

# 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 & Seattle; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Canadian Pacific; Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads.

Through sleeping cars run daily between Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and California points.

*Populations shown are taken from 1920 U. S. Official Census*

## STATE OF WASHINGTON—POP. 1,356,316

**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 Elliot Bay, an arm of Puget Sound, that magnificent waterway which runs inland more than one hundred miles from the open sea at 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 Puget 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 forty-four parks, embracing over sixteen hundred acres, and these are connected by a system of well-kept automobile boulevards. Within the city limits is the University of Washington, with six thousand students. The campus contains 356 acres. The city was founded in 1852, taking the name of Seattle, an Indian chief.

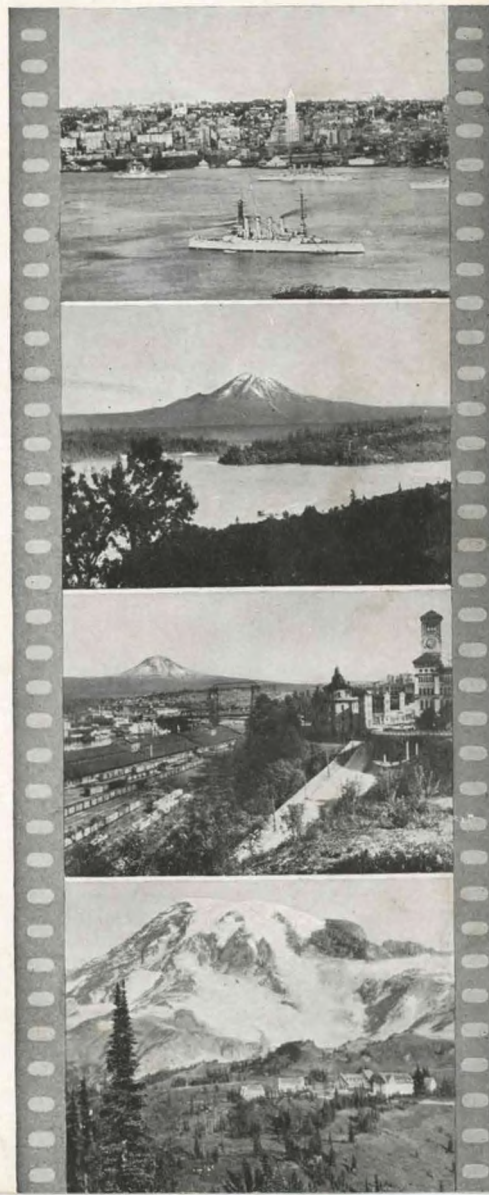
**Kent** *Alt. 40* Beginning our journey southward from Seattle we pass through a rich dairy country, where herds of Holstein cows graze in the meadow-lands. There are large condensed-milk factories at Kent and Auburn.  
**Auburn** *" 74*  
**Sumner** *" 70* The next towns passed are Sumner and Puyallup, 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.  
**Puyallup** *" 47*

**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 and is situated on a peninsula between Commencement Bay and The Narrows. Camp Lewis, at American Lake, one of our largest military camps, is located near Tacoma and is reached by auto, car line and 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 of importance, but it is a city of beautiful homes and parks as well. Point Defiance Park, with 638 acres of

1. Seattle, Washington, from Puget Sound.  
2. Lake Washington. Mt. Rainier in distance.

3. Tacoma, Washington, and Mt. Rainier.  
4. Mt. Rainier, 14,408 feet—and Paradise Inn.







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 and seating 30,000. 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, rears its peak to an elevation of 14,408 feet. From its snowy summit radiate a score of glaciers, an auto road leading directly to one of these, the Nisqually Glacier. It is but a half day's trip from Tacoma or Seattle to the Park, with reduced round-trip fares during Summer months. Hotels in the park are reached by a fourteen-mile ride from Ashford, on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

**Olympia, Wash.**—Alt. 10. Pop. 8,573. To Portland 118 miles. To San Francisco 869 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.

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

**Vancouver, Wash.**—Alt. 68. Pop. 12,637. To Portland 9 miles. To San Francisco 760 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 Vancouver barracks, and 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. It 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.

#### STATE OF OREGON—POP. 783,389

**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. Roses bloom every month of the year in Portland, its famous "Rose Festival" being held annually in June.

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 is spanned by numerous bridges and dotted by many water craft.

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

1. Portland, Oregon, from Council Crest.
2. Portland's wholesale district.
3. Union Station, Portland. Northern terminus of Southern Pacific.

4. Portland harbor from Willamette River bridge.
5. The Sentinels, Tillamook Bay.
6. Salmonberry River, Tillamook Country.



