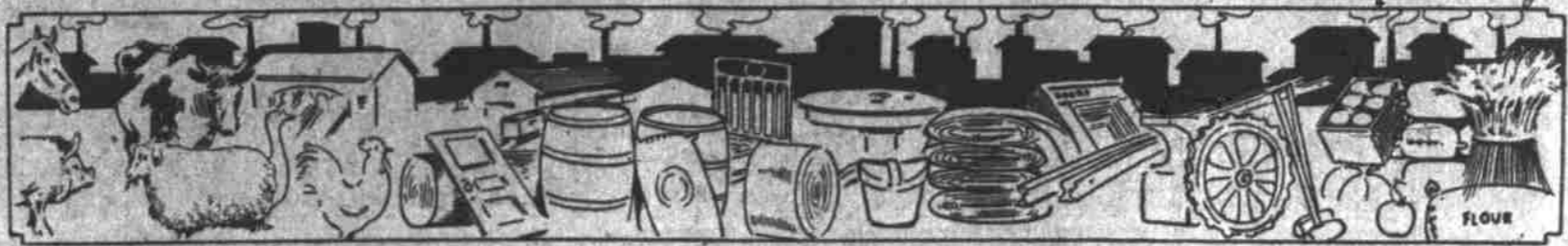


**OREGON INDUSTRIES.**  
WHEAT, FLOUR,  
LUMBER, TIMBER,  
MANUFACTURING,  
WATER POWER,  
DAIRYING,  
FISHING, LIVESTOCK,  
MINING, COAL.



**OREGON INDUSTRIES.**  
WOOL, SHIPPING,  
MACHINERY,  
AGRICULTURE,  
HORTICULTURE,  
TRANSPORTATION,  
PAPER MAKING,  
WOOD PULP

**"300,000. PORTLAND. 1910"**

## BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from Page Four)

best posted authorities on this subject: "It is as necessary to the prudent merchant in eliminating unnecessary risks in merchandising grain, as modern machinery is to the practical farmer in raising grain. It is a well known business principle that profits should be in proportion to the risks taken; or, to state the converse, as risks are eliminated, profits will be reduced. That is to say, whatever in the merchandising of our crops reduces the risk to the middleman (the grain merchant) leaves something to be divided between the producer and the consumer; i. e., enables the merchant to work on a closer margin of profit, and thus results in higher prices to the farmer and lower cost of bread to the consumer—a benefit to both—an injury to neither.

"When grain immediately after harvest is moving freely to market, the buyer must of necessity either protect himself against a possible decline in values by purchasing on a very wide margin of profit, or else insure himself against loss by at the same time selling the grain for either immediate or future delivery. It is practically impossible to sell all the enormous amounts of grain as bought for immediate delivery, so the purchases must be protected, or "hedged" by sales for future delivery, or else the farmer must be taxed through lower prices for the risk the buyer runs in carrying "unhedged" grain through long periods of changing values.

"The system of trading for future delivery is as necessary and as economical to the consumer as to the grain merchant, and is quite generally followed by millers and other large consumers, who buy grain heavily in excess of immediate requirements at the time grain is moving to market and supplies can be secured. They at the same time insure themselves against loss in the event of a decline in values by making hedging sales against their holdings. These operations result in a constant and open market upon world-wide conditions of supply and demand, instead of upon mere local requirements."

**Will Extend Usefulness.**  
The board of trade is constantly increasing its effectiveness and plans are, now maturing for the coming grain season which will have a beneficial effect upon the usefulness of the institution and the advancement of the interests of the membership.

Leading firms, from all over the Pacific northwest, have during the last 12 months joined the board of trade, which fact in itself is sufficient argument for a progressive, persistent and intelligent policy of further expansion in 1909. The management of the board of trade is in the hands of experienced and representative business men and all semblance of chasing after "rainbows" or theoretical dreaming is strictly eliminated from the program.

## FACTS ABOUT OREGON

The largest tree cut from an Oregon forest yielded 65,000 feet of lumber and timbers, which sold at an average price of \$13 per thousand feet. This one tree brought the mill that turned it into lumber approximately \$1000, and there are many other such trees in Oregon.

It is estimated, and the figures are reliable, that there is 30,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in Lane county, and fully an equal amount in Tillamook. These two counties lead the 33 Oregon counties in standing timber.

From an Oregon tree, and there are any number of such trees, there was cut a "stick of timber" 36 inches square and 70 feet in length, free from knots or defects.

Oregon has room for many people. Great areas of public land are available for homes for settlers.

There is one county in Oregon, Umatilla, which produces on an average one per cent annually of the entire wheat crop of the United States. In other words, 100 counties of the productive capacity of Umatilla would produce all of the wheat grown in the entire sisterhood of American states.

Oregon has more undeveloped resources than any other state in the union.

**Ready to Cooperate.**  
The board of trade will in future as it has in the past be prepared to cooperate with the other commercial organizations of the city and since its work is of a specific and strictly commercial nature its functions do in no sense clash with those of other public organizations maintained for the benefit of Portland's commercial interests.

The business men of Portland realize that the upbuilding of this section requires the closest attention, the careful guarding of all the commercial avenues and the proper adjustment of internal conditions through a strictly commercial organization, such as the board of trade of today is.

Every business man not yet a member should be willing to cooperate in this work.

There is one county in Oregon, Morrow, and a "little county" it is called, which enjoys an average per capita production of something near \$400, over and above "home production" consumed by "home people." There are only about 4000 people in this county.

Oregon contains nearly two and a quarter million acres more than New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware put together.

