Cordallis
OREGON

This is to certify that the undersigned have carefully examined the contents of this book and guarantee the statements herein to be true.

Victor O. Moses
County Judge

Emery J. Newton
County Clerk
Corvallis City Hall, Depot, Court House and High School Building, and Trophy Cup won by Benton County.
Why We Want You to Come to Corvallis

There are three things which we, as citizens of Corvallis and Benton county, Oregon, want to impress thoroughly upon whoever reads this booklet; that Corvallis is an ideal city for ideal home life; that few cities and counties have encouraged and possess to a like degree the moral and educational environment that is one of our greatest assets; that Benton the "blue ribbon" county of Oregon, offers certain advantages and opportunities for stock raising, fruit raising, dairying, market gardening, poultry raising and general farming which no man seeking a location, can well afford to overlook.

With these points in mind, we shall endeavor to honestly and conscientiously set forth what we believe to be the salient facts regarding our city and county. Much has been written since the first settlers came into the Willamette Valley, in praise of climate, soil and opportunities. From the letter of the humblest toiler to the polished brochure of the authority, the virtues of the Willamette Valley have been extolled in poetry and prose. It is an inexhaustible theme. Regardless of wide publicity, the fact remains that opportunities are yet undiminished in the Willamette Valley. That portion of Oregon to which the name "Willamette Valley" is applied contains 5,000,000 acres of tillable land. It includes portions of the counties of Lane, Linn, Benton, Polk, Marion, Yamhill and Clackamas, the combined pop-
Oregon Agricultural College Buildings. Administration Hall, Agricultural Hall, Science Hall and Armory.
Oregon Agricultural College Buildings. Mechanical Hall, Waldo Hall, Electrical Building, Shepard Hall and portion of College Barns.
Corvallis produces a Diversity of Manufactured Products. Here are Shown a Corvallis Sawmill, Flouring Mill, Brick and Tile Yards, Fruit Cannery and Creamery.
Corvallis is the Head of Navigation on the Willamette River.

ulation of which in 1910 was 394,834. Compare this if you will, with the state of Massachusetts, which has an area of 5,144,960 acres and supports a population of 3,366,416. The entire state of Oregon has but 672,765 people within its borders and yet embraces an area greater than the states of Indiana and Michigan combined, with a population of 5,511,049. Dr. James Withycombe, director of the U. S. Experiment Station, is authority for the statement that the Willamette Valley has the widest range of products of any section of the world. President W. J. Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College, recently declared that the state of Oregon would make more progress in settlement, industry and general advancement within the next ten years than she has made within the past half century. The reason is obvious for Oregon is coming into her own. Transportation has been the big problem. The solution is at hand. Railroads are building in all directions. People are flocking westward. Opportunities are being grasped daily. Do you wish to share in the great work of populating a great state? Do you wish to share in the populating of the "blue ribbon" county of this great state?

Do not think for one minute that this means pioneering. Benton county is one of the oldest counties in point of settlement in Oregon. Corvallis is one of the oldest cities in the state. Benton county has long sustained a reputation for producing the best that grows in the Willamette Valley. The acreage is not great, but there is room for more. The great need of all Oregon is people. We want enterprising, wide-awake men, who are alive to the opportunities surrounding them. We want parents who have children to educate to locate in our midst. We want hustlers who will join in making
Corvallis Streets are Hard Surfaced, with Broad, Well-Kept Parkings.

every foot of tillable ground in Benton County blossom with fruit or groan under a burden of ripening foodstuffs. We want men who know how and are willing to help make Benton County an unconquerable victor in the production of live stock and dairy products. We want more good citizens to help make Corvallis the ideal home city.

If we fail to cover some perplexing question which you have in mind after we have finished, write at once to our secretary. He will answer you fully and frankly.

