PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

OREGON IS HOME

Stock Show Proves State to Be Natural Breeding Ground.

BALMY DAYS GIVE GROWTH

Expert Judges at Exposition Tell of Advantages Local Farmers Have in Raising Fine Flocks and Herds.

Last Friday night saw the closing of the great stock show at the Exposition By common consent the greatest collec-tion of thoroughbred stock, of all varie-ties, ever gathered in the Northwest, if not the greatest of all exhibitions ever held west of the Mississippi. Judges seem to agree that in Shorthorn cattle similar exhibit had ever been shown, one who had made early inspection of the stock in their stalls was surprised at the large proportion of first and sec-The judges were not only experts of the highest repute in their several lines, but none of them natives of Ore-gon. Blas in favor of local exhibitors was therefore out of the question. To what causes then can the preponderance of Oregon prizewinners be attributed? they individual or general? Can average farmer, stockraiser and dairyman in Oregon expect either to du plicate these honors in future years or by applying the methods of these prize-winning exhibitors to his own stock to create so high an average value that the returns in pocket will more than justify necessary investment to get the

Judges Tell Reason Why. Some of the judges dealt with these

questions both publicly and privately, and many of the Eastern exhibitors have also made no secret of their conclusions. The summaries of all this information are most gratifying to those who have been doing their best to publish the opportunities that Oregon offers. Successful stockralsing has several requisites. The first is good sires and mothers to start from. To know how to get them demands far more than a balance at the The purpose for which the flock or herd is to be raised must first be settled, and to this end the fitness of the special farm, ranch or range for any desired breed must be studied. A lessor have been learned by all visitors to the great show who compared the various individuals in the several exhibits and then noted the places where and the persons by whom they were raised. Some the exhibit consisted of fancy stock by men or ladies or association ossessed of ample means. For such location is not all-important, as m location is not all-important, as money can create desired conditions of feed and surroundings. But to the great mass of the animals exhibited the lesson applies. Having, then, decided on the stock, the next question is whether climate is specially sultable, including in that general word the relations of weather in all sea-sons to the health and growth of the animals to be reared and kept. Here begins the special fitness of Oregon. The growth being met. Violent extremes of beat and cold have to be dealth with so as to neutralize their effect.

Oregon Has the Climate.

In Oregon they are absent, and growth is therefore reduced to the question of feeding. Natural, as opposed to arti-ficial, foods are produced by our fields and pasture lands, not only in abun-dance, but of excellent quality and through extended seasons. Dealing, then, with animals for market, the universal the experts here appears to be that the Oregon breeder has exception al opportunities for both cheap and ef-fective feeding. This verdict is passed, not only on facilities for rearing exhibition animals, but on producing cheaply stock of superior quality at exceptionally early age. What more can any

Prices Are Discouraging.

The prices now and for the last year or two prevailing for market cattle are, to say the least, discouraging. While there is talk everywhere of improvement, there is no evidence of it. Several items printed below enforce this moral. When good, fat steers, fit for market, realize on foot only from 2½ to 2½ cents per pound, while prices in the butchers' shops in Portland and in other cities in Oregon are higher than they were when similar stock was fetching 31/2 to 4 cents nd, surely this is an unreas and unrighteous condition. There is no great inducement here for men to costly and well-bred sires and It is far easier to describe the disease than to suggest a practicable

Dairy Industry Will Profit.

Such drawbacks are not present in the dairy industry. The stock show, and the subsequent dispersal of a large proportion of the dairy animals exhibited, will be of untold advantage. And these opportunities are enlarged by the discovery, for discovery it is, that alfalfa can be cessfully grown in Oregon without irrigation. This cannot be too often repeated enforced. Even if the following report from the experiment farm is not new, it will bear reprinting here, in dem

The yield of alfalfa on a two-acre tract Oregon Agricultural College farm is 50 per cent heavier than in any year since the field was first sown to alfalfa, four years ago. Of the three former crops, the heaviest yield was, in round figures, \$5,000 pounds of green feed, cut from four crops, equivalent to 94 tons of hay from the two acres.