This splendid 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 from precipitous cliffs, the sparkling reaches of the river appear below, and over all is the dominant figure of Mount Hood, crowned with never-melting snow.

### DETOUR BY ELECTRIC LINE, PORTLAND TO McMinnville

Wheeler, Ore.	Alt. 38	An enjoyable and excellent way to see the country in the
Brighton	" 25	heart of the Willamette Valley is to make the trip by Southern
Wah-Kah-Nie	" 12	Pacific electric trains from Portland down the west side of the
Manzanita	" 15	loop to McMinnville and back on the east side, covering one
Manhattan Beach	" 22	hundred miles. There is frequent daily train service.
Lake Lytle	" 23	
Rockaway	" 18	
Elmore Park	" 18	<i>From Portland 110 miles.</i> One of the most picturesque trips
Saltair	" 18	in Oregon is along this line which crosses the Coast Mountains
Oceanlake	" 17	to the Tillamook County seashore resorts. During the latter
Bar View	" 22	part of the journey the track parallels the ocean beach, passing
Garibaldi	" 22	a succession of picturesque bays and rocky headlands. There
Bay City	" 25	are numerous popular summer resorts in this region. The
Tillamook	" 42	various points en route are here shown in the indented station list.

### PORTLAND TO TILLAMOOK

### MAIN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO

The trains of the Southern Pacific "Shasta Route" leave Portland from 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 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.

**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 runs to 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 medicinal mineral spring.

New Era	Alt. 120
Canby	" 179
Barlow	" 190
Aurora	" 146
Hubbard	" 210
Woodburn	" 210
Gervais	" 212
Brooks	" 211
Chinawana	" 190

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 ex-employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the old names are reminiscent of Quebec and Montreal.

1. Twin Rocks, Tillamook.
2. Clackamas River, looking east.
3. Oregon City, log rafts and Falls of Willamette.

4. Acres of loganberries near Brooks.
5. Salem, Oregon's capital city.
6. The beautiful Santiam River.







As the train approaches Brooks, extensive loganberry fields are to be seen. The loganberry was produced by crossing the Red Antwerp raspberry with a blackberry. 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 1824 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, Mount Jefferson and the Three Sisters are seen 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.

**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 seat of Linn County, and 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 westward 83 miles to Yaquina Bay, where connection is made for Newport—Oregon's pioneer seaside resort. 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, the seat of

Benton County, is twelve miles west of Albany. 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."

<b>Tangent</b>	<i>Alt. 273</i>	Continuing the journey southward from Albany on the main
<b>Shedd</b>	<i>" 290</i>	line, we pass for some miles along the western border of the fertile
<b>Halsey</b>	<i>" 310</i>	"Plains of Lebanon." Between Harrisburg and Junction City the
<b>Harrisburg</b>	<i>" 336</i>	Willamette River is crossed. At Junction City there is a settle-
<b>Junction City</b>	<i>" 353</i>	ment of thrifty Danes who have grown prosperous from dairying.
<b>Irving</b>	<i>" 404</i>	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 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, affords fine sport. Along the McKenzie are several popular summer resorts.

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 extends southward forty-three miles, following one of the Willamette into the foothills of the Cascades. This line makes accessible an extensive body of timberland and a region of scenic beauty where hunting and fishing are unusually good. Two noteworthy resorts, McCredie Hot Springs and Kitson Hot Springs, are only a few miles beyond Oakridge.

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.
6. Eugene, seat of Lane County.



## THE COOS BAY REGION

From Eugene westward a Southern Pacific branch line extends 166 miles, crossing the Coast Range and following the Siuslaw River to Cushman near its mouth, thence south to Coos Bay and along the Coquille River to Powers, the end of the line.

<b>Cushman</b>	Alt. 23	This region is of unusual beauty and charm, the railroad crossing numerous mountain streams and skirting many lakes, including
<b>Gardiner</b>	" 18	Siltcoos, Tahkenitch, Ten Mile and North Lake. Fishing and
<b>Reedsport</b>	" 19	hunting are of the best and there are a number of summer resorts
<b>Marshfield</b>	" 6	with good accommodations.
<b>North Bend</b>	" 12	Florence is a port on Siuslaw Inlet, four miles down the river
<b>Coquille</b>	" 17	from Cushman. Gardiner and Reedsport are prosperous towns
<b>Myrtle Point</b>	" 39	near the mouth of the Umpqua River. On the west shore of Coos
<b>Powers</b>	" 263	Bay are North Bend and Marshfield, prosperous cities. Beyond
		Coos Bay the railroad taps a farming and dairying section with
		extensive coal deposits and forests. Coquille and Myrtle Point
		are the distributing centers. Bandon, a port and a popular ocean resort twenty miles from
		Coquille, is reached by river steamer.

