THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

Valuation of Output, Stock and Buildings Last Year Was \$9,523,875.

OREGON DAIRY PRODUCTS

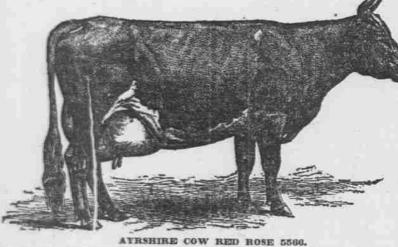
ington. John Cadwell, Scholl's Ferry, Washing-Samuel Siegenthaler,* Cedar Mill, Wash-**HEAVY INCREASE IN PRODUCTION SINCE 1898** igton. Ulrich Furgy, Bethany, Washington. Dairy Creek, Greenville, Washington. North Yamhill, North Yamhill, Yamhill, McMinnville (idle), McMinnville, Yam-

Nearly Enough Butter and Cheese Made in the State to Supply Home Demands-Larger Export Trade Soon to Be Developed -Dairymen Adding High-Grade Stock to Their Herds.

For the reason that there is general inquiry as to Oregon's natural and industrial advantages, I gladly accept the invitation to furnish The Oregonian an article on the dairying interest within our borders; and for the further reason of the great increase in the industry, the better qualsty, and the better price as well as a manifest energy in this important occupation, I am all the more pleased to have an opportunity to place in The Oregonian information that should not only attract new investments, but tend to encourage an enlargement of the present industry.

Natural conditions, environments, resources and industrial advantages are what attract practical-science people to locate homes, as well as to engage in business of any kind. A few years ago the greatest drawback to dairying was a fear that the butter and cheese industry would be overdone. People seemed to fear that new and improved machinery would wirtually produce these articles. They now concede that there is room for more dairies, and that it will do to increase the land acreage, the number of cows, improvements and implements.

It is estimated that the people of the United states consume about 26 pounds of butter annually per capita. Oregon has at least 420,000 consumers, who, at the foregoing average, consume about 10,920,000 pounds of butter each year. In addition to this, our best-informed merchants reckon that we shipped out of the state fully 30,000 pounds of butter in 1898. The table below speaks for itself. But let me call attention to the fact that some writers, who would convey the idea that they are close calculators, as to Oregon's but-ter yield, imagine that all the butter consumed is made at creamerics, when, the



187,500

fact is, fully ont-half of the butter is made and consumed at people's homes. Oregon Butter Product by Counties. The following table, while it is not claimed to be correct to an ounce or pound, has been made with care: County-Pounds

Baker

Kelvin's Grove, Scappoose, Columbia. Anliker,* Goble, Columbia. Felman,* Goble, Columbia. Calvin Johnson, Scappoose, Columbia. Langlois, Langlois, Curry. Al Reed, Roseburg, Douglas. Ashland, Ashland, Jackson. W. B. Cokerline & Son, Grant's Pass, Josephine. Albany, Albany, Linn.

Oregon, without any question, has more dairying advantages than any other state in the Union, and more than any country beyond the United States. The Channel islands, the mother home of the Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, are not expected. Oregon's equable climate, where the ther-mometer only now and then gets as low as 40 degrees above zero, nor higher than 76 degrees, not only corresponds with the

any, The

does n in 1899.

South Tualatin, South Tualatin, Wash-

Washington. Oatsfield. Greenville, Washington. White Clover, Centerville, Washington. Swiss. West Union, Washington. Giencoe, Giencoe, Washington. Bethany Co-Operative Company,* Beth-iny, Washington. Thomas Paulsen Garden Home. Wash-

It is quite likely that the number here numerated is not altogether correct, and

I am of the opinion that the above list not include several factories started

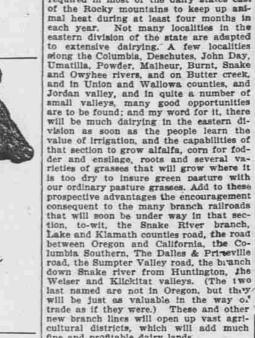
Oregon's Advantages.