The yield this season, in spite of the general complaint of drouth, is \$2.775 pounds of green feed, cut in four crops, equivalent to 13% tons of hay from the tow acres. The field is ordinary wheat land that has been cropped to wheat for perhaps 40 years. It was sown to alfalfa. in 1961, and has not been treated with artificial fertilizer. The crops for the four years, in green feed, have been as

Pounds 1902, 4 crops ... 27,142 1904, 4 crops ... 1903, 4 crops ... 55,744 1905 In the present season the cuttings have been as follows:

Pounds. 40,080 August 25. .22,030 Total .. "In spite of the small yield of the first the average yield in huy at the ual estimate for the two acres has been the tons of cured hay per acre, which shows the wast possibilities for the Wilwhen sifalfa shall, as is

The yield of the two acres this year in cured hay was 6% tons per acre.

Corvallis Times Proves It.

Now if it be objected that the area treated is only experimental, the follow-ing from the Corvallis Times is directly

"A carload of steers from the farm of Dick Kiger and delivered in Portland Wednesday are said by Portland dealers to have been the best lot received from the Willamette Valley in a long time. They made an average weight of 1330 pounds. On account of their extra size they were shipped to Seattle, which mar-ket, it is said, uses larger beef. Mr. Kiger avers that the extra quality of the beef is due to his alfalfs pasturage, of which he has now a large amount, thrifly and green and of vast effectiveness for stock. Mr. Kiger has 190 acres of alfalfa, and his experience with it has been so satisfactory that next Spring he will seed an additional 100 acres. He got 2% tons of hay per acre off of his first crop, and has literally had more cutput from the field than he could well take care of. His fields lie in the river bottom, but Mr. Kiger believes that with some pains any ordinary wheat land will yield a thrifty and profitable crop of alfalfa."

In confirmation of what is said about prices of beef cattle, the following items are of interest—the first two from Northeastern, and the third from Central Ore-

"On a recent trip to The Park, L. D. Wiley purchased 150 head of cows and steers on the range, paying \$18 for the cows and \$30 for the steers, the cattle to be delivered in Joseph, to Mr. Wiley.— Joseph Herald."

"A Heppner beef-buyer was on the river last week in search of cattle. He offered the Grant Bros. \$2.75 per hundred for their steers delivered in Heppner, but the offer was declined. The cattle-growers seem confident of obtaining higher prices later in the season."

"G. W. Noble, A. J. Noble and Meyer & Brown, of the Paulina district, turned off a bunch of cattle last week. The Nobles sold 100 head, and the latter firm a small bunch to Walt Brown, of Izee. The price paid for 3 and 4-year-olds was \$30, dry cows bringing \$17."

Many Would Buy Mutton.

Sheep, on the contrary, were never more attractive than now. In every breed shown at the Exposition Oregon shone. Whether in the huge Merinos, Delaines and Rambouillets from Eastern Oregon, with their masses of solid wool of high grade, or in the symmetrical and well-grown breeds of mutton and wool sheep from other parts of the state-and espe cially from Willamette Valley farms-it fied, aye, proud. It is more than doubt-ful if better Southdowns, Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, Dorset or wolds and Leicesters could be got together for exhibition in their native England. And early maturity, as well as unchecked growth, are in plain sight. If every Orecon farmer falls to add a flock of kind best adapted to his location, to the other money-returning assets of his farm, it surely will be because he does not appreciate the chances he has in his very hands

The Wise Will Have Flocks.

When sheep feed in forage crops of etch, rape and clover, and alfalfa can be raised as surely and easily as they are being now raised in many counties of Western Oregon, it is fighting Providence not to act, and act promptly.

