

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

80 PER CENT OF OREGON'S MOHAIR IS MARKETING HERE IN CAPITAL CITY

Mohair Takes High Textile Position—Oregon Produces 600,000 Pounds Annually From Herds West of Cascades—Room for Many More—American Mills Take All the Domestic and a Third of the Foreign Clip From Angora Goats

By A. C. GAGE, Editor Angora Journal, Portland, Oregon

Total world production of mohair is 35,000,000 pounds. Of this amount Oregon grows less than 2 per cent. This state could produce many times her annual clip if Angora goats were more generally employed.

Those who tell of these useful fleeces animals begin and end by saying they are land clearers, brush destroyers—they are, but they are even more valuable on grain lands. Crop returns have been more than doubled on average land by putting goats on as soon as the grain starts and keeping them on until the seed stalk begins to grow, about May 1st.

Weeds are nibbled off, fence lines kept clear, and the young grain itself kept down. In the grain a sturdy root system is thereby established. When the milk stalk starts its growth is rapid and healthy. Figures have been proved on yield from "goat-

casement cloths, brocaded squares, cushion tops, chair-backs, bed-counterpanes, the wonderful Palm Beach suitings, heavier cloths for police uniforms. Letter carriers, bell boys, taxi drivers, club servants, all are being costumed in mohair suitings. Bank draperies and upholstery fabrics are of mohair. Hospitals have adopted mohair cloths in order to secure a sanitary, washable material that does not catch and hold germs. Radio broadcasting rooms are hung with mohair from floor to ceiling to prevent vibration and sound reflex. Seat cushions of sponge rubber with mohair tops are a recent addition to the line.

Women's sport coats, suitings and dress materials in a bewildering range of patterns and colorings are of mohair. With silk and wool and the new wood-fiber called rayon, mohair is combined to give durability, lustre and brightness.

Mohair fiber is very high in tensile strength. In a recent test rayon was shown to be almost equally strong when dry, but if moistened the wood-pulp fiber pulled apart. Mohair was equally strong, wet or dry. For this reason mohair was combined with all the three staples mentioned.

Lace Curtains of Mohair

Most recent of new weaves is mohair in lace curtains—a pleasing and very excellent material, made by a Connecticut mill and done in bright colors, or in the softer tones of ecru, cream, sand

or tan. Mills report to the Angora Journal that looms cannot keep pace with demand for mohair fabrics in all lines.

Plushes and Auto Materials

Substitutes for mohair in motor cars have not given satisfaction, but in the close competition as to price between the middle class sedans and coach models the cotton and wool mixtures have been used. A resulting complaint has been registered. But the makers add a hundred dollars where mohair is specified in the seats and interior trim. Actual cost is declared to be not above fifteen dollars per car. All the master cars are done in mohair.

It is a distinctive material, the most durable known to the textile industry.

There is future prospect of mohair mills in the northwest, all conditions being present for such manufacturing—water, power, and climatic features similar to the West Riding of Yorkshire, the most important textile district in the world.

Oregon's Opportunity

While eastern Oregon could maintain two or more million Angora goats (that number now on grazing lands in Texas alone) there has been no inclination in that direction because sheep are more profitable from the market standpoint owing to the lamb and mutton outlet for those animals. This may come later.

However, in western Oregon there is room for ten times the number now on farm and range. The marketing of goat meat under the trade name "chevon" is becoming profitable in the southwest, and with proper supervision another food resource may be added. But regardless of that there is constant market for the fleeces of the Angora goat, and herds well cared for and under

gans were nearest to those of the men who were to be exposed in the trenches and on the battle fronts.

Oregon's climate, abundant browsing areas, and hillside-pastures afford almost unlimited room for expansion of the mohair industry in this western tier of counties.

Salem is the mart where probably 80 per cent of the mohair grown in Oregon is marketed. While wool has been slow in the past two seasons, mohair has sold on the spot, as soon as delivered to the warehouses. This is true not only in Oregon but in the southwest, where 90 per cent of Uncle Sam's mohair clip is produced.

