

THE HOG INDUSTRY

Corn-Fed Pork Not the Best Pork.

SOME OF OREGON'S ADVANTAGES

Serious Allegations as to Conditions in the Portland Market—Remarks on Hog History, Breeds and Feeds.

By a Staff Writer—Kath Lettes.

CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 28.—The hog, viewed from the standpoint of literary art, is not an inspiring subject; it is impossible to work him into poetry or even into a very high order of prose. But the hog, nevertheless, has his uses, and the industry of which he forms the basis is a mighty promoter of community interests, including interests high as well as commonplace. If there were space to spare and I were sure of the patience of my readers I could demonstrate that to the hog primarily belongs the credit of founding and sustaining the greatest art school in America—for is not the greatest art school at Chicago? And would Chicago be Chicago if there were no hog? You see, the thing is easy. I mind me, too, that one of the most beautiful and beautifully equipped picture galleries in the United States is at Milwaukee, Wis., and that it was the gift of a citizen who made his fortune in the pork business. "I shall personally make but one selection," said Mr. Luffin, in making formal tender of his gift, "for I know there are others better qualified than I to judge of pictures; but I know a hog when I see one, and so I am going to send round a hog picture which I think is worthy of a place in a gallery founded upon pork, and I hope a good light place will be found for it. I don't know whether you will call it art or not; I'm no judge of that; but the hogs in it are hogs, all right—and real things, and no mistake." And so there hangs in the Milwaukee gallery, in the place of highest honor, a picture selected by a man who combines public spirit, personal generosity, with a knowledge of the real thing in hogs. The hanging committee certainly did the right thing. I don't know whether it is good art or not; but I do know that the sentiment is all right; and in any sound philosophy a very little wholesome sentiment outweighs any amount of fine art.

Just where the first hogs in Oregon came from I have not been able to trace. Nobody whom I have talked with has definite memory of any importation by the early immigrants, and yet nobody remembers a time when there were no hogs here. But the first hogs notable for their breeding and first to gain anything approaching a commercial reputation, traced directly to the breeding pens of Thomas Cross, a pioneer breeder and butcher of Salem. Cross' hams and hog products in general engrossed so much of a market as there was in the early '60s, and held it until the development which followed the Ladd & Reed importation of hogs in 1871. With respect to hogs, as to other varieties of domestic animals, the Ladd & Reed importation was made up of the most advanced and meritorious breeds, and the effect was revolutionary in its relation to the hog industry both of this state and of the then Territory of Washington; for be it remembered that Washington as the daughter of Oregon was always given a share of everything going at home, and that her stock interest for the first 20 years of her independent political life was in the hands of original Oregonians who kept in close touch with the south side of the Columbia and failed not to make the most of all opportunities of advancement.

The selections of Ladd & Reed in the hog line were made in Canada by William Watson, a world-famous English expert, and they included the very choicest animals possible to be found of the Berkshire and Essex families. The number of animals was not great, but every facility was given to the public; and the hog being a rapid breeder it was not long before the stock of the country universally exhibited marks of betterment. And from that day until now there has been no lack of good blood in the state. The razor-back of an earlier day is no more to be seen anywhere; and while many breeds have been experimented with and are being experimented with to-day, the "run" of Oregon hogs is decidedly good.

The three principal breeds now used in Oregon are the Berkshire, which is everywhere a favorite for his color, his hustling qualities, his propensity for making the most of what he eats and for the excellence of his meat; the Poland China, for his facility combined with other general merits in which he is certainly not far behind the Berkshire; and the Chester White, whose principal merit is his easy habit of taking on weight and his adaptability for making bacon. It would be hard to say anything against any one of these breeds; all are good for Oregon conditions; each has points of special fitness which suit the purpose or the whim of particular breeders. Other well-known breeds have supporters who are eloquent in their praises, but the three breeds specially named make at this time the standard of the Oregon hog industry; and any man who selects his stock from among them can make no serious mistake. They are bred in such numbers and with such care for the purity of the stock that there is never any difficulty in getting a stock of good blood or in maintaining it.

Oregon has all the requisites of a hog country, the first among them being an abundance of the feeds upon which the hog thrives and keeps in health, and which go to the making of the right kind of pork. The old notion that corn is the only or the best material for hog "finishing" has been exploded. Corn is, to be sure, a great fattener; it beats any other food for loading up a hog with lard-fat, and if the aim in the hog industry were merely to make grease there would be nothing else so effective as corn. But lard is only one of many products to which commerce looks to the hog. The ham, the shoulder, the bacon-side, are more important than lard in the general economy of the hog; and with these aims in view, there are many other better feeds than corn. In writing of cattle a few days back, I called attention to the familiar fact that Canadian animal products have—and for some years have had—first call in the more fastidious markets of the East, and for the reason that Canadian conditions of breed and, more im-

portant still, of feed, tend to make muscle-fibre as well as blubber. And those conditions apply with special emphasis to the hog. Pork consumers demand fat, to be sure, but they want a streak of lean with every streak of fat; and this is the special merit of the Oregon pork since our feeds contain an unusual proportion of the elements which make muscle—in other words, lean meat.

