

Both the Angora and Milk Goat Industries Are On a Solid Basis and Flourishing Here; More of Both Needed

"OREGON PRODUCES PERHAPS THE FINEST BUCKS IN THE WORLD," SAYS MR. GAGE

"The Body Is Larger, Which Means a Greater Shearing Surface; the Mohair Is Stronger From Such Goats, and Usually Has More Lustre—Mohair Here Grows About One Inch a Month, and It Grows All the Year, With Proper Attention"

By A. C. Gage, Sec.-Treas. National Mohair Growers' Association).

Goats in the Northwest are just beginning to attract renewed attention. Some years ago there was quite a bit of popular enthusiasm over Angora goats and the stories told were rather beyond the strict limits of sensible animal husbandry. Then, too, it was stated that Angoras could be turned loose on the range and would take care of themselves. Some of the old-timers yet cling to this idea. They will tell one that they have had them for years and never

took any care of them. Well, some of them show it. The fact that they survived is remarkable, and due to their tenacity of life, their browsing propensity and ability to endure harsh treatment.

But the farmer wants production

happens the finest bucks in the world. Year-long forage makes growth possible at all seasons. The hair of Oregon goats is clipped only once each year, while Southwest growers shear spring and fall. Long staple mohair is used in wigs and switches.

Texas, Utah, also, has extensive herds. An untouched field of vast possibilities lies open to growers in Eastern Oregon. One man near Bend has a fine business built up on Angora goats.

Recently an Eastern Oregon sheep man was asked why Angoras were not more used in the Inland Empire. He replied: "The sheep men have made money so surely on their mutton lines that they have never cared to put on goats. They will do it later, however, because the range for large flocks is being diminished; the goats will get along on more spare pasture than sheep can live on, and goats will get their innings after a little while."

It has been shown rather conclusively that cattle will not pasture with sheep, while they readily follow after or graze with goats.

considered to have originated likewise from the wild goat (capra aegagrus) although the Encyclopaedia Britannica says: "Considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed by naturalists as to the original stock of the domestic goat, which is met with in nearly every quarter of the globe—the now prevalent and most probable conclusion being that the various domestic breeds are descended from wild stock now extinct."

It is reasonable to conclude from the foregoing that the various breeds of domestic goats have come down to the present from the Persian wild goat. Breeding has been conducted in the various countries of Europe with a view to increasing desirable characteristics in domestic goats.

The goat has been one of the most important domestic animals in Asia and Europe for centuries, yet we on this side of the Atlantic have been reluctant to understand the real worth of this little producer.

Commercial development of the possibilities in mohair growing, however, is rapidly removing this neglect and the goat is becoming recognized as one of the important and productive farm animals in the Americas. Mexico has for years been utilizing goats for milk supply, but has given no attention to breeding for mohair or improving the quality of the stock. On the other hand, with less than 400 head of imported stock to build upon, North America has increased its Angora flocks to several millions. South America has little but common stock, though herds are extensive. Canada has been rapidly increasing the number of goats on farms and in domestic surroundings. It may therefore be expected that the goat is at last coming to be recognized

A THOUSAND DOLLAR NANNIE LIVING IN WEST SALEM

Mrs. E. E. Woods Owns This Pure Bred Blue Ribbon Saanen Milk Goat, Insured for \$500; and She Is Buying More Goats in California



A West Salem \$1000 Doe.

The doe the reader sees in this picture is a pure bred Saanen milk goat; pure up to 31-32; a thirty-second part of her. She is pure white. Her name is Jewel.

She took away the blue ribbon at the last Oregon state fair. Her life is insured for \$500. She is worth \$1000.