## 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.

<b>Latham</b>	Alt. 692	Two miles south of Cottage Grove, at Latham, the Southern
<b>Divide</b>	" 779	Pacific has a tie-treating plant where ties are burnettized with
<b>Comstock</b>	" 475	chloride of zinc, which greatly increases their durability. Three
<b>Anlauf</b>	" 403	miles beyond the train passes through Divide. This marks the sum-
<b>Leona</b>	" 352	mit of the pass across the Calapooya Mountains, separating the
<b>Drain</b>	" 324	drainage basins of the Willamette and the Umpqua.
<b>Yoncalla</b>	" 383	For the next hundred miles the railroad passes through Umpqua
<b>Rice Hill</b>	" 747	Valley and at Drain crosses Elk Creek. Between Drain and Yon-
<b>Oakland</b>	" 454	calla is Boswell Spring, seen to the west of the track. Calapooya
<b>Sutherlin</b>	" 546	Creek is crossed just before entering Oakland, which is one of the
<b>Wilbur</b>	" 493	largest turkey shipping points in the United States. Sutherlin, a
<b>Winchester</b>	" 490	growing agricultural town, is three miles beyond. The Sutherlin
		Valley, eleven miles long by four wide, lies to the east between the
		Umpqua and Calapooya valleys. Deer Creek is crossed near the

city of Roseburg. In the vicinity of Edenbower, two miles north of Roseburg, there have been successfully grown some groves of Japanese oranges, a novelty in this region.

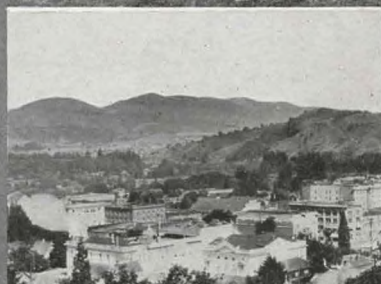
**Roseburg, Ore.**—Alt. 487. Pop. 4,381. To Portland 198 miles. To San Francisco 573 miles. Roseburg, seat of Douglas County, is a railroad division-point on the "Shasta Route." It is an attractive, up-to-date city, beautifully situated on a bend of the Umpqua River, in the midst of orchards, berry farms and dairy ranches, encircled by timbered hills. Trout fishing in the river and tributary streams is excellent. Prunes are extensively grown in this section. Another important industry is the growing of broccoli, a winter variety of cauliflower.

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 is crossed. Five miles south of Riddle we enter Cow Creek Canyon, which is followed for thirty-five miles.

<b>Green</b>	Alt. 537	This picturesque ravine is held within steep walls which rise to
<b>Dillard</b>	" 546	a height of a thousand feet above the tumultuous stream. The
<b>Myrtle Creek</b>	" 637	hillsides are covered with a dense growth of fir and pine, inter-
<b>Riddle</b>	" 733	mingled with laurel and madrone. Few mountain regions are
<b>West Fork</b>	" 1036	more wild or charming than this, 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 back to nature. The stream comes down in successions
		of rapids, and anglers find good sport 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. Above West Fork the scenery becomes more rugged, and just
		north of Glendale two prominent 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.

**Wolf Creek** Alt. 1318  
**Leland** " 1217  
**Hugo** " 1316  
**Three Pines** " 1204  
**Merlin** " 931  
**Dimmick** " 1284  
**Granite** " 1101

After leaving Cow Creek Canyon, the train approaches Wolf Creek by a picturesque horseshoe curve. For eight miles Wolf Creek Canyon is followed to Leland, where the Leland River is crossed. Placer mining is still carried on to some extent in this vicinity. From Merlin a stage runs westward to the Galice mining district. Approaching Grants Pass, a sweeping view is had to the west across the Rogue River Valley, with 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 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-six miles southwest of Grants Pass. A good automobile road leads directly into the Government Park and to the entrance to the Caves. A custodian, placed here by the Government, will guide parties through the marvelous mazes within the mountain. Accommodations are available during summer months.

Proceeding south from Grants Pass 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. At Central Point the valley widens to eighteen miles 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 and is the northern entrance to Crater Lake National Park, which is reached by automobile service during the season, July 1st to September 30th.

