

The RESOURCES of TILLAMOOK.

Timber.

Of all the resources of Tillamook county that of its timber is the most extensive and valuable. The state of Oregon contains one fifth of the timber of the United States and Tillamook county contains one fifth of the timber in the state so that within a very few years the eyes of the commercial world will be turned toward this coast in search of lumber. To give some idea of the magnitude of its forests, it is roughly estimated there are 15,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber tributary to Tillamook bay, the Miami, Kelchis, Wilson, Trask and Tillamook rivers, all logging streams emptying into the bay. Nehalem, in the Northern part of the county, has a still greater amount of standing timber, that is practically untouched as far as logging and manufacturing is concerned, for tributary to Nehalem bay it is estimated there are at least 20,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. The timber in Tillamook county is unsurpassed by any. A great many of the forest trees measure 15 to 20 feet or more in girth and are often free from limbs for the first 150 feet. Nearly the whole belt is comprised of red and yellow fir (the recognized king among lumbers) spruce, hemlock (Alaska Pine), and cedar. Yellow fir readily finds a market the world over, while the other timbers are not unrecognized for their particular uses; spruce being used extensively in the manufacture of boxes and in finishing lumber; from the cedar is made shingles of the best quality, and hemlock is valuable for its bark which is used for tanning purposes, as well as for lumber. On the higher lands is to be found in considerable quantities some of the magnificent larch, prized the world over as a finishing lumber of the first class, while along the streams timber, suitable for furniture, such as alder and maple, grow in great quantities and of first quality. Here then is a vast undeveloped timbered country presenting vast opportunities for capital to invest in saw mills, pulp mills, box factories, shingle mills, etc.

Dairying.

Aside from her timber resources, Tillamook county is noted for its adaptability to dairying. The natural grasses, the cool summer breezes blowing from the Pacific Ocean, the mountain streams flow through the valleys, the salty atmosphere, the never failing rains—all these combine to make the county the "Dairyman's Paradise."

Prior to 1893 dairying was carried on in Tillamook county in a primitive way. The first factory was built in Tillamook City in the spring of 1893 and was operated as a creamery during that season. The following year it was converted into a cheese factory, marking the beginning of the cheese industry in the county. Owing to climatic conditions, character of grasses, and excellent water, it is possible to produce cheese here of finer flavor and better keeping qualities than in almost any other portion of the United States. As cheap feed is essential to profitable and successful dairying, it is well to state here that but few dairymen buy mill feed; consequently there is greater profit in dairying in Tillamook than most other sections of Oregon. Grass is king in Tillamook and it affords pasture for the dairy herds the year round, keeping green in winter and never drying up in summer. White clover grows naturally on the bottom lands throughout the county and is the very best kind of grass for dairy herds. One to two acres of river bottom land is sufficient to keep a cow, if properly cultivated. Enormous crops of hay are harvested every year, and this and the green pasture constitute the feed on which the dairy herds are kept the entire year. To give some idea of how rapidly the cheese industry is growing in the county, it may be stated that in 1898, five years after the first factory was built, there were eight large factories in operation in the county. Now there are between twenty and twenty five large factories, besides numerous smaller concerns, producing, as they did in 1905, 3,200,000 pounds of cheese, which is at a premium on the market, there being a great demand for Tillamook cheese on account of its superior flavor and good keeping qualities. Cheese factories have become so dispersed throughout the county that dairymen in remote districts have as good a market for their milk as those living near the center of trade. This being the case, but little time is lost hauling the milk to the factories. Tillamook County is producing more than 32,000,000 pounds of milk annually, and making 3,200,000 pounds of cheese, the value of which is \$350,000, and it is safe to say this will double itself in a few years. The gross returns to dairymen run from \$50 to \$75 per cow, depending first upon the cow, and second, upon the brain and muscle used in the business. An idea of what some of the factories are doing, the amount of milk received, etc., may be gleaned from the annual report ending Dec. 1905. The factory which received the largest amount of milk that season was the Tillamook

VIEWES OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND DAIRY FARM.



Creamery, with 2,675,000 pounds, while the Maple Leaf Creamery, a new factory and not a full year's run, had 2,600,000 pounds. The average price paid was \$1.05 per hundred pounds of milk, or 26c. per pound for butter fat. This would be equal if made into butter to about 30c. per pound.

Fishing.

Salmon fishing is one of Tillamook County's important resources. The Nehalem, Tillamook and Nestucca Bays have excellent runs of Chinook, Silver-sides and Steelhead salmon. There are three canneries in the county, one on each of the above named bays, the output from which is valued at from \$125,000 to \$200,000 annually. Deep-sea fish are as yet almost an unknown quantity. Our shore, uniformly shelving, carrying a forty fathom curve well out to sea, and on this bank have been taken cod, halibut, scallops, groupers and dozens of other varieties of fish. At present they are only taken when some vessel happens to be lying off for a tide or some such occasion, but will some day furnish good employment for a large force of food seekers.

