The examination of the Mount Rainier forest reserve together
with the Mount Rainier national park by Fred G. Plummer forms
part of the report of forest reserves by Henry Garnett,
geographer in the twenty-first annual report of the United States
geological survey now passing through the press but not yet published.

The Mount rainier forest reserve includes the crest of the
Cascade range in Southern Washington with its slopes upon the east
and the west.

Of the total of 2,146,000 acres 41.4 per cent lies on the eastern
slope and 53.6 per cent on the western slope of the mountains.

All of the eastern slope and most of the western slope, 83.6
per cent of the reserve, are drained by 13 rivers into the
Columbia rivers; the remainder is drained by 13 rivers into Puget
Sound.

The reserve includes the great volcanic peak of Mount
Rainier, 14,526 feet; Mount Adams, another great volcanic cone,
12,470 feet; cat mountain, 8,500 feet and Mount "Ix", 7,623
feet.

From these heights the land sinks down to within a few hundred
feet of sea level. The bold topography of the reserve
is the cause of wide diversities in climate conditions.

The rain bearing clouds born on southwest winds pass
easily through breaks in the coast range in the heights and valleys
of the Cascade range. Consequently the strong contrast
between the corn and tobacco fields of the Gwaltz valley and
the 32,000 acres of glaciers and perpetual snow fields of
Mount Rainier.

Only about 45,000 acres or two per cent of the entire reserve
are fair farming land and more than half of this is too high to
be much exposed.

The Davis coal prospect on Summit Creek claims are in 6 feet wide and several other coal veins have been prospected.

The principal mining forms are the Summit district just east of Mount Rainier; many ha00 claims have been taken up; none were productive at the time of examination. A number of mineral springs, chiefly soda and iron were found. "All the divides become beautiful parks plentifully grassed and flow red as they approach the slopes of Mount Rainier and at least 80 per cent of the areas above 5,000 feet and below the timber line may be classed as mountain meadows.

The region in respect to its forest cover is sharply divided into two parts by the crest of the range.

Upon the west the forest is that of the Pacific coast with very dense undergrowth. It is very heavy up to altitudes of between 3,000 and 5,000, here it begins to thin and above 6,000 it is almost entirely wanting.

The forest is composed in the main of red fir with some spruce, hemlock and cedar.

East of the crest of the range the forest is comparatively light and open with little underbrush and is composed almost entirely of yellow pine.

Mr. Plummer notes that owing to the bold topography of the reserve and the presence of numerous perpetual snowfields and glaciers, there is no altitude which may be termed a timber limit. Thus upon Mount Rainier the alpine trees reach an extreme limit of about 7,600 feet but at Goat Peak the same forms are found at an elevation of 8,400 feet.

The entire stand of timber upon the reserve, including the park, is estimated by Mr. Plummer at 20,013,285,000 feet board.
measure. Of the total amount 42 per cent is red or yellow fir, 17 per cent hemlock, 10 per cent yellow pine and 6 per cent each red cedar and noble fir, the remainder being made up of a variety of species.

Mr. Plummer calls attention to the value of humus in retarding surface drainage.

On the eastern slope in the watershed of the Yakima river the surface flow continues to feed the river for three months after the winter rains and snows are over. This is of immense importance in irrigation, it being estimated that a fall of one foot in this river affects 300,000 acres of land.

Fire has been very destructive in this region. Upon the west slope restocking after fires commonly takes place promptly by the same species; but upon the drier east side restocking is much slower. Fires are started by sheep men, prospectors, settlers, Indians and camping parties. Lighting also starts fires occasionally.

There is little or not cutting of timber in this region. Large numbers of sheep are herded on the 800,000 acres of grazing lands of the reserve, mainly on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains. Mr. Plummer says that the scenery of the reserve is too grand a scale to be affected by any operations of man, but that it is disfigured by the fires. Eighteen plates, including some very beautiful views, illustrate the report—Yakima Herald, Feb. 18, 1902.
Book by Joel Palmer, (unnamed) referred to in Tacoma article, Feb. 23, 1913, Yakima Herald. "Journal of Travels over the Rocky Mountains to the Mouth of the Columbia River. Made during the year 1845 and 1846 containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Clamet; a general description of the Oregon Territory its inhabitants, climate and productions etc. ... Yakima Herald, Feb. 23, 1913.
The 1905 issue of "Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Their Resources" is issued by the passenger department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the lines of the Southern Pacific in Oregon, is now ready for distribution, 50,000 copies having been issued.

The book is divided into chapters covering climate, dairying, diversified farming, fish and fishing, fruit culture, homes for millions, hop raising, Lewis and Clark Exposition, markets, lumber and lumbering, mines and mining, Portland the Rose city, railroads etc...

Every citizen of the states exploited in the book will find it valuable to send to relatives and friends in other states who may be interested in coming to live in the Pacific Northwest.

Four cents in stamps sent to A.L. Craig, general passenger agent, Portland, with the address of an Eastern Friend, will insure it being sent. The Yakima Herald, April 12, 1905.
Bibliographical

Olympia, April 16—State Printer C.W. Gorham has made the purchase of the old Quin Hicks state printing plant owned by G.C. Corbaley of Spokane and Al. B. Howe of Tacoma, the central figures in the so-called printing combine of the last legislature.