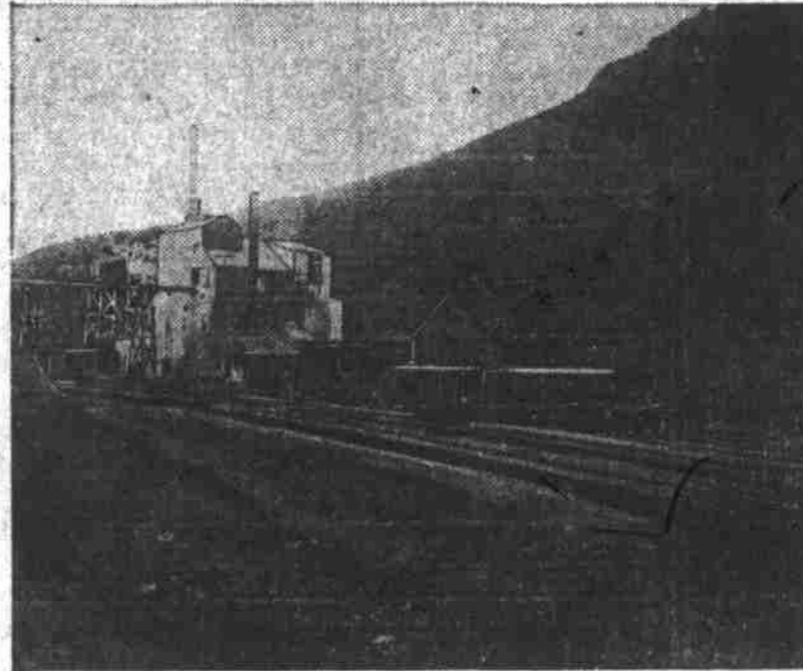
Oregon raises more hops than any other state in the union. It took 40,000 pickers last fall to harvest a crop aggregating 18,150,000 pounds, the total value of which was \$2,359,500.

Area of Oregon, 94,560 square miles, or 60,076,000 acres, valley, hill, table and mountain; fertile lands, large ranges, vast forests and rich mines not half utilized or developed. Crops never fail in Oregon.

Sherman county's assessment roll for this year shows an increase in value of \$3,013,065 over the assessment of 1907, or a total value of \$6,381,075.

Oregon's death rate for 1907 was approximately nine to every 1000 inhabitants, according to the recent report of Dr. R. C. Yenny, secretary of the state board of health.

## OREGON INDUSTRIES KEEPING ABREAST OF THE TIMES



OREGON LIME & PLASTER CO.'S PLASTER MILLS AT LIME, BAKER COUNTY, OREGON

# THE ADAMANT COMPANY

The First to Introduce Use of Hard Wall Plasters in the Pacific Northwest—Products Now in General Use.

With the rapid development of Portland and the whole state of Oregon the building material proposition has become an important one. The demand for all kinds of material is getting larger every year and ways and means must be provided to furnish contractors with an immense amount of products of the home industries. The idea of buying eastern products should not be fostered for an instant as long as the Pacific coast can supply them. To build up the Pacific slope with Pacific slope products should be the sentiment to actuate our western consumers to be loyal to our home industries. Our industrial plants are branching out rapidly, as they are taking deep root in the most fertile of all the manufacturing fields of the country.

It is encouragement and support from our western people that makes it possible for our factories to expand and employ larger forces of skilled men, and install the most modern machinery to enable them to compete with the best manufacturing plants of the east. The Adamant company, which was incorporated in 1900, is meeting the requirements of the plaster trade, and its plant at the foot of Fifteenth street is furnishing hard wall plaster which is rapidly superseding the now antiquated lime and sand wall plasters. The Adamant company was the first to introduce the use of this hard wall plaster in the Pacific northwest, and its honest efforts to supplant the old fashioned wall plaster with a product that is practically indestructible are already crowned with success. This company's hard plasters grew rapidly in public favor and have almost entirely displaced the soft material from the market.

The base coats are fibered with wood or hair as may be preferred or specified in the order. When mixed with sand and tempered with water, it is ready for application. When this plaster is properly applied it dries evenly and quickly, becoming very hard and producing a wall with a minimum of cracking tendency and a maximum of hardness. The merits of such plaster as this company makes when apparent to builders and contractors places it in all buildings of any importance. The Adamant company is purely a local institution. The "plaster paris" (calcined gypsum) from which the products are made and which constitutes the base, is the largely predominating ingredient in all hard wall plasters, is furnished by the Oregon Lime & Plaster company, being manufactured by this company at its mill at Lime, Baker county, Oregon. This plant is situated about four and a half miles west of Huntington on the O. R. & N. railroad, giving it good shipping facilities.

The Oregon Lime & Plaster company's plant is very complete, having a capacity of 300 tons finished plasters per day of 24 hours. From 50 to 60 men are employed the year round in its mill and gypsum quarries. In addition to supplying the Adamant company with stucco it ships its plasters throughout eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The quality of its plasters is high and equal to the best eastern plasters, and vastly superior to many. From the quarrying of the rock to the shipment of the finished product every dollar realized in this important industry remains in Oregon. The prices of these hard wall plasters are as low as can be secured for the eastern products and the home industries are entitled to the extensive business they have built up in Oregon. The offices of both companies are at 423 Worcester building, Third street.

# THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING CO.

404 WORCESTER BLOCK

OSKAR HUBER, District Manager



EAST NINETEENTH STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THOMPSON STREET, IRVINGTON

All Material Thoroughly Tested by Our Own Laboratory Before Put Into Place, Therefore Our Great Success With Our Modern Pavements