## PROFIT IN DAIRYING

An Industry Superior to Exclusive Wheat Production.

LESSONS OF ALBANY MEETING

Practical Organisation and Intelligent Management Essential to Success-Great Interest Shown.

ALHANT, Or., Peb. 14.—The annual meeting of the Overon Dairymen's Asso-iation which coded last night, was the must successful gathering of dairymen gver held in the state. The attendance of members and of persons, not members who are engaged in dairy pursuits, was the largest on record and more inter-est was manifested in the industry than The addresses and discus sions brought out many instructive points which delrymen will be able to utilize with profit. Dairying, though fairly well established in Oregon, may be said to be, in the modern sense, a new factor in industrial enterprise in this state. Butter and cheese-making and milk production for the bome and for the local markets have been known since ploneer days, but the era of economy in manuscture and large production for export is only and large production for export is only Oregon may be said to be beginning. Oregon may be said to be in the transition stage between the "shirt tail" butter, which, notwithstanding its shortcoming, people have preferred to much of the imported stuff, and the butter of commerce which will have to be almost perfection itself to get recogni The one is passing off the stage

and the other coming on.

The association adopted a resolution favoring the creation of the office of state favoring the creation of the office with the dairy commissioner. The dairy commissioner. The dairy commissioner now depends on the agricultural college for tests. As this institution has plenty of work of its own and is required to attend to it ahead of outside work, frequently a month cluspess before the dairy commiselapses before the dairy commis-stancer can get a report on suspicious but-ier sent for examination. In the mean-time the culire supply of the butter from which the sample was taken could be diswould of Commissioner Battev and Pro ressor G. W. Shaw, of the agricultural col-lege, favored the motion to create the of-fice of state chemist. Both said the office is necessary.

Southern Pacific Interested.

Transportation will be an important factor in all the stages of dairy development. Now that farmers have bee aught that the good cow is the cheaper n the long run, that it costs no mor to feed a good cow than a poor one, and that the milk of a good cow neis larger returns than that of a poor one, a large demand is expected to spring up for the better grades of animals. Farmers will want these animals brought to Oregon at as low a rate as possible. They are also interested in getting their milk to the creameries and the butter and cheese to market at low rates. For these rea-sons the calrymen appreciated the co-operation of the Southern Pacific railroad which the attendance of C. H. Markham, meral freight and passenger agent of a company's system in Oregon, prom-ss. Mr. Markham pald a membership fee and is now a full-fledged member of the association. He was cordially re-ceived when he arose to give the meeting s. little practical talk on dairying and to pledge the support of the Southern Pacific to make dairying a great industry in Ore-gon. Mr. Markham said:

This valley should do a larger business in cattle than it does

ago a considerable shipment of cattle from Nevada passed through Portland en route Seartie. The rate on this shipment as \$150 a car. You people of the Wil-mette valley should supply this northern emand for cattle. If you were working the dairying industry as it should be arked you would be supplying the de-

I do not know precisely what the Southern Pacific can do to promote your industry, but we can assure you of our good will, and that is why I am here, in the matter of shipments of milk from skimming stations to creameries we will make rates as low as any other railroad in the United States operating under sim-flar conditions. We have lately made a lumber rate which ought to increase lumber shipments to California points. We stand ready to make a reasonable rate on the cows which you will import to build up your herds. The Southern Pacific is all in its power to promote the ly see dairying become a great industry.

Butter and Its Substitutes. Professor G. W. Shaw's address on "Butter Substitutes" contained a vast smount of valuable information. It was amount of valuable information. It was an object lesson of the very best char-Two canvases stretched across the platform contained data illustrating the points brought out. One named the materials which the Eastern packing houses have after slaughter and showed the disposition made of every bit of ma-terial. Another showed the composition of milk and the composition of butter in contrast with desomargarine. The osition of milk was given as fol-

Fat 2.50 Cancin 3.75 Milk sugar 4.56 Ash	
Total 100.00 Entter and electrographs were controsted by those figures:	
Hutter   Oleomar-gerine,	Control of the last of the las

Total ... 85.797

Professor Show prefaced his remarks the brief historical review of the rise the munufacture of butter substitutes. margarioe and a roll of butter side by side and an expert cannot tell by looking at them which is the electronargarine and which the butter. It is to the interest of the electronargarine manufacturer to make his product look as much as possible like butter, both in the manufacturer and the packing. He seeks to give it an attractive appearance. In fact, I would prefer electronargarine to much of the country butter that is sold in our stores."