**Crater Lake National Park** on crest of the Cascade Range is eighty miles northeastward from Medford. The lake lies in the crater of an extinct volcano 6,000 feet above sea level; it is six miles in diameter and 2,000 feet deep, with precipitous walls rising over 1,000 feet from the water's edge to rim. Aside from its great scenic attractions Crater Lake is recognized as one of the foremost natural wonders of the world. At Crater Lake Lodge, on the rim of the Lake, excellent hotel accommodations and Service are provided.

Southbound "Shasta Route" passengers for Crater Lake National Park should take the automobile from Medford to the lake, a beautiful drive along the Rogue River via Rogue-Elk and Prospect, lunching en route and reaching Crater Lake Lodge in afternoon. The outgoing trip from the Lodge is by automobile, sixty-two miles, past the Pinnacles in Sand Creek Canyon and along the shore of Upper Klamath Lake to Klamath Falls thence over Southern Pacific branch to "Shasta Route" main line at Weed. Rail tickets covering the main line ride are honored on the branch between Klamath Falls and Weed for the one-way trip without extra charge.

1. Horseshoe Curve, in Wolf Creek Canyon.
2. Rogue River Valley, looking toward Grants Pass.
3. Salmon fishing in Rogue River near Grants Pass.

4. Ray Gold Dam and Table Rock.
5. Fruit ranch Central Point—McLoughlin in distance.
6. Medford looking east.



The automobile fare, Medford to Klamath Falls, is \$16.50.

Jacksonville, seat of Jackson County, six miles southwest of Medford, 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  
**Talent** " 1657 orchards and laurel groves on either hand. Bear 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.

**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. It is situated in the foothills of the Siskiyou, at 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 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—particularly the view between Wall Creek and Siskiyou, looking northeast far down into the Rogue River Valley, with the Cascade Range in the distance.

After emerging from the tunnel at the summit, Pilot Knob, a prominent landmark of the Indians, appears to the east, and to the southeast above intervening hills the first sight is had of Mount Shasta.

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA—POP. 3,426,536

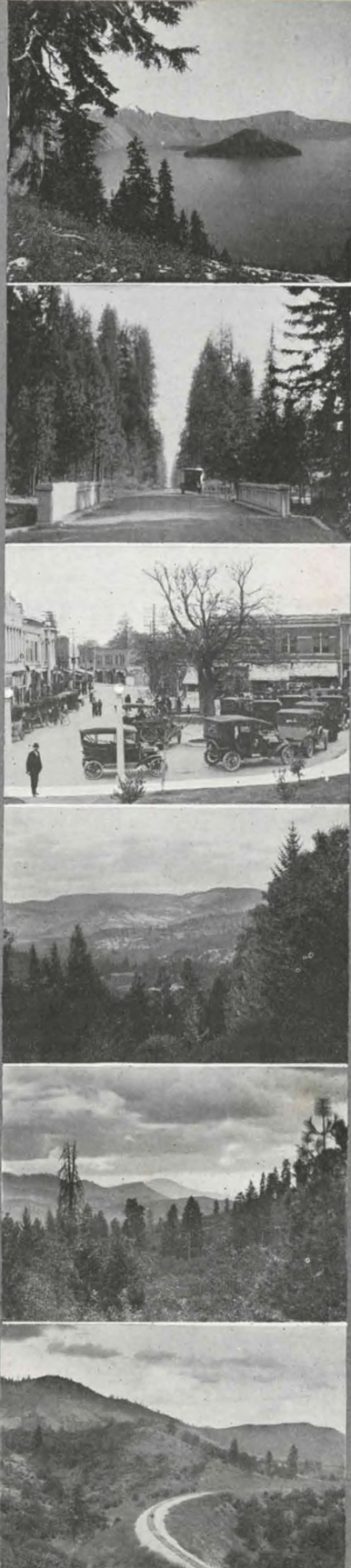
The California-Oregon State Line is crossed between the stations of Colestin and Cole. The track winds down the southern slope, passing through Cottonwood Canyon and Valley, and descending 1,972 feet in the nineteen miles to Hornbrook. At Hilt, nine miles north of Hornbrook, box material is manufactured in large quantities. Near Hornbrook we enter the cattle country of northern California, with ranches devoted to stock raising. 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. Here there is unusually good trout fishing in season both in Klamath River and Shovel Creek.

Ahead now 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 Muir's Peak, known locally as Black Butte.

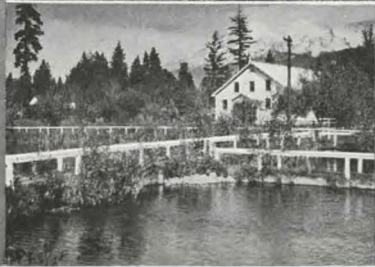
Eleven miles south of Ager is Montague, in a farming country. From here the Yreka Railroad extends eight miles to Yreka, the seat of Siskiyou County. It was founded in early days during the mining excitement, when valuable gold discoveries were made in the surrounding hills. Joaquin Miller, the poet, 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, the region to the northeast embracing the ancient hunting and battle grounds of the Klamath and Modocs.

