IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND

By Miss Helen I. Tinney.

THE first idea which occurs to one after a sight-seeing tour of Portland is, "Why doesn't every one in the United States know what an ideal place this is to live in?"

The residents themselves fully realize this fact, but are not as quick as one would expect of such a progressive people to make known the discoveries which were theirs a number of years ago; namely, that the advantages Portland offers to the homeseeker are without limit; that the climate is the most wonderful in the world; that the natural beauty of the city is without rival, even in a tropical region.

Abroad one hears continually of the rain which is Portland's portion, but, if after listening to the dreadful accounts of the climate, you have the hardihood to make your home here for a year, you wait in vain for the weather which is to try your patience, necessitate the purchase of three umbrellas per annum and compel you, with all your domestic animals to take refuge in an ark.

Instead of all these horrors, if you have recently had your blood frozen by the snows of a cold northerly climate, you will be warmed again by the sunshine which almost constantly permeates this beautiful city. On the other hand, if you have come up from a hot southern latitude you are cooled and exhilarated by the mild ocean breeze which sweeps this favored land.

Of course it rains here (heaven help the country where it does not), but there is not that superfluous amount of rainfall credited to the Pacific coast, and there is not one drop which could be dispensed with, for to this, combined with the mildness of the climate and fertility of the soil, is due the fact that the vegetable growth is so luxurious.

To give an example of my own personal experiences, I came to Portland something over a year ago, a being blindly prejudiced against the whole western universe. I came fully prepared to pass an adverse criticism upon everything I might see, having many times asked myself "Can anything good come out of the west?"

Many Good Things.

And behold my question answered! Not only do an endless number of good things come out of the west, but the larger variety of them can be, and are, produced in the immediate vicinity of Portland. Could any housewife go to market and see the superabundance of produce which is here to choose from, without pausing to think of the wonder of it? What would our sisters who are living in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast say if they were told to produce lettuce, green onions, spinach, radishes and cucumbers for the Christmas or New Year's dinner? Yet this is no miracle at all for the Portland housewife to perform. The markets are filled to overflowing with these things all the year 'round.

Shortly before Christmas my attention was attracted to a fruitstand by a tempting display of strawberries. By way of gleaning a little information without betraying too much curiosity, I made some remarks about "California sending out nice things for this time of the year."

"California, nothing," was the indignant reply. "Those strawberries came just about 20 miles south of Portland. See all those vegetables," pointing to one of the largest varieties I had ever seen, "Those came from the same place. All of those fine looking apples were grown on the self same farm, and there is not a small fruit you can mention nor a variety of plum or cherry, nor in fact any kind of fruit grown outside of the tropics which cannot be produced in this community.

"And say, speaking of English walnuts—we don't call 'em that in Portland. They're 'Yamhill walnuts' here, because that's where they are grown. And see those big fellows over there? Well, by actual measurements it takes just eighteen of them to make a yard, and a sweeter morsel you never tasted"—corroborating the statement with a sample of two, which were all I could conveniently hold in one hand—"and almonds, too—just try a few of these—came from that farm I was telling you about. About two thirds of it is walnut land, and I am putting in a good deal of time studying their cultivation."

"Do you want to sell?" I inquired rather suspiciously. "No, ma'am," was the prompt rejoinder. "That place is worth more to me in my own possession that the proceeds of a sale even at what would be considered a fancy price at the present time.

Cultivating Walnuts.

"The people have just begun to turn their attention to the cultivation of walnuts and almonds in this vicinity, and the experiment has been successful enough to convince even the most skeptical, that it is to be a great industry in the near future.

"You see, I'm holding my farm until the prices go up a few notches, and I can afford to wait because it nets me a good income in the meantime."

Most assuredly all the Solomons are not dead yet!

The Hood River district is another source of wonder to the newcomer. The name "Hood River" in connection with fruit is merely Oregonian for "perfection"—at least that is the title applied to Hood River fruit wherever it goes.

I have seen watermelons from this section which weighed over 40 pounds, and the first time one bites into a Hood River apple or peach they are convinced without further argument that if the whole United States doesn't know how delicious they are, it is because the crop has never been large enough to go round.

It is on the increase every year, however, and many fortunes made in this region are adding to the wealth and prosperity of Portland.

