

Livestock Reaches Highest Perfection in PACIFIC NORTHWEST



MANCHEUS SHIRE STALLION, LA GRANDE

ANGORA GOAT, POLK CO. OREGON

CHAMPION O.I.C. SOW, ALBANY

SONOMA BOY 2054 ROSEBURG, ORE.

PRIZE WINNING SHORT HORN COW NORTH YAMHILL, ORE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP BENTON COUNTY

COTSWOLD SHEEP McMINNVILLE, ORE.

THAT OREGON has enormous advantages over any state of the east or middle west in the dairying and livestock industries there is plenty of absolute proof. The man who is willing to be convinced by honest evidence may find any amount of it he wants. The man who doesn't want to know the facts wastes the time of himself and others in making comparisons or pursuing investigations.

Not only is Oregon the ideal state of the Union for livestock raising, but it is developing the best market in America for all livestock products. The great meat packers of the east, after scanning conditions throughout the Pacific coast states, have with deliberation and faith settled upon Portland as the packing center and their big plants are being located here. To the modern livestock producer this means much.

The dairying business, also in its infancy, is making equally rapid strides toward development along broad lines. The dairying products of Oregon, but a few years ago approximately nothing, were last year valued at \$11,000,000. This immense growth could not have been accomplished in a state less favored by natural conditions than Oregon. The dairyman has a comparatively "easy" proposition. All he has to do is to apply ordinary intelligence and industry to the work. The cows and the steady demand for their products do the rest.

Immense Demand and Great Field.

The state of Oregon a few years ago imported a great deal of butter from the middle west states. Today the development of the creamery business here has risen nearly to a point equal to the demand, but the capacity of the dairyman is constantly strained to meet the rapid growth of population and consumption. The need is not only for more butter for Oregon consumers, who are increasing in numbers at the rate of 25,000 to 50,000 annually, but there is a tremendous demand for Oregon butter in other parts of the northwest, and in California. It is estimated that Seattle in the year from the middle west, Oregon butter, and it costs a lot of money to haul it from Nebraska and Iowa to Puget sound. The freight that the pockets of Oregon dairymen if there were more of them to produce butter. There is a great Alaska trade to be supplied, and it could be most conveniently done from Oregon if there were enough butter produced here. The state of California is importing butter, and it ought to be all shipped from Oregon. There can be a great butter market comes that Oregon can produce the butter.

Needs the Great Elgin Market.

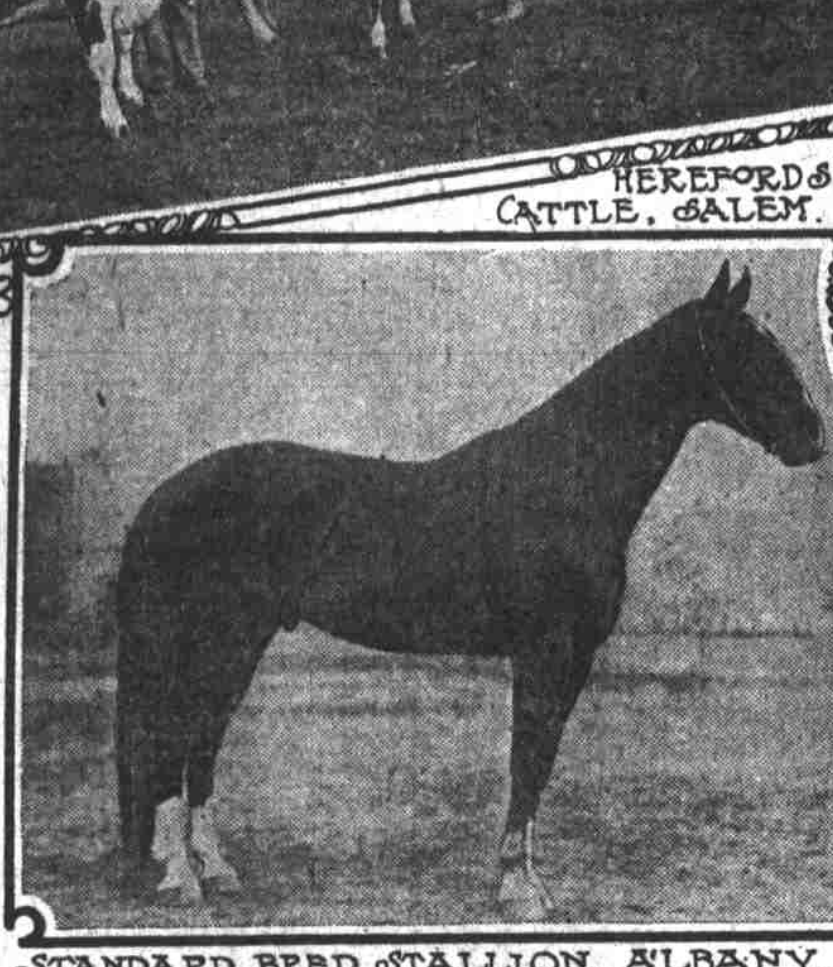
Under present conditions, with Oregon the current prices for butter in the Portland market exceed those paid for the grade price of the best Oregon butter at retail in Portland has averaged four and four tenths cents for the last five years. In 1907 the Portland price averaged four and six tenths cents above the highest Elgin price.

