HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR HEALTH, PEACE AND COMPETENCE.

Locations for Families of Small Means, Rendy Industry and Frugality-Better Than City Life.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 28.-The mountain region of Oregon, now almost entirely unsettled, will afford happy, prosperous mes for thousands of people within the gon. The farmer, stock-breeder, wool-grower, lumberman and miner, may find next few years. This is the opinion of General W. H. Odell, who, as a surveyor, in his chosen calling, which cannot be excelled anywhere. There is no other has traveled through the mountains on foot at frequent intervals in the past 50

The mountainous section of Oregon is fully as productive as the mountain region of Switzerland, and in every respect is more attractive to the homesceker. The summit of the Coast Range is but a days' ride from the Williamette River; the summit of the Cascades is but little farther. At present the land is comparacheap. It can be homesteaded, or can be bought at \$1 25 to \$5 per acre, and at the latter price would be good farming land.

There is no more healthful place to make a home than the hills and valleys of Oregon's mountain ranges. The air is clear and bracing, the water is pure and gold, the climate is subject to no extremes in Summer or Winter. The bottem lands along mountain streams raise large crops of hay and vegetables, the hillsides provide good pasturage, the forests furnish fuel and material for building honges. Once established in a mountain home, a man would lead a mos independent life, free from care and trou-

Such a home is not suggested for man who has a large amount of capital to invest in farm land, but rather for the man with but a small amount of money man who is now working for \$1.5 the man who is now working for \$1.50 a day, and trying to keep a family on it in town. Such a home is not suggested for the man who is determined to get rich in a short time, but rather for the man who wants to make a comfortable

living with a reasonable amount of work. There are thousands of men who spend their lives in the cities, driving teams, working in shops and mills, or doing other thain labor that brings but ordinary iges. Such men soldom get rich, sel-m own their homes, and get but little owment out of life. When they are of a job" their expenses go on just artunities for enjoyment than could be found in the country. On a mountain ranch of 160 acres, an easy living could be made, and the man would own his

It is well known that the soil of Ore gon's mountain ranges is productive and makes good agricultural land after the timber has been removed. There but few places, especially in the Coast Range, where the soll is rocky. A growth of grass is easily secured, indeed it is natural to the soil, and as pasturage is good nearly the year round, stock re-quires but little feeding. Everyone who has spent a Summer vacation in the mountains has noticed that cows turned out in the woods to seek their own feed fat and healthy and give a good measure of rich milk.

A man about to go into the mountains to make his home should select a place where there are a few acres of land level enough to cultivate, and where water is to be had the year round. If he be far from a sawmill he can build his first dwelling house of logs and shakes, and this can later be replaced with a modern abode. Thus established he can raise his vegetables, his own butter, meat and honey, and can find abundant fuel at his door. His chief expense will be for clothing, and the requirements of a moun-tain life are not expensive in this respect At first it will bother him to make both ends meet, but after he is once established, he can manage to turn off every year a few head of sheep or goats, a few head of cattle, and several hundred pounds of honey. As the country around him becomes well settled as it will in the natural course of events, he will have good ronds to market, and will find it profitable to make butter and cheese. With ture that is luxuriant nearly 12 me With pas in the year, he will be able to produce butter at much less expense than can be done in the Willamette Valley. Mountain heney brings in the retail market 50 per cent more than Valley honey, and there is always a demand for it. The cost of keeping bees is nothing, except the care require.

settler has selected a land that has good timber on it he will be able in a few years to sell the stump age to a sawmill, and will thus be aided in clearing his land. The clearing process will be slow on land that produces lum-ber, but many tracts of land that are crossed by mountain streams have grove of alder and other trees that are more easily grubbed out. It cannot be expected that a mountain ranch will be prepared grain raising in a year or two, that all of it will ever be cleared of etumps. Dairying will be the industry of our mountain regions as it is the source of livelihood of the people who prosperous homes in the

With careful management, which is essential to success anywhere and in any occupation, the settler can in a few years build up a home where he can spend the remainder of his days in comparahe can lay pipes that will conduct pure cold water to every part of his house, and he will have no water rates to pay. and he will have no water rates to pay. Unlike his city cousin he need not stint himself on wood by using an unhealthful heating stove, but can fill his fireplace with huge blocks of wood, which he will enjoy to see burning, for wood is over-

