

The Salem District Is a Natural Home of the Medium Wool Breeds of Sheep, and There Should Be Some Sheep on Every Farm Here

CHEVIOTS ARE THE CHOICE OF MR. TEMPLETON OF HALSEY

In Thinking of Sheep, His Mind Always Goes in a Circle, Returning to His Favorites, and He Gives Some Good Reasons for His Faith

Editor Statesman:

In thinking over the different kinds of sheep, my mind is in a circle, always beginning and ending with the Cheviot breed. I own a few of this particular breed and have compared them with others, having run them with 100 head of Shropshires and Cotswolds all winter. In the spring the Cheviots were as fat as if stall fed, which was way ahead of the others in the flock although all had good feed.

I bought these sheep (three head, a ram and two ewes), at a neighbor's sale two years ago for \$76.50, which was about what one was worth. In the spring each ewe dropped one lamb, each, a ewe and a ram. The lambs were strong and lively, skipping about at three days as much as the others were at one week. At market time when I sold my Shrop and Cotswolds these two outweighed the others according to age.

It had been my intention to take the three older ones to the state fair last fall, but just before the fair I had the misfortune to lose my buck by another buck killing him. Never the less I took the two ewes, which were quite a curiosity, as very few people have seen the Cheviot sheep, these being the only registered ones in Oregon. One ewe won grand champion prize, not because there was no competition, but because she was a perfect sheep. My other prizes were first and second.

At the fair I was offered \$100 apiece for the ewes, which I refused, because I intend to enlarge my flock until in the near future it will really be a flock instead of a few head.

This year my yearling ewe dropped a fine ewe lamb and the other two

have so much rain they get their fleeces soaked and they are inclined to stand around and chill. In my 40 years in the sheep business I have raised all kinds, and no doubt before I get through with this story you will know what breeds I prefer.

The Cotswold and Lincoln are almost the same; they are about the largest sheep when full grown, and they are all right if you have an abundance of grass and plenty of feed and shed room for the winter. Their wool is very open and when the winter rains start in they are likely to get soaked and stand around and get chilled, and then they will lose flesh and become diseased in the head. These two breeds are about the heaviest shearers, if well kept, but their wool is so coarse it does not bring the best price. We have the Southdown, rather small, brown-faced sheep, very hardy, easily kept and splendid mutton sheep. Its wool is of medium variety and brings the top price, but do not shear very heavy. We have the Hampshire and Oxford Downs. They are a good deal alike—black-faced, larger than Southdowns. Splendid mutton sheep and their wool is of the medium grades and brings a fair price; wool is a little coarser than Southdowns.

Now we have the Dorset Horned. These sheep are white faced, with very large horns. This breed is noted for early lambs, quick to mature. Here is where a great many people get their Easter lambs. This breed does not shear very heavy, but the wool is of good quality.

Now comes the Leicester. This breed is very healthy, resembles the Cotswold, heads very clean and not as large as Cotswold. Their wool is a little finer; this is one of the best breeds we have.

Now we come to Shropshire Down sheep. My father, G. W. Hunt, now deceased, had the honor of making the first importation of this breed of sheep that ever came to this coast in 1876. He imported direct from England through A. O. Fox of Oregon, Wis., the first pair of Shropshire sheep that ever came to this coast. They landed on my father's old homestead, known as the Beaver Glen Stock farm, 16 miles east of Salem, in the Waldo Hills, and we have made a specialty of this breed

of sheep on this farm for the last 44 years, and we are still raising them. There have been several thousand breeding ewes and rams shipped from this farm all over this western country. This breed of sheep is very blocky, easily kept. They shear well and their wool is of medium quality and brings the top price. For mutton the Shropshire lambs always bring the top price in any market. They are well adapted to this climate, for their wool is so thick it seldom ever wets through; is almost as good as a buckskin blanket to keep the sheep dry. I think there are more sheep of this breed in western and southern Oregon than any other one breed.

