

Wayside Notes Along Shasta Route

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These are notes by the way. They anticipate questions and indicate features of the route and points of interest as seen from the car window. For the convenience of passengers, side trips are stated, distances given and fares noted wherever junctions occur or where stage lines run to places of resort or to towns off the main line.

The "Shasta," "Oregonian," "San Francisco Express" and "California Express," daily trains of the Southern Pacific Lines between Portland and San Francisco, connect at Portland with through trains to and from Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., Spokane, and all points north and east of Portland via Union Pacific; Northern Pacific; Great Northern; Spokane, Portland and Seattle; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Canadian Pacific; Canadian National, and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads.

Through sleeping cars run daily on these trains between Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and California points

Seattle, Wash.—*Alt. 15. Pop. 315,652. To Portland 182 miles. To San Francisco 953 miles.* Seattle is the metropolis of Washington. The city lies upon Elliott Bay, an arm of Puget Sound, that magnificent waterway which runs into the land for more than one hundred miles southward from the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The thriving business district of Seattle is built on the coastal plain, while the residence sections climb the hills by a series of terraces, some of them five hundred feet above the harbor. This gives the city a most picturesque aspect, and from these heights there are sweeping views of land and sea. To the westward, beyond the sparkling waters of Puget Sound, rise the snow-crowned Olympic Mountains, while to the eastward are Lake Washington and majestic Mount Rainier.

Lake Washington, twenty miles long, lies within the city limits, and is connected with the Sound by a ship canal, giving Seattle a harbor frontage on both salt and fresh water. Seattle's sea-borne commerce is immense, and the city is known as "the gateway to Alaska." Besides the steamship lines to Alaska, there are lines to the Orient, Siberia, British Columbia and Pacific Coast ports.

Seattle is thoroughly progressive, the equal of any city of like size in the excellence of its schools, in its attractive public buildings and high-class hotels. There are twenty-eight parks, embracing over sixteen hundred green acres, and these are connected by a system of well-kept automobile boulevards. Within the city limits is the University of Washington, with more than six thousand students. The beautiful campus contains 356 acres.

The city was founded in 1852, taking the name of Seattle, an Indian chief.

Kent	<i>Alt. 40</i>	Beginning our journey southward from Seattle we pass through a
Auburn	<i>" 74</i>	rich dairying country, where herds of sleek Holstein cows graze in
Sumner	<i>" 70</i>	the grassy meadowlands. There are large condensed-milk factories
Puyallup	<i>" 47</i>	at Kent and Auburn. The next towns passed are Sumner and

Puyallup, in the heart of a farming district specializing in small fruits. Many carloads of fresh berries are sent from here to Eastern markets, and there is also a large output of canned fruit. Just before entering Tacoma the Indian Trade School is seen to the east.

Tacoma, Wash.—*Alt. 47. Pop. 96,965. To Portland 144 miles. To San Francisco 915 miles.* Tacoma is one of the great ports of Puget Sound. The city is situated on a peninsula, jutting out between Commencement Bay and The Narrows. Camp Lewis, at American Lake, one of our largest military camps, where during the war approximately 50,000 men were in training at one time, is located near Tacoma and is reached by auto and electric car line as well as by direct train service.

Trade with the Orient from Tacoma's docks has shown a remarkable increase, the city being the terminal for several steamship lines. Not only is its trade supremacy marked, but it is a city of beautiful homes and magnificent parks as well. Point Defiance Park,

1. Seattle, Washington, from Puget Sound

2. Lake Washington. Mount Rainier in distance

3. Tacoma, Washington

4. Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet—Rainier National Park





with 638 acres of original woodland, on the peninsula, is regarded as one of the finest parks in America. Another show place is the Stadium, built of concrete in a natural amphitheater, with a seating capacity of 30,000. Great musical, festival and community affairs are held here.

Tacoma is the gateway to Rainier National Park. Mount Rainier, 46 miles to the eastward of the city, is its crowning glory. It rears its peaks to an elevation of 14,408 feet, being one of the mightiest mountains of the continent. From its snowy summit radiate a score of glaciers, the greatest in the United States. Automobiles travel directly to one of these, the Nisqually Glacier. It is but a half day's trip from either Tacoma or Seattle to Rainier National Park, and no tourist should miss its natural wonders. The splendid hotels in the park may be reached by a fourteen mile ride from Ashford, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Round trip tickets are sold at reduced fare from Seattle and Tacoma during summer season.

Olympia, Wash.—*Alt. 10. Pop. 8,573. To Portland 118 miles. To San Francisco 889 miles.* Olympia, the state capital of Washington, is thirty-three miles from Tacoma, at the foot of Puget Sound. It is reached by steamer and over the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific.

Centralia, Wash.—*Alt. 188. Pop. 7,549. To Portland 92 miles. To San Francisco 861 miles.* Centralia is the gateway to the Gray's Harbor country, in which are located the thriving and important cities of Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis. The prosperity of all these cities is founded on the lumber industry.

Chehalis, Wash.—*Alt. 188. Pop. 4,558. To Portland 90 miles. To San Francisco 859 miles.* Passengers for South Bend and Raymond in the Willapa Harbor country here leave the main line. The stream seen to the west as we continue our southward journey is the Cowlitz River. Smelt fishing is an important industry in these waters.

Castle Rock *Alt. 59* Between Castle Rock and Kelso the logs which have been driven down the Cowlitz River are formed into flat or cigar-shaped rafts, to be floated to the sawmills on the Columbia.
Kelso *" 26*
Kalama *" 21* As the train approaches Woodland there are fine views of the fertile Lewis Valley. From here to Vancouver extensive prune orchards are to be seen on either side of the track.
Woodland *" 53*

Vancouver, Wash.—*Alt. 68. Pop. 12,637. To Portland 9 miles. To San Francisco 780 miles.* Vancouver, on the Columbia River, was founded in 1824 by Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. In the early fifties many officers afterwards famous in the Civil War were stationed at the Vancouver barracks. Among them was U. S. Grant, then a lieutenant.

The Columbia River, which is a mile wide at this point, is crossed by the new Interstate steel bridge. From Vancouver to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, the distance is one hundred miles. The Columbia River is navigable for 2,136 miles, has a drainage area of 259,000 square miles and is capable of developing 19,740,000 horsepower. More salmon are caught and canned on the Columbia than on any other river in the world.

Portland, Ore.—*Alt. 54. Pop. 258,288. To San Francisco 771 miles.* Portland is the northern terminus of the Southern Pacific. It is built on both sides of the Willamette River, twelve miles from its confluence with the Columbia and was first settled in 1843. It is one of the largest wheat shipping ports of the United States, the largest lumber export point in the world and the distributing center of an area of 250,000 square miles. Portland is a city of handsome and substantial business blocks, fine hotels, extensive parks, and is a charming place of residence. It is noted for its healthfulness, the purity of its mountain water, and for its roses. Roses bloom out of doors every month of the year in Portland and a nation-known "Rose Festival" is held annually in June.

The beauty of the outlook from Portland's hills is remarkable. From Council Crest, Portland Heights and other terraced residential districts there is a wonderful panorama of snowy mountain peaks on the sky-line. Mount Hood, 11,225 feet; Mount St. Helens, 9,750 feet; Mount Adams, 12,307 feet; Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet; and Mount Jefferson, 10,523 feet, are all visible, while the courses of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers can be followed for miles. The Willamette River is spanned by numerous bridges and dotted by many water craft. Beyond the river is the principal residential section of Portland.

Fine auto roads, river steamers and electric car lines reach many nearby points of interest. A drive over the famous Columbia River Highway is one unsurpassed in variety of scenic

1. Portland, Ore., from Council Crest. Mount Hood in distance
2. A section of Portland's business district
3. Union Station, Portland. Northern terminus of Southern Pacific
4. Portland harbor from Willamette River bridge
5. Trout stream in Tillamook country
6. Pacific Ocean and bay near Tillamook

charm. This splendid automobile boulevard extends eastward from Portland to The Dalles, and along the route tower massive pinnacles such as Beacon Rock and Rooster Rock; lofty waterfalls plunge in filmy spray from precipitous cliffs, the sparkling reaches of the river stretch away into the distance, and over all is the dominant figure of Mount Hood, crowned with never-melting snow.