Under the Oregon system of public school maintenance, the country school has the advantage in the distribution of funds, and every little hamlet where three or four families are gath ered can have its common school. While at first the settler will be five to 15 miles from a postofflor, he will soon have semi-weekly mall and later a daily mail. It is, indeed, a sparsely-settled region in Oregon that does not have its daily mail service

While going back into the mountains to build a home seems at first like cut-ling one's self off from civilization, this is what all ploneers have done, and time has shown that all of them who were frugal in their management have now comfortable homes and have reared their families free from the vices and vani-ties of the city. Children who are raised in the midst of surroundings, unhealthful to both mind and body, are not as a rule the successful and honored men of the future. The pioneer lad who has built a physical constitution and a manly character by honest labor and by abstinence from the frivolities of life, has laid the foundation for an honorable career, And this is a matter of moment to the man who is considering the question of a permanent home, where he will rear his family and spend the remainder of

The rapid life, such as the Yankee ally desires, is not to be found in the lusion of a mountain valley, where the ways of nature prevail, but the life possessing the essentials of happiness, health, peace and competence, are there to be found with comparative ease there is an abundance of land which will furnish such homes. The mountainous area of Oregon nearly equals the mountainous area of Switzerland, and, excin-sive of the forest reserve not now open the forest reserve not now open lers, is half as great. The Coast Mountains, which offer the great-ucements to settlers, extend from can't stand everything. settlers, is half as great. The Coast Range Mountains, which offer the great-

the Columbia River to the California line in Oregon, and have been settled in but few places. Southern Oregon, having the greater area of unsettled region, obably the greatest opportunities for omeseekers, and yet desirable homes for the bona fine settler can be found at ost any point in the long range of forest-clad mountains. A. W. PRESCOTT.

UPPER WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Conditions Encouraging for Settlers and for Industrial Growth.

EUGENE Or., Sept. 25,-There is prop-

ably no state in the Union having greater natural resources or variety in climatic

conditions than those to be found in Ore

within our borders a field for engaging

county in which these conditions are more nearly realized than in Lane County. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west

and the summit of the Cascade range of mountains on the east, nearly 150 miles in length, it embraces an area of nearly 7000 square miles. Within its boundaries

there is a larger area of valuable tim-ber for domestic and export purposes

than in any other county in the North

west. The superior opportunities for graz-ing and dairying upon the western slope and the valleys of the Coast range of

end of the famous Williamette Valley lies within the center of Lane County. This

valley is already nearly all occupied by

region in the world where so nearly all the products of the soil necessary for the comfortable life of communities can

be successfully produced as within the imits of this valley. Within the county are many smaller

valleys bordering streams tributary to and forming the Willamette River. These little vaileys are also of great fertility,

and are reached at moderate distances from Eugene, the county seat and chief export market. Formerly the production

of wheat was the chief reliance of farmers of this county, but in recent years

their attention has been directed to a

greater diversity, as insuring a more cer-tain and profitable income. There is a

growing interest in the production of

fruit and hops; the result of which is that almost the entire cost of produc-

tion and preparation for market is dis-tributed among the people for labor. An extensive dealer in hops informs me that

there were 75,000 pounds of hops produced within the county in 1900, and his esti-mate is a larger crop this year. There is no reliable data at hand of the amount

of fruit shipped from the county, or in

what form, except that there were up-

wards of 40 carloads—chiefly prunes. This year the crop is larger and presents

some new features in production. Eight carloads of Royal Anne cherries were shipping from Eugene, and several of the

growers informed me that it was the

asiest money they ever made. This county is fortunate in the prev-

alent conditions, which warrant future

prosperity to whoever may become identi-

ied with our many productive industries.