Why Mohair Is In Demand

Explanation of this increased demand for mohair, which is the purest white of any fiber known to the textile mills, is that it has entered new fields of manufacturing in the past few years that have created unlimited outlet for all that can be grown.

South Africa produces about twelve million pounds each year. The United States is almost equal in total clip. Turkey in Asia supplies about eleven million pounds. When it is considered that America uses all our own yield of mohair and about eight million pounds of foreign hair, it is evident that Yankee wit has recognized the superior nature of the fiber, its durability, beauty and utility. Great Britain is just now waking to the value of mohair, and is urging her mills to make auto linings, seat covers, draperies and upholstery materials as America is doing.

Expansion of Line of Cloths

Within the last eight years there has come into existence an unlimited line of smooth mohair fabrics, lustrous, beautiful, washable, fast-colored and indestructible. These have been made into

casement cloths, brocaded squares, cushion tops, chair-backs, bed-counterpanes, the wonderful Palm Beach suitings, heavier cloths for police uniforms. Letter carriers, bell boys, taxi drivers, club servants, all are being costumed in mohair suitings. Bank draperies and upholstery fabrics are of mohair. Hospitals have adopted mohair cloths in order to secure a sanitary, washable material that does not catch and hold germs. Radio broadcasting rooms are hung with mohair from floor to ceiling to prevent vibration and sound reflex. Seat cushions of sponge rubber with mohair tops are a recent addition to the line.

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Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Weekly Statesman)

Loganberries, October 1, 1925	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 6, 1926
Prunes, October 8	Water Powers, May 13
Balfrying, October 15	Irrigation, May 20
Flax, October 22	Mining, May 27
Filberts, October 29	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 3
Walnuts, November 5	Floriculture, June 10
Strawberries, November 12	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 17
Apples, November 19	Wholesaling and Jobbing June 24
Raspberries, November 26	Cucumbers, Etc., July 1
Mint, December 3	Hogs, July 8
Beans, Etc., December 10	Goats, July 15
Blackberries, December 17	Schools, Etc., July 22
Cherries, December 24	Sheep, July 29
Pears, December 31	National Advertising, August 5
Gooseberries, January 7, 1926	Seeds, Etc., August 12
Corn, January 14	Livestock, August 19
Celery, January 21	Grain and Grain Products, August 26
Spinach, Etc., January 28	Manufacturing, September 2
Onions, Etc., February 4	Automotive Industries, Sept. 9
Potatoes, Etc., February 11	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 16
Bees, February 18	Paper Mills, Sept. 23, 1926
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 25	
City Beautiful, Etc., March 4	
Great Cows, March 11	
Paved Highways, March 18	
Head Lettuce, March 25	
Silos, Etc., April 1	
Legumes, April 8	
Asparagus, Etc., April 15	
Grapes, Etc., April 22	
Drug Garden, April 29	

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW that Salem is the center of the largest pure bred Angora goat industry in this or any other country; that this is the pioneer mohair market from first hands in the Northwest; that practically all the long haired goat skins going into the chaps (chaparajos: chaparajos) of all North America have been tanned and prepared in Salem; that the milk goat industry is growing here very fast; that the making of Roquefort cheese from goats' milk has commenced here, and may be developed to immense proportions, bringing millions of dollars annually, and that this is the natural home of the goat—more so than even Asia Minor, the original home of the Angora, and that there is vast room for growth here, in both lines of this important industry?

OREGON IS SECOND ONLY TO TEXAS IN TOTAL NUMBER OF ANGORA GOATS

The Last Census Showed 185,000 Angora Goats in Oregon, and the Number Is on the Increase Now—The Advantages of These Goats in Western Oregon and Coast Districts—There is Also a Growing Interest in Milk Goats—From the College Standpoint

(The following article was furnished for this annual goat edition of The Statesman by Norman J. Laughlin, of the Oregon Agricultural college.)

Goats graze in thousands over the mountains and valleys of Oregon and are among the most profitable animals in the state. More than 185,000 were recorded in the last census, a number exceeded by only one other state, Texas. Angora goats have long been used throughout the coast and Willamette valley sections on farm clearing projects. Large areas of logged-off land are well adapted to permanent goat range, and other parts are being brushed off for agricultural and orchard development.