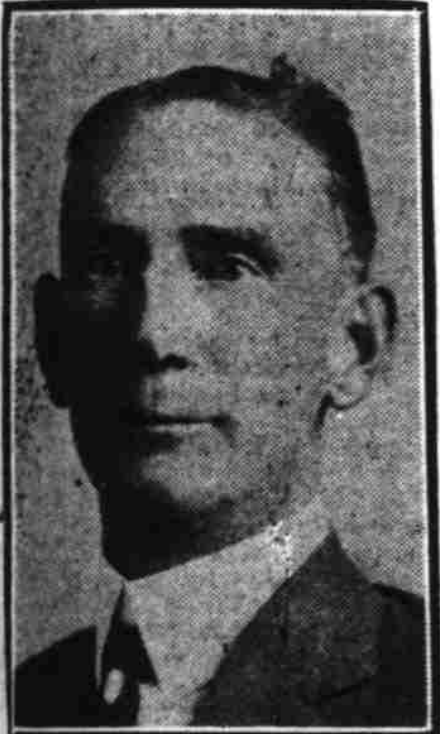
It was the intention of the Salem slogan editor to get a lot more information concerning this milk goat queen of the Capital City; or rather the Capital City's sister city across the Willamette river.

There are milk goats scattered all over Salem now; but perhaps this pure-white lady is the highest class of them all.

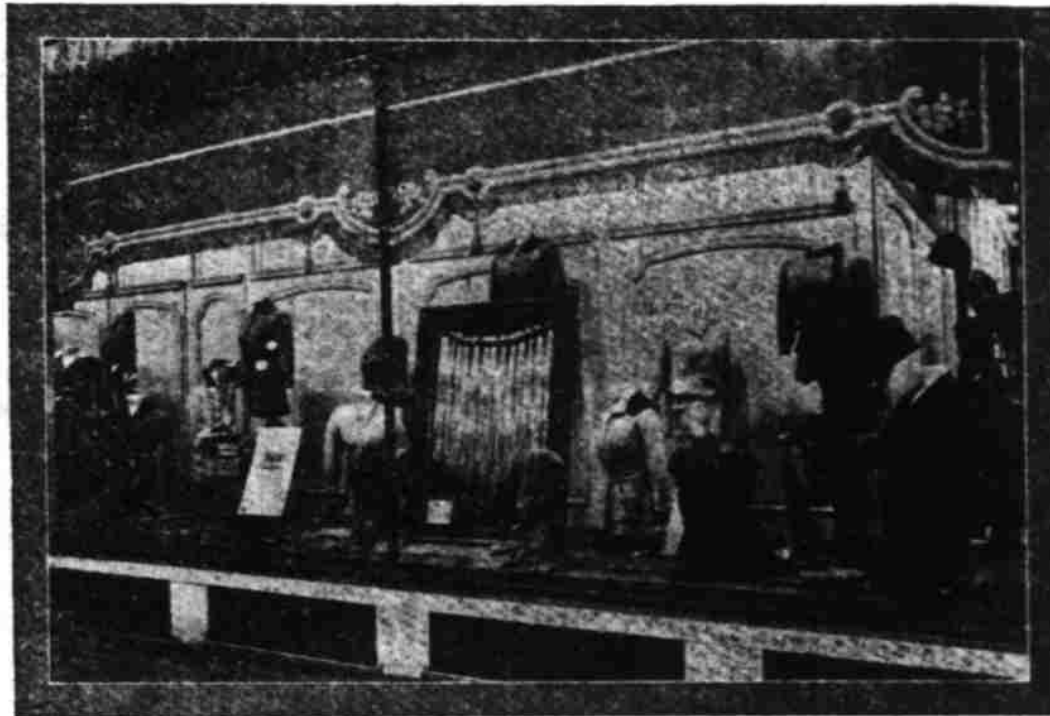
The writer was saying that he intended to tell more about Jewel; but Mrs. Woods has gone to San Jose and other California points, to buy more milk goats, and Mr. Woods, who is a painter, is working away from home this week.

Mrs. Woods owned two other goats when she started on her trip. She now owns five, here in West Salem, for this \$1000 doe brought into the world on Monday two new kids—baby bilities.

