

# WHERE COWS ARE HAPPY CLIMATE CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL FOR DAIRYING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND OREGON



Prospective Milkers.

A COW never suffers from extremes of cold and heat in the Pacific northwest. This is the reason why dairying today is second only to lumber as the chief industry of Oregon and Washington and with the denudation of our forests is destined to take first place.

It is hard for any one not acquainted with cattle to realize what this favorable climatic condition means to the dairy farmer. It means that every cow produces more and richer milk in western Washington and western Oregon than would the same cow back east. It also means that it costs far less to house cattle; that it is easier to keep them healthy and that dairy farming is made far less laborious than it is where severe heat and cold cause so much extra and uncomfortable work in caring for cattle.

A damp climate such as this is a dairy paradise. There are few regions so highly favored. The Channel Islands—the Jersey-Cornwall group—are buffeted by Atlantic tempests, but blessed with fog, moisture and mildness borne to it by the gulf stream. These islands are world-famed as having an ideal climate for dairy farming. The conditions there are very similar to those in west-

ern Oregon and Washington, minus the storms.

The little peninsula of Denmark, jutting into the Baltic sea, produces a large part of the world's butter supply. Climatic conditions there are regarded as extraordinarily favorable for dairying. The summers there are quite similar to the summers here, the winters are far more severe, but like the Pacific northwest Denmark is blessed with abundant moisture.

The sunny slopes of the Swiss mountains have been used for dairy purposes for centuries and all the conditions which are favorable there are reproduced here in Oregon, where the security of the Alpine winter is lacking. Few places on earth are greener the year through than this coast and there is no feed better for butter production than the green pasture which abounds so luxuriantly wherever our hills have been barred of timber.

Owing to the ease with which a living and competence could be acquired in less laborious branches of farming, dairy development has been tardy. The prosperity which came from stock-raising and wheat-growing caused this more interesting and more profitable branch of agriculture to be neglected. Of late years the necessity for larger profit per acre has come with the in-

evitable rise in the price of land and dairying is being resorted to. The grain industry has exhausted fertility in many parts of the Willamette valley, but the richness of the soil is being restored where the land has been turned under and fire is being closely pressed by cud-chewing grass machines, who convert the perpetual green into cream checks.

Eastern farmers who come to this country are amazed to observe its opportunities in a dairy way and to see at what a low cost this dairy land may be purchased. It is a fact that improved dairy farms may still be bought at from \$20, \$40 and \$50 per acre, farms that in blizzard-ridden Minnesota would sell easily for \$100 an acre.

The income from a dairy farm is as regular as a salary from a corporation. No branch of farming can compete with it in regularity or certainty. The cream, the most valuable part of the dairy product, when sold for butter-making, brings a monthly return in the form of a check. Frequently this check is \$100, \$150, \$200 and even \$300 per month from farms of comparatively small acreage. Then there is the income from pork, veal and poultry, the dairy's profitable by-products, grown from skim

milk, which is retained on the farm for feeding purposes.

One creamery in Portland alone pays out an average of \$40,000 a month in cream checks to dairy farmers. The market conditions here are more favorable for dairying than in any other part of the United States. It is a fact that fancy butter on the Portland market brings higher prices than in any other city of its size or larger in the country. This is due mostly to the policy of Portland's big creamery of encouraging the dairymen.

This big creamery is operated on the copartnership plan. It buys cream from the dairy farmer on the basis of the selling price of its butter, so that the farmer gets the full benefit of the price obtained by the creamery for its best product. The difference in price between the butter and the cream fat is always just 1 1/2 cents per pound, and whether the market rises or falls the farmer gets the full benefit of the butter price less this difference.

This is an incentive for him to produce cream of the finest quality, as cream which is not good enough to use for the best butter is rejected from the high grade and he is paid for it on the basis of an ordinary butter price.

The stimulus of a favorable market has resulted in breeding high-grade dairy cattle. Two breeds are especially favored by Oregon farmers—the Jerseys and the Holsteins. Jersey and Holstein cattle bred and owned in the Pacific northwest are second to none on earth as producers of milk. In competition with cattle bred elsewhere they have carried away equal and frequently superior honors. As California is to fruit, so Oregon and Washington seem to be to animal life, the most robust, largest and finest-developed types being



A Contented Herd.

perfected in these states. An Oregon Jersey belonging to the W. S. Ladd estate won the world's championship at the St. Louis fair, and at the Portland exposition cattle from other states, except one Holstein herd from Riverside, California, were absolutely outclassed by the native herds.

