

ALL OREGON PROSPEROUS

Principal Pursuits of the People Being Enlarged and Diversified.

Rivers and their tributaries, forming numerous valleys of great fertility. Wheat is the staple product. Fruits and berries of all kinds grow to perfection. Sheep and wool hold an important place in the resources of the county, though the industry is slowly narrowing its limits because of the encroachments of the agriculture. Lumbering has just begun to receive the attention it deserves. Much of the timber is included in the forest reserve or is not accessible. There is a large mill at Hood River.

WASHINGTON COUNTY is, for its area, one of the richest agricultural counties of the state. It comprises 400,000 acres. Nearly 2,000

All Oregon is expanding. Never in the history of the state has there been such prosperity as was reported last year from every section of the state. Not an industry lags. In the eastern counties the good times of the stock interests continue without abatement, enormous sums are being invested in mining, and agriculture and horticulture are assuming large proportions. All are enlarging their fields of operation. The miner is installing modern machinery for large production, the horticulturist is looking for new markets, and the agriculturist is bringing extensive areas under the plow. West of the Cascades, diversified farming is taking hold, creameries, fruit-canning and other manufacturing plants are

County have assumed immense proportions, nearly 200,000 having been expended in the thirty miles of new plank, crushed rock and gravelled roads have been made. These improved roadways are causing many improvements to be made in the matter of new farm buildings and increase in the area of cultivated land. It is estimated that \$100,000 was expended for new dwellings in Clackamas County last year, \$20,000 in new barns, \$20,000 in new school buildings and improvements, and \$20,000 in business houses. Estimates have been made to bring in a water supply to Oregon City from the south fork of the Clackamas, at a cost of \$150,000.

Dairying is receiving unusual attention, and the establishment of cheese factories and creameries is being agitated in every section of the county. The success of the Logan cheese factory, started up last Spring, at a cost of \$200,000, has proved an incentive to other sections. Steps are already being taken to put in cheese factories at Viola and Clackamas, and Canby is agitating the question of establishing a skimming station.

The lumbering industry is increasing in extent, and there is timber enough to last for many years in the future. In addition to the large forests of fir, cedar and hemlock, considerable oak has been sawed for the Portland market. A company has been incorporated to manufacture oak ax and pick handles. The crops of apples, prunes, plums, peaches, grapes, pears and small fruits were immense. Many new orchards are coming into bearing, and

pounds. The smallness of the output was due to the fact that the roads leading from the hop districts to market have been very poor. This difficult, however, is about to be removed, for a survey has been completed and a road located which will bring within reach of the markets the most fertile of Clatsop's valleys. Effective work has been done in the development of mineral products, the most important being that on the coal beds of the Knappa district. These beds have been thoroughly prospected, and competent experts have indicated the most feasible points for opening them up, and arrangements have been made for their development in the Spring. In this district also the Government engineers have found an excellent quality of stone for use in the construction of the mouth of the Columbia. Seapages of oil have been found near by, and an excellent quality of oil has been discovered in the western part of the county.

