

out of the Bruneau, and will cover fifty thousand acres or more. Other and smaller ditches are talked of and will be constructed in the near future, but the above named are the most important ditch enterprises, and will be carried to completion in the near future.

OREGON STATISTICS.—The assessment valuation of Oregon, for the year 1886, shows the following totals by counties:

Multnomah	\$18,761,610.00
Linn	5,235,898.00
Marion	4,957,396.00
Umatilla	4,300,662.00
Yamhill	4,038,697.00
Lane	3,989,695.00
Polk	2,931,054.00
Douglas	2,802,484.00
Union	2,795,407.00
Grant	2,760,220.00
Washington	2,601,680.00
Wasco	2,518,146.00
Clackamas	2,515,020.00
Baker	2,349,256.00
Jackson	2,214,316.00
Benton	2,210,750.00
Clatsop	2,099,105.00
Lake	1,635,062.00
Crook	1,347,721.00
Coos	1,288,673.00
Gilliam	1,179,722.00
Morrow	840,354.00
Columbia	720,188.00
Klamath	709,236.00
Josephine	618,924.00
Curry	441,667.00
Tillamook	285,080.00
	\$78,148,022.00

THE TOUTLE VALLEY.—In the northeastern extremity of Cowlitz county, W. T., is a valley fifteen miles long by four in width, lying along the Toutle, a tributary of the Cowlitz. The soil is of the beaver-dam and black alluvium character, so well known in this region for its great fertility. There is room in the valley for two hundred families, and for as many more on the adjoining slopes and branches. There are but few settlers there now, and they will be glad to welcome new ones. Extending westward for many miles over the highlands between the north and south branches of the Toutle, is an immense body—some say thousands of acres—of red pine timber of great girth and tallness; also spruce, tamarack, and a quantity of soft kinds of timber, somewhat resembling the cot-

tonwood, but of a much larger growth. This valuable timber should be turned into money before the fires of the settler turn it into ashes. Many thousand dollars' worth of the best cedar has been destroyed in this manner already, and the pine will meet the same fate if not taken out in the near future.

UPPER WHITE RIVER VALLEY.—East of Tacoma and southeast of Seattle, lies the Upper White river valley, consisting of one hundred square miles of agricultural and grazing land, lying between the Cascade mountains and the confluence of the White and Green rivers. The line of the Cascades division of the Northern Pacific crosses the valley, and the station of Enumclaw has been established. This gives the settlers a good outlet for their stock, hay, hops and grain. The timber found throughout all of this Upper White river valley on the bottom lands, is not near so dense as on the Lower White and Puyallup valleys. It consists, generally, of a small growth of vine-maple and alder. Much of this land has been cleared at an expense of but \$10 per acre. That the soil is rich, is attested by the crops produced. In yield and quality, the hops raised in this valley are second to none, except those raised in the Stuck. In vegetables, hops and grain, the yields are larger than in any portion of the Puyallup valley. The foot-hills of the Cascade mountains furnish an almost unlimited range for stock. Nearly all the government and railroad land has been taken, but immigrants desiring to purchase land and engage in agricultural pursuits, can find here cheaper lands than in the Stuck or Puyallup valleys—easier to be cleared, in a neighborhood of enterprising Americans and thrifty Germans, and located accessible to market. A considerable portion of the fruit and vegetables raised in this valley find their market at the coal mines north of Green river and south of White river. There are no valley lands on Puget sound more easily drained. Springs are abundant, and water easily obtained by digging wells.

NAMPA, IDAHO.—Nine miles north of Snake river, and twenty miles from Boise City, is the town of Nampa, a station on the Oregon Short Line. It lies on a great plain embracing about three hundred and seventy-five square miles, or two hundred and forty thousand acres of good farming land. Nearly all of this land is fertile soil, ready for the plow as soon as the sage brush is cleared off and irrigating ditches dug. One man can clear an acre in a day. It