DETOUR BY ELECTRIC LINE, PORTLAND TO McMinnville

Tillamook, Ore.	Alt. 42	An enjoyable way to see the country, in the heart of
Wheeler	" 38	the Willamette Valley, is to make the trip by the electric
Neah-Kah-Nie	" 12	trains of the Southern Pacific from Portland down the
Manzanita	" 15	west side of the loop to McMinnville and back on the east
Brighton	" 25	side, covering one hundred miles. Frequent service
Manhattan Beach	" 22	daily.
Lake Lytle	" 23	
Rockaway	" 18	
Bar View	" 22	
Elmore Park	" 18	
Saltair	" 18	
Oceanlake	" 17	
Garibaldi	" 22	
Bay City	" 25	

PORTLAND TO TILLAMOOK

From Portland 110 miles. One of the most picturesque trips in Oregon is along this line which crosses the Coast Mountains to the Tillamook County seashore resorts. During the latter part of the journey the track parallels the ocean beach, passing a succession of picturesque bays and rocky headlands. There are numerous popular summer resorts in this region. The various points en route are shown herewith by the indented station list.

MAIN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO

The trains of the Southern Pacific "Shasta Route" leave Portland from the Union Station and cross the Willamette River on a substantial steel bridge. As the city is left behind, Reed College, one of Portland's famous educational institutions, is seen to the east, while to the west rise the wooded heights of Council Crest. Just before coming to Clackamas station, we pass the rifle range of the Oregon National Guard. A mile beyond the station the train crosses the Clackamas River, immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in his "American Notes," where he tells of how he fished for salmon in this stream.

The Willamette Valley, through which the train passes for the first one hundred and fifty miles of its journey, is the principal valley of western Oregon. Its mild climate, fertile soil and the innumerable streams and springs which water it, all make the valley a land of verdure and beauty, one of the richest and most productive districts in the West. It is as large as Connecticut and almost as large as Massachusetts, and is capable of supporting many times its present population.

Oregon City, Ore. Alt. 102. Pop. 5,686. To Portland 15 miles. To San Francisco 756 miles. Oregon City is of historical as well as industrial importance. The home of Dr. John McLoughlin, built in 1829, is preserved as a memorial of a notable man and a pioneer of the Oregon country. Within its walls many of the laws of the State were framed. The first Protestant churches west of the Rockies were established at Oregon City, which also is the home of the first Masonic Lodge in the State. The Falls of the Willamette are seen to the west. They furnish power for pulp, paper and woolen mills, and develop electrical power for Portland. Beyond the mills appear the locks, providing for navigation on the upper river. Royal Chinook salmon, weighing from thirty to fifty pounds, are taken below the falls with rod, reel and spoon.

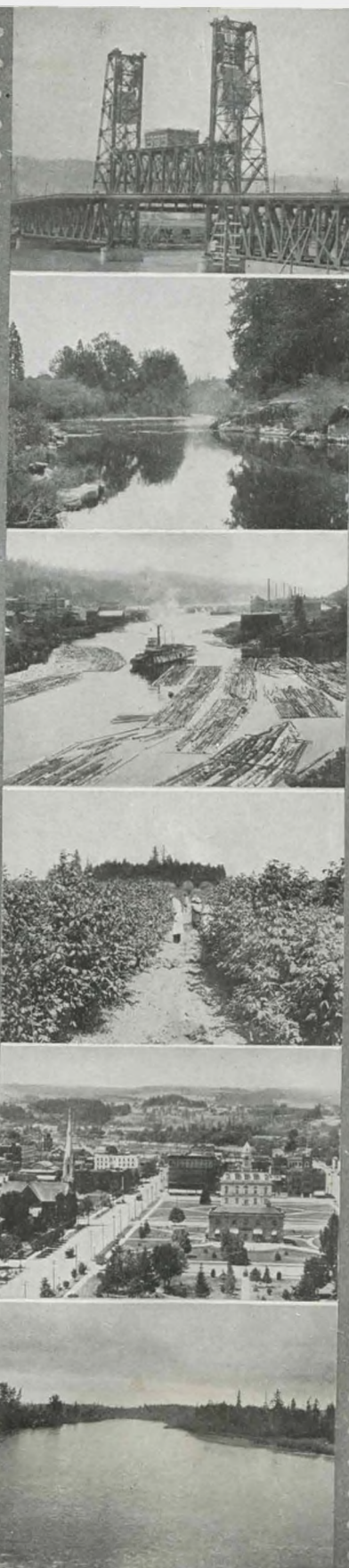
Between Oregon City and New Era, a distance of six miles, are beautiful vistas of the Willamette. There are extensive peach orchards about New Era, which have given the name "Peach Blow Curve" to a bend of the river at this point. Just before reaching

Canby there is a remarkable view of Mount Hood, fifty miles to the east. From Canby a branch line leads to Mollala, whence stage is taken for Wilhoit Springs, a distance of nine miles. The Mollala River is crossed between Canby and Barlow, on the main line, and near Aurora we pass the Pudding River. At Hubbard, in a grove of evergreen trees, is a mineral spring with waters of medicinal properties.

New Era Alt. 120 On the sky-line, to the east, Mount Hood and Mount Jefferson rise high above the foothills. Woodburn is a junction point, the northern terminus of the Southern Pacific branch line to Springfield, ninety-three miles to the southward. At Gervais we are in the heart of French Prairie. This prairie was settled in early days by employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the old names are reminiscent of Quebec and Montreal.

1. Great steel bridge crossing Willamette River at Portland
2. Clackamas River, looking east from Southern Pacific line
3. Oregon City, showing log rafts and Falls of Willamette River

4. Acres of loganberries near Brooks
5. Salem, Oregon's attractive capital city
6. The beautiful Santiam River, from the car-window





As the train approaches Brooks, extensive loganberry fields are to be seen. The loganberry was produced by crossing the red raspberry with the California blackberry. Not only are the dried loganberries in great demand, but loganberry juice is becoming increasingly and deservedly popular.

At Chemawa is the Government Indian School, where six hundred students are taught various trades and industries. The Oregon State Fair Grounds are three miles beyond Chemawa and Salem is two miles farther on.

Salem, Ore.—*Alt. 190. Pop. 17,679. To Portland 53 miles. To San Francisco 718 miles.* Salem, the State capital, is essentially a home city. It was settled in 1834 by Jason Lee and other missionaries. Willamette University at Salem is one of Oregon's pioneer schools. To the west, as the train enters the city, may be seen the Capitol and the Supreme Court Building. To the east, a mile or more distant, are located the Oregon State Hospital and the State Penitentiary.

As the route leads southward through Turner there is an unobstructed view of Mount Jefferson and Three Sisters, about sixty miles to the eastward. In early summer this whole valley is carpeted with a profusion of wildflowers, and the brilliant plumage of Chinese pheasants adds charm to the scene. Near Jefferson the railroad crosses the beautiful Santiam River, one of the chief tributaries of the Willamette.

From the car windows of "Shasta Route" trains the traveler may enjoy a wide diversity of river views on account of the number of rivers which are crossed or that are followed for many miles by the railroad. Each reach of water or bend in a stream unfolds a landscape that will appeal to the angler and the disciple of the out-of-doors.

Albany, Ore.—*Alt. 240. Pop. 4,840. To Portland 80 miles. To San Francisco 691 miles.* Albany, "the Hub City", is on the Willamette River at the mouth of the Calapooya. It is the county seat of Linn County, and is the commercial center of a large and prosperous farming district. Albany is the terminus of several branch lines of the Southern Pacific. One branch runs to Yaquina Bay, where connection is made for Newport—Oregon's pioneer seaside resort, eighty-seven miles distant. Another branch extends to Idanha, fifty-eight miles to the east in the foothills of the Cascades.

Corvallis, Ore.—*Alt. 230. Pop. 5,752. To Yaquina 71 miles.* Corvallis is twelve miles west of Albany. It is the county seat of Benton County. The Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, with over 4,500 students, is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States and has done great service for Oregon and the entire Northwest.

Lebanon, Ore.—*Alt. 350.* A branch line of the Southern Pacific also extends from Albany, thirteen miles southeast to Lebanon. Here connections are made with the Woodburn-Springfield line. Lebanon is known as "the Strawberry City."

Tangent	<i>Alt. 273</i>	Continuing the journey southward from Albany on the
Shedd	<i>" 290</i>	main line, we pass for some miles along the western border of
Halsey	<i>" 310</i>	the fertile "Plains of Lebanon." Between Harrisburg and
Harrisburg	<i>" 336</i>	Junction City the Willamette River is crossed. At Junction
Junction City	<i>" 353</i>	City there is a settlement of thrifty Danes who have grown
Irving	<i>" 404</i>	prosperous from dairying. Peach and prune orchards are
		numerous in this part of the valley, alternating with berry-
		patches and fields of vetch, wheat and oats.

Eugene, Ore.—*Alt. 453. Pop. 10,593. To Portland 124 miles. To San Francisco 647 miles.* Eugene is the county seat of Lane County and location of the University of Oregon, over 2,000 students being enrolled. The city is substantially built, with good hotels, neat business streets and fine residences. It is an important shipping point for manufactured lumber and farm products. The University buildings and campus are seen south of town directly west of the track.

