Oregon Dairymen Frown on Sale of Oleomargarine.

A DISCRIMINATING TAX ADVOCATED

No Philippine Duty on American Butter-Annual Election of Officers of the Association.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. II.-The Oregon Dairgmen's Association concluded a two days' session tonight. The election of president turned out unexpectedly. Up to the time the vote was taken it looked us if George L. Rees, of Albany, would have no opposition. Thomas Paulsen, who has been president for seven years, asked, in his annual address, that he be relieved of further responsibility. When nominations were called for, G. W. Weeks, of Salem, named Mr. Paulsen, and C. H. Walker, of Albany, named Mr. Rees. President Paulsen was re-elected receiving IP votes to 10 for Rees. Other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, C. H. Walker, of Albany, and William Schulmerich, of Farmington; secretary and treasurer, F. La. Kent, of Corvallia.

The association memorialized congress to remove the Spanish duties from butter d other American products exported to

New Laws Payored.

When the Oregon Dalrymen's Associa-tion reassembled this morning, the com-mittee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

report, which was adopted:
"Resolved. That the Gregon Dairymen's Association respectfully urges the Oregon delegation in congress to do all in their power to aid the passage by congress of the bill known as the Grant bill, which provides for reducing the tax on uncolured circumargarine to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, and for increasing the tax on colored olsomargarine to 10 cents a pound, and further provides that oleomargarine, when it enters a state, shall be subject to the laws thereof.

to the laws thereof.

"Resulved, That it is to the interest of every dairyman to refrain from consigning his products to any commission house which handles adulterated products or

The association voted \$35 to help the Sational Dairy Union to secure the leg-slation outlined in the foregoing resolu-

Value of Red Clover.

C. H. Walker read a paper on "Red Clover as a Pactor in Dairying." He said that the greatest single value of clover is as a fertilizer. G. L. Shaw, who lives near Albany, sowed 30 acres to this crop, He cut two tons of hay per acre. When the clover was turned under it was found to be matted with roots and that it pro-duced from 30 to 25 tons of fertilizer per sere. Bed Clover can be successfully raised in the Williamette valley, though for a long time this was doubtful. Oregon land is wearing our from continuous wheat growing, it is deteriorating year after year, and needs something to en-rich it. Clover makes the best pasture, it is unexcelled for aciling, it is very valuable for the silo and nothing is better for hay. Dairying in Gregon is getting down to scientific principles, but there never, will be genuine success until farmers plant clover, adopt the slio and realise that the

amery is their best friend. Soil Is the Farmer's Capital,

Dr. James Withycombe delivered an address on "Dairying in Its Relation to the Factility of the Soil." He held that the farmer's attock in trade is the fertility of the soil. Dr. Withycombe said that this is a period of organization and concen-tration of capital and production. Trusts are not organized to rob the people, but mainly for economical production. concentration, extending to all lines of in-dustry, will ultimately deprive thousands of men of employment, and they will drift back to the farms. Farmers should fall in line with the spirit of the times, organthe and reach out for foreign markets.

Dr. Withycombe said a ton of wheat takes #1 47 worth of fertilizers from the soil, and is worth only \$15 at present prices, while a ton of butter, worth \$500, takes but 30 cents' worth of fertilizer from the farm. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to his bearers to take care by-products and stop all waster

The Closing Sessions.

At the afternoon session resolutions in nemory of the late Warren Cranston, expresident of the association, were adopted The annual report of Secretary Kent showed a balance on hand of \$3 55. President Paulsen, in his annual address

said that a large amount of the butter manufactured in Oregon was produced un der conditions which entitled great loss, not only to the producers, but to the dairy interest at large, because the low brick at which this butter is sold forces sown the price of the better article. The rem-cky for this, he said, is education of alrymen and iffusiond of dairying knowl-

Papers read at the aftern Fapers read at the afternoon and even-ing sessions were: "Milk Fever and its Causes," by Dr. William McLean, of Portland; "Effect of Feed on Butter Fat," by Professor F. L. Kent, of Corvallis; "Butter Substitutes," by Professor G. W. Shaw, of Corvallis; "Transportation," by C. H. Markham, of Portland; "The Dairy Industry," by J. W. Balley, of Portland.

Advocated Diversified Farming.

