

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



OREGON INDUSTRIES
 WOOL, SHEPPING,
 MACHINERY,
 AGRICULTURE,
 HORTICULTURE,
 TRANSPORTATION,
 PAPER MAKING,
 WOOD PULP

"300,000. PORTLAND. 1910."

POULTRY-RAISING

Demand Is Great and Climatic Conditions Unsurpassed—An Excellent Field for the Experienced Poultry Man—Oregon as Yet Unable to Supply the Market For Home Consumption

Wanted a man. One would do in an emergency, but more are wanted. Can you raise poultry? Do you know about the proper care for chickens and how to get the best results both as to poultry for the table and eggs? Can you come in under that description—then you are wanted in Oregon. And many more like you.

Your stay here will be both enjoyable and profitable—enjoyable from the standpoint of climate the year round and profitable because there never was a better market for eggs and poultry than in the Portland territory.

Can you raise "broilers" and "fryers" for the table—those plump birds that we have all read about here but never see? Can you do this?

Then you might as well come to Oregon. Perhaps it will startle you to be told that \$1,000,000 or so a year goes from this part of the country to the section east of the Rockies for poultry and eggs alone. It's so, nevertheless.

If you are the man on the job this money is for you and your associates in egg and poultry production.

Wanted—A poultry man.

scarcely believe such a thing possible, Oregon annually imports about 100 cars of eggs alone each year and it is safe to estimate that each of these cars has a value of fully \$3,000.

A total of \$300,000 is thus annually contributed by the people of this state to Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota farmers for eggs alone each year—an amount sufficient if added together to wreck even the most prosperous community within a decade.

Practically every cent of this money is sent out of the state—most likely never to return—for eggs alone each year when not only this amount but a dozen times as much could be quite easily produced here, if we had some one who knew how and would engage in the business on a commercial scale.

Thus far Oregon has practically no egg producers who raise eggs for market exclusively. The supplies now coming from local ranches and do come rather freely considering the fact that the business as it is engaged in at present, is merely for the gathering of "pin money" for the farmers' wives. There is no egg production here on a commercial scale but there is plenty of room for such a venture and some day some one will blaze the way or pioneer the production of poultry and eggs on a business basis in Oregon. Unlike the pioneer who goes into a new country and makes his home in a wilderness, the egg pioneer will secure good dividends

from his investment. That man will become independent and wealthy.

It is not only in eggs that Oregon is forced to contribute to the support of middle west farmers, but in the same line—chickens. Every year the big eastern provision houses send many cars of dressed poultry to Portland and other points in this territory which could be grown here for almost the freight charges alone.

While there are diver times in this and other markets when the price on both eggs and poultry goes to a low point simply because producers will not ship regularly—and generally make the mistake of holding back when they should be sent forward; the average price obtainable for both products here is far above the average of any other section of the country.

Here it might be most important to say—

What Oregon needs is poultry and egg men who know their business. To such the field is most promising and the trade awaits their appearance with much anxiety.

Oregon does not need those who know nothing about the business, for a novice may possibly make a failure—although just how none seem to know—while one versed in raising poultry and knowing their proper care and just how to get them to lay will make a fortune.

All Oregon wants is for some one to raise the poultry, it cares not whom.

Are you versed in poultry? Then Oregon bids you come.

WITH climatic conditions all that could possibly be wished or hoped for and with prices so far ahead of other sections of the country that the easterner can