Eugene is the starting point for good hunting and fishing grounds in the foothills of the Cascades. The McKenzie River joins the Middle Fork of the Willamette River three miles southeast of the city, and with smaller mountain streams and lakes in the foothills the region affords excellent sport.

Several Southern Pacific branch lines center at Eugene. Springfield, just across the Willamette River to the east, is the southern terminal of the Woodburn branch, previously mentioned. At Springfield is located one of the most modern sawmills in the State. From Eugene also the Oakridge branch of the Southern Pacific extends southward forty-three miles, following one fork of the Willamette into the foothills of the Cascades. This line makes accessible an extensive body of fine timberland as well as a region of scenic beauty. Hunting and fishing are excellent.

1. Mount Jefferson, 10,350 feet above the sea
2. Street scene in Albany, seat of Linn County
3. Yaquina Valley farm scene

4. On the Yaquina River
5. Willamette River, near Junction City, looking east
6. Street scene in Eugene, seat of Lane County

THE COOS BAY REGION

A line leading westward from Eugene to the coast was completed in August, 1916. The railroad runs down the Siuslaw River and along the seashore to North Bend and Marshfield, on Coos Bay. This line traverses a region of great scenic beauty, crossing numerous mountain streams and skirting many picturesque lakes.

MAIN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Between Eugene and Cottage Grove, twenty-one miles distant, the railroad passes through a fertile farming district, where not many years ago stood a forest of fir. Apples, peaches and prunes, as well as the smaller fruits, are grown here. Many flocks of sheep are seen grazing in the meadows as we travel southward.

Cottage Grove, Ore.—Alt. 670. Pop. 1,919. To Portland 145 miles. To San Francisco 626 miles. Cottage Grove is a thriving community, the trading center for the Bohemia mining district, sixty miles to the eastward. The Oregon Pacific & Eastern Railway extends twenty-two miles southeast to Rujada. From Disston a stage line runs to Bohemia, a distance of twelve miles. Calapooya Springs are twelve miles from Cottage Grove.

Latham	Alt. 692	Two miles south of Cottage Grove, at Latham, the Southern
Divide	" 779	Pacific has a large tie-treating plant where the ties are bur-
Comstock	" 475	nettized with chloride of zinc, which greatly increases their
Anlauf	" 403	durability. Three miles beyond Latham the train passes through
Leona	" 352	Divide. This marks the summit of the low pass across the
Drain	" 324	Calapooya Mountains, separating the drainage basin of the
Yoncalla	" 383	Willamette from that of the Umpqua.

For the next one hundred miles the railroad passes through the Umpqua Valley. At Drain the railroad crosses Elk Creek. Between Drain and Yoncalla is Boswell Spring, seen to the west of the track. Calapooya Creek is crossed just before entering Oakland.

Winchester	" 490	Oakland, Oregon, is one of the largest turkey shipping points
		in the United States. Sutherlin, a growing agricultural town, is

three miles beyond. The Sutherlin Valley, eleven miles long by four miles wide, lies to the east between the Umpqua and Calapooya valleys. We cross Deer Creek near the city of Roseburg.

Roseburg, Ore.—Alt. 487. Pop. 4,381. To Portland 198 miles. To San Francisco 573 miles. Roseburg is county seat of Douglas County and a railroad division-point on the "Shasta Route." It is an attractive, up-to-date city, beautifully situated on a bend of the Umpqua River, in the midst of orchards, berry farms and dairy ranches, encircled by rounded and timbered hills. Trout fishing in the river and its tributary streams is excellent.

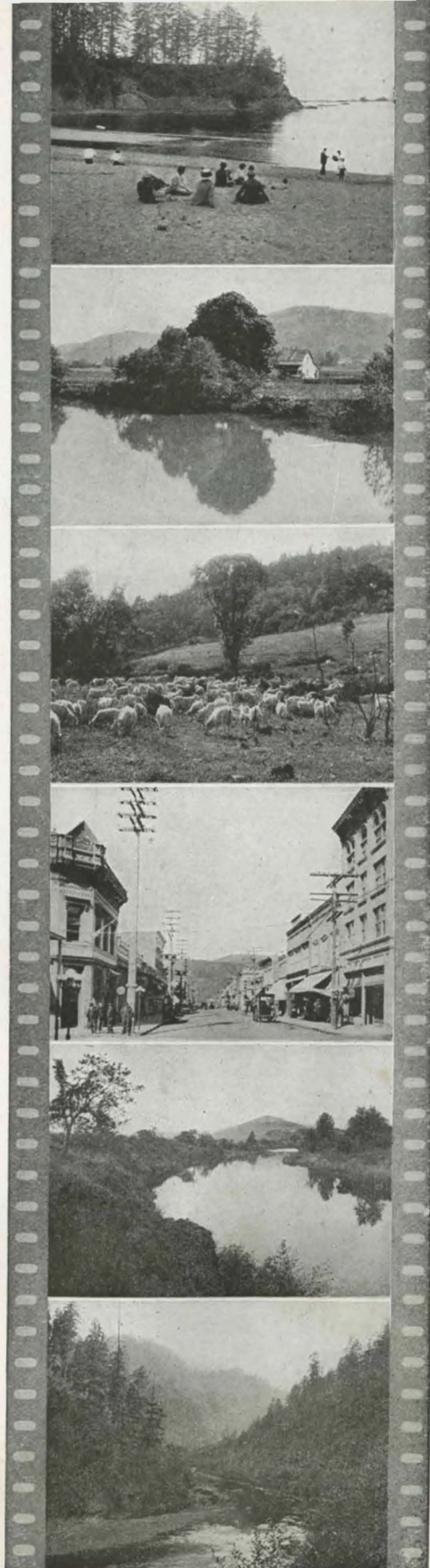
The railroad follows the course of the river for twenty-eight miles to Riddle, passing through Dillard and Myrtle Creek, where the South Fork of the Umpqua River is crossed. Five miles south of Riddle we enter Cow Creek Canyon, which is followed for thirty-five miles. This picturesque ravine is held within steep walls

Green	Alt. 537	which rise sometimes to a height of a thousand feet above the
Dillard	" 546	tumultuous stream. The hillsides are covered with a dense
Myrtle Creek	" 637	growth of fir and pine, intermingled with laurel and madrone.
Riddle	" 733	Few mountain regions are more wild or charming than this,
West Fork	" 1036	and when stop is made the silence of the forested wilderness,

broken only by the music of the waters in their rocky bed below, brings to one the realization that he is really back to nature. The stream comes down in long successions of rapids, and anglers find rare sport all along its course. West Fork, twenty-three miles up the canyon, is a favorite place with sportsmen, who may stay at the small hotel which stands near the station. From here hunting parties set out for the big game country. Above West Fork the scenery becomes more rugged, and just north of Glendale two prominent mountain peaks rise above the sky-line—Grayback, 4,033 feet, and Panther Butte, 3,517 feet.

1. On the beach at Coos Bay
2. Farm on Willamette River near Cottage Grove
3. Goats in foothill valley near Drain

4. Roseburg, seat of Douglas County
5. The Umpqua River near Roseburg
6. In Cow Creek Canyon





Glendale, Ore.—Alt. 1,441. To Portland 263 miles. To San Francisco 508 miles.

Glendale is popular with fishermen and hunters. There are numerous fishing streams in this vicinity, and good fare and comfortable quarters are to be had at the little hotel which faces the station. A short distance south of Glendale we pass under the divide between the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, the crest of this divide forming the boundary between Douglas and Josephine counties. After leaving Cow Creek Canyon, the train approaches Wolf Creek by a picturesque horseshoe curve. For eight miles Wolf Creek Canyon is followed, as far as Leland, where the Leland River is crossed. Placer mining is still carried on to a considerable extent in this vicinity. The scenery between Hugo and Three Pines is exceedingly picturesque. From Merlin a stage line is operated westward to the Gallice mining district. Approaching Grants Pass, a sweeping view is had to the west across the Rogue River Valley, with the peaks of the Coast Range beyond.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Alt. 962. Pop. 3,151. To Portland 297 miles. To San Francisco 474 miles.

Grants Pass is the county seat of Josephine County and is picturesquely situated on the Rogue River, which after passing through a narrow gorge from the south here turns westward to the ocean. Orchard lands in the vicinity are very profitable. Grants Pass is the center of a rich placer and quartz mining district and is an important platinum shipping point.

U. S. Grant, when a lieutenant in charge of Oregon troops in the early fifties, battled with the Indians in the pass to the south through which the railroad line now runs, the pass and the town taking their names from this event.