The lumbering industry already employs a large force of men, one company alone owning and operating mills with a daily

capacity of 300,000 feet. There are also

other mills within the county which will

1,000,000 feet per day. Our mines in the Blue River, Fali Creek and Bohemia dis-

tricts are attracting a good deal of at-tention, and there is no less than 500 men engaged in prospecting and doing

development work. Five of these mines

are already equipped for stamping out the free-miling ore and the yellow metal is obtained in quantities satisfying

to the owners. All of these mines are revealing a richness in mineral deposits

that leaves no room for doubt that in

the near future there will be many more stamps crushing the free-milling ore. Development work is revealing the pres-

ence of base ores in such apparently inexhaustible quantities and richness, that

the erection of an extensive smelter must

on command the attention of capitalists

The mechanic

and the laborer in every

These are conditions helpful to every

industry. Agriculture finds a home mar ket for many products that cannot

field feel the increased demand upon the

ing reason which makes this portion

social, moral, and intellectual chara-of the people. Nineteen years' reside

as a result of these improved conditions

Another, and what I consider a crown-

our resourceful state a most desirable

place in which to live and work is the

among them enables me to say that there

relations of a community than that dis-

to the highest standards in the country. The University of Oregon is situated here,

and is doing a grand work in the higher departments of learning. The regents

departments of learning. The regent and faculty are all imbued with an ambi

tion to make this institution what the

state in its liberality designed it should be—one of the first in the means afforder

for higher education. People commenda-ble for intelligence and character are

advantages can be secured.

There is no more inviting field in the

great Northwest for the man who is will-

or fishes. He must at least be willing to

dig the bait. The price of land in Lane County is not beyond its productive value,

and many instances might be cited of men assuming obligations for nearly all of the purchase price of their lands,

and in a few years paying every dollar, becoming owners of their well-stocked farms through industry and economy. Conditions admitting of success were

never more favorable than now, and the

"Look here," said a Suffolk farmer to

a friend, "I'm going to kill my pig, but

I owe so much pork to my neighbors

that I shall have none left for myself it I pay it all back. What would you do?"

"Quite easy to trick 'em," said the friend. "Kill your pig, and leave it hanging outside until late at night, so's

every one can see it. Then take it in, and say some one stole it. Stick to the tale, and you'll be all right."

The farmer followed instructions, and

stole the pig. The poor farmer came round next morning to tell what had hap-

"Somebody's stole my pig!" he cried.
"Good!" said the friend. "Stick to it,

"Excellent," quoth the friend. "Just ou stick to the tale." "You confounded ass!" yelled the farm-

er, "don't you understand? It was really

'Superb," laughed the delighted friend

You ought to have been an actor, so

you ought."

That Suffolk farmer slammed the door, and went away fuming.—London Answers.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby In Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Winsiow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colle and diarrhoea

and the neighbors'll believe you sure

But it was stolen, I tell you.

kind friend watched his chance and

S. M. YORAN.

range of opportunity never so large

played by our business and professi-men. Eugene is a city of nearly

be profitably exported.

oring

the cutting capacity to nearly

a thrifty class of farmers, engaging in almost all the industries which app to farming. There is probably no

untains are worthy of consideration the dairyman. The south or upper

STOCKYARDS AND ABATTOIRS.

LIVESTOCK

Supply of Last-Named Is Much Below Home Demand.

Two very apparent subdivisions of this state become evident when we notice the quality of livestock sent to the stockyards and abattoir; and the last section to be settled is noticeably the most progressive. Eastern Oregon cattle are easily separable from others, both in the

ture with abundance of nutritious grasses and grains, and with the most equable and salubrious climate, there is one most deplorable feature. In the one city of Portland, which, though a great distributing center, represents but a portion of the available market of the state, the demand for cured pork provisions calls for the product of 600 hogs daily, yet only about one-sixth of this supply is of native production, the remainder being shipped in to this market from Missouri River points. This, too, in the face of the facts that our breeders are unhampered by the disease problem which is a question of serious consideration with their 2000-miles-distant competitors, and that they have tons of the finest feed in the world, to be obtained at a figure which at the average price of hogs for the last two years could have been fed at a 50 per cent profit. In addition to this, there are thousands of acres of stubble-

OREGON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED AND WHAT THEY DO.

Results Compare Favorably With Those of the Common Schools in the Eastern States.