And as to the things which pertain to the beautiful, no one who witnessed the Rose Carnival last June could doubt the ability of Portland to produce anything along this line.

There were many strangers in the crowds of people who watched the parade move along the various streets, and everywhere one could hear exclamations of surprise and wonder as each carriage or automobile passed, laden with its sweet burden of gay blossoms.

Call for Flowers.

Each citizen responded valiantly to the call for flowers with which to decorate the vehicles and buildings, and one would have thought the gardens would have been left desolate, so great was the display. But not many days elapsed before the rose bushes had completely recuperated, and once more shown in all their radiant splendor.

As the Rose Carnival is now to be an annual event it should be given special mention.

It certainly will never have to be suspended on account of a scarcity of roses, for I do not think there is a yard in the city which has not a rose bush tucked away in some corner or another, and many of them are veritable rose gardens, which in the season of bloom are truly a delight to every eye that beholds them. In many places there are rose bushes planted along the parking of the sidewalks, hence the very appropriate title of "The Rose City," which has been bestowed upon Portland.

There was one yard I noticed particularly last summer because of its profusion of flowers of every description. Climbing roses and flowering vines of several varieties literally covered the house, and there was a fuschia growing in the yard which was more than seven feet tall and well laden with beautiful, shapely flowers, the largest of which was more than six inches in length.

This bush was the pride of the owner's heart, who lovingly caressed the pretty, bell-shaped blossom while answering the questions my astonishment and admiration called forth, and I was much pleased myself later to see that it received a "press notice."

The City park is another example of nature's bounty to Portland. Of course here, also, the rose reigns supreme as the queen of flowers, but she is attended by many gorgeous courtiers, some of which are natives of a sunny southern climate and are seldom or never found so far north.

On a hill in the vicinity of the City park, there is a little grave on the stone of which the inscription informs us that in 1858 a child two years and some months "Has Gone Home" after her brief sojourn upon earth, and here once more the rose is interwoven in Portland's history, for a brave little bush is struggling hard among the great tall pines to indicate that the little girl of 50 years ago, who might have been a grandmother of today, was at least up to a short time ago, alive in the memory of some loving heart.

A Mild Climate.

A mild climate, fertility of soil and beautiful scenery go a long ways toward contributing to the happiness of the human race, but it is impossible to lay too much stress upon the healthfulness of a climate in recommending any certain part of the country as a desirable place for a home.

To quote Dr. Esther C. Pohl, the city health officer, "The death rate of the city of Portland for the year 1907 was 8.28 per 1,000 population—probably the lowest death rate of any large city in the world.

The low death rate is largely due to the wealth and fertility of the country and to its mild and fostering climate.

Here, also, our mild, humid climate and favorable economic conditions are influential factors in limiting the spread and modifying virulence of contagious diseases. There is no doubt that a rigorous climate will invigorate those who survive the invigorating process, but it will not lower the death rate; and the average man who wishes to live a long time in comfort and the enjoyment of health, would stand a far better chance in a country with a climate that insures fertility, and where conditions are so favorable that a city of 225,000 shows a mortality of only 8.28 per 1,000 population."

Not long ago I heard a tourist discussing the problem with a fellow health-seeker. He was a victim of chronic dyspepsia, and all its attending evils and had been traveling a number of years in the vain hope of finding relief. To use his own language "his guardian angel brought him to Portland, where, for eight months, he had been drinking the purest water he had ever tasted, and with results, which in a bygone period, would have been considered miraculous. That was the whole secret—the water." And in regard to the recent controversy about changing the name of the stream from whence the supply is obtained, from Bull Run to something more characteristic of the nature of the water, he said, "If I were one of the city fathers, I would have it called 'The River of Life' in good plain English. I could certainly think of nothing more appropriate."

Physical Beauty.

If physical beauty is any indication of a healthful climate, one could hardly have a more convincing example before them than the Portland women. But it is not necessary to enlarge upon this subject—it has so often been enthusiastically dealt with by those who have gone before me.

And now to come to a few of the hard dry facts told as tersely as possible for the benefit of the business man.

The importance of Portland as a harbor is first to be considered. It is a fact that more wheat and lumber were shipped from Portland last year than from all the ports of the Pacific coast combined and more lumber than from any harbor in the United States.