Angora goats have no peer in the domestic animal world as land clearers. They thrive on buds, leaves, young shoots and branches that other livestock do not relish, and gradually kill all vegetation that hinders cultivation. Nor do these grazers compete with other stock for range—on the contrary they are utilized of vegetation that would otherwise be waste. The owner may handle them according to the principles of sheep husbandry with respect to winter feed and shelter. Unless there is brush to be utilized or to be destroyed raising of Angora goats may not be advisable.

Mohair, the product of the Angora, is used for car upholstery, portieres, robes, rugs, braids, and artificial furs, and there is a constant increase in the use of superior mohair suit linings and of mohair for suitings for men's summer wear. The product is sold to the Pacific Wool Growers' cooperative and to local buyers and usually commands a price that assures a good profit to the rancher.

Goats are kept in comparatively small flocks of 50 to 60 head in Oregon, and not in large bands of 1000 or more as in Texas under range conditions. When used for clearing land they are confined to limited areas, and then successively returned as often as necessary to keep the foliage and sprouts stripped. When large areas are adequately cross fenced or when the grazing is properly

rotated to other fields, two years' grazing effectually exterminates the brush. If not changed to fresh brush grazing when in need of more feed, they get into poor condition. From two to five goats to the acre are required for brushing purposes.

The practical rancher patronizes the owner of a breeding herd when buying bucks with which to improve his goat herd. There is a number of reliable breeders of Angoras in the state. The beginner usually does not aspire to produce high-class registered does, because high-grade does from the range are more satisfactory for him and are usually available close around slaughter values. Such does are mated with a registered buck of typical characteristics. It is not advisable to mate common straight haired does with Angora bucks because several crosses are required to put on a fleece of satisfactory market value. The hair from a herd of high-grade Angora does and their kids repays the original purchase price long before any market hair at all can be produced by grading up from common goats.

Good range Angora bucks when mature weigh from 125 to 175 pounds; bucks at 18 months of age, 80 to 90 pounds; finished mature wethers, 125 to 200 pounds; grown does, 65 to 90 pounds; 18 month does, 50 to 70 pounds. The doe and kid band under range conditions shears an average of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pounds of hair annually. Does shear a fleece that weighs as much as 8 or 9 pounds, as many of the does did this year at the Oregon Agricultural college.

FIRST ROQUEFORT CHEESE FACTORY IN UNITED STATES NEAR FALLS CITY

This Factory Has Turned Out a Quality of This World Famous Cheese Equal to That Made in Southern France, Where the Industry Has Been Carried on in the Lower Reaches of the Pyrenees Mountains for Thousands of Years—There is a Chance to Build Up at Falls City a Gigantic Business in the Manufacturing of This Famous Cheese—They Have the Right Process, and They Have a Good Start for the Raw Materials

By ABIGAIL W. WATT

From small beginnings great industries grow. That will be just as true of the manufacture of Roquefort cheese from goats' milk as it has been of the best canned fruits from Oregon berries and pears and prunes; as it has been of the manufacture of the best cream cheese in the world, the Tillamook cheese, and as it is becoming more and more true of Oregon Quality Products from Oregon produced raw material. The linen mills will add another to the long list of not only "Best in the West" but best in the world, Oregon made.

Because Fanny Branson, fresh from the open ranges and wide expanses of Eastern Oregon, looked out upon the wooded ranges and saw the milk goats thriving and producing splendid yields of the rich, creamy, white milk, so sweet and free from foreign flavors that it is absolutely different, and saw that the production would warrant the manufacture of cheese for commercial purposes, and because she was dissatisfied with the ordinary returns from the common square brick cheese commonly manufactured and sold as "Swiss cheese" we have the domestic Roquefort cheese today that is the equal, and by many connoisseurs, pronounced the superior of any imported from France.