THE CORVALLIS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Climate

Climate must be considered in the broader application to city and county, for Corvallis shares only as an integral part in the gift of an exceptional climatic condition, an inestimable asset of the entire county and the Willamette Valley. Almost daily throughout the winter just past, newspapers have brought us accounts from the middle western states of devastating cyclones and floods, of cruel blizzards, of destruction and want and suffering because of the capricious elements. Citizens of Benton county can not but feel that their claim to a well-nigh perfect climate is substantiated, for a comparison of conditions sustains and amplifies that claim. Were it not for the whitened tips of the mountains bordering the Willamette Valley, Benton county would scarcely have realized that the winter months were at hand. The thermometer has indicated a freezing temperature but once or twice and at no time has there been an indication of a serious sudden change. Warm rains have fallen at opportune times. The months of February and March were warm de-
lightful spring months, with lawns green and fresh, flowers bursting into bloom and gardens thriving. This is not an unusual winter. Benton county never has severe winter weather. The Willamette Valley is sheltered by the Cascades on the east, an impenetrable barrier to the ice-laden winds from the prairies, and on the west by the Coast mountains, which send the lowering clouds from the Pacific into the air to dissolve into warm, gentle rain. Lightning is of such rare visitation that a stray storm wandering into the valley once in a decade is viewed with wonder rather than alarm. The summers are always pleasant, mild and salubrious, with the absence of that enervating heat which makes life a burden to those who reside beyond the favored confines of western Oregon. The nights are always cool. No matter to what height the mercury may have climbed during the day, when the shades of night have fallen, one may seek his couch in comfort, secure in the thought of restful sleep. Seldom in mid-day does the thermometer register so high as ninety degrees. The farmer enters upon his cropping season with no fear of sudden storms. He is equally secure in winter in his assurance that his stock will suffer no hardships from rigorous weather. These are some of the potent factors in the belief that ultimately land in Benton county and the Willamette Valley will be held at an enormous premium over sections less favored by climate.

Corvallis—A Good Place to Live

The ideal city is that which offers the best condiments with the real meat of living. Moral environment, social intercourse, educational facilities, the
As Pretty a Valley of Diversified Farm Land as the Whole Willamette Valley can Boast.

broadening influences that well-balanced minds crave—these are some of the things which Corvallis has always endeavored to stimulate. Corvallis has no saloons, but many churches. Corvallis has the smallest jail of any city its size in Oregon, and is the home of the largest technical college in the Northwest. Corvallis has a splendid school system. Corvallis is healthful, the death rate is exceedingly low. Corvallis is a good place to live. It is a good place to rear a family. It offers all the conveniences of the metropolis without the worry and stress of the larger cities. Corvallis has 5500 population.

Located on the banks of the Willamette River, at the confluence of Mary's River, one hundred miles south of Portland, Corvallis has excellent transportation facilities. The “West side” main line of the Southern Pacific makes Corvallis a terminal. The Corvallis & Eastern gives through train service to points east and west from the coast to the Cascades. The Portland, Eugene & Eastern is now building into the Coast mountains south and west from Corvallis by way of Monroe and Alsea, tapping a fertile fruit and timber section, and extending to Eugene southward from Monroe. This road will eventually extent northward to Portland. The Southern Pacific is electrifying its “west-side” line from Portland southward. The P. E. & E. has been granted franchises for the use of three and one-half miles of streets within the city and has begun track laying. Corvallis will soon have city car service on all prominent streets. The Oregon Electric has been granted the use of certain streets in Corvallis. The road is being rapidly extended southward from Salem and expects to run cars to the end of the bridge across the
The Benton County Farmer Takes a Just Pride in His Work Horses.

Willamette at Corvallis, and will doubtless be running cars to this point at an early date. Corvallis is the head of water transportation on the Willamette River, a constant safeguard against high shipping tariffs and a guarantee, with the excellent railroad service, of a constant market for the products of Benton county.

Corvallis has more telephones per capita than any city its size in the United States.

