

toons, pictures and samples of written work.

Mount Angel Academy had a complete exhibit of all school work. The finely embroidered seal of the state, containing the front angle of the Oregon coat of arms, was executed by the Benedictine Sisters of this institution.

State Superintendent Ackerman displayed copies of school laws, courses of study, various blank forms, questions for eighth-grade examinations and teachers' examinations, photographs of the office and school statistics from 1873 to 1902.

The largest exhibit was from Portland, in which all phases of school work were represented. The next most comprehensive exhibit was from Baker City. The drawing and color exhibits of these two schools were equal to any elsewhere. Then followed commendable exhibits from The Dalles, Salem, Astoria, Union, Ashland, Roseburg, La Grande, Pendleton, McMinnville, Hillsboro, Huntington, Hood River, Cottage Grove, Newberg, Sumpter, Laetia, Antelope, Elgin, Athena, Bangor, Corvallis and other towns, as well as from rural districts.

The Oregon schools were best represented in manuscripts of the pupils' daily exercises, which formed about 250 bound volumes of 400 pages each, and contained the work of more than 60,000 pupils. The volumes of different schools were distinguished by different colors of binding.

On this display, Oregon received—gold medals—silver medals and—bronze medals.

OREGON'S VARIOUS WOODS.

Huge Timbers and Fine Furniture Woods Astonish the Missourians.

THE best idea of the scope of the forestry exhibit may be obtained from the statement that Oregon used a larger space in this department than any other state. The exhibit occupied three spaces, one outside and two inside the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game.

The outdoor exhibit consisted of the largest four logs and timbers at the exposition. These included a fir log nine feet in diameter and 30 feet long, containing 15,000 feet of lumber, it being the butt log of a tree cut from a tree which was 300 feet to the first limb, and scaled 40,000 feet; a squared timber, 24 inches, containing over 800 feet, and two Port Orford cedar sections, six feet in diameter.

The indoor exhibit was placed in two booths. The entrance to the main booth was in the form of a beautiful house front, constructed of Oregon fir, and finished in the natural wood. In the front were beautiful fir panels, the only ones of their kind in the world. The office and entryway were the different kinds of mill work. The decorations were of sugar pine cones, 12 to 16 inches long, and gave the effect of a roof and cornice. The rear wall consisted of a clear Oregon lumber of every kind manufactured, placed on end in 12-foot lengths. An attractive part of the exhibit was the collection of wood specimens of all of the woods of the state that attain the dignity of trees. Many beautiful pieces of inland wood, representing flowers and scenery, served to show the wide range of color and the value of Oregon woods for cabinet work. Cones and fruit were shown in attractive cases. A unique exhibit consisted of mattresses, pillows, cigars and a full line of toilet preparations, rough medicine, etc., all products of the pine needle. A valuable map of Oregon was shown which has the range and density of the timber indicated in water colors. A petrified stump from the Columbia River told a silent tale of how old Oregon fir is and what dimensions it attained in former ages.

In one end of the booth was a rustic home for the China pheasants, constructed of rough fir poles with bark on, and roofed with Oregon cedar shingles. A roll of tannin from Oregon, a petrified Oregon oak forest was displayed. The booth was adorned with many scenes from the forests.

