

# "Livestock Valley" Yields Profits From Sheep and Wool

## Sheep Industry in Valley Is Stable Industry; Flock Improvement Is Important

Karl Steiwer, One of Most Successful Breeders, Believes Farmers Should Strive Especially for Increase in Average Fleeces; Save Best Lambs

KARL Steiwer, brother of United States Senator Fred Steiwer, is one of the leading sheep breeders and dealers of the Willamette valley. His home is on the Pacific highway about ten miles south of Salem; nearer to Jefferson in the "Steiwer neighborhood," and his postoffice address is Jefferson.

He is a breeder of pure bred Oxford sheep—but he does not say they are the best. He has handled sheep from his youth up; but he told the Slogan man over the phone the other evening that he does not claim to know all about sheep yet. He says the particular breed is a question of taste, like the style of a lady's hat. But he does say all sheep are good. He is more than a breeder. He owns a large farm and does all the things that go with high class sheep breeding; raises clover as a rotation crop; raises rape for his sheep, etc., etc. Whatever he sows, he says the sheep get some of it. The sheep do well on fall sown wheat or other grain; and they do not injure the crop of grain. He sows some rye with the idea of helping his sheep along. And he does still more. He rents pasturage for bands of sheep. He buys and sells sheep, and operates this industry in various ways.

**Pays to Rent Land**  
Mr. Steiwer has often told the Slogan man that the sheep industry in the Willamette valley is more stable and more profitable than it is in eastern Oregon (and he has had sheep in eastern Oregon); that a man with sheep can rent stubble fields in the Willamette valley and run sheep pastures, too, for around 15 cents a sheep a month—and that this is cheaper than keeping eastern Oregon sheep herders with all their expenses at \$80 a month salary for each herder.

**Early June Lambs Brought 11 to 12 cents a pound.** The price now about 10 cents a pound. That meant for the early lambs \$9 to \$10 each, and that the range is now \$8 to \$9 for lambs. Ewes are selling now from \$11 to \$14 each.

Compared with last year's prices of 20 to 35 cents a pound, there has been a decided advantage this year for our wool growers. The prices for lambs have ranged slightly lower than those of last year.

**Increase in Numbers**  
There has been a decided increase in the numbers of sheep on the farms of the Salem district. This increase is going on. It is a good sign for the coming back of land prices and the general stabilization of the industries on the land.

Mr. Steiwer believes that, since we must raise our own ewes, it would seem to be good business to try to improve them in some particular. We have in the past given considerable attention to the mutton lamb, because that was where the profit lay.

**Increase the Fleeces**  
"Inasmuch as the next two or three years will see a large percentage of our flocks replaced with something younger, why not replace with a better woolled sheep?" Mr. Steiwer is being quoted. He adds that, "with more care in the selection of rams and the proper culling out of the offspring, it should be easy to increase the fleeces a pound or two, and at the same time not detract from the quality of the wool." He explains: "I am not speaking of purebred sheep, but more especially of the common kind. By selection of rams I don't mean that we should fine line wool of all coarse woolled sheep, but blend the two together, depending upon what we have to start with, and more especially do away with rams that do not produce wool."

**Call Lambs Costly**  
This class of rams will always be numerous until farmers cease to be afraid to castrate spring lambs. There is no sense in spending good money for rams and then permit a lot of cull lambs to sire the next year's crop. Too many sheep men wait for a favorable moon, or until the crops are in, or until the lambing season is over. By this time the lambs are perhaps too big; and they decide to let them go. My experience has been that the best time is when the lamb is from one day to one week old, and today is always

better than tomorrow.

**Fewer and Better Dogs**  
"The Statesman's efforts for more and better sheep should be appreciated, and in this connection something might also be said for fewer and better dogs. I recall, from a couple of years ago, two very ordinary dogs—now deceased—that in 24 hours killed outright not less than \$500 worth of sheep and goats. The damage to the balance of the flocks in crippling, orphan lambs and loss of morale would probably exceed that of the ordinary dog. Mr. Steiwer says the losses from the depredations of dogs have not been large in his section this year, and no coyotes have shown up out Jefferson way either.

What he has to say about the woolled or all coarse woolled sheep, and it is important. He "speaks as one having authority." He is rather long on practice and short on theory.