1. Crater Lake, in Crater Lake National Park.
2. Auto road between Medford and Crater Lake.
3. Street in 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 north-east, after crossing the Shasta River, is over a basin studded with interesting 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.

**Weed, Cal.**—Alt. 2,465. Pop. 2,901. To Portland 423 miles. To San Francisco 347 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 and Crater Lake National Park.

### 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 to the north-west, with the Siskiyou Mountains beyond. Timber skirts the railroad on either side as we proceed toward Grass Lake. We pass Bray and traverse Butte Valley for sixteen miles through Mt. Hebron, Macdoel and Dorris. The Oregon state line is crossed at Calor, four miles north of Dorris, and a short distance beyond we see a portion of Lower Klamath Lake 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 Klamath County and is situated on the Link River near the southern end of Upper Klamath Lake, with frontage on the Lower Lake. It 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. It is the starting place for many trips by boat, auto-roads and trails to a number of resorts on Upper Klamath Lake and is the southern entrance to Crater Lake National Park. Well known trout streams in surrounding territory include Spring, Odessa and Crystal Creeks and Wood, Williamson, Sprague and Klamath rivers. The Modoc Lava Beds with their mysterious Ice Cave and Mammoth Cave containing miles of passages, are sixty miles south of Klamath Falls and may be reached by auto. The Glass Mountain and Medicine Lake country is fifteen miles farther. Klamath Falls has an extensive Government irrigation system and is the distributing point for large farming and lumbering districts.

**Crater Lake National Park**, described on page 6, lies in the Cascade Range about sixty-two miles north of Klamath Falls and is reached by auto service during the season, July 1st to September 30th. Northbound "Shasta Route" passengers arriving at Klamath Falls take automobile following morning for Crater Lake, a delightful drive along the shore of Upper Klamath Lake and through valleys and mountain passes, arriving at Crater Lake Lodge in mid-afternoon. The outgoing trip from The Lodge is made by automobile direct to Medford, connecting with "Shasta Route" trains.

Rail tickets covering the main line ride are honored on branch between Weed and Klamath Falls for the one-way trip without extra charge.

The automobile fare, Klamath Falls to Medford, is \$17.50.

### MAIN LINE

From Weed the "Shasta Route" runs south through Igerna, Dietz and Upton to Sisson, winding through the foothills of Mount Shasta, which here towers 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. 2,554. 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.

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

4. On the Klamath Falls—Crater Lake auto road.
5. Mt. McLoughlin seen across upper Klamath Lake.
6. California State Fish Hatchery, Sisson.



The McCloud River Railroad runs from Sisson sixteen miles east to McCloud and twenty-one miles beyond to Bartle. 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 has large mills here.

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. The train then for four hours follows the river, crossing it over steel bridges eighteen times in thirty-two miles.

**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 with excellent service and 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 rustic seats at intervals and bridges across the little torrent that tumbles to the river. Trout fishing in the river is good and several small mountain lakes, ten or more miles distant, are reached with guide by horse trail. A scenic auto drive leads to the McCloud River country.

Immediately on the east, after leaving Shasta Springs, appears beautiful Mossbrae Falls, foaming through curtains of moss and delicate ferns.

**Shasta Retreat** Alt. 2,417 We now pass many summer resort places with mountain hotels and cottages, or log cabins for camping parties.

**Upper Soda Springs** " 2,358 Shasta Retreat, close on the west of the track, is a favorite vacation place in a picturesque nook of the canyon. Upper Soda Springs, one of the oldest and a well-known resort, 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 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 station a glimpse is had from the observation end, of snow-capped Shasta, looking wonderfully near. 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 afford magnificent views of the surrounding country.

Castle Crag Hotel and cottages are in a rolling meadow to the east, where Soda Creek joins the river. Trout-fishing is popular throughout the canyon during the season.

**Pitt** Alt. 688 We pass Castle Rock, where are mineral springs, and cross Crystal Creek flowing in from the west. Crag View Hotel and 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 **Matheson** " 567 Lamoine, and 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 is located. Coram and Matheson are also mining towns. Evidences of the work will be noticed on the hillsides above the river. As the canyon widens, the river is seen flowing in a bed of jagged lava rock—an interesting sight.