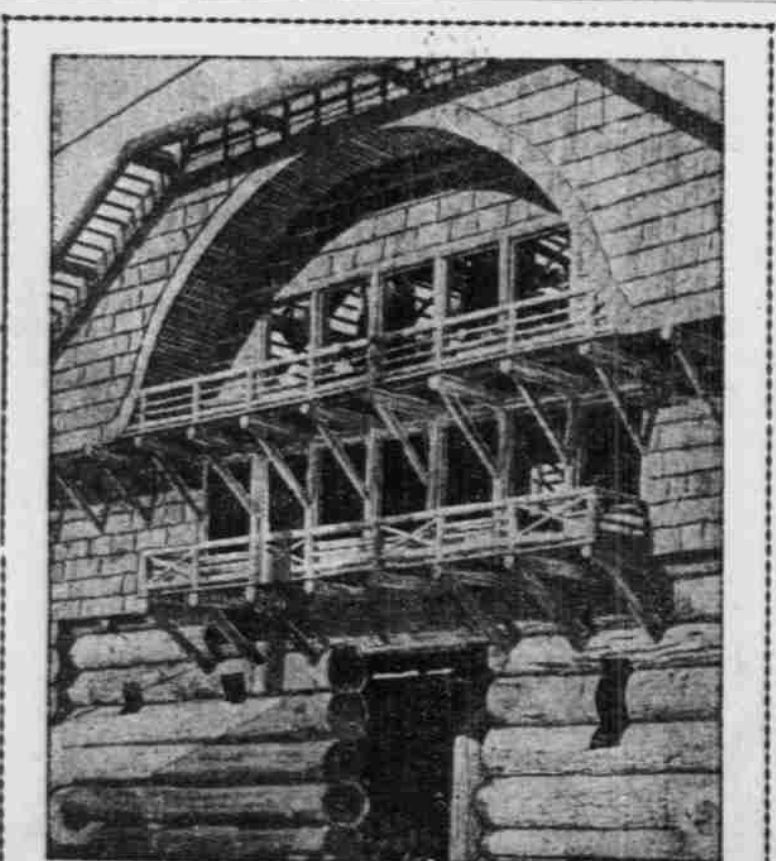
The auxiliary booth presented a rustic facade, constructed of Oregon fir poles, the rough, and trimmed with white cedar broomhandles and sugar-pine cones. It contained two spruce box exhibits, furnished by Portland firms, the only ones in the Palace of Forestry. One thousand specimens of the tree, shrubs and wild flowers of Oregon, mounted on white paper, were placed behind glass in revolving standards. There was an excellent exhibit of spruce doors, and also spruce, hemlock, cottonwood, myrtle, oak, ash and maple lumber. A panel of polished woods and a series of polished doors were hung so that both sides might be seen. The walls and facade were adorned with bromide enlargements of forest scenes, including Oregon's giant tidespruce, 30 feet in diameter.

Facts about Oregon's lumber industry were placed on placards and hung in conspicuous places in the three exhibits, as well as in the Oregon state building.

ALL KINDS OF MINERALS.

Oregon's Variety and Abundance of Such Wealth Fully Displayed.

MINING in Oregon was worthily represented by a lavish and thoroughly representative display of all kinds of ores, gold bars, placer gold and all mineral substances, in the Mines and Metallurgy Palace. These were arranged in handsome cabinets and cases or on tables, and were reflected from a large mirror. In the center of the exhibit was the superintendent's office, shaped like a cabin with the name "Oregon" in gilded quartz on all four sides, photographs of Oregon mines embellishing the columns, and large mineral specimens being spread over the roof.



BALCONIES OF FORESTRY BUILDING, LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

The rest of the walls had a veneer of 30 panels of quartz from an assay near Oregon mine, separated by borders of shimmering concentrates. Above all was a banner bearing the words: "Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, 1905."

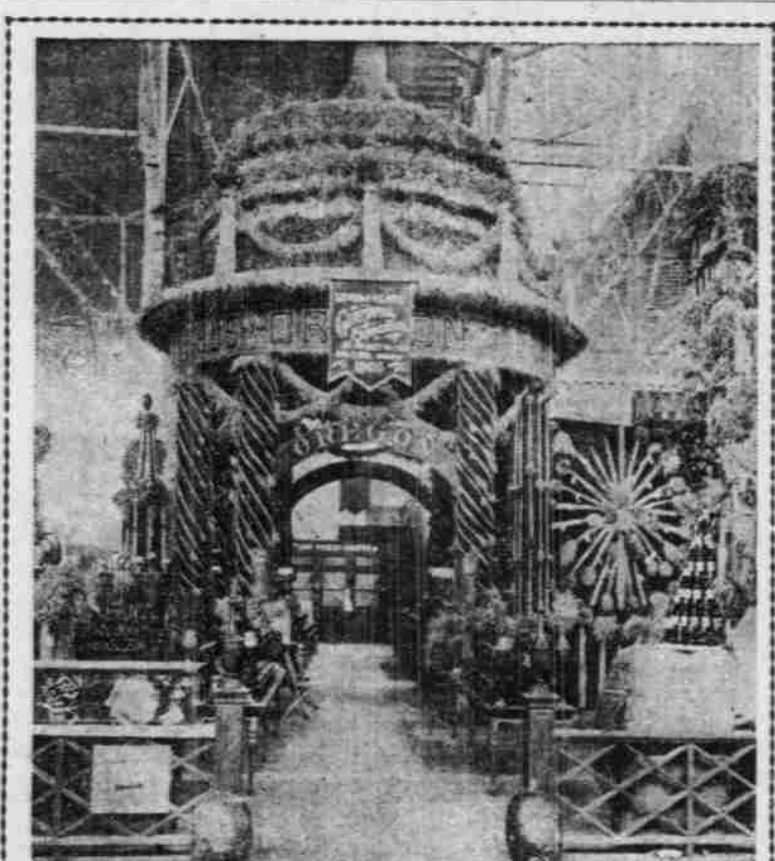
The main feature of the exhibit was a lavish display of gold quartz and nuggets, of which the North Pole mine alone sent \$500 worth. Tube Reed sent a boulder weighing 135 pounds and containing \$300 in gold from his Pine Creek placers; the Langer mine sent a gold bar weighing 43 ounces. The Virtus sent a specimen which is half gold, and several miners sent several hundred dollars' worth each of gold nuggets and extremely rich quartz.