The famous Marble Halls of Oregon, also known as the Josephine County Caves, are immense caverns hollowed out of a limestone mountain which lies thirty miles southwest of Grants Pass. An automobile stage carries the traveler to Williams Camp, twenty-one miles, whence a good nine-mile horse trail leads to the caves. A custodian has been placed here by the Government to guide parties through the marvelous mazes within the mountain. These caves can also be reached from Medford and Ashland.

As we leave Grants Pass on our southward journey the Rogue River appears to the west. Three miles beyond will be noticed the dam and falls, below which salmon fishing is excellent. The line now turns into the Rogue River Canyon and runs directly east for twenty-three miles, to the town of Rogue River, thence through Rock Point, Gold Hill and Ray Gold. One of the first discoveries of gold in this region was at Gold Hill. At Ray Gold will be seen on the east the dam which develops much of the power for the valley towns. The great flat-topped hill to the east is Table Rock and beyond it rises Table Mountain. Mount McLoughlin's snow-capped crest, 9,760 feet high, looms to the southeast above the lesser peaks of the Cascade Range.

We leave the canyon at Ray Gold and enter the famed Rogue River Valley, containing in all one million acres, lying between the Umpqua Divide on the northwest and the Siskiyou on the south. The soil, of rich volcanic ash, is remarkably fertile.

At Central Point the valley widens to eighteen miles, its greatest width, and the vista from the car window embraces thousands of acres of orchards and farms, dotted with ranch houses in ideal surroundings. Four miles beyond Central Point lies Medford.

Medford, Ore.—Alt. 1,399. Pop. 5,756. To Portland 329 miles. To San Francisco 442 miles. Here the valley is twelve miles wide. Medford is the fruit shipping center of southern Oregon. Its prize apples and pears have long brought record prices in eastern and foreign markets. Medford is an attractive and modern city, with substantial business houses and public buildings, good hotels and handsome residences.

Jacksonville, county seat of Jackson County, is six miles southwest of Medford and is reached by auto-stage. It is one of the pioneer towns of Oregon, rich in traditions and relics of early days.

Phoenix Alt. 1565 Leaving Medford the line passes through Phoenix and Talent, with orchards and laurel groves on either hand. Be a Creek flows on the east. As the train climbs the grade a remarkable view is had to the east of the fertile farms which checkerboard the valley below.

1. Horseshoe Curve, approaching Wolf Creek Canyon
2. Rogue River Valley, looking toward Grants Pass
3. Salmon fishing on Rogue River south of Grants Pass

4. Ray Gold Dam and Table Rock
5. Pear orchard and residence, Central Point—Mount McLoughlin in distance
6. One of Medford's attractive streets

Ashland, Ore. *Alt. 1,872. Pop. 4,283. To Portland 342 miles. To San Francisco 429 miles.* Ashland, a railroad division-point on the "Shasta Route" is a charming mountain town and place of residence, with pretty homes and many natural attractions, including mineral springs with waters equaling if not excelling in curative properties those of Carlsbad and other famous health resorts of Europe. The people of Ashland, at a cost of \$175,000 have piped the lithia and other mineral waters into a natural park of unusual beauty within the city limits and have made many other improvements, establishing Ashland as a health resort.

Ashland is situated in the foothills of the Siskiyou, at the base of Mount Ashland, 2,535 feet, and its twin peak, Mount Wagner. The waters of Ashland Creek flow from their snowbank sources through a picturesque canyon.

The Marble Halls of Oregon and the Klamath Lakes country can be reached by auto roads from Medford and Ashland.

SUMMIT OF THE SISKIYOU

Leaving Ashland the "Shasta Route" commences its climb to the summit of the Siskiyou, 4,125 feet above sea-level, winding amidst manzanita, mountain laurel, flaring madrone and towering pines. The distance from Ashland is seventeen miles and in the trip of one hour we mount 2,235 feet. The remarkable engineering work in overcoming the grades includes horseshoe curves, with the track winding around the mountain and visible at one point in three places, each below the other. In Cougar Gulch one tunnel crosses directly above another tunnel. The ascent affords successive views from car windows and observation end that will be long remembered; such is the view between Wall Creek and Siskiyou, looking to the northeast far down into the Rogue River Valley, with the Cascades forming a barrier in the distance.

After emerging from the tunnel at the summit the first sight is had of snow-clad Mount Shasta, towering in the distance to the east above intervening hills. Pilot Knob, a prominent landmark, also appears to the east.

THE CALIFORNIA-OREGON STATE LINE is crossed between the stations of Coolestin and Cole. The track winds down the southern slope, passing through Cottonwood Canyon and Valley, and descending 1,972 feet in the nineteen miles to Hornbrook.

Coolestin, Ore. *Alt. 3724*
Cole, Cal. *" 2859*
Hilt *" 2905*
Hornbrook *" 2156*
Klamathon *" 2119*
Ager *" 2335*
Montague *" 2541*

At Hilt, nine miles north of Hornbrook, box material is manufactured in large quantities. Near Hornbrook we enter the cattle country of northern California, with ranches devoted to stock raising, the ranges on the foothills affording additional grazing land. At Klamathon, three miles from Hornbrook, we cross the Klamath River, a fine fishing stream. The Salmon Hatchery maintained by the State is seen on the left. Salmon weighing twenty to thirty pounds are taken here with rod and reel.

From Ager, four miles beyond, auto-stages leave for Klamath Hot Springs, twenty miles, with good hotel accommodations and where may be had unusually good trout fishing in season both in the Klamath River and Shovel Creek. Ahead rises Mount Shasta's snow-covered crest, 14,380 feet above sea-level, to remain in sight four hours or more. As we approach nearer and wind around its base it appears now on one side of the train, now on the other. The small peak appearing in the vicinity of Mount Shasta is noteworthy. This is Muir's Peak, known locally as Black Butte. While its altitude is but 3,904 feet, it deceptively seems at times to equal Mount Shasta's height.

From Ager we run south eleven miles to Montague, in the midst of a farming country. From here the Yreka Railroad extends eight miles to Yreka, the county seat of Siskiyou County. It was founded in the early days during the mining excitement, valuable gold discoveries being made in the surrounding hills. Joaquin Miller, the poet, spent several years here as miner, rancher and lawyer. Beyond Yreka lies Scott Valley, a farming region of 150,000 acres. A small but fertile valley, Little Shasta, lies to the east of Montague. At its eastern end is Table Mountain, once the scene of Indian ceremonies, this region northeast to the Klamath country embracing the ancient hunting and battle grounds of the Modocs.

1. Apple orchard, looking toward Mount Ashland
2. Street in Ashland
3. Entrance to City Park at Ashland

4. In the Siskiyou, south of Wall Creek
5. Looking toward Mount Shasta, south of Summit
6. In Cottonwood Canyon, approaching Hornbrook



Southward from Montague extends the Shasta Valley. Grenada, the next station, is the center of a rich dairying section and has also an extensive irrigation system. It is a rapidly growing community, with a good hotel. The view northeast, after crossing the Shasta River, is over a basin studded with volcanic cone-shaped hills. We pass Gazelle and Edgewood to Weed, twenty-seven miles from Montague. From Gazelle thousands of cattle are shipped annually to the San Francisco market. Edgewood is another dairying center. Here we again skirt the pine timber.

Weed, Cal.—*Alt. 3,465. Pop. 2,901. To Portland 423 miles. To San Francisco 348 miles.* Weed, situated directly at the base of Mount Shasta, has large lumber mills and is the junction for the Southern Pacific's line to Klamath Falls. "Shasta Route" passengers make connection at Weed to or from the Klamath Lakes region.

KLAMATH FALLS BRANCH

The Klamath Falls branch from Weed runs northeast 127 miles to Kirk. The line winds through the foothills of Mount Shasta, affording a fine view of Shasta Valley far to the northwest, with the Siskiyou Mountains beyond. Timber skirts the railroad on either side as we proceed toward Grass Lake. We traverse Butte Valley for sixteen miles, passing through Bray, Mt. Hebron, Macdoel and Dorris. The Oregon state line is crossed at Calor, four miles north of Dorris, and a short distance beyond we view a portion of Lower Klamath Lake, lying to the east. Klamath Falls is reached eighty-six miles from Weed, the line extending forty-one miles farther, skirting the east shore of Upper Klamath Lake and passing through Chiloquin, at the junction of the Sprague and Williamson rivers, to Kirk, the present terminus.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—*Alt. 4,801. Pop. 6,000. To San Francisco 434 miles.* Klamath Falls is the seat of government for Klamath County. It is situated on the Link River at the southern end of Upper Klamath Lake, with frontage on the Lower Lake. Klamath Falls is a modern city with substantial business blocks, a handsome courthouse and other public buildings, and an excellent tourist hotel. Its residence districts on rising ground surrounding the business center present an attractive appearance and command fine views. As the center of a vast hunting and fishing region it is the starting place for many trips by boat, auto-roads and trails to a number of resorts on Upper Klamath Lake and in vicinity. Well known trout streams emptying into the Lake and in the surrounding territory include Spring, Odessa and Crystal Creeks, and Wood, Williamson, Sprague and Klamath rivers. The famous Modoc Lava Beds region with its mysterious Ice Cave, and Mammoth Cave with miles of arched passages, is sixty miles south from Klamath Falls and may be reached by auto. The Glass Mountain and Medicine Lake country is fifteen miles farther. Klamath Falls has an extensive irrigation system constructed by the Government, and is the distributing point for large farming and lumbering districts.

