

The ANGORA GOAT AND MOHAIR INDUSTRY

OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST



ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR PROFITABLE PURSUIT

*Report and Proceedings of the
First Annual Convention and Show of the
Northwest Angora Goat Association
held at
Portland, Oregon, January 4-7, 1911*



The Imperial Hotel, Portland, where the Convention was held.

Published by the Northwest Angora Goat Association, in connection with the Passenger Department of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., and Southern Pacific lines in Oregon.

THE ANGORA AND MOHAIR INDUSTRY IN THE NORTHWEST

ALSO

A FULL REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE NORTHWEST ANGORA
GOAT ASSOCIATION

HELD IN

PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY 4-7, 1911

PUBLISHED BY

NORTHWEST ANGORA GOAT ASSOCIATION

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The cut on the title page of this Booklet is a fine reproduction of the Grand Champion Buck at the Northwest Angora Goat Show at Portland, January 4-7, 1911. He was pronounced the finest specimen ever handled by the judge, and fittingly illustrates the possibilities for Angora culture here. The hair on this animal was of an average of over 20 inches, some of it measuring 24 inches, and was valued at approximately \$100.00. He belonged to the celebrated Angora breeders and exhibitors, Wm. Riddells & Sons, of Monmouth, Oregon.



N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kansas.
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John W. Fulton, Secretary American Angora Goat
Breeders' Association, Helena, Montana.

Officers of American Angora Goat
Breeders' Association

Prefatory

IN presenting this booklet to the public, we do so without any hesitancy whatever. The making of books is without number and the reading public is confronted with the problem of picking out the wheat from the chaff. It is therefore necessary for the reader to exercise intelligence in the perusal of the books and pamphlets exploiting the various lines of industry. The Angora goat and mohair industry has reached a stage where it is now one of the established branches of livestock husbandry, and a study of the following pages will convince the most skeptical that it is one of great profit. The demand for mohair goods is growing to such an extent that there is need for a great deal larger production. To encourage this and to set forth the assured profits to those who contemplate engaging in the business, is the purpose of this booklet. In the United States and Canada there are millions of fertile acres of commonly termed "logged off" lands that would be worth millions of money for agricultural purposes, if cleared. In the western part of Oregon and Washington there are thousands of acres overgrown with underbrush and what is termed "second growth" timber. Out of these tracts could be hewn numberless farms and homes. They can be purchased very cheaply, but the cost of clearing the land is an obstacle to sale and settlement. The Angora goat has in a large measure solved this problem. The inherent tendency to browse—as the deer—has been a blessing in disguise, for this undergrowth and brush is to the goat a delicacy and the utilization of it a habit. Hence, we reiterate that the propagation of the Angora is one of the most profitable of the livestock industries in the Northwest.

In order to show to the homeseeking farmer and stock raiser the advantages offered in this field of almost unlimited scope, and to the owners of these immense tracts how they may be turned to good account, increasing the amount of acreage adaptable to agricultural pursuits

and stock raising, it was decided by the board of directors of the Northwest Angora Goat Association to issue this report of the first annual convention, which was held in Portland January 4-7, 1911, and to use as its principal subject matter the papers read before this meeting.

The articles, papers and speeches herein found are all from practical men who are experts on their particular subjects and the statements contained herein may be accepted in the assurance that they are proper and conservative statements of facts and a proper criterion by which to judge of the merits of the Angora goat and mohair industry in the Northwest.

It has been the effort of the compiler to avoid "booming" the industry. It requires nothing of this nature, for the hundreds of successful breeders who have been engaged in the industry for the past twenty years have proven its worth without any recourse to exaggeration or the recital of happenings other than facts.

It is simply desired to show the advantages of the industry, and in doing so we divide it into three classes, viz.: The clearing of brush lands, the growing of mohair for commercial purposes, and the animal, as a delicacy for the table. It is maintained that the Northwest is ideal for the purpose, and that we can engage in all three branches of the industry with abundant profit. We have here men of national reputation, who have achieved wonders, who have amassed much money and who have built up a most lucrative business in the growing of Angora goats simply for the profits accruing from the sale of mohair, and this on high priced land. Greater profits can be made when one may raise the same class of stock and produce the same grade of mohair on land that is worthless for any other purpose.

It is hoped that this publication will be of benefit to those who are in the Angora goat business, to those who have such tracts of lands such as are mentioned, and to those who desire to buy cheap lands and engage in a business at once profitable and interesting.

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In the perusal of the booklet the reader will find information dealing with all phases of the industry—the growing of stock, the production of mohair, suggestions as to the utilization of logged-off lands, and experiences of practical men who have been in the business for years.

The time is coming and will soon be here when cheap lands will be hard to secure. At present there are cheap but rich lands awaiting the settler, and the Angora goat will be a prime factor in converting these now waste places into some of the most profitable lands of the Northwest.



Greetings

IN presenting this booklet to the public the Northwest Angora Goat Association does so hoping that it will be read by interested parties and particularly by those desiring information along these lines.

The Angora industry in the Northwest is of great importance, but should be a much greater industry. Not only is there a field for parties to engage in the business exclusively and keep large flocks, but there is a place for a small flock on nearly every farm on the northwestern coast.

The common impression that the goat is hard to fence is erroneous, for while it is a great climber and will climb any slanting rail fence, it is no jumper and will not attempt to jump an ordinary woven wire fence.

The goat's chief diet is largely made up from what would ordinarily not only go to waste, but would be a detriment to the farm, so the income is largely profit, when the range or pasture is not overstocked.

New fields of usefulness are constantly being opened up for mohair and the prices are such that a neat income can be derived from a flock of Angoras.

This booklet is designed to furnish information about the Angora, but if any point is not fully covered, any officer or member of this association will gladly lend every assistance to any inquirer.

E. A. RHOTEN,
Pres. Northwest Angora Goat Association.

Historical

THE Angora breed of goats originated in the vilayet of Angora, in Asia Minor, but it is not known when this was. Some have ventured to say that it was 2400 years ago. There is pretty strong evidence which goes to show that they were a distinctive breed when Moses was leading the Israelites out of Egypt. Goats' hair was spun by the Israelites for curtains and other purposes for use in the temple. The story recorded in I Samuel (chapter 19) of the artifice of Michael in deceiving the messengers of Saul by placing an image in the bed in place of David and giving it a pillow of goats' hair, is believed by Pennant to refer to a pillow made of the Angora fleece.

The city Angora, or Enguri, the capital city of the vilayet of Angora, is the ancient Ancyra, and is located about 220 miles south by south-east from Constantinople. Angora was the seat of one of the earliest Christian churches, which was probably established by the Apostle Paul. The province is mountainous to a considerable extent and furrowed by deep valleys. It is about 2900 feet above the level of the sea.

It was here that this famous goat reached its perfection. That the altitude, the soil, or the climate, or all of them together had much influence in producing this fleece-bearing goat, is supported by strong evidence. Dr. John Bachman and the *Encyclopedia Britannica* both state that the fineness of the hair of the Angora goat may perhaps be ascribed to some peculiarity in the atmosphere, "for it is remarkable that the cats, dogs, sheep and other animals of the country are to a certain extent affected in the same way as the goats." The same opinion was expressed by Captain Conolly, quoted by Southey (1848): "It is remarkable that wherever these goats exist the cats and greyhounds have long silky hair also—the cats all over their bodies, the greyhounds chiefly on their ears and tails." These statements led Schreiner to the conclusion that the atmosphere is the chief factor.—By Geo. Fayette Thompson, M. S., in "The Angora Goat," U. S. Dept. Agriculture Bulletin 27.

The history of the Angora goat in the United States dates from 1849 (see *Practical Angora Goat Raising*, by C. P. Bailey & Sons). Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, South Carolina, was presented with nine choice animals by the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan had requested President Polk to send a man to Turkey who understood the culture of cotton. Dr. Davis was appointed, and upon his return to America, as a courtesy, the Sultan presented him with the goats.

Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1854, secured most of these goats, and in 1885 made an exhibit of their progeny at the New Orleans World's Fair. These were followed by the Chanery importation in 1861, the Brown & Diehl 1861, and it was from some of these that the famous flock of C. P. Bailey & Sons was started.

Then followed the Eutichides importations of 1873, the Hall & Harris of 1878, the Jenks in 1880, and the Bailey importation of 1893. In 1901 W. C. Bailey imported two bucks and two does from Asia Minor direct, and in 1901 Wm. Landrum imported two bucks from South Africa, and Hoerle in 1904 imported about 130 head from South Africa.

At the present time it is highly improbable that any more importations can be made, as a royal decree prohibits exports from Asia Minor and a prohibitive duty in South Africa of \$486.65 has destroyed any hope of a successful importation from that country.

However, as it is now generally conceded that our flocks are of as high a quality as any there, we have nothing much to lose by these restrictions.

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The Angora goats of the Northwest are of a particularly good type, the foundation stock being the high grade Angoras introduced fifty years ago.

In 1872 or '73 Mr. Landrum exhibited a

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small flock of Angoras at the Oregon State Fair at Salem, and the following year brought an additional ten animals for exhibition. His first flock pastured in a brushy enclosure near Salem, having created a great interest in Angoras throughout that section, a large sale flock was brought into the Willamette Valley by him in 1874 or '75.

According to Mr. George Houck, writing in the *Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest* (November 1st, 1897), the first Angora goats brought to 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. Cantral, and he was one of the first, if not the first, to introduce them into the Willamette Valley. They were fifteen-sixteenths and thirty-one-thirty-seconds Angoras. There were 150 ewes, which cost Mr. Cantral \$12.50 each, and a pure-blooded buck and one pure-blooded ewe. For these two he paid Mr. Butterfield \$1500, this being the highest price for two Angoras by an Oregon breeder at that time of which there is any record.

Mr. Cantral located near Corvallis, Oregon. Some of the older Angora breeders still remember when he made an exhibit at the Oregon State Fair.

Most of the goats of the state of Oregon are descendants from this Landrum stock, their record of breeding being traceable through the Peters flock to the animals of the original Davis importation from Turkey. Many other flocks have since been brought into the state, notably that of John S. Harris, a later importer of Angoras from Turkey, until today, as the outcome of forty years experience with this class of stock, the Oregon breeders have developed a very fine type of Angora goats—rugged, robust animals of large size and densely covered with mohair of good quality.

With such stock for foundation, our present breeders have from year to year by intelligent breeding and patient care, combined with a knowledge of climate and local conditions, developed a quality that is the envy of the world and a source of pride to the state.

We have today men who have achieved a national reputation through their interest and development of the Angora and mohair industry. Men like Wm. Riddells & Sons, of Monmouth, Oregon; U. S. Grant, of Dallas, Oregon; J. B. Stump, of Monmouth, Oregon, and E. T. Naylor, of Forest Grove, Oregon, are known from coast to coast and are entitled to the gratitude of the public for the incalculable good done by the exploitation of an industry that has added millions to the wealth of the state.

From the initial importation fifty years ago the industry has flourished and broadened out until there is scarcely a county in the state in Oregon where they may not be found, and the State of Washington is taking thousands there to put to work on her waste lands. Polk county, Oregon, has been and is still the "Blue Ribbon" county for Angoras. There will be found the famous flocks of Grant, Farley, Guthrie Bros., Riddell & Sons, Stump, McBee and others, and for years the sale of bucks has been a source of profit to the owners, aside from the annual sale of the mohair, which averages about 150,000 pounds.

Angora husbandry in Oregon now ranks well in importance with the livestock pursuits of the state. Oregon is second if not first in number of Angora goats and production of mohair in the United States, the annual clip from its flocks of Angoras running in value well toward \$50,000.00, while the value of their yearly increase approximates \$400,000.00. More than half a million dollars of new wealth is added annually to the yield of Oregon farms from Angora goats. Oregon mohair ranks with the best in the eastern markets and commands the highest market prices.

The Object of the Association

By Alva L. McDonald, Secretary.

OWING to the fact that there are present with us today many men of national reputation who are experts in the industry which we represent here, I am not going to occupy any more time than will be sufficient to enable me to state briefly just how and why this association came into being.

From an imaginary line away up in Canada to away "down South," not where the cotton but where the orange blossoms grow, bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the universe, we have territory that is unique in many respects. The unknown millions of acres in this district lying idle and unused, overgrown with brush, a menace to those living in the vicinity as a firetrap, fostering and always providing a source for starting fires, and the very nature of this isolation making it well-nigh impossible to ward off or to fight this common foe, these millions of acres known as "logged-off lands" have been for a long time truly a burning question. These tracts have burned and in doing so have burned their way into public attention, and many who have experimented with them have been in a measure scorched.

Angora goat culture has furnished in a way a solution of the logged-off land difficulties. The industry has been a profitable one for a number of years and its possibilities have awakened a new interest among those who have large tracts of these logged-off lands. In fact, the industry is no longer an experiment, and this association is formed for the purpose of aiding and abetting the business and for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of the same.

The devastation wrought by forest fires during the past year has aroused the public attention to the fact that something must be done to combat the awful results in consequence of the flames. In the Angora goat a way has been found by which the danger has been greatly lessened and a good profit has been made at the same time.

To show the wide interest there is abroad

concerning the industry, I wish to state that in the last year there has been to my knowledge dozens of new firms started in Angora business, and inquiries which our books will show have reached me from every section of the Northwest and California. Information as a general rule is what is needed by them, and I have been hard pressed to keep up with these requests. The absence of ready printed matter has entailed voluminous correspondence. Therefore it is my opinion that we should get out a booklet dealing with the conditions here in the Northwest, which would facilitate matters exceedingly.

In arranging the program I have endeavored to cover the field and enable those here assembled to gain an insight into the various ramifications of the industry at large. I trust that much good will be accomplished. There is a wonderful amount of work yet to be done to place this industry on the plane to which it belongs. Many of those present were at the meeting in Dallas one year ago, when this organization was formed, but for the benefit of those who were not there I will quote from the minutes of the first meeting of this association.

"Saturday, January 8th, 1910, representatives from most of the Angora goat centers of the Northwest met in convention to discuss and formulate plans looking toward the organization of a permanent association. The object, as stated, was to promote the industry, to get the breeders in a position so that concerted action can be taken on those matters affecting the industry, to secure adequate recognition from our state legislature and public officers, to provide for a comprehensive plan of publicity, to collect statistics and data for the purpose of disseminating information respecting this very profitable branch of the livestock industry in the Northwest, to hold Angora goat conventions, and in general to contribute to the prominence of this great Northwest as an Angora goat breeding center. It was the unanimous senti-

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ment of the convention that the prime object of the association will be to hold a great Angora goat show in the fall of 1910, time and date to be decided later. Addresses were made by U. S. Grant, president of the National Mohair Association; Wilson A. Ayres, Wm. Riddell, Alva L. McDonald and others on matters of interest pertaining to the industry. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. W. McBee, Dallas; vice-president, E. L. Naylor, Forest Grove; secretary-treasurer, Alva L. McDonald, Portland; board of directors, W. A. Ayres, Dallas; J. Hanks, Ellensburg, Wash.; C. B. Guinn, Oakland, and W. C. Harkness, of Idaho. Altogether it was one of the most en-

thusiastic meetings that the Angora goat men have ever held in this part of the country. An intense and earnest disposition was manifest to get together and work together and push for the upbuilding of the Angora goat industry, and all through the convention much harmony prevailed."

The meeting today, gentlemen, is the result of that meeting. In the past year we have taken in as members all the leading breeders in the Northwest. We have just had a most successful show. We have aroused much needed interest in the industry and we have before us a very hopeful outlook for the industry.



An Angora Display at the Washington State Fair at Yakima, 1910.

[Photo by Alva L. McDonald

A Practical Farmer's Experience with Angora Goats

Read by J. R. Springer, Holly, Ore., at the First annual meeting of the Northwest Angora Goat Association.

I have been asked to read a paper on my experience with the Angora goat. Possibly my experience has not differed from others in the same calling and may not offer anything but that which is common property with you all, but, thinking that there may be some here at this convention who contemplate engaging in Angora husbandry, I have consented to read a paper on the subject.

In 1892 I settled on a homestead away up in the foothills in Linn county about 1000 feet above sea level, where the timber and brush were so thick that the only way I could look out was skyward, and in many places the sky was obscured.

It was a pretty big undertaking to hew out a home at the age of forty, but I was home hungry. Therefore I slashed timber and brush and went to burning logs and stumps to clear a place to grow something upon which to live.

I followed this plan to clear the land for several years, but made slow headway, until I finally saw that the sprouts that came up were going to smother out what grass I had sowed and I was about to give up in disgust and sell

to the first buyer, when two of my neighbors went over to Dallas in Polk county and bought some Angora goats and brought them into the neighborhood.

I watched their work for that season and liked it. I then bought ten of the first kids that one man raised—five does and five wethers—for which I paid \$30.00, brought them home at weaning time and put them to work. They and their progeny have cleared over 40 acres clean and I have part of that under cultivation and the rest is seeded to grass. They are now at work on the rest of the 90 acres I have cut and fenced.