Corvallis spent close to a million dollars in civic improvements within the past two years. Ten miles of cement walks have been laid within the city. Five and one-half miles of bitulithic pavement insures the permanency and beauty of her streets. This improvement alone cost $300,000. During 1911, two main sewers were laid at a cost of $200,000, in addition to a system previously installed, which safeguards Corvallis from such diseases as arise from poorly seweraged cities. Corvallis has a constant supply of the purest mountain water, from the melted snows of Mary's Peak, and the most complete distributing system of any city in Oregon. The water is piped sixteen miles through two splendid main pipe lines, each feeding into its own concrete reservoir. These reservoirs in turn feed the city mains, which are laid out in such manner that a constant pressure is afforded to every part of the city, the pipe lines feeding into entirely different and opposite sections of the system. There is always a constant pressure for fire protection and an ample supply of cold, pure water for domestic purposes. The system is owned by the city. The tendency has ever been toward municipal ownership of public utilities in Corvallis.
In keeping with the high standard set by the citizens of Corvallis, the public school system is adequate and thorough. A high school building costing $30,000 and three substantial grade school buildings constitute the physical property, while the courses outlined and maintained by a competent corps of teachers make the educational advantages for the young second to none in the state. Some twelve hundred pupils are enrolled.

The pioneers of Benton county and Corvallis were a God-fearing people, highly sensible to the value of character, and their early attitude on moral problems has borne its impress on the present generation. Practically every leading religious denomination is represented by congregations, ten churches within the city being well attended. The constant study of clean-living essentials has placed the city on a high moral plane.

Corvallis has a number of manufacturing industries which afford a market for raw products and employment for many persons. A sawmill within the city has a daily capacity of 100,000 feet of manufactured lumber. A fruit cannery employs many citizens and affords a ready market for fruit and vegetables. The Corvallis creamery has been a most important factor in advertising the dairy products of Benton county. In 1911, this creamery purchased 2,594,992 pounds of butter fat, paying an average of 30½ cents per pound. The creamery made and disposed of 2,800,000 pounds of butter, every pound of which, bearing the label of Corvallis, went into the Pacific Coast markets. Besides the immense tonnage of butter the creamery also manufactured great quantities of ice cream.

Corvallis has a number of other manufacturing industries, including
Prize-Winning Blooded Stock Have Brought the Average Strain to a High Standard.

flouring mills, one of the largest outside of Portland; a brick and tile yards manufacturing 1,000,000 brick and 200,000 tile each year; steam laundry; machine shop, furniture factory, planing mill, box factory, etc.

Corvallis has splendid stores carrying stocks that would be creditable to much larger cities. Two daily newspapers keep Corvallis folks abreast of the news. The postal receipts in the past 12 years have increased 500 per cent and continue to show a constant gain, an evidence of the substantial progress and growth of the city. The city has free delivery and four rural routes carry mail to the farm homes.

There are four banks in Benton county, the two largest of which are in Corvallis. The total deposits of these banks for 1911 amounted to $1,200,000, an increase over the previous year of $150,000. The bulk of these deposits belongs to Benton county farmers. Money can be obtained at from 6 to 8 per cent.

The Oregon Agricultural College

Corvallis is the home of the Oregon Agricultural College and has gained through the presence of this great institution, the reputation of being the center of technical education in the Northwest. Those who imagine Oregon a wilderness void of the facilities and advantages of modern life, should see this magnificent school with its 2,800 students, the enrollment during the fiscal year just past. Thirty-seven states were represented and eight foreign countries. Sixteen students came from Canada, seven from Hawaii. The college is situated on a beautiful campus containing 224 acres in the western
Wheat Threshing Scene on a Benton County Farm.

dge of the city. The ground alone is valued at $350,000 and with the buildings at more than $1,000,000. There are eighteen buildings devoted to administration, agriculture, horticulture, science, foundry, machine shops, electricity, dairying, dormitories, gymnasium and the largest armory in the country.

Courses leading to degrees in agriculture, horticulture, poultry husbandry, agronomy, dairying, animal husbandry, bacteriology, entomology, veterinary science, forestry, electrical and mechanical engineering, pharmacy, domestic science and commerce are offered.