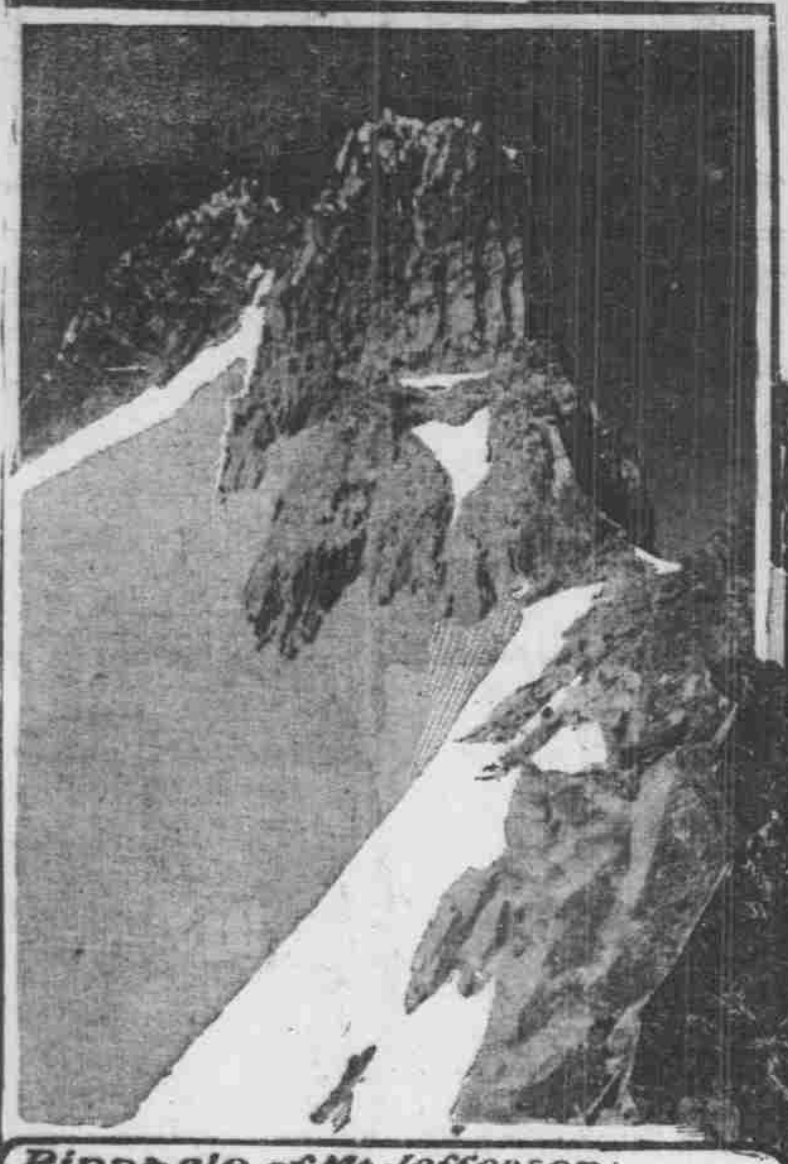
The Government Experiment Station for the reclamation of sand dunes and swamp lands on Clatsop Plains, and the introduction of large bands of sheep, are evidences of interest being awakened in the development under new conditions, of a county that has hitherto depended upon the river and seacoast productions alone for its support. The immense possibilities of its interior are lying dormant, awaiting the touch of capital to awaken them into busy and profitable life.

COLUMBIA

Transportation With the Nehalem Country the Principal Problem.

Columbia County, with 100 miles of river front, matchless forests, coal fields and quarries of paving-stone, presents a vast field for the investment of capital. The dairy industry is rapidly being pushed to the front. In the vicinity of Scappoose, 30 miles from Portland, there are several large dairies of the most approved models. In some of which the herds of blooded stock number 100 head. Breeding of fine stock is of late years receiving the attention of many of the ranchers.

There are several sawmills, some of which have a capacity of from 50,000 to 75,000 feet per day. The cordwood industry is an item of no small moment, there being 100,000 cords of wood on the coast to the Columbia River front, with an average capacity of 700 cords each per month. One of the largest dumps on this Coast is that recently completed by the Beaver Falls Dam & Flume Company. It is seven miles long, 25 inches deep, and runs from Beaver Falls to the river near Quincy. It is constructed to carry dimen-



Pinnacle of Mt. Jefferson. Photo by Bernstein Art Store.

buty, and who always has something to sell, be it butter, cured meat, eggs, poultry, or a calf. Such always enjoy a large measure of prosperity and contentment, and do not yield to temptation to live in cities. The timber wealth of the eastern sections of the county is enormous. Continuous wheat-growing having exhausted the soil, dairying has been taken up, and the creamery industry has reached a high degree of perfection. The Santiam region is rich in gold, but its development is much slower than in other mining districts in the state.