Washington. mas Paulsen, Garden Home, Wash-

oming, Blooming, Washington. rest Grove, Forest Grove, Washing J. J. Hartley, Forest Grove, Washing-Stockwell & Thatcher, Forest Grove



Scio, Scio, Linn. Rebelin & Sons, Halsey, Linn. Pialnview, Piainview, Linn. Brownsville, * Brownsville, Linn. Lebanon, Lebanon, Linn. Newport, Newport, Lincoln. Barlow, Barlow, Cinckamas. Marion, Marion, Marion. Cranston, Williard, Marion. Howeil, Howeil, Marion. Goodhue, Salem, Marion.



win be just de valuable in the way of trade as if they were.) These and other new branch lines will open up vast agri-cultural districts, which will add much fine and profitable dairy lands. But the western division, where most of the dairying is now done, is capable of meducing 20 these whet is now meducation producing 20 times what is now produced. The more important dairy districts are in the coast countles, and on both sides of

and on the islands in the Columbia, from



root culture, do flourish as though they had been introduced here for a particular purpose, and that they intend to do their part well. That factory dairying is and can be made profitable in the Willamette valley, we have only to refer to the fact that already Linn county now has a half-dozen or more factories, Marion 8 or 12, Multhomah 3 to 6, Washington more than 20. The other valley counties have as good advantages as the ones here named. The healthfulness of our dairy stock is report is out no one can tall, for the United States reports show as follows: Revenue collected on oleomargarine-

The healthfulness of our dairy stock is unequaled by any state in the Union, or that of any country known to civilization. The environments so completely corre-spond with animal nature that no dairy-man or stockgrower need have any fears of retrogression, while, on the other hand, every one is assured that, in obedience to that invariable natural law, there will be a configurate the second state of the second state of the second transfer the second state of the s a continuous improvement, which will in-side of 10 years be valued at not a cent less than \$20,000,000. Our foundation dairy stock traces to the best dairy strains, W. C. Myers, W. S. Ladd, D. C. Stewart, Captain J. T. Apperson, ex-Governor Z. F. Moody, Hon. T. H. Tongue, D. H. Looney, A. Bush, William M. Ladd and others spared neither money, judgment nor time in getting the best Jersey, Hol-stein, Guernsey and Ayrshire stock from the East; others, namely, W. S. Ladd, Thomas Cross, W. C. Hull, W. Chalmers, Alexander Chalmers, Fred Shoemaker, W. J. Snodsrass, Hon. George Chandler James Richardson, Charles E. Ladd, State Senator W. A. Howe, W. W. Baker and others brought from the best breeding farm: in America the best Shorthorn milk strair s. Judicious crossing has without any question produced a dairy stock that cannot be surpassed, if equaled, as proven by the fact that the Oregon milk averages

requirements of practical-science butter and cheesemaking, but guarantees the growth of green fields almost the year round, and saves to the feeder much food required in most of the dairy states east the year round one pound of butter to every 22 pounds of milk. This superior yield of butter fat must be credited to breed and favorable conditions, and not to our superior feed, for it is now a settled point that feed, while it improves the animal and increases the volume of milk, does not increase the percentage of butter fat in milk. It will take a long time to get the people to believe this, but we must admit that it is true, because our pro-fessional teachers say so.

Of late, it has pleased some to criticise the quality of our dairy cattle and our methods of dairying. If these writers were informed they would certainly know that our dairymen are using all the improved implements, the same as are in use in the most advanced dairy states or countries. They would also know that bur creamery-men are as thoroughly advanced in the art as creamery men of other localities. Be-sides this, they would know that the Ore-gon dairy cow is more than the equal of the dairy cow of other states of our Union, as well as of all other countries. Before introducing testimony to prove what is here said,- I call the attention of the "don't knows" to the fact that Oregon, in years past, gave much attention to the improvement of dairy stock, and I am now pleased to note the fact that the pure-blood breed-ers say "there is more inquiry now for pure-bred dairy stock than for years past." I have before me the reports of the New York dairy commissioner, as well as the Deminian of Canada commissioner the Dominion of Canada commissioner, and inasmuch as the per cent of butter fat in milk is the butter-making qualification: of the cow, I will quote. The Can-ada commissioner gives the following but-ter-f.vt tests of milk: Butter fat.