Many sales are reported from Eastern

following is printed:
"Aaron Templeton bought a band of 1600 cwes last week from William Sweek, of Hamilton. The price paid was \$3.50 per head. Mr. Templeton is buying for his own use, and will run these sheep near the Junction, where he owns one of the

best sheep ranches in the country."

Principles of co-operation and association are spreading, even if slowly, early maturity of either cattle or sheep depends on no check to steady and rapid with land. The Oregon Woolgrowers' Association is a case in point. The fol-lowing statement by the newly elected president is very confidently expressed. It certainly accords with the convic-tion of various Eastern Oregon woolraisers. What progress has been m enrolling members in Western Oregon has not yet been made known. Re-sults to be reliable can only follow from a reasonably general adoption

of the plain indicated. This time alone

can show.

"Sheepmen of Eastern Oregon lost \$350,000 by not waiting for sales days this season. The Oregon Woolgrowers' Association will stand by the sales-day system to the last ditch. It believes in it, knows the woolgrower will get higher and more uniform prices by higher and more uniform prices by waiting until bids are opened on the official days, and again exhort all raisers to support the system, which, if followed out as intended, would have made Oregon sheepmen worth hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they are now. We hope that before many more seasons, growers will be educated to the degree of patience and imbued with the amount of nerve that will enable them to stand together."-Statement of policy on the sales-day system by Robert Keys, of Mitchell,

kind of evidence at the stock show, past, will have full charge of the plant at The following note is printed for the Wendling, and he will begin his work sake of the alfalfa end of it. By the there next week. way that hogs in Western Oregon can
be and are grown to a weight of 250
pounds in a year on pasture and forage
plants, with no other feed than a daily

month before it starts up, as there is allowance of separated milk from the dairy, has seemed to surprise some of our neighbors from the corn states, when in operation, will employ between Moreover, that bacon and ham pro-duced from hogs so reared, with only a few weeks on milk feed in the pen thus employing twice that number." a few weeks on milk feed in the pen before killing, is as well flavored and sweet as that from any corp-fed hog eral on the Coast. The Astorian printed, will not be credited by these people a day or two ago, an interview with A. without experiment. But Oregonians, M. Simpson, president and general man-

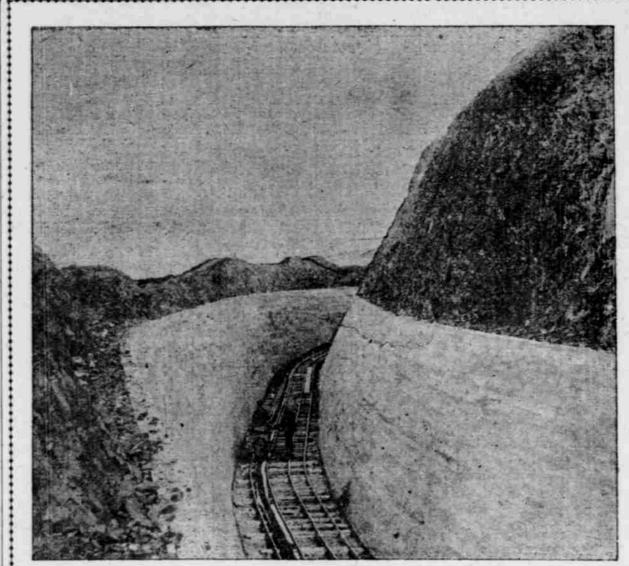
many of them, know it.
"Young stock hogs are in great demand, just now, with many farmers who have a surplus of grain. When rye brings less than \$1 a hundred it is considered good business to feed it to hogs, especially if one has a field of aj-

falfa to pasture them on in the Fall." Golden Grain Brings Joy.

