

for what he could get for it. But times have changed now, and we have packing-houses in Portland which are in a position to handle all hogs which are offered, and we know that no man in Eastern Oregon can say that during the past five years he could not sell his hogs when ready for market. While the price has not always been as much as they would like to have it, still, if you figure the price of grain and price of hogs, you will find the hog a good asset in the feed. We can cite a number of instances where we have bought hogs right out of alfalfa fields in the fall without any grain, and they were good, butchering hogs—his fat, lard hogs, but good killers for block use. But we always advocate plenty of grain with pasture, for best results.

Hog is Naturally Clean.

Our strong points in hograising are warmth, clean, dry beds, clean food and water, for, while the hog is always spoken of as an emblem of dirt and filth, it is the most particular of any industry in the farm life, taking less capital to start with and quicker returns, our wheat-fed hogs always bringing top prices wherever sold.

Our state is particularly fortunate in regard to disease among hogs, for, while we have had a few touches of swine plague and hog cholera, it has never stayed with us, and what few cases we have had have been traced back to Eastern hogs which have been imported.

Taking one year with another, we believe hograising is one of the best and surest money-producers of any industry in the farm life, taking less capital to start with and quicker returns, our wheat-fed hogs always bringing top prices wherever sold.

KIDDER BROS.

Island City, Dec. 14.

IDEAL LAND FOR GOATS.

Western Oregon: Raises the Highest-Priced and Longest-Fleeced.

WESTERN OREGON is essentially an Angora goat region. Salubrious climate, the right character of range and forage, with abundance of pure water, unite in creating ideal conditions for the growth and culture of Angora goats. These conditions are not wholly responsible for the high character of the Willamette Valley stock, for while they are quite essential, much depended upon the foundation and blood lines of the stock. Long before the general public was made acquainted with the little silver fleeces, Oregon breeders are vying with each other in striving to produce the ideal Angora. Just how well they have succeeded in approximating this coveted goal may be best appreciated from the fact that an Angora-bred Angora doe recently sold at auction at the Kansas City show for \$600, the highest price ever paid in America for an American-bred doe.

The first goats were brought to the Willamette Valley some 30 years ago, as an experiment. This trial proved so satisfactory to both seller and purchaser that great interest was soon manifested in filling the Valley with the best specimens from California, where the Angora was first propagated in the West. The claim then made for them was their ability to clear land of all shrubbery, briars, weeds, etc., within their reach and produce a fleece and offspring at the same time. This idea still prevails among that class of farmers who are more concerned about clearing land than raising good goats.

Goat is an Epicure.

As a matter of fact, in order to clear land of undergrowth, weeds, etc., the goats must be confined on a small range continuously until the work is accomplished. But this procedure is not conducive to good results in goat culture. There are many wooded tracts that are indeed more valuable for goat range than for any other purpose, especially where high-grade goats are kept. The goat appreciates a variety. Furthermore, he is a curiosity and phenomenon in his habits and make-up. Watching a flock, you will notice every one of them on their hind feet, pawing down the highest branches and eating with greatest relish; in a few minutes you will notice them spreading out over some greenward enjoying a side dish of grass; for a "mustard" or "pepper" they will tackle a bull thistle or thorn tree. Given their choice, the most elaborate bill of fare will seem necessary to satisfy their epicurean taste. No animal more possesses propensity for almost everything that grows than the Angora. Hence their value when used as "grubbers," because they will simply kill everything within reach when confined; hence also the desirability of conserving this variety of forage when raising goats as a business.

If in the grub killing business, I would use big, strong wethers; if in the breeding business, I would provide the most varied variety of feed and frequent change of pasture, avoiding low, marshy lands altogether unless stagnant waters are drained off. Their teeth and stomach are designed for grinding and digesting hard food. Where their proper environment is lacking, better avoid goats and raise sheep. Vice versa, also goats. Goats will give better account of themselves in comparison with sheep when kept on brush lands. When a few goats are kept as a side issue, they are very profitable, especially when kept in pastures where cattle are grazed. More cattle may be kept where a few goats are allowed to pick up the forage avoided by the cattle than where there are no goats.

Prospects Are Bright.

Owing to the practical uses to which the Angora may be put, its future is very bright. The demand for stock goats is greater than can be supplied. The American Angora Goat Association, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., is doing a great work in introducing the Angora into new fields throughout the East. Never have prices for pure-bred animals ranged so high as now. The breeders of Western Oregon have it in their power to maintain the supremacy which they now enjoy. This they no doubt will do. Every breeder should patronize and attend the annual exhibition of goats at the Oregon State Fair and the mid-Winter show at Dallas, when goats are in full fleece. By rigid comparison the survival of the fittest may be enforced greatly to the profit of every one. Future prices for mohair will undoubtedly range high as the new uses to which Angora fiber may be put will keep up the demand whenever Dume Fashion may look with favor upon mohair textiles for a season or two. Angora fleeces contain properties possessed by no other fleece of fleece-bearing animals. The wonderful strength, luster, elasticity and fineness of good mohair will ever maintain a dignified market for this textile fiber.

