

investment of capital. The town of Newberg has a bright prospect for the location of a beet-sugar factory, and is excellently situated for the purpose.

The county assessor's figures for the year make the following excellent showing:

117,611 acres of tillable land.....	\$2,981,600
25,335 acres non-tillable land.....	72,238
Improvements on deeded land.....	285,242
Town and city lots.....	15,125
Improvements on same.....	307,945
Improvements on land not deeded.....	15,716
12.1 miles of railroad.....	12,185
Railroad rolling stock.....	55,385
12.2 miles of telegraph and telephone.....	5,595
Merchandise and stock in trade.....	175,869
Farming implements, wagons, etc.....	146,020
Steamboats, engines, etc.....	30,250
Money.....	430,275
Notes and accounts.....	467,450
78 shares of stock.....	105,600
Household furniture, jewelry, etc.....	181,672
100 horses and mules.....	125,795
656 cattle.....	12,760
2,291 sheep and goats.....	37,440
158 swine.....	11,560
Gross value of all property.....	\$5,352,493
Exemptions.....	\$7,410
Total taxable property.....	\$4,500,558
Number of polls, 1152.	

Cool summers and mild winters, many pleasant mountain resorts easily accessible, where may be enjoyed hunting, fishing and camping, make Yamhill county one of the most desirable communities in the state as a place of residence.

J. G. ECKMAN.

## CROOK COUNTY.

Over \$1,000,000 From Stock Sales Last Year.

In casting about for facts relative to the material progress of Crook county during the past year—a theme upon which I write at your request—the condition of our stock interests comes first under consideration.

As is generally known, the topography of this county is such that stock has been, is now, and will always remain its chief product. Its rough and broken surface, composed largely of what is commonly termed waste land, fits it chiefly for the raising of stock, and argues against its ever supporting a heavy population. Such being the case, barring an occasional hard winter, when the prices of stock are low, our profits are small and times are hard, and the condition of stock are high the opposite condition obtains, and times are flush.

Two years ago, on an occasion similar to this, I made the following statement: "With the present prospect of a rise in the price of our three leading products—wool, beef and mutton in common with other range districts, an unprecedented era of prosperity is surely dawning upon Crook county." Such a condition of the near future was clearly evident from indications then existing, and the past 24 months have proven the correctness of the prediction. That time is now here, and the price of all classes of stock, horses excepted, are now high. Cattle are high, sheep are high and wool is high. Consequently we are at present enjoying the widespread "unprecedented era of prosperity."

We have sold abroad the past season nearly 5,000 head of sheep, at prices averaging near \$2 40 per head, resulting therefrom \$10,000. We sold our wool clip of 4,500,000 pounds at 14 cents per pound, which brought us \$63,000. We sold our 12,000 head of cattle at \$5 per head, from which we realized \$60,000, which must be added some \$40,000 worth of horses, making the total amount of outside money that has come into Crook county in exchange for stock and wool, \$1,010,000. This amount of money, when added to the population of 1899, makes \$42 in money that has come into the county for every male citizen over 21 years of age.

This is truly a remarkable showing, and yet, from present indications, we are destined to outdo it the coming season. While we will not be able to duplicate the number of stock sold out of the county last season, the advance in price will fully make good the deficiency. It must also be noted that improved prices and the improved facilities for handling our cattle and sheep are bringing about a marked degree of improvement in the quality of our stock. Especially is this apparent in connection with our cattle. By the leasing of wagon road lands, purchasing school lands and in some instances fencing large tracts of government land, our cattle must be able to take better care in the breeding of their cattle than formerly. A number of our enterprising cattlemen are now engaged in the breeding and raising of thoroughbred cattle. This is not an uncommon sight to see whole droves of white-faces in place of the long-horned scrubs of old. At the present rate of care in breeding, Crook county cattle will soon be known altogether by the complexion of their countenances and the solidity of their quarters, no earmark being needed.

In the matter of sheepbreeding, Crook county shepherds have been at least of the times for many years, until our wool product is noted for its evenness and length of fiber. In this connection it must be noted that providence has been uncommonly kind to us this season. Copious showers—yes, heavy rains—have continued to fall all over this section of the state during the past fall and early winter, until our hills and valleys are covered with such a growth of vegetation as has not been seen since its first settlement at this season of the year. In consequence of this unusual visitation of moisture, combined with warm growing weather, our wool clip for the coming season will undoubtedly be the finest in length and strength of fiber ever marketed from this county.