There were exhibits of gold ore and gold bars from the North Pole, near Sumpter; the Sanger, Emma, Highland, Balesley, Tekhorn, Virtus, Flagstaff, Bonanza, Goldconda, Last Chance, Ruby McKee and Mammoth mines in Baker County; the Shorty, Hope and Ashland, in the Ashland district; the Greenback on Grave Creek; the Mount Reuben, Gopher and Yellowhorn in Josephine County; the Del Monte and Gem, near Sparta; the Columbia, Ereka and Excelsior, Midway, Cracker Summit and Sampson, in the Cracker Creek district; the Lister, Lake, in Greenhorn district; the Mayflower, on Ochoocoo Creek, Crook County; the Lucky Boy and Badger, in Blue River district; the Red Boy, Dixie, Meadows and Oregon Monarch, in Grant County; the Braden, on Gold Hill; the Granite Hill, at Grant's Pass; the North Fairview and Mueckel, in Bohemia district; the Bowden, in Blackwell district, near Gold Hill; and the Continental, on Myrtle Creek, in Douglas County.

Copper ores of several varieties were shown from the St. Patrick, McDougal group and Iron Dyke, on Snake River; the Queen of Bronze and others in the Waldo district; the Copperopolis, of Quartzburg; the Indiana, on Big Creek, and the Copper Butte, of Burkmont, in Baker County; the Rainbow at Perdis, in Douglas County; and the Almeda, on Galice Creek.

Galenic ore carrying gold, silver, copper and lead was exhibited from the Le Roi in Bohemia district, and ores carrying both gold and silver from the Braden at Susanville, Grant County, and the Cornucopia mines. There was gypsum from Mount Huntington; graphite from Malheur County; coal from the Hopner mine; shellmarl, the raw material of cement, from Scappoose; cobalt and gold

the buttermaking test of dairy cattle, also by Mr. Ladd. Not only did his Loretta D. win first in classes A and B of the Jersey cattle, but she also won the prize as the best dairy cow of any breed. Among his herd of 25 he had four prize winners, for he also won fourth, fifth and ninth, and thus made the greatest aggregate winning of any state. By winning the prizes for both A and B tests, Loretta D. proved that she leads, not only in economic production of butter fat and butter, but in



OREGON'S AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

ore from the Standard Consolidated mine, near Sumpter; raw sienna from Walker, opals from Durkee; sandstone from the pioneer quarry in Lane County; soapstone from Douglas County; cinnamon from the Black Butte mine, in Lane County; iron from the great deposit at Scappoose; marble from near Roseburg; polybedrite from Baker and Union Counties; bromite from Baker City, and nickel from near Riddle.

It was a complete, representative display of the richness, abundance and variety of the mineral resources of Oregon.

FIRST IN LIVESTOCK.

Oregon Scores Series of Victories for Cattle, Sheep and Dairy Produce.