Oregon's school system is not unlike

the past year this fund amounted to \$1 90 per child, (2) The County Courts of the several counties are required to levy at SALEM, Or., Sept. 28.—In the space aillotted me, I must perforce confine myself to a brief review of the most salient features of our school system and only hint at the independent system which plays no small part in our educational scheme. least 5 mills on the dollar. As to supervision we have spoken of that performed by the district school board, and it only remains to speak of the county and state systems of su-County supervision is perpervision. formed by the county school superintendent who is the official head of the school system in his county. His duties are quite similar to those required of county school superintendents in other states. I would offer, in this connection, testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of our county school superintendents. They put forth honest, intelligent endeavor to in prove the schools of their resepective counties, and they are doing much to sys-tematize their schools. They inspire their teachers with a progressive and earnest educational spirit and with a desire for something better in the educational work for the children in their charge; have en-couraged school officers to their best ef-forts in behalf of their schools and by their own zeal and carnestness have brought about an increased earnestness among patrons in school affairs, additional strength having thus been given to teachers and to teachers' work. A general superintendence of the county and district school officers is secured by means of a superintendent of public instruction, elected at a general election

best possible manner. First, the school

fund as to amount and manner of distri

bution; second, the teacher, along with the method of employment, certification,

etc.; third, the supervision of achook state, county, city, district. Funds for the maintenance of scho

are derived from three sources: (1) Th

income from the irreducible school fund which is distributed among the several

counties of the state in proportion to the

number of children resident therein be tween the ages of 4 and 20 years. During

mtate.

for four years, and a state board of edu-cation, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The principal duty the state board is to prescribe a series rules and regulations for the general improvement of the public schools, and for the maintenance and discipline therein; to grant and revoke certificates and diplomaind prepare courses of study.

The last Legislative session passed som

wholesome school legislation; in fact, I practically revised the whole school code In our opinion, the act authorizing dis trict and county high schools will work as much good ultimately as any one measure passed at said session. Up to this time no county has taken advantage of the county high school proposition, but in-formation is coming to this office daily that many districts, especially in the rura communities, are making provisions for grades above the eighth, thereby making it possible for young people in nearly all communities to do advanced work in their home districts.

We have a uniform series of books the state selected by a state board text-book commissioners appointed by the Governor, Said commission has recently selected books for the ensuing six years, and, so far as this office is advised, their action meets with with the general approva

The higher institutions of learning, both public and independent, have their courses of study so extended that their graduates have no difficulty in entering Eastern col-leges without re-examination.

A survey of the work shows satisfactory

Still we are far from reaching our ideal or even approaching it either is the matter of school accommodation school administration or any distinctly ducational lines; yet from our past experience in assigning pupils, who have een educated in other states, to grades n our own schools, we have no hesitancy n saying that the boys and girls educate teachers; hence, any one thinking of making Oregon his home need have no hesitancy in doing so, so far as the educational advantages of the state are co

J. H. ACKERMAN, State Superintendent of Public Instruc

PASSING OF THE BEAVER.

Wonderful Little Animal Has Almost Disappeared From Native Haunts.

Chlcago Inter Ocean, iouse on Tuesday was one of four live beavers. They were consigned to Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, from the that would arise from his visit to East-Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and were sent from Depot Harbor, Ontario, They will be placed in Itasca Park, the state preserve, at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, and are expected to form the nucleus of a colony.

The shipment of these beavers through Chicago recalls the fact that, like the Work Will Be on an Eliaborate Scale, buffelo, the beaver in its wild state is The work which will probably be done low almost extinct in the United States, it was abundant and widespread. In the Maine and Adirondack wildernesses in the Michigan peninsulas, in the headwaters of the Mississippi River, in the mountainous portions of Virginia, Penn-sylvania and even-Mississippi, and in the forest country between the Mississippi and Puget Sound its kind was once almost as numerous as that of the fox squirrel. In fact, it is recorded that during the early part of the last century as many as 200,000 beaver skins were shipped each year from America to Eupean countries.

landscape, know it no more. Perhaps in the deepest wilds of Wyoming or Oregon there may still be found a beaver dam here and there and a few of the intelligent little animals that built it. But the species were described by the state of the landscape, know it no more. Perhaps in appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the state of the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the state of the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriate or the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape. An appropriation of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape in the landscape in the second of \$15,000 will probably be appropriated by the landscape in the lands aver as an American animal is practi-

Like the buffalo, the beaver was once such depths will have to be sunk in Oremost intimately associated with the life and development of this country. Its thriffy habits and remarkable home life: need of a forest resrve in Eastern Oceits wonderful dams, canals, locks, houses and other engineering works, showing an intelligence and skill almost human, made storage reservoirs are to be constructed

avoidable in the progress of civilization.