I think my success as a farmer is due largely to the fact that I stuck to the sheep business. We never plowed a field until we let the sheep go ahead and clean up all volunteer grain and weeds; that is clear profit. I think February is the best month to have lambs to come. Every farmer should have a shed for lambing time with a few tons of clover hay. If you have this you can save almost every lamb. One very important thing I find is whenever you go out into the field to look after your sheep you should always take a little salt, or a few oats, and call your sheep up, and in so doing your sheep will always be gentle and easy to handle. If you don't, they are likely to get wild, and when they see you coming they will run to the far side of the pasture. People are not all alike, and I guess it is right that we should not be, but for my part I would rather go out in the pasture, sit down in the shade and watch a bunch of sheep graze and the lambs play than to go to the best picture show I ever attended. When you are looking at the sheep you know it's the real thing, and of the picture show you are not certain. The sheep business will never be overdone; it is getting to be as much of a fad to have spring lambs for Easter as it is to have turkey for Christmas.

My advice to any industrious young man is to get a piece of land as soon as you can and commence raising sheep, and if you will give them the right kind of attention you will always have a bank account.

SHEEP AND CLOVER SEED MAKE A GOOD COMBINATION

This Will Get Away from the High Cost of Labor, Maintain Fertility and Yield Profits, Says E. A. Rhoten

(The following was written by E. A. Rhoten, live stock manager and editor of the Pacific Homestead, for this Salem slogan issue of The Statesman.)

Every branch of farming has its advantages and disadvantages. The growing of sheep has its own drawbacks, but when it comes to beating the High Cost of Labor this line of agriculture has them all distanced.

A small flock of sheep can be maintained on every farm with comparatively little expense for feed or labor. They do not require expensive buildings for shelter and the greater part of their feed can be gleaned from what would otherwise be waste. As an adjunct to other lines a small flock of sheep fits in nicely, but that is not what I consider of the greatest importance.

The Willamette valley has many large farms; farms ranging from 160 acres up. All of the owners do not want to maintain large dairy herds. They do not want to grow hops, berries or prunes. The High Cost of Labor and the "headaches" connected with operating such causes many a person to wonder what to do with the large farms.

Every farmer must maintain the fertility of their farm; this cannot be done with continuous grain farming. Second, they desire to follow some line that requires a minimum of labor.

Third, they must have returns that will justify holding the land.

There is one way open, that is a crop rotation that practically con-

much wool as the finer wool sheep. Nearly every farmer can handle some sheep on his farm, as there are always a lot of little patches or corners, orchards or spots that would otherwise be waste, that he can handle them on, and thus keep his farm cleaned up of weeds and get good returns, which otherwise would be a loss.

I think that anyone should keep purebred stock, even though they have only a few, for if you sell a breeder you get so much more for it and if you sell on the market you get just as much if not more than for common stock, and it takes no more to feed a purebred animal than it does for a scrub. By each farmer handling only purebred stock, it builds up the country and the breed, and the Willamette valley would soon become known as the home of pure bred sheep, as it is becoming noted for its pure bred cattle.

While the wool market is off at the present time, growers expect it to come up within the next year, and most of them are holding their wool.

—O. T. MURPHY.
Hubbard, Or., Aug. 2, 1920.

S. C. Star of Monroe Raises Only the Oxfords

Editor Statesman:

In response to your request of July 30 for an article on sheep for your next slogan issue, I will give you my personal experience with sheep.

I have been in the sheep business in a small way for a good many years. In 1906 I purchased some registered Oxford ewes and have been raising full blood Oxfords ever since. In the meantime I bought some registered Cotswold. I soon saw that I could not afford to put in my time on the Cotswolds, for the following reasons:

1. I could not raise as many lambs from them as from the Oxfords, although they are just as prolific breeders, but the lambs are not so hardy.
2. I could keep more Oxfords on the same pasture, they being a more hardy and quiet breed of sheep, and they are a heavier mutton sheep. The lambs mature early for market.
3. The quality of the wool of the Oxford, like the Shropshire, is of a finer grade and commands a higher price in the market.