## THE WOOL OF OUR SHEEP IS VELVET

State Treasurer Kay Believes Our Farmers Should Breed More Sheep

T. B. Kay, state treasurer, and president and manager of the Thomas Kay woolen mill company in Salem, ought to know something about the sheep industry. He commenced working in his father's woolen mill when he was nine years old. He has been connected with some form of the producing or manufacturing branches of the industry ever since. He has managed the Salem woolen mill for 28 years. Mr. Kay has himself been a breeder of sheep a good deal of the time.

**Sheep Better Than Hogs**  
He told the Slogan man yesterday that sheep are better than hogs. Sheep come to market here without feeding, while hogs come with half their value consumed in the feed they must have to render them marketable. There is therefore more profit to the breeder in sheep for mutton than in hogs for pork. And the wool of the sheep is all "velvet," considered for the purpose of this comparison, and consequently added expense. This is all in favor of the sheep man who maintains his sheep on the farm under farm conditions.

**More Than Dollar for Dollar**  
Mr. Kay says you can now buy ewes for \$12 a head, and most of them will produce two lambs. Take 100 ewes, and count the increase at 150 lambs, selling at \$9 each, and you have \$1350, and the wool will sell at \$250 to \$250. So you have \$1600 to \$1700 gross for your investment of \$1200. "Can you beat that?" asks Mr. Kay.

He says he was for a long time interested in a 400 acre farm north of Turner, and he had 100 head of sheep, and they paid more profit than all the rest of the products of the farm, year after year; more net profit. Wool was then selling at around 35 cents a pound. It is 45 to 50 cents now, and the lambs are higher than they were then. The wool from ordinary sheep here runs from eight to 10 pounds a head, and from the Cotswold type to 10 to 11 pounds, though the Cotswold fleeces bring about five cents less a pound than that from the Shropshire type, and the mutton of the Cotswold is not as good as that of the Shropshire. It is coarser.

**Should Have More Sheep Here**  
Mr. Kay thinks we should have many more sheep in the Salem district. The United States produces now about 300,000,000 pounds of wool a year, and it imports about 350,000,000 pounds annually. Our country ought to produce all the wool it uses, he thinks. And we produce less than half our requirements now. He

## THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That the Salem district is one of the best countries in the world for the raising of medium wool sheep; that every farm in this section ought to have some sheep; that they provide two crops a year—the wool and the lambs; that besides this the sheep pay for their keep in rendering the lands free from weeds and in fertilizing it; that sheep breeding is carried on here with the minimum of cost and care, with green grass the year through; that the young man here who will get some land and some sheep will always have a bank account, and that the Willamette valley ought to become known as the home of pure bred sheep, as it is now famed the wide world over for its pure bred cattle?

## High Priced Land Will Pay Here With Flock of Sheep Says Buyer Who Trys Plan

S. E. Purvine Makes Own Farm Pay by Keeping Sheep; He Was At a Loss With Other Operations; Sheep Leave Land in Better Condition

S. E. Purvine is manager of the Clifford W. Brown estate wool buying firm, the pioneer concern in its line in this section, with headquarters at 171 North Front street, Salem. He has been connected with this concern many years. He is a competent man to judge as to the benefits of the sheep industry here, and he is enthusiastic about them. This concern buys wool throughout the state, and Mr. Purvine is necessarily in close touch with the producing as well as the marketing end of the business. In commenting on the wool industry, he told the Slogan man:

"It is absolutely the best basis for the average farmer in western Oregon. With this of course goes many side lines, but taken as a whole I believe it is more remunerative than any other one line of agriculture. I realize that land is comparatively high-priced in the Willamette valley, that is, as compared with the range district; but land at \$100, \$150 or \$200 an acre can be made to pay by properly handling a flock of sheep. The wool from western Oregon is estimated at approximately three and a half millions of pounds annually. To this must be added the returns for mutton sheep and lambs."

(This shows a considerable increase. Mr. Purvine put the production of wool for western Oregon last year at two and a quarter million pounds. He thinks now that was perhaps a little conservative. But there has been rapid growth.)

**Makes His Own Farm Pay**  
"I am now able to make my own ranch of 375 acres, in Polk county, pay," added Mr. Purvine, "but I could not do it until I put on a flock of sheep. It will easily carry a flock of 250 ewes, and, by paying more attention to the raising of feed, I believe that I can carry 300 ewes. If that number were carried on the place, it would be necessary to sow various crops to be fed off to the sheep, such as rape and clover."

"The range men are finding it much more expensive to produce wool and mutton than formerly, in account of the restrictions of the national forest reserves, and consequent added expense. This is all in favor of the sheep man who maintains his sheep on the farm under farm conditions."