I am not so anxious to destroy the brush now, for the goats bring me the easiest money I make. They work for nothing, largely board themselves the entire year, and return a handsome profit in kids and mohair.

I do not know how much the mohair has brought me, for sometimes it has brought 21 cents and sometimes 32 cents. When it was low we pooled and then the buyers pooled and agreed on a price, and until this year our clip did not hardly average \$1.00 per fleece; but since the growers have organized things are coming our way again and the industry looks very encouraging once more.

I started with pretty good goats, for my neighbors said they got the best they could find. I am quite sure mine were good, for I sent some mohair down to the Lewis and Clark Fair and got a gold medal.

Shortly after that fair one of my neighbors brought a buck from Wm. Riddell home with him and I watched for results. I had been told that kids from full-bloods were hard to raise, but when I saw that my neighbor got along as well as I did, I bought the buck when he was through with him and I raised 46 kids in the two years



"Looking Across the Valley." Note the absence of brush. The Angoras did it.

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I had him. I had been getting from one and one-half to three pounds per fleece from my kids, and when I got five pounds from some of the earliest I was indeed surprised.

I then got a registered buck from the Craig brothers at Maclay, and the animals of the second cross are beauties.

Fearing my neighbor was getting the better of me, I thought I would go him one better, so I purchased some registered does. My neighbor has sold his goats, but not because I got ahead, but on account of so much loss from coyotes. I also lost my first full-blood buck kid that way, but am not discouraged, for it is the mohair I am after principally and I find that at the price of mohair this year I only have to get one pound extra on 36 fleeces to pay for a \$20.00 buck.

I find that they eat everything that grows on

goats this year and have 53 head left of my youngest and best.

I have also had experience with early kids and I do not like them. I don't like to get out of a warm bed at one or two o'clock (and the colder, the more sure one is to have to get out) and go to the goat shed and bring in a half dozen half frozen kids and build up a fire and warm them.

I have an improved method for raising large kids without their being born so early in the season. I sow vetch and oats early in the fall, and along about the first of April it is large enough to turn in the kids. This gives them a start so they catch up with those born earlier.

I find that goats will not do well in the mud, but will get sore feet. If any do get footsore in



While they were at it.



After They Were Through.

Scene from Farm of J. R. Springer.

my place and it takes from three to five years to kill out any kind of brush if the goats are confined to the one pasture.

A year or two after I got my first goats I bought some Shropshire sheep and kept them two or three years, until I saw they would kill out what grass I had, and I then sold them. The sheep had their noses on the ground all the time and the goats had theirs up in the air after leaves on the brush. My cows could not get along with the sheep, but did and are still doing well with the goats. I was sorry I could not keep sheep, as I value them highly for their wool and mutton.

I have sold over \$100 worth of mohair and

winter, I keep a bottle handy (with a crease in the cork) with a strong solution of blue vitriol to put between their hoofs and that corrects the trouble.

For a feed rack I put a 12-inch board on the ground and leave a 7-inch space for them to put their heads through to eat and so prevent waste. They are a very clean animal and will not eat anything that has been mused over.

They make about the same round every day and return home at night. They take a little from each bush each day and finally the bush gives it up and dies for the lack of leaves.

They eat thistles, dog-fennel, flag, ferns of a half dozen kinds, Oregon grape, sal-al, buck

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brush, wild rose (and they are the only animal or anything else that will kill the dewberry, commonly called wild blackberry), chinkapu, hazel, alder, elder, dogwood, squawberry, fir, willow, maple, vinemaple, horehound and catnip, and in fact any living shrub or tree and grass will

grow up with them. The fact is that when the brush is gone it is time to get rid of your goats, and I will say in conclusion that any one with a patch of brush cannot afford to do without them.

The Utilization of Logged-Off Land for Pasture in Western Oregon and Western Washington

By Byron Hunter, Agriculturist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in charge of Farm Management Investigation in Oregon and Washington.



Byron Hunter, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

At the present time there are approximately 3,000,000 acres of unimproved logged-off land in Western Oregon and Western Washington. The area of this land is also increasing very rapidly. In 1908 the 19 counties of Washing-

ton west of the Cascade Mountains had a total of 5,179,995 acres of assessed standing timber. By the close of 1910 this was reduced to 4,397,580 acres, a decrease of a little more than 391,000 acres per annum. A decrease in the area of standing timber means a corresponding increase in the area logged off.

These logged-off lands are being cleared and brought under cultivation very slowly when compared with the area stripped of its merchantable timber. In 1908 these 19 counties of Western Washington had 433,022 acres of assessed cultivated or improved pasture land. By 1910 this had increased to 627,723 acres. From these figures it will be seen, therefore, that the area stripped of its merchantable timber, i. e., logged-off, exceeds the area cleared and made ready for the plow or improved for pasture purposes by 293,857 acres per year. The reason for this difference is very apparent. To clear this land and bring it under a good state of cultivation is very expensive. In most instances the cost of the raw stump land plus the cost of clearing it exceeds the value of the land after it is under cultivation. For this reason the bulk of the logged-off land has been permitted to lie unused and unimproved since the timber was removed. In the meantime it grows up to ferns, underbrush and thickets of young evergreens. In this condition logged-off land yields nothing to the owner, and becomes a drawback to the community. During the summer months,

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when the logs, tree tops and other rubbish on the surface of the ground becomes thoroughly dry, uncontrollable fires not infrequently sweep over these waste areas. In this way logged-off land becomes a menace to the adjacent standing timber and the homes and property of the settlers who are making farms on these cut-over lands.

The rapid increase in population of both Oregon and Washington during the last decade, especially of the cities, has made a great demand for farm produce. To meet this demand it has been necessary to ship into these two states enormous quantities of food supplies. This in turn has caused a great demand for farm land and has brought the question of utilizing logged-off land prominently before the people. Owing to the rapidity with which the timber is being cut and the heavy expense connected with bringing logged-off land under cultivation, it is very evident that it will be many years before the bulk of this land will be cleared and used to produce farm crops. If allowed to lie unused it produces a growth of underbrush and young trees. It therefore becomes very difficult to clear the land as the years go by.

The climate of Western Oregon and Western Washington is well adapted to the growth of grasses and clovers and my purpose in appearing before you today is to show (1) how these cut-over lands may profitably be used for pasture, and (2) how, under proper management, the use of these lands for pasture purposes will materially lessen the cost of clearing the land and largely decrease the danger of forest fires.

Preparation of Logged-Off Land for Pasture.

Under modern methods of logging there is usually an enormous amount of debris left on the surface of the ground and in which fires frequently break out during the dry season. In order to protect the standing timber it has become quite generally recognized that logged-off land should be burned over at such time and under such condition that the fire be kept under control.

The Time to Burn.

There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the most desirable time to burn. On the one hand, the timbermen, who look largely to the protection of the standing timber, generally favor burning about the first of October

or during May, i. e., at a time when fire will not run in the standing timber. While burning during the late fall or spring will afford considerable protection from forest fires, it is also well understood that it is very seldom that a thorough, complete burn is secured. On the other hand, those who intend to clear the land or improve it for pasture purposes almost universally favor burning during the last of August or early in September, that is, just before the fall rains begin. At this season of the year everything is dry, and the fire consumes the greatest possible amount of the coarse material. The fire also runs in the fine material which lies on the surface of the ground, burns over the greatest possible area, and leaves a bed of ashes in which the grass seed may be sown.

If the land is burned over during the dry season it is necessary to comply with the state fire law and to use much greater precautions for keeping the fire under control. Where the land is to be seeded to grass and used for pasture for a number of years, we firmly believe it will pay to do this.

Preparing for the Burn.

In order to get the greatest amount of pasture from logged-off land it is sometimes necessary to do considerable work before the burn takes place. While evergreens may be slashed any time during the year, deciduous trees and saplings should be cut in the late spring or early summer, when the leaves are out and the sap is flowing. If cut at this season of the year the roots, it is claimed, will die better and the leaves will dry and make a hot fire. The slashing should be done early enough to give the material cut time enough to dry. In order to get the material cut to lie closely together and make the hottest fire, it should all be felled in the same direction as nearly as possible. Cutting the large limbs from the tree tops left by the loggers will also aid in getting a complete burn. If the large and partly decayed logs are bored and split with a small amount of powder and allowed to dry for several weeks, they will be more nearly consumed by the fire. To guard against the fire being carried by the wind the old dead trees and snags should be cut down. While this preparation for

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the burn is necessary in order to get the greatest amount of feed from the pasture, some men claim it will not pay to do any slashing between the cessation of logging and the time of the burn. This is a matter that must be decided by each individual.

Since the land to be burned over is to be used for pasture, it will be necessary to fence it. If a fence row 10 or 12 feet wide is cleared around the margin of the area to be burned it will greatly help in controlling the fire. It will also make it much easier to keep the fence in repair, for a horse can then be ridden entirely around the pasture. As a further precaution several barrels of water may be hauled and placed at the most dangerous points.

Time to Set the Fire.

The wind is usually highest from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The safest time to start the fire, therefore, is in the late afternoon or after the sun has gone down. It is safest to back fire, that is, start the fire on the side toward which the wind is likely to blow, forcing it to burn against the wind.

If logged-off land is burned over as indicated above—just before the fall rains begin—the ground is usually left in good condition for seeding. If the burns take place during October or in the late spring, the fine trash on the surface of the ground is usually too wet to burn sufficiently to give a good stand of grass. The surface of the ground must be completely burned over and covered with ashes in order for the seed to germinate well.

Pasture Mixtures.

Since the stumps and unburned tree tops in most instances will remain on the land for several years, there will be but little opportunity to renew the stand of grass. For this reason the pasture will usually be permanent and great care should be exercised in selecting plants for the pasture mixture. The ground will either be occupied by the grasses sown or by weeds. It is evident, then, that a part of the mixture should consist of plants which germinate easily, make a quick growth, and which will occupy the ground immediately. Since the pasture is to be used for many years without renewing, it

is also essential that the mixture contain plants which will last a long time, stand tramping and close cropping, and which will make as much growth as possible.

The plants which make up the pasture mixture should be determined (1) by the condition of the soil, whether it is low and wet or whether it is well drained upland, and (2) by the life of the pasture, whether it is to be permanent or temporary. If the land is to be used for pasture for only a few years and then cleared and put into cultivation, the seed of plants which germinate well and which produce abundantly from the beginning should be sown. If, on the other hand, the land is to be used for pasture indefinitely, with the stumps and tree tops remaining on the land, the mixture should contain both quick growing and hardy, long-lived plants. The following mixtures are suggested:

1. Mixture for Wet Land—

Italian rye grass	8 lbs. per acre
Red top	5 lbs. per acre
Timothy	3 lbs. per acre
Alsike clover	3 lbs. per acre
White clover	1 lb. per acre

Since Italian rye grass, timothy and alsike clover are all quick growing plants, they will form the principal forage for the first few years. If not reseeded alsike clover will disappear in three or four years and the timothy will gradually become thinner. Red Top, white clover and Italian rye grass will eventually form the chief herbage.

2. Mixture for Moist Land—

Italian rye grass	6 lbs. per acre
Orchard grass	4 lbs. per acre
Kentucky Blue Grass	2 lbs. per acre
Timothy	2 lbs. per acre
Red clover	4 lbs. per acre
White clover	1 lb. per acre

In this mixture Italian rye grass, timothy, and red clover furnish the bulk of the feed for a few years, after which the timothy and red clover will disappear. Orchard grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and white clover will gradually gain possession of the land and furnish the larger part of the forage.

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3. Permanent Mixture for Upland —

Italian rye grass	8 lbs. per acre
Orchard grass	6 lbs. per acre
Kentucky Blue Grass	4 lbs. per acre
Red clover	4 lbs. per acre
White clover	1 lb. per acre

This mixture is intended for land that will be used for pasture for many years without improving the land very much. Red clover and Italian rye grass are the quick, rapid growers of this mixture, while Orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass and white clover are the enduring, long-lived plants. Italian rye grass will last well also. White clover and Kentucky blue grass will form a good turf that will stand much tramping and close cropping. Red clover will soon disappear and for this reason many would omit it from the mixture. White clover will usually come of its own accord in a few years and many who have had experience with logged-off pasture land think it unnecessary to add it to the mixture. The importance of having a clover well distributed over the pasture, we think, justifies sewing a small amount of white clover seed.

4. Temporary Mixture for Upland—

Italian rye grass	8 lbs. per acre
Timothy	3 lbs. per acre
Orchard grass	8 lbs. per acre
Red clover	5 lbs. per acre
White clover	1 lb. per acre

This mixture is intended for land that will be pastured with Angora goats for a few years to kill the brush before the land is cleared. Since it will require from 4 to 6 years to destroy the brush and rot the roots enough to permit plowing the land, it is necessary to place orchard grass and white clover in the mixture, for the timothy and red clover will make but little feed after two or three years.

Opinions differ considerably among men who have had experience in seeding burned over logged-off land as to the amount and kind of seed to sow. Some hold that more feed will be produced if the stand is comparatively thin, so that the plants will have plenty of room to stool and root deeply. Others believe in using a liberal amount of seed because it is sown on

the surface of the ground with no chance to cover it. Of the grasses here recommended Italian rye grass and orchard grass are very popular with those who have tried them. Dr. D. F. Francis, manager of the Chehalis River Lumber Company, has been seeding logged-off land for 8 years. He has tested most of the common grasses and clovers and now has 1700 acres seeded. He now recommends Italian rye grass, orchard grass, and white clover of the uplands and Italian rye grass, red top, and white clover for the wet lands.

WHEN TO SOW THE SEED.

When to sow the seed will depend upon the time the land is burned over. If the burn occurs during July, August, or early in September, the seed should be sown in the early fall before the ashes have been settled by the rains. If sown in the unsettled ashes, the first rains that come will then cover the seed sufficiently to insure good germination.

If the burn occurs so late in the fall that the seed can not be sown until during October, it will usually be best to sow the true grasses then and wait until in February or March to sow the clovers. The heaving of the soil during the late fall and winter, a condition caused by the alternate freezing and thawing, often destroys young clover unless it is sown early enough in the fall to get a good start. If the fall sown clover is destroyed in this way it may be resown during the early spring.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PASTURE.

Because of the difficulty of improving or renewing the stand of grass, logged-off pastures should be so carefully managed that they will remain in a high state of productiveness for many years. The pasture should not be closely grazed for at least two reasons. In the first place stock does poorly when the feed becomes scarce, and unless thrifty, stock is seldom profitable. In the second place, close grazing materially lessens the amount of feed produced and shortens the life of the pasture. Our pasture plants must be allowed to produce a considerable quantity of green leaves if they are to be strong

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and vigorous. Pastures should be allowed to get a good start before the stock is turned in. Especially is this true if the pasture is new. Land that is sown in the early fall usually is not in good condition to be grazed until late the following spring.

Experience has thoroughly demonstrated that pastures are most successfully managed when well fenced and divided into a number of subdivisions. This makes it possible to restrict the stock to any enclosure and to change them from one pasture to another as the feed becomes plentiful or scarce. By changing the stock in this way, the grass has a chance to become renewed in vigor, growth and freshness.

While the climate of Western Oregon and Western Washington is especially adapted to

during the autumn months. In the late fall, the stock is turned in to feed upon this growth during the winter. This necessitates the subdivision of the pasture.

THE KIND OF STOCK TO PASTURE.

There are two important problems which must be taken into consideration in using logged-off land for pasture purposes. The first of these is the strong tendency of the underbrush, briars and weeds to occupy the ground and crowd out the pasture plants. The second is the difficulty of maintaining the pasture in a productive condition where the stumps and so much timber are to remain on the land. In deciding the kind of stock to be pastured, these two problems should be carefully considered.



Fig. 1.—The merchantable timber was removed from the land on each side of the fence in this figure during 1902. In the fall of 1903 the land was burned over. Orchard grass was sown in the ashes on the right side of the fence, but not on the left. Since the spring of 1904 the land to the right of the fence has been pastured with Angora goats, cattle and horses. From a glance at the picture it will be seen that the cost of clearing the land that has been pastured would be much less than the cost of clearing that which has not been pastured.



Fig. 2.—The land on each side of the fence in this figure was logged over in 1895. A second growth of young trees and brush was permitted to spring up during the next years. The second growth on the left of the fence was slashed (cut down) in the spring of 1903. During the following September the slashing was burned and 10 pounds of orchard grass seed per acre was sown in the ashes. Since the spring of 1904 the pasture has been grazed with Angora goats, cattle and horses. The underbrush and young trees on the right of the fence represent a growth of 15 years. It will be clearly seen that the land on the left of the fence, which has been used for pasture for 7 years, can be cleared and brought under cultivation much cheaper than that on the right of the fence.

the growth of pasture plants and while much winter grazing may be done, stockmen must count on doing considerable winter feeding. The necessity of this, however, may be greatly reduced by providing good winter pasture. This is done by removing the stock early in the summer and allowing the pasture to produce the greatest possible amount of leaves and stems

The first of these problems may be met satisfactorily by the use of Angora goats. By nature, these animals are browsers. They eat very little grass unless compelled to do so. They

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thrive on weeds and the leaves, buds, twigs and bark of brush, a class of vegetation that other domestic animals rarely eat. By their use the underbrush may be either held under control or completely destroyed.