This year the finer wool sold for 15 cents per pound more than the coarse wool in Corvallis.

The Cotswolds shear a little more than the Oxfords.

My Oxfords averaged 10 pounds this year.

—S. C. STARR.
Monroe, Or., Aug. 1, 1920.

W. H. DARBY, THE SALEM DENTIST, BELIEVES IN SHEEP

He Says They Are Double Producers, and Most Any Farm Has Room to Run a Few Sheep, to Pay the Taxes, Etc.

Editor Statesman:

In answer to your request for an article on sheep, will say that my experience with sheep for the past few years has been very gratifying.

Most any farm has some room to run a few head of sheep and would be improved in productivity by so doing, as they will exterminate the weeds and furnish to the ground the best fertilizer that is known commercially today.

They are to the grain producing farm what the hog is to the dairyman; they will live and thrive on

what otherwise would be thrown away, or perhaps be an expense to get rid of.

A few head of sheep at the present time will pay the taxes on the farm and keep up the repairs in fencing, etc., as they are what you might term double producers—lambs and wool.

I am convinced that land can be increased in productivity by having a few head of sheep at your disposal to turn in on it at the proper intervals.

—W. H. DARBY.
Salem, Ore., Aug. 3, 1920.

NOTHING MORE PROFITABLE THAN SMALL FLOCK OF SHEEP

In Fact, They re Practically All Profit to the Farmer After the First Year—Every Farmer Should Have a Small Band of Sheep, Says Mr. Vandervort

(By H. H. Vandervort.)

Nothing is more profitable on the farm than a small flock of sheep. In fact, they are practically all profit after the first year, as the cost of their keeping is negligible. A man can buy a good ewe for \$10. The first year she will raise him a lamb worth \$7 to \$9; her fleece will more than cover the balance of her cost and he has the sheep clear.

The Hampshire are about one-third larger than their nearest competitor, the Shropshire, so you see the advantage in marketing your lambs.

There is a great demand at this time for Hampshire rams among the eastern Oregon and Idaho breeders. A cross with the range ewes brings them a much larger lamb and when they bring them from the range in

the fall they weigh out and bring the owner a fancy profit.

The Hampshire will shear about eight or ten pounds of wool, and with the price of medium wool about double the price of coarse wool, it pays to stay with the medium wool sheep. From 32 ewes that lambed this spring, I raised 40 lambs. I expect to offer for sale all of my ram lambs this fall, but keep the ewe lambs in order to enlarge my flock, as I believe in more and better sheep on the farm.

—Mark D. McCallister.
Salem, Or., Aug. 3, 1920.

DAVE J. KIRBY LIKES THE COTSWOLDS, GIVES REASONS

The Proprietor of Pine Tree Stock Farm, McMinnville, Says the Sheep Breeder Has a Profit Coming Often

Editor Statesman:

The sheep industry is a very profitable industry; you harvest first the wool clip and later you have the lamb crop to turn off; so you have a profit coming in often. They are great fertilizers besides it is nice to have a small flock on the farm to keep the weeds down. Cotswold is the best breed for the valley. They are larger sheep, good for wool and

mutton both. They stand the long, rainy winters much better than the close, short woolled breeds. The time is not far off when every farmer will have a small flock of pure bred Cotswolds.

The last two or three years we have received a good price for our wool; besides, I have been able to sell my surplus stock at a good price.

—DAVE J. KIRBY.
McMinnville, Ore., Aug. 2, 1920.

THE HAMPSHIRE ARE GREAT SHEEP FOR WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Mark McCallister Has Tried Them Out, and He Is Enthusiastic in Praise of the Advantages and Good Qualities of This Breed

Editor Statesman:

The sheep industry in the Willamette valley has a great future, that is, the small flock. The farmers are awakening to the fact that a few head of sheep on their farms not only clear up the weeds and briars, but tend to fertilize the land and build up their worn-out soil.

Sheep and clover go together, then too, the progressive farmer readily sees the profit in sheep. One gets a double crop each year; the wool and the lambs.

