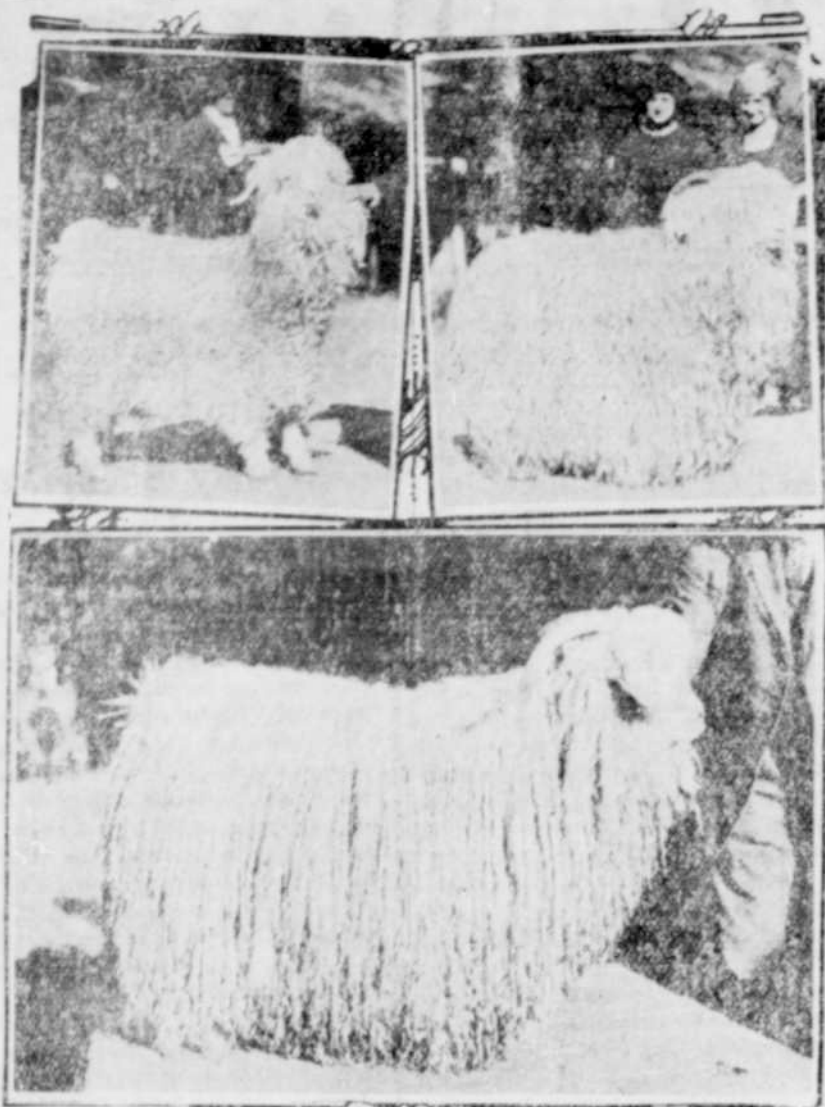




Angora Goats Of Monmouth Win All The Championships

Mohair, lustrous fleece of the Angora goat is the most durable raw material known to the cloth-weaver's art. Mohair scarfs and sweaters of beautiful lustre and fine texture win approval of women unfailingly—they appeal to a sense of comfort and freedom. Is it any wonder that ladies like them?

Mohair has even been woven into cloth from which summer clothing was manufactured. It is cool and has a fine appearance. The field of mohair production offers excellent inducements to all growers in America at this time, with prospect of a steady market for a number of years at good prices.

In the district surrounding Monmouth there have been produced some of the finest Angora goats in the world. Formerly Polk county held the lead in this line both in quality and in numbers of goats grown. Even now the quality palm must be given to breeders of this county, for the reason that Angoras from Monmouth have taken principal prizes both at the state fair and at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland for the past few years without exception.

In point of numbers, Douglas county now leads all others in Oregon, more than 33,000 being kept in that county. As more and more lands came under cultivation, however, Polk county used goats less generally, until now there are perhaps not half the number counted in the years between 1900 and 1910. This is unfortunate, for there are still large areas available for such live stock.

The Angora Journal, published in Portland, has made the statement that more than one million goats could be profitably used on the cut-over areas of this state, providing increased pasturage for other stock.

While the numbers have decreased in Polk county it must be noted that the character of the individuals has continuously been improved until there is no finer stock in the world

than that grown in this section. At the Pacific International last November the exhibits of William Riddell & Sons of Monmouth, took grand championships in the Angora classifications. In the previous year John B. Stump and Sons carried off the honors with their Angoras. These firms have for years been sending pure-bred registered goats to all parts of the United States, in fact many of the leading flocks in other states have been built up on the foundation of Monmouth Angora goats, while still others have been converted from grade flocks into highest quality producers by introduction of bucks carefully selected from the Monmouth section.

