

Oregon Has Perhaps 150,000 Goats, Mostly in the Salem Trade Territory, and Should Have More Than Twenty Times That Many

REQUESTS FOR ECONOMIC DATA AUGUR TURN IN FARM PRACTICE; ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THIS MOVEMENT

WHEAT: U.S. AVERAGE PRICE AND ESTIMATED PRICE 1895-1914 and 1922-1925 (Year shown July 1)



Dr. O. C. Stine (inset), federal economist, believes the increasing demand for scientific market interpretations heralds vigorous application of business analysis to farm operations. The chart is called a typical illustration of the department's accuracy in forecasting wheat prices.

By FRANK I. WELLER (Associated Press Farm Editor)

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)

A new era in farm management, one in which the trained business analyst is as important as fertilizer or proper cultivation, is predicted by agricultural economists as a result of increased demands for market interpretations.

Dr. O. C. Stine, chief of the division of statistical and historical research in the federal bureau of agricultural economics, says the last year has brought a constantly increasing number of requests from farmers for production and market forecasts and for price predictions on agricultural products. They use the data, Dr. Stine explains, to adjust production to market demands and to sell their crops advantageously.

Further revealing the new turn in farm practice and management, the outlook conference of agriculture has completed a survey which shows 18 state agricultural colleges, in addition to the federal government, now issuing frequently publications which make economic information available to farmers in more or less popular form. Several addi-

tional states, the conference says, contemplate the issuance of similar publications, aimed to present the basic factors which make up the current picture of production, movement, consumption and price of farm products.

The clarity with which these data are employed by farmers to adjust their business to changing economic conditions in domestic and world markets is considered indicative of the future importance of farm analysis.

In the matter of price forecasts the government eliminates cotton. Orders excluding this product were issued by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine following protests against the price statement of September 15 last year, which was blamed by southern members of congress for the sharp market decline at that time. It was contended that price forecasts by the government tended to fix prices and to cause them to be what they are forecasted to become.

Maintaining the attitude he held before the congressional investigating committee, Dr. Stine declared that the opinion of no man or group of men, even with the

backing of the government, can change the real value of a crop. A large crop cannot be sold at the price of a small crop. Urging the importance of economic analysis for the farmer, Dr. Stine explains:

"If market prices at the beginning of the season are too low, in view of supply and demand conditions, the farmers who know this can withhold from the market and wait with assurance of higher prices. If, on the other hand, market prices at the beginning of the season are higher than supply and demand conditions will support for the season, he can take advantage of this temporary situation and sell as long as prices are equal to or above the real value of the product for the season. In many years farmers undoubtedly could add millions of dollars to their income by planning marketing with a knowledge of the real value of the products."

In three years of price forecasting, Dr. Stine says, the government has based its predictions on its research as to what makes prices, and resultant statements have been about 90 percent correct.

per cent of her 173 herds in the association above the 300 pound mark, according to the official report just received by N. C. Jamison, extension specialist in dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college. Mr. Jamison is head of the improvement work in this state, working with the various county agents and testers.

BEST CHEESE MAKER VISITING ENGLAND

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The champion cheese-maker of the United States has come to England to see how the big cheese of Britain get along.

P. H. Kasper of Bear Creek, Wis., who bears the title of champion cheese-maker, is a specialist in one kind of cheese only; but he is perfectly willing to see how British cheese-makers manufacture the score or more of other



P. H. KASPER varieties. He is one of the 31 delegates representing the United States government at the World's Dairy Congress here.

Kasper has won enough gold medals to decorate a whole wardrobe of coats; enough diplomas to start a manuscript library; enough gold watches to outfit his own family all the way down to his grandchildren. The gold watches alone number 13, the diplomas 150. And all won with cheese!

Kasper began winning medals in 1893. He started with the World's Fair in Chicago, jumped to Paris, back again to St. Louis, then to the Pan-American Exposition in New York, across the continent to San Francisco. At St. Louis he was the only man who drew a medal for cheese. He won five gold medals from the National Dairy Association. He has won the first award at the Cheese-makers convention "off and on," as he calls it, for the last 30 years.

Kasper learned his art of cheese-making in Wisconsin in 1884. He is particularly eager to see the English dairies because his first lessons in his profession were based on English methods.

The Wisconsin dairymen early gave up the idea of making a variety of cheese and developed an individually American type of cheddar cheese known as American Cheddar. He has an output of 250,000 pounds a year.

Kasper plans to visit Scotland and Ireland to see the dairies there.

"It's never too late to learn something new," this grandfather declares.