President Paulsen took a broad view the future in his happy response to Judge Hewitt's address of welcome. Great as have been the changes in agricultural life in the past few years, far greater changes are in store for the Northwest. Let dairy-ing be developed as it is in Wisconsin and tune, he was not certain that it was not a blessing in disguise. It will turn the mind of the farmer away from the idea his eyes to the advantage, profit and in-dependence of diversified farming. Dairy-ing, said President Paulsen, means the raising of a whole lot on little ground. One acre can be brought to produce more profit than 100 acres do now. Wheat farming, even in the most favored localities, is not worked to profitable. People used to say, and, for that matter, still say, that the soil of the Willamette valley is so fertile that we crops could be raised on it without impairing its vitality. Mr. Paul-sen said this was an absurd idea, and that it should not be given credence. He did not believe that there could be a constant taking from the soil, year after year, and no return to it, without impoverishing it. He thought that the time had come when it could justly be said that the soil of the Valley had been drained by years of successive crops of wheat, and that the soil should be restored. He recommended dairying as the fairying as the best restorative agency.

Solling Crops. Addressing the meeting on the subject, Solling Crops," G. W. Weeks, of Salem,

Every well-informed dairyman must took at milk production from two stand-points-per cow and per acre. He must aim to keep the best cow possible and to profuce the largest amount of good

the most profitable results. Dairying in Minnesota. milk rood possible per acre. To do this Fred D. Culver, of Chicago, cited dairy- of his ferm, and at the same time he and to keep a cow up to her fullest ca-

FOR PURER BUTTER pacity the season through, Oregon dairymen have to resort to something besides the average parture. It might not be amiss for me to give here the standing description of feeding standards always seen in the columns of Hoard's Dairyman. They are as follows:

> Digestible Nutrients. matter, ibe., 23 to 28. Protein, ibs., 24 5. Carbohydrates, ibs., 12 to 15.6. Ether extract, lbs., 0.5 to 0.8. Glossnry.

The terms used in the discussion of feeding problems in Houri's Duityman have the following significance: Ration—The total allowence of feed for 24

Dry matter-That portion of a feeding stuff by matter-lint portion of a feeling some which remains after all the water or motitum has been expelled by heat.
Digoetible matrients—That portion of the dry matter which can be digested by the animal and does not pass off through the bowels as ex-

rement.

Protein.—That part of the digestible nutrien.
Which goes to the formation of lean meat, lipments, hair, horns and the casein (or curd) of milk. It is generally believed also that protein may be, and many times is converted into the fat found in milk. The backs of protein is n

rat found in mile. The basis of periods is in-trogon, hence the protein elements are fre-quently termed the nitrogeneous parts of the food. They are also called albuminotics. Carbohydrates—That part of the digestible nutrients, which is the primary source of sus-taining animal heat and furnishing the energy for keeping the animal mechanism in operation. They are convened of the work they of the They are composed of the woody fibry of the plant and grain, and the starch, sugar, gume, etc., and in the published tables of chemical analyses are usually subdivided into the terms crude fiber, which is the lesst dighetible portlot of feeding stuffs and nitrogen—free extract, or called because it does not contain any nitrogen. Ether extract—That postion of the directible called because it does not contain any nitrogen. Ether extract—That person of the digestible nutrients which may be dissolved out of the foodstuffs by ether. It is frequently called crude fat. It can be used by the animal for maintaining the body temperature, and for this purpose is from 2.7 to 2.5 times more efficacious than the carbohydraies. It is maintained by some that the fat in the milk comes largely from the crude fat in the food, but it has been demonstrated that it is not absolutely necessary for this purpose.

"My object in giving these feeding stands."

"My object in giving these feeding standards is to induce every dairyman to learn how to compound rations. If a musician did not know how to read notes, he would not be called a musician. In other words

a workman must know the names and uses of his tools or he cannot be a success. "My experience teaches that the vetch gives the best results for early spring feeding. It is sown about October 1. It is eaten with relish by all farm stock. I use a drill for seeding the crup and sow about two bushels of seed to the sees." about two bushels of seed to the acre sow with it about three quarts of rys to the acre. This is the only grain that will reach above the vetch and hold it up.

Process butter.

"Resolved, That the Oregon Dairymen's Association hereby expresses its appreciation of the energetic and faithful work of our dairy and food commissioner, J. W. Balley, in preventing the illegal sale of adulterated dairy products, and hereby urges him to continue the good work."

Seed to the acre, and put it in as deep as possible, with a drill. I cross sow with a bushel of oats to the acre, throwing the grain broadcast and harrowing it in afterward. I have been able to get better results of the combination for summer than the combination for summer t suits from this combination for summer feeding than from the vetch, although the vetch makes the best early spring feed. The peas come nearer being a balanced

The peas come nearer being a balanced ration, and if cut into a silo I believe would give the same results.

