

OREGON FARMERS ARE GROWING RICH

WHEAT, HAY AND BEETS EAST, HOPS AND INTENSIFIED FARMING WEST OF THE CASCADES

AGRICULTURE is a close rival of lumbering for the first place among Oregon industries. From the very nature of the case it is impossible to gauge the amount of its products as closely as those of the forests. The only crops

highly valuable crop, both in proportion to acreage and in the aggregate. A few figures will suffice to prove that Oregon, in proportion to population and improved acreage, is the most prolific producing state in the Union. Its land

principal city, Portland, is the largest wheatshipping port, at least in proportion to population, if not absolutely. The state also stands among the first as a producer of wool, livestock, fruit, dairy products, potatoes and other farm pro-

duce. In short, probably 100,000 people engaged in farming not only produce enough to feed the urban population of the state, but to ship vast quantities of wheat, hops, oats, sugar beet and other farm products to other states and foreign

crops mentioned, but fruit and beets yield well. The state's entire crop of beets was grown in Grand Ronde Valley, which also yielded fruit to the amount of \$21,900 in 1904. South of the Columbia, from the Cascades east to the Blue Mountains, irrigation is necessary to grow fruit and alfalfa, and the same condition prevails in the extreme east, along Snake River. As one moves southward in Eastern Oregon the proportion of moisture decreases so that in the central part irrigation is necessary for all crops, but under its influence the soil is most prolific. The southern tier of counties is almost entirely given up to grazing on the open range, but irrigation is making great inroads in the valleys, which produce vast quantities of hay for winter feed. Wheat farms range in area from 300 acres up, of which a little over half is under cultivation at any one time, the rest

OREGON'S OUTPUT OF BREAD AND BUTTER.



If the entire wheat crop of Oregon in 1904, namely 12,950,000 bushels, were ground into flour and that flour made into one loaf of bread of the same proportions as the ordinary one-pound loaf, it would be 250 feet 7 inches long, 120 feet 1 inch wide, and 200 feet 7 inches high. Its proportions are shown by the picture of the Portland Hotel, which is 200 feet square and over 100 feet high to the tops of the chimneys.



The butter production of Oregon in the year 1904 would make 4,250,000 bricks measuring 2 1/2 x 8 1/2 x 4 inches, or 60 cubic inches. In the Weinhard building, which is 250 feet square and 82 feet high, 4,000,000 bricks were used, measuring 2 1/2 x 8 1/2 x 4 inches, or 60 cubic inches. The bricks of butter would suffice to erect a building of the same size and leave 50,000 bricks to spare.

Wheat.	
Acres.....	636,064
Yield, bushels.....	12,950,000
Value.....	\$5,905,000
Yield per acre, bushels.....	20.35
Oats.	
Acres.....	185,425
Yield, bushels.....	3,217,714
Value.....	\$1,234,794
Yield per acre.....	17.35
Barley.	
Acres.....	55,953
Yield, bushels.....	628,373
Value.....	\$211,572
Yield per acre.....	11.23
Aggregate.	
Acres.....	877,442
Yield, bushels.....	16,796,087
Value.....	\$7,351,366

being used for grazing. Great results are attained by grazing hogs on the fallow land, and the only restraint on the extension of this business is the lack of enough packing-houses to create a home market. With such a market, Eastern Oregon could double its production in one year. The fertility of the soil is evident from the fact that the average wheat crop in 1904 was over 20 bushels an acre, exceeding that of the famous wheat belt of Western Canada, while the average for the United States is only 12.5 bushels. Barley gives crops of 25 to 30 bushels, al-

of which the value can be even approximated as grain, hops and sugar beets, leaving hay, root crops and vegetables to guesswork. Wheat, oats and barley show an average yield per acre higher than any other state, the aggregate returns for area is 50,513,405 acres, and of this only about 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation or in enclosed pasture. The state has a present population of about 525,000, of which over one-fourth is in the City of Portland, and over 25 per cent of the



MILK PRODUCTION OF OREGON IN 1904 WOULD FILL THIS CAN. In making the butter product in Oregon in 1904, there were used 34,104,850 gallons of milk. An ordinary ten-gallon milk can is 12 1/2 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep, and contains 2310 cubic inches, or one and one-third cubic feet. The quantity of milk in question would occupy 7,232,782 cubic feet. It would fill a milk can 183 feet in diameter, and 274.5 feet high, of the same shape as a ten-gallon can. Its cubic contents would be more than five times those of The Oregonian building, which is 100 feet square and 125 feet high, exclusive of the tower, which is 189 feet above the street.

countries. It is probable that no other state in the Union, if indeed any country

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON A WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARM.