To those who recognize the future greatness of the northwest as a whole the future greatness of Portland, as the center of the oriental and Alaska trade is obvious.

The real estate transfers for 1907 were $23,066,789, and for this year have already reached $7,820,680. The beauty of the homes and public buildings of this city is already famous.

Portland is justly proud of her architects and their work and the capitalists have shown their faith in the city by the buildings erected in the past few years.

For the year 1906, the building permits issued amounted to $6,927,971, and for 1907 $9,585,796, showing an increase of 30 per cent. For the present year they have already aggregated $3,388,850.

Then last, but by no means least, to say that Swift & Co., the leaders of the world in the packing industry, should have chosen Portland as the most desirable location on the Pacific coast for their packing plant, is a tribute to the city which needs no word of explanation.

This plant is to be erected at a cost of $3,500,000 and will give employment to something like 3,000 people. The business will be conducted under the title of "The Union Meat company," the well-known packing company of the Pacific coast, so it will be in every respect identified with the community it is assisting along the road of progress.

PRACTICE THE ART OF SLEEP--Follow a Few Sensible Rules That One Often Neglects

ONE great trouble with those who sleep poorly is that they worry and brood over it. Loss of sleep is not so serious a matter as is comomnly thought. Worrying over it is far more serious. Many great brain workers get only four hours without suffering. Usually it is not the loss of sleep that produces thae unpleasant symptoms, but the cause back of that. For example, one may worry over some event that is about to happen and will lie awake. In the morning he will feel all out of sorts; but suppose the dreaded event is found to be not forthcoming, the unpleasant symptoms will largely disappear, because they came from the fear of what was coming, and when the fear goes the mind is at rest again. One may eat a menu that would keep the strongest awake, and in the morning will blame the loss of sleep, whereas the heavy meal in itself will account for the symptoms. The very fear of not sleeping may bring bad results, because it depresses the system, besides being a cause of sleeplessness.

Worry Prevents Sleep.

Above all, don't worry because you fear you will not sleep. If you do the chances are that you will not sleep. The more you woo the god of sleep the more shy he becomes. Get into the don't care mood, and try to obey the laws of health, not morbidly gloating over the symptoms nor wondering how this or that will affect you, but naturally and for the enjoyment of doing them sleep will come of its own sweet will. Here is most of the trouble with the critical devices for inducing sleep. If one could use them naturally, sleep would come better, but the trouble is that people will count their friends or watch whole flocks of sheep to see them jump over stiles, will go through various mental gymnastics, and then wait for sleep to come. The chances are that it never will, because there is a suggestion of fear that it will not come. Do not allow the thought to stay in your mind that you will not sleep. It may be the cause of all the trouble.

Some wonderful cases of the breaking up of the habit of sleeplessness are to be credited to mental healers. Cases are on record where a long period of sleeplessness has been suddenly ended by one treatment, in which the patient has been told that he simply had the idea that he could not sleep, and by telling him earnestly and confidently that he could, and repeating it in various forms, he has been able to get six or seven hours of refreshing sleep. A person can easily suggest to himself and so bring a cure. The sub-conscious mind, whose workings have brought cures for ages of past history, and is what we call nature when we say that nature will cure him, still works for those who know how to make it. Strange to say, it obeys implicitly whatever it is told to do to cure the body. All that is necessary is that one should not doubt its power, trust it implicitly and with absolute confidence, and await and expect results. They are sure to come, provided one believes and does not flagrantly disobey the laws of nature. Its workings are based on scientific laws that we are only beginning faintly to see.

Some one has compared what we know of the sub-conscious mind to what we can see of an iceberg. We get hardly more than a glimpse compared to all the ice below the surface. As certainly as two and two make four, and that a stone if let fall will drop to the ground, so certainly a suggestion given to the sub-conscious mind with a strong and persistent affirmation that such and such a condition will follow, if no outer or distracting suggestion enters, will have its result just in proportion as the above conditions are complied with. The work being done at the Immanual church on Newbury street in Boston by the Rev. Drs. Worcester and McComb and in Chicago by Bishop Fallows fit exactly along these lines—to give suggestions of bettered conditions that will alter existing states of mind and remove adverse suggestions of disease, failure, self-distrust and the like. They simply suggest to the sub-conscious mind and it does the rest. Whether it is the infinite that responds or only some hidden part of ourselves, each may answer for himself.

