

luscious fruit produced must almost make the inanimate soil laugh at its achievement. Certainly the farmers are pleased with the products, and the preparations for greatly extending the orchard business evidences the faith they have in the industry.

When one branch of labor is particularly remunerative it does not long stand alone. The good things of life, as well as the bad, are so related that if they do not always complement each other they flourish together. If a section of country is superlatively well adapted to one thing it does not follow that everything else must be excluded from it. So, fruit raising being the chief business of the people of the Chehalem valley does not preclude the possibility of other lines of industry. Fruit orchards do not and never can utilize all the ground that can be made profitable to the farmer. A large share of the prosperity of the husbandman lies in his utilizing in some profitable way what would otherwise go to waste. In well watered regions there is always more or less land that is too wet for successful cultivation, and which makes prime pasturage for stock. The valleys of the west, also, are edged with ground too rugged for tillage, and there again may good grazing land be found and made to furnish subsistence for cattle and sheep. In consequence of these conditions in the Chehalem valley, the dairying interests have grown to be scarcely secondary to its fruit, and rapid strides in advancement are being made constantly. But when all is said and done in producing the raw materials of commerce, when the most favorable natural conditions have been improved in growing fruit, or when the best stock and the least expensive and most profitable means for obtaining a milk product is secured, still other considerations enter into the economy of the case. Given the raw products, the question of utilizing them so as to obtain the greatest measure of profit and still preserve the supply is not always easy of solution. Very naturally the expediency of operating canneries and fruit drying establishments will be suggested in an extensive fruit growing section, because the entire product of the orchards can not be sold as green fruit, however large the demand. On the same principle that corn sells better when converted into bacon, other agricultural products yield the most profit the further they can be converted into more desirable forms. Decayed fruit is seldom in great demand in well regulated markets; but if canned or dried in good condition, fruit is a merchantable product at all times. An establishment for preserving his product virtually secures to the orchardist advantages equivalent to possessing trees of constantly maturing fruit always seasonable; for the expense of preserving is more than made up by the extra price which it brings out of season. The dairying

business may be treated in the same relative manner. To peddle milk by the jugful, or to sell veal, is not the highest aim of the dairyman. Indeed, it is a recognized branch of the dairy trade to manufacture from the milk of the cow other articles of food—butter and cheese—and the same principles of economy apply in each case. The more nearly fit for its ultimate market a product can be made at home, the more labor is employed, the more profit is retained at home and the more prosperity is promoted. There are no special difficulties in the Chehalem valley to interfere with the operation of these general principles, and the people there are now looking to the establishment of these complements of their industry.

Newburg, the principal town of the Chehalem valley, is only about five years old. It was settled by Quakers, who at once established those habits of thrift and common sense customs which characterize the Friends. Their dependence is on the soil and climate of the beautiful valley in which they have chosen to locate. They have acquired property, even more than they need for present uses, and by recognizing the elements of a sound social fabric have laid the foundation for prosperous and healthy growth. Newburg is a town of less than five hundred inhabitants, but it has among its public institutions the Friends' Pacific Academy, which supplies an academic education to all who choose to avail themselves of its advantages. It consists of nine buildings, and is a valuable institution, well supplied with modern means of education. Its location marks the headquarters of the society of Friends in the northwest. Good public schools are maintained, and churches are well supported. For good order and the exemplification of the principles of the best citizenship, the people of Newburg are justly noted. Their business operations are conducted in the same spirit that pervades their social and religious life. Enterprise is manifested, but divested of a grasping or niggardly policy. Honesty, industry and economy are observable on all sides, and the mission which these people seem to have undertaken is to "scatter plenty o'er a smiling land." The embellishments which Nature has lavished upon the country have been turned to advantage in the improvements which have been made. The finest residences in Yamhill county are found in Newburg. A special effort to make it a pleasant residence town has been made, and with notable success. Those who controlled real estate were careful to sell only to people who wanted to make their homes there, so that speculators have been prevented from securing the finest locations and holding them without improvement until the enterprise of other people should make their lands rise in value. This policy is still pursued and the wisdom of it is clearly dem-