

FOR PURER BUTTER

Oregon Dairymen From on Sale of Oleomargarine.

A DISCRIMINATING TAX ADVERTISED

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

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 12.—The Oregon Dairymen'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 as if George L. Reese of Albany would have no opposition. Thomas Paulsen, who has been president for seven years, asked to be his annual address, that he be relieved of further responsibility. When nominations were called for, W. W. Weeks, of Madras, named Mr. Paulsen, and C. H. Walker, of Albany, named Mr. Reese. President Paulsen was re-elected, receiving 19 votes to 10 for Reese. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, C. H. Walker, of Albany, and William Schumacher, of Farmington; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Kent, of Corvallis.

The association memorialized congress to remove the Spanish duties from butter and other American products exported to the Philippines.

New Laws Favored.

When the Oregon Dairymen's Association reassembled this morning, the committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the Oregon Dairymen's Association respectfully urges the Oregon legislature in congress to do all in their power to add the passage by congress of the bill known as the Grant bill, which provides for reducing the tax on uncolored oleomargarine to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, and for increasing the tax on colored oleomargarine to one cent per pound, and further provides that oleomargarine, when it enters a state, shall be subject to the laws thereof.

"Resolved, That it is to the interest of every dairymen to refrain from consigning his products to any commission house which handles adulterated products or process butter.

"Resolved, That the Oregon Dairymen's Association, in the exercise of its powers, petition the energetic and faithful work of our dairy and food commissioner, J. W. Bailey, in preventing the illegal sale of adulterated dairy products, and hereby urges him to continue the same with vigor.

Other resolutions included thanks to all who had helped to make the meeting a success.

The association voted \$25 to help the National Dairy Union to secure the legislation outlined in the foregoing resolutions.

Value of Red Clover.

C. H. Walker read a paper on "Red Clover as a Fertilizer 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 is cut it is very valuable to be matted with roots and that it produced from 30 to 35 tons of fertilizer per acre. Red Clover can be successfully raised in the Willamette valley, though the soil is not so rich as in the Willamette valley. It is superior to any other crop in the Willamette valley for its ability to be matted with roots and that it produced from 30 to 35 tons of fertilizer per acre. Red Clover can be successfully raised in the Willamette valley, though the soil is not so rich as in the Willamette valley. It is superior to any other crop in the Willamette valley for its ability to be matted with roots and that it produced from 30 to 35 tons of fertilizer per acre.

Soil is the Farmer's Capital.

Dr. James Withcombe delivered an address on "Dairying in Its Relation to the Soil." He held that the farmer's stock is his capital, and that the soil is a period of organization and concentration of capital and production. Trusts are not organized to rob the people, but mainly for economic reasons. This concentration, extending to all lines of industry, 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, organize and reach out for foreign markets. Dr. Withcombe said a ton of wheat takes \$1.50 worth of fertilizers from the soil, and a ton of corn takes \$1.50 at present prices, while a ton of butter takes but 10 cents worth of fertilizer from the farm. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to his hearers to take care of their by-products and stop all wastes on the farm.

The Closing Sessions.

At the afternoon session resolutions in memory of the late Warren Cranston, president of the association, were adopted. The annual report of Secretary Kent showed a balance of \$1,000. President Paulsen, in his annual address, said that a large amount of the butter manufactured in Oregon was produced under conditions which entailed great loss, not only to the producer, but to the consumer at large, because the low price at which the butter is sold forces down the price of the better article. The remedy for this, he said, is education of dairymen and husband of dairymen knowledge.

Papers read at the afternoon and evening sessions were: "Milk Fever and Its Causes," by Dr. William McLean, of Portland; "Eggs and Butter," by Professor F. L. Kent, of Corvallis; "Butter Substitutes," by Professor G. W. Shaw, of Corvallis; "Transportation," by C. H. Marchant, of Madras; "What the Dairy Industry," by J. W. Bailey, of Portland.

Advanced Dairymen Farming.

President Paulsen took a broad view of 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. The changes are being developed as it is in Wisconsin and other Eastern states, and Oregon will support them as many people as it now has. While the general opinion considered the prevailing low price of wheat a misfortune, he was not certain that it was not a blessing in disguise. It will turn the mind of the farmer away from the idea of putting his full trust in wheat and open his eyes to the advantages, profit and independence of diversified dairymen. Dairymen, said President Paulsen, means the raising of a whole lot on little ground. One acre should be enough to produce more profit than 30 acres of wheat. Wheat farming, even in the most favored localities, is not profitable. People used to say, and for that matter, still say, that the soil of the Willamette valley is so fertile that successive crops could be raised on it without impairing its vitality. Mr. Paulsen said this was an absurd idea, and that should 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 the soil should be just as good as the soil of the valley had been. He recommended dairymen as the best restorative agency.