In hynotism these conditions are perfect for the cure of disease, vice, bad habits, and the like. The nearer one approaches to the hypnotic condition, the more certain are the results. Specialists on the subject direct the patient who would make auto-suggestions, that is, suggestions to himself, to look at a bright object, either metal or a light, and relax himself completely. This puts him in a partially hypnotized state. He is then ready to suggest himself, which may be done either by strong mental affirmation or by imagining that he sees written or printed, or in writing or printing, the words of his auto-suggestion. This may be read over and over again in the mind's eye for five minutes.

A Way to Induce Sleep.

The following device will be found helpful. Arrange a string tightly from the head to the foot of the bed over where you lie down. Just over your head let a string hang from the longer string, and at the end of the shorter string fasten any small round object, bright enough somewhat to dazzle the eye. Lie on the bed relaxed, with the object over and somewhat higher than the line of the straight-ahead gaze and, watching it, make the desired suggestion to yourself. Just before the evening meal is a good time to do this, or shortly before retiring. One may frame his own suggestion. One like this would do: "I shall sleep tonight soundly. I am sleepy now, more and more sleepy. I am perfectly well, free from disease, and my sleep shall be natural and refreshing. I shall sleep all night. I am sleepy." So sound a law and so well tested and proved is this of mental suggestion that we may be confident that results will follow, only proportioned to confidence and passive receptivity. But one should avoid analyzing himself too closely for results. This savors of doubt, and doubt is chilling to the sub-conscious mind.

To be sure that the way of living is not at fault, as may sometimes be the case, and so counteract even the best suggestions, the following hygienic advice may be helpful to put one in the proper condition to make suggestions effective. Sometimes the way of eating may be seriously at fault. An abused stomach may be an obstacle. The question of a light or heavy meal one may decide for himself. Experience will be the best guide. Whatever the quantity, foods that excite or inflame the stomach must be avoided. Sugar and candy, and especially chocolate, have a tendency to keep one awake, and therefore sweet desserts must be avoided. Coffee, tea, chocolate or cocoa affect some people badly. Greasy foods are not good. One who is suspicious of these foods would do well to avoid them. A moderate walk before supper or dinner at night draws the blood from the brain. After the evening meal lie down for half an hour, but do not sleep.

During the evening do not read or sleep or indulge in exciting talk or discussion. Before retiring take a moderate walk of 15 or 20 minutes. Some people are kept awake by the food in the intestines. The habit of getting relief may be established for the evening instead of the morning with good results. A tepid bath with gentle rubbing will draw the blood from the brain to the surface of the body. If troubled by susceptibility to slight noises during the night, put a wad of cotton batting in the ears. This deadens the sounds.

Offered $1 Bills for 95 Cents.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

One-dollar bills marked down to 95 cents was the bargain a Main street clothier advertised in his show window last week. One hundred bills of the denomination offered for sale were scattered about in the show window and 400 more were piled up near by. The manager of the store placed them there bright and early and then prepared for the great influx of bargain hunters. He decided to place a limit on the amount that one person might buy, so that no one would be tempted to bull the market and take them all. The limit was placed at one to each customer, so that the stock would last and everybody in town have an opportunity to get rich quickly.

Strange to say, however, the market was dull. Passersby whose attention was attracted by the display of banknotes either hurried on after taking a look at the display, or else studied them carefully, as though wondering how anyone had succeeded in making such a perfect counterfeit of a $1 bill, for they were too wise to believe that they were real.

As a result at the end of the day the clothier had sold only two of the bills. In disgust he gave up the attempt to gain a little advertising by such extravagant means, concluding, perhaps, that the people were not looking for such bona fide bargains, but preferred rather to go to his competitors and buy dollar shirts marked "$1.50 shirts today for $1.25."

Cats and Birds.

From the Boston Transcript.

A game commissioner who recommends the high licensing of the house cat in order that the lives of birds may be spared has the courage of his convictions. And, though all or many of the facts in the case may be on his side, the friends of the cats will proceed to make life miserable for him by trying to convince him that he misjudges the cats. It is the secretary of the Pennsylvania game commission who has most recently tempted an avalanche of correction by saying that there is no greater destroyer of bird life than the cat, and many game protectors in other states will be interested to see whether, in the face of all the attacks made upon him, he changes his point of view or holds firmly to an opinion already expressed.

