CRATER LAKE IN SOUTHERN OREGON, ONE OF THE NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD

DITUATED in the crater of an extinct volcano at an elevation of 6177 feet, Crater lake owes its marvelous deep blue color to its depth of 2000 feet. It is accessible in the summer season by good roads and on its very rim is a tourist hotel, shrown at left.



AGRICULTURE IS CHIEF SOURCE OF

Farm Land Gains Value.

Oregon's chief wealth lies in its gricultural endeavor. The city man heretofore has taken the farmer for granted. A slight change in this attitude is at the present time apparent.

The farmer is becoming organized and is winning recognition.

The city man is beginning to realize that his own prosperity depends upon the creation of primary wealth in the surrounding districts.

The press is now constantly calling attention to the urgent need of better

ecognition of the farming industry and the need of better compensation for the producer. The phrase, "Farm and Town" has come into quite general use in recent months. The Oregon Journal's series of editorials, headed by this phrase, along with two previous series during the past four years, are generally recognized as having been the business men to the urgent need of bringing about better relations between

valuation over 10 years before of over \$214,000,000.

It is interesting to note that while valuation, both the total for the entire

state for farms and for acreage, have shown a steady increase, the size of farms has steadily decreased. Farms of from 100 to 499 acres constituted 72.7 cent of the number of farms in A steady decrease in this size of farm has been apparent until at the present time only 39.9 per cent of the farms are of this acreage. Although a steady decrease has been shown in the percentage of farms of 100 to 499 acres, yet this size of farm is still more numerous than any other size. Although all farms of 100 to 999 acres have shown a decrease in number during the past 40 years, those of more than 1000 ave shown a slight increase, as have all farms of less than 100 acres.

VALUES INCREASE The average value of farm land is given as \$49.36 per acre for 1920, or an increase of almost \$11 per acre for the entire state over 1910. The average for farms is given at \$13,449 in the last census, an increase of \$3437 over 1910, and this in spite of the fact that the total number of farms has in-creased from 45,502 to 50,206 without very much additional acreage in farms.

The development of better means of

nunication has meant much for the farmer. First the telephone and the rural free delivery and later the bile with improved roads has made it possible for those many miles

Many farms now have all the cones that the city can supply This is not true, however, as an average. A large share of the people on the soil are still making shift with about the same type of household and equipment that their fathers used with the possible exception of motive power taking the place of some of the goods cannot be profitably sent be-horses. The entire fault does not lie cause of high transportation rates. As horses. The entire fault does not lie cause of high transportation rates. As fority. It has long been thought that in the indifference of the farmer but much as \$500 has been cleared per to a large extent to lack of profits in acre by growers of this fruit, although well in most parts of the state because farming operations. Conveniences are still considered as luxurious rather than ties and only the latter is purchased when the profits are low.

PARMER HARD HIT Low profits are not necessarily the result of poor management or poor farming. A combination of circumstances has made profitable production difficult stace the World war. Those things which the farmer had to purchase, including foods, equipment, in bor, clothing and taxes, remained high after the war was over, but with few exceptions those things which he had to sell were near or at the pre-war low level. Even at that, Oregon furmers have not been as hard hit as those of many other states. The diversified farmers of Western Oregon have found it possible to make a little profit on some of their products even when the prices on others were entirely too low. Those specializing in one crop have as a rule been the hardest hit, for with additional money aimost out of the question, one lean year was enough to put the operator out of business, when his beanker was unable to halp him because of short time paper specifica-Low profits are not necessarily the

tions from the federal reserve board when the farmer needed the money for at least a year. VHEAT IN LEAD

Of all crops, cereals make up by far he largest acreage with wheat the outstanding type of cereal raised, with oats running in second place. Cereal production increased 17.1 per cent be-tween 1909 and 1919. During the same period oats, barley and rye show a de-Farmer Winning Recognition; beriod cats, barley and rye show a decrease in production, while all other grains show increases. The highest percentage of increase is shown for kafir and mile, which have been developed for feeding livestock and poultry. While corn cut for grain shows an increase of 27 to the corn cut for grain shows Cooperation Gets Results; an increase of \$7.4 per cent this cannot compare with the increase in the use of this crop cut for sliage and forage purposes. Corn used in its various ways has taken its place as one of the mportant crops of the state, during the past few years. At one time it was thought that field corn could not be produced at all, but at present with acclimated seed used and improved methods of culture it is raised in almost all parts of the state.