For nearly 40 years Oregon agriculture suffered under the notion that a first-class article of commercial pork could only be produced by corn-feeding, and there is no telling how many millions of dollars have been lost to our farmers by this utterly false idea. It was based, no doubt, upon the fact that our first farmers came from the great Mississippi corn belt and were so imbued with its conceit of corn-feeding as to be unimpressed by the really better conditions surrounding them, interpreting every variation from Mississippi Valley experience as a mark of relative inferiority. But whatever the cause, the fact is beyond question that until very recently Oregon was universally presumed to be handicapped in relation to the hog industry.

REPORT ON BUFFALO FAIR

OREGON COMMISSION SAVED \$1111 FROM APPROPRIATION.

State Exhibit Received More Prizes Than Any Other, as Well as Wilder Medal for Fruit.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Secretary of State has received the final report of the commission which had charge of the Oregon exhibit at the Buffalo and Charleston Expositions. The commission was created by the last Legislature, which appropriated \$25,000 for its use. Of this fund \$1111.02 remains in the State Treasury. The report is submitted by Arthur P. Tift, of Portland, president of the commission. It is signed by all other members of the commission: E. V. Carter, Ashland; R. Alexander, Pendleton; H. B. Thielens, Salem; A. J. Johnson, Astoria; Edyth Tozier Weathered, Portland; E. L. Smith, Hood River; Albert Geiser, Baker City; C. H. Thompson, Baker

City; J. H. Burgard, Portland. The report includes another report of H. E. Doach, who was superintendent of the exhibit. Expenses of exhibit at Pan-American Exposition were as follows: Advertising \$ 8 25; Agriculture 172 50; Educational 1,245 23; Forestry 555 90; Horticultural 1,345 23; Manufactures 431 81; Mining 1,539 23; Commissioners 119 50; Executive Committee 342 30; Superintendence 102 45. Total \$3,921 54. Expenses of exhibit at Charleston Exposition were: Advertising \$ 5 00; Agricultural 127 10; Educational 80 00; Forestry 80 00; Horticultural 127 50; Manufactures 127 50; Mining 23 50; Commissioners 23 50; Executive Committee 24 60; Superintendence 24 60. Total \$759 10. The fact that Oregon received more prizes than any other state is cited. Probably the highest recognition of the exhibit of Oregon fruit was the award of the Wilder medal by the Pomological Society of America, which in 1901 held its meeting at Buffalo, and awarded Oregon this much-coveted medal for its horticultural exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition (this society being entirely separate from the Pan-American Exposition Company). In consequence of this recognition by the highest authority on fruit in the country, Oregon fruit has now taken its proper rank, and for the first time is being sold in the markets of the principal cities of the East. Many instances of the actual and practical benefits derived from our exhibits at the Pan-American and Interstate and West Indian Expositions have come to the notice of the members of this commission. It will not require the actual profits upon nearly all of these known transactions to much more than equal the entire cost of conducting the exhibits at Buffalo and at Charleston. The actual profits upon the known lumber transactions will more than equal the entire cost of conducting our exhibits at both Buffalo and Charleston, not to mention business arising from our other exhibits.

PEASANTS BADLY MAIMED

THE PORTE BEHAVES CRUELLY TOWARD MACEDONIANS.

Troops Apply the Bastinado, and Some Victims Are Hanged by the Heels.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mail advices received here from Constantinople under date of November 24 say: "In spite of all the denials, the Porte is adopting barbarous methods of crushing the Macedonian peasants. The Winter has set in, and the danger of revolutionary hands is over, yet the Turkish authorities seem to think the time has come to act. In the face of promises of free pardon to those who returned to their homes, Christian villagers have been shockingly tortured to make them betray alleged concealed depots of arms or give information regarding the working of the Macedonian Committee. The bastinado has been frequently employed, until the victims were crippled for life, their feet be-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OREGON PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION.



A. P. TIFT, OF PORTLAND.



H. B. THIELSEN, OF SALEM.



E. L. SMITH, OF HOOD RIVER.

ing beaten to a pulp by Turkish soldiers. Peasants were also hanged by their heels to the ceiling and boiling hot eggs were put in their arm pits. Even priests were not spared, and the troops openly plunder the peasants, who are being driven to despair."