"If a person wishes to soil all summer, it would be advisable to sow one crop in March, another in April and so on as long as the grain would grow. I am, however, of the opinion that all up-to-date dairymen will have to resort to the alle to bridge over our for the solid to bridge over our content.

men will have to resort to the allo to bridge over our dry senson.

"My corn he planted in May. I plant with a two-horse planter, having the person using the dropper pull the lever at each step of one of the horses. This makes the hills about 25 feet apart, and I aim to put two or three kernels in a hill. I cultivate as much as nossible pulm; the revate as much as possible, using the re-versible barrow. After the corn gets too large to harrow, I use the corn plow, going over the ground once a week. I smmence feeding corn as soon as it is large enough for roasting ears. The corn is prepared for feeding by being run through an ensilage cutter. "I am of the opinion that if a dairyman

"I am of the opinion that if a gairyman will follow these rules he will never be without plenty of good feed, and consequently will always have a continuous flow of good milk. Cats make a good solling crop, but I find it is very expensive. All kinds of vegetation can be used in the silo as well as for solling. I am of the opinion that these methods of feeding will, in the pear fullure outrival Oregon pass. in the near future, outrival Oregon pas-

In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Weeks, answering questions from all parts of the hall, emphatically declared that the silo would try in Oregon. Dairymen in this state. he said, must resort to the slio to keep up the standard of their herds. Mr. Weeks said that because of the rankness of the grasses that grow in this state, Oregon is able to produce a pound of butter at less cost than any other place in the world. How to Make Up a Herd.

C. I. Shaw gave the experience of a practical dairyman when he told how to create and care for a dairy herd. He said: "In making up a dairy herd only registered cattle should be bought. Few of us are able to stand this heavy expense, and we are therefore obliged to build up from mixed breeds. Whatever breed the dairyman selects, he should stick to it. Nothing is gained by cross-breeding. Many people think that any kind of a cou will prove profitable, but this assumption does not hold. Good cows are found in all breeds of animals, but this fact should not be accepted as an excuse to build up

a herd from scrub breeds.
"The dairyman, having built up a herd, should proceed to ascertain which of his cows are profitable. This can be done by systematic weighing of the milk and by the Babcock test to determine the percentage of butter fat in the milk. By continuing the tests and weeding out the poor ows, the dairyman will have in time a profitable herd. Only the helfers of the profitable cows should be saved and raised. All unprofitable cows should be sold to the butcher as soon as their un-

profitableness is determined. "The best-selected herd of the very best ows will not prove profitable unless en plenty of good food and painstaking care. The herd should have a warm and well-ventilated stable. Thus cared for, the cows will not require so much food to keep up their animal heat. A cow should have all the food that she can consume. The dairyman should not gru other Eastern states, and Oregon will support ten times as many people as it now
has. While the speaker considered the
prevailing low price of wheat a misfordairies fall is that the cows are given only sufficient food for their own maintenance, and not enough for butter and milk. of the farmer away from the idea dirice. Milk at the management of dairies. Milk at the same time every day and let the same person milk the same deence of diversified farming. Dairysame time every day give more milk than if there is irregularity in the milking time. If there must be changes they should be gradual, not sudden, a few minutes later or earlier each day until the time pre-ferred is reached. I find that it makes no difference in the milk whether a cow is fed before or after milking, but there is difference both in the quantity and the quality of the milk if the cow is fed sometimes before and sometimes after, miking. The explanation of this is that the cow expects her food at the same hour every day, and if she does not get it she becomes nervous, and goes back on her

"Great care should be exercised in com-Cows that are habitual kickers should be sent to the butcher. Helfers that be come fresh in the spring are better than these that become fresh in the fall or winter. Give heifers the habit of long milking. Bemember that with dairying as with all other things, the rule holds good that you cannot got something out of nothing. Therefore, give the dairy your very best management if you wish