Tried and Found Wanting The young man drew himself up to his

"I have," he cried, "an unsulfied char-

terested. He was quick to push his advantaire. "I am the possessor of a town and country house, a yacht, a stable of thorough-

"I have got," he continued, with a certain flerceness, "30 servants, 40 pairs of trousers, 50 ancestors, three automobiles, six prize bull pups and an army commi

Ah! she found her tongue at last,

He felt that he had lost. He had played eavily and high, but she was above his

REVELATION TO

PROFESSOR NEWELL ON HIS TOUR OF EASTERN OREGON.

District Is Much Richer Than He Had Supposed-Plenty of Water Can Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-There is more Kelihood now than ever before that astern Oregon will receive some attention from the Geo siderable Survey in the matter of examinations of its water supply and the location of feasible reservoir sites. This change in the situation has been brought about sole ly through the personal and individual ex-forts of Representative Moody, who in-duced Professor F. H. Newell, hydrographer of the survey, to make a personal inspection of the field during the past Summer. Mr. Newell has just returned to Washington much enthused and very agreeably surprised at the opportunities for development which he found in the

eastern part of Oregon.
"What struck me most fereibly on my tour of Eastern Oregon?" he repeated in answer to a question of The Oregonian

The thing that impressed me most of all was that the Second District bas at hast got a Representative in Congress who has studied its needs, who understands the problems that confront his constituents, and who is leaving no stone un-turned to further the interests of his district at large.

"But to get down to the physical features that impressed me, I am forced to admit that I had always maintained a false idea of the true condition of East-ern Oregon. I had the opinion that Eastern Oregon, like a large section of Southern Idaho, was one vast lava bed, where agriculture was almost an impossibility. My trip was a great revelation to me for, while I found a number of lava beds, yet Eastern Oregon contains vast quan-tities of rich soil, which would make excellent farm lands if it can be properly watered. I had no idea so much rich land was there being given up entirely to the

Water Supply a Surprise. "Moreover, I held a false view as to the available water supply of that section of the state. To my surprise I found an abundance of water in most sections. The Deschutes River turned out to be a large stream, and its water can be readily diverted into numerous irrigation ditches at a minimum cost, and without the con-struction of storage reservoirs. Yet all the rivers are not so fortunately located To derive the full benefit of the waters of such streams as the Malheur and Crooked Rivers, storage reservoirs will have to be constructed and feeding canals conne with the reservoirs. Most all of streams of Eastern Oregon were larger than I had supposed, and the quantity of water going to waste for exceeded my expectations. There is water enough to ir-rigate all the land in Eastern Oregon that can be settled for some time to come.

"Of course, there are a number of vast plains which are now practically useless and without value, because they are too mote from a source of water for even stock grazing. I am reasonably sure that artesian wells can be sunk in these re-gions, which will, if properly managed, furnish all the water that is preded, not only for watering stock, but for irrigating large portions of these plains for agricultural purposes. The soil itself is rich; it needs only water to make it valumble. But irrigation alone will not actic and

build up Eastern Oregon. In my mind, one of the most crying needs of that sec-tion today is a railroad. There is a vast section of country nearly EW miles square that has no railroad facilities whatever, Transportation is entirely by horses, agons and coaches. Farmers cannot be wagons and coaches. Farmers cannot be expected to go into and develop a section when they cannot get their products to market. Hence, I believe the lack of railroad facilities more than anything else retards the settlement of Eastern Ore-

"It is true the stock industry can ea tinue to thrive there, and with the sinkartesian wells in many tions, additional pustures of the highest rder can be made available. culture brings in a greater yield to the acre than sheep or eatile raising, and in the end a large part of East ern Oregon must be given over to the farmers. Of course, there are vast ranges where agriculture will never be attempted, and these ranges, when properly protected, and judiciously used, will afford pasturage for all the sheep and cattle that Oregon will care to main

Mr. Newell was asked as to the ben ern Oregon. He explained that his trip was merely preliminary, and made at the insistence of Representative Moody, with view to getting an accurate Eastern Oregon conditions, and for early investigation by the field forces of the Geological Survey. These exam inations are made each year under a general appropriation by Congress.