Professor Shaw here exhibited a box of the collection of feed which are due to contamination of feed which are due to contamination of

process butter, which State Dairy Commissioner Balley recently selzed and sent in the stable or elsewhere.

The stuff was not in good conditions. The stuff was not in good condition, as it had been in a room heated to tion, as it had been in a room heated to 72 deg. for three weeks. Professor Shaw called attention to the next box used by the oleomargarine manufacturer, and the inner in which the stuff had been packed to make it attractive. He ven-tured the assertion that people who make good butter are not so careful in their methods. Explaining the manufacture of

ocess butter, Professor Shaw said:

"It is not eleomargarine but process butter that will give our farmers the hard-eet fight in the markets. Vast quantities of process butter have been manufac tured the past few years, and much of it has found its way into Oregon. It is made of rancid butter bought from grocers. They who make it buy the rancid butter from the grocers at somp-grease prices. The first step to purify the rancid butter is to melt it. Steam is blown through it to remove the bad odors. Then the figuid butter is sprayed through ice water. The spraying suddenly cools the butter and returns it to the globular condition in however, is carefully washed out. Proproducts with which the farmer has to compete. It is made very cheaply, is hard to distinguish from pure butter, and when put on the market in large quanti-

ties is sure to force prices down."

Speaking of the healthfulness of butter products, Professor Shaw said that experients had shown that 95 per cent of normal butter is digestible, and 37 per cent of oleomargarine. The difference in the melt-ing point between the two substances is not sufficient to affect digestibility. The point which most concerns the farmers is that the oleomargarine is put on the arket as butter and sold as such when to should be sold as oleomargar ne. Any person has a right to manufacture or buy comargarine, but the stuff should not

be marketed labeled as genuine butter.

Professor Shaw next referred to a butter fake that swindled a large number of Northwestern farmers not long ago. They bought a preparation called black pepsin which was guaranteed to make 100 pounds of butter if mixed in the proper proper tion with 50 pounds of butter and 50 pounds

Answering a question by Dairy Commis sioner Bailey, Professor Shaw said that oleomargarine can be put on the market at a price not exceeding 7 cents a pound. It is sold as close as possible to the mar-ket price of creamery butter, and just enough under the price so as not to make opie suspicious of it. Answering an other question, Professor Shaw said that when paraffin is put into eleomargarine the question of indigestibility takes on a new phase. Paraffin is indigestible.

Dairying Better Than Farming.

Dr. James Withycombe covered the entire field of dairying in an address on "Dairying and its Relation to the Fertility of the Soil." He dwelt particularly upon the economic side of the question. He said that dairying progress in the Willamette valley will be so rapid henceforward that at this time one can have no idea what the production will be in 25 or 30 years. This is an age of organization 30 years. This is an age of organization and centralization of capital to reduce cost of production, and for other protection tion, and farmers should band together the same as other classes. The creamery is a step in the direction of organization. It is an organized effort to build up dairying. Dr. Withycombe ridiculed the idea that trusts are organized principally to rob people, but he desired it to be under-stood that he was not defending the trusts. He said their main idea was seconomy in production. This organization and concentration, extending to all lines of life, will in time throw thousands of men "Feople sometimes ask what interest the railroads can have in the dairy business. If the railroads are not interested, I do not know who is. Our company has 650 miles of railroad in Oregon, 600 of which are in the Willamette water. The capitalization of our Oregon system is \$20,000,000, and the annual interest calls for a large sum. The development of the Willamette valley has been so slow that in the I yours we have been operating in Oregon there has been only one year in which we came within \$50,000 of paying the interest of the bonds of our Oregon system.

"I do not know of any line of business that will bring in better returns than dairying. This valley should to a larger hundrage. This valley should do a larger the Middle West states in producing dairy and reports so great a reduction in yield.