A great deal of educational work is being done by dairy papers, making it clear to farmers that the profits from dairying are greatest when productive cattle are milked. A cow, for instance, which yields only 100 or 150 pounds of butter fat a year costs just about as much to feed and milk as does a cow which yields 300 or 400 pounds a year. The dairymen of the Oregon country have set the 300-pounds-a-year mark as standard, and cattle which cannot produce to keep in this class are gradually being weeded out of the herds.

While cream for butter-making purposes is the chief dairy product, because the most profitable, it is by no means the sole product. The northwest is dotted with cheese factories and there are several large condensed-milk plants. Then, too, dairies which supply fresh milk daily to the inhabitants.

The introduction of the mechanical

cream separator has been a factor in revolutionizing dairying. By its use on the farm, the cream is mechanically separated from the skim milk while still warm and fresh, and can be cooled under sanitary conditions so it will keep sweet for a much longer time than was possible under the old-fashioned method of skimming from pans, with all its attendant risk caused by exposure. These separators are shipped into Oregon in carload lots, and are chiefly sold by the creamery companies which purchase the cream products.

As a class, Oregon dairymen are exceedingly progressive. It is the more progressive farmers who take to dairying at anywhere near the same price. It is also true that eastern visitors in Portland this year were so much surprised by the superior quality of dairy products in this section as by the finer fruits and vegetables.

A rapid, robust growth with increasing prosperity may confidently be expected for the dairy industry in this favored region.

## Maligned Climate a Never-Ending Delight

A BUSED and maligned for a generation, Oregon's climate is just becoming known. The fact, positive as any physical condition of earth, that the precipitation of this state is not excessive, is being given general publicity. Portland, so erroneously and persistently regarded the city of constant rains, has been precipitated than the average seacoast city of the world. Both Boston and New York city are within an inch of two of the same general annual average. Norfolk, Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida, and many other prominent cities, in speaking of which rain is never thought of or mentioned, have materially greater precipitation than Portland. On the Pacific coast, Portland is far from the top notch in precipitation. Such interior cities as Memphis and Chattanooga, Tennessee, have much more rain than Portland. Yet Portland and Oregon have struggled with the slander of unremitting rains.

Oregon has a remarkably even temperature and wholesome precipitation. More than half the state has an average of less than 20 inches of rain, where irrigation is needed to raise large crops. The other portion of the state needs no irrigation, as a rule, but only at a few places, on the highest mountains or on the coast line where there is a

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City	Annual Precipitation	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Temp. Range
Boston	45.0	102	-13	115
New York City	44.8	100	-10	110
Philadelphia	38.8	102	-10	112
Washington	42.3	104	-15	119
Norfolk	52.1	102	-5	107
Wilmington	54.5	100	-5	105
Charleston	58.7	104	-7	111
Savannah	51.9	105	-8	113
Jacksonville	54.2	104	-8	112
Atlanta	46.9	100	-8	108
Galveston	49.5	106	-8	114
Chattanooga	52.9	101	-10	111
Memphis	53.5	104	-9	113
Louisville	45.8	107	-20	127
Chicago	34.8	103	-21	124
St. Paul	41.1	107	-23	130
St. Paul	27.5	102	-41	143
Denver	14.5	105	-20	125
San Francisco	25.7	100	-29	129
Portland, Oregon	46.8	102	-2	104

of spring, summer, autumn and winter are experienced.

In the coast counties near sea level the temperature has never gone below 10 degrees above zero, nor has it ever reached the 100 degree mark. The rainfall of this section, like that in all other portions of the state, increases with elevation and decreases from north to south. Along the immediate coast it is between 70 and 80 inches, and in the mountains it exceeds 100 inches.

In the Willamette valley the mean temperature is 52 degrees, and the rainfall ranges from 47 inches in the north to 37 inches in the south. A record of the weather has been kept in Portland for over 30 years, during which time the mean temperature was 53 degrees and the annual rainfall 46.8 inches.

Along the west slope of the Cascade mountains the rainfall increases to about 75 inches at an elevation of 1,500 feet, and to 98 inches at 2,500 feet, while to the south of the Willamette valley it decreases to about 30 inches on the hills and to 20 inches or less in the valleys. This latter section has a higher altitude than the Willamette valley, and accordingly it experiences greater extremes in temperature, notwithstanding its more southern latitude.

East of the Cascade mountains the rainfall is light, although many favored sections receive enough to make the land fertile, and large crops of wheat,



The Dairyman's Friend.

barley, oats, hay, vegetables and fruit are raised. Where the rainfall is insufficient for raising crops, bunch grass is used for grazing purposes. The most arid sections annually receive about eight inches of rain, while on the best wheat lands the yearly supply is from 20 to 25 inches. The rainfall in eastern Oregon is everywhere heaviest during May and June, which safeguards spring crops by insuring their germination and the forming of deep-seated roots that are later on enabled to draw moisture from the perennial supply stored in the undersoil.