LINCOLN COUNTY'S resources consist of dairying, stockraising, lumber, manufacture, salmon-canning and quarrying of building-stone. Fishing is a source of considerable income. As the fishing seasons do not open until after harvest, farmers find employment in this industry. Lincoln is one of Oregon's most heavily timbered counties. In the south end there are large bodies of fir and spruce. Agricultural production will be greatly increased when the Elletts Valley is put under cultivation.

MAHEUR COUNTY'S chief resource is stockraising, supplemented by agriculture, horticulture and mining, all of which are steadily increasing in importance. Colonies from Holland and Canada have located in the vicinity of Ontario, and settlers from the Eastern states have found homes in other sections of the county. The sagebrush has been cleared from thousands of acres, and land which was a few years ago considered of little value is now regularly producing crops. Stock nets an enormous revenue to the county. Shipments of a single month from Ontario frequently aggregate \$750,000. Placer work has been revived along with the general mining development of Eastern Oregon, and valuable quartz ledges have been discovered. Capital is finding its way into irrigation enterprises. Once the land is plentifully supplied with water, Malheur County will take its place among Oregon's principal producers of cereals, fruit and dairy products.

MARION COUNTY is taking to diversified farming, and prospering accordingly. Wheat is no longer the exclusive product, nor the important one, as hops and fruit are extensively cultivated, and dairying is making encouraging progress. Clover, the great soil renovator, has become a common crop. Whereas a few years ago but few dried prunes were exported, shipments now aggregate many carloads. Experience has proved that it is ordinarily more profitable to dry the prunes than to ship them in the green state; hence few growers are without modern evaporators. Dairy development proceeds satisfactorily. New creameries are being established and dairy herds increased. Marion County's mineral resources have been neglected in the rush to Alaska, and the diversion of capital to other districts, but they will some day receive attention.

MORROW COUNTY is one of the most valuable sections of the Northwest for stockraising and agriculture. The contour of the county is marked by many high hills, abrupt as a rule on the northern and eastern slopes, but more gradual on the west and south. Much of the area is high tableland, which is very productive of the grains. The southeastern portion is cut up by the Elletts Mountains, making it very profitable as a summer range for cattle and sheep. There are immense bodies of free-milling gold ore in the mountains, and though of low grade, there is profit in working it. The timber supply is small, but is sufficient for present needs.

MULTNOMAH is the smallest county in the state in point of area, but the most important in wealth and population. Prior to 1890 it was outstripped by Marion, Lane and Linn, but in that year it went to the front, and has ever since held the lead. It now has nearly four times as many people as any other county in Oregon. Multnomah's industries are largely of a financial, commercial and manufacturing character, but agriculture, dairying and horticulture are considerable pursuits. Last year the county raised more fruit than ever before in its history. Land in the county that is suited to agriculture is very reasonable in price, considering the great market Portland affords for all products of the farm.

OLK is an agricultural county, but manufacturing enterprise has kept pace with the onward march. Mill Creek, Luckiamute and La Creole have ample power for many wheels. Naturally enough, flour mills, saw mills

creameries and fruit evaporators constitute the principal industries. The Coast Range and the lower lands are covered with forests of fine pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, larch, laurel, ash, oak, maple, balsam, alder and yew, affording an inexhaustible supply of hard and soft woods. Diversified farming, the salvation of the Oregon agriculturist, has made encouraging progress. Polk County has gained 3000 people in 10 years, but considering its great resources, it should make more rapid growth.

SHERMAN COUNTY is one of the great wheat-raising belts of the state. It forms part of the plateau region of the inland Empire, with a frontage of 30 miles on the Columbia River. Along the Deschutes and John Day Rivers are the home ranches of the stockmen. Back from the river bottoms are the wheat fields. In this region farm operations assume bonanza proportions, but as modern machinery is used, seeding and harvesting are quickly done. Nowhere in the West is there a better field for the homemaker than that offered by Sherman County. Land values have advanced because of railroad building, and pretty much all the Government holdings have been taken up. Good farming land can be had at from \$5 to \$12 an acre.