"The New York station added ordinary beef tallow to the usual grain ration of the cows, giving them, at first, four ounces allying the farms to make a living. The reaction from the city to the farm ought not to have a bad effect. It should revive farming and cause it to to make a living. The reaction from the city to the farm ought not to have a bad effect. It should still four ordinary should not remain in the old rut while all other classes are organizing. They should or remain in the old rut while all other classes are organizing. They should not remain in the old rut while all other classes are organizing. They should not remain in the packages of production, to bring about uniformity in size and quality of packages of products put on the market, to bring about uniformity in size and quality of packages of products, and to reach better and line as a station of the New York station to a liberal grain ration." "A recent bulletin of the New York station to a liberal grain ration." "A recent bulletin of the New York station to a liberal grain ration." "A recent bulletin of the New York station to a liberal grain ration of the wing unity until each cow, significant to the usual grain ration of the story the farm out the Middle West states in producing dairy

> be worth \$50 and \$60 in Oregon. be worth \$50 and \$60 in Oregon.
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> Comparing exclusive wheat culture and dairying. Dr. Withycombe said that the farmer's stock in trude is the fertility of his soil. A ton of wheat takes \$7 47 worth the protein foods, which increased the most of the basis of the basi his soil. A ton of wheat takes 3: 4; worm of fertilizer from the soil on the basis of present prices of commercial fertilizers, figuring phosphoric acid and potash each at 4½ cents a pound, and nitrogen at an whole range of the experiments discussed at \$\frac{4}{2}\$ cents a pound, and nitrogen at an average of 15 cents. Every time a farmer ships a ton of wheat out of the country he sends \$7 47 worth of soll with it. Prac tically speaking, he is shipping his farm away. A ton of wheat at present market prices is worth about \$15. On the other hand, a ton of butter worth \$500 takes only 30 cents worth of fertilizer from the soil. It takes 1.33 pounds each of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Summing up, he said that \$15 worth of wheat deter only 30 cents worth of the soil. The enormous difference is a strong argument in favor of dairying.

Effect of Proper Feeding.

Addressing the meeting on the "Effect of Feed on Butter Fat," Professor F. L.

"Probably no other phase of the dairy question has been the occasion for more difference of opinion than the effect of feed on the per cent of fat contained in the milk. It is generally conceded that different food materials affect the amount of milk, and consequently the total amoun of fat, but it is not so generally admitted that the per cent of fat is changed ma-terially by a change in the feed. In fact, the results of the great majority of ex-periments along this line seem to sub-stantiate the statement that the per cent of fat is susceptible to practically no changes with change of feed so long as the food is palatable and of sufficent quantity to meet the needs of the ani-

"With the quality of the fat is some-what different. Certain feeds seem to produce a rather soft fat, while others produce a hard fat. In general the feeding of substances rich in protein, as oats, peas, bran, cotton-seed meal, etc., pro-duces a firmer, hurder butter than those substances which are principally carbohy-drates, such as corn, potatoes, etc. Espe-cially is this true of cotton-seed meal, which, when fed in large quantities, has raised the melting point of the resulting butter several degrees. Not only is the hardness of the fat affected by various with a brief historical review of the rise of the munufacture of butter substitutes. He said the recole are to blame for much of the saidtherated food products that are on the market. They have been demanding something cheap and the manufactures, responding to the demand, has employed experienced chemists to study methods and make as good a substitute as possible for butter. A good quality of electron department of the products are to the demand be to the flavor to milk not detected by all in the spring, when the cows are first changed from dry feed to pasture. First favor is soon unnoticed, but whether it really disappears or is unobserved because of familiarity brought about by side and an expert cannot tell by looking.

gards quantity and quality (% per cent loss in quality and S per cent in quantity), and it is possible that a cow that has long been poorly fed and is in poor con-dition will give milk abnormally low in fat, and that the milk will increase in richness of fat with increased feed supply and the approach of the body to normal Any abnormal condition of

conditions. Any abnormal condition of the cow affects the percentage of fat. else how can we account for the wide daily variation often amounting to more than 0.5 of 1 per cent with individual cows, when all conditions of feed, etc., are as nearly constant as possible.

"The effect of feed on the percentage of fat in milk has been a matter of discussion for many years. In 1884 Kuhn wrote: The system of feeding is one of secondary importance for milk production. It is not possible to attain a one-sided increase in the fat or any other component in the milk by changes in the system of in the milk by changes in the system of feeding. No such changes can, at any rate, be reached as are of practical importance." which we find it in the churn. Then the Numerous investigations, direct and indistuff is rechurned in buttermilk to give it the flavor of butter. After this it is the flavor of butter. After this it is probably treated with salipeter, which, however, is curefully washed out. Prostation, where 58 per cent more fat was found in the milk of cows getting sugar meal than was found in the milk of the same cows when fed corn and cob meal However, a later experiment by the same man with the same feeds showed only a very slight advantage in favor of the sugar meal, some of the cows even showing a decrease in per cent of fat con-tent. We may conclude in this case, then, that these results were accidental, or rather that they were due to other

than the assigned cause. "The Danish feeding experiments by the Copenhagen station furnish reliable data on this authent because of the large number of cows employed and the character of the feeds supplied. The station director, in treating of this subject, writes: 'In the comparative feeding trials with milch cows now conducted for several veets by this now conducted for several years by this station, in which 1639 cows have been included (separated into 161 lots on 10 estates in different parts of the country), it has been repeatedly found that the changes made in the feed of the lots have practically had no influence on the chemica composition of the milk. In these experinents grain has been fed against roots against oil cake, and against wheat, bran or shorts; grain and oil cake have been fed against roots, or roots have been fed as an additional food."