MAIN LINE

From Weed the "Shasta Route" runs south through the stations of Igera, Dietz and Upton to Sisson, winding around the foothills of Mount Shasta, which here towers but fifteen miles to the east and presents the most remarkable close-up view obtainable from a car window, of a mountain of such magnitude and grandeur.

Sisson, Cal.—*Alt. 3,554. To Portland 434 miles. To San Francisco 337 miles.* Sisson is the starting point for the trail to Mount Shasta. Here, years ago, even before the railroad was built, a pioneer named Sisson established in Strawberry Valley a mountain resort which became famous as The Sisson Tavern. The old tavern was destroyed by fire. One of the largest trout hatcheries in the country is maintained by the State at Sisson, and is well worth a visit. It is about a mile west of the station. The Sacramento River has its source on the southwest slope of Mount Shasta, and flows 350 miles south to Suisun Bay, an extension of the Bay of San Francisco.

The McCloud River Railroad runs from Sisson sixteen miles east to McCloud and twenty-one miles beyond to Bartle through a lumbering region. There are several fine country houses on the river banks. Trout fishing is excellent. Comfortable hotels are found at McCloud and Bartle. The McCloud River Lumber Company turns out one hundred million feet of sugar-pine and white-pine lumber every year.

Leaving Sisson we run six miles to Mott, on a plateau above the Sacramento River Canyon. The river at Shasta Springs, four miles south as the crow flies, is a thousand feet below Sisson. The distance is twelve miles by the track, which at Cantara makes a notable loop and turns into the timbered canyon. Below here the train for four hours or more closely follows the river, crossing it over steel bridges eighteen times in the next thirty-two miles.

1. Weed, California, at base of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet
2. Muir's Peak, or Black Butte, 6,250 feet
3. Klamath Falls, Oregon, seat of Klamath County

4. Government Irrigation Project, Klamath Falls
5. Pelican Bay, Upper Klamath Lake
6. California State Fish Hatchery, Sisson

Shasta Springs, Cal.—Alt. 2,564. To Portland 446 miles. To San Francisco 325 miles.

Shasta Springs is noted for its natural sparkling mineral water and its charming location. There is a rustic spring in the station grounds. Shasta Springs Hotel and Cottages, delightful for a summer vacation, are on the timbered plateau above and east of the station. A cable incline car takes visitors from the station, carrying them up the pine-covered side of the canyon. From the top a fine view is had of the canyon below. The plateau is also reached by a mountain path that zigzags the canyon's sides, with steps at intervals, rustic seats, and bridges across the little torrent that tumbles to the river. Trout fishing in the river is good and several small mountain lakes, ten to twenty miles distant, are reached with guide by horse trail. A wonderful auto trip over a good road leads to the McCloud River country. Shasta Springs is also a starting-point by trail for the summit of Mount Shasta. A scenic automobile drive to Horse Camp, on the side of the great mountain, is projected.

Leaving Shasta Springs we cross the river and immediately on the east appear beautiful Mossbrae Falls, foaming through curtains of moss and delicate ferns, the music of its waters being plainly heard through the car windows.

Shasta Retreat Alt. 2,417 We now pass many summer resort places with mountain hotels, cottages or log cabins and tents for camping parties. Shasta Retreat, close on the west of the track, is a favorite vacation place in a picturesque nook of the canyon. **Upper Soda Springs** " 2,358 Upper Soda Springs, one of the oldest and best-known resorts, has its hotel and rustic cottages on a bend of the river to the east.

Dunsmuir, Cal.—Alt. 2,288. Pop. 2,591. To Portland 449 miles. To San Francisco 322 miles. Dunsmuir, a division point on the "Shasta Route" is picturesquely situated in a wider portion of the canyon. There are comfortable hotels, good shops and outfitting stores, besides many residences and bungalow homes pleasantly located high above the river. As we wind down the canyon from Dunsmuir and approach

Castle Crag Alt. 2,096 **Castle Rock** " 2,003 **Castella** " 1,946 **Sims** " 1,672 **Lamoine** " 1,246 **Delta** " 1,137

Directly to the west the gray splintered granite spires of Castle Crag, towering 2,084 feet from their base, appear like some medieval castle. They are reached by horse trail, and from points of vantage afford magnificent views of the surrounding country. Castle Crag Hotel and cottages are among the pines on the east, in a rolling meadow where Soda Creek joins the river. Trout-fishing is a splendid sport hereabouts, as well as throughout all the canyon, during the season.

We pass Castle Rock, where there are mineral springs, and cross Crystal Creek flowing in from the west. Crag View cottages are in the pines across the river from Castella. At Sims, six miles below, we cross Hazel Creek. Fine stretches of river appear on the east at Lamoine. Between Pitt and Kennet the Pitt River, flowing from the northeast, joins the Sacramento River. Five miles above, the McCloud empties into the Pitt. Kennet is the center of the copper industry of the region, and here a large smelter has been located. Coram and Keswick are also mining towns. Evidences of the work will be noticed in several places on the hillside above the river. Between Coram and Keswick, as the canyon widens, the river flows in an uneven bed of jagged lava rock.

Redding, Cal.—Alt. 557. Pop. 3,500. To Portland 513 miles. To San Francisco 258 miles. Redding, county seat of Shasta County, is situated in attractive surroundings at the head of the great Sacramento Valley, which covers twelve million acres of fertile land, extending south 160 miles, and varying in width to sixty miles at its lower end. In addition to the mining in the vicinity of Redding, fruit growing and farming are important occupations. The Courthouse, Hall of Records, and City Hall stand in a square surrounded by palms and orange trees.

Lassen Peak, 10,577 feet, lies forty-seven miles to the east in the Sierra Nevada and from the car window may be seen against the horizon. On May 30, 1914, this lofty peak renewed its volcanic activity, believed to have last occurred two hundred years ago. At varying intervals it has since been in eruption, emitting volumes of smoke, with ashes and rock. Lassen Peak is the only active volcano in continental United States, and the scenic region roundabout has been set aside as the Lassen Volcanic National Park. As we run south eleven miles from Redding to

1. Mount Shasta from Sisson
2. Shasta Springs, noted for its mineral waters
3. Mossbrae Falls, foaming through moss and fern

4. In the wooded canyon of the Sacramento River
5. Winding down the canyon towards Dunsmuir
6. Castle Crag



Anderson, thence seven miles to Cottonwood, a plain view is had of Lassen Peak against the sky-line, and when in eruption passengers have had the novel experience of a car-window view of an active volcano. Auto roads and horse trails within the Park are now under construction by the Government.

Red Bluff, Cal.—Alt. 308. Pop. 3,104. To Portland 548 miles. To San Francisco 223 miles. Red Bluff on the Sacramento River is county seat of

Tehama County. It has good commercial hotels and is shipping point for the lumber industry in the vicinity. This is also a fertile farming country. During summer and autumn there is auto stage service, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Red Bluff to Westwood, terminus of the Southern Pacific branch line from Fernley, Nevada. Fares one way, Red Bluff to Mineral, \$5.00; to Chester, \$5.50; to Westwood, \$6.00. Drakesbad resort, a region of geysers and hot springs, is reached from Chester. Mount Lassen Volcanic National Park is on this auto-stage route, but as yet is not available to visitors.

Gerber	Alt. 244
Tehama	" 223
Richfield	" 277
Corning	" 277
Kirkwood	" 326
Orland	" 259
Greenwood	" 233
Artois	" 170
Lyman	" 145
Willows	" 136

WEST SIDE LINE FROM TEHAMA SOUTH, THROUGH ORLAND, WILLOWS, WILLIAMS AND WOODLAND TO DAVIS

Tehama, ten miles south from Red Bluff, is the junction of Southern Pacific lines running down the valley, one east, the other west of the Sacramento River, which we leave as we turn down the west line through Richfield and Corning colony centers. The characteristic oaks of the valley are here seen—white oaks on the bottom lands and black oaks on the uplands or plains. Corning is the center of Maywood Colony, twelve thousand acres in five to twenty-acre lots being planted to orchard fruit and olives. The manufacture of olive oil is an important industry. The line runs through Kirkwood, five miles distant, and to Orland, nine miles, whence a Southern Pacific branch runs ten miles east to Hamilton via Wyo on the west bank of the Sacramento River.