**Alfalfa Becoming Popular.**  
The acreage of alfalfa has been largely increased during the past year. This productive hay plant is becoming more popular every year. By its use, a larger yield of hay may be had from smaller acreage than by any other means. It is not an uncommon sight from a 40-acre strip of plow land to see great hay racks put in the stack each season, sufficient to feed thousands of sheep or hundreds of cattle the entire winter. And when it is taken into consideration the thousands of acres of alfalfa land now idle, the immense volume of water now flowing through it, and to the sea, the adaptation of our climate to its growth, it will be easily understood what the future has in store for this section of the state in the way of increased wealth. The conditions for increased home-building, permanence and wealth are here. What in the past has been considered only good for the welfare of the few, with development will prove to be the source of wealth for the many. I am frequently asked the question, "Are there any opportunities left in your country?" Opportunities on all sides for intelligent effort, is my answer. For the man with the proper amount of enterprise, the opportunity is flowing with opportunities. No one has ever gone, and it will be years before there is need of any one remaining long without work here. With the opportunities there are here for combining the natural elements of water and soil for home-building, no man with the proper amount of energy need be long here without coming into the road towards looking upward, as if such attainments were to be found hanging from the limbs of trees by the roadside. This class of people we do not want. But the man with plenty of brawn and brain, especially if in possession of some capital, will find plenty of opportunities in Crook county for years to come.

## Progress Last Year.

There has been a marked degree of progress made during the past year in the matter of rapid transportation of messages to and from the outside world. We now have an excellent telephone system connecting and with the Daily and was amazed, at how we managed to transact business so long without this modern convenience. The world moves, if part of it moves slower than others. We were a little slower in grasping the idea, perhaps, than some other communities, but, since we are now near enough to "hello" the balance of civilization, we feel that we, too, are in the swim. We are moving, too. I might also mention the fact of our improved railroad facilities. The Columbia Southern has now in an advanced stage of construction an extension of its line to Shaniko, a point in Wasco county within 75 miles of Prineville, our county seat. This, to a great degree, will revolutionize the transfer of freight into and out of this county from next season on. If the Columbia Southern comes no further, it will control the majority of the carrying trade of Crook county. It will also shorten the time consumed by travelers coming in and out of this county by practically 24 hours.

Enough has been said along these lines to show that we are moving along in the right way. We are progressing, and I might add, further, that the present favorable condition of our stockmen reflects upon all other lines of business. Our merchants are not unecessarily troubled to make collections. Our farmers find ready sale for their hay and produce at remunerative prices, and even our lawyers and doctors are occasionally seen upon the streets with a few dollars in their pockets.

And, as we stand upon the threshold of the new year, buoyed with hope, and filled with expectation of the good things it has in store for us, we can but utter, and cast backward our longing, lingering look at the old. We can but be constrained to feel kindly toward it. The good old year of 1899 dealt kindly with us in many ways. While it was not what we were favored. During its stay we progressed. Although filled with promise, as is the dawning of the new year, it will do well if it maintains the pace set by the old. That it may, let us hope.

J. N. WILLIAMSON.

## Prineville, Or.

**SHEEP RAISED IN OREGON**

Baldwin Sheep & Land Company's Ranch, in Crook County.

There are a great many people in Oregon and elsewhere, no doubt, who are not aware of the fact that in Crook county, in this state, there is now in operation the largest establishment in the United States, perhaps in the world, engaged in the breeding and raising of fine sheep. Such, however, is a fact.

With a breeding flock consisting in 12,000 thoroughbred ewes as a basis, the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company heads the list of breeders in the United States in numerical strength, and no far from the truth, knows of no other single firm in the world has in hand so great a number of picked thoroughbred sheep.

Nor is this firm depending for success upon a business which it has been the object of its management, since its first inception, some 27 years since, to endeavor to rear in Oregon as fine an all-purpose sheep as might be found anywhere on earth.

With this purpose in view the institution was founded. To this end for more than a quarter of a century its owners have labored, in the accomplishment of this purpose, uniting zeal and enormous sums of money have been continually and freely contributed by the management. Until it can be truthfully said, to the credit of the concern, that while the state of Ohio still continues to furnish the head of their Spanish merino flock, they furnish the finest and best of the head of the ram that stands at the head of his flock.

A mutual exchange of knowledge between the one-sided importations from the East, as of old. This establishment was founded by Dr. Baldwin, a former resident of California, in the year 1873. In traveling through the Eastern states for the purpose of securing suitable stock upon which to found his flock, Dr. Baldwin was fortunate enough to secure a number of head from so notable a breeder of that time as Mr. Hammond, of Vermont, paying for some of the rams as high as \$500 to \$800 per head. He further increased the business and introduced the same strains by importing from the stocks of Stronbridge, Severance and Pelt, of California, securing Mr. Stronbridge's entire outfit.

