

OREGON'S 1922 GRAIN IS VALUED AT \$119,992,000

Wheat Crop Alone Is Valued at \$23,100,000; Breaks All Records Except That of Last Year

Oregon's 1922 wheat crop was with one exception the greatest on record. The 1921 crop was so unusual that it could scarcely be considered in comparison with others. The 1922 crop was much more than an average output and the total value reached the sum of \$23,100,000.

The total value of all grain crops in Oregon reached \$119,992,000 for 1922, compared with \$97,770,000 in 1921, \$125,971,000 in 1920 and \$105,510,000 in 1919. Therefore not only was the total value of Oregon's grain output greater than ever before with the exception of one year, but the increase in value is most liberal.

Considering the fact that the 1921 crop was the greatest on record, the showing of value on the 1922 crop is most remarkable.

Notwithstanding a most unusual season all over the country, the output of all grains in Oregon was beyond general expectations.

Shipments of Oregon wheat were made to virtually all portions of the world during the season.

Oats

The greatest surprise to many was the oats crop. Because of the very dry season, it was feared that the Willamette valley would not produce sufficient oats to feed itself, but actual harvest returns show almost a normal output of this cereal.

Millers seek Willamette valley oats for breakfast foods because of their unusually good color.

It was a wonderful season during 1922 for corn. The very dry period gave the corn crop a most wonderful growth and the state's output was the greatest known.

Apples

Oregon produced its greatest apple crop in 1922. Not only was the big bumper output of 1921 overtopped in size, but the quality of the present season's fruit was the best average ever known in this territory.

Because of the congested condition of the railroads, Portland shipped direct to Europe more than double the quantity of apples than ever before.

Europe, Asia and Africa as well as South American republics received shipments of apples direct from Portland.

The apple crop of the state for the year totaled 7,000,000 boxes. The total value was \$7,300,000. The lowness of the average price was due both to the congested condition of the railroads as well as to general financial troubles in other centers.

Pears

While the total fruit crop of the state showed a smaller total than in 1921, being \$23,979,200 compared with \$25,221,000 a year ago, the pear crop showed not only a very liberal gain in the output, but a somewhat improved price condition. Oregon orchards produced 3,000,000 boxes of pears this season. This is the greatest output the state has grown. It was a pear year both as regards price and production.

Europe took very liberal stocks of Oregon Bartlett, Comice and d'Anjou during the year, but there were also very heavy shipments to the Atlantic coast.

Berries

The season's output of berries broke all previous records, but owing to the previous congestion of the canning industry, prices ruled exceedingly low for the surplus. This congestion has disappeared, leaving the industry to hope for liberal improvement during the coming season.

Prunes

Oregon's prune crop for 1922 likewise broke all previous records with a total output of at least 40,000,000 pounds. Some estimates range as high as 50,000,000 pounds. Europe was a very liberal buyer of Oregon Italians during the season, shipments being made direct by water.

The cranberry industry of Oregon is emerging from its previous depression, although the season's output of 800 bushels was below expectations. Government and state experts have found the bothersome insects, they claim.

Nuts

Everyone who has tasted an Oregon walnut knows of its superior quality. Experts say that the Oregon nut weighs about 25 per cent more than others of the coast, due to the liberal rainfall. The output for 1922, estimated to be worth \$150,000, indicates a steady growth.

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Farm Output \$313,881,200 Oregon Yield Is Enormous

Oregon farm and stream products have safely passed the crisis of low prices and with increased output in many lines the total value of the 1922 harvest shows a gain over 1921.

The farming industry has passed from clouds into sunshine once again. For 1922 the total output of Oregon farms and streams was \$313,881,200, compared with \$296,805,000 for 1921. As compared with pre-war figures the showing for 1922 is quite good.

In many lines the 1922 output showed a liberal gain in values as compared with a year ago. Dairy products, livestock and mixed products showed a gain, while there were decreases in fruit, vegetables and in grain. The latter was due to the bumper crop of a year ago, this year's net returns per bushel being somewhat greater than in 1921.

Grain continues the greatest industry of the farms of Oregon. This year's total reached a value of \$119,992,000, compared with \$97,770,000 a year ago. Only in 1920 was a greater total value shown for grain products than this year.

Next in importance of the state farming industries is livestock, with a total value of \$64,736,000, compared with \$54,240,000 in 1921.

Vegetable production is next, with a total value of \$24,407,000, compared with \$45,350,000 a year ago and \$54,295,000 two years ago.