The Eastern Oregon wheat farmers have no cause to complain this year. The following, from the Condon Times, in the heart of the wheat farms, is typical:

"It's a refreshing sight these days to see the big wheat teams rolling into town with their heavy loads of wheat. From morning to night there are teams unloading at the warehouses and there is a decided air of prosperity among the wheat men as they deliver their wheat. The ruling price, 60-65c, is fair and the quality of wheat is good." From the La Grande Observer we clip what follows—the more readily for the testimony as to the excellence of the Turkey red wheat, which will be

still more widely grown during the ming season:
The threshing season has nearly closed, there being but a few days of work left in the heavy wheat-producing section on the Sandridge. The gen-eral yield has been close to the early estimates. Fields have been irregular and the output from Spring-sown grain ranges from 15 to 25 bushels to the



SECTION OF COMPLETE GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION CANAL, SHOWING CEMENT WALLS, CEMENT LINING IS ALWAYS USED ON CURVES.

acre, and for Fall grain from 30 to 4

The new variety known as the Turkey red has been quite extensively produced and among a good, many of the farmers it is considered a first-class king for this country. For Fall sowing its special quality is that of standing severe weather and low temperature. Nearly all fields of this variety have good yields," . shown

Horses at the Fair.

None of the horses exhibited have een more generally admired than the German coach horses owned by Croud & Son. They seemed novelties to almost all Oregonians. But it seems that they have had a forerunner here, judging from the following extract from the Roseburg Review:

"John Ellison, of Lower Calapsola, sold a horse colt, 4 months old, to H. B. Carter, of Table Rock, for \$150. The sire of his colt is Modell, the beauti-ful German coach stallion owned by Oregon. As a representative note, the H. F. Deardorff, of this city. There are about 40 German coach colts in this ounty and everyone is a beauty." Notice the price—\$150 for a 4-month-old colt. It seems as if there would be a

good return to Mr. Deardorff for his enterprises Forty colts of this breed in one locality, from one sire, is also noticeable.

FIRE CLAIMS FOREST KING

Monarch of Many Years Destroyed by Some Careless Hunter.

Waste and destruction indeed have the recent forest fires wrought. There is something pitiful in the following note: "What is claimed to be the largest tree in Southern Oegon was destroyed in re-cent forest fires on Greyback Mountain. It was a red fir and was over 35 feet in

Doubtless, the tree in question had out grown and outlived its prime. Only those who are familiar with our Oregon forests can appreciate the majesty of such king, as he towers, high in air, a wind and storm defier through the recent cent-uries. And then, ignominiously, to take fire and die, uselessly, through the criminal recklessness of some unknown hunter

The Wendling lumber mills will co mence running, according to the Eugene

Guard, which says:
"The Guard this afternoon received official confirmation from Senator R. A. Booth, manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, that the company's big mill at Wendling, at the terminus of the Mo-hawk branch railroad, which has been newly elected president of the Oregon idls for the past three years, has been Woolgrowers' Association.

Pork Will Make Money.

The money-making hog was in every by the company at Coburg for some time

The same conditions appear to be gen-eral on the Coast. The Astorian printed, ager of the Simpson Milling Company. The following extract may be of general interest. It is noted that Mr. Simpson was on his way back from an inspecti of the various mills of the company:

"The five mills operated by his company are turning out from 400,000 to 500,000 feet of lumber per day, and this will be no tably increased when the South Bend property is set going again. The uni-versal spirit for improvement among the Pacific Coast towns is responsible for the present fair market, and there is no immediate sign of any abatement, while the export end of the business is satisfactory everywhere, and likely to be for some time to come, the demand in the ne to come, the den Far East being just 'turned flood' in the

Hot Air Cures Oregon Hops.

to the proposed expediting of drying of hops by the forced air process used in California. The following note from the Polk County Observes gives the result of the working of the new plan. If fur-ther experiments justify its use, a great saving will have been effected:

"J. C. Morrison, manager of the big Horst hopyard, reports the experiment of drying hops by the new system of forced air a success. The system has been tried in three of the hophouses, a

OREGON HAS QUICKSILVER, COPPER AND NICKEL.