A practical demonstration farm under the direct supervision of Government specialists is conducted in connection with the college, where farm methods, forestry and kindred subjects may be pursued. Much experimental and research work is carried on constantly for the benefit of the farmer, the stockman, the timberman, the engineer and others. No problem is overlooked. The work of the school has resulted in untold benefit to the Northwest. Extensive experiments have been conducted in soil analysis, in irrigation, in the extermination of orchard and crop pests, in the adaptation of new crops and in dry farming methods.

In the past five years $260,000 was spent in the construction of new buildings and provisions have already been made for the immediate erection of buildings to be devoted to mining, music and forestry. Assurance has been given by the authorities that a new auditorium, library, domestic science hall and art work building will be constructed at once.

The college is supported by the state of Oregon and by the United
It was founded upon the theory that every man and woman is entitled to the best of training and it has been the desire and aim of the men in charge to make O. A. C. a school of applied science occupying its own definite field. To train young men and young women for leadership, to teach what to do and how to do it, to train teachers for industrial workers in all lines is the aim of the institution. The college being a state institution, owes an obligation to the people who cannot come to the school. By institutes and itinerant schools, demonstration trains, farmers' institutes and demonstration stations help is carried to homes in even the remote parts of the state. To carry the gospel of scientific farming out into the state, to help disseminate the truths that are important to farmers, to help solve the problems that arise in developing the resources and industries of the state—these are some of the aims of the school.

The college possesses a fine athletic field, with a commodious grandstand, a quarter mile track and gymnasium. Tuition is free. Demand for college graduates for good positions at remunerative salaries is increasing faster than the supply.

Oregon Agricultural College means much to Corvallis, both from a commercial standpoint and from the very fact of its presence. The school has already gained a national reputation and bears a most important part in the development of the city. Its true value can scarcely be estimated.

The Ideal City

With such advantages as have been enumerated, Corvallis must surely appeal to those who desire a clean city in which to live and educate their
Cultural College Grounds.

children. With a healthful climate, pure water, perfect drainage, efficient schools, opportunities for commercial activities, good moral environment, modern conveniences, the best technical college in the Northwest—what further could be desired to make the ideal city? Corvallis is growing rapidly. There is room for more. We want you to see our city. We are proud of it and we feel that you will make your home here some day.

Benton County

"The Blue Ribbon County of Oregon"

When a single county enters into competition with all other counties in a great state like Oregon in a display of the products of farm and orchard, and carries away the blue ribbon, emblem of superiority, year after year, there must be some substantial basis for the claim that that county has superior natural resources. That is what Benton county did at the Oregon State Fair in 1907, 1908, 1910 and 1911. Wherever an exhibit is made, Benton county farmers come home with the big prizes. On grains or grasses, on live stock, on apples, peaches, prunes, on poultry—whatever the exhibit Benton county products outclass those of her sister counties. Foreign fields have been invaded. Benton county stock has won many prizes in and outside of the state. M. S. Woodcock's Lincoln ewe, in competition with the United States, came home from Omaha in 1911 with the grand prize.

Climatic conditions must surely be a big factor in the successful growth of farm products. In few sections do grasses and grains, live stock and poultry, fruit, berries or vegetables approach the perfection of those raised in the
Above, a Benton County Apple Orchard. Below, Prune Orchard in Full Bloom. All Manner of Fruit Takes Kindly to the Soil and Equable Climate of Benton County.
Strawberries Produce Prolifically in the Rich Soil and Warm Spring Sunshine in Benton County.

Willamette Valley. Climate and soil must answer for much of this success.

Soil

The surface of Benton county is varied. There are hills and valleys, prairie land and rolling areas. The soil varies with the elevation. Valley soils are rich sandy loam. The prairies are clay and sand loams, and the hills are covered with deep red clay loams. Each particular section is best adapted to some special products. The rich bottom lands are devoted to garden truck, small fruits, berries, etc. The prairies are best adapted to grasses and grains, livestock raising, dairying and poultry. The hills have all the necessary elements for the production of perfect fruit. The silicious matter in all the Benton county soils is essentially basaltic, containing all the elements requisite to fertile soils and precluding the necessity of artificial fertilizers. Many farms have been cropped for years without fertilizing and are still yielding immense returns. The soil everywhere is deep, warm, dependable and easily cultivated.

