

LIVESTOCK A MONEY-MAKER

RANGE CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSES ARE FAST GIVING PLACE TO BLOODED STOCK IN OREGON

Oregon's supremacy in the livestock industry has been proved beyond dispute by the series of awards won by her exhibits at the St. Louis Fair. Beginning with the grand prize for grain and grasses, she took first for a herd of short-horns and first for a northern cow, these being beef cattle, then she had the champion cow in the dairy contest. She followed this up by taking first prize for creamery butter, thus completing the series from the feed to the product. Oregon Rambouillet sheep and Oregon Angora goats also took first prizes.

These victories were won while the industry in Oregon is in a state of transition from the breeding of range stock to be finished in the East to the breeding of blooded stock to be finished at home. Not that the breeding of cattle on the open range, as that term is ordinarily understood, is destined to entirely disappear. The reduction of the range, though steady, is not as rapid as is commonly supposed, for great areas are controlled by certain stockmen who own the entire available water supply, while other large tracts of grazing land have been acquired in fee simple. These tracts will remain devoted to grazing, at least during the lifetime of the owners, and to that extent the encroachments of the farmer on the range will be checked.

LIVESTOCK IN OREGON JANUARY 1, 1905.

Range	Number	Value
Range horses	725,000	\$3,375,000
Range cattle	790,000	14,600,000
Sheep	1,250,000	6,500,000
Hogs	210,000	1,500,000
Totals	4,455,000	\$24,975,000

This does not include horses and cattle in Western Oregon, as it is impossible to make even an estimate.

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ANGORA GOATS IN OREGON.

Present number in State	100,000
Sheared in Spring of 1904	140,000
Total clip	400,000
Average price per pound	33¢
Total value of clip	\$132,000

age plants, roots and grain, which in feeding value equal to the corn of the Middle States. The prize herd of short-horns at St. Louis was fed in the Willamette Valley and, if more cattle were fed in the same way it would make better beef and command a higher price. In both Eastern and Western Oregon cattle are now fed alfalfa, which with barley is considered a balanced ration—that is, it develops the

DAIRYING IN OREGON.

State Well Adapted to Industry, Which Expands Rapidly.

DAIRYING is confined almost wholly to the western part of Oregon. In fact, only the Willamette Valley and certain portions of the coast counties can be truly called dairy regions, though a small amount of dairying is carried on in both Southern and Eastern Oregon. Ever since dairying has been in vogue in this state there has been a steady gain in its extent until now it is one of our leading industries. At present there are 37 creameries, 62 cheese factories and three condensed-milk factories in active operation. During the last year there has been a slight decrease in the number of creameries and cheese factories, due to a strong tendency towards concentration. As the shipping facilities for cream permit, the larger plants are increasing their capacity. This tendency towards concentration I believe to be for the good of the state, because the product can be manufactured at a lower cost and will be of a better quality, owing to the use

WOOL CLIP OF OREGON, 1904

Region	Pounds	Value
Eastern Oregon	17,500,000	\$1,750,000
Western Oregon	3,000,000	300,000
Total	20,500,000	\$2,050,000
Consumed by Oregon mills	2,500,000	
Aggregate value of clip		\$2,050,000

of the best scientific methods. Several of the larger creameries are installing pasteurizers and other apparatus necessary for the application of the best methods for handling milk and cream. The three condensed-milk factories are doing a business of about \$25,000. Many thousands of dollars have been distributed among the farmers supplying them with milk.

Increase in Production. There has been an increase of about \$2,000,000 in the value of products over 1903. There has been an increase of 20 per cent in the amount of butter and 12 per cent in the amount of cheese. Previous to this year but a small amount of condensed milk was manufactured. The demand created by the rapid gain in population has nearly doubled the amount of milk and cream consumed. The market for dairy products in this state is all that can be asked for. Oregon makes no more butter than is consumed within her own borders. The market price ranges from 5 to 7 cents per pound higher than in Eastern markets. There is a steady demand for cheese of good quality. A large export business is done with both Alaska and

DAIRY PRODUCTION OF OREGON IN 1904.

Product	Quantity	Value
Creamery butter, pounds	1,500,000	\$1,375,000
Dairy butter, pounds	2,000,000	\$400,000
Cheese, pounds	1,250,000	\$437,500
Milk, gallons	25,000,000	4,000,000
Cream other than that used for butter, gallons	500,000	\$97,500
Condensed milk, cases	150,000	\$82,500
Total		\$7,082,500

largest amount of beef and the best. Short-horns are most used for beef purposes. Herefords coming next and then Aberdeen Angus, the last named being used to breed up the range stock of Eastern Oregon. The Red Poll is used for general purposes, the calves being sold for beef. It is in dairying that Western Oregon has so far excelled, the great increase in the number of creameries, condensed milk and cheese factories having given the industry a great stimulus. The mild, damp climate of that section keeps the grass ever green and ever growing, hence cattle are feeding in the fields at seasons when

California. The Alaskan trade is done during the Summer, when we are best able to supply the products. A considerable amount of butter and cheese is shipped to California. This trade is done by the coast counties because of their facilities for shipping by water. All that the Oregon producer has to do is to make a product of good quality. There is constant demand and a fancy price paid for quality. One need but go to a few commission stores and see the poor quality of a part of our Oregon butter and cheese to learn why some producers have trouble in finding a market. Although the industry has reached

large proportions, there is much room for further development. That Oregon is peculiarly adapted to this industry is beyond question. Her general facilities are surpassed by no other locality. The admirable climate, with its warm Winters and cool Summers, the large acreage of pasture land, and the good market make everything favorable. The easy production of feed and the low price of land enable the Oregon farmer to produce milk and cream at a much lower figure than the farmer east of the Rockies. In these states the Winters are extremely cold and the Summers very warm and dry, making the cost of maintaining the dairy cow much greater than in our own state. There are thousands of acres of land in Western Ore-

SALES OF OREGON LIVESTOCK IN 1904.