AMERICAN EXPERTS AID GERMAN SURVEY

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Invited to assist German and American marketing experts and economists in a three-month study of agricultural marketing conditions in Germany, J. Clyde Marquis of the federal bureau of agricultural economics has been granted leave by Secretary Jardine.

Marquis' invitation to participate in the survey came from Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University, chairman of the American commission. He explained that the work, to start during the latter part of July, will be concerned particularly with dairy products and meats.

In addition to Dr. Warren and Marquis, the American members of the commission include C. E.

POLK COUNTY HAS ROOM FOR A HALF MILLION MORE GOATS, SAY EXPERTS

There are 315,000 Acres of Land Suitable for Goat Production in That County, Capable of Carrying Three Goats to the Acre, and a Return of \$5 a Year May Be Had From Good Angoras—The Angora is the Aristocrat of the Live Stock Family

Editor Statesman:

One of the things that is a puzzle to me is the fact that no more interest is shown in expanding the flocks of Angora goats here in Polk county. With prices for mohair running around 60 to 70 cents per pound, depending upon the grade, there is as much money to be made on your investment in goats as there is in sheep, yet the sheep population in Polk county has about doubled in the past two or three years, while that of the Angora goat has perhaps remained stationary.

This condition is certainly not due to the fact that there is no land upon which to handle this animal, for the livestock committee of the Polk county economic conference estimated that there was 315,000 acres in Polk county not now adequately utilized that

could be devoted to running flocks of Angora goats on.

Room for Half Million This same committee estimated that on the average this land would handle from one to three head per acre, which would mean approximately a half million goats.

For years Polk county has been the breeding center for the finest high grade registered Angoras for the entire Pacific coast. In no other locality in this district are such flocks to be found as those of Wm. Riddell and Sons, Jno B. Stump, R. W. Hogg and Sons, U. S. Grant, W. D. Gilliam, McCall Bros. and Guthrie Bros. Right here at home in Polk county the number of Angora goats has decreased over a period of a few years.

Angora an Aristocrat My only conception of why this

condition exists is that possibly the many jokes and stories that have been told on goats have created in the minds of many the feeling that a raiser of Angora goats was more or less of a joke, and men searching for new opportunities to make their farms profitable have passed it by. At any rate, the Angora goat is not a fit subject for the jokes that have been cracked at his expense, any more than are the Scotchmen. In fact, since the utilization of mohair in the upholstering of our fine inclosed cars, he is in reality the aristocrat, for the fabrics made from the product of the Angora goat command the highest prices.

Great Opportunities

For longer than a quarter of a century many of Polk county's leading farmers have been handling Angora goats with a profit, and there are great opportunities for others to do likewise. I wish to quote in full the report of the livestock committee referred to above, printed in the report of the Polk county agricultural economic conference held in Dallas in February of this year. This report, which follows, is signed by Ronald Hogg, W. F. Lee, D. R. Riddell, Robt Pence, Joe Staats, Harrison Brandt, W. D. Gilliam and Jess Walling.