gent effort and wise direction. "Thirteen years ago," he said, "the farmers of Min-nesota were compelled, after three suc-cessive years of crop failure, to turn away from wheat and to adopt some other means of recruiting their resources. Dairy-ing was taken up, and it has made such rapid progress that sales of dairy products last year were between 120,000,000 and 255. 000,000. The creameries alone made about 63,000,000 pounds of butter, of which over 50,000,000 pounds of outer, or which over 50,000,000 pounds were shipped. Very nearly the same conditions exist with respect to wheat production in Oregon and Washington today as existed in Minnesota II years ago. Your farmers are dissatisfied with wheat farming. They grumble that it does not pay. Still they hold back from mixed or diversibled farming fearing that mixed or diversified farming, fearing that it will not prove profitable. For some unaccountable reason they seem to think that they can buy eggs, butter and cheese cheaper than they can produce them Though I am not fully acquainted with ditions in the Northwest. I think that the doubt which has arisen as to the prof-tableness of mixed farming is based upon false grounds. I am satisfied that Oregon and Washington can produce butter and cheese cheaper than the Middle West can. You have an abundance of cheap food in this coast country that is now going to waste, that, if fed to advantage, would bring in thousands of dollars every year. For all that, and with the disadvantage in cost and availability of large quanti-ties of feed against us, we ship millions of pounds of butter to the Eastern mar-kets, for which at present we are getting 23 and 24 cents a pound. Out here you get 27 to 28 cents. Our average price paid by co-operative creameries for eight or nine years past has been about 20 cents and for butter fat. Our farmers



President Thomas Paulsen.

figure that they are well paid when they get from 6) to 65 cents per 10) pounds for their mik. I am informed by some of our best dairymen that the actual cost of feed required for a pound of butter does not exceed 30 cents per hun-dredweight. If the farmers of Oregon will take as much interest in dairying as the farmers of Minnesota and Iowa the same excellent results await them Dalrying is up to date in Minnesota, and glios are in general use.

"Ten years ago the farmers of Minne-sota did a credit business. With few ex-ceptions, the merchants were forced to extend credit to their customers. But such is the prosperity that has come from dairying and the abandonment of wheat as the exclusive product of the farm, that the farmers are now extremely prosper-ous. They receive pay for their milk every month, and are not only able to pay their bills, but you will find a large percentage of them have bank accounts instead of owing for the groceries as they used to. Minnesota farmers get a profit of from \$30 to \$50 a year from each cow, not counting the calf or the skim milk. Besides, their land has had a chance to rest, and it now produces more of whatever is seeded to it than ever before.

"It is the man who feeds his cows as they should be fed and treats them kindly that makes the money. The ordinary cow under proper conditions is the most profitable to the man who is just starting into dairying. No matter how high the breed may be the cow will be iy that makes the money. The ordinary cow under proper conditions is the most profitable to the man who is just starting into dairying. No matter how high the breed may be, the cow will be valueless until she receives good food and plenty of it, and is kindly treated. Underfeed or mistreat your cow, and you impair your capital; impair your capital impair your capital. We all know this, and realise it fully. But few of us are situated as was a late demanted banker of Portland, who produced and your business will fail."

Cheese and Butter Manufacture. T. S. Townsend, of Portland, was at me with the subject, "Manufacture of Butter and Cheese." Sixteen years ago he came to Albany to start a creamery, and was laughed out of town. Not the slightest encouragement was offered to him. Farmers found it so easy to make a living by raising wheat and fruit that they would not listen to dairy talk. Naturally, Mr. Townsend was pleased to address a dairymen's association in a town that had proved dairying successful, the very town that would take no inter dairying 16 years ago. Mr. Townsend con-

"Dairying is the most profitable indus try that can engage the attention of the farmer. From it he will get a larger return than from anything else produced on the farm. Anything less than 100 per cent profit on the investment is a low margin. If the cow is well fed and properly treated she knows no better than to pay you well. You should not keep in your dairy a cow that gives less than 300 pounds of butter a year."

Mr. Townsend complimented the Wil-lamette valley on being one of the most ideal places in the United States for dairy He hoped that dairying would be more universal and that carloads instead of boxes of butter would be shinned to Portland. He assured his hearers that Portland merchants have orders from Seattle for butter, and are unable to fill them because of lack of supply. In con-sequence, Seattle is buying butter from the Middle West. Mr. Townsend did not fear danger from overproduction. For at least 16 or 12 years there will be big de-mand for butter and cheese at living prices. He said that Asia will use large quantities of butter and cheese, and that the furmers of Oregon should be prepared to meet this demand. Mr. Townsend favored organization among dairymen to get butter and cheese to market in better shape, and among jobbers for the conduct of business on more satisfactory lines. In cenclusion he read the following let-ter from ex-Governor Hoard, of Wiscon-sin, editor of Hoard's Dairyman;

"I think, as the Orient and all the trade commerce of that part of the globe develops, you have in Oregon and Washington in particular a magnificent future for your dairy productions, and I hope to see you improve it all you can. I believe that the key to progress exerciphers. the key to progress everywhere, whether it be in the East or West, is the industrial education and enlightenment of the man who milks the cow. The whole procession waits for him, and can make no progress, practically, faster than his assent is given. Therefore, everything and anything which enlightens him gives a strong impetus to the economical success of the business."