The evening gowns some women wear
Eve might have worn with grace;
Men view great snakes in gardens still
And think they own each place.
We take our wives to vaudeville
And hope they will enjoy
The jokes the witty ancients told
When Adam was a boy.
—St. Louis Republic.

WORLD'S MILITARY BURDENS--Arguments Used Against Upholding Large Standing Armies

ONE of the incidental, and, possibly, one of the most useful results of the second peace conference at The Hague, has been to direct worldwide attention to the colossal burdens imposed upon the great nations of the earth by the development of their armies and navies. The moral influence exerted by the assemblage at The Hague appears to have been considerably less than its advocates had expected, for, curiously enough, while its purpose was to discourage militarism and advance the cause of international peace, it has been followed by an increase in armament throughout the world which has no parallel in history.

The fact seems to be the moral argument against armament has been rejected. It has offered no practical substitute for those safeguards against war which it would abolish. The effective plea for disarmament or for a curtailment of armament must, therefore, be sought in other directions, and it may, perhaps, be found in treating militarism as the great economic problem of modern civilization. It is taxing the productive energy of mankind so enormously that a continued increase threatens worldwide disaster, and even if the present rate of expenditure is maintained, it must lead to universal bankruptcy, repudiation, and hardship.

Army Expenses.

The progressive increase of the expenditures for the leading armies and navies of the world during the last quarter of a century, is a fact of such gravity as to startle every thoughtful student of economic problems. It may be briefly indicated by dividing the time from 1881 to 1905 into five-year periods, and noting the disbursements of several great nations for army and navy purposes during the first and last of those periods. From the first to the last of the periods noted the expenditures of Great Britain increased from $2,101,848,936 to $4,143,226,885, those of France from $3,324,500,600 to $3,455,100,900, those of Germany from $725,000,200 to $2,700,375,600, those of the United States from $1,275,500,750 to $2,650,900,450, those of Russia from $1,900,975,500 to $5,250,445,100, those of Italy from $1,600,975,750 to $1,755,500,100, and those of Japan from $182,900,500 to $700,925,475.

The military expenditures of each of the nations mentioned increased in each of the five-year periods under review. During the entire interval from 1881 to 1905 Great Britain's outlay for her army increased fourfold, that of the United States was tripled, Russia's was doubled, that of Germany increased 35 per cent, that of France increased about 15 per cent, and that of Japan increased nearly 500 per cent. If we compare the expenditures of these nations upon their armies with their total expenditures for all the 25 years ending with 1905, the proportion rose as follows:

In Great Britain from 20 per cent to 37; in the United States from 15 to 23; in France from 16 to 18; in Italy from 12 to 15; in Japan from 12 to 14. On the other hand, it is interesting to note the proportion in Germany decreased from about 58 per cent to 25, the decrease being due to the enormous increase in the imperial expenditures for other purposes, the fact being that the army expenditures for the period of 1901-5 were higher than for any five-year period preceding. Statistics show that the countries in which army expenditures are greatest in proportion to the total national revenues are Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy, in the order named.

The showing as to the cost of great navies is equally impressive. During the 25 years ended with 1905 naval expenditures increased approximately as follows: Great Britain, 300 per cent; France, 60 per cent; Germany, 600 per cent; the United States, 526 per cent; Russia, 300 per cent; Italy, 250 per cent, and Japan, 700 per cent. With the exception of Great Britain, the United States spends more for naval purposes than any other nation, and this expenditure bears also a larger proportion to the entire national disbursements than that of any other power. In the period of 1881-5 the expenditure for the United States navy was $6.20 out of each $100 appropriated for all national purposes; the amount rose to $6.60 for the next five-year period, to $8.10 for the next, to $11.70 for the next, and to $16.40 for 1901-5. It is morally certain that the outlay for the current period of five years will show a still further increase.

The rising cost of militarism may be still further illustrated by computing it as a per capital tax on population. From the first to the last of the five-year periods taken as the basis for the comparisons here given it has risen as follows: In Great Britain, from $18.47 to $52.50; in France, from $19.66 to $23.62; in Germany, from $10.17 to $15.51; in the United States, from $5.62 to $13.64; in Russia, from $6.14 to $8.37; in Italy from $9.59 to $11.24, and in Japan from 86 cents to $3.11.