Fruit output is fourth in importance, with a total value of \$23,979,200 for 1922, compared with \$25,221,000 in 1921.

But slightly below fruit in total worth for 1922 is the dairy output, with a grand total of \$22,058,000, compared with \$21,954,000 in 1921.

OREGON GRAIN YIELD		
	Volume	Value
Wheat, bushels	23,000,000	\$ 23,100,000
Oats, bushels	8,000,000	4,457,000
Barley, bushels	4,000,000	5,880,000
Corn, bushels	3,200,000	2,180,000
Rye, bushels	1,460,000	1,375,000
Hay, tons	4,000,000	82,000,000
Other grain		1,000,000

Total value grain, 1922	\$119,992,000
Total value grain, 1921	97,770,000
Total value grain, 1920	125,971,000
Total value grain, 1919	105,510,000
Total value grain, 1918	75,085,000

OREGON DAIRY PRODUCTION		
Butter, pounds	21,000,000	\$ 8,400,000
Cheese, pounds	20,673,000	5,500,000
Milk and cream, gallons	40,793,000	8,158,000

Total value dairy produce, 1922	\$ 22,058,000
Total value dairy produce, 1921	21,954,000
Total value dairy produce, 1920	43,600,000
Total value dairy produce, 1919	38,190,000
Total value dairy produce, 1918	33,900,000

OREGON LIVESTOCK OUTPUT		
Cattle, head	201,000	\$ 12,060,000
Dairy cows, head	102,000	7,600,000
Hogs, head	900,000	21,600,000
Sheep, head	2,167,000	14,000,000
Horses, head	90,500	8,000,000
Mules, head	7,079	1,000,000
Goats, head	168,000	476,000

Total livestock value, 1922	\$ 64,736,000
Total livestock value, 1921	54,240,000
Total livestock value, 1920	96,744,000
Total livestock value, 1919	103,826,000
Total livestock value, 1918	103,170,000

OREGON FRUIT PRODUCTION		
Apples, boxes	7,000,000	\$ 7,300,000
Peaches, boxes	1,600,000	1,200,000
Pears, boxes	3,000,000	4,860,000
Apricots, crates	62,000	50,000
Blackberries, pounds	41,000,000	1,640,000
Cherries, pounds	7,300,000	820,000
Currants, pounds	2,000,000	160,000
Gooseberries, pounds	7,000,000	120,000
Grapes, pounds	8,295,000	160,000
Loganberries, pounds	47,000,000	1,880,000
Plums, pounds	7,250,000	289,200
Prunes, pounds	40,000,000	3,600,000
Raspberries, pounds	8,920,000	360,000
Strawberries, pounds	8,000,000	350,000
Cranberries, bushels	8,000	40,000
Nuts		150,000
Other fruits		1,000,000

Total fruit value, 1922	\$ 23,979,200
Total fruit value, 1921	25,221,000
Total fruit value, 1920	38,981,000
Total fruit value, 1919	44,560,000
Total fruit value, 1918	20,216,000

OREGON VEGETABLE OUTPUT		
Potatoes, bushels	12,000,000	\$ 10,267,000
Onions, hundredweight	300,000	390,000
Cabbage, pounds	40,000,000	350,000
Carrots, pounds	30,000,000	500,000
Turnips, pounds	15,000,000	300,000
Tomatoes, tons	85,000	1,700,000
Rhubarb, tons	60,000	1,980,000
Beans, green, tons	70,000	3,000,000
Beans, dried, pounds	5,000,000	300,000
Peas, tons	40,000	2,000,000
Other vegetables		2,000,000
Seed		1,620,000

Total value vegetables, 1922	\$ 24,407,000
Total value vegetables, 1921	45,350,000
Total value vegetables, 1920	54,295,000
Total value vegetables, 1919	49,755,000
Total value vegetables, 1918	36,055,000

OREGON MIXED PRODUCTS		
Poultry, head	17,000,000	\$ 16,000,000
Eggs, dozen	70,000,000	24,000,000
Hops, bales	47,500	2,600,000
Salmon, pounds	76,000,000	7,600,000
Other fish		2,000,000
Mohair, pounds	478,000	119,000
Wool, pounds	19,000,000	5,700,000
Honey, pounds	4,123,000	690,000

Total value mixed products, 1922	\$ 58,709,000
Total value mixed products, 1921	51,770,000
Total value mixed products, 1920	75,170,000
Total value mixed products, 1919	97,570,000
Total value mixed products, 1918	95,491,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1922	\$313,881,200
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1921	296,805,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1920	428,313,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1919	437,411,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1918	363,882,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1917	322,063,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1916	325,865,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1915	300,934,000
Grand total value Oregon farm products, 1914	256,255,000

STOCKYARDS ARE RATED AS FINEST ON PACIFIC COAST

Traders From Six States Come Here For Business; 1922 Livestock Receipts Make Record.