Here is a comparison, taken from the authorized market reports, for the years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904 and 1903, of the best butter sold at Portland, San Francisco and Elgin:

1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Portland	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30
San Francisco	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80
Elgin	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70

AV. Wisconsin, a dairy national reputation, after a visit to this state in 1904, at which time he judged dairy schools at the Oregon state fair, said: "That so thoroughly soundly produced here that we could feed the valley with it."

Professor C. Larsen, dairy instructor at the dairy school in South Dakota,



HEREFORD'S CATTLE, SALEM.

visited the state and county centers last summer, at which time he said that "this state would in time lead all others in dairy products."

The yield of milk and cream per cow ranges high, some dairymen reporting as much as \$115 in an average of 40 cows in the herd.

While the view of scientific men usually have great value, the testimony of the dairyman himself is the most vital contribution to the subject.

How Mickel Became a Dairyman.

J. W. Mickel of Washington county, was for many years in the employ of a railway company at a salary of \$30 per month. He held that position until his health failed him and he had nearly lost his eyesight, and was, in short, a physical wreck. Not knowing what else to do, he went to Washington county, got together nine cows, and from those nine cows is receiving \$115 per month, \$35 more than the railroad paid him.

Williams and His 14 Cows.

During 12 months from October 1, 1906, to the same date of 1907, Thomas Williams of Washington county, Oregon, sold 97,585 pounds of milk from his herd of 14 cows, five of which are heifers with their first calves, and the amount of money received for it was \$1,956.46. He figures that each cow cost him \$45 during that time for feed and pasture and for the care of each cow and her milk the expense was \$15, consequently for the entire herd the cost was \$380 and the interest on the investment \$60, thus leaving him a profit of \$576.46 on the herd for the year.

Home-Grown Feed.

Home-grown feed should be the watch word of the dairymen. Perhaps as good an example of this as we have is that of W. H. Wilson, Banks, Oregon. He fed during the last winter vetch hay, turnips and kale, without a particle of supplementary mill feed, with the result that for the month of November 23 cows brought him \$188, and for December 14 cows brought him \$207, thus conclusively demonstrating that the proper home-grown feed, fed to good cows, brings excellent returns.

Among the cereal productions, Oregon is credited with 18,500,000 bushels of wheat for 1907, valued at \$16,355,000. In 1907 there were 558,895 head of cattle in Oregon, valued at \$24,717,375.

COLONIST'S RATES FROM CHICAGO \$38. FROM MISSOURI RIVER POINTS \$30.