3.68 .3.83 3 67 Renfew, Causda 3.44 ************* 2:50 Average The New York commissioner gives the following tests, made at several creamerles: Butter fat Potsdam creamery Polsdam creamery Fall Island creamery Fall Island creamery No name given 3.55 3.71 Average Oregon creamery tests: W. Maxwell, Tillamook..... M. Bergen, Garden Elome... Ibany creamery W. Pugh, Shedds... Turpening, Eugene... P. Bolse, Salem... Malker, Salem... .4.18 Charles Catia, Oregon City4.32 Average It is hoped that our citizens will stop deploring the dairy conditions within our borders, for we are not only favored with unequaled natural advantages to produce the very best butter and cheese, as well as the very best dairy cow. Neither do dairymen like to be accused of being incompetent, when they know that they not only understand the business, but that they do male as good an article as is made anywhere. Up to the present year our dairy product supply has not been equal to the home demand, for each year there has been much butter, as well as cheese, brought here from other states. Prices have been well sustained since the enactment of the Oregon dairy law. The enforcement of our law would keep out of this market all imitations, including the much-watered butter, now conceded to be the greatest fraud of all. The protection our haw gives amounts to fully 5 cents a pound on butter and 2 cents a Hill, chief of the division of publication, United States department of agriculture, ound on cheese. Notwithstanding the great value of our dairy industry, and the further fact that it could not prosper if it was not protect-ed, a bill passed the senate at the extra Belted nor Polled Durhams, our dairymen session of the Oregon legislature in 1898 abolishing the office of commissioner, will do well if they study their good quali-ties with a view to adding their blood to which was the same as repealing the law. The house would have passed the senate bill had a vote been reached. To head off our already prollable stock. These cuts were used to illustrate Chief of Dairy Disuch a move at the regular session in January, 1899, I circulated a petition and got the names of every butter and cheese factory man in the state, except one, ask-ing the legislature not to repeal the law. These petitions were handed Hon. N. H. Loomey, senator from Marion county, and it is a pleasure to note the fact that the

fine dairy animals. She was brot ght from Scotland in 1875, and was the leading cow in the prize herd for her breed at the Philadelphia centennial exposition the next year. She was photographed at that time, being then 5 years old. Her milk product for one year was \$578 pounds, or

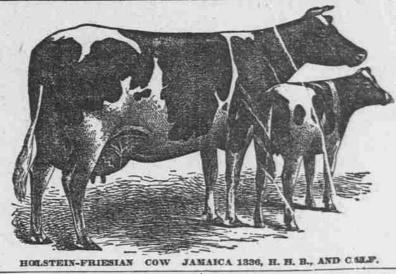
product for one year was \$578 pounds, or practically 7000 gallons. The Brown Swiss is the breed better known in the United States. It is called also Brown Switzer, but more properly Brown Schwyzer, from the canton Schwyz, where the breed originated, or at least, has been bred iongest and is still found in truest type. It is now or sumon to the other cantons of Eastern and Cen-tral Switzerland, and has a fine reputation throughout Europe. These cattle have been especially successful as prize-winners been especially successful as prize-wi nners at Paris, Hamburg, and other large ex-hibitions of livestock. The first purehibitions of livestock. The first pure-bred animals of this breed brought to the United States comprised one buil and These imitations are all sold somewhere, and it is my opinion that much of the "stuff" is sold within our borders. The

from the cattle of Engiword, Holland, and the Channel Islands. Unit as it be the little Irish Kerry, there is no obw which excels the Ayrshire in obtaining subsistence and doing well on a wide is age of scanty pasture, or in thriving and giving a dairy profit upon the coarsest of forage. The first Ayrshire in America wave brought to New York in 1822. They is of medium size. The cow selected to match is an imported animal, Red Rose 5665. This picture shows admirably the 4 vpical heat horn and udder of the breed- the last in its best form; also the distince 'y wedge-shape which is believed to ch aracterisation in dairy animals. She was brot ght from and her best month (the second-Decem-ber) was IIIS pounds of milk, containing 70 ; ounds of butter fat, equivalent to 81% pounds of butter. In four different months her milk yield was greater than her own live, weight. In America, as in England, all Charmel island cattle imported were lon r celled "Alderneys," irrespective of the island from which they came. The strongly marked black and white cat de of North Holland and Friesland con-stit use one of the very oldest and most not able of the dairy breeds. Holstein-Fri usians are all the same. There was sharp contention in this country before the last name was agreed upon and gen-eral ly accepted. Jamaica 1255, H. H. B.,