Rich Deposits Are Being Developed in Different Sections

of the State.

The Prineville Journal publishes the following: "The preparations for operation of this new Cinnabar furnace have been very quickly made, and the results promise so well that still more satisfac-tory developments may be expected from the working of the new drier. While miners are familiar with the value of the native sulphide of mercury, the gen-eral ceader may be informed that this eral reader may be informed that this mineral is only found and worked to ad-vantage in a few localities. The Roths-childs have been the owners for many years of the Spanish mines at Almaden, whence Europe draws its chief supply of quicksilver. Mines at New Almaden in California have been successfully operated for some years. The mineral is found also in Peru. Its successful working in Oregon on any considerable scale will be a matter of much congratulation. "Pure, white quicksilver, worth \$40 a flask, flowed from the new Clonabar fur ince on Lookout Mountain for a short ime Wednesday and then operations discontinued until a drier can be A few hours work at the furnace which has been undergoing the process of being "blown in" during the past ten days, demonstrated two things: that the ore is rich with mercury, and that owing to the excessive amount of moisture which it contains it will be necessary to absorb this water before the ore can be

accessfully treated in the furnise built "About ten tons of ore were outlied.

Wednesday out of which there was condensed about 150 pounds of quicksilver. A
large percentage was lost in the tailings
and escape of the gases caused from too
sudden slipping of the ore down the pitch
of the furnace when the ore matter become dry. Otherwise results are highly came dry. Otherwise results are highly satisfactory and construction will begin at once on a drier so that as little time as possible will be lost before getting the maximum daily output from the

Southern Oregon Has Copper.

The copper district in Southern Ore gon is the scene of the latest dison a large scale. Particulars are given in the following extract from the Rogue River Courier. Smelting will be carried out at the nearby smelter of the Takilma Smelting Company, Toat company's operations show the rapid expansion of the copper industry in Josephine County. They report that

strike of copper ore was made recently at the Queen of Bronze mine near Takilma which seems to have eclipsed any similar discovery yet made in the Southern Oregon district. The Queen of Bronze is the individual property of C. L. Tutt, who has been at the mine since the 15th of the present month and who has been directing prospecting operations in company with Manager George Carrer, formerly assayer for the Takilma Smelting Company. The discovery was made in an old tunnel, known as the 'old south tunnel,' a test of an exposed ore stringer showing a high percent of copper. An upraise of 15 feet was made from the tunnel and an enormous body of very high-grade ore has been uncovered. The tunnel has a depth of 200 feet and from the cham-ber made by the upraise the miners Sugar in beet, per cent......

ribbons of native copper, nearly the pure metal. The ore being oxydized no blasting is required and it is taken out with picks at the rate of 75.

Douglas County Has Nickel.

A Douglas County paper draws at-tentior to the exhibit of "silicate of tentior to the exhibit of "silicate of nickel" in that county's display at the Exposition, and describes it as green in color and looking like corroded copper. The mineral in question, which is the ore from which nickel is obtained, and known as "garnicrite," is both and known as "garnicrite," i and known as "garnicrite," is both the D. I. & P. farm within two miles of costly, remarkable and scarce. The Bend the production is 10.6 tons to the chief source of production is from Nou-mea, in New Caledonia, and island off kiln having been taken from each house. Mea. In New Caledonia, and island off.
This system only requires from 12 to 14 the coast of Australia, where the purhours for drying, instead of 20 to 24, the time required by the old system.

The figures of the analysis speak for themselves, confirming a previously extensive for drying, instead of 20 to 24, the time required by the old system.

sides the deposit in Noumes, and that in Douglas County, the mineral in question has only been reported from Jackson County, North Carolina, and

near Malaga, in Spain.

Nickel is being used more freely every day, both in art and manufactures of iron and steel. The demand is understood to be increasing all the be more fully prospected and developed.

PEOPLE SHOULD PLANT TREES

Denuded Forest Land Ought to Be Made Productive Again.