**Redding, Cal.**—Alt. 557. Pop. 3,500. To Portland 513 miles. To San Francisco 258 miles.

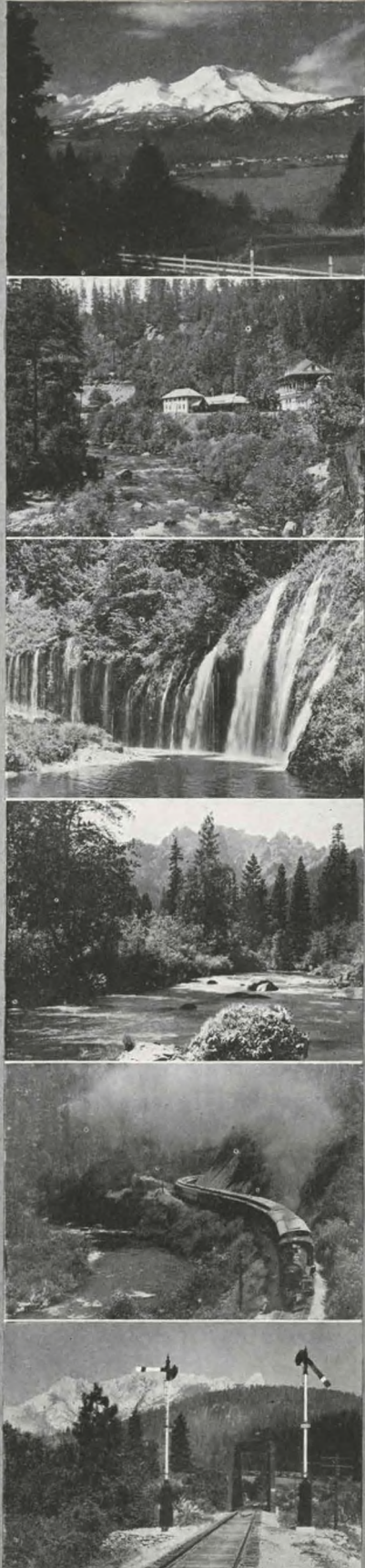
Redding, seat of Shasta County, is situated in attractive surroundings at the head of the great Sacramento Valley, which covers twelve million acres of fertile land, extending south 160 miles, and varying in width to sixty miles at its lower end. In addition to the mining in vicinity, Redding is an important distributing center. Fruit growing and farming are important occupations. Good hotels provide for visitors. Lassen Peak is visible on skyline to the East.

From Redding auto-stage lines operate to various points of interest, such as Cassel for Burney Falls, and Weaverville for Hennessy Lakes, etc.

Leaving Redding we pass through Girvan, Anderson and Cottonwood in a farming region.

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

4. Castle Crag, Sacramento River Canyon.
5. Winding down the canyon towards Dunsmuir.
6. Automatic block signals.





## LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

Lassen Peak, elevation 10,465 feet above sea level and rising 5,000 feet above its surroundings, lies forty-five miles to the east in the Sierra Nevada. On May 30, 1914, it 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 Anderson, thence seven miles to Cottonwood, a plain view is had against the skyline of Lassen Peak, and when in eruption passengers have had the novel experience of a car-window view of an active volcano. Auto roads within the Park are now under construction by the Government. The Park and vicinity is beautifully forested, with numerous lakes and many excellent trout streams. The season is from June 1st to September 15th. The point of entrance to the Park is Chester, where hotel and camp accommodations are available. There is auto service during summer months from Red Bluff to Chester, fare one way \$5.50; also from Chico, fare \$5.00. Eighteen miles northwest from Chester is Drakesbad, a resort within the Park with good camp service. It is a region of geysers and hot springs. Saddle and pack animals can be obtained for trips through the Park. At Juniper, eleven miles from Chester, is a similar resort. Both may be reached by special service from Chester.

**Red Bluff, Cal.**—*Alt. 308. Pop. 3,104. To Portland 548 miles. To San Francisco 223 miles.* Red Bluff on the Sacramento River is seat of Tehama County and is surrounded by a fertile farming country. It has good commercial hotels. During summer months there is auto-stage service, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Red Bluff to Mineral, fare one way \$5.00; to Chester, \$5.50, for Lassen Volcanic National Park.