In ordinary years the clip of wool will pay for the year's keep of a sheep. Lambs are generally marketed when they are from five to six months old. At that time they will weigh between 80 and 100 pounds. The present price is between 8 and 10 cents per pound, so

you can easily determine the profits. The majority of sheep in this valley are grades, but the wide awake breeder has discarded the grade sheep and purchased pure breeds. To be sure, they cost more to begin with, but they cost no more to keep, and besides if you purchase a pure bred flock you will naturally give them better care and in the end reap the reward.

The particular breed to select, of course, depends largely upon the locality and upon the individual.

Two years ago I purchased a foundation flock of Hampshires. I have made a careful study of the industry from different angles and firmly believe that the Hampshire is the greatest medium-wooled sheep in the world.

They are good rustlers, easily kept and always in good condition. They

O. T. MURPHY RAISES PURE BRED COTSWOLDS WITH SUCCESS

He Thinks the Willamette Valley Should Become Known as the Home of Pure Bred Sheep, as It Is Becoming Noted for Pure Bred Cattle

Editor Statesman:

Replying to your request for an article on sheep, will say that I have a small flock of Cotswolds which I find quite profitable, as sheep require very small money outlay and give big returns. Sheep can run in pastures during the whole year in the Willamette valley, with but very little hay or grain during the winter, and do exceptionally well.

I always feed my sheep a little grain a month or so before lambing season, so they will be in good condition. They should have a shed with feed racks so they will be sheltered from winter storms, or the hot sun in summer. In very stormy weather I feed a little whole oats once a day. I find the sheep will go to the shed during the heat of the day in preference to shade trees.

The Cotswolds are a large sheep and an open wool sheep and the water runs out of their wool very quickly. Have been told by breeders who have the close wool sheep that the Cotswolds are best adapted to the Willamette valley on that account as we have such rainy winters here.

The Cotswold produces a heavy fleece, and though it sells for a few

cents less a pound than fine wool it more than makes up the difference as they produce almost twice as

I. G. S. Hubbard is Too Busy to Write Just Now

(I. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, are among the leading sheep breeders in this section, of the pure bred Hampshire, Lincoln, Southdown and Oxford sheep. Mr. Hubbard writes as follows, under date of Aug. 3.)

"Yours of 30th ult., requesting an article on sheep, has just come to me and of course at this late day I am unable to comply with your request.

"It would indeed be a great pleasure for me to write an article for your paper on sheep, some time in the future, if you will give me a little time, will gladly do so.

"We are just getting ready for our annual trip on show circuit; start in two weeks, and will show some 70 head of the best sheep ever seen on the Pacific coast. Will show at the twelve leading shows.

"With best wishes to your publications and personal regards," etc.

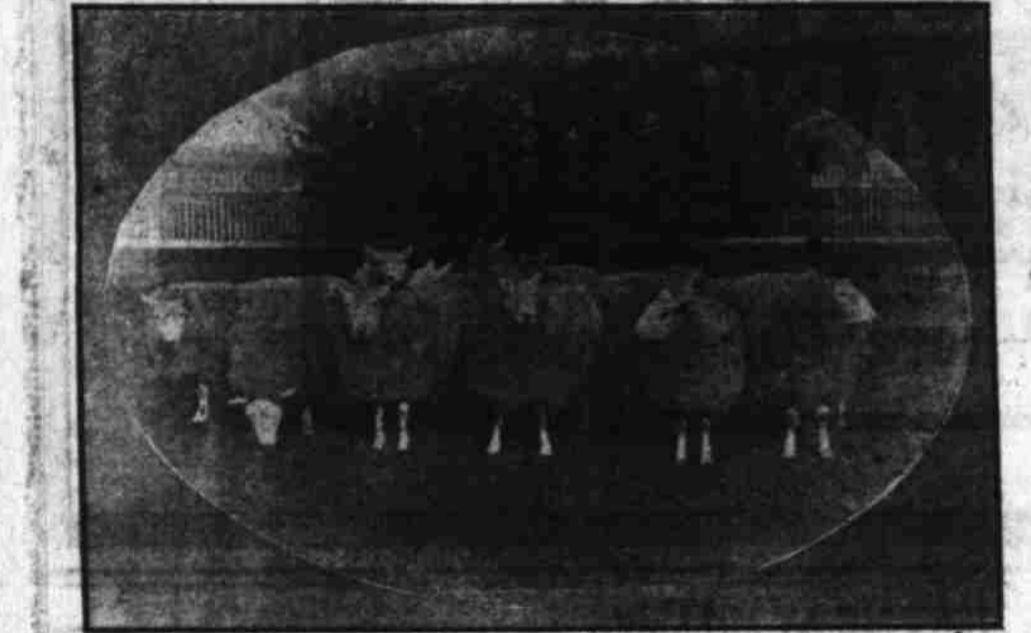
Children Below Normal to Receive Examinations