Fattening Range Sheep

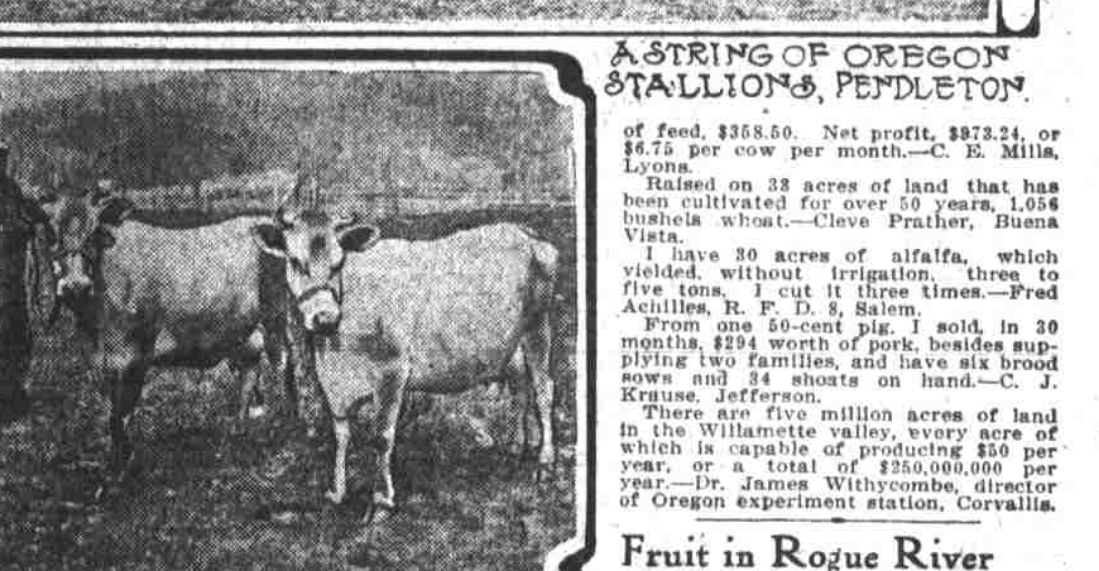
The Willamette valley is in the sheep business in the same way as New York and other eastern states. A few sheep are kept on each farm. Central and eastern Oregon is in the business like Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah are in it; the sheep are kept in large bands and feed on the public range. Where there is open range, or nominally so, the sheep business is a specialized one and sheep are kept in great numbers at trifling expense. The sheep will thrive where cultivation and the growing crops is impossible, and the canyons and mountain sides are the special domain of the sheep king.

Oregon is one of the big sheep states of the country. It has more sheep than New York, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, California, and Washington. In 1905, there were in this state 2,546,622 sheep. Our neighbor state, Washington had on same date, 848,618 sheep. Idaho had 2,978,058. The census shows very clearly that western Oregon is not in it with eastern Oregon in the feeding lots.

Multnomah county, for instance, had only 1,250 ewes, while Wasco had 34,713. Clackamas had 9,210, while Morrow had 156,596. Lane county had 18,886, while Crook had 124,797. Clatsop had only 684 and Malheur had 134,137. Washington county had 6,857, while Lake county had 123,640.

These statistics assume added importance since the determination has been made to make Portland a packing-house center on the coast. Eastern Oregon and Idaho undoubtedly can produce sheep in great quantities, but the packing-houses want quality as well as quantity, and the important question is, where is the quality to come from.

It is known that lambs taken from the range in the fall and put in the feeding lot for a month or two, put on flesh rapidly and economically. The grand championship carload of fat range lambs at the International Livestock show at Chicago last year, were raised in Idaho and fattened in Illinois. They were Southdown lambs and averaged in weight, when put in the feeding lots, 79 pounds, and after feeding, 103 pounds. Mr. Knowlin, who bred these lambs in Idaho, has this to say: "To any close student that the west will not become abundant to furnish the east with material to fill its feed lot. With the settlement of the west and extension of the irrigated areas devoted to small grains and alfalfa, feed will become abundant and it must be consumed on the ground, owing to long hauls and expensive freights. The grain and hay grown in the west will need every sheep and lamb available, as a medium for converting his crops into an easily transportable marketable commodity. This is why Michigan, Ohio, and other eastern states, cannot depend on the west for a supply of feeders in the future. If they intend to continue in the business of making fat



A STRING OF OREGON STALLIONS, PENLETON.

of feed, \$368.50. Net profit, \$973.24, or \$6.75 per cow per month.—C. E. Mills, Lyon, Ore.

Raised on 33 acres of land that has been cultivated for over 50 years, 1,056 bushels wheat.—Cleve Prather, Buena Vista.

I have 30 acres of alfalfa, which yielded without irrigation, three to five tons. Spritzenberg, Fred Achilles, R. F. D. 8, Salem.

From one 50-cent pig, I sold, in 30 months, \$294 worth of pork, besides supplying two families, and have six brood sows and 34 shoats on hand.—C. J. Krause, Jefferson.