in Oregon will be on a more elaborate ale than is usually followed out, and to facilitate its early execution, a specia appropriation will probably be required. The survey of possible reservoir sites can be made with funds taken from the general appropriation. But Mr. Newell de sires to go further, examine the struc-ture of the country so as to determine whether or not artesian water exists, and by making borings, here and there determine the depth at which the maximum flow can be encountered. The surhundred miles apart, and from results Yet today it is doubtful if the beaver there obtained, could give approximate can be found wild anywhere within the porders of the United States. It has gone at intervening points, provided the strucentirely from its favorite haunt in the Adirondacks and Minnesota, Wisconsin Two places where wells would be sun Two places where wells would be sunk would be in the center of the Harney to bore to a depth of 2000 feet, with

intelligence and skill almost human, made it prominent in the minds of the pioneers in that region, a forest cover is needed to protect the snows to a certain extent, to the Indians. The names of Beaver River, Beaver Dam and Beaver Lake show how strong was the influence exerted by the beaver on the pioneers of the Northern States.

For this reason the passing of the beaver is a National loss. But it is one unavoldable in the progress of civilization. of the lands that might profitably be in-

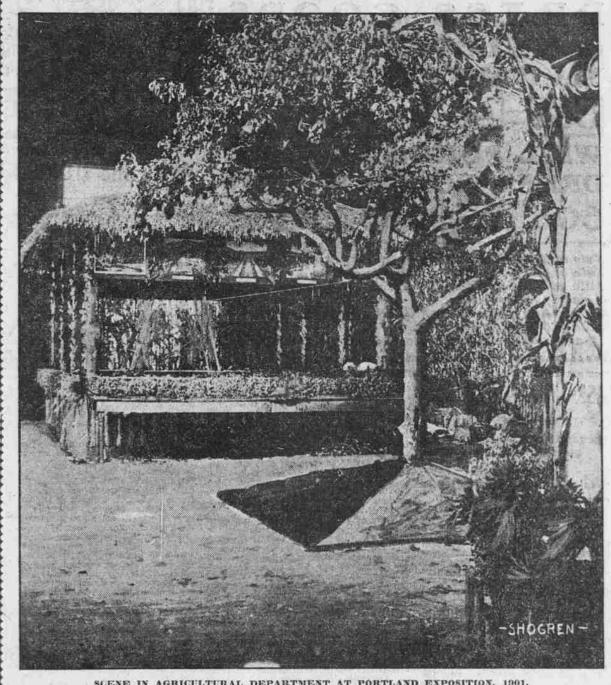
His Plans for a Reserve. "Go ahead and create the reserve."

"Go ahead and create the reserve."

says he, "and exclude all lands that do not belong to the Government. It is a near-sighted policy to refrain from creating reserves where they are needed, just because all the desirable lands carnot be had, or because, by their inclusion, opportunity would be given for perpetrating frauds on the Government. The checkerhoard system of exclusion is good enough to meet these contingencies. It talked with a large number of people in Northeastern Oregon, as we drove around Northeastern Oregon, as we drove around

the Blue Mountains, and all were heartly in favor of the creation of a reserve." Mr. Newell concluded with a second eulogy of Representative Moody, so he was "all right." Not only had made full preparations in advance of the trip with Mr. Newell, but all during the trip Mr. Moody made it his personal duty to manage everything, arrange all meet-ings with representative people in the several communities, and afford every imaginable facility for making a thorough





SCENE IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT PORTLAND EXPOSITION, 1901.

the man who thinks he has to grain for months to get fat cattle. I have seen cattle delivered at the Union Stockyards, in Portland, in as perfect a state of finish, from your Eastern Oregon grasses, with a run on stubble fields, as have ever seen come from the feeding