If the primary object of pasturing Angora goats on logged-off land is to kill the brush, thereby lessening the cost of clearing the land very materially, they are confined to certain areas until the brush is destroyed. This will require from 2 to 5 years, depending upon the kind of brush to be killed and how closely it is kept browsed. After the brush is destroyed, it requires 2 or 3 years more for the roots to rot

that the brush may not be browsed closely enough to be destroyed. If provided with suitable shelter and a good winter brush pasture, that is, a pasture that was not used during the previous season, Angora goats require very little other feed during the winter. Proper shelter, care and good feed during the severest weather, however, will keep them more thrifty and increase the quantity of mohair produced.

The second problem, that of maintaining the pasture in a productive condition, must be largely met by carefully guarding against over grazing and by pasturing the kind of stock that is least severe on the stand of grass. Properly



Fig. 4.—An excellent stand of grass amongst the stumps and logs. This land was burned over during the summer of 1909 and seeded in the fall of 1909. The grass in the foreground is mostly Italian rye grass.



Fig. 3.—A good bed of ashes in which to sow grass seed; the result of slashing and burning a growth of brush 20 years old. The second growth is shown at the right.

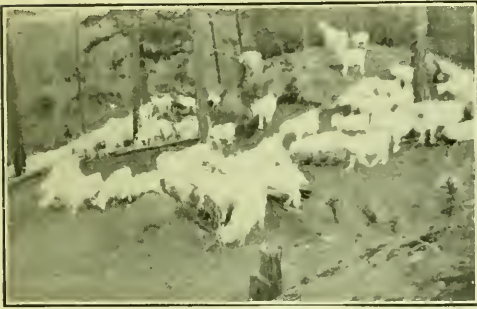
sufficiently for the land to be plowed. In order to destroy brush uniformly with Angora goats, it is often necessary to cut the saplings that are too large to be bent over or ridden down by the goats, for all of the leaves and twigs must be within their reach. After the brush has been killed, it is very probable that other kinds of stock will be found more profitable than Angora goats.

In some instances Angora goats will be pastured solely for the mohair produced and the increase of the herd. When this is the primary object instead of clearing the land of the brush, it will be desirable to keep the pasture in the best possible condition for goats. In order to do this, they are rotated from pasture to pasture

managed, the Angora goat meets this problem perhaps the best of any of our domestic animals. If the pasture is so handled that the brush will be held under control instead of being killed, the land may be used as a goat pasture almost indefinitely.

When the land is burned over and seeded as previously indicated, there will usually be a great deal more grass and clover produced than goats will consume in connection with their browsing. Some other kind of stock may profitably be run with goats to consume this surplus feed. That both sheep and horses are more severe on pasture than cattle is well known. For this reason, the latter is the more satisfactory class of stock to pasture with Angora goats on

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Scene on "Goat Heaven Farm," Spangle, Wash.

logged-off land. The rapidity with which the population of the Pacific Northwest has increased during the last decade has built up a strong de-

mand for both beef and dairy products, especially the latter. A statement from the State Dairy and Food Commissioner shows that the State of Washington is importing approximately \$7,000,000 worth of dairy products annually. In addition to the shortage in dairy products in both Oregon and Washington, there is a corresponding shortage in good dairy cows. There are few localities in the world where dairy cows and dairy products can be produced so cheaply as Western Oregon and Western Washington. The moist, mild climate of this region makes it possible to graze cattle during the greater portion of the year and there is no reason why logged-off land can not be used successfully in this way.

Mohair Industry

By U. S. Grant, President National Mohair Growers' Association.

Paper Read at First Annual Convention of Northwest Angora Goat Association.



U. S. Grant.

In order to produce the best mohair and to receive the highest possible prices, the mohair

grower must work for the points that the manufacturer sets forth as imperative, for if the mohair is unfit for manufacturing purposes, it is obvious that the grower will be the loser as well as the manufacturer; so the relationship between the grower and the manufacturer is very close; in fact their interests, for the most part, are identical.

In the first place there are several important characteristics that the manufacturer must insist upon. What he is most pleased to receive in mohair is soft, delicate curly hair. We see so little of this nowadays that it is almost a curiosity; and because of its scarcity and a constant call for it, the price paid will always be high. I will quote a prominent manufacturer of mohair goods, who says, "First of all, we want fine mohair; mohair that will spin to fine yarns. The demand for low mohair is uncertain and the market is fluctuating; for this reason the price can never hold good. A large proportion of the mohair handled is low and coarse and such grades go for cheap and rough goods; a certain amount of the low mohair is needed, but for the most part the manufacturer wants you to raise the standard; if you do but know it, fineness

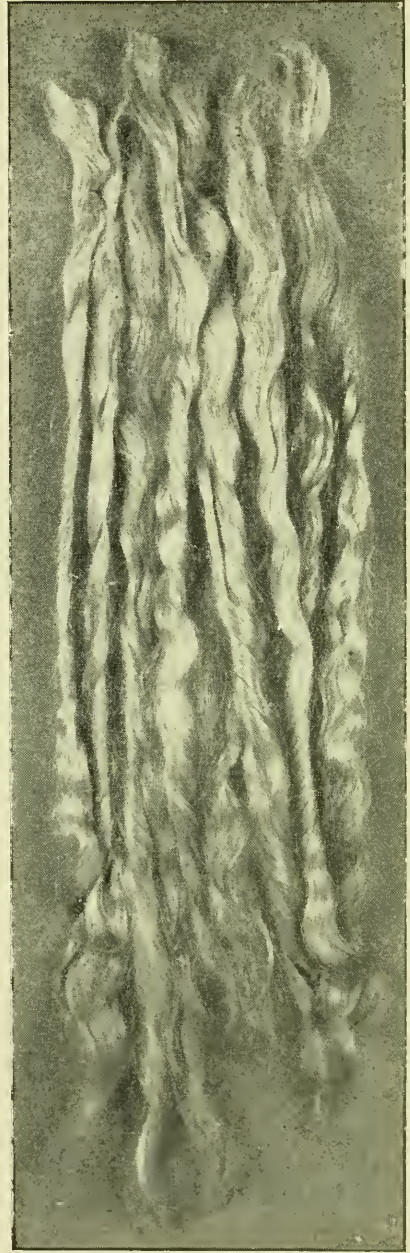
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is more desirable than weight. One of the chief features of mohair is its high lustre and because it is usually absent in wool it becomes peculiar to mohair. We claim our mohair goods to be bright and lustrous and even call them 'Brilliantines.' Mohair that is dull and dead to the eye is greatly decreased in value. Mohair is known as being the most lustrous fiber of any animal material grown, and in fact is notorious that it loses none of its 'shine' as it goes through the various processes of manufacture.

"Any amount of scouring, drying, singeing and dyeing has no effect on the lustre of the mohair fiber. Plushes, used for furniture and portieres, which undergo exceedingly vigorous treatment, are placed on the market with the same brilliant gloss that the breeder delights in seeing on the backs of his animals.

"You have heard about the subject of kemp until you are doubtless tired of it. Nevertheless, it is too vitally important to omit in any treatise on mohair or the Angora goat. Perhaps the most serious draw-back to mohair is the persistent presence of kemp; and mohair growers should never cease their efforts to eliminate it. Why is it not desirable? Mohair dyes do not act on kemp and neither do dyes prepared for kemp have any effect on the mohair fiber. For example, when mohair plushes are dyed, the kempy substance, however little or much there may have been, shows up clearly in tiny white streaks on the face of the dyed goods. In the mills there are two distinct processes for the purpose of extracting kemp; expert mohair sorters who work by hand, and the combing process which takes out as much as possible of what is left. Some kemp, however, flies off the bobbin in the spinning, though this proportion is small. In sorting mohair, every man watches for the kempy portions which generally occur at the base of the staple, and can best be seen on the wrong side of the fleece. All this is thrown into a basket by itself (it is impossible to prevent some good mohair from going with it) and is considered waste, though it sometimes goes for the manufacture of carpets and cheap rugs.

"After the mohair is scoured and dried, it is put through what they call gill boxes and the



Long Mohair.

[Courtesy Oregon Agriculturist

combs. The gill boxes serve to straighten out the fibers in parallel position while the combing does much the same work, together with the

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fascinating process of extracting the noil (the short and waste). The gears on the combs are set with respect to the amount or length of noil to be taken out. Since, fortunately, there are more short, kempy fibers than long ones, many of these fibers are carried along with the noil and are disposed of as waste. So it is plainly seen that the more kemp we find, the more expense and trouble it causes. We feel that the greatest responsibility in this matter rests with the breeders, and the growers of mohair. The less kemp, the more you get for your mohair.

"You have all learned that short mohair is not in active demand today in the manufacturing market. There have been seasons, however, when short hair was used and was bringing good prices; the grower must be reconciled to the caprices in fashions; short mohair brings not even the price proportionate to the price of long mohair, as the market dictates today. It is too bitty to comb and must go for the same cheap prices and purposes for which the noils go.

"There is one mohair industry that the general public knows very little about and that is the manufacture of wigs, known as human hair goods, for both ladies and gentlemen. It is safe to say that ninety-nine percent of all false hair is made of mohair. Mohair that is suitable for wig making, brings from \$2.00 to \$15.00 per pound.

"In conclusion, just a few words in relation

to the National Mohair Growers' Association which was organized at San Antonio, Texas, November, 1909; this is what we are now able to offer the mohair growers of the United States: Complete up-to-date warehouse facilities for storing, sorting, grading and marketing the mohair; expert graders and salesmen have charge of the warehouses; money to advance every shipper who desires it—75 per cent cash on conservative market values when received, with 6 per cent interest. All mill credits guaranteed to the Association; all to be done by our bonded agents in Boston under the supervision of our selling committee, so that every member is fully protected.

"Join the National Mohair Growers' Association and become identified with an association of mohair growers organized and managed by and for the benefit and protection of Schedule 'K.' As long as it is within the power of the mills to make prices, it is safe to say they will continue to be low; all that we want is a fair deal, we feel entitled to the protection intended by the tariff, even higher than Schedule 'K.'

"It is, therefore, the purpose of the American Angora Goat Breeders and National Mohair Growers' Associations to further plans designed to improve the marketing conditions for all Angora products and our influence is being felt with increasing strength."

Extracts from Address

Of D. O. Lively, Vice-President and Manager Union Stock Yards, Portland, Oregon,
At Angora Goat Association Convention, January 6, 1911.

Your indefatigable secretary has asked me to say a few words about the market for goats at North Portland. He has not confined me to that topic, but has suggested that I might also state what I know about the use of goats for clearing cut-over lands in the timber section of the Pacific Northwest. The experience of owners is of more value than anything I could say along this line, and I may say, that Mr.

Byron L. Hunter, who represents the Department of Agriculture, is preparing a bulletin which will go into every phase of the utilization of cut-over lands. Every breeder of Angora goats should have a copy of this bulletin when it appears, and Mr. Hunter, who is present, will advise you about when and how it can be secured.

The market for goat meat is limited under



D. O. Lively.

that name, but under the title of lamb chops, saddles of mutton and lamb stew, there masquerades to the delight of the consumers, younger members of the goat family. There is no reason why this should be so, except in the lack of information the general public has as to the delicacy and tastefulness of the meat of kids.

Down in Louisiana and Texas, the rice farmers, in order to create a demand for their product have instituted "Rice Day" throughout the United States, and on that day every hotel, dining car and restaurant in the United States is asked to include rice in the menu. In California they have "Raisin Day" and I suggest to the members of this association that they will provide a fund to be used by the secretary in promoting the consumption of goat meat. If this is done, instead of securing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for your live animals for meat purposes, you can sell them along side the best lambs and get two and one-half to three times what is now offered.

Clearing Land Cheaply

Finding ourselves in possession of a large tract of Yakima River bottom land covered for the most part with brushy thickets almost impenetrable, and finding the cost of clearing, grubbing and plowing this to be about \$40 per acre, we were forced to some slower and cheaper method of clearing and improving it. We are yet in the process, writes J. Hanks, of Ellensburg, Wash., in *Breeders' Gazette*.

We bought a small band of sheep and a few head of pure-bred Angoras for the purpose of cleaning out the undergrowth of rose briar, buck brush, service berry, thorn, wild cherry, currant and sprouts of willow. Sheep could do no good in producing wool, mutton and lambs on these rations, and required pasture additional, but the goats are perfectly at home contented and prosperous on this diet.

We have now had three years of experience with them and pronounce them the most economical and effective remedy for such a situation as described. Their increase and fleeces have paid well. We have not lost one from disease or

sickness of any sort; have had money enough from prizes, sale of bucks and fleeces to pay all first costs, including bucks purchased for breeding, and our flock is three times the original number at present. The brush is a little hard on their fleeces but it is good for the goats and the brush too.

They hold down the sprouts and the everlasting browsing winter and summer kills them off. We feed in winter alfalfa hay and grain and at kidding time a little grain. They are good leaders for the sheep both outward and homeward bound. They never have shown any disposition to be ugly toward the small children, but now and then give the dogs a gentle reminder and fight quite a little among themselves when closely confined. They are quite sociable in their work afield, half a dozen combining to ride down and strip some conifer or willow. Their enterprise is remarkable. Always they are on the move and in the direction of least resistance and largest prospect for feed. Our six-wire fences, three-board panel and wire, and

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woven wire all restrain them, but the panel and wire is best, as they never force their heads through as with the meshes of a woven fence. The rigid boards are better than yielding wire of any kind.

We do not worship them. At times we think—yes, speak—in no way complimentary to them when they mount to the top of a hay stack, stand on their hind feet and eat the horses' grain from the boxes or scale the wood ricks. But for brush clearing and rescuing waste places, paying an income the while, they have exceeded our expectations. Our climate has dry winds, cold but bracing. There is abundant pure running water from the mountains the year round, and they thrive.

"R. G." writing to the Breeders' Gazette, February 23, 1910, says:

Having in 1907 made inquiry as to the value of Angora goats as scavengers and not being able to find them near home, I went to Texas and found a flock of 800 wethers. I bought and shipped in April.

During the summer the goats cleaned up about 400 acres. Much of this land had been burned and chopped over and was covered by a dense growth indigenous to this soil. In it

one could not have seen a cow four rods away. By fall a rabbit could not find hiding except under rock or logs. In one of the pastures were 20 acres of meadow across which they traveled each day in going from one wood to the other, and except for the trails one would scarcely suspect it was pastured until late in the season, when they were compelled to eat it for feed. On getting the goats back I do not like to dwell. Fortunately there was a large patch of sumach in the valley and when the 800 hungry goats struck it you should have seen them eat! If there is one thing that a goat likes better than an orchard it is a nice bunch of sumachs and they will take bark and all. The first places they cleared were the rocky points; they would stand on the edge of overhanging cliffs where there were sheer drops of 100', reach out and bend limbs and strip every bush and bough within reach. Not until they had cleared everything would they feed on the lower lands.

While goats have their choice of feed they will eat every kind of tree or shrub excepting shellbark hickory and all weeds but May apple. They seldom bark any of the forest trees that are over 3" or 4" in diameter, slippery or red elm excepted. They will bark these even if 3' through and dig in the ground for the roots.



Mohair and Angoras

By Wm. Riddells, Monmouth, Ore.



Wm. Riddells.

As shearing time is approaching again we think a few words in regard to the proper handling of the mohair would be timely as a large part of the Oregon clip will likely be pooled in the usual way and clipped and packed in sacks in any old kind of weather, rain or shine, as suits the convenience of shearer or owner.

But to the careful and painstaking breeder who handles both his flock and output of mohair in the most progressive and up-to-date way, we can predict a period of good average prices, there being more mohair used as its merit becomes more widely known. The strength and elasticity and fine spinning qualities of mohair will always make its position sure in the textile world. This is a splendid time now for goatmen to improve their flocks, when goats are at bedrock prices. Let them cull out all old wethers and does that shear a light fleece of inferior quality and sell them on the market for Angora mutton. When the packing plant at Portland starts operations they will likely buy goat meat, as it will be the equal to any kind of meat for packing.

By a systematic method of selecting out the culls the standard of our mohair in Oregon could be increased 50 per cent in one season and we

would soon be getting double the prices which we now receive (some of the progressive breeders have been getting 38 and 40 cents, while the open market or pool price has been 24 cents), which all goes to show what a little lack of push and enterprise loses the goatmen of this state.

