

# OREGON'S PROGRESS IN DAIRYING

Industry Now Ranks Well Toward Front—Bids Fair to Become State's Greatest Source of Wealth—Opportunities Far Greater Than in East

By J. W. Bailey, State Food and Dairy Commissioner.

WHEN we speak of dairying, we do so from a strictly business standpoint and include all the varied industries that have to do with the production and handling of milk and milk products. The industrial salvation of any country depends ultimately upon its agricultural resources. Dairy farming is increasing in almost every section of our country, because we see in this industry the most economical form of agriculture, taking into consideration the preservation of the fertility of the soil. Taking this view of dairying, we find it one of the greatest wealth-producing industries in the land. Different sections of our country have peculiarities of their own, but all need milk and milk products. Opportunities for dairying are found everywhere—and success awaits the man who makes the most of these opportunities and plans his work to fit the conditions in which he lives.

What are the opportunities for the dairyman in Oregon? What are the conditions here as compared with the dairy states of the East or the Middle West? It is by comparison that we judge all things. Oregon is in the same latitude as South Dakota and the New England States, but the Japan Current equalizes the temperature and gives to Oregon a most desirable climate for 12 months of the year. Consider the climate and conditions of this state at this season of the year and what do we find? The roses are in bloom, and a visit to the dairy district will find the cows upon pastures green and fields of forage plants, such as the thousand-headed kale, which, under favorable conditions, will produce from 20 to 60 tons an acre. Whereas in the Mountain States, the Middle West and the East, we read of extreme cold, ranging from zero to 10 or 20 below. The warm climate enables the Oregon dairyman to produce dairy products at less cost than any other place, or places where cold weather prevails, as it takes less food here to maintain animal heat, which must be supplied before any returns come to the dairyman.

Another factor in favor of Oregon is her cheap land. In many parts of the state there is ideal acreage for dairy purposes that is within the reach of all, and so cheap it would almost seem like a gift to the high-priced lands of the other dairy states of this country.

Again, in no state in the Union, with the possible exception of Washington, has the farmer received so high prices for his products as in this state. From reports received, it may be shown that the average price paid the Oregon dairyman for butter fat during the year just ended was nearly 31 cents a pound, at least 6 or 7 cents more than paid elsewhere. This, taking into consideration the cheap cost of production, makes Oregon very attractive to those looking for a new home where they will be assured of a livelihood.

With all of the natural advantages for dairying in this state, are we making the most of our opportunities? Probably not, although the growth of the industry in the past ten years has been remarkable. Starting a decade ago at almost nothing, dairy products reached nearly or quite \$15,000,000 in value the past year. But compare this with

the little State of Vermont—not one-tenth so large in area as Oregon. Yet with her unfavorable climate and stony soil, in 1900 Vermont produced 41,900,000 pounds of butter and 5,030,000 pounds of cheese. Iowa, one-half as large as Oregon, made in 1900 139,000,000 pounds of butter, and New York, smaller than Iowa, made 111,000,000 pounds of butter. It is true that these are older states and have been years in developing the dairy industry, while in this state other industries have occupied our attention, but the time will come, and come sooner than may be expected, when dairying and other agricultural resources must receive greater attention, for upon them depends the prosperity of this state. Our vast timber lands, which were at one time thought to be inexhaustible, are rapidly being stripped of their matchless trees; lands that in former years yielded good returns from wheat and other cereal crops, do so no longer; and the Oregon farmer, especially in the western part of the state, is confronted with two propositions—either to make the most of his opportunities and help develop the state along the lines to which it is best adapted, or give way to those who will.

In my opinion, nothing else promises so much for Oregon as does the dairy. It is a business that any one can be

pride that every man should take in his work.

The markets of the world are open to the dairyman of this state. It is not too much to expect that in the years to come our dairy products will be sought on the markets of the East, as are the products of our orchards today. Already our cheese is going across the water to London and brings a higher price than cheese from any other part of the world. Oregon with all of its advantages is in a position to compete in these markets. With the dairyman doing his work and doing it well, and the manufacturer encouraging the producers by paying him the highest possible price for his products, we can look forward to the time when this state will take the rank that rightfully belongs to it as the greatest dairy state in the Union. In the place of \$15,000,000 annual output, let it be ten times that amount, and when it has reached that figure we have only just begun.

## STONE FOR BUILDING IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Material for Some of the Finest Structures in Old San Francisco Came From Oregon.

AN IMPORTANT asset of Lincoln County is its vast deposits of building stone. A few years ago extensive quarries were opened and the stone shipped to San Francisco and used exclusively in the high Call building, the Ferry building and the Parrott block. These big buildings all passed through the great fire unscathed and are in as good condition today as when each block of Lincoln County stone was laid. In color the stone is of a fine blue gray and contains so little iron that the dirty green color so noticeable in other stone from an adjoining state is conspicuous by its absence. Yet not a single building in Portland is built of it, and it is less than 150 miles distant. This is due to inadequate transportation facilities.

From a mechanical test and chemical analysis made at the Government Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., on stone from the quarry of F. J. Parker, four miles above Elk City, the following results were obtained:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS		Per Cent.
Silica	.....	62.12
Oxide of iron	.....	8.72
Oxide of aluminum	.....	21.57
Oxide of lime	.....	3.91
Oxide of magnesium	.....	2.43
Sulphur tri-oxide	.....	0.20

These vast deposits, situated where all the water and electric power required is at hand and where by gravity the stone of any size and weight could be landed on the railroad track or to tidewater, are still lying idle. But Lincoln County's quarries will at no distant day become an important source of wealth to the Yaquina Bay district.

### Apples for Congressmen.

From Washington Letter to the Boston Herald.  
Every man in Congress and every man who has visited the capitol lately has had a big red apple in his fist. The cloakrooms are rolling with red



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apples, spilled out of long boxes, and the fruit sales in the capitol restaurants are nil. Senator Jonathan Bourne weeks ago advertised that he was going to let

folks here know pretty soon what nice red apples really were. But days before he was at the capitol with the goods Senator Levi Ankeny, of Washington, who never speaks except to

order his meals, had a big carload of apples from his state on the ground. It took 500 lawmakers three days to consume that consignment, by which time a car of the Oregon fruit had

come in. Mr. Bourne has been feverishly busy ever since stuffing the statesmen with free apples so as to get them (the apples) off his hands before Christmas.

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