Soiling Crops.

Addressing the meeting on the subject, "Soiling Crops," G. W. Weeks, of Salem, said: "Every well-informed dairymen must look at milk production from two standpoints—per cow and per acre. He must aim to produce the largest amount of good milk from the best possible cow and to keep a cow up to her fullest capacity.

pacify the season through, Oregon dairymen have to resort to something besides the average pasture. It might not be amiss for me to give here the standing description of feeding standards always seen in the holdings of Hoard's Dairymen. They are as follows:

**Digestible Nutrients.**  
Dry matter, lbs. 25 to 28. Protein, lbs. 2.0 to 2.5. Carbohydrates, lbs. 12 to 15.0. Ether extract, lbs. 0.5 to 0.8.

**Glossary.**  
The terms used in the discussion of feeding problems in Hoard's Dairymen have the following significance:  
Ration—The total allowance of feed for 24 hours.  
Dry matter—That portion of a feeding stuff which remains after all the water or moisture has been expelled by heat.

Digestible—That portion of the dry matter which can be digested by the animal and does not pass off through the bowels as excrement.  
Protein—That part of the digestible nutrients which goes to the formation of lean meat, ligaments, hair, horns and the casein (or curd) of milk. It is generally believed also that protein is found in milk. The basis of protein is nitrogen, hence the protein elements are frequently termed the nitrogenous parts of the food, and the nitrogenous.

Carbohydrates—That part of the digestible nutrients which is the primary source of sustaining animal heat and furnishing the energy for keeping the animal in operation. They are composed of the woody fiber of the plant and grain, and the starch, sugar, gum, etc., and in the published tables of chemical analysis, they are designated as carbohydrates. They are the most digestible portion of feeding stuffs and nitrogen-free extract, so called because it does not contain any nitrogen.  
Ether extract—That portion of the digestible nutrients which may be dissolved out of the foodstuffs by ether. It is frequently called curd cut. It can be used by the animal for maintaining the heat and energy of the body for its purpose is from 2.2 to 2.5 times more efficacious than the carbohydrates. It is maintained by the animal in the form of fat, but it has been demonstrated that it is not absolutely necessary for this purpose.

"My object in giving these feeding standards is to induce every dairymen to learn how to compound rations. If a dairymen 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 me that the best gives the best results for early spring feeding. It is sown about October 1. It is eaten with relish by all farm stock. It is used for soiling the crop and sowing about two bushels of seed to the acre, and with it about three quarts of rye to the acre. This is the only grain that will reach about the vetch and hold it up. It is sown with a drill and as a rule in the spring as possible. I use about 2 1/2 bushels of seed to the acre, and put it in as deep as possible, with a drill. I cross sow with timothy and clover, throwing the grain broadcast and harrow it in afterward. I have been able to get better results from this combination for summer feeding than from the vetch, although the timothy and clover are very good crops. The peas come nearer being a balanced ration, and if cut into a silo I believe would give the same results.

"A person wishes to soil all summer, it would be better 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 silo to get the best results from their feeding.

"My corn is 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 machine run smoothly. I have put two or three kernels in a hill. I cultivate as much as possible, using the reversible harrow. After the corn gets too large to harrow, I use the corn plow, which is a good one. It is very simple for the silo and nothing is better for hay. Dairymen in Oregon is getting down to scientific principles, but there never was a genuine scientific man. The best silo, adopt the silo and realize that the creamery is their best friend.

