

The New Livestock Exchange, North Portland

The building shown below is the finest Livestock Exchange west of St. Paul and Denver and is as good as any in the nation devoted to this purpose.

It is a three story structure, 90x190 feet and is of brick and terra cotta, steam heated and modern in every particular.

The floors are tiled, and the finish is very substantial.

The building is situated well, not too far from the stockyards themselves, yet far enough to insure spacious grounds which are now being planted and improved.

The building is the home of the Portland Union Stockyards Company, the Portland Cattle Loan company, the Livestock State Bank, the Portland Feeder Company, the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company, a representative of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers Association, a serum company, the

Northwest Sheep Company, the Producers Traffic Bureau, a joint railway agency which is in a position to do business for all railroads, a Western Union Telegraph office, a second class postoffice which pays \$2,100.00 annual salary to its postmaster, a U. S. Government meat inspector, a barber shop and pool hall, buyers for the Union Meat Company in sheep, cattle and hog divisions, buyers for Carstine's Packing Company and other non-resident dealers, a large convention

hall and the following bonded commission firms:

Benson Livestock Commission Co., Bruce Company, Dairy Cows; Burke Livestock Commission Company; Farmers Commission Company; Hunt Commission Company, Livestock Commission Merchants; O. D. Jones, Livestock Commission Merchant; Kidwell & Caswell Livestock Commission Co.; Lacey Commission Co.; Sevier Commission Co.; BoDine & Clark Commission Co.; Western Commission Co.; Willard

Commission Company.

The Union Meat Company has its own building nearby which is also near its plant.

The new building was made necessary by the rapid growth of business at the yards, and the resultant expansion of practically all the firms occupying quarters there.

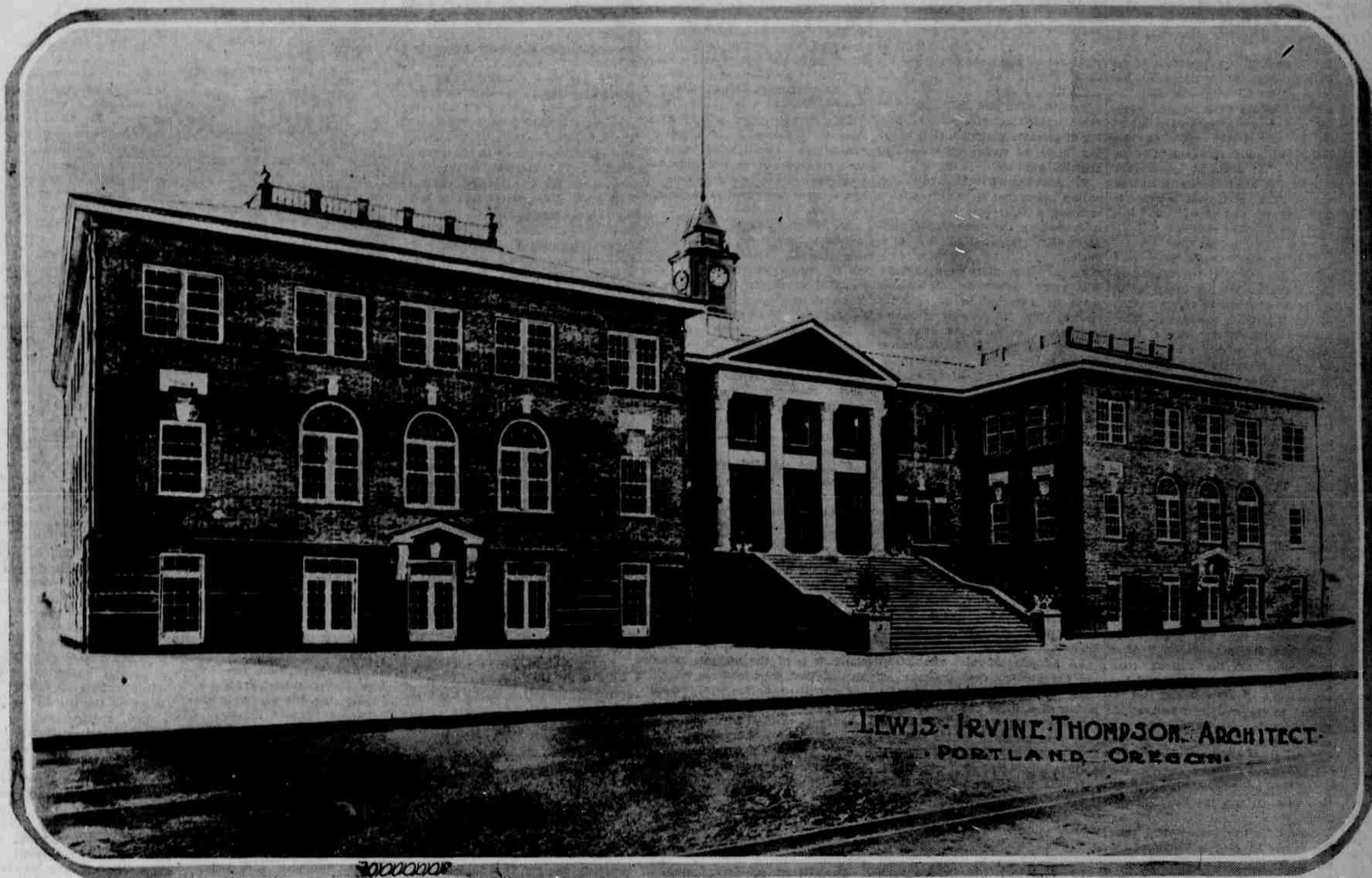
It will make possible the comfortable handling of a great volume of business, which it will of course have, and in which the Prineville country will in the future as in the

past, play an important part.

The new building is not the only improvement that has been made at the yards during the past year.

Increased side tracks, unloading docks on the water front, a new scale house, new stock pens and many like improvements have been made.

A large addition has been made to the Union Meat Company plant, six stories in height, besides a seven story cooler building and many other improvements.



THE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES LIVESTOCK TO BE ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

For the purpose of impressing upon the minds of those who are engaged in the industry that the business of producing the maximum amount of meat animals in the shortest possible time is one of the most important in the cause of humanity today, we reproduce here, extracts from a message that is being sent broadcast by the United States Department of Agriculture to the men engaged in the stock industry everywhere:

"Don't sell your breeding animals unless you can replace them immediately with better ones. Don't let the temptation of high prices now being offered for live stock or undue fear of the prices asked for many popular feeds mislead you into selling a cow or sow that will drop the golden calf or litters. Such near-sighted profit taking or lack of courage, if widespread, would strike at the foundation of the country's live stock industry and cripple it for years to come. As there is a shortage of meat animals throughout the world, we cannot hope to import new breeding stock to replace those we foolishly have killed off. Our

own breeding animals, therefore, must be regarded as the seed essential to the domestic meat supply of the nation.

"Feeds not available or needed for human consumption should be used as largely as possible in feeding live stock. By feeding straw or corn stover, especially for wintering mature stockers and breeding animals, farmers will make the best possible use of these roughages. In this way a large proportion of the straw and stover ordinarily burned or wasted can be manufactured into meat and milk. Grain sorghums, wherever they are available, should be fed to release corn for human uses. Grain, where fed, should be used as economically as possible.

"Every animal should be a factory for turning into food material inedible for human beings. This will necessitate changes in many feeding formulas and stockmen are urged to apply at once to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or their state agricultural colleges for information as to the most effective and economical methods of feeding live stock under existing emergency conditions."

Oregon Cattle and Horse Raiser's Association at a Meeting Held in Prineville in 1915