Orland is the site of a Government irrigation project, storing the waters of Stony Creek, which rises southwest in the Coast Range. The project embraces over twenty thousand acres. Lemons and oranges, raisin grapes and alfalfa are grown. We pass Greenwood, Artois and Lyman to Willows, fifteen miles.

Willows, the county seat of Glenn County, is a prosperous and growing town surrounded by a fertile farming district. On the southern edge of the town we cross the Central Canal, irrigating over sixty thousand acres. A Southern Pacific branch line runs west seventeen miles to Fruto, in a foothill grain and livestock region.

Through Norman, Delavan and Maxwell to Williams, twenty-six miles, we pass amidst wide and level plains devoted to raising of grain and livestock, with a large acreage of rice in the lowlands. Automobile stage leaves Maxwell, daily, except Sunday, for Fouts Springs, a popular resort forty miles distant, at the foot of Snow Mountain. A dark line of trees marks the Sacramento River, flowing ten miles to the east. To the west appear the blue peaks of the Coast Range, rising seven thousand to eight thousand feet above the sea. The Marysville or Sutter Buttes, a miniature mountain range of irregular formation, are seen fifteen miles to the east. Williams lies in a grain and alfalfa region. An auto-stage for Colusa, ten miles east, county seat of Colusa County, connects at Williams with all trains. Fare 75 cents one way, \$1.50 round trip. Auto-stage also leaves Williams daily for Wilbur Hot Sulphur Springs, twenty-six miles to the west, Cook's Springs, thirty-five miles and Bartlett Springs, forty miles. Arbuckle, eleven miles south of Williams, on the main line is in a deciduous fruit and grape section.

From Harrington, a new branch line of the Southern Pacific follows the Sacramento River and extends through the towns of Grimes, Colusa—seat of Colusa County—Princeton, Glenn and Hamilton, thence to Wyo, on the main line. It provides rail service through the general farming and dairy district lying between the east and west side lines, in the heart of the Sacramento River Valley. The soil is rich and adapted to diversified crops, alfalfa, grain and fruits; several irrigation systems have been developed and rice also is being successfully raised.

Through Dunnigan, Zamora and Yolo to Woodland, twenty-seven miles, we pass prosperous farms, orchards and vineyards. At Yolo, on Cache Creek, there are immense natural groves of fine black oaks.

Dunnigan	" 69
Zamora	" 52
Yolo	" 82

1. Iron Canyon, Sacramento River, near Red Bluff
2. Lassen Peak in eruption, forty-seven miles to east
3. Almond orchard in the Sacramento Valley

4. Characteristic oaks of the valley
5. A California beet-sugar factory
6. Government Irrigation Project at Orland

Woodland, Cal.—Alt. 59. Pop. 5,500. To Portland 658 miles. To San Francisco 113 miles. Woodland is the county seat of Yolo County and an attractive and progressive city in the midst of orchards, vineyards, grain and alfalfa fields and stock farms. A Southern Pacific branch line extends northeast, crossing the Sacramento River at Knights Landing, ten miles, and continuing onward twenty-eight miles to Yuba City, county seat of Yuba County, there crossing the Feather River to Marysville—on the east side line from Tehama. This is the center of a rich farming area and fruit canning industry. A branch line extends from Marysville

Knights Landing Alt. 42 twenty-six miles north to Oroville, county seat of Butte County, in an orange and olive district with an extensive industry in olive oil and pickled olives. Oroville is a notable center of the gold-dredging industry.

Yuba City " 97

Oroville " 241

From Woodland, nine miles south, we reach Davis (later described), the junction point with the Southern Pacific main line to the East through Sacramento, via the picturesque "Ogden Route"; and west to Oakland and San Francisco seventy-six miles.

EAST SIDE LINE FROM TEHAMA SOUTH, THROUGH CHICO, MARYSVILLE AND ROSEVILLE TO SACRAMENTO, THENCE TO DAVIS

Leaving Tehama by the east side line we cross the Sacramento River and pass Los

Tehama Alt. 223 Molinos, Spanish for "The Mills," in a colony center embracing an old-time ranch of 30,000 acres, now divided into small farms.

Los Molinos " 227

Bohemia " 215 Note the fine oaks, the orchards and fields of velvety alfalfa. From Vina is seen Camel Mound, a peak of peculiar shape in the Sierra to the east. Vina is headquarters of the old Stanford ranch of 60,000 acres and is now the property of Stanford University.

Ensign " 211

Copeland " 210

Vina " 211 The section is a rich one. Nineteen miles farther on is Chico.

Chico, Cal.—Alt. 193. Pop. 9,339. To Portland 587 miles. To San Francisco 184 miles. Chico is a beautiful and growing city, with a park of nineteen hundred acres within its limits. It was founded in 1850 by General Bidwell, who established the great Bidwell fruit ranch, adjoining to the northwest. Here is the Giant Hooker Oak, the largest in the world, nine feet in diameter, with a top that spreads 150 feet. Three miles south is the United States

Durham Alt. 164 Plant Introduction Garden of one hundred acres. In the foothills of the Sierra to the east is much picturesque scenery, with pleasant drives to places of interest. Richardson Mineral Springs, eleven miles northeast, is reached by auto-stage daily, except Sunday; fare \$1.50 each way. A branch of the Southern Pacific runs northeast from Chico thirty-one miles to Stirling City, in a prosperous lumbering district. A large plant of the Diamond Match Co. is located at Chico.

Nelson " 125

Richvale " 112

Biggs " 98

Gridley " 97

Live Oak " 80

Lomo " 72

Berg " 70

Binney Jct. " 82

We pass through a number of thriving agricultural towns. This region, particularly in the vicinity of Richvale, Biggs and Gridley, is the center of an extensive rice-growing industry, thousands of acres being planted. Other grains and alfalfa are also grown. The Sutter Buttes, or Marysville Buttes, rising nineteen hundred feet above the plain to the west of Live Oak are unique landmarks.

Marysville, Cal.—Alt. 72. Pop. 5,631. To Portland 622 miles. To San Francisco 141 miles. Marysville is one of the oldest valley towns, with a stirring history. In early days it was a distributing point for the gold mines in the Sierra. Today it is the headquarters for large gold-dredging operations. Marysville is situated at the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers and is surrounded by a series of massive levees, from eight to seventy-five feet wide at their crown, protecting a wide agricultural territory from freshets. It is an attractive city of growing commercial importance and is beautified by nine parks. The Southern Pacific branch line from Woodland, thirty-eight miles southwest, passes through Marysville and extends north twenty-six miles to Oroville.

Wheatland Alt. 90

Lincoln " 167

Just beyond Wheatland, thirteen miles south, the main line crosses the Bear River and passes through a hop-growing region, immense fields of hop-poles being seen in the bottom lands. At Lincoln, eleven miles south, are extensive clay beds and pottery manufactories. Ten miles beyond we reach Roseville.

1. Orange grove in the Sacramento Valley
2. Street scene in Chico, looking up Broadway
3. The famous Hooker Oak near Chico

4. Cattle in pasture
5. Acres of rice between Richvale and Biggs
6. Hop field at Wheatland





Roseville, Cal.—Alt. 163. Pop. 4,578. To Portland 664 miles. To San Francisco 107 miles. Roseville has extensive yards of the Southern Pacific and is the point of junction with the "Ogden Route" to the East, across the Sierra Nevada and Great Salt Lake; and west through Sacramento to Oakland and San Francisco. Roseville is in a fertile farm and fruit section, producing plums, cherries, almonds, grapes and berries, and has the largest fruit-icing station in the West. To the east lie the foothills of the Sierra. Passing through Antelope, Walerga, Benali and Elvas we reach Sacramento, eighteen miles. Between Benali and Elvas we cross the American River, which joins the Sacramento River just north of Sacramento. The famous American River Canyon, on the upper courses of this stream, is seen from "Ogden Route" trains.

Sacramento, Cal.—Alt. 35. Pop. 65,876. To San Francisco 89 miles. Sacramento, the capital of California and seat of government of Sacramento County, is the largest inland city of the State, one of its principal manufacturing cities and the shipping point for a very large deciduous fruit region. The Southern Pacific's general shops are located here. The city is situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River, one of the great waterways of the United States. This river is navigable for 75 miles above Sacramento.

The capitol building is an imposing structure costing \$3,000,000 and situated in a beautiful park of thirty-five acres, which contains 120 varieties of trees from all regions of the world. A fine view of the surrounding country is had from the capitol dome. There are many imposing public buildings and modern hotels. The residence section is adorned with a luxuriant growth of semi-tropic trees and plants.

