



WITH available funds only amounting to a fraction of the sums at the disposal of other states, Oregon made an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition which carried off prizes in every department, including the grand prize for grains and grasses and butter. Such results show that the State Commission has given the people of Oregon good value for the \$50,000 placed at its disposal for this purpose.

In the agricultural department the exhibit is complete, and practically shows a full collection, for which over 100 medals have been awarded, one-half of them gold, and the highest award has been given the grains and grasses. The horticultural exhibit was for a long time compelled to exist on the fruit which had been shipped east and placed in cold storage, but as soon as we were able to procure the 1904 crop of fruit, the exhibit was put in the very best condition, was the equal of any within the horticultural building, and will receive the highest awards.

On the educational exhibit a great deal of work has been done, but the committee in charge found it very difficult to obtain the assistance necessary, largely for the reason that the Oregon people had never made such an exhibit, and therefore were not prepared. But the exhibit attracted a great deal of attention, and has been an advantage to our state worth every dollar that it cost.

The forestry exhibit attracted much attention, was in proportion to its size the equal of anything at the World's Fair, and the large timbers that were shipped from Oregon at a great expense undoubtedly attracted as much notice as any exhibit in that department. This exhibit won the highest awards, includ-

states in the Union. The Hazelwood people are entitled to great credit from the citizens of our state for their most excellent work in this department. There is no doubt that the State of Oregon, through its very small expenditure in these departments, has received as many medals as any state in the United States, and our exhibits were more than the equal of any, for each exhibit was obliged to depend only on its merits, as no money could be used to produce an artificial effect by expensive installation to procure awards.

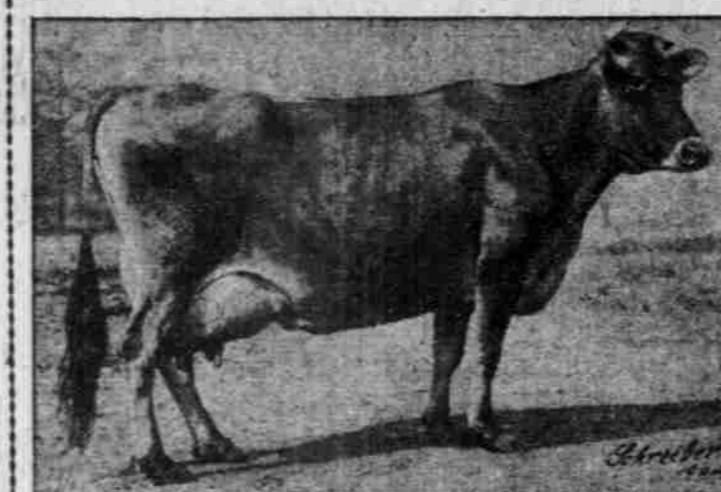
Messrs. Douglas, Johnson and Scott, superintendents of the agricultural department, Mr. Galloway of the horticultural, Professor Lyman and Mr. Landers of the educational, Mr. Sheldon of forestry, Mr. Mellis of Mining and George T. Meyers, Jr., of fish and game, are all entitled to great credit for their arrangement and care of the various exhibits. They were courteous, intelligent, and gave to the visitors information that will bring about a great deal of good to our state. Being all Oregon men, with full and complete knowledge of the state, they were in a position to give statements that were true and reliable. Mr. Mellis, in charge of the mines, with the collection which he furnished the state, is entitled to special mention.

JEFFERSON MYERS, President of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Commission.

UNIQUE OREGON BUILDING.

Replica of Fort Clatsop Attracts a Million Visitors.

OREGON'S building was situated in a grove of hickory and oak trees, on a hill just back of the Festival Hall and on the main thoroughfare leading from the Fine Arts Palace to the Government



PRIZE-WINNING OREGON LIVE STOCK. C. E. LADD'S HERD OF SHORTHORNS, W. M. LADD'S JERSEY COW, LORETTA D. WILLIAM RIDDLE'S ANGORA DOE.

wire netting was stretched, containing over a dozen live Chinese pheasants. A large white swan held a place of prominence, and exceedingly valuable specimens of the large blue and light heron pleased the eye.