IN no other department of its exhibits at St. Louis did Oregon score such triumphs as in that of livestock. Her cattle won prizes for both beef and dairy cattle, sheep and goats; in fact, the only limit to the prize-winning was that of the exhibits. Owing to the risk of transporting stock such a distance, the inevitable depreciation and the expense, the number of exhibits was small, but they proved by results that their exhibits were of the best. When the winnings for beef and dairy cattle are taken in conjunction with the capture of the grand prize for grains and grasses and the grand prize for creamery butter, it is evident

economic production of milk for all purposes related to dairying. Among sheep the exhibit was a band of 90 Rambouillet, sent by the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, some of which died on the journey East. The Rambouillet were divided into ten series, for each of which there were five prizes, and the Baldwin band made the largest aggregate winning among these. It thereby won the premier championship for breeder, a diploma for "the best showing of Rambouillet sheep, as determined by the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals bred by any one breeder," and a diploma for "the best championship for exhibitor, a diploma for the best showing owned by any exhibitor. The Oregon climatic has such virtues for the production of rapid growth of mohair that this proved a handicap, owing to the ignorance of the judges of the fact. The rules as to Angora goat exhibits read that the goats must have been sheared since April 1 preceding the Exposition. The Oregon exhibitors had complied with this rule, but the subsequent growth was so long that the judges would not believe it and insisted that the hair was of whole year's growth. They therefore ruled out all but a few of the Oregon goats, one of which, owned by William Riddle & Son, of Monmouth, won first prize as a doe kid. (One goat, bred by J. B. Stump, of Monmouth, had hair dragging on the ground, all grown since April 1.)

EXCELLED IN FRUIT.

Oregon Apples and Other Orchard Products Astonish Easterners.

FRUIT from all parts of Oregon, the largest and best, poured in a steady stream into the Horticulture building at St. Louis and made good the boast of the state that it excels the world in its fruit product. The exhibit was started with a shipment of about 300 boxes of apples, which were placed in cold storage at St. Louis and taken out in small quantities in order to bridge over the period until fresh fruits could be shipped from home. Strawberries, in which Oregon, particularly excels, could not be shipped from that distance, but cherries, the like of which had never been seen by Eastern

people, were sent from both east and west of the Cascade range. Royal Annes and Blue Jay, in diameter, were sent at intervals, so as to keep fresh ones on hand. Peaches, plums, early apples, grapes, etc., were sent regularly during the season. And, although large quantities could not be sent, the small amount of money available and thereby many points were lost in the scramble for awards, yet the quality of the exhibits was most excellent, and as well as to others who were sufficiently interested to examine for quality.

Later in the season when apples came in, the State Commission sent, as fast as they could be had, York Imperial, Gano, Northern Spy, Babbitt, Blue Pearmain, Yellow and White Belleflower, Springdale, Fall Pippin, Spitzenberg, King of Tompkins County, Oregon Red, Rhode Island Greening and numerous other varieties, making a specialty of apples as Oregon, no doubt, can beat the world in this line. A fine accession to the Commission sent 500 pounds of apples from Hood River, comprising the varieties enumerated, above, and many others. The United States, stated that our fruit was simply perfection and that there was nothing like it in the whole building. A specialty was also made of peaches from the Rogue River Valley, and the finest peaches obtainable were sent in lots of five to ten boxes at intervals to keep a fresh supply on hand.

Considering the fact that the State Commission had about \$500, which could be expended for this exhibit, and that express rates were about \$4.50 per 100 pounds, the horticultural exhibit was excellent and was one of which the Commission feels justly proud.

An even better showing would have been made had not the rules of the Exposition required that preserved fruit be placed in the agricultural exhibit. The prune demonstration, however, proved to be a great success and the rapid favor prizes gained with the housewife created a big demand for the Oregon prune. Each year from 25,000 to 40,000 pounds are produced of Oregon prunes, and from 25 to 35 gallons of cooked prunes were used.

Oregon also had in its agricultural exhibit quite a large and fine display of state fruits and berries. The exhibit attracted a great deal of attention, not alone on account of their excellence, but because they are grown in Oregon, the land so little known to many people. What they saw was not the pickings from a few choice trees, but just what can be seen, and eaten, too, on any well-kept Willamette Valley farm.

Oregon was certainly in the front rank with the premiums for the received grand prize on grains and grasses, gold medals, silver medals and bronze medals.

PRIZES were won by Oregon as a state or by Oregon exhibitors in every department in which they entered into competition at St. Louis. Outside of the livestock classes, in which money prizes were given, and in which Oregon excelled, the state came home with three grand prizes, 25 gold medals, 133 silver medals and 71 bronze medals.