State Printer Gorham will move the plant to the basement of the state capitol building covering the unused and unfinished rooms in the basement of the new wing. He will expend about $500 of his personal account in fitting up the wing 0 rooms which will be accepted by the state in lieu of rent.

The work of removing the plant to the new location will begin on the accumulated work at the earliest possible moment.

He has let to the Metropolitan Printing Company of Seattle the contract for the printing of the revised laws, the job amounting to in the neighborhood of $3,000. The contract was let to expedite the printing of the laws at the earliest possible date—
The Yakima Herald, April 19, 1905.
"Washington, April 17—A brief account of the water resources of the state of Washington will soon be published by the geological survey, the work having reference to municipal supplies, deep wells and springs.

The work was done by Henry Landes and N.H. Darton of the survey—

The Yakima Herald, April 19, 1905.
The new book just issued by the Christian Co-operative Land company and printed in this office is ready for distribution. It is well calculated to convey to the public a clear and comprehensive view of the religious, educational and industrial advantages of the Sunnyside valley. It will, no doubt, be read with satisfaction by all who are interested in our development.

The Christian Co-operative Land company, with H.M. Lichy as manager, is composed of one member from each of the church organizations in Sunnyside who will insist in disseminating information concerning our town and the advantages to homeseekers. This committee was selected by Mr. Lichy himself and each member acts in his connection in an individual capacity on his own motion, but in no case does he represent the church organization of which he is a member—Sunnyside Sun, August, 1905.
have assisted in making a thorough final revision of the same.
Third.
That we have found the said history a well arranged, well written,
truthful comprehensive and impartial record of events and we give it
our unqualified endorsement as a standard work on the subject.

Leonard J. Thorp

David Longmire

J.P. Marks.

The Yakima Herald, June 1, 1904.
The Sauntering Seattlite. Advertising theater program about 1936.

A long time ago I was a sort of an office boy in the employ of J. Willis Sayre, then advertising manager of Jensen & Von Herberg Theatres but nevertheless have always greatly respected the ability and treasured the friendship of this erudite gentleman.

Mr. Sayre has just written a book which he calls "This City of Ours" and it is my opinion that every Seattlite, young enough to see and old enough to read, should immediately acquaint himself with the miracles mentioned therein. Here are a few:

This post office used to be Seattle, Thurston County, Ore.; Elliott Bay originally contained three islands...Pioneers still here can remember when it required a full week to make the round trip between Seattle and Snohomish...a Whole train of railroad cars lies in Lake Washington just off Madison Park...One of the prettiest parks in Seattle is named after the worst enemy Seattle ever had...For a time when Seattle was a city of 50,000 inhabitants it didn't have a single high school...an old time sailing vessel lies intact under one of Seattle's paved streets...Stanford once played a big football game in...est Seattle...Flying fish have been seen in Elliott Bay;...Lake Union has been completely frozen over three times...Strawberries and green peas have ripened in the open air in Seattle gardens on Thanksgiving day...Layers of salt once covered all the downtown streets...in the public schools at one time the eighth grade was the lowest and the first grade the highest...Elliott Bay one winter was so thoroughly covered with snow that the seagulls walked on it as on dry land...Seattle once forbade any travel to and from Tacoma...University of Ashinton cadets have seen active military service...Portlanders once more easily traveled to San Francisco by way of Seattle...Steamboats have run from Seattle to
The history of Kittitas and Yakima counties has been completed says the Ellensburg Localizer and that part of it pertaining to this county has been submitted to a comitee of three gentlemen who are numbered among our oldest pioneers and who are perhaps as well acquainted with the happenings of the county in its early days as any one. They are Tilman Houser, Thomas Gamble and Samuel T. Packwood.

The gentlemen have gone over the work of Mr. Shiekh, the compiler of the history making note of worthy incidents that had been omitted and vice versa. They have heartily endorsed it and pronounce it of good character.

The book will be published by the Interstate Publishing co.

Ellensburg Localizer
of Spokane, The
SCOUT, May 25, 1904.

W.S. Shieck, H.B. Averill and J.B. Averill, the gentlemen engaged in compiling the History of Yakima and Kittitas Counties arrived in the city last week. They expect to remain here until the work is completed.

The history has been written and is endorsed by three of our leading citizens whose certificate is printed below,

Tillman Houser, Samuel T. Packwood and Hos. L. Gamble furnish a similar endorsement from Kittitas County. The work will be issued in the fall. The Yakima endorses say:

We the undersigned pioneer citizens of Yakima county
Washington hereby certify: First. That we have been for many years active participants in the affairs of said county and are thoroughly familiar with events that have transpired within its borders. Second that we have carefully gone over the history of said county, compiled by William Sidney Schieck and to be published by the Interstate Publishing company of Spokane. Also that we
Auburn for many years Seattle was an island. At one time you had to ride two cars and two steamboats to get from Seattle to the north side of Green Lake. The fire that burned all of Seattle's business section in 1889 was started by a bucket of water,Price once backed all the way to Seattle from Tacoma, all of these curious things and many more are explained by Mr. Sayre's excellent book... Published in Seattle Guide...