TO SHUT OUT NATIONALISTS.

French Chamber Adopts Measures to Disqualify Them.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—After a heated debate the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon adopted, by a show of hands, a proposal to modify the law governing membership of the Chamber, which proposal declares that Deputies and Senators shall not be competent to hold office as Municipal Councilors in Paris. Two months are allowed to the present members to resign their seats on the City Council. The government remains neutral on the question, but its supporters voted for the measures, which are directed against the Nationalist Deputies, a number of whom are also members of the Municipal Council.

STUDENTS STONE POLICE.

Barcelona Again Scene of Riots by Catalan Party.

BARCELONA, Nov. 28.—The riots which took place here yesterday as the outcome of the publication of decrees restricting the use of the Catalan language were resumed today. The gendarmes, in endeavoring to preserve order, received volleys of stones, and at first were compelled to retire, but eventually they forced their way into the university and arrested a number of students who were the leading spirits in the disorder.

Landlords Will Not Meet Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The committee, composed of the Earl of Mayo, Lord Dunraven, and others interested in the Irish agrarian question, which proposed to call a conference of Irish landlords and tenants with a view to the sale of the land to the latter, met today and sent an invitation to the convention of Irish landlords to join the movement. The convention has explicitly declined the invitation.

Free Medical Advice to Women.



All Letters Are Strictly Confidential.

Every sick and ailing woman, Every young girl who suffers monthly, Every woman who is approaching menstury, Every woman who feels that life is a burden, Every woman who has tried all other means to regain health without success, Every woman who is going through that critical time—the change of life—is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., in regard to her trouble, and the most expert advice telling exactly how to obtain a CURE will be sent absolutely free of cost.

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge. No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of it! Knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter shows the result. There are actually thousands of such letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under doctors' treatment for female troubles for some time, but without any relief. They now tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, I cannot wear my clothes with any comfort. Womb is dreadfully swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. "The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor, given in your little book, accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 232 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you describing my symptoms, and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully for several months, and to-day I am a well woman. "The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, together with your advice, carefully followed, entirely expelled the tumor, and strengthened the whole system. I can walk miles now. "Your Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors, or any female trouble, to write you for advice, and give it a faithful trial."—Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 232 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes will gladly answer any and all letters that may be addressed to her asking about her illness, and how Mrs. Pinkham helped her.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove the absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

principally because it will not meet the midnight last night by a number of student Nationalist members of Parliament, and as it does not regard the recent poll of the Irish landlords which resulted in a vote in favor of holding the conference as being sufficiently representative of the views of the Irish landlords.

Washington Not Under Protection. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, has cabled that his son, Giffrey, who shot Fitzgerald, is 24 years of age, is in business on his own account, and therefore is not under the protection of the legation. All that he asks is that Mr. Bailey, the secretary of the legation, be allowed to testify before the Guatemalan courts. This permission has already been granted by the State Department.

Table with columns: DEPARTMENTS, Collection, Transportation, Attendance, Miscellaneous, Totals. Rows include Advertising, Agriculture, Educational, Forestry, Horticultural, Manufactures, Mining, Commissioners, Executive Committee, Superintendence.

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Treasurer H. B. Thielens' report is as follows: Appropriated by State of Oregon \$35,000.00; Expenses at Pan-Am-Exp. \$18,151.96; Expenses at Interstate and West Indian Exposition 5,500.00; Total \$58,651.96; Less sales of dried fruit and canned goods 158.00; Net cost of both exhibitions \$58,493.96; Balance in State Treasury \$1,111.02; Total \$59,604.98.

Awards received by Oregon at Buffalo were: Agriculture—6 gold medals, 2 silver medals, 2 bronze medals, 66 honorable mention. Foods and Their Accessories—1 gold medal, 4 silver medals, 4 bronze medals, 2 honorable mention. Horticulture, Pomology and Viticulture—15 gold medals, 15 silver medals, 32 bronze medals, 23 honorable mention. Forestry and Forest Products—2 gold medals, 4 silver medals, 5 bronze medals, 6 honorable mention. Fish and Fisheries—1 bronze medal, 1 honorable mention. Mines and Metallurgy—2 silver medals, 3 bronze medals, 3 honorable mention. Liberal Arts, Education, Etc.—1 silver medal, 2 bronze medals, 3 honorable mention. Total—27 gold medals, 33 silver medals, 72 bronze medals, 122 honorable mentions, 102 total awards.

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