EVERYTHING relating to cattle Oregon won all along the line—literally swept the board. She began by taking the grand prize for grains and grasses. Then she won first prize for a herd of short horns and an aged short horn cow, among the awards. She also won first among the Jersey cows in both dairy tests and with the same cow won the championships for all dairy breeds. She clinched her supremacy by taking first prize for butter in the exhibit of the Hazelwood Cream Company.

She captured two premier championships for the largest aggregate winnings for Rambouillet sheep, and two championships for Angora goats. In the department of horticulture Oregon applied won the grand prize for quality and a second grand prize for the manner of installation.

In the mining department the state has been awarded a gold medal for its general exhibit and has entered a claim for the grand prize.

A summary of the winnings in each department follows:

DEPARTMENT. Agriculture 1 45 24 34 127. Field and Game 1 1 1 1 4. Mining 1 1 1 1 4. Education 1 1 1 1 4. Totals 2 50 26 36 71 232.

Livestock Prizes. Short-horn Cattle—Prizes for champion herd of five and champion aged cow, one second, one third, two fourth and two fifth, won by Charles E. Ladd's herd of 12, valued at \$12,000.

Dairy Cattle—First prize among Jerseys, both on butter and milk tests, and

second prize on milk test, and first prize on butter test, won by Loretta D. of the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company.

Sheep—Among Rambouillet, six seconds, five thirds, one fourth, two fifths, one highly commended, two commended, won by Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, which hereby won two premier championships, one for the best of the amount awarded to animals bred by one breeder, another for the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals owned by one exhibitor; among Delaines, two fifths, two highly commended, one sixth commended; among Merinos, one commended and one highly commended, all to the same exhibitor; among Kent sheep, one second prize won by William Riddle of Polk County.

Angora Goats—Championship for doe, championship for 12-months-old and reserve for grand champion doe, won by William Riddle of Polk County.

To Whom Credit is Due. Credit for these victories must be divided among the individual exhibitors, the Oregon State Commission and its secretary, E. C. Giltner, who secured and forwarded the exhibits, and the superintendent, W. H. Wehrung, who acted as the agent at St. Louis, who were: W. H. Wehrung, general superintendent; forestry, E. P. Sheldon; fish and game, George T. Myers; strawberries, H. H. horticulture, Charles T. Galloway and Layton Wisdom; agriculture, Gilbert Scott and William T. Johnson; mining, Fred R. Mellis; education, H. R. Lyman.

WHERE TIMBER IS DENSE. Western Oregon Has Great Forests, Thickest on Coast.

THE density of the timber is much greater in Western than Eastern Oregon. The total stand of timber in the

state is placed by Mr. Gannett at 213,395,000,000 feet, an average per acre of 12,330 feet. Of this 171,750,000,000 feet, or 80 per cent, is in Western Oregon, which has only 30 per cent of the area of the state. The total in Eastern Oregon is 41,645,000,000 feet, or only one-fifth of the whole in 20 per cent of the area. The difference is explained by the average stand per acre in each section, this being 17,330 feet in the west and only 4700 feet in the east.

The densest growth is in the coast counties and along the Columbia River, the highest average per acre being 35,500 feet in Tillamook, the next 27,400 in Clatsop, the third 21,500 in Columbia, the fourth 20,300 in Lincoln and the fifth 20,200 in Clatsop. Here the red fir largely predominates, with the spruce a good second in Tillamook, Clatsop and Lincoln and the cedar in Columbia. The lowest average in the west is in Josephine, 6000 feet, composed mainly of red fir, yellow pine and sugar pine. The highest stand in Eastern Oregon is on the Blue Mountains and the eastern slope of the Cascades, Baker lands with 5100, then comes Klaskan with 5200, Crook and Umatilla are tied with 4800, Wallowa has 4700 and Union 3500. The lowest average is 800 feet an acre in Wheeler, which lies on the borderland between the two main timber belts.

Coniferous trees compose almost all the timber of Oregon, the variety being greater in the west than in the east. Eti-

2000 ft. of lumber cut from one Douglas fir in Oregon composed of 100 planks 20 ft. long, 1 inch thick 1/4 inches wide

250 ft. of lumber cut from one pine in Michigan composed of 100 planks 20 ft. long, 1 inch thick 1/4 inches wide

A CONTRAST—LUMBER CUT FROM AN AVERAGE TREE IN OREGON AND MICHIGAN.

championship of all dairy cattle won by W. M. Ladd's Loretta D. Sheep—Among Rambouillet, six seconds, five thirds, one fourth, two fifths, one highly commended, two commended, won by Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, which hereby won two premier championships, one for the best of the amount awarded to animals bred by one breeder, another for the largest aggregate amount awarded to animals owned by one exhibitor; among Delaines, two fifths, two highly commended, one sixth commended; among Merinos, one commended and one highly commended, all to the same exhibitor; among Kent sheep, one second prize won by William Riddle of Polk County.