There are five million acres of land in the Willamette valley, every acre of which is capable of producing \$50 per year, or \$150,000,000 per year.—Dr. James Withycombe, director of Oregon experiment station, Corvallis.

Feed and Profit

The man who would enrich himself in any branch of the livestock industry must live in a state that produces feed. It can be conclusively proved, without invidious comparisons, that Oregon soil and climate will produce the greatest variety and most prodigious amounts of livestock food products, and do it every year. There is no such thing as crop failures in western Oregon. Disastrous storms that destroy livestock on the ranges of some states are unknown here.

It is interesting to read the testimonials of farmers, who are engaged in the many and varied lines of production related to the livestock industry for food and climatic conditions are closely related to that business. Here are some statements made by farmers this year to the secretary of the Salem Board of Trade:

A Wonderfully Equable Climate.

I take the temperature three times a day. Up to January 12, 1907, it had registered below 32 degrees 14 times; only once as low as 22°. Thermometer four feet from ground.—James Elliott, Dallas.

From an investment of \$45 for registered hogs and \$24 for feed, I netted \$151 in 15 months.—Al Godfrey, Rt. 8, Salem, Oregon.

I pasture from 150 to 200 head of hogs on 25 acres of alfalfa for eight to 10 months.—Fred Achilles, R. F. D. 8, Salem.

Angora Goats Profitable.

I have 100 Angora goats, which averaged four pounds of mohair each in 1907, selling at \$50 per pound.—E. L. Stewart, McCoy.

Ashland Invites Settlers

Ashland, one of the original fruit growing centers on the Pacific coast, is inviting settlers to come and develop some of its vast acreage of cheap lands that remain uncultivated because of the slow growth of population on the Pacific slope. This region has for years been producing some of the banner fruit of the world.

This section seems to be the genuine habitat of the Newtown Pippin. Four and a half tier stock of Newtowns have been sold in London which netted the grower \$5.00 per box. This freight charged to London from this valley was \$1.04 per box. The gross receipts of a nine-acre orchard of Newtowns above Ashland for four consecutive years, were \$16,520. The sales were all made in London. Pears and apples are as well adapted to the red soil of the foothills as peaches or apricots. There are thousands of acres of hill land between Ashland and Jacksonville and beyond, much of it uncultivated, which are conceded to be admirably adapted for grapes. Varieties best suited for champagne grow to perfection here.

As yet but little attention has been paid to poultry raising in Oregon. However, eggs valued at \$5,000,000 were produced last year.

From 14 cows received check from Pacific Coast Condensed Milk company for \$207 for December, 1907. Cows fed on vetch, turnips and kale; average yield, 5 per cent.—William Wilson, Gales Creek.

My check for butter fat for November, 1907, from seven cows, was \$53.10.—F. E. Smith, Dallas.

Started With Scrub Cows.

In 1904 had three scrub cows and monthly cream statement of \$4.08. Have now 12 cows, registered sire, that took first premium at state fair in 1907, a modern dairy barn, cream separator run by gas engine, a silo, and the cows pay the bills. Monthly cream statement for July, \$76.16.—W. J. Crawford, R. F. D. 1, Salem.

The average annual income from registered long wool ewes of all breeds throughout the Willamette valley is about \$20 each.—Hawley & Son, McCoy.

In nine months I handled 175 sheep; sold wool and lambs \$1,900, have 80 left worth \$320. Gain, \$750.—W. S. Foster, R. F. D. 2, Albany.

My six-months-old Cotswold lambs shorn, nine pounds each in August, 1907. My stock sheep averaged 12 1/2 pounds last spring.—D. N. Williamson, Albany, R. F. D. 5.

From six cows, between June and November 30, 1907, my receipts for butter fat was \$9.19 per month per cow.—James Sykes, R. F. D. 2, Salem.

Some Good Two-Year-Olds.

We sold to E. C. Cross two graded Hereford steers, one under two, the other past two years, weight, dressed, 740 and 750 pounds.—Gilbert & Patterson, Salem.

From 12 cows for year 1907, sold \$1,104.94 butter fat, \$11 milk, \$25.80 cream, \$25.80 total, \$1,166.54. Cost separated milk, total, \$1,231.74. Cost