"In reporting results of experiments in 1837, the Scottish experiment station offi-cials say: This work was a continuation of experiments made in 1895-96, which seemed to indicate that two foods, viz., cottonseed cake and vetches, had some tendency to increase the fat in the milk. while fresh young grass and grains had a tendency to decrease it. These experi-ments also plainly indicate that while many foods appeared to have a tendency to enrich or impoverish the milk, still neither effect seemed permanent, the in-clination after a time being for the milk to return to normal conditions.

"Some Danish experiments were con ducted in the feeding of fat in the form of an emulsion. Linseed oil was emulsi-fied in a machine constructed for the spe-cial purpose, and the fat globules did not separate out on being kept in a closed vessel for several months. The oil emul-sion was given as a drink in water, and varied in amount from 8 to 24 ounces b weight of oil. The results of the experi-ments are, briefly stated, that the fat con-tent of the milk was increased at first by eding large quantities of oil in the form of an emulsion, but later on no increase took place. The milk, on the contrary, dropped to its previous normal fat con-tent, depending on the individuality of the

"The New York station added ordinary

as to make such feeding unprofitable. Two products at low cost. Dairymen should always aim to build up their herds. It is bad policy to sell good heifers because times, but never with the result of an times, but never with the result of an the demand for yeal is strong and prices high. Goed helfers should be saved, as it in which there appeared to be an increase will not be long before good cows will in the fat content of the milk, were made increase in fat in the milk. Three oth whole range of the experiments discussed do not show a single case where the rations were made up of materials commonly used in compounding rations for dairy cows, in which any increase in the percentage of fat in the milk could be attributed to the kind of food used.

"It is well known that a change in feed may of the second the second could be attributed."

may often affect the secretion of milk for a short time. This is most apparent in the fat content, which may either rise or fall, but is more apt to rise. How mands \$7 47 of soil and \$500 worth of but. long the fluctuation may continue depends upon the ability of the cow to accustom herself to the new feed, which time may se only a few days or it may be weeks And, when the cow has been omed to the changed feed, her milk falls ack to the average normal composition. Hence, if an experiment is concluded before this time, or if the feed is again changed, then conclusions drawn there-from must be more or less warped."

Commissioner Bailey's Address, The subject assigned to J. W. Balley, tage food and dairy commissioner, was,

Stockraising, Dairying and Farming Pros-

erity." He said in substance: "No agricultural country can long sur-ive the drain of wheat and cereal crops vive the drain of wheat and cereal crops without flocks and herds. The times are changing each year, showing an increas-ing number of men who are changing from grain farming to the higher and more ntelligent branch of agriculture-the making of high-grade butter and cheese. There is no more promising field for intelligent industry among the productive callings of life, no surer guarantee of the future prosperity, progress and wealth of our state, than is found in the proper and systematic development of the livestock industry of Oregon, and among its subdivisions or departments, dairying must be considered as deserving the pre-eminence when judged by any standard or from any point of view. By dairying, I do not mean the keeping of a few scrub cows, feeding them at the straw stack, housing them on the south side of a barbed-wire fence, letting the calf get all of the richest milk and producing a stick, greasy product ri-valing snow in its whiteness and lard in

The production of wheat and other grain crops, including hay, cots no figure in the permanent improvement of a state, except so far as they furnish the food that t to feed the milch cows and fatten the beeves, mutton and swine. Export of hay and grain enriches not the farm nor the farmer, because these products convey away the strength and fertility of the soil and serve to fatten only the broker and grain speculator.