Cranberries.

But few counties in Oregon can lay claim to raising cranberries, and of the few Tillamook stands as one of the leading counties fitted to monopolize that industry. The vines are well adapted to this climate, free from insect pests, grow vigorously, and where the bogs are properly prepared are enormously productive. They have produced by actual measure at the rate of one thousand bushels per acre. It costs from \$200 to \$400 per acre to prepare the ground and plant the vines, including the cost of plants. The land which has timber standing on it, is the most expensive to prepare, although none the less adapted to the raising of cranberries so long as the land is made up of vegetable muck or peat. A bog, once set in the proper shape, will last indefinitely. The first cost, although quite large, cuts little figure in the long run. The cranberries grown here are of a darker color and are much superior in flavor to those in the east, and also weigh more to the bushel. The size of the berry is about the same. There are many acres of suitable land for raising cranberries in Tillamook county. The land in its present wild state is worth nothing, but properly treated, and planted to the standard varieties of tame cranberry, it can be transformed to a most paying business. Peat land is also very valuable for other crops when properly drained and pulverized. Immense crops of

onions are being raised on this land, and this product promises to become a strong competitor of the cranberry.

Cascara Bark.

The peeling of Chittum or Cascara bark is one of the lesser industries of Tillamook county, and is found in more or less quantities all over the county. The southern part of the county, however, producing by far the greater amount of this article.

Mohair.

Oregon is second in the list of states in the production of mohair, and nowhere is the natural habitat of the Angora goat better adapted to its keep and development than in the mountain ranges of Western Oregon. The generous showers, mild climate, and responsive soil of Tillamook county peculiarly adapt it for these animals. Nowhere is browse more plentiful or more nourishing. Sheep are raised to some extent,

Honey.

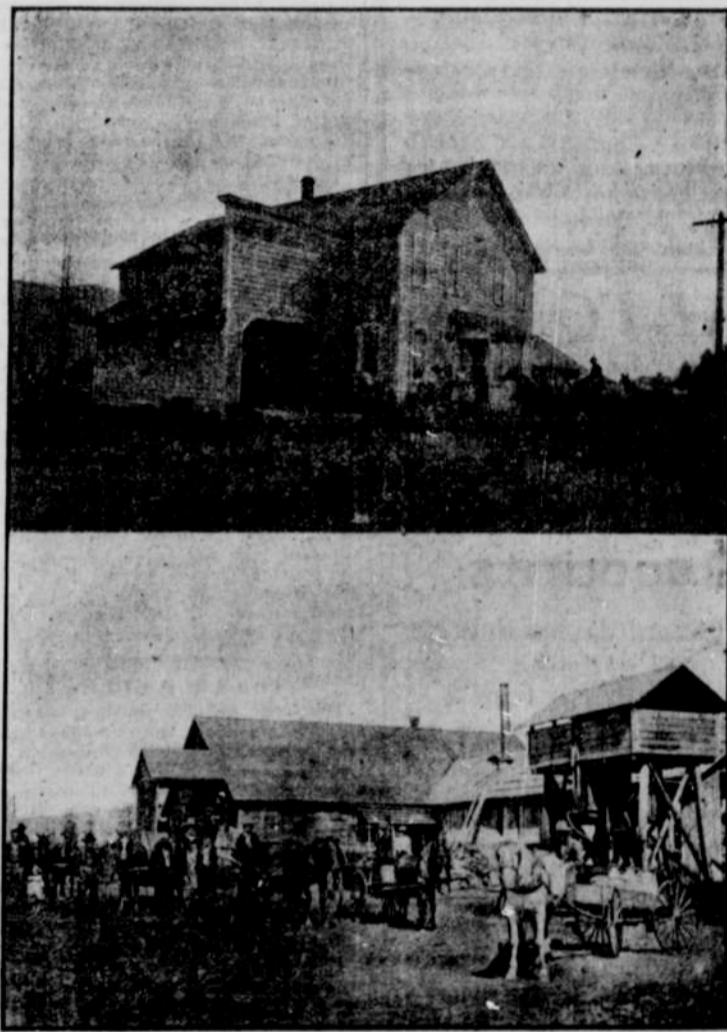
White clover is claimed by many to produce the very best grade of honey, and as it grows naturally on all the river bottom lands of the county, Tillamook honey cannot be surpassed for flavor, color, and sweetness. The seasons are usually too short, however, to make it profitable to engage in this industry extensively, but every farmer may have a few stands which, if properly cared for, will produce all he can use of the finest honey. The southern part of the county is best adapted to the production of this article.