Near the top of the booth, surrounded by mounted deer and elk heads, was the largest moose head in the Palace, while interspersed throughout the exhibit were well-selected specimens of smaller animals, such as mink, gray fox, muskrat, bobcat, gray squirrel, etc. Around the outer edges large fishnets were draped, making a complete border.

It was the endeavor of this department to give prominence in its display to the great fish industry, from which the state annually derives over \$1,000,000.

One feature of the exhibit that aroused much interest in the large number of small bottles, showing the evolution of the salmon from the egg, until the fry is able to take food. A full explanation of the hatching process, together with a short narration of the life history of the salmon, never fails to cause expressions of deep interest.

This display was daily visited by fully as many people as any other in the Palace, and was pronounced by all a credit to the State of Oregon.

The fish and game exhibit fared very well in the way of premiums, receiving gold medals, silver medals and bronze medals.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Prize-Winning Grains and Grasses, Big Potatoes, Flax and Prunes.

OREGON'S exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture embraced all the products of the soil, and many of the range. It was on the main aisle, surrounded by a pretty fence of Oregon fir, finished in

lent, and well illustrates the mildness of the climate of Oregon, which will produce a good Winter crop from what is supposed to be solely a Spring crop.

That we can grow big potatoes is an assured fact. Those on exhibition were of last year's crop, but kept well and had never been in cold storage. Our neighbor, Colorado, made potatoes her leader, and, as she kept them in cold storage, was able to renew the exhibit every few weeks.

Owing to the superior keeping qualities of the Oregon potato, it was not necessary for us to do this. A short time ago a gentleman from Gervais brought to the Fair some potatoes planted May 10, 1903, and dug May 14, 1904, which were large and in good condition.

Hops were exhibited both on the vine and in the bale, which interested many who had never seen them, either growing or harvested. A gentleman from Missouri, who had never seen hops before, asked what kind of a machine was used to thresh them, so as to get them in the bale. The baled hops interested brewers and buyers, and they pronounced ours first class.

HOW YOUNG ARE TAUGHT

Education Exhibit Showed Fully Methods of Oregon Schools.

THE educational exhibit occupied a prominent position, a triangular space in the Education and Social Economy building. It was inclosed on one side by a solid wall, on another by a facade containing four Roman Doric columns supporting Roman arches, and on a third side by low capitals and a plain frieze with a four-foot wall above.

The Oregon exhibit in several respects compared very favorably with those of



FORESTRY EXHIBIT.

ing a gold medal on practically every important entry.

The mining exhibit was very difficult to collect, for the reason that mines are usually so far distant from shipping facilities that no complete collection had ever been made within the state, and that the real benefits to be derived were not known to the promoter and owner. But from the collection at Baker City and from other parts of the state specimens were gathered and so arranged that they made an exhibit, in proportion to its size, the equal of any in the building. It was awarded a number of gold medals.

The fish and game exhibit was very attractive. Six pairs of China pheasants were a source of constant enjoyment to visitors. I believe every entry in this department received a gold medal.

In the livestock department, the state made no special exhibit, but arranged for several carloads of cattle, sheep and goats to be placed on exhibition. Each shipment received the highest award for the best breeding and best stock. These exhibits have certainly surprised the Eastern stockraiser and have demonstrated that the mild climate and good feed of Oregon are a most valuable aid in producing the best.

In our dairy department a very full and complete exhibit was made by the Hazelwood Cream Company in the name of the state. This exhibit was one of the most attractive in the agricultural department and received a gold medal in competition with exhibits from other states which cost a very large sum of money, thus furnishing absolute proof that Oregon is one of the best dairy

building and exhibition palaces. The site was one of the most advantageous, for obvious reasons, and, being centrally located, received its quota of visitors, comparing very favorably with any other state building.