The temperatures east of the Cascade mountains vary with elevation, being as a rule high during bright summer days, but always cool at night. In winter zero weather is not uncommon, but cool spells are generally of short duration, owing to the prevalence of "chinook" winds, which descend the slopes of the mountains and warm the air in the valleys below. Winds of this character are so common that the mean winter temperature of eastern Oregon is raised about 5 degrees above what it should be in the latitudes affected.

West of the Cascade mountains thunderstorms rarely occur, and never

have they been known to cause loss of life or noteworthy destruction of property. In eastern Oregon most of the summer rains are attended by thunder and lightning, but as these rains are usually light and infrequent thunderstorms are not of common occurrence.

December, 1904—The mean temperature for the state was 37.8 degrees. The highest was 63 degrees at Klamath Falls and at Williams, and the lowest 6 degrees at Burns. The average precipitation was 7.15 inches, or 0.59 of an inch above normal.

January—Temperature: Monthly mean (all districts), 35.3 degrees; highest mean, 48.5 degrees, at Gold Beach, Curry county; lowest, 24.2 degrees, at Pine, Baker county. The maximum temperature was 22 degrees, at Williams, Josephine county; minimum, 10 degrees below zero, at Pine, Baker county. Precipitation: Monthly average (all districts), 9.95 inches; greatest monthly, 12.87 inches, at Gold Beach, Curry county; least, 0.18 of an inch, at Joseph, Walla Walla county.

February—Temperature: Monthly mean (all districts), 37.5 degrees; highest mean, 49.5 degrees, at Fairview, Coos county; lowest, 22.1 degrees, at Beulah, Malheur county. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees, at Fairview, Coos county; minimum, 2 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. Precipitation: Monthly average (all districts), 2.07 inches; greatest monthly, 7.27 inches, at Nehalem, Tillamook county; least, 0.13 of an inch, at Blalock, Gilliam county, and at Huntington, Baker county.

March—Temperature: Monthly mean (all districts), 47.2 degrees; highest mean, 52.5 degrees, at Marshfield, Coos county; lowest, 33.5 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees, at Marshfield, Coos county; minimum, 2 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. Precipitation: Monthly average (all districts), 5.09 inches; greatest monthly, 13.93 inches, at Falls City, Polk county; least, 0.05 of an inch, at Grass Valley. April—Temperature: Monthly mean (all districts), 51.0 degrees; highest mean, 55.2 degrees, at Blalock, Gilliam county; lowest, 44.6 degrees, at Joseph, Walla Walla county. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees, at Umatilla, Umatilla county; minimum, 16 degrees, at Bend, Crook county, and at Riverside, Malheur county. Precipitation: Monthly average (all districts), 1.12 inches; greatest monthly, 3.19 inches, at Bull Run, Clackamas county; least, 0.03 of an inch, at Grass Valley, Sherman county.

