

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW GREAT FACTOR IN DEVELOPING NORTHWEST

Growing Importance Strikingly Illustrated in 1921 Exposition, When Herds and Flocks From Far Points Try for Ribbon Honors—Entries Numbered Above 3000.

By Mrs. W. P. Strandsborg.
ONE of the most far-reaching and effective factors in the development and upbuilding of the great fertile northwest country is the Pacific International Livestock show, held each November at Portland. During the past two years, since the completion of the immense pavilion which now houses the thousands of pure-bred animals which come from all over the west to compete for Pacific international honors and premiums, this big annual stock show has grown phenomenally, and has attained a standard of excellence, uniformity and scope of representation which gives it rank among the great leading livestock events of the United States.

The growing importance of the Pacific International was strikingly demonstrated at the 1921 event, held November 5-12, inclusive, when herds and flocks came from as far east as Vermont and Massachusetts and from as far to the south as New Mexico and Texas to vie with the finest of the Pacific slope and inter-mountain country can produce, for the Pacific International ribbons, trophies and cash prizes. Among the notable entries from far-distant points were 23 head of blue-ribbon Ayrshire cattle, entered by the Alta Crest farm of Spencer, Mass., and 14 champion Guernsey sent from the Appletree Point farm of Burlington, Vt.

Entries for the 1921 Pacific International Livestock exposition numbered above 3000 beef and dairy cattle, draft and show horses, sheep, goats and swine. This great assemblage of blue-ribbon breeding stock, when settled in their stalls and pens, occupied nearly eight acres of ground. The total given does not include many carloads of fat stock, which were not housed in the pavilion proper, but were shown and judged at the nearby stockyards. Also not included were some 2500 pens of fancy poultry and pedigreed rabbits, comprising the western winter poultry show, now a permanent part of the Pacific International, and adding to its varied appeal.

national competitive events has begun to attract attention from breeders throughout the country, who now recognize the Pacific coast region, particularly the northwestern states, as the leading livestock section of the future. Indicative of this interest and recognition by the leading breeders of the country, was the excursion made to Portland and the Pacific International in November by a special party of 22 wealthy Holstein breeders of the eastern states, among them being Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, who has an extensive Holstein herd on his "Sinsissippi" farm at Oregon, Ill., and who is the president of the Holstein-Friesian association of America. The visiting breeders, many of whom are captains of industry, conducting model stock farms as an incidental business and pleasure, were unanimous in expressing astonishment at the size, scope and importance of the Pacific International Livestock exposition. They were also unanimous in freely predicting that, with such an educational institution and competitive stimulus to develop it, the livestock industry of the northwest will inevitably, in the very near future, reach a mark that will make this section a distributing center for breeding stock second to none on the continent.

Favorable climatic conditions, plus the great fertility of the soil and the vast expanse of as yet undeveloped territory, comprise an outlook for the northwest, according to the eastern visitors, which is unsurpassed. One of the new features of the 1921 Pacific International was the two-acre exhibit section. To house the extensive educational exhibits and the scores of industrial displays advertising the wares of local merchants and manufacturers, a new exhibit annex was built, this extension as well as a number of additions to the best, dairy, horse and swine barns being made possible by a \$100,000 building extension fund appropriated by the Oregon legislature at its last session.

More than 150 merchants and manufacturers of Portland and northwestern points took booths in the new annex, vying with each other in the ingenuity and artistry of their many and varied displays. The great stock show crowds which swarmed through the whole ten-acre structure throughout the week of November 1-5 found much entertainment and instruction in a trip through the long aisles of the industrial exhibits section, and the merchants and manufacturers reporting concerns exhibiting have reported a very substantial stimulus to the volume of business as the result of the effective advertising of their products.

Permanent exhibit, constantly renewed by dairy division experts, and was shipped to the coast for the first time for the 1921 Pacific International event. No less interesting and instructive was the United States dairy division's animal husbandry exhibit, with a forefocal and effective educational lesson as to the part the pure bred plays in the profits of the progressive farmer.