The idea of constructing the replica of old Fort Clatsop and stockade was certainly a good one, as it did much to advertise the Fair of 1904, and also set before the eyes of the Middle Westerner and Easterner the fact that we have some of the finest lumber in the world. The logs used in construction were all shipped from Oregon, and, being of a uniform size, made a much better appearance than otherwise. The building was finished in natural woods, pine, fir, cedar, larch, spruce, which gives a very pleasing effect to the beholder. In each of the wings, and also in the reception-room, were numerous Indian cozy corners, where may be seen beautiful Indian robes, blankets, shawls, together with many portraits of noted chiefs and views of Indian life, which was made more realistic by a huge black bearskin and a fine cougar skin. An immense old-fashioned fireplace, with massive mantel, added much to the effect of the reception-room, being in keeping with its finish and style. The furniture was made of bent hickory with the bark on, after the fashion of years ago.

The wall decorations were composed of pictures of Oregon's famous natural scenery. Among the most notable were Mount Hood, 11,235 feet high; Mount Jefferson and Three Sisters, all of which are

covered with snow the year round; Multnomah Falls, 540 feet high; Latourelle Falls, 390 feet high; Willamette Falls, not so noted for their height as for their breadth and great power; Celilo Falls, on the mighty Columbia River. An exceptionally fine panoramic view of Portland, 15 feet long, graced the mantelpiece, while there were groups of photos of the different beautiful towns in Oregon.

The building took with the public at the start, and endeared itself in the hearts of the visitors more than any other on the grounds. Favorable comments were heard on all sides, and people who entered our state building did not enter others with the same feeling, as they considered them too fine, and were not sure that they would be welcomed. The building was sold after the fair to Anderson Gratz, who is making a Summer residence of it near St. Louis.

About 1,000,000 people visited the build-

cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but will be manifold.

FISH AND GAME.

Great Salmon Industry Leading Feature in Great Exhibit.

TO A PERSON who possesses but a casual knowledge of the great salmon industry and the many varieties of game found within the borders of the state, the Oregon Fish and Game Exhibit in the Palace of Forestry was, indeed, a revelation.

The entire exhibit was so arranged as to present to the vision a beautiful picture, which never failed to incite exclamations of appreciation and surprise. In the foreground were three large pyramids of Co-

lumbia River canned salmon of 12 brands of royal chinooks, which constituted the best display of its kind ever offered by the state. Several glass jars containing most beautiful game bird exhibited in the Palace, and attracted much attention by its splendid plumage. At one end was a large cage made of Oregon fir, over which

immense royal chinooks, preserved in alcohol, were artistically arranged between the pyramids, also trout of various kinds, including the far-famed mountain beauty Dolly Varden and Steel Head. Near the base of each pyramid were several jars of razor clams, the best of the 14 varieties found upon the Oregon coast, and from the top of the central structure a large bald eagle looked down.

The background consisted of a beautiful array of Oregon native birds, beautifully mounted and artistically arranged on brackets. Here were choice specimens of practically all of the Oregon game birds, including the mountain quail, valley quail, Bob White, the English quail, ptarmigan, blue or mountain grouse, the muffed grouse or Oregon pheasant, prairie chickens and sage hens, and numerous varieties of wild ducks.

