

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.

Our Resources

A Few Interesting Figures Showing Oregon's Advantages--An Excess Production of \$150,000,000.

The average per capita production in Oregon, in excess of the products consumed by the people, is about \$250.

The total value of excess production in the state is more than \$150,000,000.

Oregon lumber and timber shipments amount to more than 2,000,000,000 feet annually, bringing in an income of \$30,000,000, an average of \$30 per capita.

The value of the wheat crop, including flour manufactured in Oregon, is \$25,000,000 annually \$11.66 2-3 for each of the 400,000 inhabitants.

Returns from the dairy interests amount to \$17,000,000 a year.

Oregon raises \$3,000,000 worth of eggs each year. Oregon fruit brings between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually. The sale of livestock brings returns totaling not less than \$10,000,000. Wool yields from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 annually. Hides and leather more than an equal amount.

The salmon industry produces \$3,000,000 a year. Oregon hops yield between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Sales of potatoes total from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 each year. The returns from white paper amount to \$3,000,000. Mines yield another \$3,000,000.

THE average per capita production in Oregon, over and above the products consumed by the people of the state, is something over \$250. That is to say, the actual

are available. Many opportunities will be seized for gathering the riches that nature offers so lavishly.

But the present figures of \$250 excess production per capita put Oregon far in the lead of nearly all the other states of the union, prove that her timbered hills and fertile valleys are unequalled for wealth producing capabilities by any other section of America. The older states have long since passed the period when they produced greatly more than they consumed, and today they are calling upon Oregon to send them food and raw materials. Where Oregon has a large excess production, they have a shortage.

Oregon's production is practically all from natural resources. Manufacturing has not yet reached the scale of most of the eastern states. The greater proportion of our excess production is shipped out in the raw state, to be worked up into shape for consumption by those states which have lost most of their natural productive power. If our raw products were manufactured in the state, the excess per capita production of Oregon would probably be 50 per cent greater than it is now.

Oregon Greatest Timber State.
Oregon contains the greatest body of standing timber in the world, and it is to be expected that would be the greatest source of her productivity. And so it is.

It is estimated that about 300,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, one sixth of all in the United States, clothe the sides of the mountain ranges of this state. The shipments of timber from Oregon forests have now reached a total of more than 2,000,000,000 feet annually, bringing an income of about \$30,000,000. And this is increasing each year and will continue to increase for some years to come, for the greatest bodies of timber in the state have not yet been touched by the ax of the lumberman.

\$25,000,000 From Wheat.
Not so many years ago virtually all

the cultivated land in Oregon was in wheat. But the farmers are finding that they can make more money from other crops, and the acreage in wheat is gradually decreasing. But notwithstanding this fact, the value of the wheat raised in this state is about \$20,000,000 per year.

As much of the wheat is turned into flour, this figure is considerably increased by the added value given by the manufacture, so it is fair to estimate the value of the wheat crop, including flour, at about \$25,000,000.

The other principal grains raised in this state add approximately \$5,000,000 to the figure for cereals. These grains are barley and oats. As most of the 900,000 tons of hay cut in Oregon is consumed within the state, this commodity is not considered.

Dairy Interests Big Factor.
The dairy interests of Oregon already form one of the most important factors in her development. Seventeen million dollars are the returns to the dairies of the state, and the prospects are that this figure is small compared with what it will be in a few years.

Oregon is naturally the greatest dairy state in the union. Over most of the state the climate is so mild that it is not necessary to go to the expense of providing costly stables for the housing of the cattle during the winter months. They can remain out all the year round without shelter. This takes a very considerable item of expense from the dairymen and stockmen and allows them just that much more profit.

This fact is being recognized, and the number of dairy herds is increasing at a rapid rate. Oregon cheese is known all over the world, and in the markets of London commands a higher price than cheese from any other section.