**Western Oregon Wool**  
"There are two principal classes of wool in eastern Oregon, one known as range wool which is the wool from the large bands that run on the ranges. We buy comparatively small quantities of this class of wool. The other is known as the ranch wool, which is produced on the ranches under feeding conditions. They have the run of alfalfa and blue grass pastures that are irrigated, and during the winter season the flocks are fed on alfalfa hay. We buy this extensively."

"The United States imports about as much wool as we produce. There is an import duty of 32c per pound on a scoured basis. This means approximately 15c or 16c per pound in the grease, as the fleece is taken from the sheep. With the present price here of around the 45c mark, this would mean that we can very successfully compete with New Zealand and other countries."

believes there is no farm in the Willamette valley that can make money for sheep that should be without them. Wool is protected by a heavy duty. He says it is 31c a pound, average, on the scoured basis. And Willamette valley farmers who did not contract early this year 50 cents a pound for most of their wool.

## FARM BEST PLACE SAYS OSAGE CHIEF

Institution That Does Very Thorough Work and Fills A Real Need

PAWHUSKA, Okla., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Fred Lookout, 67, chief of the Osage Indians, who have been made rich by oil, hopes they will be happier when they again till the soil from which their wealth flows.

handsome incomes from oil and gas royalties, have built luxurious homes in the three largest towns of Osage county.



CHIEF FRED LOOKOUT

In agriculture he places the hope for perpetuation of the tribe. "Too many of my people intermarry with other people," he laments in hesitant but distinctly spoken English. "I want Osages to marry each other and keep the tribe from dying out. I want my people to show white brothers we can live on homesteads and run our farms good. I think my people happier if they get out and work on their lands. I want them to raise chickens, grow fruit and corn and hogs and cows. Then I know Osages be better off if there be no oil."

"Some day oil go," he says. "Maybe not in my life time. Perhaps in my son's. Then what of his children?"

Nature always provides for the Indians who know nature's moods, the chief tells his younger subjects. But those whom nature punishes, he warns, forget how to win her favors when she is reluctant to give.

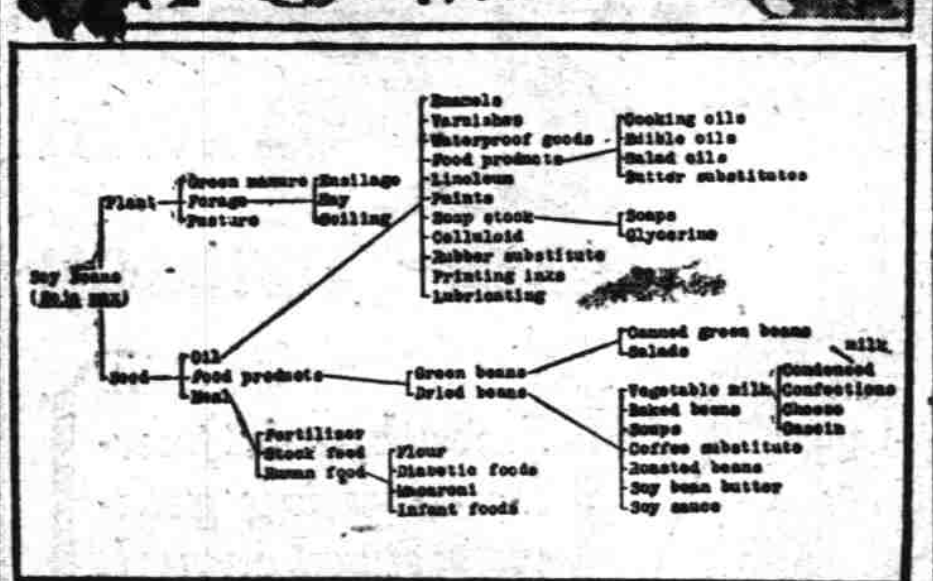
The Osages were industrious farmers as well as hunters when Chief Lookout was a young man. But today, except for oil derricks rooted in the soil, much of the Osage land grows nothing planted by man. Many Indians, enjoying

Lack of improvements and difficulty of obtaining long-time leases have kept white tenant farmers away. A large part of the land, allotted 20 years ago in tracts of 657 acres, has passed into hands of speculators, despite strict regulations of the federal government. But the Indians have retained their homesteads of 160 acres, which were included in the original allotments, and all together they still hold about 1,000,000 acres.

"My people must keep land," the chief declares. "Already they sell too much. We must go back to the soil so the tribe can live."