Cows Vs. Wheat, G. L. Rees, of Albany, made a general address on dairying, in the course of

which be said: "The most important question that the farmers leave unanswered today is: 'In what way can we farm our lands at a profit, and at the same time prevent the farm from wearing out? In answer, I would suggest that land never wears out "The market for butter is larger than if properly handled; it only becomes tired and needs rest, or change in crops, and there is nothing that enables a farmer to diversify his crops more than a creamer to diversify his crops more than a creamer to ery. By patronizing a creamery he is anabled to receive cash for all the products of his farm, and at the same time he to have a supplied to build up his farm as well as the transfer of forester who will prevent the constraints of forester who will be the constraints of forester who will be the constraints of the constraints of

his stock, thereby being a great benefit to the community in which he lives.

"When we better the condition of the farmer we are helping every line of industry in the state, and it gives me great pleasure to see so many farmers trying to get out of the old rut and looking forward to more pleasant and profitable ways of managing their farms; by showing a disposition to meet with the business men, railroad men, capitalists and counsel with them, trying to agree upon some plan that will enable us to talk together, work together, buy together and sell together, and that is the object of this co-operation.

"I have a few figures to present, hoping to show what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat; also the cost of producing a mund wheat; also the cost of producing a mund uprovise of storage or for immediate use. object of this co-operation.
"I have a few figures to present, hoping to show what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat; also the cost of producing a pound

Plow, harrow and drill......

you see he has sold ble entire crop. He would still be safe if he could continue to make his farm yield 20 bushels to the acre, and his horses and machinery did not wear out. But from natural consequences they do wear out, and in a short time have to be replaced.

"If he could get 50 cents per bushel (which he cannot always do), and allow-ing himself wages of at least \$600, for he has to board himself, because all of his land has been used in raising wheat, after his time and interest on his investment is taken out he would have \$56.40 as a balance, which would not repay him for the depreciation of his horses and the natural wear of the machinery, saying nothing about the condition of his land, which we all know gets poorer every year when repeatedly sown to wheat. "Now, what can a creamery do for the farmer, and what will it cost to engage in the dairy business? One man need only have 50 acres of land; value of land, \$30

per acre: Twenty-five cows at \$50 each...... Feed for same per year, \$40 each....

Amount of money paid out..... nterest on investment..... Total amount of cost, \$4006 80
Value of 100 tons of ensilage from 25 acres of corn. 500 00
Value of 80 tons of hay, from 25 acres of clover and oats 400 00
Butter from 25 cows. 1500 00
Calves gold for veal. 160 00

Total net earnings.....

"And, at the same time, your farm is in a better condition than it was before, and will continue to get better as long as it is handled intelligently, a fact that the farmer cannot afford to lose sight of, and when the cows begin to wear out they can be fattened and sold for bed; therefore, it takes an investment of \$4504 40 to produce \$5000 worth of wheat against an to produce \$1000 worth of wheat, against an investment of \$4006.50, invested in a dairy farm, which will produce \$1900 dairy prod-ucts. That is what a creamery can do for an agricultural district; therefore, it takes 100 acres of land, with an investment of \$4594 40 to produce \$1090 worth of wheat, where the man with the dairy has 50 acres with \$4005 80 invested and can produce \$1900; consequently, if the farmer wishes to succeed, he must keep more cows, and raise less wheat."