What a Settler Can Do on 100 Acres, Provided He Has Small Capital, Skill and Industry.

INVESTMENT.	
Land, improved, with house, barn and growing orchard, at \$30 an acre, half cash, balance in two years, at 5 per cent interest.....	\$1,500.00
Wagon, team and harness.....	200.00
Fifty sheep.....	100.00
Fifty goats.....	200.00
Five cows.....	150.00
Five 2-year-olds.....	100.00
Five yearlings.....	90.00
Three sows.....	20.00
Two dozen chickens.....	4.00
Implements and tools.....	75.00
Household furniture.....	150.00
Total.....	\$2,655.00

EXPENSES, PER YEAR.	
Seed wheat for 50 acres.....	\$3.75
Seed oats for 50 acres.....	27.00
Seed rape for five acres.....	10.00
Seed vetch for three acres.....	3.00
Two halves for ten acres.....	1.25
Wages, one hired man for six months at \$30 a month.....	180.00
Wages, one extra man for two months at \$1.50 a day.....	75.00
Taxes.....	15.00
Insurance.....	5.00
Interest at 5 per cent on \$1500 deferred payment.....	90.00
Total.....	\$436.50

ANNUAL YIELD IN SALES OR INCREASED VALUE.	
Five 2-year-old cows, grown to maturity, increased value.....	\$250.00
Five yearlings, grown to 2-year-olds, increased value.....	40.00
Separated cream from ten cows at \$5 a month each.....	\$60.00
Wool from 50 sheep.....	50.00
Mohair from 50 goats.....	65.00
Twenty shoats at \$10 each.....	200.00
Ten and chickens.....	100.00
Fifty lambs.....	75.00
Forty kids.....	90.00
Ten and chickens.....	90.00
Wheat, 300 bushels at 75 cents.....	225.00
Oats, 300 bushels at 45 cents.....	135.00
Total.....	\$1,672.50
Profit, 46.5 per cent, on \$2655.00.....	1,238.00

In the world, can show such a small proportion of agricultural population to that engaged in other occupations, with so large a surplus for sale in the world's markets.

TWO FARMING SECTIONS.

West Adapted to Intensive Farms and Dairying, East to Grain.

NATURE has divided the state into two sections by the Cascade Mountains. Western Oregon, with its abundant moisture, rich alluvial soil and mild climate, is adapted to intensive farming, fruitgrowing, dairying, and the breeding of blooded stock. Close and constant attention and large yield per acre make the small farm relatively more profitable than the large one. Hence the pioneer farms of 640 acres are rapidly being split into smaller ones, of which the largest promises soon to be only 100 acres, and the general average is likely to be nearer 50 acres. Exceptions may be dairy farms, which are fast increasing in number, as the virtues of Western Oregon grasses, which with the grains won the grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition, become known. As regards hops, this section already leads the world for acreage, economic production, average yield and aggregate crop, and contains enough additional land adapted to the purpose to grow the entire world's consumption of that commodity. In early years the Willamette Valley was a great wheatgrowing country, but this crop has given place to fruit, hops and grain, as these have been found highly profitable.

Eastern Oregon, in direct contrast with the western section, is an open country of broad valleys and rolling hills, with a dry climate and a soil composed mainly of decomposed lava and volcanic ash. In its natural condition the land is covered with sagebrush and greasewood, and appears to the uninitiated a hopeless desert. But the sagebrush, which does most to give it a dreary aspect, is the strongest evidence of its fertility. The country sloping northward to the Columbia River grows larger crops of wheat than any other part of North America, and other grains and hay flourish equally. In the northeastern corner of the state are the Blue Mountains, among which are broad well-watered valleys, where not only the

alfalfa hay six to ten tons. It is a land where mortgages are almost unknown,

Country	Bales
Oregon.....	\$2,500
Washington.....	30,000
California.....	60,000
New York.....	8,000
Total, United States.....	100,500
France.....	171,813
Continental Europe.....	334,782
Total Europe.....	506,595

and every farmer has a bank account and could afford to take a trip to the World's Fair.

VALUE AND YIELD OF FARM LAND—OREGON AND MIDDLE STATES COMPARED.

