

vegetables, the yield being enormous. To the north of Upper Trout amid rough hills and buttes high and sharp, a few very small, but very rich valleys are located and cultivated. Eastward three-quarters of a mile from Trout Creek, and two miles

been taken, and it is believed that larger quantities will in the future be secured from the rock that underlie the hills.

The north fork of Crooked river has its source near Summit Prairie. First it flows eastward, thence bearing southward it de-

Beaver Creek and the north fork of Crooked river. These valleys are as beautiful as they are isolated, rich in the abundance of hay they produce.

Passing south from Beaver Creek near the county line we come to Little Camp Creek. With a rich, narrow valley, here, near the lower end of this valley, is the Red Rock soda spring, destined, sometime, to be famous. This spring comes sparkling out of a rock, red with oxide of iron, covered with a low bank of alluvial earth, one dwarfed, mangled, cattle twisted willow constituting all semblance of timber near it.

Then Little Trout Creek, noted for large herds of sheep, grass and large, healthy part of the county, and they are devoid of nearly everything except bunch grass and stones. On southward a half day's journey, over a not very rough country, we arrive at Old Hardin, which at one time was a postoffice, on Twelve Mile Creek, a tributary of the south fork of Crooked river. Here a few juniper trees and sage brush are in evidence. Twelve Mile and its tributaries are principally devoted to the sheep industry.

Thence southeasterly another half day's journey, for he it known this is a country of "magnificent distances," we come to Buck Creek. Here is plenty of limestone, down Buck Creek valley, which is narrow, but rich, some five miles, the creek disappears—sinks, they call it—it merges into an extended, very level sage plain of some two hundred square miles in area, bounded on the north by a range of low hills, on the east by Buck mountain, which is timbered, and a low gap passing southeastward to the rest of the world, to the south by Glass butte, a mountain, sharp topped, of vitreous rock, on the west by Hampton butte, and near the center of this alkali impregnated sage brush plain, the south fork of Crooked river rises bodily but quietly out of the earth and creeps off northward, with no tree, nor bush to betray its presence for several miles.



ALFALFA FARM OF J. L. KETCHUM 1 MILE WEST OF PRINEVILLE.

from where it enters the canyon, the King mine is located, that bids fair to be one of the mines of the world. A mile further upward is the town of Ashwood, a new, but thriving village.

To the southwest of Upper Trout for eight miles the hill rises in a series of benches. Upon many of these claims are taken and immense crops of grain and vegetables are raised without irrigation, being a clay sub-soil, and springs abounding everywhere.

Northeasterly from Trout Creek, and nearly parallel to it, from four to six miles distant, is the "divide" between the waters of the Deschutes and John Day rivers. A high, rough and rocky ridge, with a few claims taken on the benches and in the small valleys. Curren and Muddy creeks drain a large portion of this slope and Cherry Creek the remainder. These creeks, with immense grade, fall rapidly toward the John Day river. Their narrow, rich bottoms produce wonderful crops of alfalfa, corn, melons, peaches and grapes, this being far the warmest portion of the county. Throughout the whole region, from Grizzly butte to the John Day river, the soil is first-class, where it is clear of stone and level enough to be plowed. There are many small benches and little bottoms yet unoccupied. Good springs abound through the whole region.

Following the "divide" between the Deschutes and John Day rivers southeasterly, we enter pine timber in the northeastern part of township 11 south, range 17 east Willamette meridian. This is an extensive timber belt, composed chiefly of yellow pine, but fir, black pine and larch, commonly called tamarac, are plentiful. This timber belt extends southeasterly to eastern boundary of the county and beyond.

Forty miles east of Prineville is Summit Prairie, of twenty-five or thirty square miles area, about four thousand feet above sea level. It produces a vast quantity of wild grass, hay and summer pasture. It is all owned and fenced by prosperous stockmen. This prairie is surrounded by timber.

Thirty miles a little east of north from Prineville are the Ochocho mines, from which large quantities of placer gold have

scribes a semi-circle and forms a junction with the south fork nearly due south from its source. The Beaver Creek country is situated in the most easterly portion of the county. Beaver Creek has two branches. The north fork has its source in Grant County and the south fork in Harney County. They come rapidly down to a point about four miles west of the eastern boundary of Crook. There the bottoms widen out to about a mile in width, nearly twenty miles long, the creek falling but two feet to the mile. Here there are the largest natural meadows in the county. hills are not so high above the surrounding country as they are in the northern men and women. Then Grindstone Creek, with three large meadow ranches. This, the Beaver Creek country, is among the very best of grass countries. The rolling



SCENE ON DESCHUTES AT "THE TULLÉS"

To the north of Beaver Creek, Wolf Creek, a tributary, is rich in meadow land, and alfalfa is grown to some extent.

Elevated and surrounded by low hills, Paulina and Rabbit valleys lie between

There are level bottom lands for ten or twelve miles in its northwesterly course, then it enters a rock-bound canyon in which is the White Sulphur springs, the stinking springs of the early emigrants. Ten