In the year 1884, Dr. Baldwin withdrew from the business, and sold the entire plant to Charles and J. P. Vanhouten. In the year 1887, the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company was formed, with Vanhouten Bros., C. M. Cartwright, A. H. Breyman and John Summerville as incorporators, taking the original plant, adding to it and increasing the number of sheep. During the past season, Mr. J. G. Edwards, of Wyoming, having purchased stock of the concern for a number of

seasons, was so favorably impressed with the class of sheep raised by the firm that he purchased the entire interest of Breyman and Summerville, and now owns the entire plant, jointly, with Mr. C. M. Cartwright. Under the new management, the number of stock has been increased until 50,000 sheep are now owned by the concern. Beginning with a small amount of real estate, and gradually adding from year to year, this firm now owns 14,000 acres of land so distributed as to control ample territory for the raising of the class of sheep to be found among meadows of alfalfa, from which are cut and put up each year thousands of tons of the finest hay to secure them against winter losses. They have continued in their employment from 70 to 100 men at a wage rate of from \$30 to \$50 per month each.

Some idea of the popularity of the class of sheep produced by this establishment may be had from the fact that 2300 head of rams were marketed last season, mostly in the states of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, and such was the demand for their stock that they were entirely unable to supply it, and it is the purpose of the present ownership to double the output. In connection with their sheepbreeding plant, the firm run a general merchandise store and a wagon shop, and employ a large business, supplying the employees and neighbors for miles around.

It is the aim of the new management to improve (if possible) the already fine flock of sheep by keeping a representative in

the East each season, picking up prize ewes and rams with the especially fine in the way of a Spanish merino or Delaine sheep. It is their purpose to continue increasing the already high standard of the institution, if skill and money will do it. The company's postoffice address is Hay Creek, Crook county, Oregon.

## AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.

Russell & Co. Leaders in Heavy Machinery—Engines, Boilers, Etc.

Russell & Company, the well-known manufacturers of Russell, O., have been prominently identified with Pacific coast interests since 1882, at which time they selected Portland as headquarters for controlling their business in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, British Columbia and Alaska. They own their buildings here, which were recently materially enlarged, having a frontage on both the S. P. and O. R. N. railway tracks, carry in stock ample supplies, thus insuring immediate shipments. Under the eff-

icient management of Mr. A. H. Averill they have acquired an enviable reputation for systematic methods, progressive-ness and reliability. The history of their Portland establishment is synonymous with the advancement of the Northwest. It is now over 15 years since they installed the first of their single-valve automatic engines. Never satisfied with what has been accomplished, they have always striven to improve and keep fully abreast with the ever-changing requirements imposed by constantly changing conditions of their "tandem compound" engines have won for themselves a reputation for smooth-running, economical steam consumption, close regulation and absence of repair bills. The "Russell" compound engine is the result of an effort to bring into this field the advantage possessed and realized in stationary and marine engines, requiring no special engineering skill for its operation. In their "Universal" boiler they have a novelty in farm-engine practice—a boiler which, while primarily designed for straw burning, is emphatically at the head of all boilers, whether straw or other fuel is to be burned. The Russell "Cyclone" thrasher is especially built for the Pacific coast trade, and is the only one of its kind, being a marked success. In saw-mill machinery Russell & Co. are always alive to the special requirements of the age, and build a mill particularly suited for the mining trade.

**P. SHARKEY & SON.**

Established in 1888, at which time there was no exclusive horse-collar factory in

the East each season, picking up prize ewes and rams with the especially fine in the way of a Spanish merino or Delaine sheep. It is their purpose to continue increasing the already high standard of the institution, if skill and money will do it. The company's postoffice address is Hay Creek, Crook county, Oregon.

During the 16 years ended June 30, 1899, the imports and exports of Oregon amounted to \$125,982, 623, and those of Washington to \$131,301,887; total for the two states, \$257,284,510. The following chart shows the movement of imports and exports for Oregon and Washington for the years. The lines are simply explanatory, not comparative.