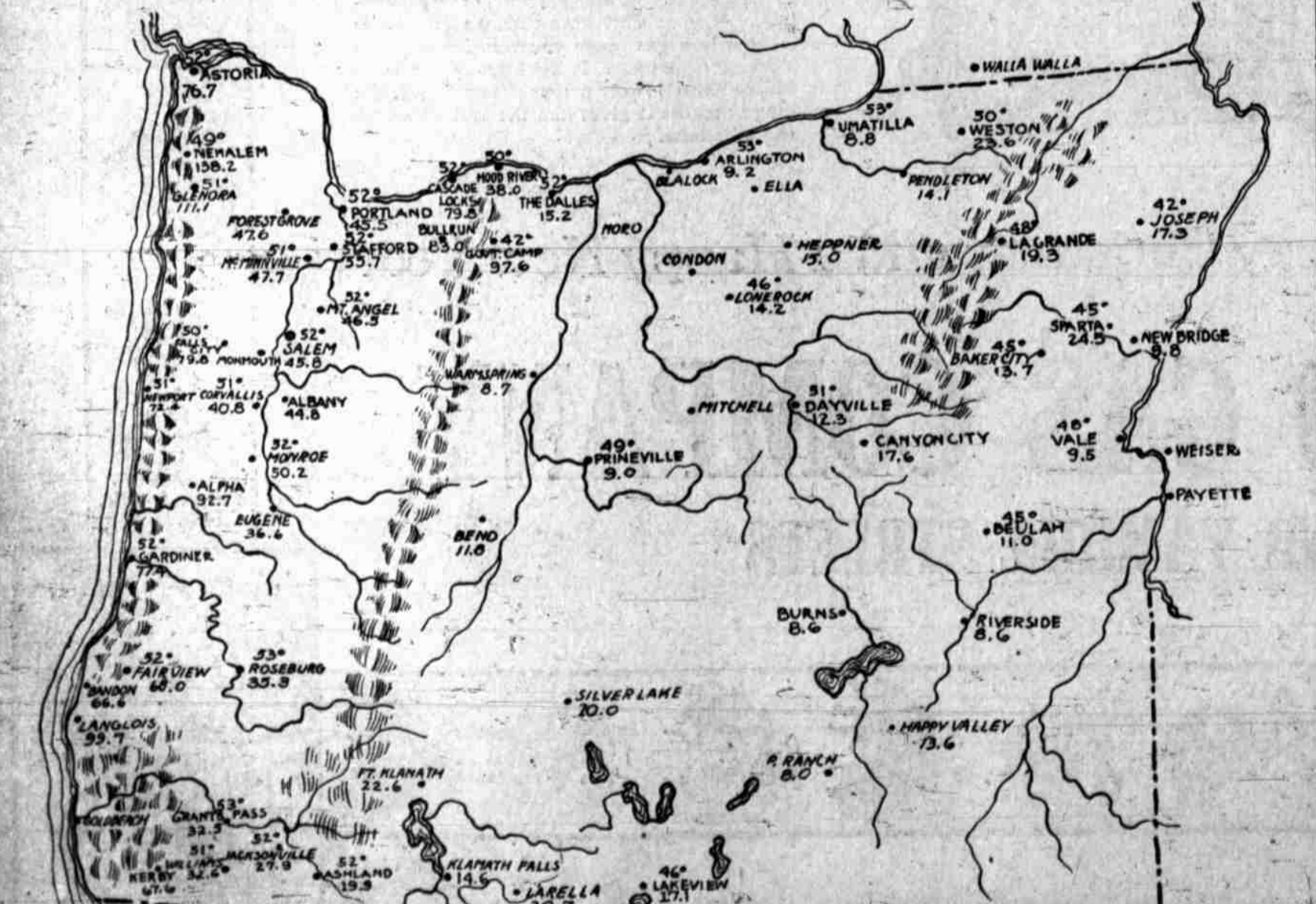
May—Temperature: Monthly mean for the state, 53.0; highest mean, 62.2 degrees, at Blalock, Gilliam county; lowest, 46.1 degrees, at Joseph, Walla Walla county. The maximum temperature was 92 degrees, at Grants Pass, Josephine county, Blalock, Gilliam county, and John Day, Grant county; the minimum was 19 degrees at River-

side, Malheur county. Precipitation: Monthly average for the state, 2.47 inches. The greatest monthly precipitation was 8.59 inches, at Nehalem, Tillamook county; least, 0.53 of an inch, at Burns, Harney county.

June—Temperature: Monthly mean for the state, 59.4; highest mean, 71.2 degrees, at Blalock, Gilliam county; lowest, 48.3 degrees, at Joseph, Walla Walla county. The maximum temperature was 96 degrees, at Blalock, Gilliam county, and at Umatilla, Umatilla county; minimum 22 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. Precipitation: Monthly average for the state, 1.62 inches; the greatest monthly precipitation was 3.74 inches, at Government Camp, Clackamas county; least, 0.13 of an inch, at Buckhorn Farm, Josephine county.

July—Temperature: Monthly mean for the state, 68.6 degrees; highest mean, 82.5 degrees, at Blalock, Gilliam county; lowest, 57.4 degrees, at Newport, Lincoln county. The maximum temperature was 115 degrees, at Umatilla, Umatilla county; minimum, 30 degrees, at Bend, Crook county, and Silver Lake, Lake county. Precipitation: Monthly average for the state, 0.15 of an inch. The greatest monthly precipitation was 9.79 inches at Glenora, Tillamook county; least 0.04 of an inch at Van Harney county.

October—Temperature: Monthly mean for the state, 48 degrees; highest mean, 64.1 degrees, at Fairview, Coos county; lowest, 35.6 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. The maximum temperature was 92 degrees, at Klamath Falls, Klamath county; minimum, 3 degrees, at Silver Lake, Lake county. Precipitation: Monthly average for the state, 3.73 inches. The greatest monthly precipitation was 11.55 inches, at Glenora, Tillamook county; least, none at Huntington, Baker county, and at Vale, Malheur county.



Climatic Map of Oregon. The Upper Figures Over Each Place Give the Mean Temperature and the Lower Figures the Annual Rainfall.

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