Work of the Hen.
And the humble hen does her share toward adding to the wealth of Oregon. The sale of eggs alone adds about \$3,000,000 to the wealth pro-

duced in this state annually. Although figures for the sale of live and dressed poultry cannot be obtained, it is probable that this adds at least another \$3,000,000 to the total of Oregon's production.

Oregon's Fruit Best.

Oregon fruit means the best fruit in the world, and the wealth producers of the state are finding more gold in the orchards than is found in the mines. Already the receipts from Oregon fruit shipped out of the state amount to between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The amount received from Oregon apples, which are known the world over, and which are shipped to nearly every country of Europe as well as to the eastern states, and which sell for a higher price than any other apples grown anywhere, is in excess of a million and a half. Cherries add more than a quarter of a million more. The returns from peaches are slightly greater than those from cherries, while Oregon pears bring a return of nearly \$300,000 annually. Prunes, raspberries, strawberries, loganberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cranberries, currants, grapes and apricots bring the total close up to the \$6,000,000 mark, prunes alone bringing in \$800,000. Canned fruit values also total \$800,000. And the amount is steadily increasing.

Livestock Brings Returns.
Not less than \$10,000,000 is brought into Oregon annually through the sale beyond her borders of livestock raised here. There are 1,000,000 head of cattle in the state, valued at \$25,000,000, and they bring in to the cattlemen something like \$5,000,000 per year. Sheep return as much, exclusive of the sale of wool, while hogs, horses and goats add a few million more.

Wool and Leather.
Oregon is one of the great wool states. There are over three and a half million sheep here, and the annual clip is 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds of wool in the grease, making

a total of between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 for wool.

Hides and leather are also important items. The annual output of the plants engaged in the production of leather is about \$500,000. This does not include the cured hides shipped out of the state, the returns from which are probably in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

Salmon Bring \$3,000,000.

The salmon industry produces for Oregon a value of more than \$3,000,000 yearly. The Columbia is the greatest salmon river of the world, and millions of dollars are invested in canneries and fisheries along this stream. Other fish, such as halibut, sturgeon, etc., add many thousands to the sum of the fisheries production, making a total of nearly three millions and a quarter dollars.

Hops and Potatoes.

Should the supply of Oregon hops be suddenly cut off, there would be consternation throughout the brewing world, for the hop crop of this state is one of the most important factors in the hop market of the world. The production in this state has been steadily increasing for several years, until the returns from the sale of hops amount in Oregon to between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

The Irish potato, the common "spud," means even more wealth than the hops. The value of the Oregon potato crop is from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 annually. And Oregonians eat plenty of potatoes themselves, besides those they have to sell to their less fortunate neighbors.

White paper is produced by two mills in this state, and the value of the output is about \$3,000,000 a year. As wood is the basis for paper making, and Oregon has more wood than any other state in the union, it is evident that this industry is only in its infancy in this state and that in future years the figures to be reckoned in

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)