General Farming

General farming is a profitable industry in Benton county but the time is approaching rapidly when intensive farming alone must occupy the tiller of Willamette Valley soil. The man who prefers to devote his time to general farming can do so with profit. There is less labor, perhaps, than with specializing, but the returns from intensive farming are, of course, far greater.
Four of the Thriving Towns in Benton County, Philomath, Monroe, Alpine and Bellfontain.
The tendency throughout the Willamette Valley is toward the smaller farm. Forty or fifty acres will keep a man and his family busy and will return a handsome profit if farmed intelligently. Success depends upon the thrift, intelligence and good sense of the individual. Wheat, oats, barley, clover, vetch, peas, alfalfa and all root crops thrive wonderfully in the rich soil. Green feed is assured throughout the winter. Indoor feeding is rarely necessary. This means easy care of stock. Hogs net big returns when fed on alfalfa and clover and finished on barley, wheat or peas. Dairy cattle yield big returns because of the constant supply of green food. Imported cattle outclass those on their native heath, when brought into Benton county. Numerous blue ribbons attest the superiority of Jerseys, brought from their native home and fed and cared for on Benton County soil. Percheron horses brought into Benton County are taken to contests to carry away the blue ribbon over all competitors. Sheep, fed on the succulent grasses, outclass their brothers and sisters doomed to less favorable localities. Climate must have something to do with these results.

**Grains and Grasses**

All kinds of grains and grasses, except corn, grow luxuriantly in Benton county soil. Alfalfa, kale, clover, vetch, wheat, oats, barley and rye are profitable crops. Alfalfa produces three to four cuttings each year, but its greatest value is as a forage crop for hogs and dairy cattle. Kale, a splendid winter green feed for cattle and hogs, yields from 30 to 80 tons to the acre. Clover produces phenomenal yields, a number of Benton county farmers
Benton County Brood Mares.

harvesting as high as 9½ bushels of seed per acre at the second cutting. The seed was eagerly sought by grain dealers at 20 cents per pound, a premium over other localities because of the freedom from weed and waste. Wheat yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, oats from 50 to 100 bushels and barley and rye are found paying crops.

Dairying

It is to the dairyman that Benton county farm lands offers perhaps, the strongest inducements. Seek if you will, the high-priced farm land throughout the world, land that brings a premium over the surrounding acreages and it is a safe wager that such land will be that devoted to dairying. Few sections have the requisite elements for successful milk production. The dairy cow is of peculiar temperament. She demands almost ideal conditions for which she, in turn, pays most handsomely. Give her mild winters, cool summers, plenty of green feed, kindly care and, behold, she will reward you tenfold for your attention. There are men in Benton county, heretofore inexperienced in dairying or stock raising, who are reaping rich rewards from small herds of dairy cattle. The managers of the Corvallis creamery can cite you to many instances where cows are yielding $100 per head in butter fat, aside from the calves, and the skim milk fed to pigs and poultry. Cows, given the same quantity of food and the same care in the Willamette Valley as in Wisconsin, Iowa or other middle western states, will produce $20 more annually.

There is no line of agriculture that will give greater returns than dairy-
Polled Angus Cattle Growing Fat on the Succulent Grasses of Benton County.

ing when intelligently pursued. The mild winter climate of Benton county makes unnecessary the consumption of large quantities of food to keep heat in the body. Cool midsummer nights and the comparative absence of insect pests reduce the summer nervous strain and a constant supply of green forage means the least possible loss of food value. With kale yielding 20 to 60 tons to the acre, with beets, carrots and root crops producing almost phenomenal returns, an abundance of succulent green feed is obtainable throughout the winter. Any of these crops can be left in the ground without fear of frost damage. The silo has not found favor in Benton county. It is not necessary.

A further and most important requisite for profit in dairying is a market. Oregon provides a constant market for dairy products of all sorts, the supply has never yet kept up with the demand. Importations of vast quantities of butter are made annually, but the home product commands a premium over the imported and the price seldom falls below 30 cents per pound for butter fat.