"We do not feel that there is any immediate danger of over-

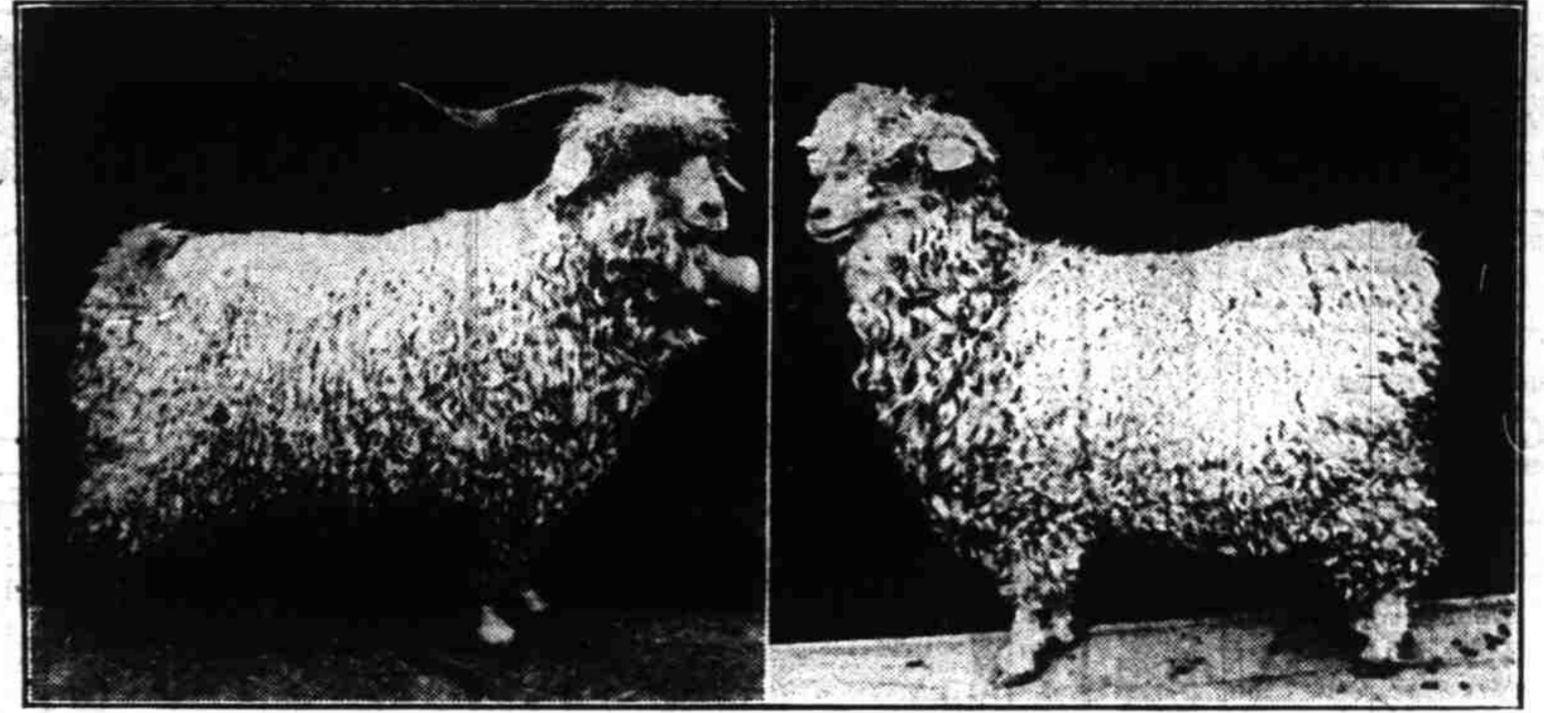
production of mohair, in view of the fact that its use for manufacturing purposes is expanding. "We strongly recommend goats as a means of economical land clearing, but urge that the greatest success so far as profits are concerned is had when the goats are turned onto stump land and allowed to remain until sprouts are eaten down close. After that they should be taken off and turned into good pasture. As sprouts grow turn in on them again until eaten down.

There are 315,000 acres of lands suitable for goat production in Polk county, capable of carrying three goats per acre. The average mohair clip is slightly over four pounds per head and this can be materially increased by the use of good sires.

"A return of \$5 per head per year can be expected under intelligent care. We recommend some goats on every farm having some brush land as a means of utilizing waste areas suitable for that purpose. The use of goats will improve pasture conditions for all classes of farm livestock."

J. R. BECK, Dallas, Or., July 17, 1928.

(Mr. Beck is county agent for Polk county, and is active and efficient in helping the agricultural industries of that progressive section.—Ed.)



A couple of Polk county beauties; pure bred producers of mohair; Angora goats, in the production of which breeders of that county take leading roles, compared with any section or country.

Gray, president of the Golden State Milk Products Co., San Francisco; Dr. N. W. Hepburn, manager of the Peoria Creamery Co., Peoria, Ill.; Dr. F. B. Morrison, director of the New York state agricultural experiment station, Geneva, N. Y.; Dean H. W. Mumford, college of agriculture, University of Illinois; Dr. F. A. Pear-



J. C. MARQUIS son, professor of prices and statistics, Cornell University; Dr. H. A. Ross, professor of marketing, Cornell; Dr. Otto Rahm, professor of dairy bacteriology, Cornell; and I. C. Weld, production manager of the Chestnut Farms Dairy, Washington.

HISTORY OF GOAT INDUSTRY IN STATE

John S. Harris, One of First Importers, Came to Salem, Oregon

The first mention of goats in the Oregon country seems to be "inventory of sundries delivered to the Northwest company, Astoria, Columbia river, 1813," by the Pacific Fur company. These

were, of course, of the common variety.

The Angora goat came originally from Angora, Asia Minor. The first brought to this country were presented by the sultan of Turkey to Dr. James B. Davis, who had gone to Constantinople at the request of the sultan in 1849 for some one who understood the culture of cotton. Ultimately some from this flock reached California, the earliest coming in 1861. Some were imported directly from Asia Minor. John Sherras Harris, who ultimately settled in Salem, went to Tibet and spent a year there. Finally, with a great deal of difficulty, he brought out two bucks and ten does. Cecil Rhodes succeeded in obtaining some of the goats from Turkey and taking them to South Africa. From these flocks came some of the early importations to California and from there to Oregon. There has been difficulty in obtaining them both from Asia and from southern Africa because of embargoes and prohibitive duties.