stalls of the Central States. But while an inspection of the stock-yards may demonstrate the marked supeare no better neighbors than ours, no more honorable men in all the business riotity of the "east of the mountain" country for beef production, it none the less forcibly impresses the visitor with the equally marked pre-eminence of that section of our state termed generally the "Valley," though actually referring to people. Our public schools are attaining the entire Western Cascade slope, as the producer of dairy stock. I have heard it said that even such persistent beef breeds as the Herefords, after a few generations on the perpetually green fields of Western Oregon, show a marked increase in milking qualities. A very great improve-ment is noticeable from year to year in the quality of the animals sent from Western Oregon to both the beef and dairy markets. A good sprinkling of Shorthorn and Holstein stock is making obtaining homes in Europe, where these itself very apparent, in sending to the market large steers that show the qualing and anxious to invest his capital and industry among those who, by their industry and zeal have brought our ity for which the butcher seeks, while at the same time the owner is able to boast of the milking qualities of the county into so desirable a condition for residence. This is no place for the chronic mother being so good that he couldn't afford to let the calf suck, but had to fault-finder with existing conditions, or for the man who sits down and idly waits for miraculous provisions of loaves raise it on skim milk (certainly very deplorable when the poor thing weighs from 900 to 1100 pounds at 2 years, and is

in fine butchering condition). In a few years I look for Western Oregon not only to surpass any equal area of the world in butter and cheese production, but to show Eastern Oregon that it is just as profitable to quit Summer-fallowing the cows as it is the land; and that it improves both to be kept busy. The idle field will be much improved by allowing the hitherto semi-idle cow to into butter and cheese, which will pay the suspicion that, as old residen her board while her calf and eight little | not avail themselves of nature's bo

chill-rooms afterwards. The noticeable without the expenditure of a cent for those of other states, especially of the matter of improved breeding stock as of have raised upwards of 100 head of hogs nutritious grasses, combined with dry, each this year, as they say, for noth-equable climatic conditions. The supering more than the cost of seed for a few rior quality of the beef cattle which this acres of rye, which they sowed last Fall and upon which their brood sows have sends to market, after having attained raised litters to the stage when they are their marketable condition on a simple fit to go upon the stubble-fields, from grass and hay diet, would be a revelation which they will go to the abattoir and months upon affairs, innising them to the 250-pound stage on wheat at a re-ported cost of 255 cents per pound of hog, which can be delivered at any raff-road station in Eastern Oregon for \$55 to \$6 per hundredweight, at any time now, and at no time within the last two years has the producer had to take less than 412 cents for his hogs on the farm or at his home station.

Best of Food for Stock. The vast area of available but unused stubble will not only furnish food for an almost unlimited number of hogs, but an examination of the stomach contents of the sheep and cattle coming directly from this stubble shows that the lodged grain and short, uncut stalks that are missed combination to go with the green pasturage these fields afford each Fall immediately after harvest. Critical judgof the carcass makes apparent a combi nation of lean proportioned to fat far superior both in texture and location to the stall-fed cattle. Yet I have known sheep-feeders to ship several thousand head of sheep to St. Paul, buying screenings, from \$7 to \$10 a ton, and of course lose money, while all around them in Oregon were thousands of acres of this stubble, green with sprouted, scattered kernels, and rich with lodged and uncut

heads of grain. allowing the hitherto semi-idle cow to ties of their state. Unfortunately, this transform part of its weeds and grasses creates in the mind of the homeseeker which will pay the suspicion that, as old residents do

features of differentiation between East- feed, but simply pllowing these animals dississippt Valley. Its state constitution ern Oregon and Valley beef cattle are as to gather the scattered kernels. I know makes ample provision for a complete much the result of good judgment in the of a few farmers in Eastern Oregon who school system from the kindergarten to and including the university, and, in ac-cordance with such provisions, the Leg-islature has established grammar-grade schools, high schools, normal schools and a state university. Each county in the state is divided into convenient subdivisions technically known as school districts of the first, second bring to these progressive men from \$12 and third classes, according to the num to \$15 per head. Still others are raising ber of persons in each between the ages their hogs for the first six to eight of 4 and 20 years of age. These districts months upon alfalfa, finishing them to are supervised by boards known as dis the 250-pound stage on wheat at a re-

> by the headers supplies the ideal grain ing of these cattle in the stockyards shows that by this ration they attain a high degree of finish, and the block test

The residents of this state are sur-rounded by such an abundance of natural sources of enjoyment and profit that they fail to realize the agricultural possibili-ties of their state. Unfortunately, this

istrative powers, the principal ones being the engaging of teachers, visiting and Inspecting their schools from time to time furnishing apparatus, purchasing and leasing schoolhouses contracting under certain restrictions, etc. The citizens who make up the schoolboards, in most of the districts are conscientious self-sacrificing men, and give much their time without compensation to their respective schools. The most important ers, and one of the most hopeful signs of educational progress is the growing feelmust get the best teachers possible with the means at hand. The school laws pro vide that at least 85 per cent of the school fund shall be applied to teachers' salaries; and also that each district shall maintain at least three months of school in order to draw public money. With these two provisions, each district is assured of a certain amount of school each year, and each teacher a fair remuneration for his services. The average number of months' school in the several districts during the past year was six, but most of the city and village schools had nine and ten. Male teachers received an average monthly salary of \$44 46, and female teach.