TILLAMOOK is one of the richest counties of Oregon in undeveloped resources. It has 60 miles of coast line. Six rivers flow through timbered districts, where the trees are 300 feet high and as straight as an arrow. Tillamook is the dairyman's paradise. All the year round the ground is covered with thick grass. The natural grasses, the cool summer breezes blowing in from the Pacific, unfailing water supply, the luxuriance with which the clovers and roots thrive, combine to make Tillamook the ideal home of the dairy cow. Gross returns to dairymen range from \$5 to \$20 per cow per annum, depending upon the grade of the cow and the intelligence with which the dairymen manages his herd.

UMATILLA COUNTY produces on an average 1 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States. Of late years the yield has been close to 5,000,000 bushels per year, but last year it fell below this figure. Livestock is next in importance. In manufactures the principal industries are flour and woolen goods. Umatilla's products in these lines have international reputations. Horticulture has become an important industry. At the Pendleton carnival, held last September, fruit raised at Milton was the admiration of all visitors.

Dairying is developing in Canas and other valleys, and there will be greater progress this year, inasmuch as a market has been opened in Portland for the butter and cheese.

UNION COUNTY is valleys and mountain ranges. The valleys have deep, rich soils, which produce the finest crops of grain and fruit. The mountains are covered with great bodies of fir, pine and tamarack standing up; rich bodies of gold, copper and silver ore. Thousands of cattle feed on the bunch grass in the foothills. Not so long ago stockraising was the principal industry. The tendency of recent years has been toward small farms, graded herds, diversified agriculture, dairying as a special industry, and horticulture. For fine-flavored apples, pears, peaches and prunes, Union County occupies a high position among the horticultural regions of the Pacific Coast. There is water-power sufficient for manufacturing on a large scale.

WALLOWA'S most important industry is stockraising. This constitutes the greatest source of wealth, as will be seen from the fact that there are 94,530 sheep, 12,312 cattle, 8541 swine and 8239 horses in the county. Aside from the stock interests, the variety of climate incident to altitudes from a few hundred feet above sea level to perpetual snow favors the production of all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits. Grapes, peaches, apricots, nectarines and peaches grow on the lower altitudes of the Imnaha and the Grand Ronde and Snake Rivers. Grain, grass and the harder fruits do well in the high regions of the Wallowa Valley and at Flora, Lost Prairie and Paradise. There are extensive copper deposits, which are beginning to receive attention from capital.

WASCO COUNTY is about one-third timber, chiefly yellow and white pine and red and yellow fir, with occasional patches of tamarack and cedar. The remainder of the county is rolling prairie and level plains, intersected by the Deschutes and John Day



Paradise River. Photo by Geo. M. Weister.

acres are under the plow, but at least 75,000 acres more could be profitably tilled. The remaining acreage is finely adapted to pasturage for dairy purposes. Wheat is the principal production. Dairying has made great strides in the past two years. There are creameries in many parts of the county, and the production of butter and cheese has more than doubled in the past five years. There has been a marked improvement in dairy stock, farmers as a rule breeding to Jerseys. The uplands are specially adapted to hops, and the soil insures good quality. Apples, pears, prunes and grapes and the various vegetables are produced in great abundance.

WHEELER'S resources are stock-raising and agriculture, with horticulture in the initial stage. At the present time stock leads. There are 65,000 sheep, 6000 cattle, 5700 horses and 661 swine. Wheeler County, like the greater of Eastern Oregon, has rich mineral deposits. Extensive development has begun in the Spanish Gulch country, and last year the production was increased. A \$12 nugget was taken last year from

Ice fields of Mt. St. Helens.

springing up, and there is unusual mining activity in Southern Oregon, Hohemia and Blue River. Lumber manufacture is heavy, the cut of 1900 being the largest since the industry was established in Oregon. At the close of the year there was no check to the forward movement and the new year and the new century open with bright prospects.

BENTON

Many Farmers From the Middle West Bought Homes Last Year.

The year just closed was one of development for Benton County. Upon taking stock at the beginning of the new century, the county finds itself with 70,000 acres under cultivation, 215,000 acres of wood and pasture in the hands of owners, not cultivated, and approximately 150,000 acres of Government land. This latter, however, is being rapidly changed from wild land into homes, as is shown by 30 homestead entries and 20 final proofs made last year.