Some idea of the immensity of the Pacific International Livestock exposition can perhaps be gained by a summary of the entries of breeding stock in the various sections. In the dairy division some 820 cattle were exhibited. Of these there were 300 Holsteins, 420 Jerseys, 190 Guernseys and 100 Ayrshires. The beef division, because of unfavorable conditions, uncertainty of railroad transportation

and a profitable investment if promotion was honestly associated. Some years ago the writer found an unprofitable mill located in Rhode Island. This plant was the nucleus of one of the best small mills now on the Pacific coast—the Pendleton Woolen mill. When in eastern mill districts selling Oregon wool it frequently happens that good plants are found which could be moved west with advantage to all concerned, by co-operation.

Two quite large, and five, two and three such woolen mills are prosperously operating in Oregon at full capacity at the present time. One worsted yarn mill, comparatively recently organized, has been successful from the start. These mills consume in grease and scoured wool what is equivalent to over 12,000,000 pounds of fleece wool annually.

The entire northwestern clip should leave this territory in the form of blankets, clothing and fabrics, instead of going east in bags of wool laden with grease and dirt, returning with excess freight both ways added, and leaving the cost expended in transporting it into merchandise in the east.

tion preceding the show dates, fell off somewhat from its splendid 1920 showing of 650 animals, there being a total of 410 animals in the beef barn, comprised of 120 Herefords, 200 Shorthorns (including milking Shorthorns), 75 Aberdeens, Angus, and 15 Red Polls. There was an immense "hog congress," the swine numbering nearly 800, and the sheep and goat section comprised 879 head. There were 150 draft horses and 175 show horses.

The total of cash premium awards ran above \$75,000 at the 1921 stock show, and many thousands of dollars' worth of trophies and cups were also hung up. Notable among the beautiful trophies was a solid silver loving cup costing \$1000, donated by the Carnation stock farm of Seattle, and a graceful solid silver vase, costing \$250, donated by the American Guernsey Cattle club.

Following the close of the 1921 stock show, a complete checking up showed the total of stock-show visitors throughout the week of November 5-12, 1921, to have run slightly above the 100,000 mark, a gain of nearly 40,000 over the high mark made the preceding year, according to O. M. Plummer, general manager.

ports of the country and, due to its opportunity for water shipping, its exports of wool have increased greatly during the past year. On account of favorable freight rates and marine facilities, wool can be shipped to Boston from as far east as Mountain Home and Rupert, Idaho, through the Port of Portland cheaper than it can be sent east by rail direct from those points. In fact, wool can be shipped from Salt Lake through Portland and thence to Boston for \$2.71, as compared with \$2.61 1/2 from Salt Lake direct to Boston by rail. This is a tremendous advantage for Portland and has resulted this year in millions of pounds of wool starting for the east coast from this city.

During the first seven months of 1921 there was moved from Portland via water to eastern points 8,870,000 pounds of grease wool, and by rail east 2,021,000 pounds. This was a total of 10,891,000 pounds in seven months. It was also brought out before the interstate commerce commission at a hearing held in Portland in August that on July 30, 1921, there was in storage in Portland 13,650,000 pounds of wool in bales or sacks. This would account for something over 25,000,000 pounds of wool handled through Portland as of the dates given, which is sufficient wool to entitle the city to recognition as a grease wool center.

IN THE last 20 years the woolen manufacturing industry of the trading radius of Portland has grown so that this has become one of the most important wool centers of the country. It is now larger in every particular than any other trading center west of the Mississippi river and perhaps greater than all others taken together. In this comparison there is taken into consideration capital invested, wool consumption, variety of products and value of production.

While this development of the prosperous period of the wool industry has been in process of growing out of the wool industry in this section has grown, in fact, the nucleus of the manufacturing life of this community.