POTATO CROP BIG marked increase of 4,000,000 bushels over that of last year and an increase of 6,000,000 over the potato crop of two years ago. According to the United States department of agriculture the potato crop production for the entire ond in numbers, Guernseys third, Ayr-United States this year is 483,015,000 shires fourth and Brown Swiss, Red 000 bushels over that produced a year for fifth place.

are specializing in small vegetables but a large per cent of the total crop The 1920 census gives the total number of Oregon farms at 50,206, with a total acreage of 13,542,218, of which less than 5,000,000 is improved. The total value of land and buildings is placed at \$675,213,284, an increase to the control of the surplus farm produced to the control of t reserving all kinds of vegetables and

evaporating plants are drying several kinds for shipment to distant markets. As long as new markets can be found this industry should continue to grow. for the soil and climate are both particularly adapted to this type of FRUIT BIG FACTOR Orchard fruits are produced by better than 60 per cent of all farms in Oregon. The total value the fruit crops produced for market runs above the \$20,000,000 mark as shown by the

the \$20.000,000 mark as shown by the 1920 census. Leading the list in both quantity produced and valuation are apples, which have shown a large increase in production during the past decade. Plums and prunes also show a large increased production and are second in importance to apples. Pears, peaches and cherries are the three next important orchard fruits with relative importance in the order next.

Walnuts make up a large percentage of the nut crops produced, with almonds holding second place. Both of these crops are on the increase, while pecans show a decrease. Filberts are also becoming an important commercial crop, but a large per cent of these orchards are not total to full bearing. orchards are not yet in full bearing.
Much of the well drained hill land of
Western Oregon is admirably suited to
nut culture and this promises to be a
big industry of the future.

LOGANBERRIES ago, loganberries have steadily climbed in importance until they now outrank from the city to still enjoy many of the city conveniences. Each year sees more improved machinery in use on the farm and more labor saving devices in the households.

All other small fruits, both in quantity produced and in valuation of the crop. More than 47,000,000 pounds of this delicious fruit is produced in this state each year. Large quantities are turned into fruit drinks and flavors, many of them preserved for use in jellies, jams and many other ways. Introduction of new methods of evaporating have made it possible to put this fruit, which is grown almost exclusively in the Northwest, into many distant markets where the canned

Strawberries brought to Oregon producers \$350,000 this year. Some parts of Southern Oregon, Hood River valley and the river bottom lands of the Willowski will be shown in ferior because of the long moist periods which cause of the long moist periods which cause of the long moist periods which cause of the state because of the state because of the state because of the long moist periods which cause of the long moist periods which cause of southern Oregon, Hood River valley and the river bottom lands of the Will-board and the river bottom lands of the long moist periods which cause of the long moist periods which lamette valley are the most favorable spots for this spring favorite. Black-

erseys Lead in Output of Products; Sheep, Mohair and Hay Industries Are Factor.

Dairy cattle are by far the produc ers of the most wealth each year as compared with any other domesticated animal. The natural advantages of mild climate with resultant long grass seasons, the constant markets and the quality of the stock, which has been Oregon's potato crop for this year and still is improving rapidly, is mak-was estimated at 12,000,000 bushels, a ing the Northwest and particularly Oregon one of the most famous dairy regions of the world. Jerseys and antmals with Jersey blood dominant in their veins are by far the most numerous and popular. Holsteins rank sec-ond in numbers, Guernseys third, Ayrbushels, which is an increase of 8,619,- Polled and Milking Shorthorns trying

Yegetables of many varieties are produced in large quantities both for commercial and home use. People in the eities produce large amounts of the easier to raise varieties for their own use and most farmers have all they can use with some to sell. Many they can use with some to sell. Many compared by the constalization of the case of a large part of the dairy produced in the constalization are generally able to get, Besides, they are generally

