



Constructive Co-operation

*Is the One Thing
Needful in the Northwest*

This immense empire would like better shipping facilities, lowered freight rates, development of industries and a number of other things that are eminently desirable and will come with the passing of time.

But the one absolutely essential thing is that all the manufacturing, agricultural and financial forces of the Pacific Northwest shall pull together in any movements for its development.

That all these forces are rallying to the support of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition is sufficient proof of the initiative and progressive spirit of its citizens and the worth of this proposition.

Ladd & Tilton Bank has for fifty-nine years stood behind all forward movements, of whatever character they might be, and lends its heartiest indorsement to this new one.

LADD & TILTON BANK

Established 1859

Washington at Third



PORTLAND YARDS ARE BORN OF NECESSITY

History of Industry Shows Importance of Northwest.

STEADY GROWTH IS MADE

Addition of New Buildings and Modern Equipment Makes Possible an Unusual Record.

Colonel C. P. Hall did not dream of the modern stockyards at North Portland back in 1886. He did, however, have a vision as to the importance of livestock in the make-up of the most important city business activities. Colonel Hall was familiar with some of the large stockyards in the middle west just then getting a good start and could see that they were destined to become an important cog in the livestock machinery of the country.

At this time marketing of livestock in the coast region was in a crude state. Small droves of cattle would be driven into the outskirts of the city and offered to the local butcher or more often the local butcher would take an extended trip among the farmers in the surrounding country. In any case, the farmer would get but a mere pittance for his stock. But then the stock were not very well "finished" either. Outside of being a convenient place for the feeding of shipments of livestock en route to other points for slaughter, little business in trading was handled.

The business did not grow rapidly and one Wisconsin after another overtook the colonel until he sold his interests to Louis Burke, who, after a few years, in turn sold the concern to Morgan & Merchant. A little later on William Daughtrey, who had been buying livestock in the country, came into the firm, Mr. Merchant having sold out and Mr. Plummer taking his place. This made the combination Morgan, Daughtrey & Plummer. Mr. Morgan's outside interests were heavy and he could devote but little time to the business, so he retired, leaving Daughtrey & Plummer in sole control.

New Activity Shown.

This change marked the close of the old period of inertia and things began to take on some real activity. It must be remembered that the yards were small at the time and located in the city of Portland at Seventeenth and Vaughn streets. In all, the yards covered about three acres. The pens were plank; there was one scale, a hay and horse barn and a few covered hog pens.

It soon became evident to the owners that something must be done to take care of the business that now was rapidly outgrowing their facilities, and besides, the S. P. & S. railroad wanted the land for its terminal yards. The Union Meat company, too, which had a plant at Troutdale, was planning to move to a new location on the peninsula. A new arrangement was made so that the yards were reincorporated and the modern yards at North Portland built.

In the few years before the establishment at North Portland the yards changed from a mere feed and unloading yard to a yard for the handling of livestock on commission. The Stock Yards company at first bought and sold

livestock, giving way later to the commission firm.

The opening of the new yards at North Portland was set for September 13, 1909. All was in readiness for the second step in the making of Portland a great national livestock market. The method of handling business was new, but the run of stock received the first day was a record one for Portland at that time.

The officers then were: William H. Daughtrey, president; Frank J. Hagenbarth, vice-president; O. M. Plummer, secretary and treasurer; D. O. Lively, general agent.

With the retirement of Mr. Daughtrey last December all the original active members of the official board have gone and in their places now are George A. Peterson, president; I. J. Hagenbarth, vice-president; L. R. McGee, secretary and treasurer.

In 1909 only about one-third of the present yards were built and in operation. They were modern, though, well

built and a portion of them covered. All the pens were concrete and everything as sanitary as it is possible to make a stockyard. The Exchange building from the first was full, and to accommodate firms who entered additional space was provided in the basement.

North Portland being the only livestock market west of Denver or St. Paul, conducted on broad, open lines, rapidly gained recognition among the livestock fraternity. Additional space was provided from time to time until the yards now cover many acres, with complete railway and other facilities for the rapid handling of livestock.

The Portland Cattle Loan company was organized in 1911 with a capital stock of \$100,000. Since that time the capital has been increased many times. It has helped the stock grower to the extent of nearly \$70,000,000.

The Columbia basin wool warehouse was established in 1915. It has been one of the factors in making Portland

the second largest grease wool market in the United States.

The Livestock State bank was organized and started business in June, 1917.

In June, 1917, the new Exchange building was opened to the public. This building covers half of a city block and is three stories high. It is entirely devoted to the handling of livestock business.