The people of Benton are engaged principally in agriculture, horticulture and stockraising. This appears from the fact that their rural population constitutes three-fourths, and their urban population one-fourth, of the 6700 inhabitants. The leading agricultural products have been wheat and oats, an average crop running something over 1,000,000 bushels. Last year the cereal crop was short, but the decrease emphasized the fact that Benton is not dependent upon wheat and oats, and brought into prominence other resources.

First among these is stockraising. Dur-

class, and sold, where not contracted beforehand, for an average price of 14 cents per pound.

Manufacture has not been neglected. The county has five flouring mills, with a combined capacity of 500 barrels per day. The Benton County Mills Company, a corporation organized in 1898, has increased its capacity from 100 to 300 barrels per day. All have been rushed with orders, and have, besides supplying the local demand, during the year, shipped to Portland and other points 100,000 barrels of flour.

The Corvallis Sawmills Company shipped to Portland, San Francisco and other points 200 carloads of hardwood lumber—oak, ash and maple—for manufacturing purposes. In addition, it cut 1,500,000 feet of fir for the local trade and for shipment.

The year witnessed the establishment at Corvallis of a factory for the manufacture of plow beams, wagon materials, etc. This industry, in the half year of its operation, turned out 4000 plow beams, 3000 wagon fellos and spokes, 3000 wheels, 2000 bolsters, 500 pails and reaches, 2000 telegraph brackets and 20,000 insulator pins. The plant is fitted with machinery for the manufacture of ash, doors, moulding, etc., and a box factory with a capacity of 1200 boxes per day has been added.

Corvallis has kept step with the progress of the county. During the year the city put in a sewerage system costing \$15,000. It has also built several thousand feet of sidewalk and graded and gravelled half a dozen streets. Six new residences were built, and many old ones repaired and painted. Philomath built a public school at a cost of \$6000, and added a number of new residences.

Values of farms and real property have shown a healthy increase. Quite a sprinkling of well-to-do farmers from the Middle West have bought farms in various parts of the county, and their good reports have started a steady migration of homesteaders this way.

Corvallis. C. E. WOODSON.

CLACKAMAS

Much New Land Being Cleared for Diversified Farming.

In 1900 there was an appreciable increase in the number of new settlers in Clackamas County. While the immigration was not large—probably 100 families—it was composed of a very desirable class. The majority of them purchased small farms, with a view of diversified farming in a limited way. The larger percentage of the purchases were made in the Sunny-side district, in Clackamas precinct, the distance from Portland making it convenient to market farm productions. A number of small farms also were purchased in the vicinity of Logan, where a cheese factory was established early in the year, and an excellent wagon road was built from the county seat.

Agricultural development is progressing in a most encouraging way. Much new land is being cleared and put into cultivation, and the tendency toward diversified farming and the practice of keeping better grades of stock are everywhere apparent.

While the mineral development of Clackamas County has not been extensive, much prospecting has been done. Eighty-four new quartz-claim locations were made, gold and copper being the principal minerals. Ten placer claims were located, and it is estimated that about \$100,000 gold dust was taken out of the Molalla and contiguous streams. The mineral section covers a considerable area in the country along the Cascade Range, and a great deal of development work is planned for the coming year.

Although the yield of wheat was short, it has been the most prosperous year in all branches in the history of Clackamas County, due in a great measure to diversified farming and the high prices secured for production, and the high prices secured for production.

CLATSOP

Gratifying Progress Noted in All Lines of Industry.

Clatsop County's progress last year was steady and substantial. Immigration brought people of limited capital, who combine thrift with a practical knowledge of farming. They will help to build up the agricultural districts in a manner much needed in a county like this, where there is so little agricultural work done and so great a field for development.

One creamery was established during 1900, and although the farmers have not yet begun to realize its value to them, it steadily increased its output and manufactured 50,000 pounds of butter, every pound of which has found a ready sale.

