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

serves 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 Creek. Here the bottoms widen out to about a mile in width, nearly twenty miles long, the creek filling but two feet to the mile. Here there are the largest natural meadowlands 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

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 southeast 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 clay subsoil, and springs abounding everywhere.

Northeastern 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. Current and Mosby 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, 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 uncultivated. 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 12 east Willamette meridian. This is an extensive timber belt, composed chiefly of yellow pine, fir, black pine and larch, commonly called tamarack, 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 Celilo mines, from which large quantities of placer gold have

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, thenes bearing southward it de

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 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.

Pursing 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, castle 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 southwest a half day's journey, over a not very rough country, we arrive at Old Harlin, 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.

Thus the southeasterly another half day's journey, for be it known this is a country of "magnificent distances." we come to Buck Creek. Here is plenty of limstone-journey 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, the east by Buck mountain, which is tim-bered, and a low gap passing southeast-ward be the rest of the world, to the south by Glass butte, a mountain, sharp topped, of vitreous rock, on the west by Hapton butte, and near the center of this alluvial impregnated sage brush plain, the south fork of Crooked river rises boldly but quietly out of the earth and creeps off northward, with no tree, one bush to betray its presence for several miles.

SCENE ON DESCHUTES AT THE TILES