When Mr. Pinchot was in Portland at the Irrigation Congress he made special reference to the importance of experiments in reproducing forest growth on lands now denuded of their trees. Even in Oregon, so rich in forest generally, all know that tree-planting, in the Eastern districts especially, now bare, may be of the greatest use. The irrigation people must be congratulated on taking up this matter seriously, as is shown in the following extract from their live and lively

'The Irrigon Fruitgrowers' Union meets Saturday evening at the schoolhouse to discuss reforestation in all its phases. Farmers and fruitgrowers about Irrigon are much interested in the matter, and it is predicted that fully 100,000 trees will planted this season for windbreaks alone. The union has spent considerable time and money in making experiments of different kinds and in securing opin-

ions from forest experts.
"Owing to their rapid growth and hardy nature, Carolina and Lombardy poplars 20 miles away. But no matter where it are in great favor. By irrigation they comes from or whither it goes, the supply are in great favor. By irrigation they are made to grow from 8 to 12 feet the first year. Some farmers will also plant wainut and hickory trees every 20 or 40 feet, which will ultimately be a source of revenue and gradually replace the poplars and locusts. Others owning orch-ards will plant different species of the mulberry, which, owing to the absence of acid in the berries, makes them espe-cially desirable, as birds will not molest the orchards so long as they can get other

MORMONS NOW DIG BEETS

SUGAR WILL SOON BE PLENTI-FUL AT LA GRANDE.

Reports Show That Oregon Has Future as Producer of

The La Grande sugar factory is starting up. The Chronicle says as follows: "Beet digging has commenced, and the from July 1 to September 1, two months, the company shipped 39 cars of matte and used in that time 30 cars of coke besides quantities of lime rock, the last-named commodity being secured in the vicinity of the mine.

The Courier says: "A magnificent tory has been thoroughly overhauled for a long run. There are 3000 acres of beets of exceptionally good quality; the estiof exceptionally good quality; the esti-mated yield is between 25,000 and 30,000

> The results are just received on the nalysis from the experiment station Corvallis of beets grown on the experimental farm at Bend, in Crook County, carried on by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company. From the Bend Bul-

letin the following is quoted:
"On September 6 four typical sugar beets were dug on the D. I. & P. Co.'s experiment farm and sent to the Oregor experiment station at Corvallis for analysis. These beets were analyzed by the as sistant chemist, Professor F. E. Edwards who reports as follows: Specific gravity of juice Solids in juice, per cent... Sugar in juice, per cent.

...90.90

times during the season. The actual yield is 10.8 tons per acre.
"The yield, though not large, compares

very favorably with the yield in some districts where the industry is estab-lished. In Union County, we are told, acre."
The figures of the analysis speak for

beet-sugar industry of exceptional prom-ise, premising, of course, that railroad transportation is provided. Experiments should be carried farther the coming year, and over a far wider area. The following instructions have been issued by the United States office at Klamath Falls:

at Klamath Falls: "Persons who received and planted sugar beet seed last Spring will please be kind enough to provide a sample and bring the same to the reclamation office

The following instructions should be followed as closely as practicable: A typical sugar beet may be less than five pounds average size, or smaller, which generally produce more sugar than the larger irregular shaped ones. Generally speaking, the best sort of beet should be nearly transmiss in nearly triangular in shape, rather flat on top, tapering uniformly from top to tip. When collecting samples it is well to se-lect an average beet from the patch having its form as nearly as possible in ac-cordance with the above description of a typical beet. Do not select one which is set above the ground, but one which is well covered and in topping be sure to remove all leaves to the root. Wrap the beet in oiled paper to prevent drying in transit. They will be sent to Wash-ington for analysis and the result secured during early Winter.

IRRIGATION SPREADS BLOOM OVER ARID WASTE.

Investigations Show That Dry Lands in the State Are Profitable.