Some Conclusions.

It is in connection with this rough estimate of cost per capita that the economic burden of militarism is most appreciable. The irresistible conclusion from available data is that the increase of expenditure for army and navy purposes is rapidly surpassing the growth of population in each of the countries considered in the present calculation. In other words a continuation of the increased demands of militarism threatens each of those nations with a progressive exhaustion both of men and resources. The load has already become wearisome in certain countries—in France, for example, where the gravity of the problem is further complicated by the fact of a declining birth-rate and a consequent increase in the per capita burden. In Italy, also, the weight is oppressive, and conceivably rendered more distasteful by a conviction that it is imposed largely in loyalty to a certain alliance from which the Italian nation can in no event derive a positive gain.

Viewed apart from the beautiful but hopeless altruism that would bring the nations of the earth together in a sisterhood unmarred by a hint of rivalry, greed or conflicting ideals of manhood, honor or racial superiority, one may venture the prediction that when the world rouses itself to shake off the galling burdens of militarism it will be under the impulse of economic rather than of purely moral forces. The issue will be determined ultimately not by the warrior insistent upon millions of yearly increase for armament, nor yet by the dreamer who pictures national impotence as the highest safeguard of national security, but by the legions of producers who, living close to nature, transfer from her treasures to nations the material elements that make them great and enduring.

Aeronautics

Who is it tells us that the air
Is navigable everywhere,
In any weather, foul or fair?
The aeronaut.

Who is it tells us gas-bag tales
Of ships that sail without the sails
In atmospheric calms or gales?
The aeronaut.

Who is it says the aeroplane,
That spread of framework, strings and strain,
Is safer than a railway train?
The aeronaut.

Who is it says the airships soon
Will make sky travel by balloon
Our long-sought-for and highest boon?
The aeronaut.

Who organizes clubs that bring
Together those who go by wing
And tie their chances to a string?
The aeronaut.

Who booms the aerated stock
And wants to give a good hard knock
To every sceptic who would mock?
The aeronaut.

Who says his airship's safe and sound,
Will back or shove or turn around
At any distance from the ground?
The aeronaut.

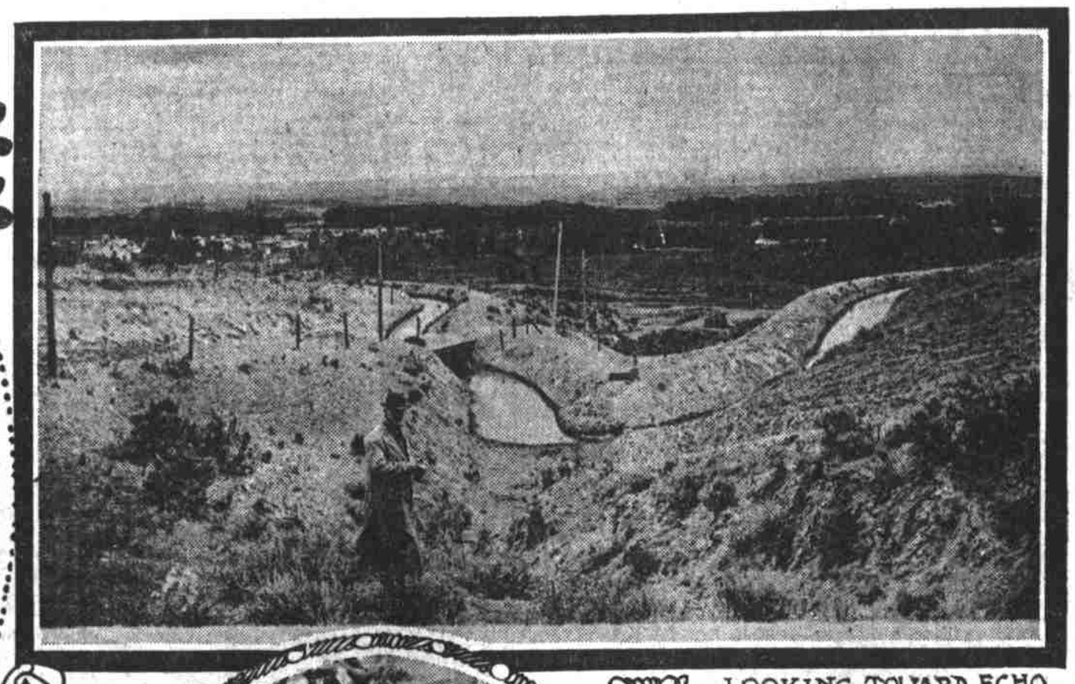
Who blithely lets her go and feels
Her float above all earthly keels,
Serene in what the air reveals?
The aeronaut.