Coal.

Surface croppings of coal, varying from two to three inches to as many feet in thickness, and of the best quality, are found in different parts of the county. Surrounding Tillamook Bay and on the Nehalem and Kelchis rivers excellent prospects have been found. The Tillamook Coal fields have never been worked, however, to any extent, but this will in time become an important industry.

A Pleasure Resort.

To the lover of nature, Tillamook county presents many charms. Bounded on the east by the summit of the Coast range of mountains, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and intersected by a generous number of mountain streams, every variety of scenery is provided for the appreciative eye. Five rivers, namely, Tillamook, Trask, Wilson, Kelchis and Miami, flow into Tillamook Bay, which lays midway between the north and south boundaries of the county. To the north, the Nehalem River, a still larger stream than those first mentioned, flows into the Nehalem Bay. All these streams support several varieties of trout. Chief among which are the famous Oregon Trout, which is found in every stream and tributary, varying in size from zero up to a length of 20 inches, and a weight of four pounds. Well up the streams an abundance of Brook Trout fill every stream large enough to float them. Sometimes one will take a genuine Salmon Trout, and again a Dolly Varden, and a sprinkling of half a dozen other varieties. The upper reaches of the water courses flow through immense forests of fir and cedar, while on the lower levels, they run in quieter mood through green pastures where fat cattle gorge themselves. The beautiful beaches of Tillamook County, among which the Nehalem, Netarts, Nestucca, and the sandspits at Netarts and Tillamook Bays, are notable, are destined to become prosperous summer resorts with the advent of better transportation

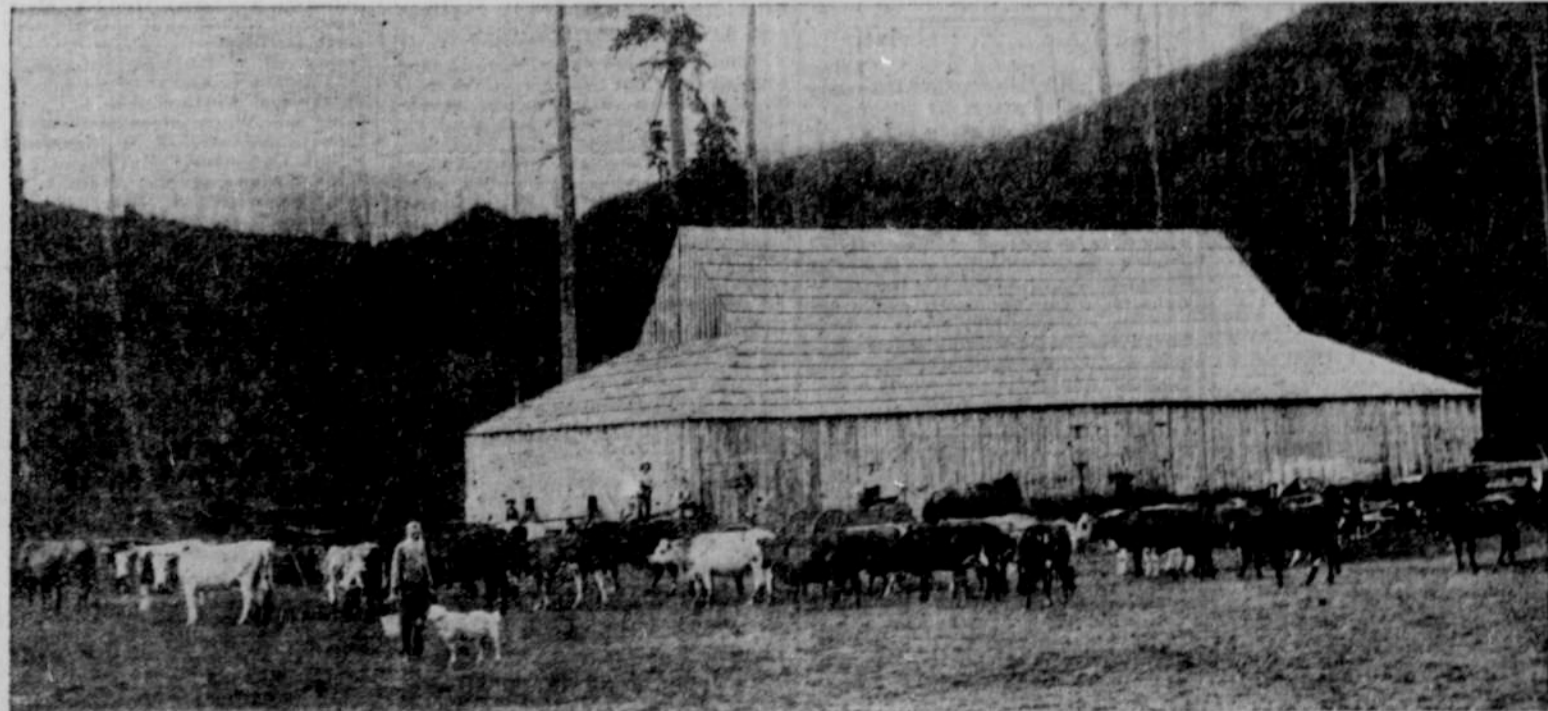


Hay.