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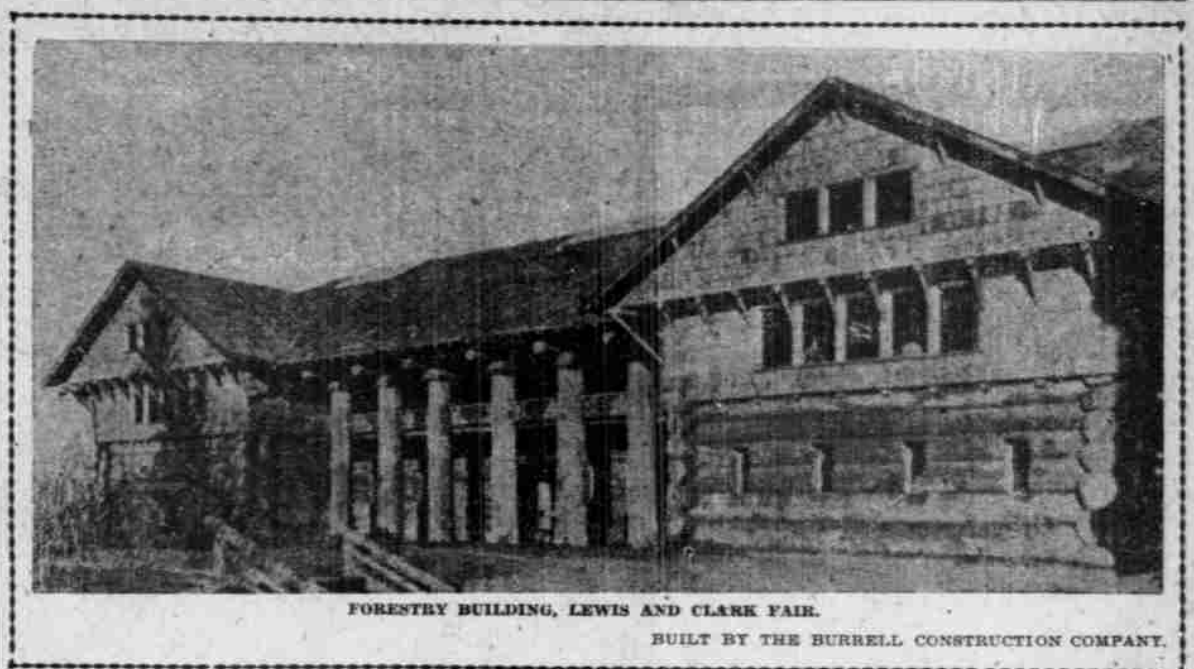
FOREST PRODUCTS OF STATE

LARGEST AND DENSEST GROWTH IS IN OREGON—THE PRODUCT WORKED INTO FINISHED SHAPE

AMERICA'S lumber supply must hereafter be drawn mainly from the Pacific Coast. For the forests of the East and Middle West are almost exhausted, and the only other large timber belt is the yellow pine forests of the South. In order that the source of supply may not be destroyed by the waste which has characterized the cutting of the forests of the older states, the Government has created forest reserves covering the great bulk of the forested areas which have not yet passed to private ownership, and has made laws regulating the sale and cutting of timber on these re-

serves, so that the mature trees may be cut and the young trees saved. This provision insures to the Nation a perpetual supply of forest products from the Pacific Coast. The forest reserves are as yet almost untouched, for they are generally the less accessible areas, the areas which are accessible to transportation being generally in private lands. The timber on the latter is now being cut, and is ample to last for many years. Oregon for a made had not the rules of the Exposition required that preserved fruit be placed in the agricultural exhibit. The prune demonstration, however, proved to be a great success and the rapid favor prizes gained with the housewife created a big demand for the Oregon prune. Each year from 25,000 to 40,000 pounds are produced of Oregon prunes, and from 25 to 35 gallons of cooked prunes were used.