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

Gerber	Alt. 244
Tehama	" 223
Richfield	" 277
Corning	" 277
Kirkwood	" 326
Orland	" 259
Hamilton	" 154
Princeton	" 180
Colusa	" 60
Grimes	" 49
Greenwood	" 232
Artois	" 170
Lyman	" 145
Willows	" 136

Tehama, ten miles south from Red Bluff, is junction of Southern Pacific lines 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 bottom lands and black oaks on uplands or plains. Corning is the center of Maywood Colony, twelve thousand acres in five to twenty-acre lots being planted to fruit and olives. The manufacture of olive oil is an important industry. The line runs through Kirkwood, five miles, and to Orland, nine miles, whence a Southern Pacific branch runs ten miles via Wyo east to Hamilton on west bank of the Sacramento River, thence south through Glenn, Princeton, Colusa, Grimes and College City to Harrington. It provides rail service through the

general farming and dairy district between the east and west side lines, in the heart of the Sacramento 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.

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

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

Through Norman, Delevan 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 foot of Snow Mountain. A dark line of trees marks the Sacramento River, ten miles to the east. To the west appear the blue peaks of the Coast Range, rising seven 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. Auto-stages for Colusa, ten miles east, seat of Colusa County, connect 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 west, Cook's Springs, thirty-five miles, and Bartlett Springs, forty miles. Arbuckle, eleven miles south of Williams, on main line is noted for its fine almonds and is also in a deciduous fruit and grape section.

Norman	Alt. 97
Delavan	" 95
Maxwell	" 94
Cortena	" 79
Williams	" 84
Colusa	" 60
Arbuckle	" 139
Harrington	" 138

1. Iron Canyon, Sacramento River, near Red Bluff.
2. Lassen Peak in eruption, May 30, 1914.
3. Lassen Peak as seen from Chester.

4. Characteristic oaks of the valley.
5. Prune orchard in Colusa County.
6. Government Irrigation Project at Orland.



**Dunnigan** Alt. 69 Through Dunnigan, Zamora and Yolo to Woodland, twenty-seven miles, we pass prosperous farms, orchards and vineyards. At Yolo, on Cache Creek, there are natural groves of fine black oaks.

**Zamora** " 52

**Yolo** " 82

**Woodland, Cal.**—Alt. 59. Pop. 5,500. To Portland 658 miles. To San Francisco 113 miles. Woodland is 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 twenty-six miles north to Oroville, seat of Butte County, in an orange and olive district with an extensive industry in olive oil and pickled olives. Oroville also is an important lumbering point as well as a notable center for gold-dredging.

From Woodland, nine miles south, we reach Davis (later described), junction point with Southern Pacific main line east through Sacramento over the picturesque "American Canyon Route" via Ogden; also junction for the line 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

**Tehama** Alt. 223 Leaving Tehama by the east side line we cross the Sacramento River and pass Los Molinos, Spanish for "The Mills," in a colony center embracing an old-time ranch of 30,000 acres, now divided into small farms. 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. The section is a rich one. Nineteen miles farther on is Chico.

**Los Molinos** " 227

**Bohemia** " 215

**Ensign** " 211

**Copeland** " 210

**Vina** " 211

**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, which measures over nine feet in diameter, with a top that spreads 150 feet. Three miles south is the United States 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. Lassen Volcanic National Park is reached from Chico, during the summer by auto-stage to Chester, fare one way \$5.00 (see page 10).

We pass through a number of thriving agricultural towns including Durham, site of Land Settlement. Richvale, Biggs and Gridley are the center of extensive rice-growing, thousands of acres being planted. Other grains and alfalfa are also grown. Near Gridley is the Great Hutchins Oak, 123 feet high, ten feet in diameter and with spread of 140 feet. The Sutter Buttes or Marysville Buttes, rising nineteen hundred feet above the plain to the west 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. Just beyond Wheatland, thirteen miles south, the main line crosses the Bear River and passes through a hop-growing region. At Lincoln, eleven miles south, are extensive clay beds and pottery factories. Ten miles beyond we reach Roseville.

**Wheatland** Alt. 90

**Lincoln** " 167

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

4. A flourishing vineyard.
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 "American Canyon Route" via Ogden to the east, across the Sierra Nevada and Great Salt Lake; and also for the line to the 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.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Alt. 35. Pop. 65,876. To San Francisco 89 miles. Sacramento, the capital of California and seat of Sacramento County, is the largest inland city of the State, one of its principal manufacturing cities and the shipping point for a 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, and navigable for seventy-five 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 twenty-five miles to Walnut Grove, an extensive shipping point for pears, asparagus and celery.

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

<b>Dixon</b>	Alt. 67	Davis the line runs southwest forty-four miles through a great agricultural area extending south twenty miles into the marsh
<b>Batavia</b>	" 67	lands bordering Suisun Bay—an expansion of San Francisco Bay—
<b>Elmira</b>	" 77	and the mingled waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin
<b>Suisun-Fairfield</b>	" 11	rivers. We pass the valley towns of Dixon, Batavia, Elmira and Suisun-Fairfield, with fine views of a wide expanse of rich farming country devoted to alfalfa, fruits and nuts and dairying. Towards the bay are the tule marshes, 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.