In the fall of 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Branson came to Falls City, having left eastern Oregon some time before and visited promising locations in California. When they arrived in Falls City, visited the ranch of something over 400 acres belonging to the Teal estate, of which Albert Teal is executor, and saw the promising herd of goats which Mr. Teal offered them for sale with the ranch, they decided this was the "promised land" for them and stayed.

Early in the spring of 1920 they took the herd consisting of about 40 head, with six pure bred Toggenbergs, and went to Hazel Dell ranch, where in less than six years, they have built up a herd of pure bred and grade stock of the best quality. They have Toggenbergs, Saanens, Nubians. At the present time the herd is headed by two young bucks which represent an investment of \$50 each when three days old. One is a Nubian of the best strain, imported into the United States, bearing the imposing name of La Pomona Mt. Mellick Victor II, purchased in Scappoose, Oregon, the other a registered Toggenberg which reached Hazel Dell ranch July 11th of last year, being shipped from Wareage, Arkansas. He bears the name of La Suisse Robinson, and comes from the Oakdale goat ranch of Mrs. I. E. Ettien.

The system of naming and registering purebred goats is very similar to that used for any other purebred stock; the name of the owner or their home breeding farm usually appearing as a part of the name of each animal registered, thus whenever you read the name of a goat bearing the name "Hazel Dell" as part of its title you will know it was bred on the ranch of the Bransons, the home of Roquefort cheese.

To one who studies these animals and knows how to judge their fine points, no two goats are alike; to the average observer they are just goats. But they have much individuality, and distinctive peculiarities of looks and character which makes their breeding a most fascinating occupation to lovers of fine stock who become interested in them. Ellis Parker Butler said "Pigs is Pigs," but he would never dare say "Goats is Goats" and compare one

Walter H. Zoel, automobile tires, tubes and accessories. Valves, cauzing that holds. High quality, superior service. A trial makes a customer. 198 S. Com'l. (*)

The cutting of the curds is done with wires strung in frames, the same as used in ordinary cheese making, the milk being cut into very fine squares. These squares are agitated gently to permit the whey to escape readily, and to permit the slight hardening of the outside of each tiny square, which will keep the curds from setting back into a solid mass when draining and packing into the molds, and while draining, after molding. After the whey drains from the

curds sufficiently the entire mass is dipped into a draining frame, where the whey is dipped out. After this draining the curd is ready for molding. The molds used are round, made of zinc, about seven inches in diameter and six inches deep, perforated all around with small holes to permit the whey to escape, each mold holding enough curd to make a finished cheese weighing about five pounds. These molds are left in the same room where the milk is heated and processed and allowed to drip for 24 hours, being kept at a temperature of about 75 or 80 degrees, after which they are carried to the salting room. The "culture" is put into the curds when placed in the molds, the process used being to put in the bottom of the mold a layer of curd, then shake over it from an ordinary salt shaker enough of the culture to represent a well peppered cake of cottage cheese, then add another layer of curd, then a third layer of curd, then a sprinkling of culture, repeating until the mold is filled, the proportion being about four layers of culture and five of curd in the molds used at present.

This "culture" which gives to the cheese its distinctive blue markings and nippy flavor, is bluish grey in color, very fine and soft, but dry and powdery, without any strong odor. It is obtained by treating bread with hypodermic injections of the same culture, sealing each loaf in a paraffine coating and keeping it under proper moisture and other favorable conditions. They have made some culture at Hazel Dell, but that used in the commercial cheese making is usually obtained from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington, though the Oregon Agricultural college has furnished some.

The entire salting of the cheese is done by rubbing with fine dry salt, the cheese being undrained after it has set three days, rubbed once with salt, left to absorb this and then salted again the third day. This process is repeated three times, the cheese remaining in this salting room 10 days.

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This process is repeated three times, the cheese remaining in this salting room 10 days.

The salting room is built into the bank of a spring, is about 14x 18 feet, with side walls of cement, and has a constant circulation of cold spring water all over the bottom, maintaining a temperature of about 55 degrees, about five degrees above the temperature of the water coming from the spring.

This room was constructed by Teal and Branson in 1924 after plans worked out by themselves. It has a heavy plank roof, covered with dirt about one foot deep; and has proven an entire success so far this year.