No person is allowed to teach in the public schools without either a county or a state certificate. The question for both county and state certificates are prepared by the State Board of Examiners, are uniform throughout the state. Manuscripts for county certificates are graded by county boards of examiners, and manuscripts for state certificates by the State Board of Examiners. The per cents re quired are as high as are required in other

states. No aphorism seems truer than the familiar one, "As is the teacher, so will the school be," If it were possible to devise a plan by which an earnest, conscientious and efficient teacher could be placed in every school in the state, the greatest hindrance to the progress of the schools would be elminated. It is only fair to say, in this connection, that our teachers, as a body, will compare favorably with older states as they are earnest, conscientious, strong and thoughtful in all things per-talning to their work. Many of our taining to their work. Many of our teachers have had special training for their work either in the normal schools, agricultural college, state university or independent educational institutions of the state, and many of them are graduates of

the best Eastern schools.

While many of our school districts are not provided with such buildings and ap-paratus as we would like, yet their build-ings are constantly being improved, and we are pleased to be able to say that as a rule, when new buildings are erect-ed, they are modeled after the most approved plans.

The law authorizes the State Board of Education to prepare state courses of study for grammar grades and high schools, which has been done with the uniform examinations for grad-uates from the eighth grade, has done much to articulate the grammar-grade schools with the high school, and with the state's higher institutions of learning. In every public school system there are

necessarily three indispensable factors; elements, if not equally important, so mutually dependent upon each other that the most efficient school system will be that in which each of these is developed in the limit.—London Tit-Bits.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

The total exports of wheat (flour included) from the Pacific Coast for the cereal years were 47,617,182 bushels. The shipments from the differ-

ent ports were as follows: Bushels. Portland	Per cent, 37.18 33.37 29.45
Total47,617,182	100.00

pigs, which have grown up on her skim | the opportunity does not exist. Example milk, will furnish the yearly profit on her maintenance; and incidentally the presence of all this stock on the fields will scatter over its surface an abund-ance of available plant food for the next

year's crop.

Best Mutton in the World. In the quality of mutton produced, the Pacific Northwest surpasses the world. The feed of all parts of this section seems to be particularly well adapted to sheep husbandry. Eastern Oregon breeders have attained already a wide and en-viable reputation for the production of the largest fleece, combined with the marketable carcass which supplies cuts of mutton for the table, which are dis-

tinctive in flavbr and texture; distinctive

flavor and aroma so common in sheep

ecause entirely free from that peculiar

from other localities, which is designated as "sheepy." Great Demand for Pork. In connection with the livestock industry in this country, so favored by na-

is contagious, both for good and bad.

E. N. HUTCHINSON,
Inspector in Charge of Bureau of Animal Industry Station, Portland, Or European War on Trailing Skirts. New York World. Berlin-The war against trailing skirts grows in dimensions.

In Ischl, Upper Austria, there have been several instances of skirts of unsuspecting ladies being torn by rabid sanitarians to be admitted within the precincts of the gardens, and the janitor refuses admission to those whose skirts are too long.

The sanitary zeal of the Berlin police is rapidly becoming a mania. Under the newest ordinance the touching of hreadcakes, etc., or the handling of meat or vegetables in shops, is punishable with a heavy fine.

In Saxon, Switzerland, notices are posted on the trees that wearers of trailing skirts will be fined. At Ems, Prussia, the authorities have put up a notice that no long skirts are

systematizes the work that all teachers are practically following the same lines of work, but not necessarily the same methods nor devices; neither is that de-sired. The state course of study, together

full height. acter, an ardent heart, a versatile mind and strenuous biceps." The young girl yawned and seemed in-

breds and a box at the opera,' She hesitated, and a slight flush be-trayed that she was listening.

"And how many golf medals?

The young man shuddered.