<b>Vacaville</b>	Fairfield, 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 picturesque regions may leave the main line either at Suisun-Fairfield or at Vallejo Junction, farther south.
<b>Winters</b>	
<b>Madison</b>	
<b>Esparto</b>	
<b>Guinda</b>	
<b>Rumsey</b>	

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. At Crockett is seen the extensive plant of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Works.

**Crockett  
Vallejo Junction  
Vallejo  
Napa  
St. Helena  
Calistoga  
Santa Rosa**

From Vallejo Junction a Southern Pacific ferry steamer plies to Vallejo on 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 Southern Pacific branch line extends northward from Vallejo through the fertile Napa Valley to Calistoga. On this 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 auto-stages for 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. A branch line from Napa Junction leads through the fruitful Sonoma Valley to Santa Rosa, a city of 8,758 people.

**Selby  
Oleum  
Rodeo  
Pinole  
Giant  
San Pablo**

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 pipe lines 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, Albany. After leaving Richmond the line passes through Stege and Albany to Berkeley, University Avenue station.

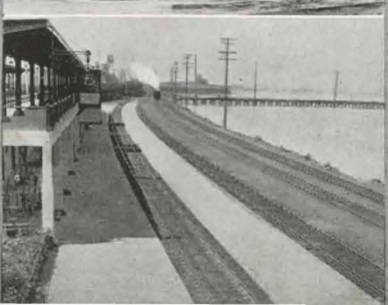
**Berkeley, Cal.**—Pop. 55,886. To San Francisco 9 miles. Berkeley is the seat of the University of California and has much charm as a residential city. Its comfortable homes extend from the gently sloping coastal plain far up into the tree-clad hills. The Hotel Whitecotton and the Claremont are most complete in appointment and service. The university is today the largest in the country in attendance, having 11,000 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.

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 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 home and

1. Old State Capitol at Benicia.
2. Crossing Carquinez Straits on mammoth train ferries.
3. We skirt San Francisco Bay for thirty miles.

4. Berkeley, looking through the Golden Gate.
5. Oakland, looking across Lake Merritt.
6. Southern Pacific Sixteenth-street Station, Oakland.







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 and 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 Pier, automobile and vehicle ferry service on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and its Oakland Harbor service daily, Broadway and First Street slip, Oakland, carry automobile, horse-vehicles and 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 development, including many amusement features.

**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 Southern Pacific lines are equipped. This is the rail terminus of the Southern Pacific's Shasta and American Canyon 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 dreadnaught, 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, covering over 450 square miles with forty square miles of 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 western 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, 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 houses the general offices of the Pacific System, Southern Pacific Lines.

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.

Southern Pacific's Oakland Pier automobile and vehicle ferry service on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and its Oakland Harbor service daily, Broadway and First Street slip, Oakland, carry automobiles, horse vehicles and occupants between San Francisco, south end of Ferry Building and Oakland.

1. Southern Pacific Oakland Pier terminal.
2. One of Southern Pacific's splendid ferry steamers.
3. Approaching San Francisco Ferry Station.

4. A San Francisco down town skyline.
5. The new Esplanade, San Francisco Beach.
6. Looking down Market Street, San Francisco.





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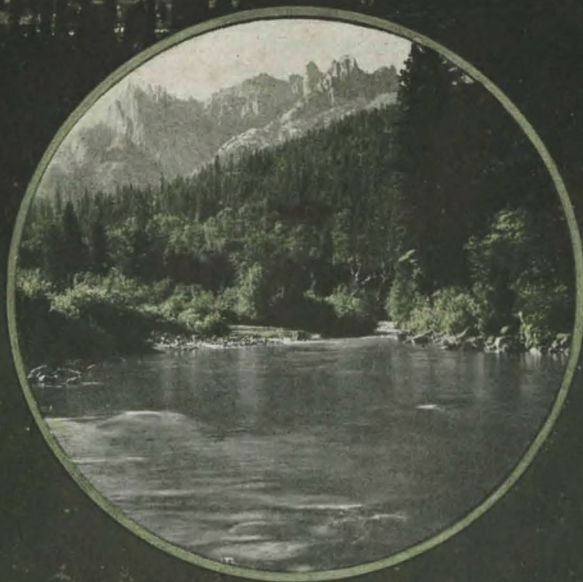


**WAYSIDE NOTES**  
ALONG  
**SHASTA ROUTE**



**SOUTHERN PACIFIC**

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