Another source of loss that is overlooked among the goatmen is in the shearing capacity of the animals, many also making the mistake of thinking that to have a good heavy shearing the animal must necessarily have a coarse fleece. A dense fleece of fine fiber will always outshear a long thin coarse fleece, there being three and four times as many hairs in the dense fleece. Here is where good judgment in the selection of bucks comes in, many buyers overlook the fleece and will go on a foretop. It seems to be an indisputable fact that a coarse haired buck or doe will carry a more beautiful foretop than a fine haired animal, the latter being denser and shorter is more woolly and has more of a tendency to shed. An Angora that shows a good, dense and heavy growth with a dark fleece showing the yoke is undeniably the kind of Angora for this wet country and especially so when we have a comet to contend with. It will be the wise thing not to begin shearing too early this season as the goats will carry their fleeces longer than usual and will most likely need them for some time yet for protection from cold and rain.

The long mohair business is also something that is going to be worth some breeder's attention and time, one good shearing animal will bring in from \$75 to \$100 for an 18 months' growth of hair. So if a man has 20 goats that will carry their fleece it can easily be seen how he can make some easy money. The main trouble is evidently to get the goats that will carry their fleeces. There are, however, a few in this state among the best breeders' flocks, and there will always be more as they are bred higher and the South African blood becomes more prominent in our flocks.

Mohair

From a Manufacturer's Standpoint.

Read Before the First Annual Convention of Northwest Angora Goat Association.

By John E. Young, Treasurer and Manager of the Multnomah Mohair Mills.

The successful development of the manufacturing end of the mohair industry depends in the first place very largely on the grower. The manufacturer begins with what is the grower's finished product. At its best it is not a product that is easily handled. The difficulties that arise in the processes of manufacture are from the peculiar nature of the mohair fiber, very different from, and not quite so easily overcome, as those associated with most other textile fibers. When, to these natural difficulties are added those following the receipt of an imperfect product from the grower, you will understand that the manufacturer's task is not an easy one, and sympathize with him in his anxiety to receive the product from the grower's hands in as perfect a condition as possible.

There was a time when there was a strong tendency amongst the wool growers, and perhaps the tendency hasn't altogether disappeared yet, to label their product simply as wool. Perhaps they didn't add to the label—"just as good as anybody's," but they invariably thought so, and any suggestion that it might not be quite as good as their neighbor's, was an invitation to trouble. Lest there may be some tendency along that line, even amongst the more progressive element that has gone in mohair, I would like to point out now that from the manufacturer's standpoint there may be a very great difference between your product and that of your neighbor.

Of course, in all clips, there are some faults that are more or less present and in some clips all the faults are somewhat more present than less. Perhaps the simplest, most apparent, and most easily overcome defect in the clip as it comes to the manufacturer lies in the tying up of the fleeces. Why, for that purpose, should so many use sisal or hemp twine? It may sound

unreasonable, but it is nevertheless true, that this alone will reduce the value of a clip 25 per cent, with absolutely no saving or gain to the grower. There are manufacturers who would not take as a gift a bag of mohair having in it one fleece tied with sisal, provided they had to use it themselves. The fibers from the sisal get caught and mixed in such a manner that it is impossible to see and remove them all, and such fibers as are not removed go through with the mohair, being split and separated in their passage into many smaller ones. These fibers are too long to be taken out by the comb, and continue into the top and yarn, ultimately finding their way quietly and unobtrusively in the cloth. After the cloth is dyed, however, they are neither quiet nor unobtrusive. They stand out against the glossy black of the finished goods in very apparent white streaks. The result is equally apparent, the value of the cloth is reduced by a half, and even at that cannot be easily handled in the market. Sisal will not take a dye, and as it clings to the mohair it is almost impossible to remove it all by any known process. A very few fibers of sisal will scatter through many yards of cloth.

Straw mixed with mohair will have practically the same results, but, fortunately straw is more easily seen and picked out. If, however, one straw, a few inches long, gets properly started, it is a powerful instrument for evil. In going through the preparers and combs it will be split into a hundred shreds. These being about the length of the mohair, are not combed out, but go along with the yarn into the cloth with the same results as in the case of sisal, a fiber most as bad, if it gets into the cloth, but cotton twine is not so likely to get into the yarn, as it does not have the clinging qualities of sisal. In any case, however, the best way is

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not to tie the fleeces with anything at all, but to follow the practice of the best growers, who hold a fleece together by rolling it and twisting the ends.

In the actual operation of clipping there is generally room for a good deal of improvement. Many of the fleeces are not clipped evenly, quite often the same fibers have been clipped twice and it is not by any means an unusual thing to find tucked away in the fleece a fair sized portion of the goat's hide. Now I think any fair minded man will be willing to concede

any other vegetable matter. The picking out of these things in the sorting room by expert graders who work by hand only, is an expensive operation, and naturally this extra labor cost has to be met by the grower by his getting that much less for his clip.

The faults already mentioned are entirely the faults of the grower, for none of them is the goat in any way responsible. But there is another class, which is due principally to the breed of the goat, and to correct which will take a longer time and some little expenditure



Dick and Holmes Imp. by Landrum, 1901.

[Courtesy Oregon Agriculturist

that these pieces of hide will give more comfort to the goat than they will profit to the manufacturer. Uneven clipping, and clipping the same locks twice, results in an increased percentage of short hair that does not go through the combs. All of this comes out as waste, thereby lowering the value of the clip to the extent of the extra loss.

Another point in this connection is that the clipped fleeces should be kept in a clean place where they cannot accumulate straw, hay, or

of money. Kemp is the technical name for solid or dead hair. This is probably the hardest element to deal with in the process of manufacturing. Kemp will not take any dye, and, as it is impossible to remove long kempy hairs, they show up in the cloth as white as when on the goat's back. While every animal will have some kempy hairs in its fleece, a well bred Angora has a comparatively small percentage of them. What kemp a young, well bred goat has, is likely to be short and can be removed

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with the noil by combing. The short kemp therefore only reduces the value of the clip by the extra waste that it makes, whereas the value of the clip having long, kempy hairs in it must not only stand this very material reduction for waste, but must also stand an additional greater reduction to cover the fact that any cloth made from it will have scattered through it fibers that cannot be colored. Every year a goat is clipped, the hair becomes coarser, and like every other animal, the older it grows the more kemp or dead hair it grows. Constant attention to breeding up, getting rid of the older animals, and taking care of the flock itself will soon effect a radical improvement in this respect. Increased luster and fineness are other very important results that follow from the same care and it is also evident in the length, strength and evenness of staple. In an ordinary fleece of twelve months hair there are a great number of short hairs two inches long or less which are removed by the comb as waste. From one hundred pounds of hair of an ordinary breed of goats, forty pounds of these short hairs and kempy hairs are often combed out, while from the same weight of mohair from blooded stock possibly only fifteen pounds are combed out or lost. This illustrates a considerable saving due to length and freedom from kemp produced by good blood, but, if even a well bred flock has had a hard time during the growth of the fleece, it often shows by an uneven, weak, lustreless spot on each hair. Such a clip shows a heavy loss in combing, as the hairs break at the weak place and the shorter ends resulting go out as waste. Outside of having as few very short hairs as possible in a clip, most manufacturers do not care for more than the ordinary length of staple. Extremely long hair breaks in working, and if mixed with shorter hair prevents the spinning of good, even yarn.

Heretofore, some growers have not seemed to realize the great difference breed will make in the returns obtained from a clip. For in-

stance, last spring we bought on the same day, two clips from identically the same sized flocks. One clip weighed only a little over one-half of what the other did, and brought only 31 cents per pound. The other weighed nearly twice as much, brought 40 cents per pound, and from the manufacturer's point of view, this was the cheapest buy of the two. In this case the returns per head were over twice as much for the one flock as for the other. Breeding up the flock brings a double profit to the grower—it produces more weight to the goat and more money per pound for the mohair.

Oregon is conceded to have one of the finest climates in the world for the goat industry, the cool, even summers and warm, open winters allow the animal to live a normal outdoor life, and added to this, the wooded, hilly slopes give them their natural feeding and ranging conditions. Without the extreme heat of the Southern states, the hair can be allowed to remain for a full year's growth, making less work in clipping and increasing very considerably the value per pound of the clip over that of the countries where semi-annual clipping is necessary. The value of the goat for clearing land is far greater here than elsewhere, as the rank undergrowth of the Coast Range is very hard to keep down and while growing a fleece, the goat often earns good wages by his labor; wages which the owner is never called upon to pay. But from the various practical points which I have brought before you, I think that you will realize that it won't do to put it all up to the climate, to the natural conditions, or to the goat itself. To all of these must be added the intelligent effort of the grower. The result, measured by the common standard of dollars and cents, will more than justify the effort, and to that material result will be added the satisfaction of knowing that he is turning over to his successor in the work a finished and as nearly as possible, a perfect product.

Registered Angora Goats

By John W. Fulton, Secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, Helena, Montana.

It is particularly true of Angora goats that "The best pay best" and the most profitable flocks today are those of registered goats.

The registered Angora of the present day is a vastly different animal from the goat commonly termed the "Angora" ten years ago. A great improvement has been made in the breed by the practical animal husbandmen of this country who have well applied their skill in the development of a better Angora.

The quality of the clip has been greatly improved and the weight of the fleece materially increased so that the return from the mohair of a flock of the improved Angora of today is from three to five times the value of the fleece obtained from the Angora flock of ten years ago.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association was organized in 1900, and has ever since maintained the only pedigree registry of Angora goats in the United States. The original foundation flock record was established by selection of individual animals upon examination by deputized inspectors whose selections were made from the best flocks of that time in Oregon, California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, the section of the country where Angora husbandry had even in those days received much attention and where the greatest number of goats were to be found.

After several years of this method of selection of individual animals by inspection, the foundation flock record was closed, and since then the pedigree register has been open for the entry of only worthy and meritorious animals as are from registered sires and dams.

The association has assisted in no small degree in bringing about the present favorable development of the Angora in this country by its annual patronage and encouragement of fully fifty competitive Angora exhibits held in all parts of the United States and also through the annual exhibit held under its auspices at Kansas City as a national competitive show—an Angora

Court of Final Appeal—where the prize winners of the different states may vie for the greater honors conferred by the awards of a competitive exhibit that is national in its scope.

Aside from the benefits derived by ambitious breeders through the opportunity afforded for comparison of animals at these exhibits, the publicity given the flocks represented in the competitions tends to create new and increased interest in the breed and favorable opportunity is given exhibitors to demonstrate the value of "Angoras of the Right Kind" on the average farm whether it be in the North, South, East or West.

The association membership is comprised of Angora breeders of nearly every state in the union and Canada as well. Eight states are represented on its board of directors.

Through its publications, news items and articles in the farm and live stock journals, by its encouragement and patronage of Angora goat exhibits and in various other ways the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association is promoting greater interest in Angora husbandry throughout all parts of the country and is materially assisting in the development of this most promising American live stock industry.

The charter of the association wisely prevents the organization from engaging in the strictly commercial work of buying and selling goats or marketing their fleece or pelts and thereby enables it to possess and exercise a greater and more beneficial influence as an advisory, helpful and protective body. It is ever ready with its co-operation to assist in the furtherance of plans that will so improve the marketing of Angora products as to result beneficially to *American Angora husbandmen*.

It particularly advocates greater familiarity by all Angora goat breeders with mohair market conditions and prices and with the general news appertaining to the industry, which can now readily be had by subscription to the journals

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known to have an Angora goat department in their issues. Through these papers, one may learn the market prices of goats, mohair and pelts at any time and what is, too, of great interest to American mohair growers may know the current weekly quotations of mohair in Bradford, the world's greatest mohair market, and thus be advised of the prices American mills are compelled to pay in addition to the duty and freight charges in their necessary importations to meet the deficiency in our home production.

It is firmly believed a better understanding by American Angora husbandmen of conditions prevailing in all branches of their industry will, in itself, exercise a great and most beneficial influence in upholding prices of Angora products and in securing best results from American flocks.

In bringing about a still further development

of the breed, much is expected from the *small* flocks of registered Angoras of which an annually increasing number is being started on American farms with each succeeding year. These will receive greater care and attention than given the range bands of grade goats and being decidedly profitable and beneficial stock on the farm and as well intensely interesting and attractive animals, they will elicit the attention and skill of our animal husbandmen to a degree bound to show equally as wonderful development in the breed during the next ten years as has been shown since the organization of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association in 1900.

Again we say to all contemplating a purchase of Angoras—"The Best Pay Best"—the registered Angora is indeed "The Kind to Buy" for greatest satisfaction, benefit and gain.



Registered Angoras from Maple Springs Farm, Scio, Oregon. Exhibit at Scio Fair, 1910.

Photo by Alva L. McDonald]

Angora Pelts

The Possibilities in this Branch of the Business.

By John W. Fulton, Secretary American Angora Goat Breeders' Association.

That there are interesting possibilities in the *dead* Angora as well as in the live one readily becomes apparent upon learning of the many serviceable articles now made from Angora skins, in which manufacturers and dealers are enjoying an annually increasing trade.

As the attractiveness and serviceability of Angora rugs in the home become better known they are bound to come into more general use. They are now made in various sizes, in square, rectangular and animal shape, of which the latter is the most popular. They are finished white, black and in various other colors. Some difficulty, however, has been experienced in satisfactorily dyeing the Angora pelt black as an expensive and somewhat intricate process similar to that used in the dyeing of seal skin must be followed to secure a fast jet black. But few tanneries are prepared to apply this process satisfactorily, though it is reasonable to expect an increased demand will eventually prompt others to undertake this work. The black rugs soil less easily than the white ones, though by following the directions given by an extensive manufacturer and dealer the latter may be readily and easily cleaned without damage to the skins or to the linings.

Though the lining of Angora skins to be used as floor rugs adds upwards of one dollar to their cost, they are not only made much more attractive in this way, but their serviceability is, as well, increased. The lining increases the size of the rug, prevents rolling or curling at the edges and also prevents tearing the skin in the usual snapping it receives when shaken to free it from dust.

The Angora pelt acts differently from that of sheep as a rug, as the hair does not mat down as does wool, and furthermore, by occasional shakings, the hair or fleece is readily brought into its original condition, and, too, is more easily freed of the particles of dust, dirt, lint,

etc., that usually accumulate on a floor mat or rug. This is a peculiarity of mohair and is an advantage noticeable in the various articles made from the Angora skins as well as in mohair fabrics.

With the passing of the King of the Prairies, the buffalo robes, so common in the past, have become so expensive that dealers have been forced to seek a substitute. Angora skins admit of the best imitation, and nothing can replace the buffalo robe as satisfactorily as the carriage and seligh robes now made from well-selected Angora pelts.

Chaparejos, with either black or white Angora fronts, are the "chaps" dear to the heart of every range rider in the cattle sections of the West. When made from well selected Angora skins they are indeed a most serviceable and attractive article of the rider's equipment and a means of great comfort and satisfaction to him. The sale of "chaps," however, is a limited one and does not offer the possibilities in consuming a large quantity of skins, and thereby favorably influencing the value of Angoras fitted for slaughter as do the other articles that will, when popularized, appeal to a far greater number of purchasers and users in all parts of the country.

Robes for baby carriages made from kid skins offer great possibilities in this respect, as they can be made in a great variety of styles and colors. One bidding fair to become very popular is now made with an opening or pocket admitting of the complete covering of the child, yet providing an opening which can be folded away from the face, or closed very snugly around the neck if so desired. Still other articles that promise to enjoy general popularity are the inexpensive children's and misses' furs made from Angora skins into scarfs and muffs that are admittedly much superior in durability to Thibet and equally as attractive.

As it is well known that mohair does not soil readily and is remarkably peculiar in this respect, fear that white Angora rugs, robes and furs will soon soil and become unattractive from even most careful use should not be entertained. Should they become soiled, they can be readily

and easily cleaned without removal from the linings. The moth proof properties possessed by articles made from properly tanned Angora skins offer still another peculiarity in favor of the eventual general popularity of these Angora products.

The Interest of the Agricultural Press in the Angora Industry

By C. D. Minton, Editor Oregon Agriculturist.

The Agricultural Press of this great Northwest has a vital interest in the Angora industry.

We, of the Northwest, have become accustomed to look upon the Angora as a valuable adjunct to every farmer.

The reasons for this are varied and manifold. When we start to the pasture to bring the horses, sheep or swine to the barns we are almost invariably accompanied by a Collie dog of some degree of fine Collie sense. We may ask why is this?

Two reasons may be assigned. Man is a creature of association or companionship; he is also a creature addicted to allowing others to do what he might do himself. For these two reasons he owns and cares for a Collie. Companionship and a willingness of the dog to perform labors that the owner finds irksome or impossible. He says to his Collie, "bring them up, Shep," and immediately Shep proceeds to round up the stock and drive them to the barn which if left to the labor of the men would take them several hours.

So it is with the Angora. Most of us who have had experience in grubbing land, and that includes the speaker, can find more congenial occupations and are not loath to turn this work over to others. With this in view we purchase a band of Angoras to eat the brush as it starts to grow, to eat the sprouts that come up from the stumps of trees that have been cut down,

and allow the sap to sour in the roots, hastening the decay so that they will be more easily burned out or taken out with a stump puller.