"We must have the best cows in order to develop this best industry. In the first place, the cow for the dairy should be of a breed that is especially adapted to dairy-ing purposes. The argument in favor of the combination or general-purpose cow grows weaker, and its advocates fewer in number as the years go by yet, under certain circumstances, it may be well to select a breed that is good for beef as well

consumed. This is any to be the weak point, in the beginning of a dairy husbandry. Most farmers will begin with the cows that they may have on hand and such as they can pick up in the neighborhood. This is all very well for a beginning, and until such time as each cow can be our to a critical test and concerning. be put to a critical test and opportunit offered to do better, but he should no wait for this opportunity to turn up of itself, but should go and hunt it up for himself. The importance of good, individ-ual cows cannot easily be overestimated. In a creamery in one of the Western states, a report was made for two years to each pairon of just what his cowe earned for the war to one patron. The highest on the list was paid \$55 55 per cow. in a herd of 19 cows, nine of which were 2-year-old heifers; to one of the lowest on the list, \$55 was paid per cow, on an average herd of 20 cows. It does not ap-pear that the difference in this case was due to the difference in the cost of food due to the difference in the cost of food consumed by the two different herds. It was doubtless due partly to more scientific and skillful feeding, partly to better selection of individuals, and partly to the breed. At the New Jersey experiment sta-tion, every cow in the herd was carefully tested, and records kept for one yar, the results showing the great difference in cows fed on equal amounts of food. The best cows gave \$303 pounds of milk, and the poorest cow only 4413 pounds. The best cow produced fat equal to 405 pounds of butter, and the proposet cow less than of butter, and the poorest cow less than half that quantity, or 202 pounds. Here is a statement that will interest all dairymen. The value of the milk of the best cow, at 1 cent a pound, was \$55 05, at 5 cents per quart, \$114 26. The value of the milk of the poorest cow, at 1 cent a pound. was \$44 13, at 3 cents a quart, \$60 74. The cost of the feed of the best cow was \$42 31; the cost of the feed of the poor cow was \$42 24. The difference in the value of the product of the best cow over that of the poorest cow was \$54 42, and it cost just 7 cents more to feed the one than the other. Here is a clear case of robber

Dr. McLean's paper, on "Milk-Fever and Its Causes," will be printed later,

THE RUNNING RACES. Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

cow, and there are plenty like her. After the best cows have been selected they must, of course, have the best of care and the best of feed."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14 - The weather at Tamforan was fine and the rack fast. The results were: Six furlongs-Norford won, Silver Tall second, Racetto third; time, 1:14.

One inquirer writes to ask if we have

second, Racetto third; time, 1:14.

Six furlongs—Royal Prize won, Torsina second, Melvin Burnham third; time, 1:14%.

Five furlongs—Afghan won, Mafada second, Ricardo third; time, 1:02.

Mile and a quarter—Tempo won, Victoria second, Monita third; time, 2:05%.

Five furlongs—St. Cassimir won, Diomed second, Frank Duffy third; time, 1:01.

Second Frank Duffy third; time, 1:01. Six furlongs, selling-Schreiber won, Red Cherry second, Magbad third; time, 1:15.

Races at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.-The results

One mile—Parakeet won, Swordsman second, Judge Magee third; time, 1:49. Selling, four furlongs—Wild Pirate won, Princese Mai second, Ben Magen third; ling, six furlongs-Watercrest w

Dominis second, Postmaster Balley third; ime, 1:20%.

Seiling, mile—Prospero won, Cathedral second, Nilmah third; time, 1:55%. Seiling, seven furiongs—Leaseman won, Martha Fox second, Viscount third; time,

Selling, six furlongs—Frelinghuyeen won, London second, Loveable third; time, 1:18

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORFLAND. B N Johnson, Boston
J W Bartlett, Boston
Mr and Mrs Julius
Slegel, Ban Fran
E Knoble, Tacoma
E C Leyson and wife,
Waltehall, Mont
U L Hagendberger

BY and Mrs Julius
E Knoble: Taccana
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E Knoble: Taccana
C Leyson and wife,
Whitehall, Moot
V D Hartiett, wife and
sion, Butte, Mont
Vm Placit, Seattle
Thee Doyle. Taccana
C H Clarke. Seattle
HE Lewis, San Fran
L C Robinson, Denver
Henry H. Schott,
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C H Sprige, Seattle
H K Selby, city
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L C Robinson, Denver
Henry H. Schott,
North Yakima
C A Baker. Chicago
H Wilner, dity
G A Baker. Chicago
H Hicka, Seattle
F E Boyd, San Fran
I A Spring, New York
T O Hilbourn, Chicago
W A T Bussiong, city
S E Heasth, Racine
A H Willett, Bridai VI
F Webster, Spokane
D J Cooper, The Dalins
F H Kiddle, Island Ct, Mrs F J Caryle, Baker
C J Davy, Walle
W King, city
Mas W King, city
M S E Heath, Racine
A H Willett, Bridai VI
F W Webster, Spokane
D J Cooper, The Dalins
F A Rosenkruna, Canby,
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O C M Roberton, Videnal
O C M San Fran
O C M M King, City
O M T Carlon, Combine
O M J Liddey, San Fran
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F D Cuiver, Chicago THE ST. CHARLES.