Officials of the Marion County Children's bureau and doctors who had assisted at the clinics, met at the Commercial club Thursday night.

The next clinic will be at the Commercial club, at 1:30 Thursday, August 26, and will be especially for children under normal. Dr. C. N. Moore, of Portland, well known child specialist, will talk on malnutrition and various ailments of childhood. A community nurse will be there.

Children up to eight years old will be taken although the examination of children between the ages of 6 and 8 will not be governed by the official score card, it will be no less thorough, giving the normal weight and height of the child are now being prepared, and will be sent parents upon completion.

Babies should be registered before the clinic with Mrs. R. L. Matthews, address Fairview avenue, or phone 1345M.



A Flock of Cheviot Sheep

COUNTY COMMISSIONER HUNT GIVES ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

He Tells Them to Get Some Land and Some Sheep, and They Will Always Have a Bank Account, and His Choice Is Shropshires

(By J. T. Hunt, Salem, Oregon)

My observation of the sheep industry, after 40 years experience of raising sheep in the Willamette valley: Every farmer should have at least a few sheep and the number he should keep should depend on the amount of range he has. He should keep all he could, but at no time should he become overstocked, and he need not become overstocked if he will manage right, for sheep are always in demand and he can sell off a few. The kind of sheep to keep depends on where you are located. In eastern Oregon I would

recommend the Merino, bred with about one-quarter cross on some of the Down breeds, or plainer speaking, the black-faced breeds. The Merino sheep is the best kind of sheep for herding and are adaptable to dry climate. Two men can take 1000 head of Merino sheep and keep them all summer in the mountains. They will always stay close together, but to keep 1000 head of any other breed together in the mountains you would have to have about as many men as sheep. I don't think the Merino sheep is the best kind for the Willamette valley farmer. We

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN

- (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)
- Loganberries, Oct. 3.
 - 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.
 - Potatoes, February 19, 1920.
 - Bees, February 26, 1920.
 - Mining, March 4, 1920.
 - Goats, March 11, 1920.
 - Beans, March 18, 1920.
 - Paved highways, March 25, 1920.
 - Broccoli, April 1, 1920.
 - Blox, April 8.
 - Loganmes, April 15.
 - Asparagus, April 22.
 - Grapes, April 29.
 - Drug Garden, May 6.
 - Sugar beets, May 13.
 - Sorghum, May 20.
 - Cabbage, May 27.
 - Poultry and Pet Stock, June 3.
 - Land, June 10.
 - Dehydration, June 17.
 - Hops, June 24.
 - Wholesaling and Jobbing, July 1.
 - Cucumbers, July 8.
 - Hogs, July 15.
 - City Beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 22.
 - Schools, July 29.
 - Sheep, August 5.
 - National Advertising, August 12.
 - Seeds, August 19.
 - Paper mill, August 26.
 - Woodworking, September 2.
 - Live Stock, September 9.
 - Manufacturing, September 16.
- (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, if ALL are taken; price for first 20 copies, 10c each.)
- 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 first 20 Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Ed.)



A pair of "blackfaces" Champion Shropshire Ewe and Ram Lamb, Oregon State Fair