A big factor in the improvement of the dairy stock has been the introduction of cow testing work both in associations and as carried on by individuals under the supervision of the department of agriculture through the Agricultural college. "Boarder" cows have been gradually weeded out and sent to the block, where they will produce no more cull dairy calves. The effect of the educational value of this purebred sires of proven merit at the head of many of the herds, Purebred need of many of the herds. Purebred sire clubs, where several dairymen with a few cows each, band together to collectively use sires of known value are becoming more popular each year. Records in milk and butterfat production by Oregon cows are outstand-

ing in their excellency. The highest producing Jersey and seven of the eight class leaders of this breed are Oregon cows. From late reports it seems that even the eighth place will be won the coming year by an Oregon bred and owned cow.

CATTLE BANGE HILLS Beef cattle still range the hills and pen districts of the state in large numbers. Of recent years more attention has been given to the finishing of the range stock and the introduction of improved quality through purebred steers. Purebred Shorthorns, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus farms have been established where better stock is bred and sires produced to supply the

Going hand in hand with livestoc development is the culture of alfalfa. clovers, vetches and other leguminous crops for winter hay. Although much wild hay is still used, most of the dairy stock is fed on alfalfa, clover or vetch.

The hays of the legume type leave both humus and nitrogen in the soil, both of which are very beneficial to following crops. This factor, along with the fact that by keeping livestock a large amount of fertilizer is avail-able for the soil each year is doing much to keep up the fertility of Oregon soils. Something is being put back instead of it all being taken

SHEEP INDUSTRY

Sheep are raised both for wool and found it feasible to provide some sort of shelter for the sheep and are very successful in raising the fine wool breeds. There seems to be a general tendency to improve the fleeces through breeding up operations.

A very successful marketing organization has been built up by some 2200 sheep and mohair breeders of the state. Rather than let the fleeces go on the market in mixed grades, the association separates the clips into the various grades, according to the best standards and sells large quantities of

there was no incentive to produce high Logged off and brush land is plenti-ful in many parts of the Northwest and goats are in great demand to kill off the brush. Besides serving mankind in clearing land the goats produced in 1920 more than \$200,000 worth

ers finding it necessary to import nany animals from the midwest. The quality of swine kept on the farms has been improved greatly through the introduction of purebred animals but competition from the corn states is keen enough to prevent excessive profits being made on Western pork. More world record egg producers have been developed in Oregon than in perhaps any other state. Poultry production has made a marked increase during the last few years and is becoming a highly specialized and commercialized industry. The standard strains of laying birds are gradually being improved and a new breed of heavy producers has been originated by the poultry department of the Agriby the poultry department of the Agri-cultural college. Many of the poultrymen are organized into a collective marketing association and have created a reputation and demand in Eastern cities for their select eggs.

Pork production in the state does not

nearly supply the home demand, pack-

COOPERATION PAYS The Oregon Growers Cooperative association is securing better prices for its members, who include fruit, nut and vegetable growers, than those

organizations among farmers is the Hay Growers organization, which has been very successful though having to contend with falling prices and high ransportation costs. The entire cooperative marketing

nt has grown rapidly within the last few years and the success of organizations of this mature here has had an influence in the spread of this ast movement all over the country. The county agent system for improving agricultural conditions, started luring the late war when more food production was a crying need, is prov-ing its worth in time of peace. Almost all of the counties have their agricultural agent and some of them boys' and girls' club leaders besides. EXTENSION WORK

Linked up closely as it is with the extension department of the agricultural college, the county agent system is gradually having its effect in the improvement of farming methods.

Through the influence of the Grange, the Farmers' Union and, last, but not least, the farm bureau, agriculture is now recognized as an industry. Its importance, and its relation to the welfare of the city could not be impressed

fare of the city could not be impressed upon the general public until the or-ganized farmer came into being. Through cooperative effort many of the conditions have been bettered and the future looks bright, if the great body of producers continue to work together. Civic bodies are beginning to show their appreciation of the farmer and concede him the important sition he should hold in the ecoomic system. As the farmer prospers, so shall the city, the state and the nation.

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