

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"

OREGON'S CLIMATE

Mild and Genial. With Just Enough Rain-fall to Bring All Varieties of Crops to Their Fullest Maturity.

- Oregon's Climate at a Glance.
- Greatest rainfall at any weather bureau station, Glendora, 138 inches.
- Least rainfall at any weather bureau station, Prineville, 8.45 inches.
- Earliest frosts along coast, November 15, December 10.
- Earliest frosts east of Cascade, September 29, November 1.
- Average mean temperature Portland, northwestern part of state, 52 degrees.
- Average mean temperature Ashland, extreme south, 52 degrees.
- Average mean temperature Baker City, eastern part of state, 48 degrees.

matic problems of its own to solve. The two ranges of mountains in the western part of the state throw back upon that part of the state the greater part of the condensing moisture intended, apparently, to be distributed all over the state. Drawing a line eastward from Tillamook Bay the difference in precipitation is surprising. At the coast the rainfall is but 101 inches per year. Twenty miles from the coast the treed heights of the Coast range begin to assert that influence which will be felt in an increasing measure further on. At Glendora, Tillamook county, which station of the weather bureau leads the list for precipitation in Oregon, these big hills have brought down so much rain that the annual fall is 138 inches. With so liberal a down-pouring of moisture during the year, it is small wonder that the western slopes of the Coast range are covered, almost every inch of them, with vegetation of a most vigorous growth, and ranging in size from the tiny tree moss to the largest fir tree of the forest.

As the mountains become higher so also does the rainfall increase. There is no weather observer at the top of the Coast range, but the bureau estimates the precipitation is here at least 150 inches every 12 months.

In the Mountains' Shadow.
The decrease in rainfall, once the summit of the range is passed, comes as quickly as the increase on the western side. Portland is but 60 miles from the Pacific ocean, a line running due west from the city bisecting Tillamook bay, yet in Portland, with the top of the mountains a comparatively short distance away, the rainfall is only 47 inches in the course of a year.

It is as though the entire Willamette valley was in the shadow of the Coast range, the ocean-born rains drenching the seaward slopes first of all, and remaining just plentiful enough by the time the valley is reached to give that wonderful section of the state exactly the amount of rain it needs for the best fruition of its crops.

The breadth of the Willamette valley is but a small proportion of the

state's great width, and when the clouds, still laden with moisture, have sailed over it they soon meet mountains again—mountains of even loftier summits, which seem determined to wrest every drop of rain from the passing clouds. At Cascade Locks these mountains have brought to earth so much moisture that the precipitation is 79 inches instead of 47 as at Portland. Pierced through and through by the tips of the great Cascade hills, the clouds are so disrupted at the extreme summit of the Cascades that the rainfall is reckoned at 100 inches. This precipitation, great as it is, is only two-thirds the amount which falls at the top of the Coast range, 80 to 90 miles away.

Here again is the rapid decrease in precipitation. At The Dalles, just beyond the mountains, the rainfall has dwindled to 15 inches a year. Farther on, at Arlington, only 10 inches is the average. Thus the climate of the northern two-thirds of the state is affected by the parallel mountain ranges. Farther south these ranges are crossed by the Calipooia and Siskiyou mountains, and the southern part of Oregon is given a climate somewhat more equally distributed as to rainfall.

Frosts in Few Months.
Along the coast the first killing frost, according to the records of many years in the weather bureau, seldom takes place much before the first of December. At the extreme southern part of the state, in Ashland in the upper Rogue river valley, the first biting frost comes about the middle of October. These are the extremes of that district lying west of the Cascades.

On the eastern side of the range which divides the two physical Oregonians there are a few localities where frost of a mild character occurs in all but one or two months of the year. Along the upper Columbia frosts may be expected from the opening days of November until April, as the records of The Dalles weather-office show. At Baker City, almost on the eastern edge of Oregon, the average open season for frosts is from September 26 to June 1.

At Happy Valley, in the southeastern part of the state, the season is but slightly longer. This aptly-named district also shows a record which is about the average for that part of the state less generously sprinkled by the rain clouds. Happy Valley's rainfall being 16.7 inches annually. This section, by the way, is one of the most productive of all Oregon.

ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.