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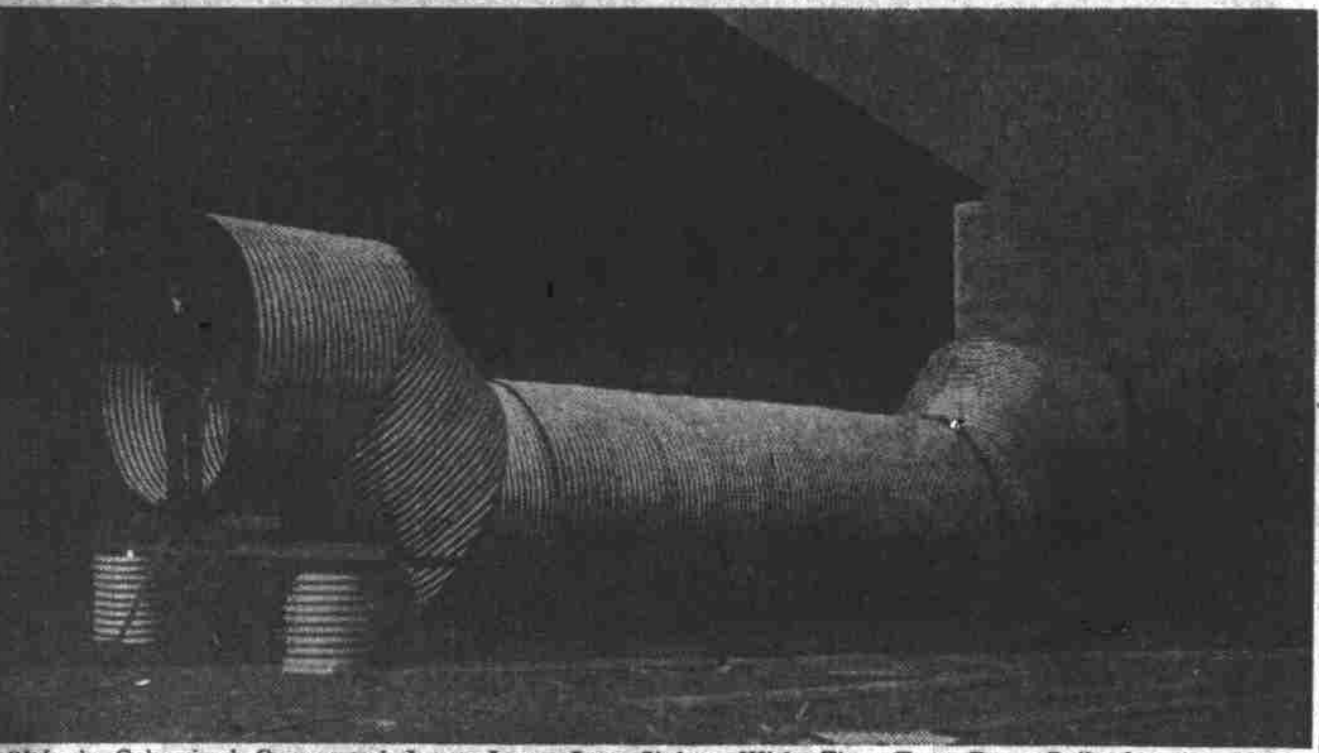
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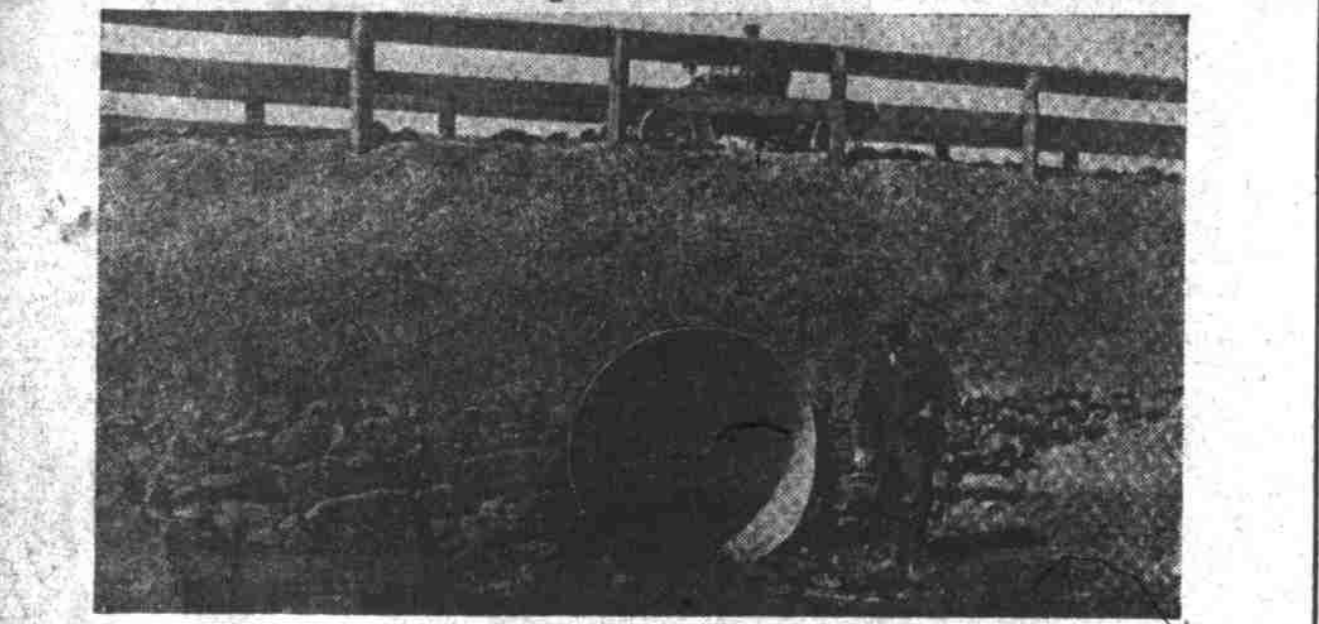
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One of the 682 Culverts Used in Whitman County, Washington.

