

RANCH AND RANGE.

the system of growing wheat. It may be regarded as rashness to make such a statement when the wheat fields are running all the way from 25 to 60 bushels per acre, but I hesitate not to make it. The one crop system always ends in disaster. Even though the yields should not lessen, disaster will come in some other form, as in the form of disease or blight. It is exceedingly important, therefore, that those wheat soils should be so managed as to retain their ability to grow maximum crops and to ward off the danger of disease. On much of the wheat area but one crop is grown in two years. If that crop is a good one all will be well, but if it is not, one crop in two years will be found expensive. The system of thus taking one crop in two years has arisen from a scarcity of moisture in the soil. Why, then, would it not be the height of wisdom to turn under some green crop sown the previous fall to increase the moisture in the soil when the land is being summer-



Windy Bugler 38886.

followed. It seems to me this is a question of questions for the wheat growers of Oregon to study. There may be difficulties in the way, but surely they are not insuperable.

It has been mentioned that the live stock industry in Oregon will eventually become its greatest industry. Why should it not be so? Why should not Oregon make butter and cheese for the toiling millions of eastern Asia? Why should not Oregon put up canned meats as well as Illinois? I don't mean horse meat, for the range can be put to a better use than growing \$3 horses to be canned for the Russians. Why should not Oregon grow and cure bacon of high quality for the markets of other lands? And why should not sheep feeding be made to prosper in Oregon as in Colorado? There may not be great demand for these products just now, at least for some of them, but how many years will come and go before the population of Oregon will pass the million mark?

The people of Portland and other cities are not always going to be satisfied with such skinny stuff as I saw in the stockyard there the other day, and which they told me was typical of the finish oftentimes put upon animals in western Oregon. I do hope for the reputation of western Oregon meat that what they told me was not true, for I know that western Oregon can grow meat of the highest quality and can finish it in the finest form. But before that kind of meat will become plentiful, the live stock dealers must practice more discrimination in prices, and if they will not do so, their customers should go on strike for better meat. The demand will not only increase for these things in Oregon and beyond the seas, but it will increase inland in other states among the mountains that are being torn and rent in the search for hidden wealth.

Some sections of Oregon have peculiar adaptation for dairying, but not all. The former include those areas where the climate is moist and the grasses green during nearly all the year, and also those beautiful valleys where the streams come tumbling down the canyons for the healing of the lands that may be lacking in moisture. The latter include the bench lands and the mountain ranges. On the pasture lands by the sea the vegetation may be wanting in nutrition, but if so, it can be supplemented with grain, and in the mountain valleys, where pastures are dry and juiceless in summer, they may be and ought to be supplemented by green food at that season. The little attention that seems to have been given to the growing of these foods by dairymen is, it seems to me, the weakest point in the system. It ought not to be so in the land of alfalfa and clover, of peas and oats and vetches, and even of corn.

That pork is imported into Oregon is simply too

bad. It ought not so to be. Any farmer in Oregon who is heard to cry out that the times are bad ought to be told that Oregon is importing pork and that pork is dearer in Oregon than in Chicago. He ought to be told that this is true of a state that can grow pork cheaper than it can be grown in the corn belt. You say you don't believe it. Why do you say that? Have you ever proved it? Let us look further into this question. Take the ranchman in the valley whose lands are irrigated by some mountain stream. He has a dairy. He feeds skim milk to his swine when they are young. His pigs feed in an alfalfa pasture, fresh from spring until fall. They wallow in hot days in the stream that runs through the pasture. They are given a little grain along with the pasture. They are then turned into a field of peas to be fattened when they are grown. Tell me, if you can, how pork can be more cheaply grown than by this system? And this is the very system by which it may be grown in many of the valleys of Oregon. If it should turn out that pea-growing should fail, then let the pigs be fattened on barley.

More sheep will yet be grown in Oregon. It cannot be otherwise, notwithstanding the numbers now grown. Sheep flourish best in a hilly and broken country, and much of Oregon is broken and hilly. In the timber region, where the wood has been cut away, and where the land has been possessed by ferns, is a fine problem to be worked out. That matter was discussed at the farmers' congress at Astoria. Some were of the opinion that it would be a great labor to remove the ferns. I do not cherish that view. Why would it not answer to mow the ferns in the summer and then burn them off when dry and sow clovers and grasses on the ground when the first rains come in the autumn? Close or fairly close pasturing should follow. Who that lives in the land of ferns will try it?