Mrs. Woods has been keeping milk goats for some time, and she has started others in the industry, and evidently intends to continue her missionary work in this line—for it is really missionary work, as long as there is a child in all the land without a plentiful supply of milk.



U. S. Grant, mayor of Dallas, Oregon, and president of the National Mohair Growers' Association.



Display of Mohair manufactured goods at store of Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon.

of fleece these days, and the wise managers are learning that it is profitable to give goats just as good shelter, care and supervision as they give their sheep.

When this method of handling Angora goats is pursued, the returns are definite and worth while.

Some have asked why there are

When it is over 12 inches in length it increases in price per pound up to a figure which has reached \$22 for a single pound.

Mohair in Oregon grows about one inch per month, averaging the year. Winter cold often retards the growth or pinches the fibre, especially where

In order that a definite statement of the possibilities with goats may be given to the readers of this section, the accompanying illustrations are presented, both of Angora goats and milk goats, together with a story of the origin of the goat in Asia, development of the industry, and a few facts about the commercial side of the question.

Goat History.

Goats and ibexes are of the same genera. Closely resembling each other in some points, they are yet of distinct types. Wild goats of the Pyrenees mountains between Spain and France are of the ibexes. The largest and handsomest of wild goats are found in Central Asia. It is from these animals that the modern goat was derived. The bibliography of the goat is confined to a few volumes, but naturalists and other authorities on the subject apparently agree that the goat is of earlier origin than the sheep.

Two general designations distinguish one from the other: capra (goat) and ovis (sheep). He who tries to trace back the origin of each species finds himself lost in bewildering attempts at fixation of type, and scientists are not lucid on the line of descent, except that most agree that the goat of today originated in the wild type of mountain-climbing goat whose habitat was between the Black Sea and the Himalayas. It seems probable that all goats of today were evolved from a common and very remote ancestral stock.

The mohair goats of Armenia are considered to have resulted from inter-breeding various types of goats; the Kurdistan goat being crossed upon the smaller and finer haired goat of the Angora district, in order to secure more body in the animal and more weight and strength in the fleece.

Domestic or milking goats are con-

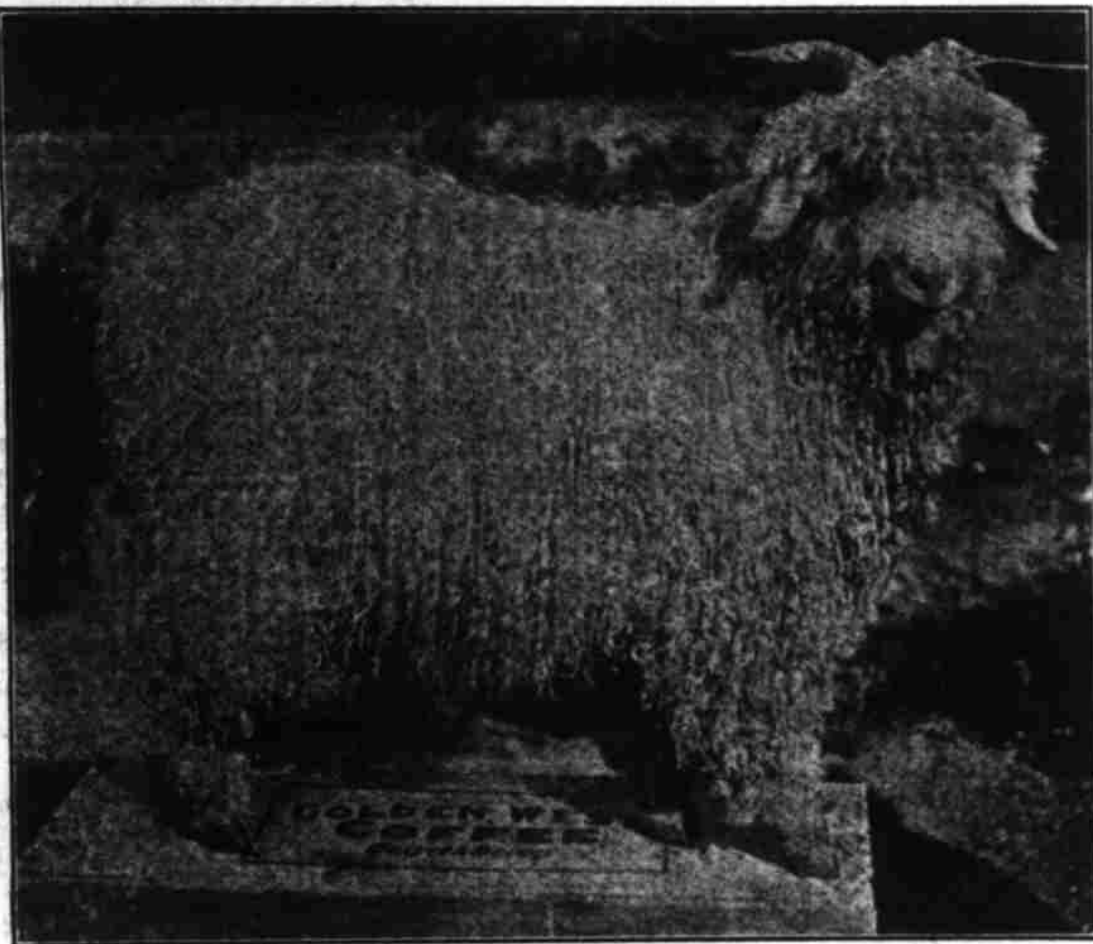
Milk goats of the Toggenburg breed, grown by Albert Teal, of Polk county, Oregon. There are three principal breeds of milk goats, the type shown here and the Saanen and Nubian breeds. Oregon is advancing rapidly in the goat-dairy industry.