According to Mr. George Houck, the first Angora goats in Oregon "came from California about 1867. The band, consisting of one hundred and fifty-two animals, was from the flock of Thomas Butterfield, a former associate of William M. Landrum, the pioneer breeder, who first introduced Angora goats in California.

"These were brought here by Mr. A. Central, and he was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce them into the Willamette valley."

The Pacific northwest seems particularly suited to the industry, as the manufacture needs a moist

climate. It is necessary also that the water of the district should not contain alkali.

"The first machinery for working wool was a carding mill brought to Oregon across the plains by Joseph Watt along with his sheep in 1848. The first woolen mill was erected at Salem in 1857."

THE USE OF GREEN MANURE WAS KNOWN IN ANCIENT TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Use of green manure to maintain or increase productivity of the soil is one of the oldest methods known to agriculture.

The ancient Romans used lupines, which were sown in September and turned under in May for the benefit of the following crop. By the middle of the nineteenth century Germany began to do the same thing.

In England both legumes and various crucifers are commonly used, and in China green plant material, although generally composted, is sometimes turned under. Farmers in India and Japan gather green plants of many kinds,

often cutting twigs from trees to fertilize their rice fields. In the United States green manure crops are more generally used in the south than in the north. They are not used much in the semi-arid regions that practice dry-farming, but under irrigation green manures have an important place in orchard culture in some western states.

Succession of crops in the garden may easily be arranged where moisture is not a limited factor. Successions suggested in a new leaflet of the Oregon Agricultural College on the farm vegetable garden are early radish and lettuce followed by late carrots and beets; early spinach followed by celery; early peas followed by broccoli and fall cauliflower; early cabbage followed by fall lettuce and spinach; early beets and carrots followed by brussels sprouts and early kale; early onion sets and turnips followed by late cabbage.

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THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR TO HAVE NATIONAL SHOW OF PRIZE GOATS



Nearly 200 prize does and bucks of leading milk goat breeds will compete for national championships at the Illinois state fair in August. Above is the interior of a Pennsylvania goat dairy. The Toggenburg doe (center) and the Saanen doe (below) represent two of the highly developed breeds to be exhibited.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 21 (AP)—Milk goats of record, all as finely bred as the best of dairy cattle, will compete for national championship honors and cash prizes at the Illinois state fair August 18 to 25.

Hardy Toggenburgs, white Saanens, Anglo-Nubians and tall and rangy French-Alpines will strive for the coveted ribbons and premiums. The show has been designated as the official exposition of the American Milk Goat Record association—the national organization of purebred milk goat owners. Between 150 and 200 individual animals, bemedaled bucks and does from all sections of the country, will compete for recognition as American champions. Many of them are valued at close to \$1,000.

In a special pen D. Imported Swiss-bred goats, and is white in

color. One doe of that breed holds a 24-hour milk production record of 20 pounds and 11 ounces, and a record of 4,005.4 pounds of milk in ten months and two days. They do well on the range and also are adapted to stall feeding, from which the best milk production results.

The Anglo-Nubian, a cross between an English doe and an African buck, is called the Jersey of the milk goat family. Its milk makes up in richness what it lacks in quantity of production. Anglo-Nubians are tall and rangy with ears that droop, and are of various colors.

The French-Alpines, recommended as uniform and persistent milkers, are bred for productivity rather than for color or markings. They, too, are tall and rangy.

Although there are commercial goat dairies in various parts of the United States, the industry has not developed to any important extent.

Edward L. Shaw, formerly senior animal husbandman of the department of agriculture, says that during the last several years considerable interest has been manifested in the milk goat, due to the fact that it will supply sufficient milk for the average family and can be kept where it would be impossible to keep a cow, especially by people living in small towns and the suburbs of the large cities. The milk goat is adapted to this country, he explains, and should become of greater importance every year.

Scarcity of good stock for foundation herds has handicapped the milk goat in America, where the goat has been an animal of more or less ridicule—an "alley acrobat" suspected of prodigious digestive accomplishments and sensational equilibrium. People have not learned to differentiate, Shaw says, between the porch climbers and those highly developed breeds "so much needed" in America as an adjunct to the dairy industry.

OREGON AT TOP IN PRODUCING HERDS

Records of Cow Testing Associations Put This State in Front Place

Oregon cows have again won national distinction for the state, announcement from Washington, D. C., being that the herds in cow testing associations in this state contain the largest percentage of 300 pounds or better butterfat herd averages of all those in the improvement associations covering 31 states.

Oregon tops the list with 66.2

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