G D Goodham, Salem
N Necpley, Kalama
G Brown, Champoeg
R Engart, Deer Island
S E Carroll, Lebanon
U d Bryant, city
R R Coleman, Seattle
M J Johnson, city
H G Wood, Warrenton
L D Jackson, do
W H Harrington,
Marahfield
Mrs H Jones, do
J H Doan, Rainier
J W Witter, Cafalamt
J W Witter, Cafalamt
J W Watta, Beaverton
W J Patterson, Gardner
G W Lawrens, do
H C Watts, City
K Watta, Baveron
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Hotel Bennelly, Tacoms.
European plan; headquarters for compercelal men. Chilbers's restaurant in

Botel Bufler, Sentile.

European. Rooms with or without bath Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce

TSILTCOOS LAKE COUNTRY

FERTILE AND PICTURESQUE SEC-TION NEAR UMPQUA COAST.

A Sportsman's Paradisc-Good Farming Country Being Developed-Schools and Roads.

TSILTCOOS LAKE, Or., Feb. 13.-(Spe cial correspondence.)—Tailtoos lake is one of the chain of lakes lying between the Umpqua and Siusiaw rivers. All of the lakes are in Douglas county, and but two or three miles from the ocean. Tsilicoos is of considerable size, having, it is said, a meander line of more than 90 miles. Its average depth at low water, late in Oc tober, is about 14 feet. The outline of the lake is very irregular, and the water is very shallow on all its shore line. The hills and forests surrounding the lake, with a few islands dotting its surface, make it a rarely beautiful sheet of water. To the boatman, sall or row, the lake offers many inducements to dip an oar or hoist a sai In season, the angier or gunner will find its waters very alluring. The fish are the common cutthroat trout. The variety of

ducks is certainly diversified enough to please the most exacting.

The main tributaries of the lake are Maple creek and Tsiltcoos river. Both enter the lake on the east side. The mouths of these water courses are four miles apart. Geographically, the lake is considered only as an enhancement of Tsiltsidered only as an enlargement of Tall! coos river, as the same name is given to the stream that flows from the west side of the lake to the ocean.

along these two streams and on the south shore is found the farming country adjacent to the lake. Both streams are settled by hardy pioneers, the land being nearly all in the hands of the original homesteaders. Some have quite a little land cleared, and in grass. The hay crop or pasturage is consumed by the owners' stock. Some have been able to erect good buildings, but "shake" houses, with split puncheon floors, predominate. This is es-pecially true of the settlement on Tsiltoos river, as the expense of getting lumber to the ranch is far greater than the original cost at the Siusiaw or Umpqua

Tsiltcos river, or Fiddle creek, has, it is estimated, 1300 acres of choice bottom land. The adjacent hills are, when cleared of a light growth of alder and brush, all good grams lands. Any kind of grass will grow here, including white clover. In due time this will be a very much more im-

One inquirer writes to ask if we have schools. Certainly we have, and good ones too. Why, some of us have children who have gone from our local schools to the state normal schools and to the state university. These same boys and girls carry first-grade certificates or state diplomas as teachers. The writer of this has the honor to live in a sensol district that honor to live in a school district that annually votes a 10-mill tax for school pur-poses, and maintains a six months' school, with the distinct understanding that no teacher need apply who does not carry a first-grade certificate or a better paper. This rule was never broken but once, and that was a piece of school politics which we have will not be sestin inflicted upon us. we hope will not be again inflicted upon us As to population, we poll usually 70-odd ballots in Lake precinct. Too many of these, however, come from old backelors. We wish these fellows would marry, or,

We wish these fellows would marry, or, failing in that, sell out to men of family. Prices of land vary as to location, kind of land, improvements, etc., from \$600 to \$1500 for 190 acres. Market for all kinds of cattle, save horses, is good. I use the term cattle in its broadest sense.