Manufacturers of High-Grade Cereals—Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Hay, Flour and Feed—Mills at Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

That Portland is growing apace and fast coming into her own as a manufacturing center is evidenced in the numerous factories to be seen in every section of the city. There is no better criterion of its importance as a commercial city than the expansion of her hundreds of home industries, in addition to the scores of new ones being established. In the nature of things Oregon should rank high in the milling business, inasmuch as it is unexcelled for the production of grain and cereals. When the Albers Bros. Milling company first started in business all the cereals of any consequence were brought out here from the east. This in face of the fact that there are no better oats or wheat on the face of the earth for the manufacture of this class of goods than that raised here in Oregon. It was not an easy task in the beginning to convince the people here of that fact. At first they were very skeptical and it took a tremendous amount of



Flour Mill - Front and Main Streets
Dock - - Below Steel Bridge



work and energy to get their attention and support. However, when their confidence was once won it was a matter of maintaining a high standard of manufacture and showing them not only that they could get nothing any better elsewhere, but that they could get nothing so good. This company was established in 1892, and from a very small beginning they now operate large mills in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma and their products are well and favorably known in all the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states, as far east as Denver, Colo.



and as far south as the Mexico border, while their celebrated cereal brands find a market in the Hawaiian islands, China, Alaska and Siberia, Vladivostok being a regular buyer. This firm's big mill at the corner of Front and Main streets employs about 75 men, the weekly payroll being in the neighborhood of \$1500. The mill is worked to its capacity to meet the demand for its high grade brands of goods, Violet Oats, Cream Oats, Columbia Oats, Violet Wheat Flakes and Violet Pancake Flour. Being also wholesale dealers in grain, hay, flour and feed, the locality of the mill is a very busy place. Their big dock north of the steel bridge affords excellent shipping facilities, having ample truckage for the quick handling of their grain and products. The three mills at Portland, Seattle and Tacoma employ about 250 men all told. It is not unlikely that the firm will erect a larger mill before many years, as it feels the expansion of the city and state. It is loyalty to home indus-

CELEBRATED BRANDS
Violet Oats, Cream Oats, Columbia Oats and Wheat, Violet Wheat Flakes and Pancake Flour Wheat

tries that makes such progress possible, and that Oregonians will even be more loyal to home industry is the belief of this firm. With a strong faith in Oregon's future, and an anticipated support of a greater Oregon, the Albers Bros. Milling company has nothing but optimistic views of its progress which will be in keeping with that of Portland. The famous A. B. M. Co. trademark is a guarantee of quality in anything bearing it, and all should not only ask for it but insist on getting it. To get this brand means to get general satisfaction.

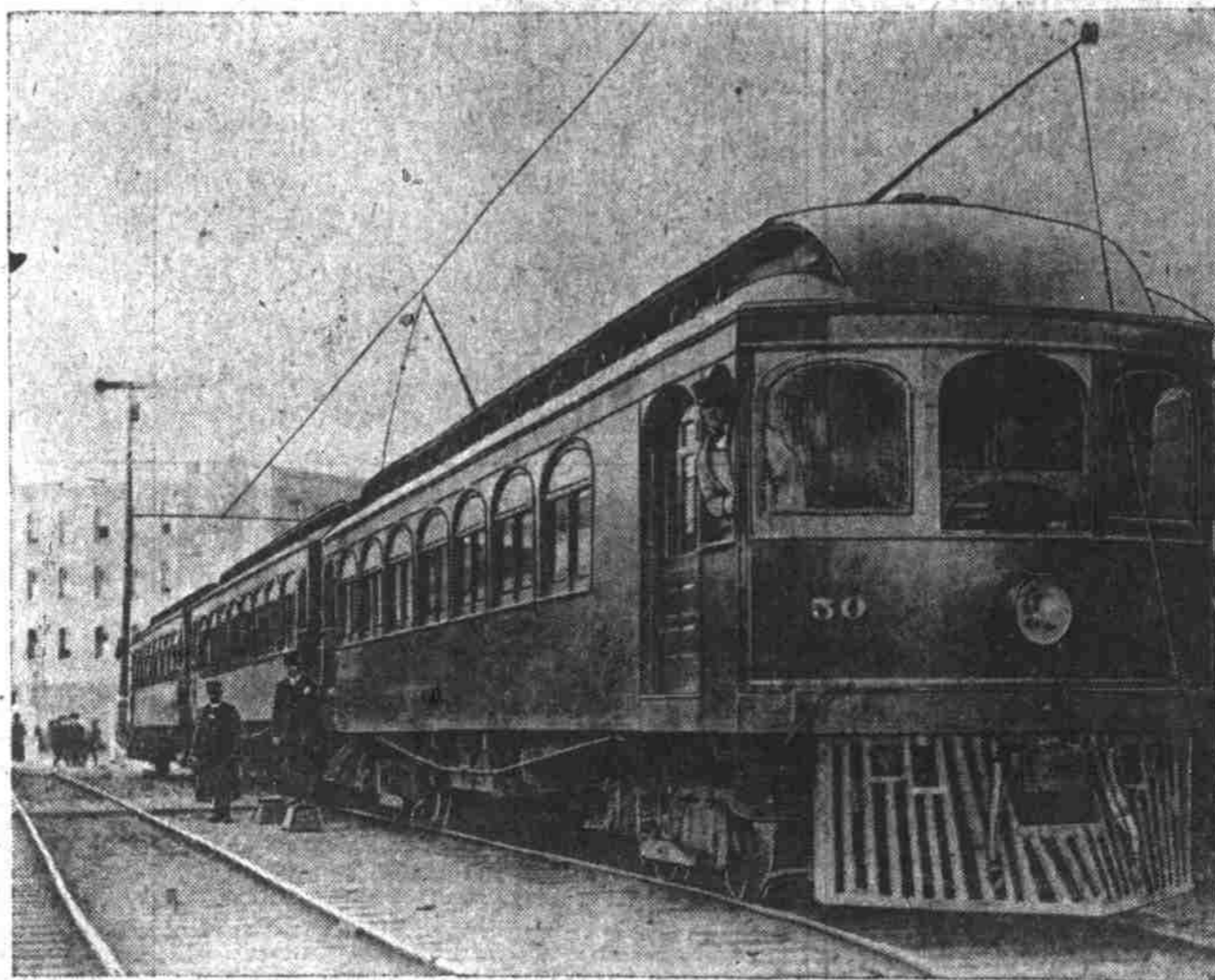
Oregon Electric Railway
THE LINE OF OPPORTUNITIES