The depression here in the wool business prior to 1900 was brought about by changes in marketing conditions, limited territory and strong competition from the east. This eastern competition was in the form of inferior goods made by more up-to-date machinery which made a more attractive article.

About this time more up-to-date methods of marketing were established here. Better equipment was installed in the plants. This caused betterment of conditions in all branches of the business such as the establishment of a large wool market here in Portland. The plants became better organized.

Previous to 1900 mills of this section were in strong competition with one another in certain lines of flannels, blankets, mackinaws and cloth for the limited demand on the Pacific coast. The product was good, but the market was not broad enough to consume the combined output of all the plants.

When it was at last realized that the answer lay not in local competition for limited demand, but in the enlargement of the consuming territory, the expansion of the wool industry became very rapid. Since the mills have been competing directly with eastern manufacturers and taking advantage of local conditions, they have enjoyed a continuously-increasing prosperous period.

The woolen mills manufacturing products in Portland's trade territory in the Columbia basin are: Oregon City Manufacturing company, established 1862 by I. and H. Jacobs; Thomas Kay Woolen mills, established 1889, by Thomas Kay and C. P. Bishop; Portland Woolen mills, established 1901, by E. L. Thompson and W. P. Olds; Eugene Woolen mills, reorganized and reestablished 1906, by Emil Coppe; Pendleton Woolen Mills, reorganized and reestablished 1909 by C. M. and Roy T. Bishop; Washougal Woolen mills, reorganized and reestablished 1916 by C. M. Bishop; Stayton Woolen mills, reorganized and reestablished 1920 by J. W. Creath; Oregon Worsted company, reorganized and reestablished 1918 by E. R. McNaughton, H. L. Corbett and Roy T. Bishop.

The capital invested in these mills in Portland trade territory is fixed conservatively at \$5,000,000. They consume 12,000,000 pounds of wool annually. The wool manufacturing production of the Columbia basin for 1921 has a conservative value of \$7,500,000, arrived at on the present market. This does not include the manufacturing plants which make up the fabrics into garments.

The Oregon City Manufacturing company is the oldest mill in the northwest now in operation. It was established in 1864 by I. and H. Jacobs. These pioneers furnished woolens to the pioneers of the northwest and weathered the depressing times around 1900 when other mills were compelled to reorganize.

over the nation. Successful competition with the eastern garment manufacturers has meant "putting Oregon on the industrial map of the country." Even greater efforts will be put forth this year.

Among the articles manufactured by the Oregon City woolen mills are virgin wool sweaters, mackinaws, bath and lounging robes for men and women, flannel shirts, toggers' shirts, wool pants, Indian robes, motor robes, blankets and bolt material for flannels, dress goods and coatings.

Rapid growth of the company has necessitated the removal to larger quarters of a garment finishing plant located at Portland. Here, mackinaws are worked up from the cloth woven at Oregon City. All other garments are manufactured complete at the home mill at Oregon City.

The Thomas Kay Woolen mills is the second oldest now in operation. It is manufacturing a staple line of men's and women's fabrics, blankets and flannels and is selling through the jobber.

PORTLAND

The window through which America views the problems of the East. The point to which the Far East turns to learn the pulse of America.

From it radiate the rails of commerce and the ships of the sea, carrying the products of the Northwest to the markets of the world.

The hub of the lumber-producing section of the Pacific Northwest. The clearing house for the distribution of this vast district, in the marketing of which the International Lumber Company is a prominent factor.

Plan your playtime in Portland in 1925

Emerson Hardwood Company

Portland, Oregon

thread or yarn is thereby produced. They manufacture a very fine line of hand knitting yarns sold under the name of "Maypole" and used for making sweaters, jackets, scarfs, socks and the like; also plain and fancy knitting and sergees for men and women as well as a line of machine knitting yarns for bathing suits, jerseys, sweaters and other knit garments.

NATIONAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY CENTER HERE

Oregon Has Greater Number of Plants Than Any Western State and Portland Is Logical Point From Which Management Is Directed—Wool Conditions Are Set Forth.

