

CONFECTIONERY.

Three firms are engaged in the manufacture of candies for the trade, employing from ten to thirty-five hands each. Six others manufacture for retail chiefly, but partially for the trade. The output has nearly doubled in the past two years, being \$339,500.00 for the current year. The capital invested is \$85,500.00. The business gives employment to seventy-five hands, a great many of whom are girls and boys. The Pioneer Candy Factory, Bernheim & Manner proprietors, was established in 1852, and is doing a large business throughout the entire northwest, both in candies and foreign and domestic nuts.

COOPERAGE.

Six firms are engaged in a general coopering business in the city, and one barrel factory is located at St. Johns, a few miles down the river. No such demand for barrels exists here as the quantity of flour manufactured would suggest, as flour is handled in sacks. However, lime manufacturing calls for a great many barrels, and the breweries use a large number of kegs. This demand, with the usual miscellaneous call for barrels, tubs, casks and liquid receptacles of all kinds, keeps the shops busy, the work turned out amounting to \$59,000.00 per year.

CORDAGE.

The destruction by fire, in 1886, of the Molson cordage works suspended this industry for two years. The product of the burned works the last year of their existence was \$80,000.00. Last year the Portland Cordage Company was organized, and invested \$100,000.00 in a plant, with which it is now turning out goods to the value of \$125,000.00 a year.

CRACKERS AND BREADSTUFFS.

There are two large factories supplying the general market with crackers and general baker's goods for the trade, while twenty other bakeries, employing from one to nineteen men each, are engaged in the production of all baker's goods except crackers. In this business \$131,000.00 are invested, and an annual product of \$471,000.00 is turned out. Fully two-thirds of the product of the wholesale factories is marketed outside the city, and they hold the northwestern market well in hand, so far as San Francisco is concerned. Portland has an enviable reputation for its soda crackers. In former years the California Cracker Company was master of the field, but the production here of a superior article has, to a large extent, shut it out. Two years ago, the Portland Cracker Company, an engraving of whose factory, corner of Second and D streets, is given on another page, was incorporated, and it has been placing goods on the market that have done much to raise the reputation of the

city in this line and secure the trade of the northwest. Not only soda crackers, but all kinds of crackers, cookies, snaps and knicknacks are produced. It is the policy of this house not only to produce a superior article, but to pack it in a convenient and attractive form, and the wisdom of this policy has shown itself in the wonderful increase in the amount of business secured. The plant is now worked to its full capacity, and the factory will soon be compelled to enlarge its facilities to supply the increasing demand for its products. Wherever one may go in the northwest, the name of the Portland Cracker Company may be seen, and its brand on a box is a guarantee that the contents are equal to the best made anywhere in the world.

FLOUR.

Of the great quantity of flour handled in this city, more than one-half is the product of mills in the Willamette valley and in Oregon and Washington east of the mountains. Only one large mill, that at Albina, is located here, and this is turning out one thousand barrels a day, being by far the largest producer in the northwest. A large mill at Oregon City is owned and operated by Portland parties, and two small mills in the city aid in making a grand total of \$2,040,000.00 as the value of mill products here. There was received from outside points flour to the amount of \$1,300,000.00. From this port were shipped, foreign and domestic, \$1,743,717.00 worth of flour, leaving the remainder for the local market. The foreign trade has been almost exclusively with Great Britain, but during the past year large consignments have been sent to China, and this is looked upon as a market of great promise.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Of foundries and machine shops, engaged in the manufacture of boilers, machinery and all classes of cast and wrought iron, steel, copper and brass work, there are seven working on a large scale, and a dozen smaller ones. These firms represent a capital of \$468,000.00, and produce an annual output of \$834,000.00. Much mining machinery is manufactured in this city, as well as much iron used in the construction of large buildings. The future of this industry is brightened by the resumption of work at the Oswego iron works. The production here of bar and plate iron and steel would be of great advantage, and it is to be hoped that ere long this will be accomplished.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVING.

The business of canning and drying fruit and vegetables is one that is largely on the increase. In no country in the world do vegetables yield more prolifically, grow to larger size or possess finer flavor than