The La Grande Observer reports progress in the promising enterprise for sup-plying power in the Grand Ronde Valley

"T. R. Berry, the engineer of the Grand Ronde Electric Company, with assistants, has just returned from the Little Minam, having completed the survey for the ditch which will be constructed next Summer. The waters of the Little Minam will be brought over into Cove Creek, and will give the company a large and steady power, which, with the Morgan Lake power in this city, will place it in a position to serve this valley with all the power it will require for many years." Last week was noticed the evidences of

subterranean water in the great depression in Central Eastern Oregon. Immigrants in the Silver Lake district this year had, it was reported, taken up home steads dependent on the water supply, which was found in abundance from 10 to 23 feet below the surface. Now the Prinetime. The Douglas County discoveries ville Review makes the interesting state ment, from which we reprint extracts

"Everybody in this valley knows, ough but few realize the value of the fact that underneath our feet, and only six feet from the surface, lies a vast lake of water. To be sure, it is not an open body, but percolates through the wash gravel just below hardpan with irresistible force. Those who have dug wells and cellars in this city and near by can testify to the purity of the water and its quantity, and also to the utter impossibility of keeping it out of the excavations by the cementing of their walls. Under any and all conditions the water always attains its level, breaking down all barriers. How deep this stratum of gravel and water lies no one knows. The Prineville Light & Water Company is the only institution so far to make use of this subterranean current, which seems to be inexhaustible, and its level of only a slightly variable depth all the year ro As to where the fountain-head of all this water is, there can only be conjecture. Some think it lies in the Blue Mountains and others favor the idea that it comes others maintain that it is the outlet for the surplus waters of the Deschutes the lake has no visible outlet, and yet is always moving, the water supposedly sinks to come out in Crooked River gorge,

is always here.' In the earliest maps, in which the geography and natural features of Oregon were supposed to be shown, was seen an enormous area in the center and sofftheastern part of the state which bore the ominous legend, "Oregon Desert." It is interesting to observe how, in each subsequent publication, this "desert" has shrunken. It seems now to be applied only to that special district where the Silver Lake settlers have gone in to make their homes. There they report themselves as growing wheat, barley, alfalfa, clover and fruit. So, in the next edition of the map of Oregon it is to be hoped that the misused term will go for good.

Notice has been taken of the important uit instituted in Umatilia County to determine water rights as between upper and lower riparian owners. Naturally, the ascertainment of facts by an unpreju diced officer seemed to be of the first importance. Attorney for the plaintiffs considered that they had a right, under the law of 1965, to make the state a par ty, and called the State Engineer into action. Judge Ellis, of Pendleton, thought this view well taken, and made the order The law requires the expense of such surveys to be jointly borne by the parties, and the pisintiffs deposited \$500 as their preliminary contribution. Now, attorneys for defendants object to the expense of the survey, probably \$10,000, being charged on the parties. They have raised the point that the State Engineer can only be called into the field, as a matter of right, when the Government proposes to undertake the irrigation. So the matter is in court again and up to the Judge, on a motion to reconsider his first decision. Such important issues are raised in this suit that it is to be hoped they will be determined, after full argument, on the merits of the controversy.

HOW TO MAKE SWEET MEAT

A Good Receipt for Sugar-Curing Ham and Bacon. It may be of use to some of the farming

readers to print the following recipe for home curing of bacon and hams. Some-what more time and trouble is involved than in the usual brine-soaking plan. But the result is sure to please the family. Sugar-cured breakfapt bacon and hams, once obtainable, will be sought for at the store at higher prices than for the brine-cured products. After the hog is killed hang in the cool for 24 hours. Then cut it up as usual. Rub each piece thoroughly with dry sait and place on slats in the meathouse to drain. Repeat every other day for ten days, reversing the pieces on the slats. Then for ten days longer rub thoroughly each alter-nate day with a mixture composed as follows: Four-fifths dry sait, one-fifth in weight of coarse sugar or molasses But add a handful of saltpeter to a pall ful of the mixture, and a handful of juniper berries. At the end of the 20 days hang the meat in the smokehouse and keep a very alow and smoky fire going for at least three, or better, four weeks. Use oak or vine maple if obtainable This is practically what is known as the Essex recipe for sugar-cured bacon and

ham.