Polk county has long held the reputation of being the mecca for goat raisers who wanted to buy fine animals. At and near Dallas, the county seat, there are a number of breeders whose attention to details of Angora breeding have placed their stock on a par with the best. U. S. Grant, for many years president of the National Mohair Growers Association, has been in the business thirty years. Douglas Gilliam, Guthrie Brothers, Thomas Bowman, McCaleb Bros., and numerous others hold the industry to be important, and have faith in its future.

Mohair is being increasingly used in fabrics, and present prices offer a good return to any one who runs goats. It is important that they shall have average care, shelter in storm periods, feed when the snow is on, attention to hoofs, some degree of herding attention, dipping and eradication of internal parasites, such as tape worm and liver fluke. The latter is found only where low pasture land is used. Given moderate care they are good producers. The old story that they will take care of themselves has been fallacious, according to A. C. Gage, editor of the Angora Goat Journal. He assigns this as one of the reasons why there are really fewer goats in Oregon today than ten

years ago. Men have been told that they did not need herders for their Angoras, and have found them accordingly unprofitable. Such men naturally say the goat business is a failure. The proper number for average cut over land flocks is not above 300. These must have supervision to do well. They get hung by the fleece in the wild berry bushes, their hoofs get caught between limbs of brush such as hazel or vine maple, and if not freed they perish.

Recently Edward G. Riddell stated in the Angora Goat Journal that the goats are a definite resource in securing increased yield on grain areas.

They mulch the soil by tramping it, their droppings fertilize it, they keep down the weeds and destroy French pink or cornflower in grain fields. This weed has become a menace to wheat and other grain crops, and finds rapid increase where not fought back.

The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers is giving close attention to grading the different clips sent to its warehouse, and is urging the Angora goat raiser to pay attention to these grades showing him how his profits may be increased by selling in grades instead of in bulk to the mills or brokers.

There is little question that the industry might be extended in the Willamette valley to form a sizable part of the annual return from grain areas—says Mr. Riddell, results having shown that yield was increased from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre to exceed 25 bushels by use of Angora goats. In such cases, however, he states that browse pastures would be needed five months in the year.

An exchange is in prospect at North Portland Union Stock Yards where goats may be sold or purchased for logged off lands in the Northwest. With growth of flocks the pure bred sires raised in and near Monmouth would find larger demand. It is an industry which gives promise of considerable growth.

Sheep Flourish

The beginning of the year 1923 saw the sheep breeders of Polk county looking forward to the coming season with hope for at least a moderate return from their investment and labor, and the goat breeders looking forward to the highest prices for mohair on record, a situation due to the almost total destruction of the Turkish goat industry, and a very severe drouth in South Africa.

These two countries, with the U. S. furnish almost the total world's supply of mohair, and the present conditions indicate a shortage of mohair that is certain to cause record prices and a substantial advance in the price of breeding stock.

Polk county has more than a majority of the breeders of registered goats in the state and the two largest flocks, J. B. Stump & Son and Wm. Riddell & Sons, are located near Monmouth.

These breeders find their main market in the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona where most of the large Angora flocks are located.

In the vicinity of Dallas there are the flocks of Guthrie Brothers, W. D. Gilliam, Gardner Brothers, U. S. Grant and others, and near Eola is the flock of R. W. Hogg.

The Polk county sheepmen, generally, and particularly those around Monmouth, have gone thru three long, lean years. The market for breeding stock of the Longwool sheep has been almost absolutely lifeless, and wool has been at a very low figure.

This year wool has climbed to a good figure again, and breeding stock has begun to sell, at a low figure, it is true, but we look for a steady gain from now on.

The two Lincoln prize winning flocks at the main shows this year were Clow Brothers and William Riddell & Sons. These flocks took nearly all prizes at the State Fair, and at the Portland International, Clow Brothers taking a majority of the first prizes.

In Cotswold sheep, Wm. Riddell & Sons divided prizes with Dave Kirby of Yamhill county.

In Romney sheep, Wm. Riddell Jr. took nearly all first places; his local competitors being McCaleb Brothers and Russell Alsip.

The Angora prize list at both shows was almost exclusively a Polk county one, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Guthrie Brothers, and R. W. Hogg being the principal winners.

In the medium wool breeds such

"Chevon" Meat is Good to Eat

"Chevon" is a name chosen by the goat raisers of America for the meat of the Angora goat. The name was chosen from 2400 suggested names by a committee of growers who know how clean a feeder the goat is, despite jokes about its habits.

