

on and succeeded. Now the business is established. Home goods supply home and interstate demands. A few firms have won wealth and fame as pioneer woolen manufacturers. The annual raw wool product of Oregon and Washington has increased from 500,000 to 8,000,000 pounds, and over one-sixth of it is woven here into fabrics. The day of experiment is passed for this industry. The time is near for it to require a large part of our home wools and many millions of foreign to feed the looms and fill the orders. The immigrants will be great consumers of these fabrics. The Asiatics will require all they can buy and pay for. Our position favors a rapid increase of this business. Suppose its present pay roll for labor alone to be \$30,000 per month, which is a low estimate, the annual sum would be \$240,000. Yet woolen manufactures in Oregon and Washington are in their infancy. They can extend without limit, as raw materials, skilled labor, food supply, water power and growing markets all invite them and assure their success.

In early days tanneries were established. Yet imported goods and high wages here, with wasteful habits, broke up many of them; but a few, with wiser plans, industry and economy, held on and won position and a trade mark worth large capital. The hides, so long exported, can be tanned and put into use here. Forests of hemlock will afford bark. With skilled mechanics, who are ready to come, the saddlers and leather dealers can be supplied, and a stop can be put to importing \$2,000,000 worth of boots and shoes per year and many thousand dollars worth of leather. This industry has been tried and has been competed down by commission merchants. It is destined to succeed. It is impossible for 300,000 people to pay \$2,000,000 or more in gold to other States annually for leather and its manufactured products when they possess in abundance the raw materials.

We have exported wheat for ten years and lost money by it. Every barrel of flour made in Oregon and sent abroad leaves a half dollar profit to the mills in offals, which adds as much more to the dairy farm. Eight thousand barrels per day for 200 days is about the producing capacity of our merchant mills. It is plain that flour, not wheat, ought to be exported if the farmer is to be most benefited by the harvest and the State also enriched thereby. The export of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 per bushel would be equal to 800,000 barrels of flour at \$5 per barrel. The bran and shorts on this lot would be worth to the miller or farmer here or in England a half dollar net per barrel. We have heretofore given to the latter that half dollar on every five bushels of wheat sold. But we should keep it and save also part of the cost of freight in future. Such a saving would equal \$400,000 to our own people.

But the question arises about a flour market. Suppose India supplies England with wheat to the exclusion of our wheat and flour, have we any hope of another market? What we need is a great population able to buy flour. Japan and China have the people—450,000,000. The latter have begun to use flour instead of rice. Cap-

tain Noyes, who has been in the China trade many years, testifies that the Chinese emigrants use nine sacks of rice to one of flour, but on their return home they eat nine of flour to one of rice. Scores of thousands of Chinese have become habitual users of this food, spending their money for it freely as they do for other food. That vast empire can become our market, not only for lumber, but for flour, and no doubt for manufactured woolen and cotton goods, and also machinery.

The new machine for the paper manufactory at La Camas will be capable of producing 16,000 pounds per day. The present machine's capacity is 4,000 pounds. This is for white paper. It will make 6,000 pounds of straw paper per day. These two machines will supply this Northwest country for the present. The value of one day's product of both machines in either white or manilla paper would be \$1,300. The saving on freight would be 1½ to 1½ cents per pound over imported paper, or \$200 saved on one day's product of 16,000 pounds. One-half of the value of the daily product, or \$650, is paid for labor alone. The cash net value of this single industry to the community, counting 200 days' work per annum, will be \$170,000. These five industries are worth to our local communities for labor alone \$900,000, and for circulation ten times that amount.

G. H. ATKINSON.

THE WASTE OF FOOD.

WE are a wasteful people. If any one needs confirmation of this let him station himself at the rear door of some of our hotels, or even dwelling houses, and it will be seen that great quantities of what was good food goes to feed the pigs. We have known families where this waste was enormous. The French are noted for making a little go a great way, and yet they are noted as well for presenting to their guests toothsome dishes. They, above all others, seem to have the faculty of making the most of everything. It is surprising what a good housekeeper may do, if she will, in this direction. For example, meat bones should never be thrown away, but cracked and made into soup. Cold vegetables left over from the previous day's dinner can be fried or otherwise warmed up for the next morning's breakfast. Bits of boiled ham that would hardly be presentable in any other form might be minced and mixed with raw eggs, and warmed up and served on toast. Remnants of meat of any kind should be saved, minced and served hot for breakfast. It is needless to multiply illustrations, for where one is disposed there are many ways that will constantly come to mind to save. It is wrong, sinful, to waste what has been given to us, even if we can afford to do so. Not only should every housekeeper seek to prevent waste and loss of food, but it should be the aim to prepare the same for the table in the most attractive and palatable form consistent with economy.

TWO FACTS.—It is a fact that women's brains are smaller than men's. It is also a fact that an elephant is larger than a mouse, yet he can't catch one.