J. B. EARLY.

Marion, Wash., December 14.

WEALTH IN BILLIONS.

Represented by National Livestock Association—Its Good Work.

RECOGNIZING the importance of Oregon as a stockraising state, the National Livestock Association has decided to hold its next annual convention in Portland on January 12. This organization represents in the aggregate more wealth than any other in the United States, and the convention will consist of at least 3000 delegates from every state and territory of the United States, as well as from Canada and Mexico. It has on its roll of membership 120 local associations and 100 individual members, who represent the livestock interest of every state and territory. The total number of individual members in the affiliated associations is about 50,000, and the value of livestock they represent is about \$400,000,000. No other industry represents as much wealth.

The organization was formed at a great meeting of livestock men held in Den-

ver on January 22, 1896, not for that purpose, but to celebrate the return of good times after a period of depression which had continued since 1893. The attendance came from all over the country, and the gathering was the largest of the kind which had ever been held. The association is composed of the several state and local associations, almost all of which are members. It is now recognized by Congress as representing the livestock interests of the country, and is always given respectful hearings by that body.

During its first year of life the association sought some legislation from Congress, but failed, for it was new and unknown, and therefore devoid of influence. It fought the oleomargarine law, but was beaten. It was more successful in defeating the attempts of the wholesale druggists to put a stop to the experiments by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of finding remedies for animal diseases. When the railroads abrogated the feeding in transit rate, the association induced them to restore it. It also induced the Agricultural Department to send experts to the range states to investigate diseases of sheep. This resulted in the cleaning up of many in-

fect districts, so that livestock in this country is now cleaner and healthier than in any other country except England. It also caused experts to be sent into the West to investigate poisonous plants destructive to animals and find some means of eradicating them.

Fought Tariff Reduction.
For several years the association has succeeded in foiling the efforts of the free traders to remove the duty from wool, hides and meat products. It is estimated that the repeal of the wool tariff would mean a loss of \$34,000,000 a year to the sheep men, as the price of sheep would decline from \$4 a head to the free-trade price of \$3 cents to \$3.25 a head. Livestock men in general would lose about \$12,000,000 by free importation of hides. The duty on livestock not worth over \$27 is 24 per cent ad valorem, and it is maintained that its removal would admit the cheap stock of Mexico, South America and Australia, which would swamp the United States growers.

Another measure which the association has been partly successful in having adopted is the taking of a classified livestock census, which had never been done before 1900. Formerly the Federal census gave the number of cows and the number of "other than cows," so that it was practically worthless. This measure was taken up at the convention of 1896 and it was passed by Congress at the session of 1898. This census gives the stockman some idea of the supply of cattle in the country and hinders the manipulation of the market against their interests. The Department of Agriculture had been in the habit of making a guess, which was proved by the census to be wild. It guessed the number of cattle in the country on January 1, 1900 at 25,615,000, while the census showed that on June 1, 1900 there were 27,965,622. The Department guessed the number of sheep at 15,782,000 less than the census showed, and its estimate of hogs was 2,500,000 short of the truth. The association has asked Congress to make the classified livestock census made permanent and to have it taken every five years. It hopes ultimately to have it taken annually, as is done with the cotton crop, which does not represent nearly as much wealth nor as many people.

Killed Inspection Staff.
The practice of the state livestock sanitary boards of holding up interstate shipments at state lines and levying a fee on the shipper on the pretext of inspecting them has also been vigorously and successfully opposed by the association. It brought the test suit of Edward H. Reed, which was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. When that court decided against Reed, the association secured the passage by Congress of a bill abolishing state inspection and substituting National inspection. This bill became law in February, 1900, and saves the stockmen not only \$100,000 a year, but endless annoying and expensive delays. Another measure which has had the

support of the association is the anti-shoddy bill, which was introduced by Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, at the request of the association. It does not prohibit the sale of shoddy, but compels the manufacturer to sell it as what it is and not as pure wool. This bill was defeated at the last session, by the opposition of Representative Serrano E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Hanna, who owns the largest shoddy mill in the United States, at Cleveland, O.

Two years ago the association took up the questions of forest reserves and arid lands and asked Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission, which would investigate both and report a bill which would be satisfactory to both the advocates and opponents of the leasing of arid lands. This commission was recently appointed by the President.