generally in the Americas as it has been long valued in the Old World.

Angora goat culture in the United States has been carried on commercially in the western states since 1890. Original importations came to this country as early as 1849. In 1848 the Sultan of Turkey presented nine purebred Angoras from the best flocks in Asia Minor to Dr. J. H. Davis, who had been sent as a diplomatic representative from the United States government to the Ottoman empire. These were the first goats imported to the United States. Subsequent smaller flocks of small numbers were brought at intervals thereafter up to 1892, when the industry may be said to have become somewhat established. Later importations have been of small numbers and there have been scarcely any Angoras brought to this country recently, the latest noted being in 1899. Embargo was placed on exportation from South Africa and the Sultan of Turkey made it an offense punishable by death to take Angoras out of his empire.

In spite of this fact, one California young physician, Dr. W. C. Bailey,

Continued on page 4)



Buck kid, grown by John B. Stump & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon. Density of covering and fineness of fleece characterize this type of Angora goat.

less Angoras in Oregon today than there were a decade ago. This is open to reply in this way: Southwestern growers have been ready to buy all the Oregon-grown goats they could secure. Body is larger, which means a greater shearing surface; mohair is stronger from such goats and has usually more lustre.

It is not surprising, therefore, that large numbers have been shipped out-state. Oregon produces per-

the goats are not fed in time of storm or deep snow.

Angoras do best on the logged-off lands in small bands. When run in considerable numbers they do not thrive as well. Growers do not seem to be able to supply a reason for this—they simply say it is true.

Open range, however, affords a different result. Flocks of many thousands are encountered on the ranges of Arizona, New Mexico and



Long Mohair Angora goat, grown in Douglas county, Oregon. This long staple is used in judicial and theatrical wigs. Many growers are turning attention to producing long staple.

A typical Oregon sire—aged buck of the type which has made Oregon famous as a region where highest quality Angora goats are produced.

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 9.
Prunes, Oct. 16.
Dairying October 23.
Flax, October 30.
Filberts, Nov. 6.
Walnuts, Nov. 13.
Strawberries, Nov. 20.
Apples, November 27.
Raspberries, December 4.
Mint, December 11.
Great Cows, December 18.
Blackberries, December 25.
Cherries, January 1, 1920.
Pears, January 8, 1920.
Gooseberries, January 15, 1920.
Corn, January 22, 1920.
Celery, January 29.
Spinach, February 5, 1920.
Onions, February 12, 1920.