eral ly accepted. Jamaica 1336, H. H. B., was: d ropped in Friesland, in 1380, and impor let I the same year to Orange county. Newr ! fork. In four months Jamalos gave almost 10,000 pounds of milk, and about 20,000 pounds during this her second milking ps ridd. From her milk for a week 23% po unds of butter was made. Jamaica was a ' medium size for her race, hand-somely marked, vigorous, and very styl-ish, as shown by her likeness. This was made a bout the time of her famous test. She the n weighed 1192 pounds. Her owner was of fered \$15,000 for this cow and her heifer calf, shown in the picture, before her mi k yield reached 100 pounds a day. After h ir great performance this offer was increase d to \$25,000, and \$10,000 was refused

for the calf alone. Jersey a are the smallest in average size of any of the dairy breeds, and have been bred an ilusively for butter. Brown Beasle 74,597 b scame famous as the champion butter 4 ow in the dairy tests, open to all breeds, 4 ut the Columbian exposition in 1893, During the public tests mentioned, under very unfavorable conditions, this cow averaged over 60 pounds of milk a day for five months, her total yield being exceeded (by 70 pounds) by only one of her 70 competitors. She made three pounds of butter a day several times, 30% pounds a week, and 38 pounds more than any other cow in the entire test. The blood of this breed is more generally diffused and more high hy prized than any other in the active but er-producing districts of the United Stakes, and among family cows in the cou atry at large.

Ti is is the only breed of cattle-if it may yet be called a breed-that has originated in / umerica. As to size, color and general app sarance the Polled Durhams answer peri betly to the description of the typical Sho thorn. Daisy 2 was bred and raised in 1 llinois, and was one of the foundation anir sals of this breed. She was a "straw-Schwyz to Massachusytts, in the autumn of 1889. The description given indicates that these cattle are good for beef as well as for the dairy. They are almost always full fleshed, eavily kept so, and readily fatten when not in milk. The fiesh is said to be fine-grained, tender and sweet. Brienzi 168 was imported from Switzerland into Connecticut in 1882, and and was a very easy keeper. One of her



food commissioner can't watch the trick-sters in the cities, and along the trans-portation lines, while he is out visiting the that these cattle are good for beef as reameries.

Oregon dairymen do not fear to compete with any state or country in the manufac-ture of pure dairy products. All they ask is to be protected against frauds. The Oregon dairymen do not ask for prohibitory iaws. They should, however, for I don't believe that an imitation food product should be legalized by law; but simply that imitations shall be marked and sold for what they are. People will not buy imitations if they know that they are imita-tion, and this is the reason why imitation makers will "palm off" an imitation for a pure article

Condensed Milk.

The vast increase of ocean trade, trade with China, Japan, Hawall, Philippines and Alaska, as well as with the mines within our own borders, has created a dem and for condensed milk, as shown by the m the for concenses milk, as shown by the amount brought here from the East. Many dis wicts are to be found here, where this industry could be introduced without fear of it successful competitor, and I, with many others, predict that should this issue of the bonds of of The Oregonian come into the hands of those who understand this business, it will not be long before the milk-condensing business will be one of our very best-paying industries. Horace Greeley, who had no practical knowledge of the country, advised the young men to "Go West," Oregon is inhabited by people from every country, as well as from every state of our Union, who say. "Come to the North Pacific, where the sliver waves wash the golden shore and where rolls the Colum-bia, the doorway through which our sur-plus, and into which the trade of the Old World and that of our newly acquired ter-tions the Hawailan and the Phillipping

ritory, the Hawailan and the Philippine islands, will enter to be transported to all parts of the United States."



