

class of people who brought with them habits of industry and ideas of progress that have evidently been applied to good advantage.

The Chehalem valley does not comprise an extensive area. The creek which drains it is not even one of the larger tributaries of the Willamette river. Still, the basin is well defined and possesses characteristics which are peculiar to it, and are more pronounced than those possessed by many sections of the Pacific slope. The past decade, and especially the latter half of it, has witnessed the subjugation of this valley and the location here of industrious, prosperous and progressive people, who have established pleasant homes and provided for the full enjoyment of the results of their labors. The valley is about ten miles across in an easterly and westerly direction, and five miles from north to south. The Chehalem mountains are the northern boundary, and on the south a ridge of hills divides it from the Yamhill valley. On the west the foothills of the Coast mountains interrupt the gentle undulations of the surface, and to the eastward the dividing lines of relief gradually fade away until the Chehalem merges with the broad expanse of the valley of the Willamette.

The supplement accompanying this number of THE WEST SHORE gives as comprehensive an idea of the general features of the Chehalem valley as an engraving can present. The point from which the view was taken is on the Chehalem mountains, five miles nearly due north of Newberg, and at an altitude of about a thousand feet above the town. In the left background is seen the Cascade range, from which rise the snow peaks of Jefferson and the Three Sisters, the former seventy-five miles and the latter about a hundred and twenty-five miles distant from the point of observation. To the right of the center is Mary's peak, in the Coast mountains, sixty miles away and about eighty miles from Mount Jefferson. In the central part of the view, on a clear day, may be seen the smoke ascending from the city of Salem, which is some thirty miles distant. The most prominent town in the picture is Newberg. Seven or eight miles to the southeast is St. Paul, and still farther away are Gervais and Hubbard. Champoeg is near the foot of the hill, at the left, Dundee junction lies a little to the right of that, and a little farther on is Dayton. Lafayette, McMinnville, North Yamhill and Carlton are beyond the hills in the right of the picture. At the right, also, may be obtained a glimpse of the Yamhill valley, which unites with the Chehalem at the east, or at least the line of demarkation there grows indistinct. At the foot of the Chehalem mountains the valley stretches out, and is filled with timber groves, orchards, fields and villages. Several miles away the course of the Willamette riv-

er may be followed by the light-colored cottonwoods which line its banks, also that of Chehalem creek, flowing through the valley from the right to the Willamette river. The Portland & Willamette Valley narrow gauge railroad extends across the valley, entering through the opening between Parrot mountain and Ball hill, a trifle too far to the left to be seen in the view, and passing out of sight between the hills. Some of the hills are densely timbered with fir, cedar, oak and other woods. Several of the mountain streams offer advantages in the way of water power, and systems of water works for some of the towns, to be supplied from mountain springs, are in contemplation.

The Chehalem valley impresses one with a sense of its complete harmony of detail, like the chords of a perfectly-attuned musical instrument. It seems as if people could not help being peaceful, prosperous and happy in the midst of such surroundings. There are few places that appear so admirably designed for the abode of man. As it rolled from Nature's hand it was an El Dorado. It has not lost that charm, but the magic wand of progress has been waved over the scene, and the placid valley has given people homes, and been enlivened by their industry. Several small villages have grown up in response to the demands of the community. In a modest way manufacturing, such as is in a considerable degree incident to agricultural development, is carried on. Farms and woodlands cover the country, and the hills and mountains surrounding afford protection and vary the view. Numerous small streams from the highlands pursue their devious ways to the large creek which flows through and drains the valley. The large number of fruit orchards, with their blossoms in spring-time and the ripened fruit in autumn, make the country seem especially delightful during those seasons.

Fruit raising is one of the chief occupations that engage the attention of the Chehalem people. While the fertile fields produce abundant yields of other crops, the climate is best suited to the growth of fine fruits, and it is justly termed the fruit raising section of Oregon. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and small fruits all flourish, but the apple crop of the Chehalem valley and Yamhill county is the most famous. The hillsides furnish the best locations for growing fruits, for this section is not entirely below the line of winter frosts, and on ground of medium altitude there is least danger of unseasonable cold. The moisture is sufficient everywhere. The protection from blighting winds is complete. Fruit never fails on the hillsides; and this is a statement that is true of very few countries, indeed. Forests are grubbed from the land and immediately orchards are set on the tract, which scarcely misses its natural timber before the fruit trees cover it, and surely the crops of