In conspicuous places were many mounted specimens of the Chinese pheasant, which, by general admission, was the

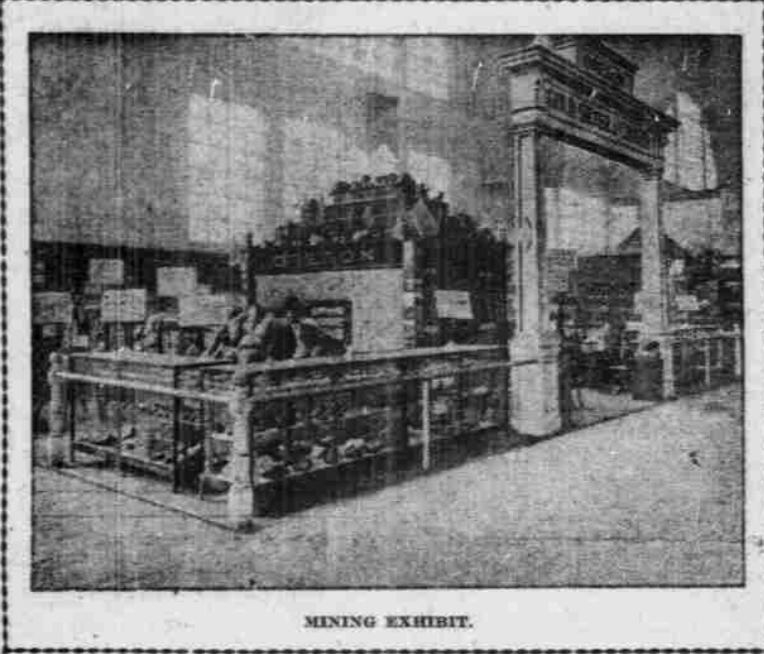


HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

ing, judging by estimates made at various times. A great many were interested in Oregon, and the returns which she will receive from her display at St. Louis

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MINING EXHIBIT.

natural wood. On either side of the three entrances were long Oregon fir tables, covered with canned fruits of nearly every description. These entrances all led to the center of the space, where a dome 20 feet in diameter and 15 feet high was supported by eight columns 15 feet in height. This dome was entirely covered with small bundles of grain of the first quality, placed side by side, four rows, one above the other, being necessary.

Oregon grain possesses qualities which are so striking as to demand instant notice from the average visitor: Great length and peculiar brightness of straw, size of head and color and plumpness of kernel. We were frequently asked if the straw was not bleached to give it its brightness, and one person confidentially said:

"Say, now, honestly tell me, isn't that long wheat straw spliced, or did it actually grow that way?"

The display of grasses comprised both the native and cultivated varieties used for hay and grazing purposes. They were for the most part sent out by the experiment stations of the Oregon Agricultural College, particularly the branch station at Union. The alfalfa of 1903, sent from the main station at Corvallis, was of great interest, since it was grown without irrigation, and consisted of three cuttings, which yielded a total of something like six tons per acre.

The flax was grown in the vicinity of Salem, and owing to its length and fine straw, was much admired by people who are acquainted with flax-growing. One bunch exhibited was from this year's crop, having been planted October 15, 1903, and harvested June 12, 1904. It was excel-

states that spent from three to five times as much money on installation.

In the center was an octagonal inclosure, from the faces of which radiated shelves for the display of the bound volumes of manuscripts, its sides being covered with framed paintings by pupils and photographs of schools and school children.

On the middle of the wall was a large relief map of Baker County, surrounded by smaller paper mache maps of the continents and of Oregon. Below these was City Superintendent Rigler's programme sheet. On each side of this centerpiece were arranged drawings and paintings by the schools, and maps and photographs of characteristic scenes of Oregon. Below were shelves for bound volumes, and above these the Trenton cabinets, containing drawings and photographs. The walls above the arches were covered with colored designs, maps and pictures. On tables and in showcases the Sloyd and needlework were displayed.

The exhibit was distinctively the work of the public schools of Oregon. Below these institutions only were represented. The Deaf Mute School, at Salem, showed how it teaches housework, needlework and manual labor, in addition to the elementary branches. Its exhibit included a set of harness made by pupils. The Institute for the Blind showed samples of manual work, knitting and basket-weaving, which attracted much attention. The Normal School of Monmouth presented a good display. Exhibits were made by several private institutions, including Portland Academy and Pacific University. Philomath made a good display of car-



OREGON BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, FORT CLATSOP REPRODUCED.