Chief Lookout himself lives on a farm four miles from Pawhuska. Too modest to call himself a model farmer, he is glad that his two sons uphold the agricultural traditions of the tribe.

## Soja Bean "Meat and Milk" To Orientals; Grows in U.S.



America follows the Orient in adopting the soy bean, "soja max," as human food. The chart enumerates uses now made of the plant in the United States. Above is a field of soy beans, 1,400 acres of which are growing on the reclaimed bed of old Lake Mattamussett in North Carolina—the world's largest single tract of this important forage and food crop.

**NEW HOLLAND, N. C., Aug. 4.**—(AP)—The world's largest field of soy beans, the "soja max" of the Orient, stands on 1,400 acres of lowlands near here, once covered by the waters of Lake Mattamussett.

Authorities say no greater single tract ever has been grown, even in Manchuria where eight million acres are harvested annually as the chief food of the poor. Approximately two and a half million acres will be harvested this year in the United States, principally from small areas and soy bean as food, this country will produce scarcely more than 13 million bushels of seed. That circumstance gives the Mattamussett crop another distinction. Virtually the entire field will be allowed to mature, so that its thousands of bushels of ripe beans may be sold to southern oil mills.

## EDITORIAL

SHEEP breeding is one of the most important industries for the Salem district; for the whole of the Willamette valley and western Oregon. It is tremendously important—

And it is growing. The wool production of western Oregon increased to about three and a half million pounds this year, from two and a quarter millions last year. Some of the leading business men and concerns of Salem are interested in and backing up the industry, to their great credit, and no doubt in most cases to their profit. Among these is the firm of Hawkins & Roberts, who maintain two to four thousand head of sheep on their farms in the Salem district. "Sheep over clover and clover under sheep" is a slogan used by this concern. Last year, these people brought 1800 thin lambs from southern Oregon for finishing on their clover pastures.

"A flock of sheep on every farm and a registered ram at the head of every flock," is a worthy slogan for this valley. We need many more lamb clubs.

State Treasurer T. B. Kay tells the Slogan man that sheep would be more profitable than hogs, even without their production of wool, because the sheep fatten themselves, and they clean up the weeds and make the soil more fertile—

So the wool is "velvet." Read the interview. We have 140 weeds in Oregon; sheep will eat 120 of them, and turn them into cash. Sheep with goats will kill out the Canada thistle. Sheep pay for their keep three times—with their wool, their increase and their mutton, and their aid in keeping the land clean and fertile.

Karl Steiwer says it is cheaper to rent land in the Willamette valley for sheep than to pay the high wages of herders and for their support in Eastern Oregon.

Henry Porter, veteran breeder of Aumsville, says you can make more than 100 per cent on sheep, under certain conditions, here in the Willamette valley. How many other investments offer so certain and high profits?

Sheep breeding will not be overdone in the Salem district as long as the United States imports over half her wool; as long as our people eat only about six pounds of mutton per capita annually, while they eat 60 to 70 pounds of pork and beef. We might keep 100 sheep here in the Willamette valley, on our well cultivated farms and our slacker and idle acres, for every one we now have, and still not be doing more than our share towards making the United States self sufficient in wool and mutton.

You are invited to read all the sheep articles on the Slogan pages today. They are intended to help increase our already healthy sheep boom in intensity. And they might be much more exhaustive and intensive, and not do justice to the importance of this industry for our section.

**Divorce Cures Bigamy?**  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—As between divorce and bigamy, divorce is the lesser of two evils, according to Justice Salter at Winchester Assizes. "Bigamy is a crime lamentably prevalent," says he. "There is less excuse for bigamy in these days, because divorce has been made so cheap and easy."

**Fall 300 Feet—Safe**  
BRADDOCK, Pa., Aug. 3.—Andy Churick and Joe Sheddock were only slightly bruised when the machine in which they were riding plunged 300 feet over a precipice here recently. The auto somersaulted several times in the way down and was a complete wreck when it landed on the lower level.

**Dog Costs Two Lives**  
BULOONE, Aug. 3.—A little dog, the property of Emile Crispin, recently cost two lives here. The dog was being swept out to sea by waves and his master, going to the rescue, also was overpowered. Mary Ledger, an English girl, went to the rescue of the man and died in the attempt.

**poor.** It is handled commercially in various sized slices. Full-fledged dairies are supported by the soy bean, the vegetable milk being bottled for consumption as a liquid or as the basis of a vegetable cheese, "Natto," or steamed beans, is a daily dish, and soja max supersedes rice in the dietary of the poor.