Exports

Year	Exports
1884	32,100,474
1885	24,371,313
1886	18,001,293
1887	14,459,157
1888	12,103,495
1889	11,025,406
1890	11,071,619
1891	10,857,662
1892	10,613,701
1893	9,261,047
1894	9,104,716
1895	9,104,388
1896	9,057,044
1897	8,263,555
1898	8,047,775
1899	8,052,713

Imports

Year	Imports
1884	8,761,015
1885	8,706,230
1886	6,695,530
1887	6,590,911
1888	2,958,482
1889	2,104,553
1890	2,075,783
1891	2,053,064
1892	1,757,027
1893	1,741,956
1894	1,507,655
1895	1,215,504
1896	1,152,192
1897	764,103
1898	363,457
1899	676,592

Straight line denotes exports and refers to the figures on the side marked "Exports." Dotted line denotes imports and refers to the figures on the side marked "Imports."

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

Exports

Imports

## HOOD RIVER VALLEY

Rapid Development During the Year.

NEW SAW MILL THAT COST \$100,000

Strawberry Crop Netted \$60,000 to Growers—Valuable Water Power That Could Be Utilized.

Graded between the eastern foothills of the Cascade range, blocked on the south by the broad base of Mount Hood, opening upon and fronting the Columbia river on the north, is Hood river valley.

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chines and will manufacture brick extensively the coming summer.

It is well known that there is no better index of a community than its school-houses, and during the past year three modern buildings of this character have been erected in Hood river valley. The town is proud of her six-room school building, built at a cost of over \$800, and we have in the city districts four two-room and three one-room schoolhouses that would be a credit to any community of similar age and population.

## What Hood River Wants.

Our wants are numerous, and in common with most Oregon communities we need more people and more capital. We need bank to facilitate our rapidly growing commerce. We need a commodious hotel to accommodate, more especially, our summer guests. But more than these we greatly need an electric or steam-motor road extending some 20 miles up the valley of Hood river. Such a road would have an assured revenue and business up to its capacity the first year after construction. It would pass alongside of a mountain of building stone in layers of varying thickness, and easily

quarried. This stone is fine granite, receives a high polish, has regular cleavage and great resistant crushing force. Such a road would also intersect an extensive and valuable forest, from which the great mill at the mouth of the river could be supplied with logs, and many thousands of cords of wood shipped to supply the great treeless country to the east as far as the Snake river. Many other forest products, local traffic and rapidly increasing tourist travel to Mount Hood, would also contribute to the support of such a line of road as I have indicated.

Hood River receives all the drainage of the north and east sides of Mount Hood, and the melting snows in summer send down a large and constant volume of water. The average descent of the river for the last 11 miles of its course is 60 feet per mile. A well-known Eastern manufacturer and capitalist who visited Hood River last summer said to the writer: "The biggest thing you have at Hood River is your undeveloped water-power." Subsequently he employed a highly qualified electrical engineer to survey and measure the river, with the result, as I have been informed, that it would afford 10,000 horsepower per mile, or 100,000 horsepower for 10 miles.

Hood River is happily situated for the distribution of her products, being in touch with the transcontinental railroads, and is it not probable that with this great cheap power at her threshold she may become an important manufacturing center, and the silent wires

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## POULTRY OF OREGON

Value of the Product Last Year Amounted to \$4512,719.

NEW METHODS TAKE FIRM HOLD

Moongrel Fowls Set Aside for Thoroughbred, Which Always Command Large Sale.

The first enumeration taken of poultry and eggs was in 1880. The report showed at this time, exclusive of spring hatchings, 102,565,663 chickens, and 23,244,697 fowls other than chickens, which included geese, ducks, turkeys and guineas. The number of eggs produced was 456,575,180 dozen.

The census of 1890 gave the following numbers: Chickens, 238,421,155; other fowls, 36,815,545; number of dozen eggs produced, 97,111,148. This shows during a period of 10 years previous and up to 1890 the increase of barnyard fowls in the United States to be nearly 160 per cent; in number of eggs, about 80 per cent.

The value of the poultry product at 1890, estimating the value of each fowl at 33 1/3 cents, and the egg product at 15 cents a dozen, which is low, makes a total of \$28,756,385. At the same per cent of increase since the last census of 1890, up to the present time, which is about 10 years, the grand total of the poultry and egg product of the United States now amounts to over \$50,000,000.

I give below a few of the states which stand highest in the list; also the figures for Massachusetts and Oregon, to show a comparison in order that we may have a few interesting notes as to the relative value of the poultry products of these two states. I take these figures from the statistical reports of the agricultural department, giving only those states that I wish to note as being the most progressive in the poultry industry and to form a text for the ideas I wish to convey in this article. It is as follows:

**Rapid Increase in Oregon.**  
A glance at the foregoing table will show plainly the immense gain in the poultry product of the West over that of the East. The farther West we come the greater is the per cent of increase over the far Eastern poultry-producing states.