George E. Cooper, on a small acreage close in, has a small herd of cows which have averaged $8 to $10 per head per month.

A. C. Winnie, a painter, came from Portland to Corvallis last year. He has three cows on a small acreage which have averaged $25 per month besides supplying the milk and butter for his table.

Robert Fraser has 25 cows which produced an average of $90 per head in butter fat in 1911, and Mr. Fraser estimates the value of skim milk fed to calves at $25 per cow. He was a mining engineer, coming to Corvallis from Nevada and is a “book” farmer. Numerous instances of such success can be enumerated.
Beets Thrive in the Rich Benton County Bottom Lands.

Fruit

Second to dairying in Benton county may be placed fruit raising and in time fruit will doubtless become the greatest source of income. With the exception of prune orchards, there are at present no large bearing commercial orchards in Benton county. The fruit that is grown has been raised indifferently, cultivated carelessly and yet has proved equal to fruits from other sections of the state when exhibited in open competition. Careful analysis of the soil in the uplands by expert agronomists has resulted in the discovery that Benton county soils contain the necessary elements for perfect fruit production to a marked degree. The fruit industry has received a wonderful impetus within the past few years and hundreds of acres are being planted to apples, peaches and pears. Prunes have long since proved a paying crop. The largest prune orchard in the Willamette Valley, containing 15,000 trees, is in Benton County. One grower, on three acres near Corvallis, in 1911, sold his crop for $957.13. A bearing prune tree will average $3. A conservative average for an acre of prunes is $300. Prunes require less technical knowledge of horticulture, less outlay in growing and harvesting than apples, peaches, or pears and are found a most profitable crop by Willamette Valley farmers. Prunes are marketed dried or evaporated. The average price for the packed fruit is six cents per pound. Two varieties are grown chiefly, the Italian and the Petite, the former being the more popular and more largely grown for marketing purposes.

Small fruits are even more profitable. All manner of berries reach perfection in Benton county. Strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries
Loganberries, a Distinctly Oregon Product. There is Great Demand for the Dried Berry.

and loganberries are profitable and popular products. There is always a ready market at good prices. In the Alpine, Monroe and Bellefontain districts 216,000 strawberry and loganberry plants were set out the past winter. Loganberries are in great demand as a dried fruit. Millard Brown, from one-fourth acre sold $204 worth of loganberries last year. It was his first attempt at raising the berries. Milton Long, from three-fourths of an acre sold $400 worth of loganberries and found an additional source of income in the sale of plant tips from which he realized $90.

Robert Vidito realized $600 from five acres, partly planted to loganberries and mammoth blackberries, besides raising his own hogs, cows and chickens, and devoting a part of the acreage to garden truck. He earned, on the side, $200 teaming.

These instances are noted only as what can be done on small garden patches. The larger acreages yield proportionately and offer big returns to the man who will devote his time to caring for fruit.

The apple varieties grown include Yellow Newtows, Northern Spies, Spitzenbergs, Kings, Jonathans and other popular commercial varieties. Apples are grown entirely without irrigation and are unexcelled in flavor and quality by those grown in the irrigated districts. Perfect apples require a long growing season, slow development and absolutely no forced growth. Such conditions obtain in Benton county. There is no danger of over-production of high grade apples. A feature of the industry in Benton county is that the commercial orchards that are being planted and cared for are in the hands of trained experts, practically under the supervision of the O. A. C.
experiment station, and only scientific lines are followed in the care and supervision of the tracts.

Peaches reach perfection in the warmer bottom lands. Benton county peaches have always commanded top-notch prices and $400 per acre net is an average return after the fifth year.

Cherries are another source of income to the Benton county orchardist, the favorite varieties Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert, attaining perfection and producing big profits.

English walnuts in selected locations are grown with great profit. There are no large groves in Benton county, but individual trees have demonstrated what can be done with the walnut in our soil. The walnut is a slow grower and does not produce in any quantity until after the tenth to twelfth year.