Again, our fields are filled with noxious weeds. It is impossible to pull them, and it being pasture land, we cannot plow it. The Angora is again turned upon this pasture, and shortly the weeds disappear owing to the desire of the Angora for a coarser food than the succulent grass affords. With the disappearance of the weeds comes more grass for the cow, which means more milk and butter, more beef with no more expense and a better looking farm, which means more valuable land.

With the steady growth of the country only can the agricultural press prosper, and along with its prosperity comes a duty that it must perform in aiding the farmer to plan and execute his work better, to furnish him reliable information that will tend to build for him better homes and make for him, if possible, a better income from the acres which he owns.

How better can he do this than to tell the truth, and only the truth about this, one of the most faithful and hard working friends of the farmer and stock raiser. There is, perhaps, no other animal on the farm that can do so much for the farmer as the Angora. There is no other animal that is so far reaching in all branches of the farm life as this pure white four footed friend. As a kid, he becomes a playmate for our children. As a grownup, he

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becomes an assistant to the farmer by doing his hardest drudgery, as a helpmate for the dairyman he eats the weeds and allows more grass to grow to provide butter-fat for the creamery, and when he becomes old, too old to work, so

the side of our bed as we arise of a cold morning and place our feet upon it.

And through all this time he has been furnishing us with a steady income each year from his fleece of mohair which he annually



C. D. Minton.

old in fact, that his teeth drop out, still with a little extra grain ration he makes delectable Angora venison and his pelt nicely tanned becomes a thing of beauty when laying upon the hearthstone or an article of comfort when by

yields. All of these things the agricultural press are interested in, and many more. There is perhaps not a subject with which the press, especially of the Northwest and other newer centers, has to deal but what has a direct con-

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nection with the Angora industry. If the owner of the farm has not become a purchaser of a band of Angoras, it is his loss. If the press have neglected the Angora industry, they have failed to impart much useful information to their readers and have not come up to their possibilities as agricultural papers.

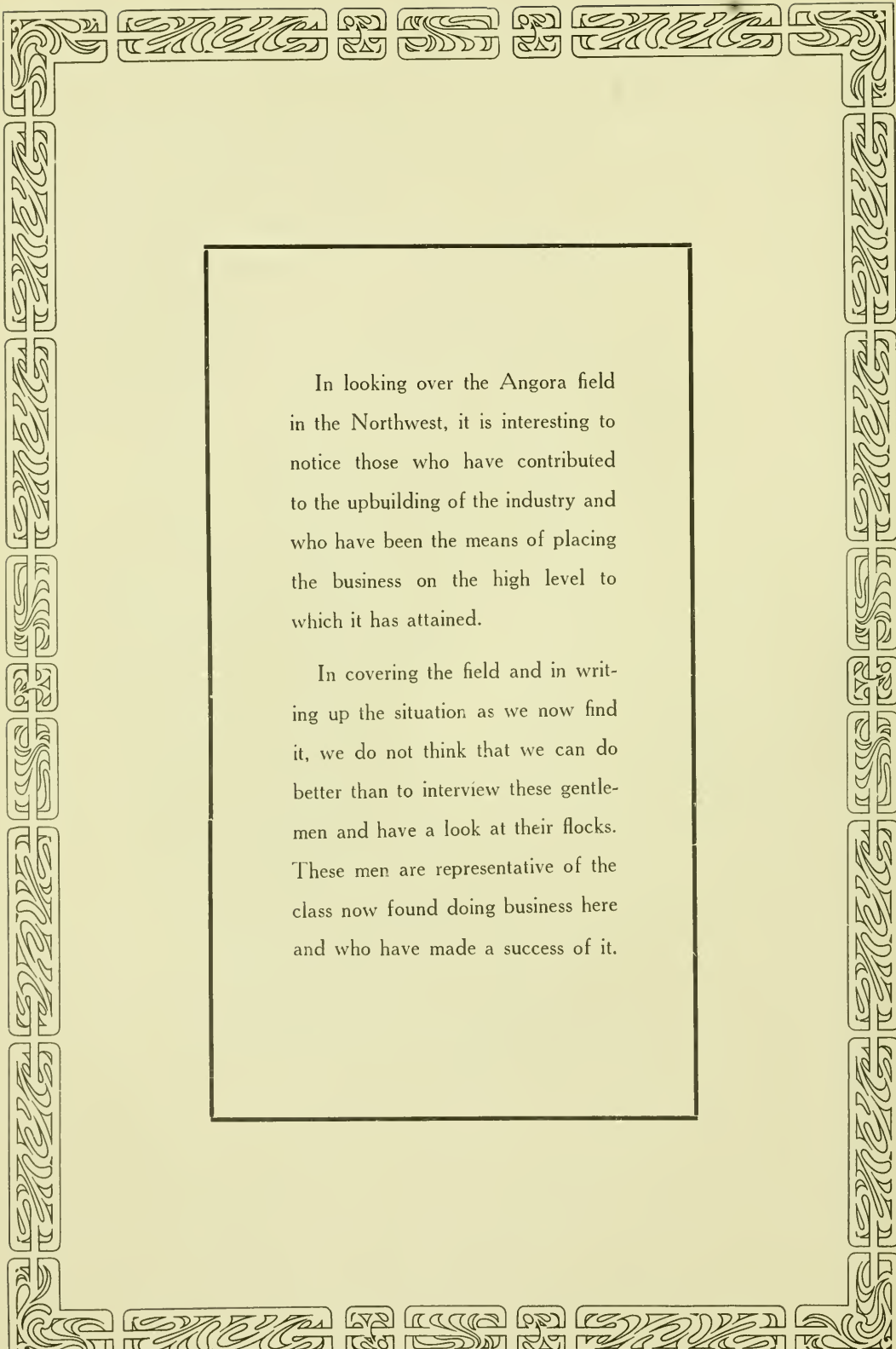
The Angora is becoming more fixed with us each day. Starting in with us when we start to build the farm, and we say build advisedly, he is with us even to the furnishing of our homes and his hair is manufactured into the finest of fabrics for our wear. We predict for the Angora the greatest of futures and wider interest in the agricultural press.

[No industry succeeds to a great extent without the publicity and encouragement of some publication. In this regard the Oregon Agriculturist has been a potent factor in building up the Angora industry. For years, under its former editor, H. M. Williamson, it was practically the only organ of the goatmen, and it is no less so today, under the present editorship of Mr. C. D. Minton, whose cut accompanies this article. The great strides that this industry has made and the great popularity that has come to the Angora has been at all times ably assisted by this medium.

Secretary.]



Pasha Columbia



In looking over the Angora field in the Northwest, it is interesting to notice those who have contributed to the upbuilding of the industry and who have been the means of placing the business on the high level to which it has attained.

In covering the field and in writing up the situation as we now find it, we do not think that we can do better than to interview these gentlemen and have a look at their flocks. These men are representative of the class now found doing business here and who have made a success of it.

Wm. Riddells & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.



James Riddells

Their start in the Angora business was in the year 1891, from a purchase they made of

a part of the Shaw flock originally imported to Oregon by Colonel Landrum. They continued to use bucks of the Landrum strain in this flock till the year 1902, when they got possession of the Harris flock of pure bred Turkish Angoras, and began to use bucks from the latter flock on their original flock.

The bucks from the Harris flock made a big improvement in the kids and were used exclusively as sires up to 1904, when they purchased a buck from the Hoerle importation and used him and a Harris buck that year. This buck, "Hobson," has proved himself to be a grand sire and has undoubtedly sired more prize winners than any buck ever used on this continent. His get are very much alike and keep the crimp in their mohair till well along in years, something very unusual. In 1906 they



Champion Angora Doe at the Northwest Angora Goat Show, Portland, Oregon, Jan. 4-7, 1911, belonging to Wm. Riddells & Sons, Monmouth, Oregon.

Photo by Alva L. McDonald]

[Courtesy Oregon Agriculturist

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purchased another South African buck, King Arthur II, the highest priced buck of the Hoerle importation (\$600), and used him for two years with very good results. He proved himself exceptionally strong as a breeder of non-shedders, but not the quality of Hobson's breeding.

For the 1909 season they bought another old buck of the original Hoerle importation, "Kaffir Chief," and used him along with Prince Arthur, another buck of the King Arthur strain. This latter buck proved a very good sire, his get having exceptionally long hair and the locks being very clean and well defined.

Kaffir Chief has proved himself to be the kind of a buck they have long tried to get hold of, being very fine haired, and his kids having mohair of that peculiar fineness and soft feeling characteristic of the pure Turkish mohair, just what the mills want. The bucks they have sold have always proved themselves strong

breeders, special care being taken in selecting these bucks for quality and fineness of hair and freedom from kemp.

The firm of Wm. Riddells & Sons consists of Wm. Riddells, Sr., and seven sons, five of whom are seen in the picture on another page. Together they operate an immense farm situated a few miles west of Monmouth, Oregon, that beautiful little village, the seat of the Oregon State Normal School. James Riddells generally takes the lead in handling the Angoras, but he is ably assisted on the fair circuit—a thing they never miss—by Dave and John Riddells. They have won the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association cup for several years at the Oregon and Washington State fairs, and won the grand championship at the recent Angora show held in Portland. They have probably stocked more farms with bucks in the Northwest than any other breeder in the business. By a careful study of type and breeding they have developed



"We know that we are having our pictures taken."

Photo by Ed. Riddells

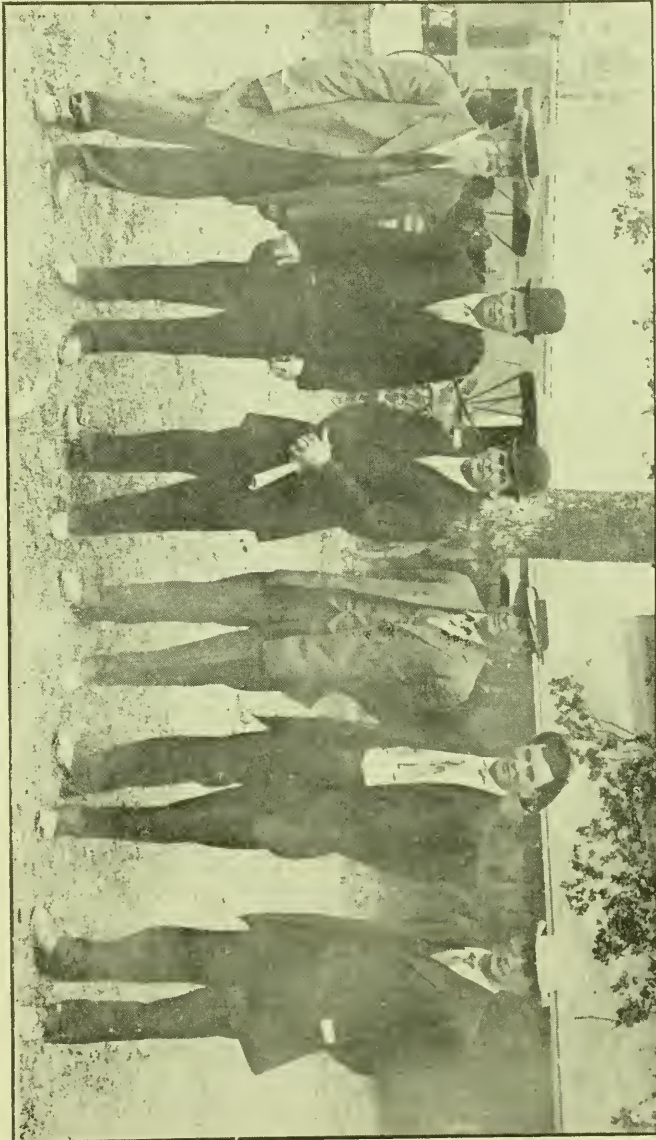
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a decided "Riddells" strain, and this strain can be found in every nook and cranny of this great country.

The large, old fashioned but commodious homestead lies back from the road somewhat, but is easily seen from a distance. Visitors are always made to feel at home, and one of the "boys" will always be ready to show you

around and afford you an opportunity of seeing their pride, their Angoras.

They are leading members in the Northwest Association. Wm. Riddells, Sr., is vice-president and member of the board of directors of the National Mohair Growers' Association, and is one of the veteran members of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association.



Wm. Riddells and Sons at the Oregon State Fair, 1910. Only five of the "boys" are here. Two of them got away.

[Courtesy Oregon Agriculturist

U. S. Grant, a Breeder of Pure Bred Registered Angoras



The celebrated buck "Sanford," named after Sanford Mills, at head of U. S. Grant's flock. Grand Champion Eighth Annual Angora Show at Dallas.

Among the Oregon breeders who have achieved a national reputation the name and fame of U. S. Grant stands out prominently. He has been connected with the mohair industry locally and nationally ever since its inception. In season and out, in dull times and in good, he has preached the gospel of Angora culture, and in doing so has crossed the continent many times. He first began to "preach" when he discovered the marvelous value there was in the Angora goat as a "brush cleaner," and in that section of the country where he lived (Polk county) in an early day there was a superfluity of brush and undergrowth that eternally and persistently hampered the settler in making any headway in the hewing out process of making himself a home. To look at that region today one would never guess that these smooth, clean farms, set out to prune trees and all manner of fruit, was at that time a wilderness of

brush and fern. Yet such it was, and then it was that Mr. Grant began his campaign of education. That he was successful and converted many is proven by the fact that Polk county today is the leading Angora county in the West, in the number of Angoras and also the number of pure blooded Angora breeders there.

He soon recognized also that "quality" existed in Angoras as well as any other animal, and that good mohair could be grown as cheaply as poor stuff. Hence he set himself to building up a strain that would be the equal of any in the United States. He succeeded and his famous buck "Sanford," named after Sanford Mills, represented the acme of perfection in an Angora goat.

"Sanford" was the champion South African buck at the eighth annual Angora goat show at Dallas. One of his get was the champion

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of the ninth annual show. Sanford is noted for his luster and freeness from kemp. Also for the size of his offspring. The entire flock, however, is strong in South African blood.

He makes it a rule to keep nothing but registered stock, and by sending a guarantee out with every buck sold he has established a reputation second to none in America. He has shipped a large number of animals east, south and north, and his operations on the west have only been checked by the obstinacy of the rolling Pacific.

Only recently he shipped a number to Mr. H. G. Hunter of Moreland Stock Farm, Han-

over county, Virginia. They were entered in every class they could compete in at the Virginia State fair and won first in everything they were entered in, besides both championships and reserve championships.

Mr. Grant was a leading factor in organizing the National Mohair Growers' Association, which has a membership of over 500 in the United States. He is one of the selling committee, a member of the board of directors, and president of the association, and a self-appointed member of a committee of one to look after and guard the mohair business.

A. M. Gray

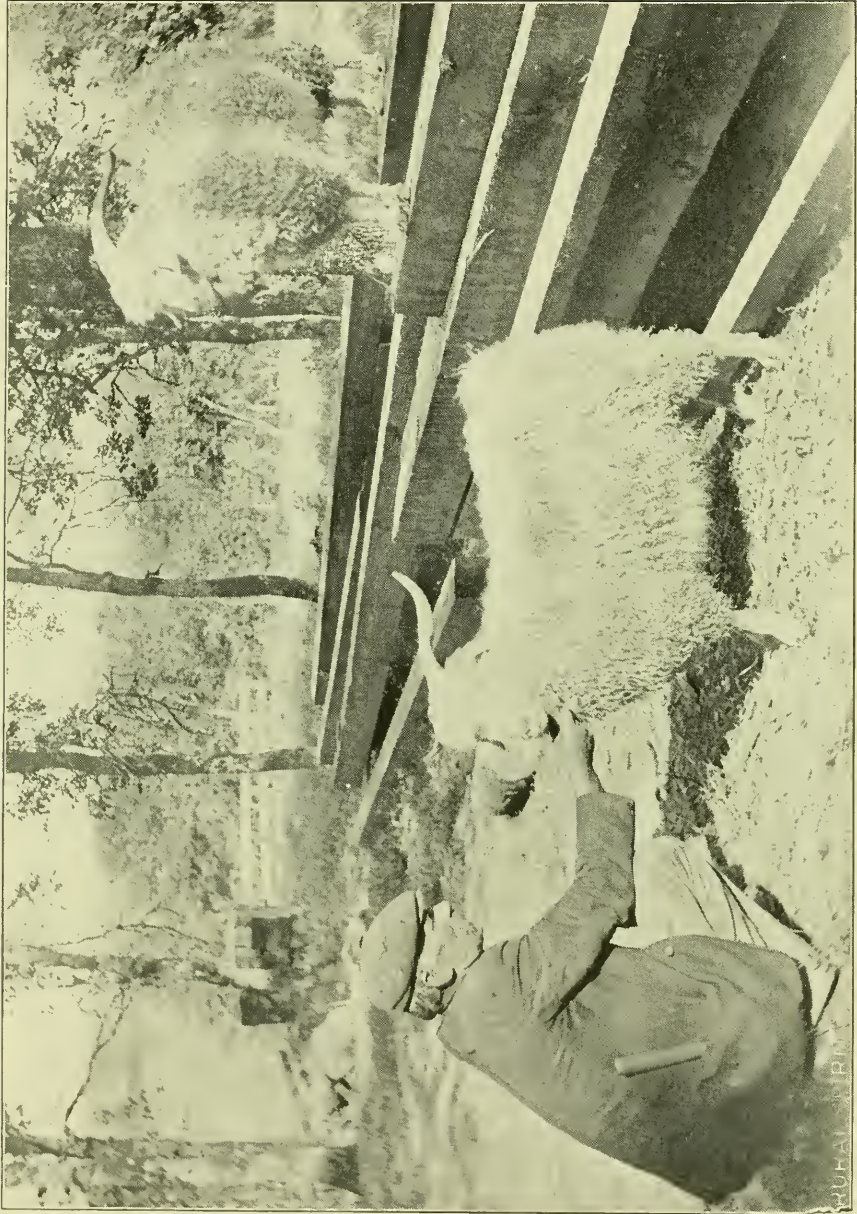
An Amateur with Professional Ability as a Showman.