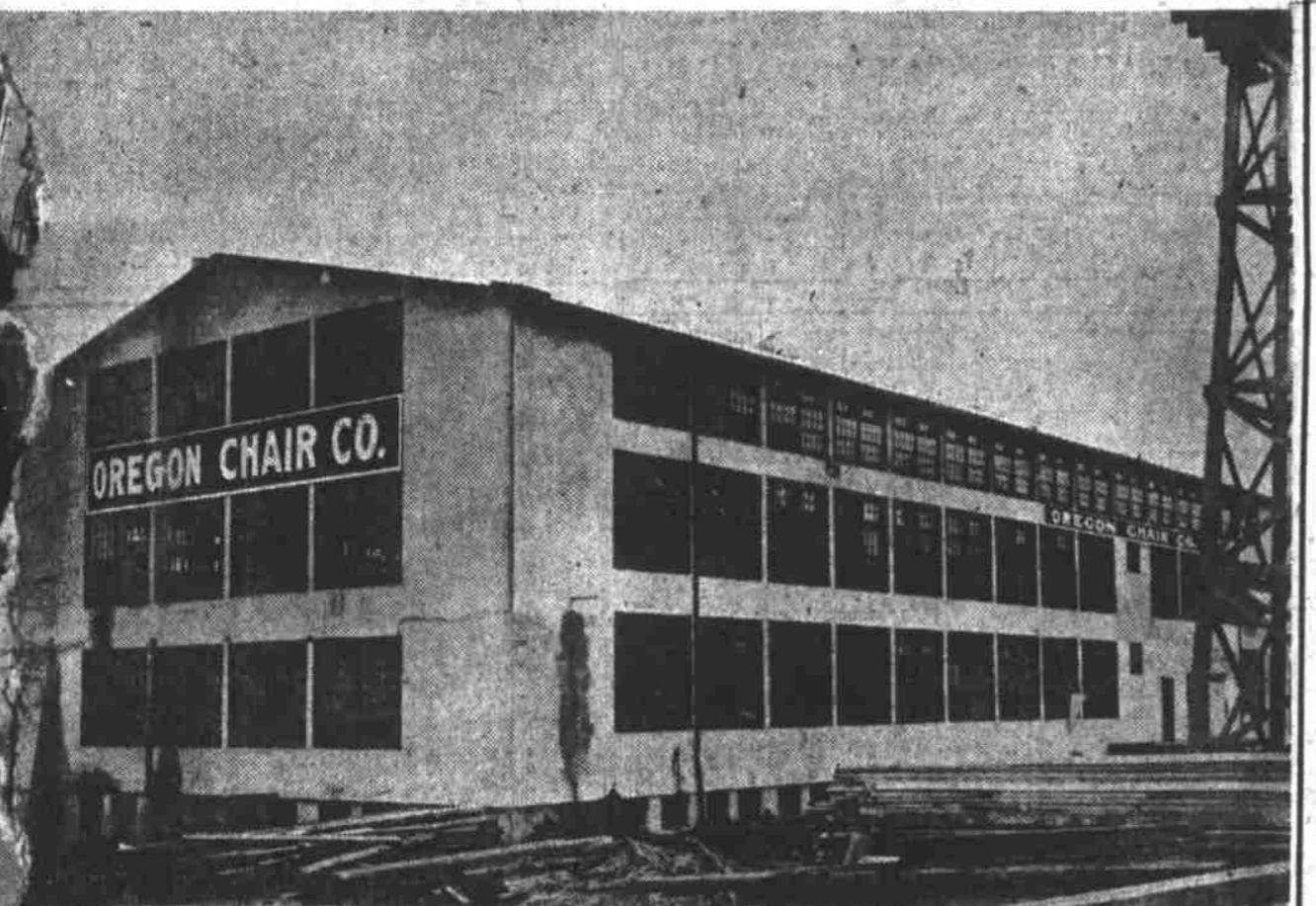
THE PORTLAND GAS CO.

Gives figures showing how the growth of Portland necessitated the following expenditures in the business, proving conclusively the great expansion going on in this big city:

Expenditures—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908 Ten Months.
To machinery	\$ 13,192.67	\$221,960.36	\$101,041.99	\$152,979.39	\$ 68,573.79
To mains	131,329.06	130,284.81	70,729.83	125,636.82	74,890.20
To services	21,011.16	31,539.07	33,144.42	32,679.33	25,644.74
To meters	34,507.16	21,071.93	27,493.65	37,403.75	23,292.37
To miscellaneous	29,831.20	7,895.00	27,603.76	11,007.59	20,452.09
Totals	\$229,871.25	\$412,751.17	\$260,013.65	\$359,706.88	\$212,853.19

Figures showing to what extent the state, the county and the city of Portland in particular, share in our business:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908 Ten Months.
Total taxes paid	\$ 8,813.17	\$ 13,091.32	\$ 14,414.89	\$ 23,385.97	\$
Total wages paid	124,311.75	179,117.38	185,843.73	283,879.95	233,845.74
Contracts and orders given to Portland merchants	427,705.58	597,270.72	725,815.54	631,093.91	728,000.00
Totals	\$560,830.50	\$789,479.42	\$926,074.16	\$938,359.83	\$961,845.74



OREGON CHAIR COMPANY

Wonderful Progress of Portland Concern During Past Year in Face of Discouraging Conditions Proves Oregon Good Manufacturing Field.