Places of interest include the Crocker Art Gallery (Third and O streets), containing one of the finest art collections in the West, and old Sutter's Fort, founded in 1839 by General John A. Sutter, who obtained a large grant in this region from the Mexican Government. Sacramento's beautiful Country Club and fine links are a special attraction to golfers.

There are many pleasant side trips to be taken from Sacramento. A branch of the Southern Pacific extends eastward sixty miles to Placerville, a famous mining-town founded in the glorious era of 'Forty Nine. Another branch line reaches south along the Sacramento to Walnut Grove 25 miles.

The Southern Pacific's Netherlands Route steamers leave daily, except Sunday, for San Francisco, a trip of 120 miles down the Sacramento River, passing a maze of islands—Grand Island, the largest, having eighteen thousand acres—through the delta region of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and crossing the northern reaches of San Francisco Bay to San Francisco. Rail tickets are accepted for passage on steamers.

DAVIS TO SAN FRANCISCO

Davis, Cal.—Alt. 53. To San Francisco 76 miles. Davis, thirteen miles southwest of Sacramento, is the junction with the Southern Pacific's west side Sacramento Valley line from Tehama which has been described. At Davis is situated the State Agricultural College farm of 780 acres, conducted by the University of California. Leaving

Dixon Alt. 67
Batavia " 67
Elmira " 77
Suisun-Fairfield " 11

Davis the line runs southwest forty-four miles through a great agricultural area extending south twenty miles into the marsh lands bordering Suisun Bay—an expansion of San Francisco Bay—and the mingled waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. We pass the valley towns of Dixon, Batavia, Elmira and Suisun-Fairfield, affording

a fine view of a wide expanse of rich farming country devoted to growing alfalfa, fruits and nuts. There are many green dairy-pastures in these lowlands. Toward the bay are the moist tule marshes which are declared by many sportsmen to be the finest duck-shooting grounds in America. Many gun clubs have their preserves in this region.

From Elmira a Southern Pacific branch extends north fifty-one miles, through Vacaville, Winters, Madison, Esparto and Guinda to Rumsey, passing through a farming and fruit-growing section, including the fertile and picturesque Vaca Valley, and the Capay Valley, which is watered by Cache Creek.

Fairfield, the county seat of Solano County, is situated directly north of the line at Suisun, the two practically forming one city. In the hills to the north is seen a large cement plant. From Suisun-Fairfield branch lines reach into the Napa and Sonoma valleys, the former branch having its terminus at Calistoga and the latter at Santa Rosa. Tourists desiring to visit these fertile and picturesque regions may leave the main line either at Suisun-Fairfield or at Vallejo Junction, farther south.

Beyond Suisun-Fairfield on the main line we run south, across the Suisun marshes—now being transformed into alfalfa fields and truck-gardening lands—to Army Point, nineteen miles, headquarters for the United States Army Signal Corps and Ordnance. The train skirts Suisun Bay for two miles to Benicia, on Carquinez Straits. Beyond the Contra Costa hills on the opposite shore rises Mount Diablo, elevation 3,896 feet.

1. Sheep. A pastoral scene near Roseville
2. The beautiful State Capitol at Sacramento
3. Southern Pacific steamer *Navajo* on Sacramento River

4. Great steel bridge crossing river at Sacramento
5. Model dairy farm at Dixon
6. Duck shooting in the Suisun marshes

Benicia, Cal.—*Alt. 10. Pop. 2,360. To San Francisco 32 miles.* Benicia was the capital of California in 1853-54. The old brick building which served as the Hall of Legislature is still standing and is now the Town Hall. There are tanneries and factories at Benicia, with deep-water frontage. Southern Pacific trains cross Carquinez Straits, one mile in width, from Benicia to Port Costa on the ferryboat *Contra Costa* or the *Solano*, the largest train-ferries in the world, each capable of carrying twenty passenger coaches and four locomotives. The trains run on and off the great boats on aprons which rise and lower with the tide.

Port Costa, Cal.—*Alt. 14. Pop. 805. To San Francisco 31 miles.* Junction for Southern Pacific's San Joaquin Valley lines. From Port Costa, where the largest ocean-going vessels load at docks, the railroad skirts the shore of San Francisco Bay to Oakland Pier, twenty-seven miles, affording sweeping views across the broad waters to the Marin County hills beyond, with the bold outline of Mount Tamalpais over all. We pass several manufacturing towns with excellent transportation facilities. The land toward the Contra Costa hills on the east is intensively cultivated and hereabouts are market gardens for the large cities near at hand. At Crockett is seen the extensive plant of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Works. From Vallejo Junction a Southern Pacific ferry steamer plies to Vallejo on the opposite shore. Vallejo is a city of 16,800 inhabitants and displays much business activity, for nearby across the channel lies Mare Island Navy Yard, our chief naval station on the Pacific Coast. A branch line of the Southern Pacific extends northward from Vallejo through the fertile Napa Valley to Calistoga. On this

Crockett
Vallejo Junction
Selby
Oleum
Rodeo
Pinole
Giant
San Pablo

route are Napa, an industrial center, and St. Helena, picturesquely situated amidst the vineyards. Calistoga, the terminus, has mineral springs and a remarkable geyser, which every two hours shoots hot water and steam from 100 to 300 feet into the air. About five miles distant by road is the Petrified Forest, another natural wonder. From Calistoga start the automobile stages which enter the vacation realm of Lake County, beyond Mount St. Helena. More than a score of resorts, most of them with hot mineral springs, are in this region.

Another branch railroad line from Vallejo leads through the fruitful Sonoma Valley to Santa Rosa, a city of 12,000 people.

Proceeding along the main line beyond Vallejo Junction we pass through Selby, site of the large plant of the National Lead Company; Oleum, where the Union Oil Company has its extensive refinery and "tank farm"; Rodeo; Pinole and Giant, where there are great powder works; and San Pablo, an old Spanish town.

Richmond, Cal.—*Pop. 16,843. To San Francisco 15 miles.* Richmond is one of California's younger cities—the energetic growth of the last ten years.

Extensive harbor improvements promise further development. Large manufacturing interests include the Standard Oil Company, crude petroleum being carried by pipelines all the way from the great oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley to its immense refining works here. The Pullman car shops are seen south of the city to the east of the tracks. After leaving Richmond the line passes through Stege and Albany to Berkeley, University Avenue station.

Berkeley, Cal.—*Pop. 55,886. To San Francisco 9 miles.* Berkeley is the seat of the University of California and has much charm as a residential city.

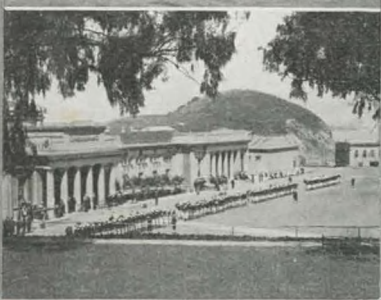
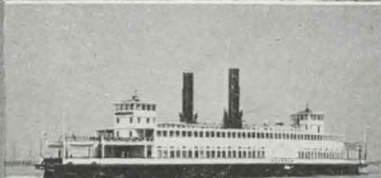
Its comfortable homes extend from the gently sloping coastal plain far up into the tree-clad hills. The Hotel Whitecotton and the Claremont are most complete in appointments and service. The university is the second largest in the country in attendance, having 9,650 regular students. Its campus is a place of imposing granite buildings, green lawns, fine groves of ancient oaks and towering eucalyptus trees. The beautiful Greek Theatre where are held open-air performances and concerts adds to its attractiveness. Another imposing structure is the bell-tower, or Campanile, 307 feet high. Berkeley directly faces the Golden Gate and commands a fine sweep of the bay, while the ridges of the Berkeley hills rise to the east of the city, with Grizzly Peak outstanding.

From Berkeley the line passes the station of Shell Mound, where there have been notable discoveries in the Indian mound that rises to the west of the track. The next stop is the fine Sixteenth-street Station, Oakland. Here Southern Pacific's suburban electric trains, in connection with its twenty-minute ferry service between Oakland Pier and San Francisco, run on elevated tracks reached by a stairway from the station platform, avoiding all danger from passing main-line trains. Electric street-car service from Sixteenth-street Station reaches all parts of the city.