The Commercial Aspect.

parted banker of Portland, who prod on his model farms considerable butter, which he laughingly said cost him in the neighborhood of \$1 per pound. Most of us want to see the balance on the right side of the ledger, and I think the books of most progressive dairymen in Oregon will stand inspection. I have been con-nected with the marketing of dairy products but a few years, but in that brief time conditions have greatly changed. Creameries were just being established, and separators were just being introduced. There was very little really good butter produced in the state. In the spring the market was flooded with poor dairy roll butter, and what we term 'country-store,' i. e., mixed dairy butter taken in by the stores and promiscuously from small pro-ducers: In the fall and winter, butter became very scarce in Oregon. There was no creamery butter, none produced in large quantities, the quality of which is even and always the same. Good butter was made, but in small quantities, and if there is one thing the retailer desires above another, it is evenness of grade and

onatant supply.
"The creamery business has changed all
its; especially the large creameries. I think I can truthfully say that the larger the creamery the better will be the re-sults, quality being equal. At this date dairy roll butter is very scarce, and is much sought after by some retailers, but I assure you at prices considerably under those of the creamery product. The differ-ence in the price is the dairyman's gain. The separator has been a great boon to the dairyman. I have been told that he who milks 8 or 10 cows can save in the increased amount of cream he will market the price of a hand separator in less than a year, and I believe it to be a fact. But-ter is still made from the same fatty particles found in the cow's milk, but the manner of saving these particles and mar-keting them has surely been a great fac-tor in the commercial side of dairying. "It used to be said that Oregon would never be a dairy state; that she would always have to import a great deal more butter than she manufactured; that the ractically rainless season of June, July and August would prevent her from gain-ing prestige as a dairy country. Perhaps the time will never come when fresh, new grams butter from California will cease to be imported by this state for a month or so in the very early spring. At the present moment, even with our mild winter, our meadows cannot compete with the fields of California, where the grass is lodging. Were it not for the fact that two drouths in that state have so reduced in number of cows, our market would be deluged for a while with cheap, new grass butter. No matter how much June butter the cold-storage warehouses June butter the cons-accuse warehouses may contain, it will not prevent the importation of some of the highly-flavored new butter. Business-like attention to the breeding of stock, improved methods of feeding, improved feed, siloa, etc., have to a certain extent overcome the bugbear of the dry season, for the cows must have a cast at any rate. When the cows have a rest at any rate. When the cows of the Willamette valley and of Eastern Oregon are resting, those in the coast counties of Tillamook, Coos and Clatsop are producing their best.

"The market for butter is larger than it was a few years since, and the people who handle the finished product are differit will be wanted and when it will prevent that none was cut for storage. As the importation of foreign goods. It is to Observes H. B. Scudder, the

purpose of storage or for immediate use

creamery plants are going up all over the country, considerable of the aforemen-tioned store butter is turned out by a multitude of small producers in the Wil-25 00 lanette valley. There is at times a firm
120 00
125 00 which is largely used by bakers. Some
126 40 people maintain that in sending this class
1504 40 of butter to California we receive it back

price and quality satisfy.
"The Sound cities use more butter than
they can get from local points, and it is convenient to draw on Oregon, which they largely do. Many tons of Oregon butter finds it way to the teeming gold fields of Alaska. To the best of my belief not more than one carload of Eastern butter was brought into the state during the past 12 months, and I am sure sev-eral carloads of local goods have been sent to our mater states and territories.

"The Coos bay district, a large pr ducer, and, unfortunately, too little trib-tary to the rest of our state, exports California many thousand pounds of but ter. Some finds its way to that state from Tillamook—another large producer—and also unfortunately isolated. It is likely that better means of transportation will make these rich counties more a part of our state ere long.
"I will say just a word as to the bugbear

'process butter.' Much of this class of goods is vile stuff, as far as flavor and tasts are concerned, and, while it looks well enough, will not be largely used. That which is swet and well flavored—and some of it has as fine an aroma as the product of our finest dairies—is not low-priced, and need cause no alarm. With the present statutes as regard the labeling of this class of goods, dairymen need

lose no sleep over 'process butter.'
"In conclusion, I want to say that I consider the outlook as regards successful So 36
So 37

or four such factories, and one has lately started up near Seattle. Plans are out for the establishment of such a factory in our own state, and I look to see it in operation are long. The price for this article is such that the canners are enabled to pay a good price for suitable milk. Many cars of the so-called evapabsent to pay a good price for suitable milk. Many cars of the so-called evaporated cream are yearly imported from the East, and it should all be produced on this coast. If Oregon was to double her production of dairy products, a market would be found for all."

PROFITS OF ONE CREAMERY. Official Report at Annual Meeting of Tillnmook Institution.

