. It lies on the eastern slope of the Cascades, in the very heart of Oregon. Its many mountain valleys and long ranges of rolling hills are covered with grass, and for years this has been a vast grazing ground for immense bands of cattle. Prineville, the county seat, is the trade centre and supply point for this industry, and is a thriving town, situated on Ochoco River, near its junction with Crooked River, a branch of the Des Chutes. The country is well watered by the tributaries of these streams. There are many thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land along the streams and in the numerous valleys yet open to settlement. These lands are of undoubted fertility. There are also the vast stretches of bunch grass lands, which have been generally considered of no value without irrigation. This opinion is being somewhat modified under the experiments that have been made the last few years, and many now believe that any soil rich and moist enough to support a luxuriant growth of bunch grass will produce good crops of grain when properly cultivated.

As the principal industry is stock raising, and as stockmen generally pay no attention to cultivation of the soil, those engaged in farming find a ready market at home for all they can produce, and at prices that rule as high or higher than those of any other locality in the State. Only a small percentage are engaged in agriculture, hence the demand for grain and vegetables is equal to the supply of those articles. And while the great grass region holds good, tilling the soil will be a secondary consideration, thereby insuring the few farmers a ready sale and good prices for their produce. Such things should be taken into consideration by those seeking a home. There are in the county some 40,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

The county of Klamath lies on the southern border of the State, adjoining Modoc County, California, and Jackson County, Oregon. In the western end are Big and Little Klamath lakes, from which the county derives its name. It was formed in 1882 out of the western end of Lake, which lies adjacent to it on the east. The county seat is Linkville, on Link River, the short but turbulent stream connecting the two lakes. The leading industry of the county is stock raising, large bands of cattle, horses and sheep grazing on the bunch grass that grows in great luxuriance on the rolling hills. Along Lost River, which flows into Tule Lake, the original home of the celebrated Captain Jack, are many ranchers who do a little farming in connection with their stock business. It is only during the past few years that much effort has

been made to raise grain and vegetables, and as these have met with good success, there will undoubtedly be much more farming in the county in the future. The climate is somewhat different from that in Rogue River Valley, just across the mountains, being warmer in summer and colder in winter, less rain at any season and more snow. It is less severe, however, than in other portions of Eastern Oregon. There is much Government land unappropriated that can be used for grazing or for farming, an irrigating ditch being a necessary adjunct to a farm. There are also business opportunities.

LAKE COUNTY.

The county of Lake embraces that region of large lakes lying on the California border and between the counties of Klamath and Grant. Topographically it is a series of ridges, rolling hills and valleys, all covered with sage brush and bunch grass, interspersed with lakes and streams, making it one of the finest grazing regions of Oregon. It is pre-eminently a stock raising region, and this industry occupies the entire attention of the people. That agriculture can be carried on profitably in the valleys is certain, and it is equally certain that but little effort in that direction has as yet been made. But little attention has ever been paid to agriculture in the great stock regions, as the two interests are to a degree adverse. Stockmen do not like to see the land fenced in, and yet some of it must be cultivated to supply the needs of the people. Irrigation is necessary and can be had at a comparatively light expense from the many lakes and streams. It is only a matter of a few years when the pent-up waters of these lakes will be conducted over the wide stretches of dreary sage lands, and fields of green grass and nodding grain will greet the eye on every hand. Lakeview is the county seat.

Social and Industrial Summary.

MUCH of interest could be said of the social and industrial condition of Oregon, but which can here only be briefly alluded to. One of the most important considerations to the man of family is the school question, and it is a pleasure to be able to refer to the educational facilities of the State as ample and superior. The common school system in all its perfection is found here, and the district school house can be seen in the most remote and newly settled regions, while in the older and more populous portions are full graded schools with high school departments, normal schools, academies, colleges, State University and numerous private schools and seminaries. Schools are supported by district taxes and by apportionment to each of a certain part of the State tax. The higher institutions maintained by the State are normal schools at McMinnville and Ashland, State University at Eugene City and Agricultural College at Corvallis. The most prominent institutions of a private and denominational character are Willamette University at Salem, Pacific University at Forest Grove, McMinnville College, Ashland College, and others at Philomath, Wilbur, Weston, La Grande, Portland, Salem, The Dalles and other points. The Catholics have schools for both sexes in various towns and a college in Portland. Not only are schools numerous, but the qualifications required of teachers are high and salaries paid are good, ensuring efficiency. Some of the edifices are quite commodious, as will be seen by reference to accompanying illustrations. In religious matters nearly every denomination is represented, the five or six leading ones having an organization in all the principal towns. The people are moral,