The goat will reject anything tainted. It feeds upon grains, grasses, vegetables and foliage (browse). Therefore it is about the cleanest feeder in the animal kingdom.

It is free from disease of all kinds. It is

less tallowy than sheep meat. It is fine grain, sweet, juicy and, when properly grown and marketed, has no superior as a food for human use.

A prize Angora was given as a reward for the suggestion of the best name for the meat of the Angora and it was won by Mrs. E. Hardgrave of Sanderson, Texas.

The contest suggested to A. Clifford Gage, editor of the Angora Goat Journal of Portland, the following lines:

But Buck Meat is Anything but Good

This is the goat, you'll please to note, That Mrs. Hardgrave won by vote Of the committee who, by Heaven, At her suggestion, named it CHEVON.

This CHEVON meat is good to eat— When barbecued, it can't be beat! If you would help the goat to fame, Just make this word a household name.

Take CHEVON fried—can't be denied It beats all lamb chops. Have you tried? Or if it's roasted in the pan It's handsome fare for any man.

If growers say, "Keep bucks away," This CHEVON meat has come to stay, But just one buck will change our luck, For "billy" meat is damn poor truck.

So all true men resolve again To mob the man who sells 'em, when For every dollar got in pay He throws a thousand "bucks" away.

It sure is true, I'm telling you, That's just exactly what you do: You sell one buck—three dollars cash: Three thousand dollars gone to smash.

The kids and does, each goat man knows, Are fine and clean, sweet as the rose; And weathered young, the meat is fine—I want no better fare for mine.

No potentate in chair of state More wholesome banquet ever ate Than CHEVON served at Texas fair— Let's make it famous EVERYWHERE.

as the Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, Oxfords, etc., Polk county has no show flocks so far but some good registered flocks are being started and we may look for some of them in the show ring later on.

We have no pure bred fine wool flocks that I know of, but a number of Rambouillet rams were imported for crossing on coarse woolled flocks.

Horticulture

By Dr. J. M. Powell

The whole Pacific coast, west of the Rockies from the Canadian line to the Mexican border has such a variety of climate adapted to fruit culture that most of the cultivated fruits of the world can find a suitable location for successful propagation.

The Willamette valley, perhaps, exceeds all other locations for the development of the greatest number of fruits to the highest state of perfection. It is the one spot on earth where cherries and Loganberries are especially favored above all other regions. This is the native country of those large, delicious varieties of sweet cherries, the Bing and the Lambert.

All varieties of apples do well here while farther north and east only the summer and fall varieties succeed, be-

coming the fall and winter apples there. Farther south the apples lack in keeping qualities.

The pear, peach, apricot and grape find suitable locations here and develop the highest quality. The prune is also especially favored here. The Oregon prune, (Italian as grown here) is par excellence—a tart-sweet, (40 percent sugar dried) is one of the most healthful and nutritious fruits grown.

This is a wonderful berry country; the woods are full of them, but the Loganberry as grown here has no competitor and contains the most wonderful and healthful food properties—yet so little realized or they would not be allowed to go to waste unpicked by the hundreds of acres as is the case this year.

It contains three acids—the citric, malic and phosphoric—a combination far superior to that of the citrus fruits of grape fruit or grape juice.

It is very appetizing, stimulating the digestion of sugars, fats and proteins. This combination of acids heads the list as a drink, reviving the flagging arteries of the weary toiler—preventing arterio-sclerosis or hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure, thereby deferring old age.

Like the apple and the Oregon prune it could well be on the table in some form—sauce, pie, jelly or juice—every day of the year. No dining table should be without a bounteous supply of fruit or vegetables.

If some people eat less meat and more fruit and vegetables they can maintain a far more healthful systemic condition.

Successful fruit growing depends much upon the topography and climate. Here we have the climate and proper location unexcelled. It is here that the highest quality of nuts are grown. No country yet has been found which produces the equal in a superior quality of our filberts and walnuts when grown under favorable conditions. These nuts contain about 60 percent nutritious fatty materials and are fast becoming a valuable addition to our daily diet. Why should people eat inferior fruits when the best can be had? Our Oregon prunes in preference to all others—our loganberries in preference to those seedy, astringent blackberries and our filberts and walnuts in preference to those very inferior imported. Our home people should be loyal to home products. We need to advertise our country and the high character of its products. More than one hundred varieties of native wild flowers and flowering shrubs are easily to be found in Western Oregon which are prima facie evidence of its wonderful productivity.

This is the country for ideal home building, the land of clover, milk and honey in fact, Oregon has plenty of room for a few millions of good citizens and its resources and attractive features should be systematically and thoroughly advertised.