Any vacant government land? Yes, a little, mostly bench and hill lands, with a little bottom land on each quarter sec-tion. As to healthfulness, no part of Ore-gon is better. Boads are developing grad-ually. When the fools are all dead or squeiched by the indignation of an out-raged people, we will have roads. The usual procedure here is to locate a road between two given points on the very worst ground to be found, work a year worst ground to be found, work a year or two on the line, then abandon that and go somewhere else along the line and reeat the crime. There has been money dima
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y

Glenada, to now have a good road, on
easy grades all the way. As a result, only
half the road is made, and much of that on grades ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. The Almighty so made this country that a good road can be laid out and on the shortest distance accommodating all the various settlements.

There Are Cattle for Sale.

ROSEBURG, Feb. 12 -- (To the Editor.)-I saw a statement in your paper quoting F. B. Walte, as saying there was no use for cattle-buyers coming in here this year, as stock had been sold off. Mr. Walte is certainly better informed than that. I am not much of a stockman, but all of the ranchers I know anything about have a few cattle to sell, and some quite a lot. R. H. Dixon has 400, and Mr. Hannon 400 or 500; and in regard to yearlings, I have not heard of any man offering \$30 a head, outside of what Mr. Waite is reported to have said. C. H. ODEN.

Diphtheria at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 14.-Several new cases of diphtheria have been report-ed here this week. The latest case reported is of a young child of Captain James Stevens, of the Vancouver ferry. Necessary precautions are being taken by Mayor Eastham and Health Officer Burt against the spread of the dreaded disease. Fortunately none of the fate cases were among the children attending any of the city schools.

Another Teacher Employed. VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 14. - The Vancouver school board at a recent mesting decided to employ an additional teacher for the Harney school, east of Vancouver barracks, increasing the force at that building to three. Miss Susan Beason, of this city, has been employed for

Deposited Scalps Worth \$280. LAKEVIEW, Feb. 10.—H. W. Jones, whose home is at Webfoot, Or., has arrived from Warner valley, in this county, where he has been trapping, with 114 coyote scalps and 25 wildcat scalps, which he deposited with the county clerk was nearly four months making the catch.

New Multnomah County Postoffice. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representa-tive Moody, has secured the establishment of a postoffice at Gage, Multinomah county, Or., and the appointment of Will-iam M. Northway, postmaster, Snow at Amity.

AMITY, Or., Feb. 14.—Snow fell last light to the depth of one inch. The weather today is clear and warm. F. B. Ferguson shipped a car of fine sheep to Portland yesterday. Light Snowfall at Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Feb. 14.—A light snow fell here last night and during to-day, but disappeared almost as fast as it First Snow of the Season

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 14.-About two nones of snow fell last night at Chehalls, the first of the season, Snow Didn't Stay Long

DAYTON, Or., Feb. 14.—About 1½ inches of snow fell here this morning, but it disappeared about noon. National Biscuit Company. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—At the annual meeting of the National Biscuit Company in Jersey City lest night, the old

## GROWING OLD

TO THOSE who have passed the meridian of life the thought of growing old and becoming helpless is not a pleasant

one. There is little to fear, however, providing one looks carefully after one's health. With this conserved, age comes on like a kindly winter and life's allotted span is lived out with pleasure.

To those 60 and 70 years of age, and more, and who require a tonic to aid nature, there is nothing can equal Warner's Safe Cure. It is a purely vegetable preparation and keeps the kidneys and liver in good order, aiding the circulation of the blood, especially necessary at this season of the year, and stopping the cause which compels the arising at night and which to many is a source of great discomfort.

Hundreds of testimonials can be given from men and women who bless the day their attention was first called to Warner's Safe Cure. A single unsolicited testimonial is herewith appended.

> I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Warner's Safe Cure. I am now 75 years of age and have been 2 great sufferer from kidney and liver complaint for a good many years. Tried a great many things but received no benefit until I was advised by an old accountance of I was advised by an old acquaintance of mine who had been taking Safe Cure for the same complaint, to try it, which I did, and after using two bottles fels better and have taken altogether one half dozen bottles and feel like a new man.

W. C. EDGAR, Notary Public and Conveyances. Alanson, Mich.

N. Y. Microscopical examination on application.

Medical advice free. Address Warner's Safe Cure Co., Ecohester,

officers and directors were re-elected. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common stock was declared. The sales for the 12 months ending January 31 were tated to be \$35,651,890; profits, \$2,302,155.

CLOTHES FULL OF MONEY.