To Bring Railroads to Time.
A bill will be pushed at the present session of Congress to compel the railroads to remedy several defects in their handling of livestock shipments. They are accused of failing to furnish cars enough, of unduly increasing rates, of making slow time, which often does not exceed seven miles an hour, and of a determination to refuse to issue return transportation to shippers after January 1. The bill in question will require railroads to haul livestock in lots of ten carloads or more at a minimum speed of 20 miles an hour. A bill has also been

introduced to amend the Elkins railroad discrimination law, which is declared to be unsatisfactory in many respects. The resolutions which will be proposed at the coming convention favor the restriction of forest reserves to forest lands and natural watersheds and the elimination of non-forest lands; the placing of forest reserves under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; the appointment of a commission to investigate the grazing lands of the West and report a bill to settle present controversies; the repeal of the timber and stone, desert-land and commutation homestead laws and land settlers be allowed to take up at least one section of arid or non-irrigated land as a homestead. Another resolution will condemn the beef trust and urge the stockmen to combine for the establishment of independent packing plants.

The day before the National Livestock Association meets the National Wool-growers' Association will also meet in Portland. It will consist of about a thousand delegates, most of whom will also be members of the other convention. The citizens of Portland are raising a fund of \$10,000 for the entertainment of the two

conventions and they will be given every opportunity to study the resources of Oregon and the beauties of its scenery.

DAIRIES OF MULTNOMAH.
Butter, Cheese and Milk Source of Wealth to Farmers.

ONE of the great and growing industries of Multnomah County is that of stockraising and dairying. It is assuming gigantic proportions, as is evidenced by statistics from the County Assessor, C. E. McDowell, and Hon. J. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, from whose compilations the figures herein embraced have been obtained.

The industries of cheese and butter making in Multnomah County are practically confined to that section known as the Columbia Slough and the vicinity of Gresham. Numerous herds of cattle are kept for dairy purposes along the Sandy Road between the Eastern limits of the city and Portland and along the Slough road for several miles above the Oregon landing of the Vancouver ferry. The milk produced within this district is mostly sold in Portland, except in the vicinity of Fairview, and fully nine-tenths of it is handled by one corporation, which buys it in bulk and retails it to city consumers. However, there are a few dairymen doing an independent business in supplying patrons of Portland, the most notable keeping about 100 cows and selling in the neighborhood of 20,000 pounds of butter each year.

At present there is but one creamery and butter factory in Eastern Multnomah, the owner of which has a large herd of his own, but buys considerable cream from owners of small herds and employs wagons which make daily tours over established routes for their products. All the milk produced for this creamery is separated by each producer at home and only the cream goes to the factory.

At Fairview is a cheese factory, at present the only one in that section, which buys all the milk possible within a radius of three or four miles. The owner has recently purchased a dairy farm of 1200 acres at Fairview and will stock it in the Spring with at least 250 cows, the products of which will be made into cheese during that season of the year when milk is in plenty and butter in least demand.

The figures obtained and given here are accurate, but are not complete, even from a commercial standpoint. This is due to the fact that quite a large quantity of milk and cream is sold to a creamery in Clackamas County. This loss to Multnomah County is

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many of the dairymen grow all their own forage. Nearly all milk feed must be shipped in and is quite an item of expense in the keeping of cows. The average cost per cow during the past year has been about \$25, reckoning the produce raised at its market value.

PIONEER OF CREAMERIES.

How T. S. Townsend Built Up a New Industry in Oregon.

T. S. Townsend, the pioneer in the creamery business in Oregon, is now the head of the largest company engaged in the business in Oregon and Washington, operating ten plants, scattered all over that territory. In the face of the farmer's natural reluctance to take up any enterprise, he went to Tillamook in the autumn of 1891 and contracted with the farmers to send the milk from 400 cows to a plant which he agreed to erect. He showed his good faith and won their confidence by erecting a building and putting

in the machinery. About eight years ago the first creamery was started in the Willamette Valley at Albany, but it did only a limited business until Mr. Townsend extended his operations into that section. He induced Mr. C. H. Markham, of the Southern Pacific Company, to make special rates on cream to be shipped to central points as an aid to starting the industry, and through their combined efforts interested the farmers and started a general movement towards dairying in the Valley. The result of his work has been the establishment of a number of creameries, which in the year 1900 produced butter and cheese worth \$2,000,000.

The T. S. Townsend Creamery Company, of which Mr. Townsend is the president, now makes in its ten plants in Western Oregon and Washington more butter and cheese than any other company on the Pacific Coast. It enjoys a high reputation for its White Clover brand of goods, earned by Mr. Townsend's untiring efforts and vigilance in maintaining its high quality. So great is the demand for the White Clover brand that large quantities are ordered a year in advance of manufacture.

There are numerous herds of fine cows in Multnomah and many cows entitled to be placed in the first rank as milk and butter producers. One cow at Gresham has a record of 10,813 pounds of milk in one year. The highest test for butter fat recorded is 1 per cent, but the average test is about 4 1/2 per cent. Prices for butter fat have ranged from 25 cents to 32 cents per pound at different seasons of the year. Just now the latter price prevails, but it will fall off in the Spring, when milk is more plentiful. Sales are coming into general use and



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