GUERNSEY COW FAN1 'INE : II 3730

secame the most noted cow of her breed calves wan first prize at the Columbian in this country. More than this, she pro-duced the largest quantity of butter fat in a day every recorded in America at a public test. At the Chicago show in 1891

| Benton | 171.25 |
|--|-----------|
| Clackamas | 187,50 |
| Ciatsop | 192.50 |
| Cone Cone | |
| Coos | 678,50 |
| Columbia | |
| Crook | |
| Curry | \$12,50 |
| Douglas | 843,75 |
| Gillinm of starts saturations | 43.75 |
| Grant | 116,87 |
| Harney | 42.37 |
| Jackson | 275,00 |
| Josephine | 11,00 |
| Klamath | 265,00 |
| Lake | |
| | |
| Linhé | |
| Lincoln | 63,75 |
| Linn | 715,00 |
| Malheur | 275,00 |
| JURTION | 500,000 |
| Morrow | 102,500 |
| Multnomah | 843.75 |
| Z'OIX | 250,230 |
| sherman | - 96,254 |
| Tillamook | \$78,70 |
| Umatilla | 248 75/ |
| Union | 357,500 |
| Wallown | 57,568 |
| Washington | B25.09 |
| Yamhill | |
| * ********** | 275,900 |
| Total pounds | - |
| | |
| The barry and the state of the state | ounds |
| Butter consumed in the state 1 | 0,920,000 |
| Shipped out | 300,000 |
| Maria and Annual A | |
| Total Oregon product for 1889 | 1,220,000 |
| Oregon product for 1850 | 9999 251 |
| | _ |
| Deficit | 220,745 |
| Oregon buys from dairyraen alor | |
| | |

Washington side of the Oolumbia enough to make up for our deficit. We will n therefore, have to import any butter this

Our Dairy Industry in 1897-05-09. In discharge of my duties as sinte dairy and food commissioner, I spent much time in the latter part of 1888 in gatnering facts as to the value of our dairy indus-try. I am now informed by dairy factory-men and by the best-informed dealers that the product of butter and cheese in 1896 will fully equal an increase of 25 per cent over the year 1895. This could not be realized without a corresponding increase in lands, cows, implements, etc. The fol-lawing statistics as the values of Oregon's dairy industry are interesting:

| | -1897- | | -1898- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Butter, peunds. Cheese, pounds. Milk supply to heusehold, | \$58,744 | Value. \$1,990,675 \$7,761 | Quantity. 8,798,571 977,618 | Value. \$2,199,643 107,427 | Quantity. 10,999,251 1,222,022 | Value \$3,024,50 147,73 |
| gallons Number dairy cows Number chesse cows Number household milch | 7,200,000 42,500 2,525 | 1.690.000 1,057.500 73,462 | \$,600,000 \$7,000 \$,265 | 1,825,000 1,175,000 81,625 | 10,009,000 60,750 4,050 | 2,287,22 1,469,09 102,03 |
| Number actes of land Buildings and implements. | 12,509 | 337,500 1,435,000 41,580 | 157,850 | 375,900 1,573,599 46,200 | 18,750 187,810 | 468,75 1,966,87 57,75 |
| Total values | | \$6,735,478 | | \$7,383,395 | 3 | \$9,523,87 |

Ukiah, Ukiah, Umatilla.

List of Butter and Cheese Factories. Some factories make both butter and change, and, not being able to get an exact list. I give all as butter factories, except as marked with a star (*), which make choose only:

This list gives name of creamery, postoffice address and county:

Corvallis creamery, Corvallis, Benton

County. United States experiment station, Cor-

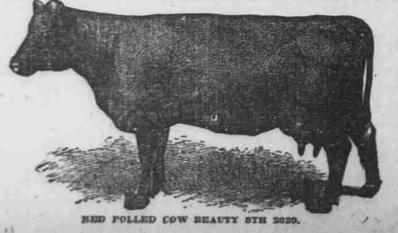
hited Status Capitalian Carbon He, Denton, Peterh & Sons, Damascus, Clackamas, Indiserbeld, Clatsop, Clatsop county, West & Carnahan, Clatsop, county, William Harill, Mellville, Chris, Peterson, Giney, Clatsop, William McRisth, Westport, Clatsop, William McRisth, Westport, Clatsop, Ten-Mile, Ten-Mile, Coos, Ten-Mile, Ten-Mile, Coos, Net-Mile, Tent-Mile, Look, Iragio, Arago, Cook, Milpon, Doguille, Cross, Jernor, Brass, Marshfald, Coos, Jeravel Ford, Gravel Ford, Coos, Gyrtie Point, Marshfield, Coos, J. Clinkenbeard, Marshfield, Coos, J. Clinkenbeard, Marshfield, Coos, J. Clinkenbeard, Marshfield, Coos, Marydale, Scappose, Columbia Fred Roble,* Goble, Columbia



one to 30 miles in width. The climate along the coast, as well as on the Columbla river and throughout the Willamett valley, being governed by the warm "kuro siwo," or Japan current, is encour-aging, or, in other words, corresponds so valley. completely with dairy requirements that it is not out of place to say that in this we find the mother of our everlasting green fields, the gateway to prosperity to all who are willing to join nature's good of-

Leaving the vast dairy districts along the Columbia river and the coast coun-ties, I do not wish to overlook the Willamette valley. The valley counties are not favored with the native grasses as are the districts already named. In these countles, however, the domestic pastures

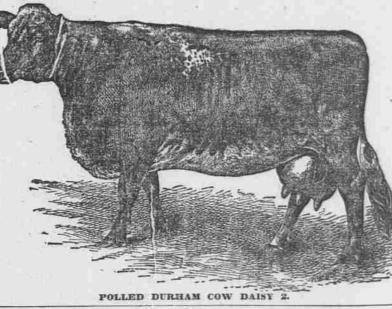
as well as the grasses, clovers, corn for folder, peas, rape, vetch, the thousand-Cove.* Cove, Union. Formington, Farmington, Washington, head cabbage, and winter oats, as well as



sentiment at once changed in favor of a law to protect our dairy industry. Reference to the effect of strict enforce ment of our state law is made here with a view of encouraging persons to engage in dairying, for all who are informed know in dairying, for all who are informed know that oleomargarine, butterine, pepsin butter and other bogus imitations, including butter that contains too much water (it is now conceded that the use of too much water in butter is the most wonderful of all the swindling imitations), can be made and sold at a profit of 5 cents a pound lower than a pure article can be. I hold that the dairyman is entitled to protection just as much as the woolgrower or the manufacturer. Repeal our state law and these imitations would come Lere as they now go into Nevada, Ulah, Idaho and Washington. The following will show that they would come, for those who make the stuff will find a market:

Bogus Butter and Cheese Increasing It is reported here that there is no oleo-margarine (all butter imitations are termed oleomargarine by United States filled cheese sold in our market. Why this

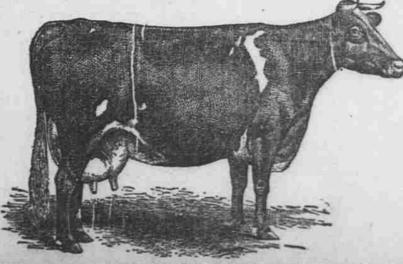
public test. At the Chicago show in 1831 breed. They resemble the Devon her average daily record for three days yet they . We not closely related. Breeds of Dairy Cattle. Observation proves that animal struc- was \$1.7 pounds of milk, containing 3.11 ture by practical exercise, readily con- pounds of fat. This was equivalent to forms to demands and requirements. This more than 3½ pounds of butter per day.



nature is so pronounced that it is not out | The likeness of the cow was made at that of place to say that conformation is a time. She was then 11 years old and prerequisite to a correct action or per-weighed 1410 pounds.