Range horses	25,000
Range cattle	500,000
Sheep	1,000,000
Hogs	150,000
Total	1,725,000

No figures are available as to blooded cattle and horses.

gon near the railroads and steamboat lines which can be profitably used for pasturing cows. This land remains green throughout nearly the entire year and affords an abundance of feed. The dairy resources of Eastern Oregon are almost wholly undeveloped. The Grand Ronde Valley and the Powder River Valley offer special opportunities. There all the native grasses grow luxuriantly and all that is needed is good cows.

Winter Dairying Pays. The need of more winter dairying cannot be emphasized too strongly. The highest price for dairy products is paid during this season. Through the use of the silo, root and forage crops for the provision of succulent feed, milk cows can be kept in good milk flow at a nominal cost. With the opening of the Lewis and Clark Fair the demand for all kinds of dairy products will be great. Those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity should begin at once in order to be ready. The dairymen have every reason to look forward to a steady growth and an increased demand for good prices to reward them for their labors.

H. V. TARTAR, Assistant State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

HIGH-BRED SHEEP.

Oregon Leads in Wool and Mohair—Horse Industry Recovers.

SHEEP are being bred up as generally as cattle, Spanish merinos, Delaines and Rambouillets being used for fine merino wool in the East, while in the West Cotswolds and Lincolnshires are used for long wool, and Shropshires, Dorsets, Oxfordshires, Hampshire and Southdowns for short wool and mutton. The merino breeds predominate in the East, but many breeders from that section come west of the mountains to buy the short-wool breeds, breed them for one year and then sell off the lambs for mutton. Some use Rambouillet rams for this purpose, as they not only produce fine sheep, but have a fine quality of wool. The Angora goat industry is growing rapidly in Western Oregon, as the climate is favorable to the production of high class mohair. It grows the year round, making a long staple with no break. The state has a good class of hogs, mostly Berkshires and Poland Chinas, and whenever Portland has adequate packing facilities the hog-raising industry will grow rapidly. Oregon farmers say they can breed, feed and produce bacon as cheaply as any country. They can feed wheat and barley instead of corn and by selling hogs at 5 cents a pound can make their wheat pay 80 cents a bushel. The stock of horses has not fully recovered from the great depression of 19 years ago, when many breeders who had made a good start went out of business, but many high-class stallions of all the noted draft breeds have been brought to the state in the last year. The range horse is practically a thing of the past, for the range men now use common range mares with imported stallions and produce good, useful horses. Oregon has done more in producing trotters than any other class of horses and many noted horses on the Eastern circuit are products of this state, and Oregon now has a number of youngsters which come from the best lines of breeding.

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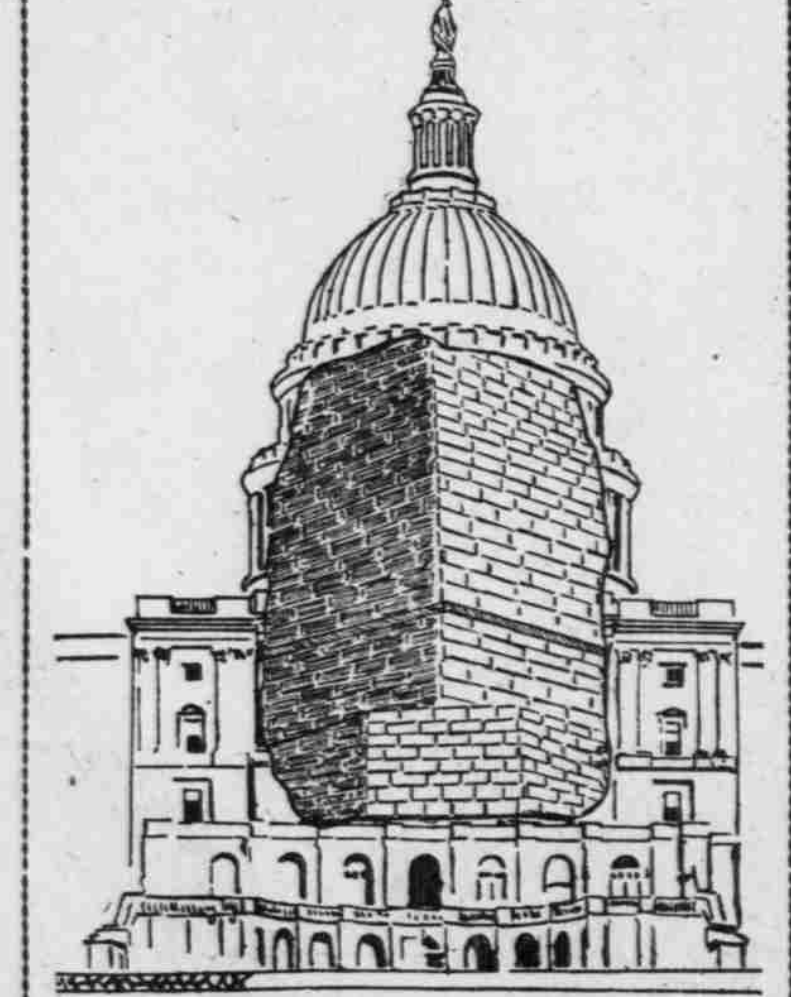
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