**Poultry**

The state of Oregon imports annually 100 cars of eggs. The supply of poultry products has never equalled the demand in Oregon.

The foregoing statements should be sufficient of themselves to show that poultry raising is a profitable industry in Benton county. It is unnecessary to go into detail as to how money can be made in growing chickens. Success with poultry depends largely upon the man who enters the business. The climatic conditions in Benton county make poultry raising easy. Absence of winter snows allows free range and obviates the need of expensive shelter. Chickens, like dairy cows, require a certain amount of green feed and this is obtained with little trouble throughout the year. Eggs bring from 20 cents
The Truck Farmer in Benton County Has a Small Fortune at His Disposal.

to 55 cents per dozen. Chickens bring from 14 to 20 cents per pound. Ducks, geese and turkeys are profitable, requiring little attention and no great amount of feeding. Poultry as a side product on the farm, where grain is abundant or there is an ample supply of skim milk, pay well for their raising. As a special line, poultry raising proves exceedingly profitable. Cheap land, ideal for poultry raising, can be obtained in the hills. One farmer near Corvallis who makes a specialty of White Leghorns, aside from his regular farm duties, has 150 hens which averaged him, in 1911, $2 per head. He has shipped an average of two cases of eggs per week during the past winter. Dressed turkeys bring from 22 to 25 cents per pound.

Benton county has the only pheasant farm in Oregon and the second largest in the United States. This farm, under state supervision, raises and ships Chinese pheasants by the carload. The game birds are raised for restocking purposes and are in big demand throughout the West.

Truck Farming

The rich sandy loam of the bottomlands in Benton county is found exceedingly agreeable for the prolific growth of garden truck of all sorts. Small fortunes are being made by truck farmers who are tilling small patches. Onions, celery, potatoes, asparagus, rhubarb, carrots, turnips, beets, in fact all manner of vegetables attain a remarkable perfection, and a never failing market assures success in the industry. An average profit of $250 an acre is not unusual among the truck farmers and in some instances single acres have yielded as high as $500. The work is pleasant and the continued culti-
Live Stock

Benton county farmers have taken great pride in the development and betterment of their cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. No finer animals can be found in any county in Oregon and we doubt if few could be found elsewhere that could successfully compete with Benton county stock. Cattle, hogs, horses and sheep shown in competition have carried away countless blue ribbons. The quality is high. The continual careful breeding is resulting in bringing the common run of stock to a high standard.

The principal grades of cattle raised are the Shorthorn, Polled Angus and Jersey, the latter for dairy purposes. In the market at Portland during the past winter, 47 head of full-blooded Shorthorns from a Willamette Valley farm brought a total of $10,590. The demand for registered cattle is great throughout the Willamette Valley. Dairy cows bring from $40 to $100 per head.

Horses bring high prices. The Percheron draft is most popular with the farmers and a good animal will bring $300. The price depends, of course, upon the age and weight, work horses weighing from 1,000 pounds up bringing from $100 to $300.

Sheep thrive wonderfully in Benton county because of the excellent pasturage afforded throughout the year. They can be raised with little outlay and in many instances the increase has run as high as 150 per cent. The
Many Thousands of Sheep are Raised Annually in Benton County.

principal breeds raised are Shropshires, Lincolns, Merinos, Hampshiredowns and Cotswolds.

Hogs are grown profitably. Until a few years ago little attention was given to hog raising in the valley, because the impression was prevalent that there was no money in hogs unless corn fed. That such an impression was entirely erroneous has been fully demonstrated. The hog does exceptionally well when fed on clover and alfalfa and finished on wheat or barley. Quick growth is attained. The hog supply has never equalled the demand in the Northwest and as a consequence the price has always remained high.

Angora goats are raised extensively in the Willamette Valley and especially in the foothill sections. Many thousands of goats browse on the hills in western Benton county. The goats are profitable, mohair bringing an average of 35 cents per pound. The animals are further valuable as land-clearers.