TILLAMOOK, Feb. 12.—The annual meet-ing of the stockholders of the Tillamook Creamery Company was held on Saturday, over which W. D. Stillwell presided. There was a goodly attendance of stockholders. The directors, Messrs. Mark Harrison, L. G. Freeman and David Fitzpatrick were re-elected. The report of the secretary showed that

the factory had received 1,317,121 pounds of milk in 1899. From this was me tured 1255 pounds of butter and 127,756 pounds of cheese, the patrons receiving 25 1-3 cents per pound for their butter fat. Owing to other cheese factories and reameries entering the competition for milk, the receipts of milk at the Tiliamool creamery were 1,000,000 pounds less than in 1898, but the dairymen received 5 1-3 cents more per pound for butter fat than in 1898, The Tillamook Creamery Company commenced operating about four years ago when \$1200 was expended on the plant, which is now worth \$1500, that additional amount having been put into it, instead of paying dividends. At this meeting a

the original shares costing \$25 each. O. Brown has been operating the factory for the company. The next creamery company to hold its annual meeting will be the Tillium Dairy Association, on the 26th lnst.

dividend of \$12 per share was decided upon,

DISTRESS OF PUERTO RICANS

Labor Leaders From the Island Appeal to the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-Iglistas and Eduardo Conde, Puerto Rican labor leaders, who arrived here from that Island a few days ago, have issued an appeal to this government on behalf of the workingmen of Puerto Rico. The delegates, who have established headquarters in this city, de-clare that the working class of their island have been reduced by reason of the war, the hurricane and the action of this government since the storm, to a condition of extreme destitution. They declare that unless action is taken soon riots will occur throughout the island, as the poor are desperate from their sufferings.

desperate from their sufferings.

To get justice, say these delegates, is almost impossible for the poor, and the laws chiefly result in the disfranchisement of the isborers. Of the 1,000,000 inhabitants 200,000 are absolutely paupers through no fault of their own. The workingmen demand a radical change in the government of the island. They ask that the following ordinances of Governour-General Davis be annulled:

that the following ordinances of Gover-nor-General Davis be annualled: First-That the laborers on the public works shall get more than 15 cents per day for eight hours' work. Second-That only property-holders and taxpayers shall vote and those who can read and write. Third-That these tax payments of at

least \$1 shall be paid before a vote is nance forbidding appeals from the deci-sions of the tribunals be abrogated. They want a general market for imports

North Ynkima Weather, NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 13.-The

ecord of the thermometer in this valley for the month of January tells a story that is pleasing to the many people of the East who are here in search of new homes. The lowest temperature recorded in the month was 11 deg. above sero. The maximum temperature was 53 above. There was no snow, no wind, and so little los

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicins



to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wenderful curs. W. W. & J. E. MYEBS, Box 90, Munroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor Consisting of Curricuma Scar (26a.), to cleanae the extri of crusts and color and soften the thickened suite; Curricuma Start (26a.), to cleanae the extri of crusts and to instantly allay (tehing, indiammatice, and irritation, and sooths and beal; and Curricuma Resolvent (20c.), to cool and cleanae the blood.

THE SET, \$1.25 and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of bair, when all else fails. Porran Daug and Chris. Cons., Sole Props., Hoston.

"How to Cure Baby Rumors," free.

snap here in eight years was 15 deg. below sero. The warmest January in that time of the new company will be until the was that of 1894, when the mercury hung around 59 above for several days. The mean maximum temperature for January.

Philadelphia Goes to Samos.

1900, was 42.6; the mean minimum, 25.8

ance was definitely agreed upon at the harbor of Pango-Pango. Sait Lake conference, yet important matters affecting lines to the coast were discussed. No one is prepared to say what was proposed, but it is said that when de-cisions shall be reached definitely the mat-ters will be made public.

ters will be made public.
It is positive that no official notification has been issued by the Union Pacific of the abolition of general agencies at either Salt Lake or Portland, although the change at Butte has been scheduled. The fate of the two remaining Western agencies is hanging in the balance. cles is hanging in the balance.

(It is authoritatively given out that the Butte business of the restored system— Union Pucific, Oregon Short Line and C. R. & N .- will be handled by the Short Line office. Likewise the Union Pacific office in Salt Lake will be closed, and the Short Line will look after everything. In Chicago, the O. R. & N. and Short Line agencies will close, and the Union Pacific will represent all. The Union Pacific will withdraw from Spokane, leaving the O. R. & N. to represent the system there. No intimation of consolidation in Portland offices has been received; indeed, the Short Line gives it out that its office in Port-land will be maintained.)