(It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Ed.)

Potatoes, February 19, 1920.
Bees, February 26, 1920.
Mining, March 4, 1920.
Goats, March 11, 1920.
Beans, March 18, 1920.
Hogs, March 25, 1920.
Land, April 1, 1920.
National Advertising, April 8.
Sheep, April 15.
Dehydration, April 22.
Hops, April 29.
Poultry, May 6.
(Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 5c each, mailed to any address.)
Paper Mill.

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN WORLD ARE SKINS PRODUCED HERE

So Says C. Jepsen of the East Salem Tannery, Who Knows Whereof He Speaks—Oregon Should Raise More Angora Goats, He Believes

C. Jepsen, proprietor of the East Salem Tannery, is a large buyer of Angora skins in this district. Mr. Jepsen established the East Salem Tannery in 1913, and his principal business is the handling of Angora skins, which he tans and dyes and supplies to the manufacturers of "chaps." His business along this line has increased quite rapidly and he looks for a still greater increase in the future. In speaking of the Angora business, Mr. Jepsen said:

"Oregon is an ideal country for the raising of goats, and, according to my judgment, the Angora skins produced here are superior to any in the world. Of course, we obtain skins from other countries, including Mexico, but they are of an inferior grade and are not sought for by the makers of chaparral, which require a prime skin of superior quality."

The timbered areas of Oregon might well be devoted more largely to the raising of the Angora, which should be very profitable just now, considering the price paid for the skins as well as for the "mutton" which sells readily at a good price.

The Angora skins have also become quite popular for rugs, and Mr. Jepsen does quite a business locally along this line. He has been in the tanning business for over 20 years and thoroughly understands every detail of its operation. He also does quite a large business in the handling of hides and pelts, especially beef hides. He also handles quite a large quantity of mohair, which just now is commanding an unusually high price. Mr. Jepsen's tannery is located on Oak street near 15th and is one of the substantial institutions of Salem.

NORTH AMERICA GETS ALL CHAP SKINS FROM SALEM

The Cow Boys Are Supplied From the Capital City of Oregon, and Still More Angora Skins Are Needed and Should Be Produced Here

Did you know that practically all the skins for all the "chaps" of North America are tanned in Salem, Oregon?

C. Lachele, of the Angora Rug Co., was the pioneer in this industry. There are now en route to him 1500 raw skins, selected sizes (large with long wool), from Chicago, pure bred Angora skins, mostly from Texas, on which the mohair is six to eight inches long only.

Mr. Lachele bought about 2000 Angora skins in Oregon last fall—all he could get.

The Angora Rug Co. has its office and factory at 1230 Ferry street, where Mr. Lachele has been in business for 17 years. He really created the demand for Angora skins. He formerly bought large skins here as low as 75 cents each. He is now paying \$4 to \$4.50 for extra choice skins.

These are mostly used for the "chap" trade—cured in the natural color and various other colors, mostly black.

Salem has almost a monopoly of the chap-skin industry and supplies

4000 to 5000 skins annually to that trade; a large proportion of them being shipped to Canada.

The Salem output furnishes practically the entire consumption of North America.

Last year, 1919, Mr. Lachele was not able to secure nearly enough skins—showing a ready market for a larger production of Angoras.

The business has enjoyed a steady healthy growth.

The Angora Rug Co. buys hundreds of live Angoras; has them slaughtered and the meat shipped to Portland, but some is consumed in Salem. It is regarded as a delicacy by many people. The meat brings from 5 to 10 cents a pound wholesale.

Mr. Lachele was in the tanning business in Santa Cruz, California, for 15 years before coming to Salem.

He also cleans and tans Angora and other skins and makes them into rugs, robes, furs, etc., for local patrons. The making of auto robes from Angora skins has become quite a business.

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