Although the soy bean is a twentieth century innovation in American agriculture, its culture and uses are recorded in ancient Chinese literature and undoubtedly date from a period long before the time of written documents. It was introduced to the United States in 1804, but for several decades was regarded more as a botanical curiosity than as a plant of economic importance. Previous to 1917 considerable less than 500,000 acres were grown. The increase has been general in the east, but marked increases have occurred in the corn belt and adjoining states and a few of the southern states. Principally a forage crop, soy beans are becoming important as human food. The federal department of agriculture is promoting a schedule of their numerous uses.

In the far east soy beans are made into a curd, the "tofu" that takes the place of meat among the

**Oakland Pontiac**  
Sales and Service  
**VICK BROS.**  
High Street at Trade

**Larmer Transfer & Fuel Company**  
We handle Castle, Gate, King, Rock Spring Coal and Gasco and Diamond Briquets  
Also coal specially designed for chicken brooder use.  
**TELEPHONE 930**

**Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman**  
(With a few possible changes)  
Loganberries, October 6, 1927  
Prunes, October 13  
Dairying, October 20  
Flax, October 27  
Filberts, November 3  
Walnuts, November 10  
Strawberries, November 17  
Apples, Figs, Etc., Nov. 24  
Raspberries, December 1  
Mint, December 8  
Beans, Etc., December 15  
Blackberries, December 22  
Cherries, December 29  
Pears, January 5, 1928  
Gooseberries, January 12  
Corn, January 19  
Celery, January 26  
Spinach, Etc., February 5  
Onions, Etc., February 12  
Potatoes, Etc., February 19  
Beet, February 26  
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 4  
City Beautiful, Etc., March 11  
Great Cows, March 18  
Paved Highways, March 25  
Head Lettuce, April 1  
Siles, Etc., April 8  
Legumes, April 15  
Asparagus, Etc., April 22  
Grapes, Etc., April 29  
Drug Garden, May 6  
Sugar Industry, May 13  
Water Powers, May 20  
Irrigation, May 27  
Mining, June 3  
Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10  
Floriculture, June 17  
Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24  
Wholesaling, Jobbing, July 1  
Canneries, Etc., July 8  
Hogs July 15  
Goats, July 22  
Schools, July 29  
Sheep, August 5  
Seeds, August 12  
National Advertising, Aug. 19  
Livestock, August 26  
Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 2  
Manufacturing, Sept. 9  
Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 16  
Automotive Industries, Sept. 23  
Paper Mills, Sept. 30  
(Back copies of the Thursday edition of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current topics 5 cents.)

**EVERY FARM IS A CHEMICAL FACTORY**  
**USE WATER BATH TO CAN TOMATOES**  
WASHINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Describing sunlight, water, carbon dioxide and various inorganic salts as the "raw materials," Dr. Charles A. Browne of the federal department of agriculture, declared today, in an address before the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Northwestern University, that every farm in the United States is a chemical factory. The operations of plant and animal life, he said, are the chemical processes, and crops and other products are the final output. There is a growing realization, Dr. Browne reported, of the great importance of agricultural chemistry research to the public welfare. Two fundamental principles which agricultural chemistry has discovered in the one and a half centuries of its existence are the law of the minimum and the law of diminishing returns. The last bushel in the yield of wheat and the last pound in the weight of a fattened steer cost the most to produce. "We have only to reflect upon the very incomplete state of our knowledge concerning the chemistry of cellulose, lignin, starch, proteins, vitamins and the numerous other constituents of crops and animals, or concerning some of the more common processes of plant and animal life, such as photosynthesis or the production of milk in the lacteal gland, in order to realize the immense uncovered distance which agricultural chemistry has yet to travel." By devising improved methods of utilization chemistry is now playing a role of increasing importance in creating new markets for agricultural products. Changing habits in food and dress have made it necessary to readjust the uses that are made of farm products.

**Capitol Bargain and Junk House**  
105-145 Center Tel. 398  
All Kinds of Junk Bought and Sold  
Anything from a Needle to a Steam Engine  
CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BOTTLES, BARRELS, OLD PAPER, CARPETS, IRON, WOOL, PELTS, GRAPE ROOT, CHITAM BARK, PEPPERMINT OIL, ETC.

**Larmer Transfer & Fuel Company**  
We handle Castle, Gate, King, Rock Spring Coal and Gasco and Diamond Briquets  
Also coal specially designed for chicken brooder use.  
**TELEPHONE 930**