OMAHA, Feb. IX.—It is rumored at Union Pacific headquarters that the Union Pacific will not after all abandon its agencies in Portland and other coast points in the Oregon Railroad & Navigation territory. The ficket agents have not been dispensed with, and the agents of the freight department have not been relieved, and department have not been relieved. Rumor From U. P. Hendquarters. that they will not be, though those high in authority are noncommittal. The fact that the changes have been made in Butte in both departments and at other points in the passenger department lends color to

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY. General Meeting of the French Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 -- A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: A general meeting of the Compagnie Neuvelie du Canal de Panama was held In the Rue d'Athenes. Among those present were M. Samper, who repesented the interests of the republic of Colombia, and also MM. Gauton and Elegges and Ferrett, shareholders appointed to act as scru-tineers should a formal ballot be necessary. In the hall were about 200 share

Etudes: M. Ettravaux, of the Company Abel Couvreut; M. Maurice Hutin, Baron Pierre de Lassus, M. Saint Genies, of the administration of Societe General; M. and no pill habit can ever follow their Georges Martin, of the commission de use; the only habit Start's Tablets induces controls of the Compton National d'Es-is the habit of good digestion and consecompte, M. Ferdnand Monvoisin, admin-quently good health. istrator of the Credit Industrial et Com-mercial; M. Charles Rouget, administrat-or of the Compagnie Francaise des Ca-bles Telegraphiques, and M. Paul Terrier, director of the Campagnie Generale des

Travaux Publiques. Secretary Lampre said in an interview: The new board will now proceed to elect a president. Nothing definite will be known as to any further movement on the part of the company for about a week, and it goes without saying that up to that time any question affecting the proposed purchase by an American syn-dicate or of any considerable amount of shares cannot be discussed and certainly

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia has gone to the Mare Island navy-yard for an over-NOT FULLY DECIDED ON.

Important Matters Discussed but Not Determined at Salt Lake.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—High officials declare positively that nothing of important matters of the interval of the interval

> Vienna policemen are required to understand telegraphy, and to be able swim and row a boat.

RULERS OF THE WORLD

Ment-Enting Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievement.

The ruling nations of the world are ment eaters, and history records that they always have been.
Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but the facts remain that the Americans, English.

French, Russians and Germans are meat-eating fiations, and they are also the most energetic and meet progressive.

The principal food of the heroic Boar sol-

dier, known as Biltong, is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nourishment in a lighty concentrated form. The weak races of people are the rick

The weak races of people are the rice eating Chinese, Hindoos and Samese, regarded since the dawn of history as non-progressive, superstitious and inferior, physically and mentally, to the most-eating nations who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth plainly indicates that human beings should subsist upon a variety of food, meat, fruit and

meat, eggs, and similar nutritious and wholesome food, but it is not because such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary diges-tive element; hence arising indigestion and, later on, chronic dyspepsia.

Nervous people should eat plenty of meat, convalencents should make meat the principal food, hard-working people have to do so and brain-workers and office mea should eat, not so much meat, but, at least, once a day, and, to insure its perfect digestion, one or two of Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the peptones, diastase stomach trouble.

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stemach, gastrifts, sour stomach gas and acidity are only different names for indiscation, the failure to disest wholesome food, and the use of Stoart's Tablets cures them all basary. In the hall were about 200 shareholders, representing upwards of 400,000 cause by affording perfect digestion the
shares.

The following board was elected with
only one or two dissentiants: M. Mariusbo, administrator of the Credit Lyonhousehold medicine: it is as as as and and plansaisse; M. Louis Chorun, directeur Des
Etudes: M. Etitavany of the Common

is for the imperfect digestion of its grand.

A little book on stomach dis free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Mar-shall, Mich. All drug stores sell the tableta

Woodlark's Homoeopathic Croup and Cough Syrup Is a safe, certain and prompt remedy. Price 25 cents at all drawgiers or sent postpaid on receipt of he

> WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. Chemists, Portland, Or

DOCTOR DeYOUNG



The Acknowledged Leading and Most Successful Physician and Surgeon

The world has ever known for the treatment of all private and chronic disease of both male and female. The following are among the troubles which he will treat with skill, and guarantee a perfect and prompt cure of all curable disease. We treat the following diseases with a special treatment, which is purely medical and witernitie:

PRIVATE Diseases, gleet, guess-ing quickly cured without pain or datep-tion from business. LADIES Who suffer from apathy, ty-diseases peculiar to women, can occause Dr. DeYoung.

SPECIALIST

881 Third Street, Opposite Chamber of Commerce Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; evening, T to 9; Sundays, 10 to 3,