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What Oregon farmers can do by intelligent effort and wise direction. "Thirteen years ago," he said, "the farmers of Minnesota were compelled, after three successive years of crop failure, to turn away from wheat and to look for other means of recouping their resources. Dairying was taken up, and it has made such rapid progress that sales of dairy products last year were between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. No creameries alone made about 6,000,000 pounds of butter, of which over 50,000,000 pounds were shipped. Very nearly the same conditions existed with respect to wheat production in Oregon and Washington today as existed in Minnesota 13 years ago. Your farmers are dissatisfied with wheat farming. They grumble that it does not pay. Still they hold back from 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 conditions in the Northwest, I think that the doubt which has arisen as to the profitability 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 quantities of feed against us, we ship millions of pounds of butter to the Eastern markets, for which at present we are getting 22 and 23 cents a pound. Out here you get 27 to 28 cents. Our average price paid for co-operative creameries for eight or nine years past has been about 29 cents per pound for butter fat. Our farmers are getting credit for their products at 20 cents per hundred weight. But such is the nature of the business that we do 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 me that the best gives the best results for early spring feeding. It is sown about October 1. It is eaten with relish by all farm stock. It is used for soiling the crop and sowing about two bushels of seed to the acre, and with it about three quarts of rye to the acre. This is the only grain that will reach about the vetch and hold it up. It is sown with a drill and as a rule in the spring as possible. I use about 2 1/2 bushels of seed to the acre, and put it in as deep as possible, with a drill. I cross sow with timothy and clover, throwing the grain broadcast and harrow it in afterward. I have been able to get better results from this combination for summer feeding than from the vetch, although the timothy and clover are very good crops. The peas come nearer being a balanced ration, and if cut into a silo I believe would give the same results.

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For all that, and with the disadvantage in cost and availability of large quantities of feed against us, we ship millions of pounds of butter to the Eastern markets, for which at present we are getting 22 and 23 cents a pound. Out here you get 27 to 28 cents. Our average price paid for co-operative creameries for eight or nine years past has been about 29 cents per pound for butter fat. Our farmers are getting credit for their products at 20 cents per hundred weight. But such is the nature of the business that we do 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 me that the best gives the best results for early spring feeding. It is sown about October 1. It is eaten with relish by all farm stock. It is used for soiling the crop and sowing about two bushels of seed to the acre, and with it about three quarts of rye to the acre. This is the only grain that will reach about the vetch and hold it up. It is sown with a drill and as a rule in the spring as possible. I use about 2 1/2 bushels of seed to the acre, and put it in as deep as possible, with a drill. I cross sow with timothy and clover, throwing the grain broadcast and harrow it in afterward. I have been able to get better results from this combination for summer feeding than from the vetch, although the timothy and clover are very good crops. The peas come nearer being a balanced ration, and if cut into a silo I believe would give the same results.

"A person wishes to soil all summer, it would be better 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 silo to get the best results from their feeding.

"My corn is 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 machine run smoothly. I have put two or three kernels in a hill. I cultivate as much as possible, using the reversible harrow. After the corn gets too large to harrow, I use the corn plow, which is a good one. It is very simple for the silo and nothing is better for hay. Dairymen in Oregon is getting down to scientific principles, but there never was a genuine scientific man. The best silo, adopt the silo and realize that the creamery is their best friend.

**Soil is the Farmer's Capital.**  
Dr. James Withcombe delivered an address on "Dairying in Its Relation to the Soil." He held that the farmer's stock is his capital, and that the soil is a period of organization and concentration of capital and production. Trusts are not organized to rob the people, but mainly for economic reasons. This concentration, extending to all lines of industry, 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, organize and reach out for foreign markets. Dr. Withcombe said a ton of wheat takes \$1.50 worth of fertilizers from the soil, and a ton of corn takes \$1.50 at present prices, while a ton of butter takes but 10 cents worth of fertilizer from the farm. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to his hearers to take care of their by-products and stop all wastes on the farm.

**The Closing Sessions.**  
At the afternoon session resolutions in memory of the late Warren Cranston, president of the association, were adopted. The annual report of Secretary Kent showed a balance of \$1,000. President Paulsen, in his annual address, said that a large amount of the butter manufactured in Oregon was produced under conditions which entailed great loss, not only to the producer, but to the consumer at large, because the low price at which the butter is sold forces down the price of the better article. The remedy for this, he said, is education of dairymen and husband of dairymen knowledge.

**Advanced Dairymen Farming.**  
President Paulsen took a broad view of 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. The changes are being developed as it is in Wisconsin and other Eastern states, and Oregon will support them as many people as it now has. While the general opinion considered the prevailing low price of wheat a misfortune, he was not certain that it was not a blessing in disguise. It will turn the mind of the farmer away from the idea of putting his full trust in wheat and open his eyes to the advantages, profit and independence of diversified dairymen. Dairymen, said President Paulsen, means the raising of a whole lot on little ground. One acre should be enough to produce more profit than 30 acres of wheat. Wheat farming, even in the most favored localities, is not profitable. People used to say, and for that matter, still say, that the soil of the Willamette valley is so fertile that successive crops could be raised on it without impairing its vitality. Mr. Paulsen said this was an absurd idea, and that should 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 the soil should be just as good as the soil of the valley had been. He recommended dairymen as the best restorative agency.

**Soiling Crops.**  
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