The recent show was the first show for Mr. Gray, and he stated afterwards that he had had some hesitancy in making his bow to the public as an exhibitor. However, after the ice was broken he found that he had done well. The experience of Mr. Gray should be an incentive to others who are in the Angora business to take a little more interest in exhibits.

The ease with which this flock won shows the splendid opportunity for success in Angora culture in this country, as fully evidenced in the various accounts of conditions recounted in another part of this booklet. Mr. Gray has been in the business for a number of years, but did not take up the registered stock end of business until recently, as compared with some of the veteran breeders. He started right, however, by getting some of the best bucks that could be obtained, and by intelligent breeding and strict attention to detail he has produced a flock that in the recent show got into the winnings twice and won the special cup offered by the Pacific Homestead for best Angora goat exhibited by an amateur.

Mr. Gray lives up the St. Marys River about three miles southwest of Philomath, in the edge of the foothills, and there is building up a flock that in only a short time will be the pride of the country around old historic St. Mary's Peak.



J. B. Stump, of Monmouth, Oregon, is a natural stockman. He will not have stock that is not first-class, and of course his Angoras are on a par with the others. While I. B. poses one of his finest bucks, its mate butts in.

[*Courtesy Rural Spirit*]

Guthrie Bros.



Guthrie Bros., who have made a phenomenal success in the Angora Business.

A few years ago a mention of Guthrie Bros. would have awakened no interest in the reading

public. Today it is different. These boys have a large farm about three miles southwest of Dallas on the Salem and Falls City Railroad. A few years ago they went into the Angora business.

They had ideal range, plenty of water and a superabundance of brush, and with a start from the Riddells flock of Monmouth they have gone steadily onward, with the result that for two years they won the prize for the champion buck at Portland and Salem, and this year won first prize in aged buck class. In fact, they broke into most of the classes at the recent show, and in most cases got into the money. Since starting in the business they have sold a number of bucks for breeding purposes, and they have not shipped one but what has given entire satisfaction to the purchaser. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the average breeder in the Northwest is pretty well versed on the fine points which a buck should have. One of the pictures shown was taken at the Oregon State Fair in 1910, and the other one at the recent Angora show at the Armory, Portland.



Elmer Guthrie and two of his prize winners at the 1911 Show at Portland.

C. B. Guinn

In calling attention to the Angora goat industry we can not state or express anything that will add anything to what Mr. Guinn has favored us with in the following article. We deem it of such value that we will quote Mr. Guinn throughout. Oakland, Oregon, has received some very good advertising because of his operations, and as the conditions there are ideal for all manner of stock, Mr. Guinn's experience will be of unusual interest. He is an active member of the local "Boosting Club," a member of the board of directors of the Northwest Angora Goat Association, and a gentleman worth while to meet. He says:

"I moved on the farm in 1903. After a

year I bought a small flock of grade does which looked good to me at that time. In the spring they sheared three pounds each. I went to the State fair and saw how much better the registered Angoras were; came home, sold my grades, and bought some pure bred of South African strain. Since then I have bought the best bucks I could buy. Last spring my entire flock of 200 head, does, kids, wethers and bucks, averaged five and one-quarter pounds. Some of my bucks sheared eleven and one-quarter pounds, and I have several does that shear nine pounds and better.

"But there are points that are more important than weight—freeness from kemp, fineness and luster. I think it is possible for us to have



The two-year-old Doe, belonging to C. B. Guinn, that was the sensation at the First Annual Show, Portland, 1911. She won the Multnomah Mohair Mills Cup for carrying the finest fleece. The scoring was done as follows: Freedom from kemp, 40 per cent.; fineness, 30 per cent.; lustre, 20 per cent.; weight, 10 per cent. She scored 96 out of the 100. She comes of the Riddells strain and was shown by the latter at the A. Y. P. E. at Seattle, 1910, where she was champion.



C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Ore.

goats that will grow hair that will make dress goods that will be difficult to detect from silk. I am sure our home market, our Portland mills, will pay enough more for our hair if it has the three points named above, to more than make up for what little it may lack in weight. I am

sure the best pays the best. So, brother goat men, let us keep striving for better Angoras."

It was to this flock the sensational doe belonged that took the Multnomah Mohair Mills cup at the recent show, scoring 96 out of a possible 100.

Herman Metzger Sees Big Future in the Mohair Industry

An interesting side light into the industry is furnished by a glance by the career of Herman Metzger. It was in 1876 when a representative of the Sanford Mills of Sanford, Maine, was in Portland and called on this firm and noticed some bales of mohair in the warehouse and asked what they did with it. He was informed that most anything was done with it in order to get rid of it, as at that time it was not considered of much value. This gentleman instructed Mr. Metzger to forward all that he

could obtain to the mills, and he would see that he would realize a profit on it.

This was probably the birth of the mohair industry in the Northwest. Seeing that the country offered unlimited means for the successful propagation of the industry, Mr. Metzger went out into the country and gave much encouragement to the farmers to improve and enlarge their flocks.

He took a lively interest in the improvement of stock and encouraged registration as a means to that end.

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He saw the flocks that were imported from California by Cantrell and later by Mr. Landrum in the early '70s, and saw the vast difference that existed between the natives and the imported ones. He posted himself on the breeds as found in Angora, in Asia Minor, and South Africa, and instructed the growers how to breed up and in the care and management of flocks.

From the nucleus thus started by the gentlemen mentioned he has seen the business grow from a matter of a few dollars to the present magnitude, having a money value of nearly a million dollars.

Mr. Metzger talks entertainingly of the times past, when he saw the industry grow and flourish. In all that time he has seen the proverbial seven fat and lean years. It must be said, however, that Mr. Metzger's interest never flagged, for in the times past he has seen prices drop to a low level, so low, in fact, that the industry was threatened with extinction. However, his philosophy was not to "kill the goose that laid

the golden egg," and it is a matter of record that he paid during these lean years a price that enabled the grower to keep on doing business until the pinch was over.

Thus it may be said that through times of great adversity and through periods of affluence, Mr. Metzger has stood by his guns, and through it all has shown his unflinching faith in an industry that has contributed largely to the upbuilding of the livestock industry of the great Northwest. He believes in the future of the Angora and mohair husbandry, and after nearly a quarter of a century of experience during which he has become acquainted with conditions both in this country and foreign lands, he says that without any hesitancy that this is the greatest section of the world for the successful culture of Angora goats.

Mr. Metzger is now getting along in years and has turned a great deal of the heavy burdens of his large business over to his son, Mr. Henry W. Metzger, who has taken a great interest in the work which his father has fostered.

C. H. Cannon, A Noted Angora Breeder



The Celebrated Angora, "Grandpa Hobson," belonging to C. H. Cannon, of Turner, Oregon.

All over the Northwest stock will be found that has been purchased of C. H. Cannon of Turner, Oregon. Mr. Cannon has been breeding Angoras ever since they were brought into the country and in that time has learned enough about them that he may well be called an expert. In mentioning this gentleman our object is to refer any who would desire any special information to write him. This flock is now headed by Imp. "Grandpa" Hobson, one of the best of the Hoerle importation.

This flock is noted for its constitutional vigor, freedom from kemp and heavy shearing. Owing to the fact that "Grandpa Hobson" has been on the place for some time, Mr. Cannon will soon have to part with him.

Parties desirous of having some first-hand information pertaining to Angora culture can do no better than write Mr. Cannon.

“Oak Knoll Farm”



One of the two Lady Breeders of Angoras in the United States, Mrs. W. J. Farley, of Dallas, Oregon, taken with two of her beauties, Prensoette and King Arthur, Jr. Taken on the Court House grounds at Dallas.

The exhibit by Mrs. W. J. Farley of Dallas, Oregon, at the National Mid-winter Sheep and Goat Show at Portland attracted more atten-

tion than any other, for with one exception she is the only woman in the United States who makes a business of raising and exhibiting registered Angoras. This was Mrs. Farley's initial appearance in the show ring, but from the list of awards it will be seen that she is raising the right kind of stuff and will rapidly assume a place among the "topnotchers."

Her farm, "Oak Knoll Farm," near Dallas, Oregon, is now the home of about seventy-five registered Angora does, and the flock is considered one of the finest on the Coast. The flock was founded by "Judy," a Harris & Early buck, which at that time was the best buck in the Northwest and was probably the sire of more blue ribbon goats than any buck in the United States.

Her buck, "King Arthur, Jr.," which is at the head of her flock, was sired by "King Arthur II" and is a grandson of Imported "King Arthur." He was grand champion buck on the Northwest Fair Circuit of 1908.



Prize winning Doe of Farley & Cline at the Portland Show, 1911.

Spring Brook Farm



Thos. W. Brunk, a noted Angora goat judge and breeder.

The gentleman whose photograph is found on this page needs no introduction to Angora breeders in the Northwest, and very little to any in the United States.

Mr. Thos. W. Brunk has been identified with the Angora and livestock industry of the Northwest for twenty years or more, and in that time he has built up a reputation as a breeder and judge second to none in the entire country. Mr. Brunk is a lover of fine stock and has never had any other than registered animals. He is numbered among the pioneers in the business, and as a judge of Angora goats he has traveled the Coast country thoroughly, and in that time must have placed, in his official capacity, enough ribbons to have put a band around the country of the Northwest represented by Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The colors in this band would not be all blue, however, as Mr. Brunk is a most discriminating

judge and has never been known to place a blue where a red would have fitted the candidate better.

Many a would-be Angora aristocrat has had to take a place down the line when the eye of Judge Brunk fell on him, but this, however, has had a good effect on the industry in that the "undesirables" have been successfully weeded out and relegated to the Angora junk shop. Thus the standard has been continually raised, which accounts for the extraordinarily fine examples of the animal found here in the Northwest.

Naturally, Mr. Brunk, knowing the fine points of an animal, has used his knowledge in his own flock, with the inevitable result that the Spring Brook flock is at the top in point of excellence. Spring Brook Farm is in Polk county, about three miles west of Salem, Oregon, and is the mecca for stock men and a show place for visitors.

W. J. Warfield in the Alsea Country



W. J. Warfield.—Mr. Warfield can tell all about conditions on the Coast Country, where he has been most successful in the Angora Business.

At the eighth annual show at Dallas in 1907 there was a gentleman who occasioned a great deal of interest owing to the fact that in coming sixty miles across the mountains he had, and would in returning home, consume more time than would the secretary, Mr. Fulton, who had come all the way out from Helena, Montana. This was W. J. Warfield, and he lives away over in the Alsea country on the Coast. However, a railroad is building that way, and it will only be a short time until the distance will be quickly traveled and the country settled with home builders. This is a great and growing country, and one that will, when the road arrives, be one of the finest stock raising sections of Oregon, on account of the moisture and equable climate.

Owing to the thick and luxuriant growth of brush, ferns and foliage of all descriptions, it has always been considered a veritable "goat heaven." Stock practically require no feeding

during the year, going out each day and partaking plentifully of the native growths. When once cleared up, the lands have more than doubled in value, for there is no more productive land in the West. No one can tell a story as well as the man acquainted with the facts, so we have incorporated this account in his own words:

"Oscar Tom had been in the Angora business about twenty-eight years when I bought from him. He had used bucks from such men as Harris, Landrum and Bailey.

"He had spent as much money as any one in the State to breed them up. He did not care for expense so long as he could get a goat that suited him.

"The last few years he kept them he was getting too old to look after them properly, with the other work he had to do, and wild animals got among them and killed a great many. So he decided to sell the registered ones to me. After I had used the \$65 buck for two years I decided he was not good enough, so I sent to Landrum for one of his best buck kids and used him two years, and then bought a South African, 'Hobson's Choice,' from Taylor & Lockwood, and paid \$500 for him and used him two years. I now have a South African buck from Taylor & Lockwood that they were using on their own flock.

"I have sold \$935 worth of mohair and goats this year, not including long mohair, as I have not sold it yet, and I have ninety-five head of Angoras left.

"There are thousands of acres of vacant land in the mountains in Alsea that were burnt off fifty years ago, and there are all kinds of small brush, thimble berries, briars, wild rye grass and fern on it. It is the ideal place for range goats. Much of this land can be homesteaded.

"I am breeding my Angoras for good constitution, good covering, good luster, and as free from kemp as possible."

We do not think that the true situation concerning the Angora industry has been so clearly put as in the foregoing.

Toggenburg Milch Goats

By Albert Teal, Dallas, Oregon.



A "Toggenburg" belonging to Albert Teal.

While the question of "Tuberculosis" and "Sanitation," "Balanced Rations" and "Politics" are playing havoc with the dairy interests, Ye Toggenburg takes no interest whatsoever, but quietly and unostentatiously goes about her business and gives milk all the while.

These goats are scarce in the West and consequently bring an unusually high price. Despite this they are sold as rapidly as they can be grown. This particular flock has been at Dallas for eight years. Mr. Teal has purchased goats from all who had good ones to sell. He says that in order to get quality one must needs exercise a great deal of discrimination, as the types of milch goats are as various

as those of the sister breed, the Angora. Mr. Teal says:

"Two years ago I bought three Toggenburg goats, two does and one buck, and crossed all of my scrub stock, and I am now getting a herd of three-quarter Toggenburgs. They do fine in this part of the country. My ranch is two miles south of Falls City, Oregon; elevation 1,000 feet. It is part brush, and I find that they browse the same as Angoras. I also find that they give more and better milk on grass and bran. I have two half-breed Toggenburg does, first kid. The 14th of this month they gave three pints. Now they will easily give two quarts. I like the business very much, now that I have got started right."

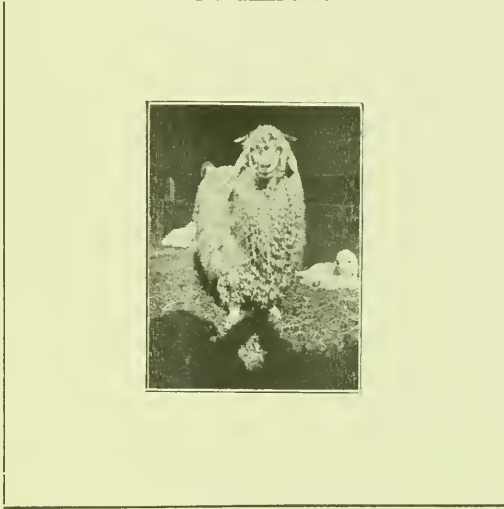
The picture shows a half Toggenburg doe, two months after kidding. She was giving two quarts at this time. The Toggenburg gives as high as four and a half quarts at a milking, the milk being more valuable for infants as it is easily digested and is pronounced by many as being entirely free from tubercular germs. The goat itself is supposed to be immune from the disease.

Mr. Teal has fifty head and is saving up all his does to increase his herd.



A type of the Warfield Stock.

\$1,000,000 for Oregon Mohair



Wm. Brown is probably the best known mohair buyer in the State of Oregon, having bought a large part of the clip for the last twenty years, and having been actively interested at all times in bettering the condition of the hair and the breed of the goat.

It is estimated that more than \$1,000,000 in cash has been paid to mohair raisers in this state by Mr. Brown since he began handling the hair. It is also a fact that Mr. Brown has never handled anything but "Oregon hair," and by systematic advertising and square dealing he has established an enviable reputation with growers and manufacturers as well.

Mr. Brown has offered the growers some good advice in the following article which he is publishing in the newspapers.

"Very much depends on you, and the way you shear and pack your mohair will determine

to a great extent what you will receive for it. The Oregon clip is considered as a whole by the manufacturer rather than the individual clips, and if you all take pains in packing your mohair you will raise the standard of the clip for the entire state, and we shall surely see better prices as a result.

"Be sure that your shearing pens are clean before you put the goats in; sweep off the platforms carefully and see that no straw or dirt of any kind gets into the hair; pack all tags and stained locks separately, and be sure that your goats are absolutely dry before shearing. Damp mohair will spoil in the bags. Put your hair in a neat white bag, which adds to its appearance. If all would follow these simple suggestions closely we could easily raise our standard for the clip and realize better prices."