Chicago Board of Trade Operator Died in a Charity Hospital.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-It was learned to lay that Sam Beswick, an old and wellmown character on the Board of Trade, died Sunday afternoon, a charity patient in the Baptist hospital, and his death was attended by a queer discovery on the part of the nospital authorities. His old and tattered clothing was found literally lined with gold and sliver coin, and sawed be-hind an inner vest pocket, fifteen \$500 bills were found. Among the bills was a alip of paper on which was acribbled, "Put in in 1896."

It was found after Beswick's clothing was ripped to pieces in the hospital that the old man was worth \$5000. Of this amount \$2005 in currency was found hid-den away in the linings of his coat and vest. Bonds and real estate mortgages, vest. Bonns and real estate mortgages, thought to be worth about \$3000, were discovered sewed inside a leather pocket-book that was stitched to the lining of his coat. A long, narrow leather purse, containing about \$200 in gold and silver, was ripped out of his coat collar. The money had been in there so long that the silver had become terribed and the free silver had become tarnished and the fric-tion of the coins had worn the gold ones almost smooth. Then in various places in the lining and in the corners of the pocket single pieces of money were found hidden

away.

Beswick was about @ years of age. He came to the hospital three weeks ago suffering from stomach troubles. He was operated on last Wednesday, but on ac-count of his age he failed to survive the shock. At a cheap hotel where Beswick roomed he was known to nearly all the roomers, but none knew much of his history except that he was always to be found on the open board and that he was never known to spend a cent when he could avoid it.

The New Train Service.

CMAHA, Feb. 14.—While it is settled that another daily train will be run over the Union Pacific, Short Line and O. R. & N., the road to be used between Omaha and Chicago is causing discussion and considerable programmer. siderable guessing. Some say the old Northwestern line will be used as at pres-ent, but others aver that the Illinois Cen-tral will bring the train from Chicago. If the latter be true, it may mean an en-tire change in present Union Pacific-North-

Mrs. S. M. Idel, Winston, N. C., rites: "Cancer is hereditary in writes: our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unabla to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## MUNYON'S INHALER CURES



CATARRH Colds, Coughs, chitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the non-trile, cleaning and vaporising all the inflamed and diseased parts which canous be reached by medicino taken into the stamach.

Lungs.

Il reaches the sore spots—It heals the verse places—It goes to the sent of disease—It cots as a balim and tonic to the whole system—It out dirangists or sent by mail. 1908 Arch 35, Philo-



Health Free to Wesk Men. Burned-out nerves, waskened burned-out nerves, waskened burned force, declining rital energy and all the consequences of them conditions are cared by our special fata. Course of treatment on trial and approval, and a marredon developing appliancesentfor the sabing. We true your honor if you honor our skill and follow three toos. Frieeless information FREE COLD. CO. Burness on the sabing. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, M.Y.



Tired, languid, careworn, nervous, wears -such is the feeling of those who are on the verge of Nervous Prostration. Such a feeling indicates Nerve Weakness or Nervous exhaustion. Loss of appetite, alcoplessnoss, diszy spells-these are other indications of impending danger. HUD-YAN will save you. HUDYAN will restore you to perfect health,

Have you headnehes (Fig. 1), hollow eyes or dark circles under eyes (Fig. 1), a pale or emaciated face (Fig. 3), con tongue (Fig. 4), palpitation of heart (Fig. 5), impaired digestion (Fig. 5)? If so, take HUDYAN, by all means.

HUDYAN will restore to you the glow of health. HUDYAN will relieve any and all of the above symptoms. HUD-YAN will make you strong.

Activity, energy, cheerfulness, a good digestion-all these belong to you, if your nerves are strong. HUDYAN will give you those, for HUDYAN strengthens the nerves and nervecenters. HUDYAN will create rosy cheeks and bright syes.

HUDYAN is for men and women. It is agreeable to take, agreeable in its effect. HUDYAN possesses poculiar curativa properties that belong to no other remedy. HUDYAN is for sale by druggists. 50 cents a package, or six packages for \$3 50. If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN send direct to

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CONSULT FREE Consult Free the Hudyan Ductors, Write to Them.



The reason sufferers are not cured by Docious in because 30 per cent are troubled with Proclassitia, UPIDENE the only known remedy to core without an operation, 2000 testimorphia. A written through the and money rountered if shower dress not effect a permanent cure. \$1.00 a bund for \$1.00, and the permanent cure. Send for FREE circular and sestimentals. For mie by Wooderd, Clarke & Co., Portland, On.