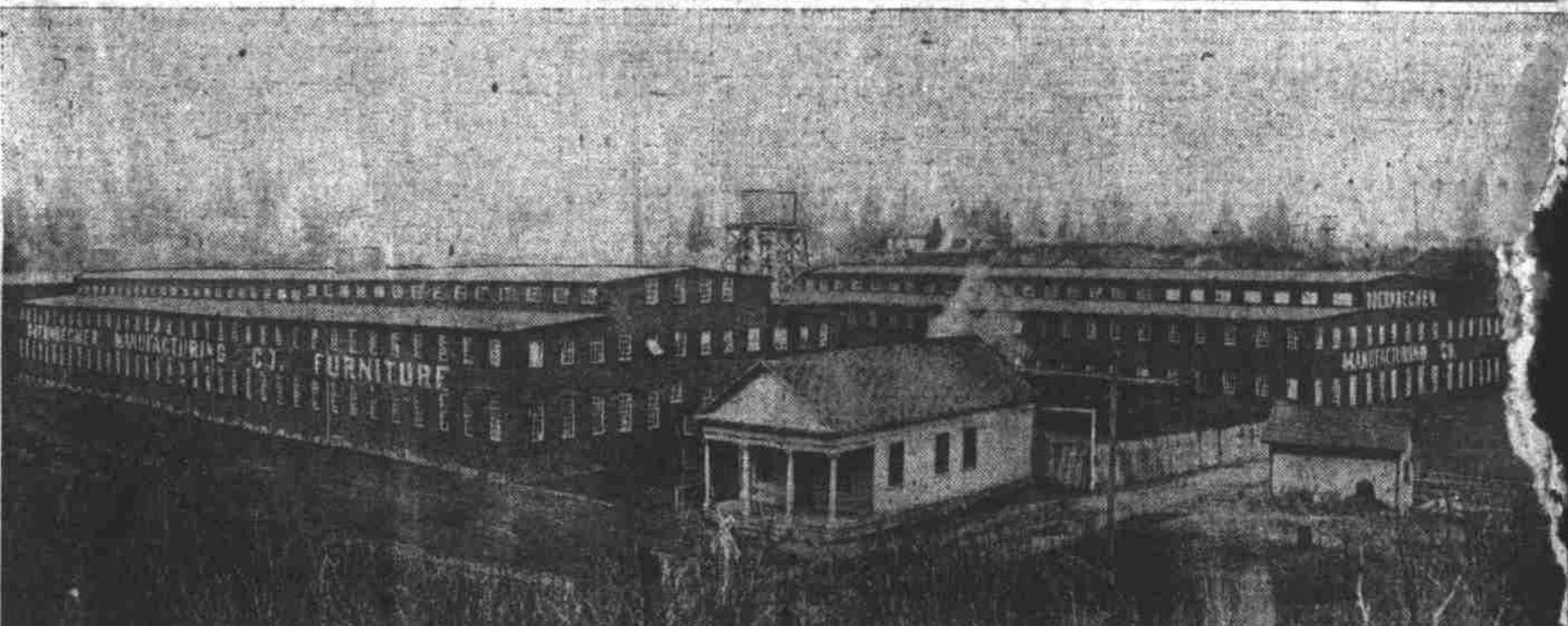
The importance of good roads is of interest to each and every person in the city or in the country. The taxpayer, the tenant and even the man who is neither are all benefited or inconvenienced by the condition of our roadways. Theodore Roosevelt said: "The faculty, the art, the habit of road building makes in a nation those solid, stable qualities which all agree on the question of good roads, and on their importance to the community, the state and the nation. Nothing to which I have turned my attention the last few years has seemed to come nearer to the people than this question of 'good roads,'" said William J. Bryan. "I find there is a new field here, and I have advanced so far that I have made up my mind to build a little sample road near my farm and not only that, but to do what I can to get my country and my state to do something in the matter of good roads."