Angora Goats for Profit for Over Twenty Years



Geo. Houck.

Among the men who have been interested in the Angora goat business on a large scale we find George A. Houck of Portland and Omer E. Trout of Monroe. Mr. Houck started in business in 1889 with a band that was bred up by Ari Cantrell from stock that came from the Butterfield flock in California in the early '70s.

New blood was added regardless of expense, even during the dull times, the constant aim being to get a better fiber on a good frame, fitted to stand the conditions of ordinary range.

The fact that the entire clip has been sold for several years to the same factory at fancy prices shows that it has paid to build up the quality.

During the last twelve years Mr. Trout has been interested with Mr. Houck, and the flock has ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 head.

During that time they have sold carload ship-

ments of good grades to Washington, Montana and Canada, and to many parts of Oregon, besides many smaller shipments of registered stock, some of which have formed the foundation for prize winners. During the past few years they have handled choice grades of mohair of known quality, but have never entered the field for the inferior grades.

Mr. Houck says that if there had never been a cent of profit from the mohair or the goats themselves, the increased value of the land cleared by them would be a handsome profit on the investment. He also says that the field for profit in the business is much better than when he commenced, because the beginner has the experience of others as a guide.

The only advice that he will give is "Get good blood, no matter what the cost, and don't starve it."

What a Buyer Thinks of the Mohair Trade



Bernheim, "The Mohair Buyer," and two very interested parties in Angora Culture.

Mr. Theo. Bernheim of 247 Ash street, Portland, has been in the buying business for thirty years and states that at no time has he seen it have a better outlook than at present. The firm of Bernheim & Co. has been a large handler of the staple for so many years here that expressions of this sort carry much weight. Mr. Bernheim says we should go back up into the hills here and put a band of Angoras at work in clearing up. "You fellows produce the hair. We will buy it. You have seen how the price has advanced, slowly but surely, in the last few years. One great drawback is that you have failed to keep the quality up while you have been increasing the clip. Grow more mohair, but don't let the quality run down."

This is good advice, and it is the advice of all those connected with the industry who are in a position to know anything about it. Mr. Bernheim is not only well posted in mohair matters, but knows how to take care of Angoras and can give much valuable advice to any who will write him in regard to his experience. New-comers in Portland should call on Mr. Bernheim if interested in goats or mohair.



"Just Kids." Scene on Ed. Naylor's Farm, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Multnomah Mohair Mills

The entrance of the Multnomah Mohair Mills into the local field has had a decided effect on the mohair business. While buyers have not been lacking in the Northwest, the manufacturing end has been confined to the East. Much of the mohair is still shipped there. However, the mills being established

from Liverpool and Bradford, England. The heavy looms and other machinery necessary to a business of this magnitude were shipped around Cape Horn and installed in the factory, where all arrangements had been made. The mills now turn out a variety of cloths of so many and various grades that they are now



The building on the left is the Weave Shed, containing the Looms. In the center is the Warehouse, back of it (not showing) is the Power House, and in the distance the Chemical Warehouse. The "L" shaped building contains the Combs, Preparers, Spinning Frames, Finishing Machinery, etc. Attention is called to the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the extreme left, and our private side track leading from it.

here are beginning to make inroads on the annual output, and it is thought that it will be only a short time until the demand will overbalance the production.

These mills are equipped with all the latest machinery, having imported most of it direct

going into the market for all grades of mohair, a thing which in its early infancy they were unable to do.

The demand is for the best clip, and as the uses of mohair goods become more popular and insistent this demand will increase, as where

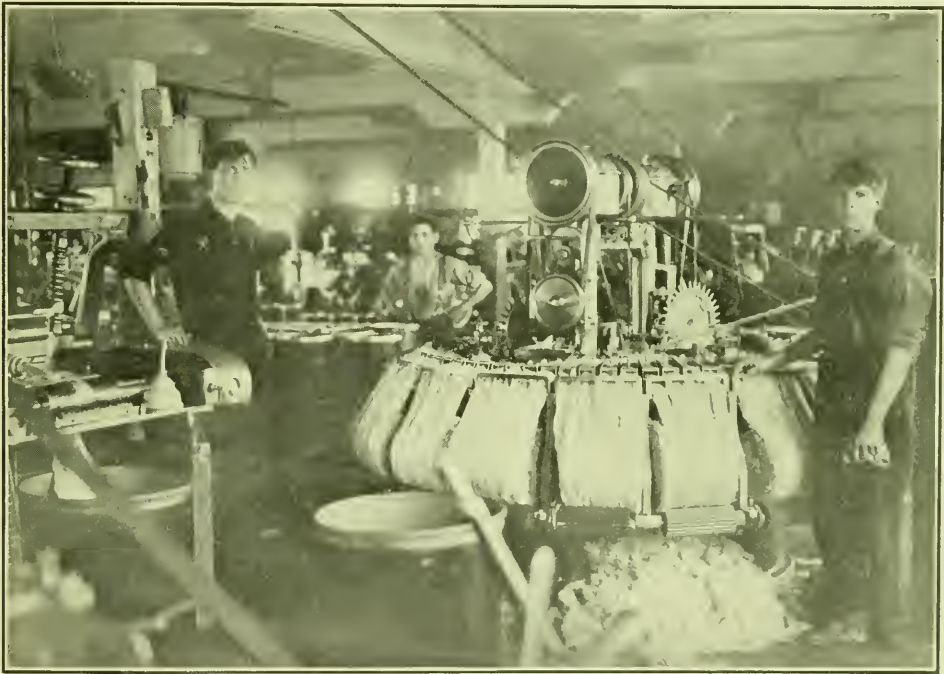
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there is one grade of cloth made of kempy mohair, there are a dozen calls for the finest.

Out at Sellwood, where the mills are located, a scene of great activity is present, and the humming of the busy machinery adds materially to the hustle and bustle of the manufacturing side of Portland.

These people are going to make a strong bid for the Northwest business. The intentions

Mr. Young informs us that upon the receipt of shipments they will forward to the shipper their check. If upon receipt of the check the shipper is not satisfied with the price, they can in ten days notify them to that effect and they will hold the shipment for thirty days, and will then forward it to any other place you wish to send it, making no charges for warehousing, etc., and will only expect a refund of the



The above shows a corner of the Preparing and Combing Department, the Noble Comb in the foreground being the only one west of the Mississippi River, and one of the most interesting machines in the mills.

and purposes of the company are to handle the very best grades of mohair, and to get it they are willing to bid high for it. All mohair arriving at the mills will be graded, and they figure that they can make a better offer for it than any mill in the United States, because of the short haul in transportation.

freight charges which they will have paid. Their railroad spur and yards are at Willsburg on the Southern Pacific, and their city offices are at 711 and 713 Couch building, Portland, where they will be glad to meet all mohair producers when in the city.

The Northwest Angora Goat Association's First Annual Convention and Show

The Imperial hotel was overrun January 6 and 7, in Portland, with Ladies and Knights of the Angora cult. Bits of mohair, to which were attached ribbons of gay colors, bearing an inscription which heralded to the world that the wearer was a member of the Angora Association, were in evidence at every angle of the large hotel, and when all were assembled in room 209 there was just room for the speakers to hold sway.

Present were men representative of all branches of the industry. Pioneers, who, like Riddell & Sons, J. R. Springer, J. B. Stump, U. S. Grant, etc., who sat with elbows touching with the younger breeders, such as Guthrie Bros., C. B. Guinn, A. M. Gray, Cline & Farley, etc. On the speaker's platform were such noted men as Byron Hunter, of the agricultural department, Washington, D. C.; Jno. W. Fulton, president of the American Angora Goat Association; A. B. Rintaul, of the Multnomah Mohair Mills, Portland; U. S. Grant, president of the National Mohair Association; D. O. Lively, of the Union Stocks Yards, Portland, and C. D. Minton, editor of the Oregon Agriculturist, Portland; Dr. Lytle, State Veterinarian of Oregon; Prof. McDonald, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Pullman, Washington, and Frank Meredith, secretary Oregon State Fair Board.

The papers read and the speeches made were long and interesting. During the past year, in the life of the Association, there have arisen many important problems, and these were brought into the convention for the purpose of arriving at some conclusions in regard to them. Probably chief among these is the question of properly utilizing our logged-off and waste lands. To the Angora breeder this question does not bother him, as he has learned long ago that the Angora goat will solve all difficulties so far as clearing it and producing a profit at the same time. However, this knowledge is not so universal as it should be, and in a country where there are millions of such acres, most of it adapt-

able to good grazing and farming purposes, the gospel of Angora culture should be more widely spread. That the matter was of vital importance, and that more earnest effort should be put forth to acquaint the owners of these tracts, to the end that our wild and waste districts be reclaimed and increased in value by turning it into grass lands and eventually into valuable farms, was the earnest sentiment of the convention. However, it was admitted by many of those present that the Angora men had not done all that was possible to do. In the future it was decided unanimously to take steps to acquaint the public with facts concerning the industry, and as a first step in this direction, it was voted to provide funds for the publishing of a booklet on the industry in the Northwest and giving a report including the papers read at this convention. Steps were taken at once in regard to this matter, and before the meeting had adjourned three-fourths of the amount was subscribed.

The paper, "Utilization of Logged-off Lands for Pasture Purposes," by Byron Hunter, was of especial value to those present who had never given this phase of the question any particular thought. D. O. Lively followed by showing the value of stock raising on these same waste lands after they had once been cleaned and cleared off. J. R. Springer told of the practical side of the business, drawing on his own fund of practical experience. He showed samples of over 30 varieties of brush that were a delicacy to Angoras, but were a nuisance on a new farm. He showed that a man could engage in the business for two reasons, to clean his land, or grow them for the profit from the mohair, but the ideal situation was found when they were raised for both purposes.

On Saturday, the convention, after hearing U. S. Grant on "The National Mohair Association," got down to business matters. An exchange department was established for the purpose of listing animals for sale, so that buyers may through this agency find what they need, and empowering the secretary to act in an of-

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ficial manner between buyer and seller, and to generally facilitate this end of the business.

Those wishing to do so, may also list their mohair. This department is expected to operate towards getting those interested closer together.

Ringed resolutions were adopted dealing with the tariff on mohair. It being the sentiment that the rate on the "raw" product was not fair to the grower; that if there was a tariff of 12 cents on wool, that on mohair should at least equal three times that amount.

Condolences were sent to E. L. Naylor, who, on account of an assassin's bullet, was incapacitated and unable to attend. Thanks were also extended to Wm. Riddell & Sons, Mrs. W. J. Farley, American Angora Goat Association, the Multnomah Mohair Mills, L. Levussove, the Angora Rug Co., of Salem, the Oregon Agriculturist and Pacific Homestead for the valuable and beautiful premiums offered as specials.

The annual election of officers then took place and the following were elected:

President, E. A. Rhoten, Salem, Oregon; Vice-President, E. L. Naylor, Forest Grove, Oregon; Secretary-Treasurer, Alva L. McDondald, Portland, Oregon.

Board of Directors—G. W. McBee, Dallas, Oregon; C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Oregon; J. Hanks, Ellensburg, Washington, and W. C. Harkness, Orofino, Idaho.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet again at Salem during the week of the State Fair.

In the show ring at the Armory were seen, without question, the finest among the Angora aristocrats. The exhibitors were: Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.; J. B. Stump, Monmouth, Ore.; Guthrie Bros., Dallas, Ore.; Mrs. W. J. Farley, Dallas, Ore.; C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Ore.; A. M. Gray, Philomath, Ore.; J. R. Springer, Holly, Ore., and Albert Teal, Dallas, Ore., with milch goats. The judge was Thos. Brunk, of Spring Brook Farm, Salem, Ore., and we do not believe that there was as hard a worked man on the grounds. Mr. Brunk is a capital judge and has the happy ability of placing the awards right and keeping the boys well satisfied all the time. In some classes were all of a kind. Long and earnestly the judge worked, alternating between Riddells and Guthrie Bros. in the kid class, Rid-

dells finally taking first and second and Guthrie Bros. third. In the aged buck class it stood between Guthrie Bros. and C. B. Guinn, the former's entry took first, which was champion last year at Portland and Salem, and Guinn took second.

In the aged doe class there was still closer competition. A. M. Gray had a wonderfully fine animal. She is well built, strong and vigorous, with fine lines and carries an extraordinary fine fleece. However, her fleece was not up to the one showed by C. B. Guinn, and it was therefore awarded first with Gray second. This doe eventually turned out to be the sensation of the show. Among the special premiums was one offered by the Multnomah Mohair Mills for the finest two-year-old fleeces, to be scored as follows: Freedom from kemp 40 per cent, fineness 30 per cent, luster 20 per cent, weight 10 per cent.

This prize was probably one of the most sought after in the show, as it was the first time that an expert grader was brought into the ring. This gentleman was Mr. Greenwood Bently, grader for the Multnomah Mills, and is perhaps one of the best experts on mohair in the United States. He was selected for his fitness in this respect, and his work was eagerly watched by every breeder who could possibly be present that day without exception; all of the exhibitors had entries, 22 being the total. In the minds of all those present there was no certainty just where the plum would fall. Back and forth down the long line worked Mr. Bently, scoring here and cutting there. And when the finals were totaled C. B. Guinn owned the animal. She scored 96 out of a possible 100, it being his first prize two-year-old doe. The glad hand was at once extended C. B., for all the fellows rejoiced with him. The placing of this animal we believe will be a criterion to go by in the future.

Mrs. W. J. Farley exhibited a fine pair of Angora kids, which were the synosure of many eyes when they were led out. She also took third on flock. J. B. Stump was out into the show ring again after a spell at home, and his flock at once drew the attention of many who had been familiar with his show in former years. Perhaps no one breeder in the West is better acquainted or better known than J. B., and when the boys gathered around and took a look

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at his show the general opinion was that J. B. was "back again."

It was a great show and marks an epoch in the industry that will have lasting effect. Wm. Riddell & Sons carried off the champion buck and doe, and this capped what was without doubt the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever yet held.

Resolutions adopted at the First Annual Convention of the Northwest Angora Goat Association:

"In view of the fact that the Portland Commercial Club has extended every courtesy to this Association, and the National Woolgrowers' Association has given the meeting and the Angora goat industry great publicity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to them for favors given.

"The American Angora Goat Association, through its worthy secretary, John W. Fulton, has done all in its power to aid this meeting and show, sending a letter of invitation to every breeder in the Northwest to attend; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to said association through its secretary.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the following for special premiums offered at the recent show: American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, John W. Fulton, Multnomah Mohair Mills, L. Levussove, Wm. Riddell & Sons, Mrs. W. J. Farley, Oregon Agriculturist, Pacific Homestead and the Angora Rug Co.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to all those that assisted in the program of this meeting.

"In view of the fact that one of our prominent members has been stricken by an assassin's bullet and we have missed him very much in this meeting; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend Edward L. Naylor, vice-president of this Association, our sympathy in his misfortune and hope for his speedy recovery.

"In view of the fact that the Oregon State Fair has the best livestock exhibit of any fair in the West and that more admirers of goats and possible customers attend than any other fair; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of this As-

sociation do all in their power to make the Oregon State Fair of 1911 the best ever held.

"Resolved, That we reaffirm our belief in the American system of protection and unequivocally indorse the application of its principles as embodied in the present arrangements of schedule 'K,' but as applied to mohair we believe that there should be a higher tariff on the raw material, and recognize that every time departure has been made from the principles therein contained serious disaster has befallen the industry of mohair growing."

DISPLAY OF MOHAIR PRODUCTS.

The Association had a display in one corner of the great Armory devoted exclusively to Angora goat products and mohair goods.

Chaps and rugs, plushes, etc., were donated by the Geo. Lawrence Co., Breyman Leather Co. and W. H. McMonies Co. These goods were of great educational value in showing the size and quality necessary for their make.

The Multnomah Mohair Mills, under the direction of Mr. Jas. Coulton, superintendent, had on display mohair cloth alongside the raw material, i. e., mohair from the goat's back. Various grades of mohair were arranged side by side, showing very fine grades and free from kemp with goods showing fine in quality and finish. These grades ranged down to coarse kempy stuff, and the goods made from such were likewise coarse and cheap, showing the kempy, as no amount of work or dyes will eliminate it. The whole was to show the grower why the mills desired the better grades, as the demand for their goods was for such and not for the coarse cloth.

Each exhibit was properly tagged and the whole constituted a study and was the cause of much comment and comparison during the week.

The Angora Rug Co., of Salem, had on display eight varieties of rugs made from Angora skins, and the Silverfield company had an exhibit of furs and a line especially for children, which was very fine and attracted an unusual amount of attention from the ladies and little folks. All these goods were from the backs of Angoras.

The following are the awards in full:

Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore., buck 1 year and under 2, first; buck kid, first

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and second; doe 2 years and over, third; doe 1 year and under 2, first; doe kid, first, second and third; get of sire, first; pen of four kids, first flock, first; champion buck and champion doe.