The domestic cattle of Holland appear formance of that which we value in our domestic animals. Man only knows to have had a common origin, and the what he learns; and in order that dairymen may know what constitutes a first-class dairy cow, I have, through the cour-tesy of Major Henry E. Alvoid, chief of dairy division, and Hon, George William white. The distribution of color differs, however, and one branch of this general stock has been so peculiarly marked for a century or two-some claim three-as to fix its name and secure recognition as a breed. What are known in obtained nime cuts, which represent that number of the very best dairy cows, as well as the same number of wairy cattle are called Dutch Beited hreeds. Inasmuch as we have no Swiss, week on grass alone. The likeness shows the cow at 7 years old; she weighed 1200 pounds. She was a first-prize winner at all the big fairs in Pennslyvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and her progeny vision Alvord's recent publication, en-titled, "Breeds of Dairy Cattle." The county of Ayrshire, in the southwest of Scotland, is the home of this breed of Have won many honors at exhibitions. She was a vigorous and productive cow until 18 years of age. The origin and history of Guernsey and

cattle, which has been built up within the Jersey cattle are practically the same; but 19th century by the liberal use of blood in the development of the former more of



SHOBTHORN COW MITTY CLAY 4TH.

progenito is of this breed were the little, old, red, h or ned cattle of Norfolk, and the dun or mouse-colored polled animals of Suffolk, Box uty 5th 2029 was bred in Vermont, both her parents being imported. and was afth rward owned in Ohlo. The likeness shos 's her at 5 years old, and weighing 1250 pounds. She was a success-ful show anins a lin Ohlo and Missouri, and a good dairy a w, giving about 7000 pounds of milk a year of more than average richness. As dat 79 animals the Red Polls must be placed in the second class with the other breed s which aim to serve the dual purpose. 'They appear to give rather more milk than Devons on the average, but not quite as , rich in quality. Being comparatively ; few in number in this country, dairy a scords of entire herds in the United Stat as are lacking, and the available figures mainly pertain to records in Great Britsin, Good herds there aver-age 5000 to 5600 ; rounds of milk annually per cow, and whan small and selected, oc-casionally rising to 7000 pounds. One record is claimed of 7744 pounds each for COWS.

Tha

The second SI a rthorn boom commenced after the civil w s.r. and the climax came in September, 1373, 'when the celebrated New York Mills sale -occurred. One hundred and nine head of Shorthorns were then and hime head at Shorthorns were then sold at auction in three hours for \$550,000. Eight cows ave piged \$14,000 each, and six others averaged \$24,000; one sold for \$55,000, and another for \$40,500. Klity Clay 4th, a Pennsylvania snimal, although bred in New York, was one of the cows chosen to epresent the S horthorns at the great fairy test at Chi mgo in 1833, and was the champion cow of her breed in the butter test. In the 36 day trial her yield of milk was 1593 p sunds, which made 62% Two years later and pounds of hutter. gave almost 5000 pounds of milk in three months, her best : lay being & pounds. At a fair-ground trial, when only 2 years old, she gave over 28 pounds of milk in one day, which made 1 1-3 pounds of good butter. She is a member of one of the best milking farifies of Shorthorns in America, and her "vomeral purpose" has been shown in one of her sons, which, after satisfactory service as a dairy sire, was shughtered when 5 years old. His His live weight was 2080 pounds, and the dressed weight of his four quarters, 1464 pounds. The accompanying likeness of this fine cow by 110 means does her fur tice, although it was the best that could be obtained. It shows her at the age of 10, when her weigh t was 1348 pounds

Recap itulation.

Oregon's dairying' industry was valued December 31, 1897, at 36,735,478; December 11, 1898, at \$7,383,395; December 31, 1899, at 19,523,575. During 1899 about 10,999,251 pounds of butter and 1.332,740 pounds of cheese were made, an increase of I per cent over the previous year; and these two productions brought 10 per cent more than they did in 1805. Quality greatly improved. Total value of the industry. about \$5.523,575. Cwegon now produces nearly enough butter and cheese to supply the home demand. Will soon have a much greater export trade. Breeders of dairy cattle in Oregon are becoming more and more awars of the importance of improve ment. W. W. BAKER. Portland.

New Castle Food. A new cattle food is made by grindh the dry cornstalks, leaves and tops to a powder, and mining it with blood or mo lasses, or both. This is pressed into cakes under a hydraulic press, and can be shipped as easily as bricks or cordwood. For feeding it is broken up and mixed with water.