Livestock Business Increases.

The first five years' business at North Portland was completed in 1910. That year there was handled 39,733 cattle, 8257 calves, 83,323 hogs, 157,413 sheep, 1781 horses and 8499 cars, with a valuation of approximately \$6,000,000. Last year (1918) the receipts were 113,398 cattle, 6941 calves, 222,244 hogs, 150,331 sheep, 2483 horses and 6869 cars, valued at \$22,000,000.

The Portland Union stockyards is an institution that has witnessed a peculiar growth. It was born of a demanding necessity. Its growth has been based on confidence and its future is based on an anticipation of a close relationship between producer and buyer. It represents all that is modern in the marketing of livestock and by its continuous growth shows the trust placed in its work by the stock grower.

Sunflowers for silage have been the subject of experiment by A. H. Poston of the Stadacona farm, Spokane, with results that have been satisfactory. He cuts up stalk, leaves and top and declares the cattle like it and thrive on it. The experiment is new in the west, although it has been successfully tried in the east.

OREGON HERDS PROTECTED

CATTLE BREEDERS PLEASUED WITH NEW LAW.

Recent Legislation Provides for Appointment of Inspector in Every County in State.

What dairy cattle breeders throughout the state are agreed will be a big step forward in the interests of better herds and purer milk is a bill enacted by the recent legislative assembly permitting the appointment of dairy herd inspectors in every county of the state. It will be the duty of these inspectors to examine all dairy herds at stated intervals and report all cases of disease among the cattle.

The law has been in effect in Tillamook county for the past two years and has been a wonderful success in that section of the state, according to T. B. Handley, state senator from Tillamook county.

The cattle owners must pay for the inspection of the herds, but the cost is so small that it will not increase the cost of dairy products, according to Senator Handley, who has seen the plan in operation for the past two years. The bill was highly praised by those legislators who are in the livestock business, and it passed both

branches of the legislature without serious opposition.

Reports from over the state indicate that many of the counties are planning to take immediate advantage of the new law as soon as it goes into effect. With the return of peace conditions the dairy cattle business is certain to improve, according to the belief of breeders throughout the state, and they are anxious to throw every possible safeguard about their herds and about the public as well. For this reason dairy herd inspectors promise to become very important adjuncts to this industry.

Alfalfa Beats Corn.

Experiments conducted on the Kansas Agricultural college farm have shown that 170 pounds of green alfalfa cut and fed in a dry lot, were equal to 100 pounds of corn. Six pounds of corn were necessary to produce a pound of pork, so the 170 pounds of alfalfa produced 18 2/3 pounds of pork. Estimating that during the season an acre of alfalfa will yield 20,000 pounds of green hay, this if cut and fed green with corn, would make 2000 pounds of pork. Figuring this pork at the prevailing price will give some idea of the value of an acre of alfalfa.

Silage is the winter pasture. It saves the whole crop. It prevents waste in feeding. You can keep more stock. It makes cheap milk. It saves storage space. It helps utilize cheap roughage. It assures succulent feed winter and summer. It saves through the drought. It clears the land for plowing.

Hairless Pigs Menace to Industry of Country.

Montana Reports Losses of From 100,000 to 1,000,000 Animals a Year.