Markets, Schools and Other Things

There are a number of marketing points in the county besides Corvallis, which is the county seat and largest city. Monroe is a fine little city of 300, on the P. E. & E. R. R., seventeen miles south from Corvallis. Monroe has the shops of the P. E. & E. R. R., a new sawmill, one of the largest flouring mills in the county and a brick and tile works. The town is growing rapidly and is near the center of one of the coming fruit districts of Benton county. Alpine is a new town a little further southward and westward from Monroe. Alpine has some 300 inhabitants and is in the very center of the new fruit and truck farming district.

Philomath is west from Corvallis on the Corvallis & Eastern R. R. and
is a pleasant little city of some 800 inhabitants, located in the midst of a fine fruit and farming district. Philomath has two colleges and is a town of pretty homes.

There are 52 school districts in Benton county and $53,215 available for school purposes aside from the special levies in different school districts. An efficient corps of teachers is employed and the schools are kept at a high state of efficiency.

Benton county has good roads and is constantly endeavoring to improve the roads throughout the county. The main highways are in good condition and the less traveled roads are receiving careful attention. Benton county farmers take kindly to the automobile and there are some 200 machines in the county.

**Timber**

The western portion of Benton county is still heavily timbered. It is conservatively estimated that there are 3,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber in the forests of Benton county, mostly red and yellow fir of the very finest variety. The P. E. & E. railroad has tapped the timber section toward Alsea and the mills at Corvallis, Monroe, Philomath and other sections are assured of a sufficient quantity of saw logs to make the industry a most profitable one for years to come. Manufactured lumber can be obtained at a reasonable figure by the consumer.

**Hops**

Oregon hops are the equal of any grown in the United States. There are but few sections of the country suitable for the production of marketable hops
and Benton county is within the belt of the Willamette Valley hop-growing section. Many hundreds of acres are already devoted to hops or are being planted. Good producing hop-yards are valued at from $400 to $500 per acre. At 30 cents per pound for the dried product, there is big money in the industry. Within a mile of the city limits of Corvallis is one of the big hop-yards of the Willamette Valley.

Land Values

Climate is undoubtedly an asset that is practically invaluable, notwithstanding the fact that the accepted basis of land value is productiveness—the percentage of return from a definite investment. Lands valuable for special products naturally bring higher prices than less productive acreages.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad that there is no more cheap land in the Willamette Valley. That depends upon what is called cheap land. Benton county farm lands range in value from $35 to $125 per acre, depending, of course, upon proximity to market, improvements, proved productivity, etc. Truck farms close in of 5 and 10 acres can be purchased from $100 to $300 per acre. Fruit land is available at from $40 in the raw or uncleared state, to as high as $1,000 per acre where an orchard has been brought to a high state of productivity. It would be difficult to strike a truthful average. What one man has done with a small or large acreage any man can duplicate, provided he has the patience, perseverance, thrift and intelligence. Upon these potent attributes depend success. Good farm land can be purchased at an average of $65 per acre. A definite statement of what is wanted will bring you more specific information from our secretary.
The Forests of Western Benton County Contain Three Billion Feet of Merchantable Timber.

Outings

Benton county has much of interest to those who love to fish and hunt or merely to idle a bit in deep sweet-scented forests. There is good fishing in the trout streams and in the Willamette at certain times in the year. There are various sorts of wild fowl and in some regions bear and deer in the woods. If one craves ocean air and a dip in the surf, Newport and Yaquina Bay are distant but 60 miles, one of the finest beaches on the Oregon Coast. The Cascade Mountains are easily reached eastward by the Corvallis & Eastern Railway.

Conclusion

Keep these points in mind—markets are good for all classes of farm products in Oregon; sheep and hogs bring record-breaking prices; dairying, poultry raising and truck farming have made almost phenomenal growth; Oregon fruit commands the highest prices in the markets of the world; there are thousands of acres of land waiting only for the farmer to make them productive; Benton, “the blue ribbon” county of Oregon, wants more enterprising, wide-awake farmers to take advantage of natural resources unequalled anywhere.