When the promoters of the Oregon Chair company (the leading figure being A. J. Kingsley), were about starting their business they got little if any encouragement. In fact they were advised not to attempt the venture, as it was thought they could not get the necessary skilled men in the city. However, they were determined to establish a factory here, and in spite of the discouragement they got and in the face of big odds, they started a small factory less than two years ago with 20 men. The concern just got rightly going when the money panic struck the country severe blow a year ago, which retarded their business to some extent. Notwithstanding these handicaps, the Oregon Chair company is making remarkable progress, and the highest anticipations of the management have been fulfilled. The force of men has been increased from 20 to 45, new machinery has been installed, and a large new factory, an addition to the old one, is now under way, and when completed the complement of men will be at least doubled and the capacity of the plant will be increased from 250 chairs a day to 800 chairs daily. This big increase will be owing to the fact that the new addition will permit the company to manufacture a turned line of chairs which can be made more rapidly than others.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery known to chair manufacturers, and there is no other factory in the country with better facilities for turning out high grade chairs. In installing the sanding, mortise, planing and other machines; also the hydraulic bending press, great care was exercised in securing that money could buy. In consequence this firm is enabled to offer the public chairs of the highest quality which the company unhesitatingly guarantees equal to the best anywhere. The Oregon chair factory is one west of St. Louis making high grade dining room and bedroom chairs and rockers. Medium rockers and kitchen chairs are also manufactured. The new addition will be equipped with machinery for a turned line of rockers, dining room and kitchen chairs.

The material used is principally Japan oak and local hardwood, such as ash and maple, and eastern oak. This firm makes specialties of hotel and special chairs, of which it is called on quite frequently to make. The entire first floor is devoted to the cutting of the rough stuff, very little of which goes to waste, owing to economical handling and the utility of modern machinery. The second floor is the machine and packing and shipping department. The third floor is the cabinet shop, and the fourth is the finishing and stock room, where the chairs are stained, varnished and upholstered.

In a factory of this kind great precaution must be taken against the danger of fire. If a conflagration should threaten this plant it could not possibly make much progress, as a most extensive automatic sprinkler system extends throughout every floor, and in the dry kiln and boiler house. The possibility of destruction by fire is foreign to the minds of the officers of the company.

The Morton dry kiln system is used, which is regarded as the best known in preparing lumber for high grade cabinet and chair work. It takes 75 horsepower to run the machinery, which is all operated by electricity, each machine or set of machines having its own motor. When a machine is not in use the power is immediately turned off, thus making a great saving in power.

It astonishes the visitor to see the rapidity in which each piece of a chair is prepared to fit its respective place. The tenon machine shows the great ingenuity of the inventor. The pieces which are to fit into mortises, are fed into this machine, and although the piece is not turned, it is trimmed to its proper length, and cut down on the four sides to its proper size instantly. The five operations are made possible by the adjustment of five saws coming in contact with the piece while it is moved a few inches. The numerous other machines are equally wonderful in their work, and show to what perfection the chair making industry is brought.