The Oregon Electric Railway is truly the line of opportunities for the farmer, the homeseeker, the manufacturer and the merchant, in the garden spot of the justly famed Willamette Valley, where NATURAL FERTILITY OF SOIL, UNIFORMLY MILD SEASONS, STEADILY INCREASING POPULATION AND CONSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, NEARBY MARKETS FOR ITS PRODUCE, with CHEAP TRANSPORTATION, all unite to make this wonderful valley an ideal spot for any person who is really and honestly in search of a "make-good" location.

This company is prepared to encourage in every legitimate way settlement along its lines, and from interested persons it invites correspondence concerning the many exceptional opportunities at various points.

The manufacturer and the merchant will readily discern the opportunities for satisfactory financial returns obtainable by establishing WAREHOUSES, GENERAL STORES, LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL YARDS, ETC., at numerous points where the subdivision of large acreages into small tracts is spelling INTENSIFIED FARMING, NEW COMMUNITIES and GENERAL PROSPERITY.

It is a generally conceded fact, fully established by the success of those engaged in like pursuit, that WAREHOUSES and GENERAL STORES, operated independently or in conjunction, are fruitful investments, and this company desires to attract special attention to the following stations as presenting



most favorable opportunities for business of this character: TIGARD, TUALATIN and MULLOY, OREGON, all within 18 miles of Portland, in a section of the valley famous for its production of ONIONS, POTATOES and GRAINS, for the transportation of which this line furnishes a quick and cheap route to market.

CHOPUNNISH, BROADACRES, ST. LOUIS, CHEMEKETA and QUINABY, Oregon, all within 40 miles of Portland and 25 miles of Salem, in a portion of the valley known as the "OLD FRENCH PRAIRIE," notable for its soil of deep, dark clay loam of great fertility, and wonderful production of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, HOPS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES—at these points WAREHOUSES and GENERAL STORES would without question of doubt yield a highly satisfactory return on the investment.

BEAVERTON, CORNELIUS and QUATAMA, OREGON, are stations on the new Forest Grove division of this line. At the two first mentioned places conditions are ripe for a warehouse, and at Quatama both a warehouse and store would meet with success.

Although less than 12 months since the opening of this line, the development that has taken place in this short space of time is scarcely believable to one not familiar with this portion of the valley prior to the advent of the electric railway.

It is safe assurance that this development will be continued with even greater vigor the coming year—meaning INCREASED POPULATION, GREATER PRODUCTION and MORE PROSPERITY.

More Specific Data on Request to

GEO. F. NEVINS, TRAFFIC MANAGER
PORTLAND, OREGON