C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Ore., buck 2 years old and over, second; doe 2 years old and over, first; doe 1 year old and over, second.

J. B. Stump, Monmouth, Ore., buck 1 year old and under 2, second; buck kid, third.

Guthrie Bros., Dallas, Ore., buck 2 years old and over, first; buck kid, third; get of sire, second; flock, second.

A. M. Gray, Philomath, Ore., doe 2 years old and over, second.

Mrs. W. J. Farley, Dallas, Ore., get of sire, third; four kids, third; flock, third.

Special premiums offered at the First Annual Show of Northwest Angora Goat Association:

Northwest Angora Goat Association trophy, for best exhibit by an amateur (an amateur being defined as one that had not showed on the Northwest fair circuit for the past two years), won by C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Ore.

Twenty-five-dollar cup given by J. W. Fulton, secretary of the American Angora Goat Association, for best four kids, get of one sire,

won by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.

Cash prize by J. W. Fulton for best buck kid, first to Wm. Riddell & Sons, second to Guthrie Bros., third to Mrs. W. J. Farley. The same prize duplicated for best doe kids going to the same parties.

Levussove cup for best long mohair, won by Wm. Riddell & Sons.

Multnomah Mohair Mills' cup for the highest scoring mohair on animal 2 years old or over, considering the length, fineness, luster and weight, won by C. B. Guinn, score 96.

Riddell & Sons offered two \$50 doe kids, one for best doe kid, one for best buck kid, from stock purchased from them; both prizes won by Guthrie Bros.

Pacific Homestead \$25 cup for best goat won by A. M. Gray, of Philomath, Ore.

Oregon Agriculturist cash prizes for best pair Angoras, won by Wm. Riddell & Sons.

Oregon Agriculturist cash prizes for best buck kid exhibited by an amateur, first to J. B. Stump, second to Mrs. W. J. Farley.

Angora Rug Co., Salem, Ore., \$16 goat rug for largest Angora, won by Guthrie Bros.



Northwest Angora Goat Association

The Association was organized January 9, 1910.

As stated in the preamble of the constitution adopted, the object of the Association is "To promote the industry, to get and hold the breeders in a position so that a concerted action can be taken on those matters affecting the industry, to secure adequate recognition from our state legislature and public officials of our needs,

to provide for a comprehensive plan of publicity, to collect statistics and data for the purpose of disseminating information respecting this very profitable branch of the livestock industry in the Northwest, to hold Angora goat conventions, to hold annually an Angora goat exhibition and in general to contribute to the prominence of the great Northwest as an Angora goat breeding center.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Association maintains a bureau for the purpose of aiding and assisting those wishing information concerning the industry, prices of land adaptable to the purpose, prices of stock and where they may be obtained, and the marketable value of mohair.

The secretary will at all times be willing to give such information to the end that parties interested may be made acquainted with conditions without bias and without cost.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

The Association has established an Exchange Department where members may list their stock for sale and parties wishing to purchase stock can, by writing the secretary, secure all information obtainable concerning such stock for

sale. Intending buyers will secure such information and may make his purchases through the Department without any cost whatever. Simply write to the secretary stating what you want.

MEMBERSHIP.

All persons interested in the Angora and mohair industry are eligible to membership. The membership now represents every section of the Northwest and represents in money value a sum of over one-half million dollars.

There are no membership fees. The dues are 50 cents per year.

ALVA L. McDONALD,
Secretary.

Where Cheap Lands Can be Found



Geo. Martin, who has made cheap lands a study—particularly the logged-off lands.

In the perusal of this booklet the reader has doubtless become interested in the lands mentioned as adaptable to Angora goat culture or lands that are to be had cheaply. When we say cheap we do not mean cheap in quality, but cheap in price; lands that have all the requisites of climate, soil, moisture and location, but owing to the difficulty in clearing have remained at a low value. These are what we term "cheap lands," and they are, when considering their agricultural value and the price which they command.

To those who are conversant with the foothill lands it is a well known fact that they are very productive. Many prefer them to valley lands. Every known variety of vegetable thrives there. Fruit orchards that are now in bearing prove their worth, and no dairying country in the world is better than the foothills

of the Willamette valley and the Coast country.

Why then are these lands so cheap?

The answer is that immigration has been towards the low lands where cultivation was easy owing to the fact that the breaking up process was easy. Hence these lands were taken first, but now the eye is turned towards the foothills, and to show how these lands may be used is only the object of this booklet.

The lands found in Lincoln County, Oregon, are typical of those found all over the Northwest, especially so of the western part of Oregon and Washington. For instance, near Toledo, Nashville, Eddyville and Elk City, on the west slope of the Coast Range on the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, are thousands of very fertile acres that today is almost uninhabited. The land is rolling but only about ten per cent of it is steep. Between these hills are beautiful valleys, the richness of the soil not sur-



Wm. Ritchie, a man closely acquainted with the land conditions of the Coast Country.

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passed anywhere in the world. Through these valleys trickle numberless streams, murmuring their way to the ocean, which is only a short distance away.

The gentle sloping hills that stand back from these valleys are rich in value for agricultural and grazing purposes. Fruit of all kinds does well because of the shelter afforded. Vegetables of every description thrive because of the sunny climate which in the springtime is habitual.

Here is where the Angora goat has proved of such inestimable value. These lands at one time were covered with a dense growth of mar-

shadow of a doubt but what they will be in a great demand as valley lands.

Seventy-five per cent of these lands are adaptable to cultivation, of the balance none is too steep but that it is ideal for grazing purposes when the brush is cleared off, and this is what the Angora accomplishes. Because these "57" varieties—and there are about this many—of brush is his special delicacy and if kept close enough to it will clean it thoroughly.

However, it is possible that 50 per cent of this land is not covered with brush owing to the fires that have gone through it, and these same



Angoras at Work in Lincoln County, near Elk City. These Angoras have Just been Sheared

ketable timber, but the hand of the woodman has laid these noble kings of the forest low and commercialism has swept the hillside bare. What is left is the naked land. It is overgrown with brush, briars and what is commonly known as "second growth." The cost of clearing these lands retarded their cultivation until the value of the Angora was recognized, and when it was these lands began to be in demand, and as their value becomes better known and their proper utilization is understood, there is no

fires have eaten out and destroyed the stumps that once stood as an obstacle to their cultivation.

When one considers that centuries have come and gone depositing their accumulation of decayed vegetation and ashes, why should it not be rich in productiveness? And these hills and glades only await the settler, and all that is needed is that the prospective homeseeker will stop and consider the advantages thus offered before he settles on higher priced lands where their value is no greater, and in many instances,

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not equal to these when once converted to agricultural purposes.

Here every vegetable known to the vegetable world will grow, and grow in abundance. And last but not least it is pronounced one of the greatest bee countries in the United States. This is due to the fact that vine maple and other sacharrine producing plants and shrubbery predominate. Vine maple is most numerous, and as all beekeepers know, is most to be desired in bee culture.

Such, briefly, is the country where we would direct the intending homeseeker.

Railroads already traverse the entire section and another one is building.

This association has no land for sale, but will answer all inquiries cheerfully, or parties interested may obtain all information by writing Wm. Ritchie, of Albany, Oregon, or Geo. Martin, 716 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon. These gentlemen have made a study of the foregoing facts and can give expert information and data concerning such lands. On much of the land there is sufficient timber standing to pay for it, selling it as cordwood, and all of it has sufficient for fuel for years to come. The price ranges from a few dollars up, and there is an almost endless variety to select from.

Varieties of Brush Found in the Northwest

The following is a list of the various shrubs, varieties of brush and bushes that goes to make up the brush family in the Northwest that are a nuisance to the farmer and stock raiser, but a delicacy to his lordship, the Angora. Compiled by J. R. Springer, Holly, Oregon:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1 | Sarvis berry. | 9 | Alder. |
| 2 | Seven bark. | 10 | Buck brush. |
| 3 | Oak. | 11 | Oregon grape (state flower). |
| 4 | Pine. | 12 | Willow. |
| 5 | White fir. | 13 | Wild currant. |
| 6 | Yew. | 14 | Chinkapin. |
| 7 | Wild crab. | 15 | Huckleberry. |
| 8 | Chittim. | 16 | Vine maple. |
| | | 17 | Douglas fir. |
| | | 18 | Hazel. |
| | | 19 | Squaw berry. |
| | | 20 | Hard hack. |
| | | 21 | Sal lal. |
| | | 22 | Dewberry. |
| | | 23 | Fern. |

American Angora Goat Breeders' Association

Resident office of the secretary, Helena, Montana.

President—N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kansas.

Vice-President—Wm. Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon.

Secretary-Treasurer—John W. Fulton, Helena, Montana.

Executive Committee—N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kansas; Frank Landrum, Laguna, Texas; D. C. Taylor, Lake Valley, New Mexico; R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kansas; John W. Fulton, Helena, Montana.

Board of Directors—N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, Kan.; Wm. Riddell, Monmouth, Ore.; Perry C. Witt, Montell, Texas; R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kan.; Aubrey Gist, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. Robertson, Del Rio, Texas; U. S. Grant, Dallas, Ore.; J. F. Holder, Sheldon, Ariz.; Dr. W. C. Bailey, San Jose, Cal.; E. P. Cohill, Hancock, Md.; J. D. Pepper, Rock

Springs, Texas; M. L. Conklin, Newville, Cal.; John W. Fulton, Helena, Mont.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association was organized in 1900, and maintains the only record of pure bred Angora goats in America.

It is the national organization representing and championing this breed of live stock in the United States. It has 500 members, representing nearly every state and territory.

It is the purpose of the association to encourage the raising of Angora goats in the United States and to bring about improvement in the breed.

Through its literature, contributions to the press, patronage of Angora goat exhibits and otherwise, the association is promoting greater interest in Angora husbandry throughout the country and is materially assisting in the development of this promising American live stock industry.

National Mohair Growers' Association

President—U. S. Grant.

First Vice-President—J. E. McCarty.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. M. Armer.

Third Vice-President—W. C. Bailey.

Fourth Vice-President—O. F. Webster.

Secretary-Treasurer—S. O. Baker.

Executive Board—U. S. Grant, Wm. Riddell, W. C. Bailey, O. F. Webster, S. W. Holder, W. A. Heather, W. R. Lockwood, S. O. Baker, Mrs. M. Armer, J. E. McCarty, F. O. Landrum, Perry Witte, J. D. Pepper, J. W. Garrett, A. B. Collins, J. N. Ross, N. A. Gwin, Aubrey Gist.

Finance Committee—W. A. Heather, Wm. Riddell, A. B. Collins.

Selling Committee—U. S. Grant, W. R. Lockwood, F. O. Landrum.

Selling Agents—Brown & Adams, Boston, Mass. Warehouse 274 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

The National Mohair Growers' Association was organized for the benefit and protection of the Angora husbandry, and while not yet eighteen months old, it has met with such grand success that its future is no longer in question, for the breeders have awakened to their own interest at last, and are co-operating for their future protection.

The big advance in mohair prices the past six months has demonstrated to the breeders what can be done by organization, and shows plainly that the low prices of the past were simply due to manipulation by the manufacturers, and they have been reaping the benefit. Without any attempt to go into details, it is now shown that the manufacturer can pay better prices than in the past and still make a living profit from his product, while on the other hand, the poor goatman cannot live at the prices of the past few years.

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This Association is purely co-operative, and does not have in mind any attempt to corner the mohair market, but to handle our own product in a businesslike way that will command a fair and reasonable price for our labors.

Under our system of grading, every clip is sold on its merits, and every breeder gets his just dues for his labor in breeding up his flocks so as to produce good mohair, and he is not obliged to take the same price as the breeder of low grade mohair as when sold in the pools.

Pooling has been the death of the mohair market, as has been demonstrated by the grading of mohair the past year in the national warehouse. There has been no incentive for a breeder to infuse new blood into his flocks.

All this is now changed, and the demand for

good bucks and breeding stock is the best to-day it has been for years.

If you want the top price for your mohair, *raise good mohair.*

No other raw material in this country shows such a wide variation in grades as mohair, and therefore grading is essential to produce best results.

It is the duty of every breeder to join the association and assist in protecting his interest, and especially the tariff fight that will soon confront us. We must prepare for it, and need the assistance of every breeder.

Remit \$3.00 for membership and annual dues to S. O. Baker, Secretary, Silver City, N. M.



Members of the Northwest Angora Goat Assn.

- G. W. McBee, Dallas, Ore.
E. L. Naylor, Forest Grove, Ore.
E. A. Rhoten, field editor Pacific Home-
stead, Salem, Ore.
U. S. Grant, president National Mohair
Association, Dallas, Ore.
W. A. Ayres, Dallas, Ore.
H. M. Williamson, ex-editor Oregon Agri-
culturist, Portland, Ore.
Guthrie Bros., "Oak Hill Farm," Dallas,
Ore.
C. D. Minton, editor Oregon Agriculturist,
Portland, Ore.
Alva L. McDonald, field representative,
Oregon Agriculturist, Portland, Ore.
C. B. Guinn, Oakland, Ore.
Wm. Riddells, Monmouth, Ore.
Jas. Riddells, Monmouth, Ore.
John Riddells, Monmouth, Ore.
David Riddells, Monmouth, Ore.
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Wm. Brown & Co., Salem, Ore.
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gora Goat Breeders' Association, Helena,
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burg, Ore.
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W. O. Cockerm, Oakland, Ore.
V. D. Hendt, "Goat Heaven Stock Farm,"
Spangle, Wash.
Fred Tharp, Spangle, Wash.

THE ANGORA GOAT INDUSTRY IN THE NORTHWEST

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J. W. Hockings, D. D. S., New Westminster, B. C.
C. E. Holtgrieve, Cully Lane, Portland, Ore.
N. C. Maris, Editor Rural Spirit, Portland, Ore.
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W. O. Cline, Eddyville, Ore.
F. W. Beaver,, Cresswell, Ore.
Abel White, Spanaway, Ore.
J. C. Surrutt, Delphi Star, Rt. Olympia Wash.
Edgar Steven, Scappoose, Ore.
Geo. Boothby, Monmouth, Ore.
Will Purdy, "Riverside Farm," Ferry, Wash.
Jno. Luchinett, Kellogg, Idaho.
Phil S. Bates, publisher Pacific Northwest, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. F. A. Pierce, Galesville, Ore.
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S. F. Zyssett, Scio, Ore.
- Wm. Ritchie, Albany, Ore.
Geo. Martin, Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Porter H. Pleasants, Willow Ranch, Cal.
Omar E. Trout, Monroe, Ore.
F. A. Link & Son, Airrie, Ore.
Oscar Tom, Alsea, Ore.
C. D. Nairn, Ballston, Ore.
A. R. Fanno, Beaverton, Ore.
J. B. Smith, Dallas, Ore.
Harry Starr, Dayton, Ore.
L. M. Jacques, Drew, Ore.
Thos. Carmichael, "Wapato Lake Farm," Gaston, Ore.
J. A. Ridings, Marquam, Ore.
H. C. Martin, The Dalles, Ore.
Fred H. Coad, Toledo, Ore.
E. E. Heater, Snohomish, Wash.
Foster Grant, Kelso, Wash.
G. H. Knight, Hailey, Idaho.
Solon McCoy, Nampa, Idaho.
H. O. Bergh, Somers, Mont.
Geo. M. Cornwall, publisher The Timberman, Portland, Ore.
M. Bixby Jr., Kelso, Wash.
C. H. Cannon, Turner, Ore.

Appreciation

In the compiling and arranging of this booklet, considerable painstaking care has been necessary, in order to bring out all the important features of the industry and to arrange it so that the reader may with ease grasp all its advantages without going too much into detail. To do this, care has been exercised to eliminate everything that would not bear the closest scrutiny relative to facts connected with the business. For the invaluable advice and the many appropriate hints and suggestions, thanks are most cordially offered to Mr. John W. Fulton, secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, Helena, Montana, whose counsel and leadership in the industry has at all times been of incalculable benefit to the industry in a national sense. The same sense of obligation is felt to Wm. Riddells & Son, whose assistance in gathering data and information has made it possible to put forth many facts that have not been common knowledge heretofore. For the many cuts and photographs that adorn these pages, many thanks are justly due The Oregon Agriculturist, through its able editor, C. D. Minton, whose unfailing faith in the industry has caused him to spend much time in assisting the work along and in gathering the data herein found.

In addition to the foregoing, whose help has not only been of an advisory capacity, but whose financial help has been most material, the compiler, the association and the industry at large is forever indebted to the following, whose aid and financial help has made this publication possible:

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Albert Teal, Dallas, Ore.
A. M. Gray, Philomath, Ore.
C. H. Cannon, Turner, Ore.
J. B. Stump, Monmouth, Ore.
W. J. Warfield, Alsea, Ore.
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A Dairy Scene in Lincoln County

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*On the
Pinnacle
of Fame*