Oakland, Cal.—*Pop. 216,361. To San Francisco 6 miles.* Oakland in size is the third city of California. It is a place of beautiful homes and handsome business buildings, as well as a commercial center of growing importance with large manufacturing and ship-building interests. Its steady development will be increased by the extensive harbor improvements now under way. The massive tower of the new City Hall, the tallest building in California, is a striking landmark. Oakland's gardens are beautiful with flowers and trees. Lake Merritt, in a fine natural water-park near the civic center, is skirted by modern apartments. On this lake thousands of wild ducks make their winter

1. Old State Capitol at Benicia
2. Crossing Carquinez Straits on mammoth train ferris
3. We skirt San Francisco Bay for nearly thirty miles
4. Berkeley, looking through the Golden Gate
5. Oakland, looking across Lake Merritt
6. Southern Pacific Sixteenth-street Station, Oakland





home and yachts and rowboats ply every day of the year. Facing the lake stands the imposing Municipal Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 12,000 people. The building, which represents an outlay of almost \$1,000,000, also includes the municipal theatre and an art collection. There are many attractive residence districts in the hills surrounding the city. The popular Hotel Oakland is equipped with every modern convenience and furnishes high-class accommodation and service for tourists. The many good auto-roads that lead through the picturesque regions of Alameda and Contra Costa counties attract thousands of motorists. Southern Pacific's Oakland Harbor ferry service, Broadway and First Street slip, Oakland, carries automobiles, horse-vehicles and their occupants to and from San Francisco, south end of Ferry Building.

Alameda is directly south of Oakland, separated from the larger city by a wide estuary. It is a chosen place of residence and is served by Southern Pacific electric suburban trains, in connection with thirty-minute service between Alameda Pier and San Francisco. Its tree-shaded homes stand in gardens noted for a profusion of roses. The bathing beaches of Alameda have undergone much recent development, including the installation of many amusement features.

Ship building activities at Oakland and Alameda add much to the importance of the east bay cities.

Oakland Pier.—To San Francisco 4 miles. From Sixteenth-street Station, Oakland, the line proceeds to Oakland Pier Station. The pier extends a mile into the bay and on each side has been filled in almost to its end, providing for the extensive yards here located. Incoming and outgoing trains are protected by overhead semaphores, connected with the automatic block safety signals with which all Southern Pacific lines are equipped. This is the rail terminus of the Southern Pacific's Shasta and Ogden routes, North and East, respectively, and of its San Joaquin Valley Line, connecting via San Jose with its Coast Line—which has terminus in the handsome Third Street Station, San Francisco—both lines running to Los Angeles and forming the Sunset Route through El Paso to New Orleans.

Bay of San Francisco.—At Oakland Pier passengers for San Francisco board one of the splendid ferry steamers of Southern Pacific's transbay service, most complete and extensive ferry system in the world. The trip of four miles is made in eighteen minutes, the landing being at the great Ferry Station at the foot of Market Street. On a sunny day, with blue sky above, bluer waters beneath and the seagulls that navigate the clear air acting as a winged escort, the ferry trip provides a picturesque approach to the most unique and interesting city in America. Midway, on the right, we pass close to Yerba Buena Island where will be seen the United States Naval Training Station. Alcatraz Island with its lighthouse and military prison, rising from the waves like an immense dreadnought, lies farther to the north, directly facing the entrance to Golden Gate. Beyond Alcatraz and forming the northern shore of Golden Gate rise the Marin County hills, with Mount Tamalpais high in the background. Angel Island, with internment camp, quarantine station and hospital, lies near this shore. The Bay of San Francisco is one of the largest landlocked harbors in the world. It extends in two arms, thirty miles north and thirty-five miles south of San Francisco, and is from five to fifteen miles in width, the water area covering over 450 square miles and providing forty square miles of good anchorage.

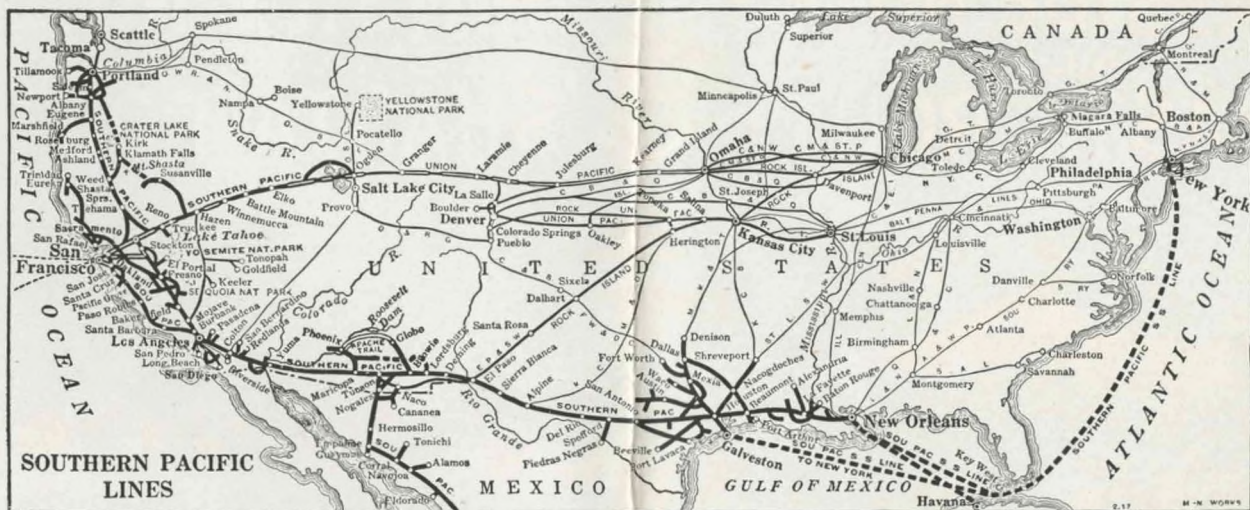
San Francisco, Cal.—Pop. 506,676. As we cross the bay, San Francisco piles up impressively on its hills, the foreground bristling with the tall buildings of the business section. Telegraph Hill, comprising the Latin quarter, is the first prominence on the right, beyond it is Russian Hill, an artistic residence district, and directly in the center over the clock-tower of the Ferry Building is seen Nob Hill, topped by the palatial Fairmont Hotel, a conspicuous landmark. Twin Peaks are the two cones on the southwestern sky-line to the left. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city, the Broadway of San Francisco. At 65 Market Street, only one block from the Ferry Building, rises the splendid new Southern Pacific Building. This ten-story structure represents an outlay of approximately \$2,000,000, and is the largest office building west of Chicago. It houses the general offices of the Pacific System, Southern Pacific Lines.

San Francisco is the metropolis of the West and the principal seaport on the Pacific Coast. Funnels and masts fringe the waterfront between the big wharves.

In addition to the Palace, Fairmont and St. Francis, containing the last achievements in accommodations, comforts and service, there are hundreds of hotels in the city, suiting all purses. San Francisco's hotels are capable of accommodating fifty thousand visitors.

San Francisco has many noted restaurants and excellent theatres. Its shops are particularly attractive, equal to those of any city in the world. Chinatown, with its quaint Oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, is full of interest. The modern business section, the parks and boulevards, picturesque Fishermen's Wharf, the Ocean Beach, the Civic Center, the imposing public buildings, libraries, museums, art galleries, monuments—all these will demand the visitor's attention. The Presidio holds an important place among the nation's garrison-posts. Many pleasant hours may be passed in Golden Gate Park, the playground of San Francisco and the center of its outdoor life.

1. Approaching Oakland Pier Station, showing overhead semaphores
2. One of Southern Pacific's splendid transbay ferry steamers
3. United States Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island
4. San Francisco from bay, showing tower of Ferry Station and Southern Pacific Building
5. New Southern Pacific Building, 65 Market Street
6. A San Francisco view with Bay in background



For information regarding passenger fares, time schedules, Pullman reservations, or freight rates and freight service, etc., address the following:

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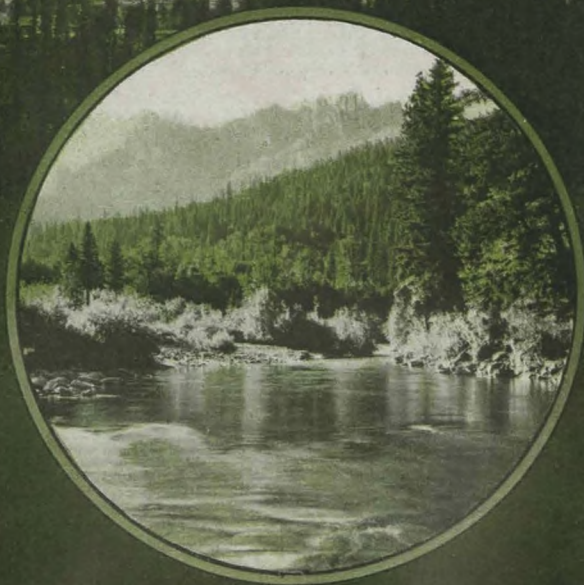
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