Portland has the largest and most up-to-date stockyards on the Pacific slope. In fact, it is the one market that is recognized by traders from every section of the coast. From California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, traders come here to buy and sell livestock. During the year hogs from South Dakota and other central west points were placed on sale at the Union stockyards here. Portland gets cattle from Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, California, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and other points and its hogs and sheep supplies come from a widely scattered area.

North Portland is the one recognized livestock market on the entire Pacific coast. It is an "open" market in every sense of the word. It sells to anyone who cares to bid or buy, and has the money to pay for supplies.

RECEIPTS MAKE RECORD

During the year North Portland received more livestock than during any previous year, according to unofficial announcements made. The figures were compiled early in December.

Up to December 1 of each year the following carload supplies came to North Portland:

Year	Cars	Cars
1922	7588	1919
1921	6388	1918
1920	7129	1917

Even with these increasing supplies, the North Portland market is expected to show greater growth during 1923, as its trade territory is expanding.

The Pacific Northwest does not produce sufficient hogs to fill more than a very small per cent of the requirements of packers whose plants are here. To fill the total wants of the provision trade—that including the branch houses of Eastern concerns—would take almost twice the present supply of hogs.

LEADING HOG MARKET

North Portland is the highest market for hogs in the United States of all the recognized stockyards. For that reason the home producer receives a higher price for his product than does the hog raiser of any other portion of the United States. As grain and other feed can be produced more cheaply in the Pacific Northwest than in other centers, the increase in hog production should be quickly accomplished.

One of the big features which gives to North Portland livestock marketing a more stable basis than known in many centers, is that a most careful check is kept upon the entire Pacific coast. Each shipper knows exactly what price his supplies brought, who bought them and the net weights at the time of weighing. There is no guess work in this, as duplicate weight tags are printed with each weighing and the price must be placed upon each ticket. Failure to do so means expulsion from the Portland Livestock Exchange. This organization works for the benefit of the entire livestock industry.

Oregon livestock value showed a total of \$64,736,000 for 1922 compared with \$54,240,000 for 1921. The increase for the year, while not liberal, is sufficient to indicate that the low point of prices has been reached and that marketing will be bettered during the coming year.

Salmon

Columbia river salmon is known wherever the best of the canned product is consumed. Not only is the Royal Chinook of the Columbia the best canned fish, but it is likewise the standard for fresh fish. There is nothing better than the Columbia river Chinook in the entire salmon family.

There is ample reason for this. Investigation for many years has shown quite conclusively that the salmon family spawns as far away from the ocean as possible. The healthier and sturdier the fish, the greater distance it will go to the spawning grounds. Up in the headwaters of the Columbia, Willamette and tributary streams the Royal Chinook goes each spring and summer.

Only the stronger of the Chinook tribe take this journey. Many schools of fish start for the headwaters of the Columbia and Willamette, but only a certain percentage are strong enough to make the journey. Others, the less strong specimens, swim into the smaller and nearer streams for spawning purposes.

The Royal Chinook, while packed each year in liberal supply, is never in sufficient volume to satisfy the world-wide demand for this superior fish. Consumers, therefore, must be content to accept fish caught in other streams.

Output of canned salmon by Columbia river packers for the season was estimated around 450,000 cases. Because of the fact that canners are pack-

ing both full and half cases, it is impossible to tell the exact output in pounds. Nevertheless, reports of canning interests supplemented by those of fishermen and state officials indicate that the output of canned salmon along the Columbia for 1922 was from 5 to 10 per cent better than in 1921.

RUN IS ERRATIC

Various reasons are given for this increase, according to the side the informant is on. Some claim that the driving out of the purse seines is the one big reason for the increase. Others point to the fact that the salmon run is at best a very erratic one and changes in volume according to weather and water conditions.

There was an unusual demand for mild pickled salmon from Europe this season, forcing a higher price along the river for raw fish. Fishermen, therefore, received greater profits.

NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests in Oregon contain an estimated stand of 140,000,000 thousand feet of saw timber, according to figures of the "great service," United States department of agriculture.

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