RICHARD LLOYD JONES SAYS

Be Master of Your Job

No job is so difficult and none so disheartening as that of avoiding work. The idler is the man above all others to be pitied. He who avoids work never lives, for he never comes to know the joy of doing, the contentment that comes from creating, nor the glory of serving. Without work there is no rest.

Every man wants to think that he is worth something. No man can know what he is worth without work. Work is the test. Man's record in this world is the record of his work, not of recreation.

Work is man's noblest expression. All men wish to be noble. All men wish to leave a record. Therefore even they who are idle feign work; they wish, at least, to appear as workers.

Genius is sometimes looked upon as a God-given means of making a record without work. However God-given genius may be, it never accomplishes anything without work. The men of greatest genius have always been amongst the most plodding, hard working and intent—their chiefest genius being their genius for work. It is men of their kind who know that no true work is menial. They who look upon their work as menial are they who fail to invest in that work the patience, persistence, and power which lifts them above it.

Man was not made for work; work was made for man. The man is lost who is servant to his work. The strong man is always master of his job.

Work is an educator, and he who would be educated always seeks work which is above him, to which he must grow rather than work beneath him to which he must descend.

Real rest comes through change of work. We have work to do to gain our bread. We have other work to do for our delight. Both must be done heartily, strenuously, and with a will—else we fail.

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Poem by Uncle John

Old Dublin stood on a grassy knoll— In the shade of a friendly oak; with a look of disdain at the dusty lane, he sniffed at the gas and smoke—and, I couldn't swear that he shed a tear—but these are the words he spoke:

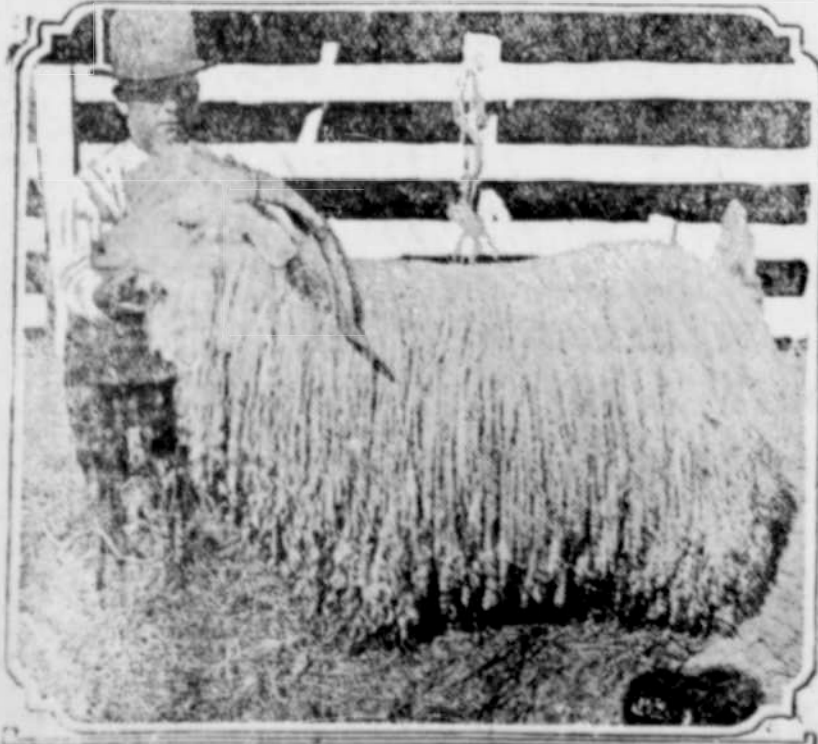
"Time was, when I went whizzin' by— with the sulky, aback my heels. . . I raised a dust like a whirlwind, as I spun my resilient wheels. . . For, I was a steed that indulged in speed—the same as my daily meals. . .

"Then, my master prond, would leer at the crowd, and flash his roll in their face . . . and he'd frequently state, that there weren't a skate in the county—or any place—that could pound the dirt in a two-mile spurt, like me—in the trottin' race!"

"Now . . . my former boss has a benzine hoss—it's me for the curio lot! My tail shall grow for the fiddle-bow,—my hoofs for the vile glue-pot. . . And my glossy pelt—for a fat man's belt—it's embarrassing, is it not?"



OREGON GOAT SELLS FOR RECORD PRICE



An Oregon bred Angora billy goat has set a new record, selling at auction for \$1750 at the Goat Raisers' Show, held in San Angelo, Tex., recently, the highest price ever paid for a goat. He is a two-year-old, raised by William Riddle of Monmouth, Ore., and sold to B. M. Halbert of Sonora, Tex. Mr. Riddle is holding the goat in the picture above.