Portland has a firm whose business is making corrugated ingot iron culverts which are being used extensively throughout the country. The culvert problem is of vital importance to the taxpayer. An enormous amount of money is spent annually in repairing and rebuilding culverts. The American ingot iron which is used in the manufacture of the pipe culvert and the Foster Corrugated Nestable Culvert is 99 3/4-100 per cent pure, and these culverts are guaranteed for 25 years. This firm claims that the culvert of their manufacture will last for 50 years but a 25 year guarantee is sufficient to put their culverts into general use. These culverts are made of ingot iron sheets heavily coated with zinc spelter, hot rolled between rolls of enormous pressure which forces the zinc spelter into the pores of the ingot iron, thereby causing the spelter to become part of the metal itself. This process is applied to the sheets before corrugating or forming, thus enabling the sheets to withstand the process of corrugating and then passing through heavy corrugated rolls which forms it into a circle.

All the sulphur, manganese and other impurities which are susceptible to rust or corrosion are removed from the ingot iron by a scientific process. Zinc spelter is the most non-porous substance known to science and is absolutely non-absorbent and therefore cannot rust or corrode. These sectional tubes are riveted together into a continuous culvert, which is easily placed in position without skill or expense. When in position these culverts will last years without repairs. Considering the long life of these ingot iron culverts, they are the cheapest that have ever been used for road work.

The accompanying cut shows a siphon manufactured by this company for the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad and shipped to Spirit Lake, Idaho. It is used for carrying irrigation water across the road beneath the roadbed. Read what Mr. J. R. Ripley, Commissioner of Second District, Whitman County, Washington, says: "Security Vault & Metal Works—Replying to yours of the 15th inst., regarding culverts, will say that we used a 72-inch culvert at Pullman Junction, Washington, a year ago, where we formerly had a wooden trestle bridge 176 feet long. The bridge was unsafe and a new one would have cost from \$1000 to \$1200. The fill cost \$525. It is 12 feet high, with an 18-foot roadway. It took a culvert 40 feet long. At a recent high water it ran about one-half full, taking care of Sunshine Creek, which drains about 20 square miles. As this is quite a fill and in a place where it is noticed from the train passing towards Moscow and Lewiston, it might pay you to have a photograph of the place. If you should wish it you might let me know."

The culvert shown in position is one of the 682 used by Whitman County, Washington. Spokane County, one of the firm's consumers, has used nearly 850 culverts. La Grande has 2000 feet of 20 and 24-inch culverts now in use. Nearly every county in Oregon and Washington has these culverts, which have proven entirely satisfactory. The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company and the Oregon Electric Railway are large users also, and the United Railways Company is using these culverts for their system. A large order was just shipped to the North Coast road. The factory is the best equipped in the country and has an O. W. P. spur line to the plant which connects with all roads.



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