The last process of the cheese curing is carried on in a new room built especially for that purpose in the spring of 1925. This room is 11x22 feet, is built into a high bank under a grove of poplar trees, facing the east, with a roof of one inch plank covered with rubber coating over which the spring water flows continuously. There is a constant flow of water on all sides and over the floor of this room also. There are four two inch pipes which carry the water around the four sides of the room, and a cooling fan placed on the floor level at the west end of the room, operated by water power, helps to maintain the temperature of 50 to 51 degrees, under which the cheese ripens best.

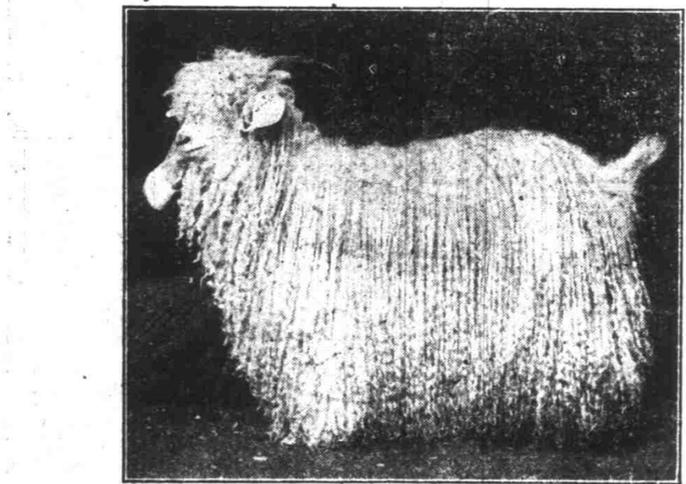
After the cheese has set in this cooling room for about 10 days it is perforated with fine wires, making 25 to 35 holes to permit a circulation of air which helps in the growth of the culture, producing the mottled effect distinctive of this cheese. In about 14 to 20 days a red "mold" or culture appears on the outside of the cheese. This indicates proper curing, and at this time the outside of each cheese is carefully scraped, closing the perforations. This finishes the handling of the cheese unless a second scraping is necessary. The time required for properly ripen the cheese is from 60 to 70 days.

For packing an aluminum foil lined with waxed paper, prepared especially for wrapping this kind

(Continued on page 11.)

O. J. Hull Auto Top & Paint Co. Radiator, fender and body repairing. Artistic painting adds 100% to the appearance of your auto. 247 S. Commercial. (*)

Army and Outing Store. Biggest bargains in clothing, shoes, underwear, hosiery, gloves, valises and suit cases. The working man's store, 189 N. Commercial. (*)



Fleeces from Angora goats go into the finest mohair upholstery and drapery fabrics. This mohair goat was bred by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

ed" land compared with other fields not so pastured. They are conclusive.

William Riddell & Sons have carried on this process for upward of ten years. Their harvest has afforded positive proof. At their big farms northwest of Monmouth, in Polk county, photographic records have been taken which show a stand of grain nearly six feet high with full heads, while on land adjoining, of the same quality where goats were not used, the yield was less than half, and in some cases only one-third of the crop on land where Angoras were run nine months in the year.

In all cases of this kind it is essential to have brush land or a woods patch where the goats may be pastured from May 1st to about July 15th while the grain is maturing and the harvest is on. As soon as the reapers have done their work the goats are turned on the stubble and get good picking. In spring-sown grain the custom is to sow rape with the seed. This springs up and remains somewhat dormant during the growing of the grain, but when fall rains come it shoots up for a winter forage crop.

French milk, the bane of Yamhill county farmers, can be conquered in this way. Grain so grown is free from weed seed.

Wide Areas Not Used

Oregon has perhaps three million acres of cut-over land suitable for mohair goats. Taxes on these lands are a drain on the owners. Goats would transform them into profitable pastures.

Herding or fencing will be required, it is true. Much of the experience with Angoras in Oregon has been disappointing because those who put them on land will take care of themselves and need no shelter or care. No animal under heaven can become domesticated without supervision.