Hay is the principal crop of the county. Timothy, orchard grass, velvet grass, red top, clover, rye and oats are the principal varieties grown. This is the principle feed, and in many cases the only feed on which the dairy herds are kept throughout the winter. Roots are fed as an extra ration in most cases, however through part of the winter.

Oil.

Indications of oil have been found in several localities. One near Tillamook City gave such promise that a Portland company set up a boring outfit and are now at work drilling a well. Gas and oil are already found in small quantities, and indications grow more favorable as the drill descends.



facilities with the outside world, where thousands of people will go for recreation and rest. Each of the above named beaches has its own peculiar advantages and points of interest. All furnish fine scenery, bathing and rowing, hunting and fishing, as well as crabs and clams in abundance.

No grander scenery can be found anywhere. With the jagged coast range on the east, and the majestic Pacific on the west, here is a panorama of scenic beauty that cannot be surpassed. The wild and picturesque scenery, the pure invigorating air, the clear mountain water, the virgin forests and the cool summer climate all unite in producing a condition that is bracing, refreshing, and a tonic of the best kind to your city-fagged soul.

TRADING POINTS.

TILLAMOOK CITY

Is situated at the head of navigation on Hoquartion Slough, and is the county seat, as well as the largest city in the county. It has a population of 1000 white people, there being no Negroes, Chinese or Japanese resident in the county, and but few Indians.

The Tillamook Public and High School building is situated on a beautiful and commanding sight in the center of the city, and is surrounded by spacious grounds. The building, which was erected in 1903, at a cost of \$8000.00, is a fine modern structure of two stories and a basement. It is heated by steam, and is provided with a good ventilation system. In addition to the public school facilities afforded the people of Tillamook City, there is a splendid parochial school, now under the management of the Sisters of St. Mary, occupying a large three story frame building in the eastern part of the city.

Churches of various denominations are well represented, the Adventists, Methodists, Christians, Catholics, United Brethren and Presbyterians each having their own buildings.

Water is brought to the city from the mountains through a five mile main, having a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch at Tillamook City. There is a well organized volunteer fire department, and an electric system of lighting. It has graveled streets and good sidewalks, also local and long distance telephone system. It enjoys a daily mail, has two banks, two weekly newspapers, two saw mills, two cheese factories, opera house, as well as the usual number of business houses, restaurants and hotels.

BAY CITY

Is located on Tillamook Bay, about seven miles from Tillamook City, and is destined to become the largest manufacturing town in the county, it having excellent saw-mill and factory sites, convenient to deep water and to the railroad now building. The town is situated on terraces overlooking the bay, making it one of the most beautifully situated towns in the county. It has a plentiful supply of pure mountain water, also a hotel comparing favorably with the best in the county, a fine school building, two churches, saw-mill and bank, besides merchandise stores, etc.

CLOVERDALE

On the Nestucca river bids fair to become one of the leading towns of the county. Here are located two churches, hotel, cheese factory, drug store, newspaper, implement and feed store, general merchandise store, saw mill and other enterprises. Only small vessels enter the Nestucca harbor and supply the stores regularly, carrying out the products of that end of the county. Daily stage lines to Tillamook City and Sheridan.

WOODS

is a small town on the Nestucca river below Cloverdale. Ocean Park near at hand is a favorite summer resort where hundreds of people spend their outings from all parts of the state.

BEAVER

Lies about midway between Tillamook City and Cloverdale. It is the center of a farming community and supporting a cheese factory and saw-mill. A hotel and general merchandise store are located here also.

HOBSONVILLE

Is a small mill town on the bay. The Miami Lumber Co's mill is located at this place, in connection with which, they also conduct a general merchandise store and hotel.

GARIBALDI

A short distance from Hobsonville, is located just inside the entrance of the Bay. S. Elmore's salmon cannery is located at this place, also two general merchandise stores and other enterprises.

NEHALEM

At Nehalem are located two general merchandise stores, drugstore, hotel, cannery, saw-mill, good schools, etc. This place is destined to become a center of industrial activity when the timber on the Nehalem River begins to move. Small vessels are able to enter the Nehalem harbor carrying in supplies and taking out the products of that part of the county.