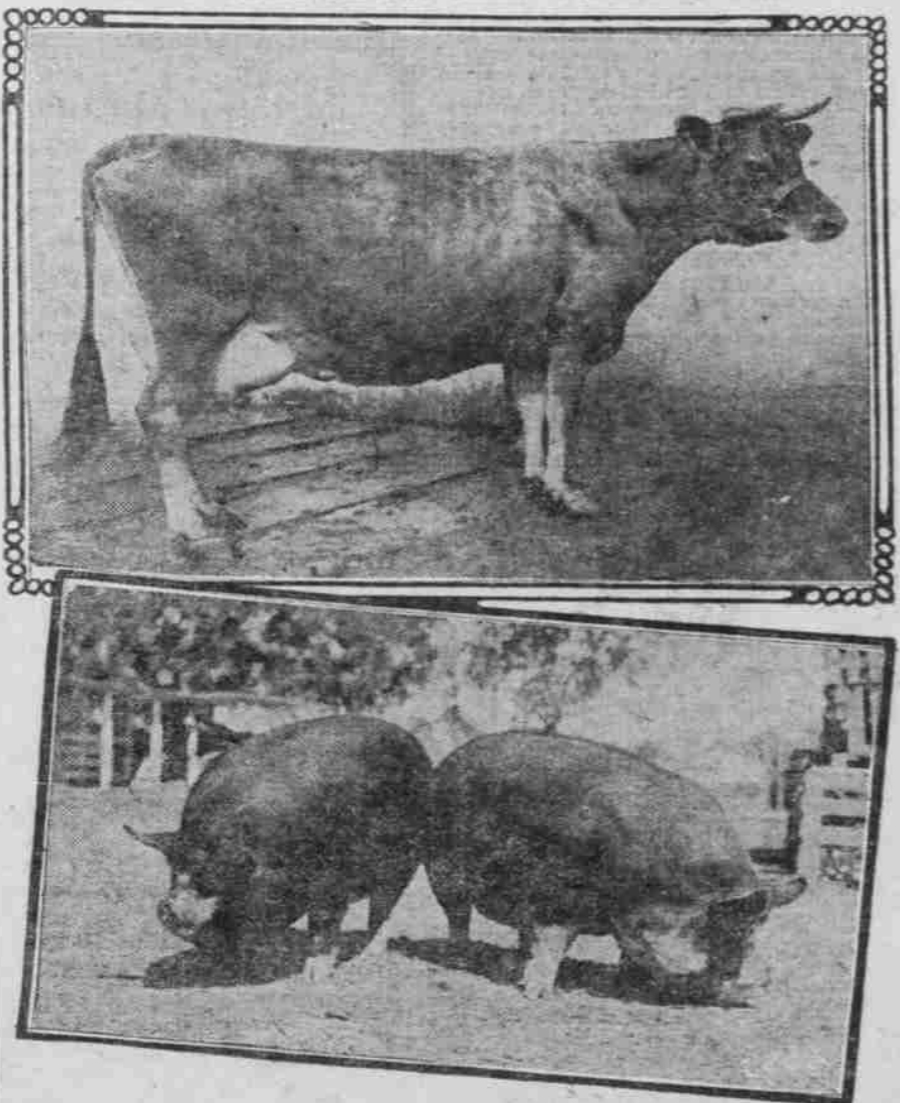
MANY hairless pigs are born in almost every state of the union where swine raising is developed. Montana reports losses from hairless pigs from 100,000 to 1,000,000 a year. The menace is serious in several states.

The cause of this malady is gorter in both the young pig and the sow. The thyroid gland does not work properly. This gland is at the center and base of the throat and its enlarged condition accounts for the thick neck of the little pigs. Although the gorter does not affect either the health or use of the meat it does interfere seriously with breeding functions.

It is a well-known fact that gorter was found to be prevalent among brook trout artificially raised in hatcheries, while those in free runs outside the ponds were without this trouble. A small amount of tincture of iodine added to the water prevented the disease. This suggested the iodine cure for other animals. It is said to have proved successful in the cure of hairless pigs.

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THEY'RE JUST AS PROFITABLE AS A GOVERNMENT MINT AND THEY'RE WORTH ALMOST THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.



Upper—One of the most famous Jersey milk cows in the United States. **Lower—**Berkshire pigs which promise to become winners of many blue ribbons.

In the picture above the gentle Jersey cows are the Berkshire twins, Winona Laurel Violet second, and Winona Royal Laurel second. They're the daughters of Laurel, a pure-bred Berkshire which has been winning blue ribbons and prizes for the Winona ranch at state fairs and livestock exhibitions throughout the northwest. The pigs are just a year old, but their owner predicts that they will soon be following in the footsteps of their famous parent and will soon be commanding the respect and admiration of the judges at the Pacific International Livestock exposition.

This cow is St. Mawer Poppy, one of the most famous Jersey milk cows in the United States. She is owned by Ed Carey of Carlton, Or., and she has won so many prizes and championships that her owner has long since forgotten half of them. She has a record of producing 842 pounds 2 ounces of butter, or 12,934 pounds 4.8 ounces of milk in a year. This is the second highest record of any Jersey milk cow in the United States.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n

9th Annual Spring Sale and Show of

Shorthorn Cattle

Union Stockyards, North Portland, Oregon

Tuesday, April 1, 1919

50 BULLS 30 FEMALES

There will be offered at this sale the Highest Class Shorthorns ever placed in the sale ring in the Northwest. They are carefully selected individuals from the herds of the leading Shorthorn Breeders of the Pacific Northwest. Range men of the West never had such an opportunity to get the kind of Bulls they wanted at this sale offers—richly bred, from 18 to 24 months old. The catalogue gives the full information—write for your copy NOW, study the breeding and plan to attend.

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