Value of Land Per Acre.	
Oregon, Willamette Valley—	
Wheat and hay.....	\$25 to \$50
Fruit.....	\$50 to \$150
Eastern Oregon—Wheat.....	\$15 to \$45
Irrigated.....	\$40 to \$150
Iowa—Wheat and corn.....	\$50 to \$75
Illinois—Wheat and corn.....	\$30 to \$125
Indiana—Wheat and corn.....	\$40 to \$125
Ohio—Wheat and corn.....	\$25 to \$75
Missouri—Wheat and corn.....	\$25 to \$75
Nebraska—Wheat and corn.....	\$25 to \$75
Kansas—Wheat and corn.....	\$25 to \$75
Average Yield Per Acre.	
Oregon, Willamette Valley—	
Wheat, bushels.....	30
Hay, tons.....	50
Hops, pounds.....	500
Eastern Oregon—Wheat, bushels.....	25
Corn, bushels.....	54
Beets.....	54
Irrigated, alfalfa, tons.....	4
Irrigated, strawberries, crates.....	150
Iowa—Corn, bushels.....	31
Wheat, bushels.....	12
Indiana—Corn, bushels.....	22
Wheat, bushels.....	15
Ohio—Corn, bushels.....	31
Wheat, bushels.....	35
Apples, bushels.....	35
Missouri—Corn, bushels.....	30
Wheat, bushels.....	9
Kansas—Corn, bushels.....	30
Wheat, bushels.....	18

Acreage.....	18,000 to 19,000
Crop per acre, 1904, pounds.....	850
Crop per acre, average of ten years, pounds.....	250
Price per pound, 1904, 10c to 35c, average.....	25c
Cost of production, per pound, 8c to.....	10c
Profit per pound, 1904.....	15c
Total production in 1904, bales, 21,500, pounds.....	18,000,000
Total value.....	\$4,500,000
Total profit.....	2,700,000

these three being \$10,342,276. This leaves out of consideration several counties, of which the yield of oats and barley is entirely consumed at home. The year's hop crop is worth about \$4,000,000. Sugar beets in Union County alone yielded over \$200,000. Alfalfa hay is known to be a

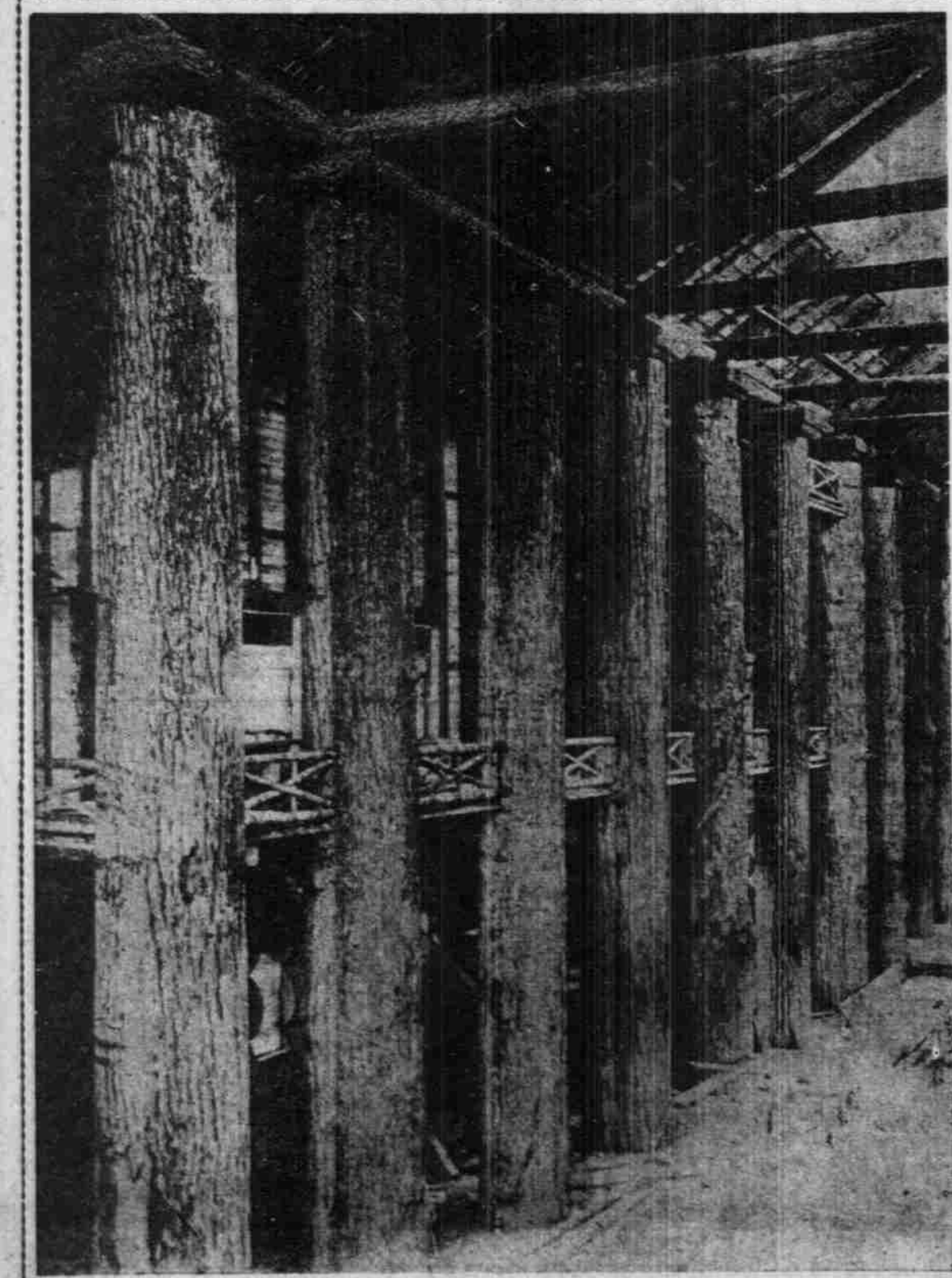
remainder, or 140,000, is in other cities and towns. This leaves only 350,000 engaged in agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, mining and lumbering—the rural occupations. Despite this fact, Oregon is the largest producer of hops, salmon and mohair in the United States. Its