By Theron E. Fell.
NATURAL conditions on the Pacific coast are so much more favorable for development of textile industries than are those in the east that the number of such plants will be increased by competitive necessity of mills to secure the most advantageous location.

Successful operation of woolen and worsted mills depends to a great extent upon the ability to secure and retain trained employees. Mills may be conducted best where there are a number of the same class in an immediate vicinity, developing efficiency as a work of a character in which all members of a family may obtain permanent employment.

A greater number of textile plants on the Pacific coast are in Oregon than in any other state. Portland is the logical center from which management is and will be directed not only in city plants, but those situated near by, where local conditions are favorable.

Hydro-electric power is becoming increasingly less expensive, and the cost of fuel is much below that prevailing in eastern mill sections. In bleak New England mill towns comfortable heating and ventilation of textile plants is a costly luxury, included in only to the extent of atmospheric conditions essential to proper presentation of superior conditions under which woolen mills may be operated in the northwest was made throughout the east, many excellent plants could be moved to Oregon.

There are a number of valid reasons why Portland is destined to become a wool and textile manufacturing center, and it should be the object of every loyal Oregonian to assist in bringing this about.

At the present time Portland stands among the leading grease wool plants of the country and, due to its opportunity for water shipping, its exports of wool have increased greatly during the past year.

The Pacific states, including Washington, Oregon and California, produced last year over 36,000,000 pounds of wool, while our own fair state of itself produced 14,435,000 pounds. Wool production in Oregon since 1910 as given by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of markets and crop estimates, as follows:

Year	Pounds
1910	14,435,000
1911	15,300,000
1912	18,270,000
1913	16,575,000
1914	15,765,000
1915	14,820,000

There are a number of valid reasons why Portland is destined to become a wool and textile manufacturing center, and it should be the object of every loyal Oregonian to assist in bringing this about.

At the present time Portland stands among the leading grease wool plants of the country and, due to its opportunity for water shipping, its exports of wool have increased greatly during the past year.

The Pacific states, including Washington, Oregon and California, produced last year over 36,000,000 pounds of wool, while our own fair state of itself produced 14,435,000 pounds. Wool production in Oregon since 1910 as given by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of markets and crop estimates, as follows:

Year	Pounds
1910	14,435,000
1911	15,300,000
1912	18,270,000
1913	16,575,000
1914	15,765,000
1915	14,820,000



Western Wool Warehouse Co.

U. S. License No. 25

Warehouse and Mill Office, St. Johns

PORTLAND, OREGON

Executive Office, Title & Trust Bldg.



The warehouse is of reinforced concrete mill construction, equipped with sprinkler system, securing low insurance. Government inspection guarantees safe storage. The building was especially planned to furnish upon the third floor perfect lighting effects for grading, sorting and sale display of wool—erected under specifications meeting government approval.

The scouring mill, plant installed by Sargent Sons corporation, including their most recently improved "maximum capacity" wool-washing machines. The dryer is the largest built. For quality of work and capacity these have no superior. They are operated under management with established reputation.



This warehouse is operated under a system recommended by the United States Bureau of Markets, conditioning the larger proportion of wool grown in western Oregon for the Oregon Wool Growers' Co-operative association, which is principally disposed of direct to mills by their sales manager, Mr. Ward.

OPERATION

age that entire clips are frequently unsalable at full value to manufacturers requiring only those suitable for the fabrics they produce. In this warehouse growers and dealers may have their wool correctly graded and properly scoured to condition it for sale to mills direct. This plant is now also scouring for manufacturers who purchased wool in the grease. The facilities of this plant are at the service of all who handle wool in Portland.

upon wool—on the contrary, it reduces freight and storage charges by eliminating weight of grease and dirt. The value of wool is proportionately increased by its preparation for immediate use in mills; work done upon it, better and cheaper than many are equipped to do, after buying in the grease.



F. W. FALCONER, President