The farmers of Oregon are on the threshold of renewed prosperity. I have spoken about the production of the state. But what of the prices of such products? Why, the prices of coarse grains are higher than in St. Paul, and considerable higher. The same is true, at least in many sections, of hay. Pork is considerably dearer, and store animals sell for good prices. Range lambs bring \$2 per head right on the range, and range steers 3 cents per pound. With such conditions on every hand the farmers of Oregon should prosper greatly. Doubtless they will. In Oregon it will be found, as elsewhere, that, notwithstanding the great value of the forests and of the mines, the greatest source of revenue to the people will come from the soil. The revenues from agriculture will exceed those from the workshop, the sea, the forest and the mine all taken together. May much attention be paid to legislation that pertains to agriculture and may Oregon deal liberally with the college and experiment station.

The Ayrshires on the Preceding Page.

The cow to the left is Wooler Lass 838, now 14 years old, while the one to the right is her daughter, Maggie 1116, 12 years old. They are both rich, deep milkers, and also have been very successful in the show rings.

The bull is Dominion Lad 1802; sire, Dominion Chief 1214; dam, Amy 1861, by Earl of Fife 584. He won first prize in 1895, and second in 1896, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. At the local shows he has been very successful at capturing red tickets. He has proved himself a fine stock getter.

Wooler, Ont.

A. TERRILL.

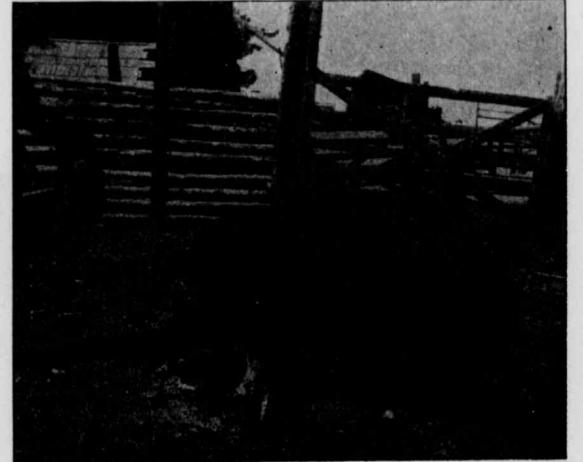
**Pacific
Coast
Agency
Eclipse
Cream Separators**



The Riverside Stock Farm.

At the junction of the Wenatchee river with the Columbia, in the valley bearing the name of the former stream, is located the fine farm of M. Horan. He is an enterprising, wide-awake rancher and breeder, who believes in improved methods and spends much of his spare time studying the leading farm and stock journals in search of new ideas. He is progressive, and therefore is successful, for whoever heard of a man who wasn't progressive who made a success? Mr. Horan has one of the best farms in the valley, being largely bottom land, very rich and productive. He grows corn that yields splendidly and compares very favorably with that produced in the famous corn belts of the middle states.

Alfalfa is one of his banner crops, and together with his corn, marketed in the form of finished stock, will mean his independency. It means an



Belmont 1955.

ideal balanced ration, for both summer and winter, and a finish for his stock that will bring a premium when put on sale.

The best strains of stock that can be obtained in the Union are being added to his ranch.

A good hand separator is used in converting the product of the dairy into fine butter that always sells readily. He has a well-modeled barn and is continually making additional improvements to his place.

The head of his herd of Jerseys is Windy Bugler, 38886. He is aged 4 years and sired by Winder, 29955; dam Fannie Bugler, 19962, whose test yield of butter was 15.2 pounds butter per week. The grandsire of Winder is Ida's Stoke Pogis 13658,

**DO YOU WANT
TO BUY OR SELL
FRUIT?
THE SAN DIEGO FRUIT CO.,
415 Pike Street, Seattle,
IS THE PLACE
WHERE SPOT CASH
COUNTS.**

Jacob Hettrick,
Local and district agents
wanted on all parts of the
Pacific Coast. VELM, Wn.

Is a Cream Separator a paying investment? If you keep cows, what is your object in so doing? What system do you use to cream your milk? What per cent. of the fat in the milk are you able to get with the present system? What is the cost in time, labor and ware? Do not wait until you see how your neighbor is going to make a separator pay; figure it out yourself. Buy an "Eclipse Separator" at once and get your share of increased profits gained by the use of a separator. All machines guaranteed. Send for list and testimonials. Try our butter molds, 1 and 2-lb. bricks.