The lumbering industry has never been so prosperous in the history of the county. Over 40,000,000 feet of logs were cut, distributed \$250,000 among loggers and tradesmen. The demand is still good, and most of the camps were run all winter, especially those using steam power. During the year 55,000 acres of timber land were sold. Most of it was bought by syndicates. The timber industry has been so successful that it has been able to invest about \$200,000. While no new mills were built, every mill in the county added to its capacity, and a majority of them have been running night and day. The greater part of the lumber is manufactured into boxes and shipped East and South, where a profitable trade has been built up.

The salmon pack was not so large as usual. The six canneries in this county packed 122,000 cases of Spring salmon, and 80,000 cases in the Fall, but as the price of fish was higher than ever before the fishermen and merchants were not losers by the shortage. The value of the entire pack was \$1,055,000. Some 200,000 boxes and barrels of frozen and pickled fish were shipped, most of it going to Germany and Holland. The value of this was more than \$2,000,000.

more are being planted. Sales of all kinds of stock were large, and at good prices. C. E. WOODSON.

COOS

Industrial Situation Is Characterized by Great Activity.

The wave of prosperity which has swept over the country has made itself evident in Coos County. Improvements have been regular, and industry steady and progressive. Desirable immigration has given life and activity to real estate transactions, and many enterprises have been permanently identified themselves with the county's interests within the past year. The industrial situation throughout the whole of this part of the state presents a lively picture, and is characterized by briskness. Many new and substantial homes are being built, and a feeling of satisfaction pervades all branches of business.

Coos County's fitness for the growth of vegetation makes it desirable for dairymen. The winters being mild and the little store feed is required to keep cattle in a suitable condition for the production of milk. The output of butter and

PORTLAND'S POSITION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Government Figures Which Prove Her Superiority Over All Other Cities.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved in 1885, the Commissioner of Labor has required annually the municipal statistics of cities having 30,000 population and over. The results for 1900 are reported in the bulletin of the Department of Labor for September. Last year's investigation shows that in everything that goes to make up a city—population, relative cost of government, school attendance, municipal assets, expenditures for permanent public improvements, vital statistics, etc.—Portland is easily the leading city of the Northwest.

In exhibit is that of a great wholesale house, compared with small retail establishments. In the single item of area of streets unpaved, Tacoma's unpaved streets aggregate 21,415,000 square yards, Seattle's 2,423,240, and Spokane's 5,704,382. The figures are:

*Not including \$42,075 local improvement bonds and warrants.

**Not including \$106,684 local improvement bonds.

the Cannon-Johnson claim. Several quartz claims, some with veins five and seven feet wide, have been discovered, and the ore makes a good showing. A stamp mill was built last year, and more machinery will be installed this year.

YAMHILL COUNTY'S soil and climate are adapted to the production of the cereals and all the harder fruits. With over 30,000 acres capable of the highest state of cultivation, about 115,000 acres, a little more than one-third of the total, have been brought under the plow. The county is well timbered, well watered, and has natural drainage. Along the western boundary is a timber belt 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, covered with the finest quality of fir, cedar, hemlock and larch, while on the foothills near the streams are to be found oak, ash and maple. The county has communication with Portland by river and rail.

ing the year buyers drove out of the county 30,000 head of stock. Yet the number of cattle has increased 20 per cent, and sheep 50 per cent, goats 44 per cent, and hogs 11 per cent. The increase has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in breed, over 500 fine-grade animals of the kinds mentioned having been brought into the county during the year. Next in importance, perhaps, is dairymaking. The Corvallis creamery increased its business more than 100 per cent. It is now receiving milk from about 500 cows in the vicinity of Corvallis, as against 100 in 1899. The Corvallis station has been established at Philomath, and arrangements are virtually completed for the establishment of like stations at Blodgett, Monroe and other points, which will increase the milk supply to the product of 1000,000. In addition, there are many small dairies, run as adjuncts of the farm, whose combined product equal that of the industry above named.

Another important industry of Benton