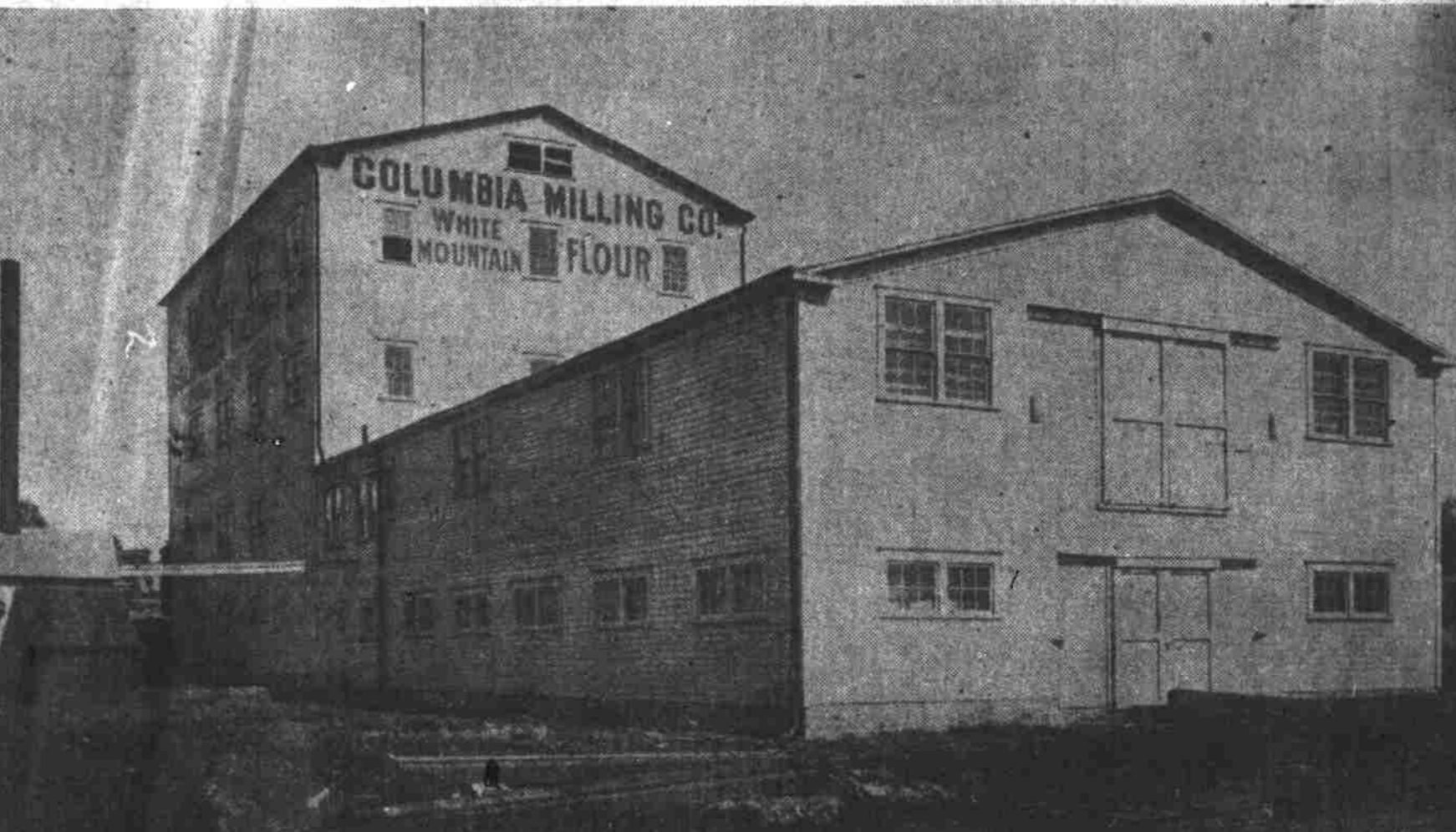
The products of the Oregon Chair company find their way all over the Pacific coast, as far north as Alaska, and into California on the south; also to the Hawaiian Islands, where there is a good market for them. With good shipping facilities, the Southern Pacific and United Railways at their doors, the firm is enabled to give quick dispatch and good service generally. The importance of such industries is apparent when this firm alone brought 25 killed men from the east during the year. These men, with their families, make desirable citizens, and Portland is not secure too many of them. At least as many more newcomers trained in eastern establishments will be secured on the completion of the new addition, so that it can be seen that such institutions are potent factors in the expansion of our state.

Considering the time and conditions when this factory was established, the management is highly elated over the progress it has made, and it leads them to believe that Portland offers better inducements for manufacturers than any other city in the West.

The officers of the Oregon Chair company are A. J. Kingsley, president and manager and R. M. Davison, secretary. The factory is situated at 1190 Macadam road, South Portland.

THE COLUMBIA MILLING COMPANY

Extensive Mill on East Side Working Twenty-four Hours a Day to Meet Demand of Their Celebrated Brands of Flour and Cereals



The Columbia Milling Company cannot class as an old-established industry, it having started only in 1907. The lack of age, however, is no handicap to its progress, for it is a very lusty industrial infant, as is evident to visitors to its big plant on East Market street, which extends from East First to East Second streets. The numerous mills therein keep grinding and rolling 24 hours a day, six days a week, in order to manufacture their now celebrated brands of flour and cereals quickly enough to meet the demand that the quality of their products is securing for them.

The main mill is a large four-story structure, equipped with the very latest and improved milling machinery and every labor-saving device known to the flour industry in installed in the plant. Fifteen men are kept employed, and each man is as requisite as the mainspring in a watch, so systematically is the whole mill operated. The daily capacity of the mill is 250 barrels of flour, 200 cases of cereals and 20 tons of feed.

This company enjoys unexcelled shipping facilities, the O. R. & N. tracks being on one side, and the Southern Pacific tracks on the other side. These permit the firm to give the very best of service to their patrons throughout the whole Pacific slope, and the market for the products is extending all the time.

The leading brands of flour manufactured by the Columbia Milling Company are "White Mountain," "Golden Leaf," "Jumbo" and "Supreme," the cereal brands being "Gold Nugget" and "Morning Glory." The local business is very heavy, the consumption of their goods more than meeting the most sanguine anticipations of the firm. Practically every dealer in the city and state handles the products of this mill, and these brands are now household names through half a dozen states, and particularly in Oregon. That the management of this institution is convinced that Oregonians are loyal to home industry goes without saying.