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON EASTERN OREGON WHEAT FARM.

What a Settler, Who Has \$5000 and Knows Farming, Can Do on 320 Acres.

INVESTMENT.	
Land, fenced, with house, within one day's haul-of-railroad, at \$15 an acre, balance at 5 per cent.....	\$4,800.00
Houses, implements and outfit.....	50.00
Two cows.....	20.00
Ten sows.....	100.00
Two dozen chickens.....	4.00
Furniture and current expenses till first crop is harvested.....	322.00
Seed peas for 150 acres.....	120.00
Total.....	\$5,000.00

ANNUAL YIELD.	
Wheat, 25 bushels an acre on 160 acres, at 85 cents a bushel, less 25 cents a bushel, cost of growing, including reasonable interest on purchase price and taxes on whole farm.....	\$1,100.00
One hundred hogs at \$10 each.....	1,000.00
Chickens and eggs.....	100.00
Profit, 44.44 per cent.....	\$1,220.00



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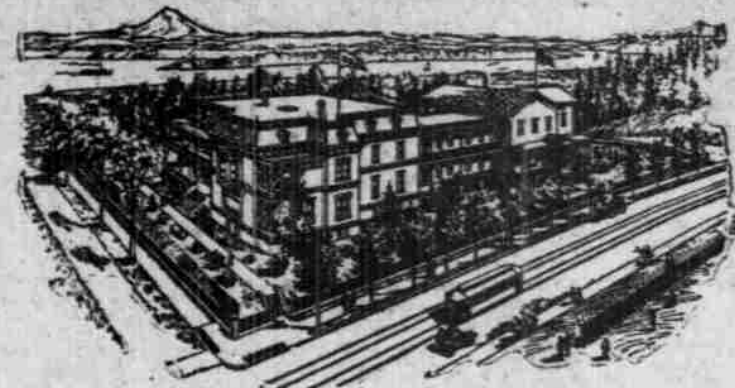
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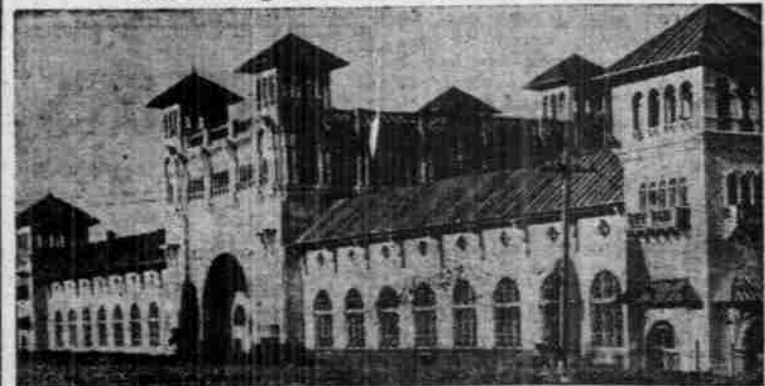
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