Oregon city is made of Oregon lumber, from the sills to the shingles which cover the roof and the moldings which ornament the porch and interior, and all are made in Oregon. The show-cases in which goods are displayed in stores are of home manufacture, so are the wheelbarrows used by the workmen in building the store. Many of the wagons in which farmers haul their products to market are made within the confines of the state, and a factory in the Willamette Valley is turning out buggies and carriages. The frames which surround pictures of Oregon scenery are made in the state, as is the furniture which fills many homes. The



FORESTRY BUILDING, LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

BUILT BY THE BURELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

25 feet in diameter and of equal height. The rate of growth of Oregon timber is illustrated by an examination of two yellow firs in Clatsop County, each eight feet in diameter. One, which had bark three to four inches thick, was 12 inches in diameter at 21 years, 24 inches at 45 years, 35 inches at 100 years, and had taken 33 years to reach a diameter of 3 feet. The other, with bark twice as thick, measured 12 inches at 24 years, 24 inches at 40 years, 40 inches at 100 years, and did not reach its present diameter of

trunks which accompany Oregonians on their travels are, many of them, home products. Even the pillows are often found to be filled with pine-needle fiber of home manufacture. The leather of which shoes, saddles and harness are made is tanned with the extra bark taken from the state's forests. The barrels of which flour is shipped to the Orient are made in the state of lumber grown on Oregon soil. Not only are ships and boats built on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, but large timbers for shipbuilding are shipped to other less favored states. The streetcars in which visitors will ride to the Lewis and Clark Fair were built in Portland of lumber which the state produced.

Enjoying such independence of outside sources of supply, the state is continually enriching itself by pouring back into its own channels of trade nearly all the money which it pays for labor and material. It does this by working up into the finished shape its own forest products in successful competition with those of other states and nations, and its citizens cooperate by giving the preference in buying to their own neighbors.

ALL COMBINE TO HELP INFLUENCES WHICH WILL DRAW VISITORS TO FAIR

ALL INFLUENCES conspire to cause an attendance at the Lewis and Clark Fair out of all proportion to its size and the population of the tributary territory. It will be the first really National Exposition held on the Pacific Coast, it has enlisted the hearty support of all the states west of the Rocky Mountains, and of many east of that range; it has been advertised by an unequalled combination of agencies, and it will afford many an opportunity to gratify a keen desire to see the Pacific Coast and its beauties.

An Indication of the interest the Fair has aroused throughout the Pacific States is the preparation being made in California, headed by Governor Parsons, for large excursions to Portland while the Exposition is in progress. Similar excursions are to be organized from the Puget Sound, Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The railroads which traverse the Oregon country have been quick to see the advantages which will accrue to them. They have made an excursion rate from Missouri River points to Portland and return of one fare for the round trip, or 45c, as compared with a rate of \$1.50 from Portland to St. Louis and return. The Union Pacific Railroad has instructed its 80 immigration agents in the East to advertise the Fair, and stimulate travel to it. The Northern Pacific Company has sent excursionists to its Eastern agents for both passenger and freight departments to the Coast to see the Fair and the whole country, that they may advertise both effectively during the year 1905.

The newspapers throughout the country have been used most effectively to make the progress of work on the Fair widely known. The Associated Press, which distributes news among all the great daily papers, has sent thousands of words over the wires in the last two years. Illustrative articles have been sent to 300 newspapers in all states, and the work of the Press Bureau will be systematically prosecuted down to the opening day.

While the officers of the corporation have thus neglected no means to attract visitors to the Fair, they have also taken precautions that the city's guests shall be comfortably housed and fed, and that they shall not be subject to extortionary lodgers, and in making contracts fixing the price to be charged for them, that there may be no extortion.

Manufactures of Wood. Great Forests Gradually Centering Them in Oregon.

LUMBER holds the chief place, not only among the natural products of Oregon, but among the materials in which manufactures are largely used and gradually centering in this state, and it is evident that it will eventually become their home. At present, the larger proportion of such products is consumed at home, but already Oregon manufacturers of lumber products are branching out extensively into the interior, and their field of trade extends east to the Rocky Mountains, and they are becoming large exporters.

The great variety of timber growing in Oregon is attested by the almost equal variety of industries dependent upon it. One cause of the rapid accretion of wealth in this state is the fact that almost all the articles used in its various

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