Who says that there is nothing rash
About this atmospheric dash
And busts the whole darn thing to smash?
The aeronaut.
—W. J. Lampton.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS HELP BUILD UP STATE

The One at Echo Is Adding Many Rich Acres to Our Domain--Price *of* Land Rapidly Advancing

RIPE CHERRIES IN LEIZER'S ORCHARD.



LOOKING TOWARD ECHO SHOWING DITCH

BUNCH OF CHERRIES FROM LEIZER'S ORCHARD 1 MILE FROM PROJECT.

By Lula R. Lorenz.

IRRIGATION will do more to build up the state of Oregon and the west in the next 10 years than will any other one thing. Where the lands can be used without irrigation there are now rich fields of grain and various crops, but where irrigation is necessary to produce results the great possibilities to be derived therefrom cannot be realized too soon. All through this grand and glorious west great canals are being constructed, many of them by the government, and many of them are independent concerns.

The possibilities that abound for the upbuilding of permanent and valuable homes are wonderful, and within a short time after the water is secured, once barren fields of sagebrush are dotted with fields of alfalfa, fruits and various crops.

Project at Echo.

Among the various irrigation projects in eastern Oregon under which the lands are rapidly being improved is the Inland Irrigation project, near Echo, in which Dr. Henry Waldo Coe of Portland and W. J. Furnish of Pendleton are interested. The company, in bringing under irrigation 10,000 acres of the best irrigable lands in the semi-arid region of Oregon, has placed on the market one half of its land holdings—5,000 acres. This project is located in northern Umatilla county, along the main line of the O. R. & N. in Oregon. The territory embraced in its canal system is known since the early history of eastern Oregon as "Twelve-Mile Flat," a beautiful tract of gently sloping land covered with a heavy growth of sagebrush. Much of this land has already been cleared, and some excellent crops are being grown, such as potatoes, melons, berries, vegetables, etc. Fruit trees are being set out, and in a very few years' time some of the best fruits grown in the northwest will be produced. The climate, soil and water are here.

Prices of Lands.

This land has been on the market only a little over two months, and 25 per cent of the acreage has already been sold at prices ranging from $100 upward, and none has been sold at less than $125 per acre since June 1.

This project is located only a short distance from the Umatilla project, and the water is also taken from the Umatilla river. The high character of the soil in the west end of the county, the very low altitude, the many days of bright sunshine, the abundance of moisture when needed, all combine to make it an ideal section for the production of the earliest strawberries, raspberries and similar varieties of small fruits, cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, pears and apples, all classes of vegetables, melons, etc., and at a season of the year when the highest prices prevail.

Excellent Shipping Facilities.

The towns of Echo, Fosters and Hermiston are supplied with ample shipping facilities. Products raised on these lands in the west end may be loaded at night and they will reach Portland the next morning; they will also reach Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane in the same time.

In the immediate vicinity of this project, where the land has been irrigated by private concerns, the finest kinds of fruits and crops are growing, and within a mile from there cherries were shipped out on May 21 this year. This all goes to show what water will do on the lands now being watered by the different projects. Already there are tracts cleared off and planted to potatoes, melons, alfalfa and different crops, and it is all making excellent growth. Last season the Page-Kyle company which has a large tract of land under the Furnish-Coe project, shipped out many thousands of bushels of potatoes, many watermelons and vegetables, making an excellent showing for the first year.

In all there are about 50,000 acres in the west end which are under the different irrigating ditches, 20,000 of these being under the government project. Several thousand acres are now in crops, and in a few years' time there will be a wonderful transformation in the irrigated sections of eastern Oregon.

I know not where the cook has hid
The pudding with such care,
I only know—me and the kid—
That there is pudding there.
And so I fold my hands and wait,
With faith that ere I die
My feet will find the golden gate
That leads to paths of pie!
—Baltimore Sun.