After serious iliness Hood's Sarsaparilla imparts the strength and vigor so much needed.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON HAVE BEGUN TO RUN.

Two Canneries and as Many Cold-Storage Plants Will Operate on Lower River.

The Fall fishing on the Columbia has mmenced and promises well, judging from this note from the Astoria Herald. "Charles Davis, who is working the eining grounds of George Kaboth, up the river, reports an exceptionally good season for fall fishing. In nine days he caught eighteen tons of fish. All the canneries that are being operated report

It is understood that two or three canneries and two, possibly three, cold stor-age plants on the Columbia will be oper-

a better run of fish than was antici-

It is interesting to notice that in a recent interview, Field Superintendent I. Nelson Wisner, of the U. S. Fish Commission, referred to the hatchery in the Forestry Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, as a regularly equipped Government hatchery, where many kinds were hatched. He enunciates steel heads, black spotted trout, rainbow trout, graylings, and Chinook salmon as having hatched, and other varieties as died." The Superintendent tells of the fallure of their operations with Spring the failure of their operations with Spring salmon on the Clackamas ewing to the interference with the river bed, and the muddying of the water, caused by the construction of the Cazadero Dam by the Oregon Water Power Company. He speaks of this as a temporary and unavoidable difficulty. It is to be hoped that it will so turn out, since the Clackamas Hatchery has been one of great importance. The Superintendent refers to ortance. The Superintendent refers to rouble with the residents on the Lower Rogue River as so seriously interfering with the hatchery there as to compel its suspension or abandonment. Is not this a pre-eminent case where the selfishness of the few should not be permitted to obstruct the benefits to the community'

LA GRANDE HAS SOCK FACTORY

Small Plant Does Lig Business in

Eastern Oregon Town. One of the smaller industries for which the small towns in Oregon offer nducements is that referred to by the

La Grande Observer as follows: "One of La Grande's most important manufacturing industries, although over two years old and cannot be considered a new one, is the La Grande Knitting Mills located in the Haworth building on Adams avenue. This busi-ness for the last year turned out something like \$10,000 worth of manufactured product of over 2500 garments, consisting of suits of underwear, sweaters, blouses, socks, etc. To manufacture these garments from four to 20 people are employed in the factory, the number fluctuating as the demand grows or lessens and on the road are ten salesmen who either carry these garments as side lines or devote their entire attention to the sale of them. Fifteen salesmen are on the list but

ten is the yearly average. "Of the great number of garments sold, most of these are of the very best, hardly a suit of underwear being sold under \$5.

An illustration, this, of now even a small factory adds to the trade of a

JOHN HYDE'S LITTLE GRAFT

Unnaturalized Briton Worked Census Bureau for His Own Benefit.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash. ngton, Sept. 30.-John Hyde, late statistiind now a settled subject of ward, appears to have been grafting all the while he was in the Government serv-ice. Before he became statistician under Secretary Wilson, he was gathering agricultural statistics for the Census Bureau. But while he was gathering statistics for the Government he was gathering valua-ble data for private interests, for which he must have received a neat sum, problably more than his Government salary, for in those days Hyde was sending larg sums of money back to "dear old Lunnon"

for deposit in the Bank of England.

At any rate, when census returns began to come in, Hyde employed three young men of his office to spend their evenings going over agricultural returns, making up lists of addresses of farmers all over the West, who were resorting to irrigation. These lists were transmitted to William E. Smythe & Co., publishers of "Irrigation Age." and proved of great value to them as an auxiliary mailing list. The "Irrigation Age" paid Hyde for these names, and Hyde in turn paid the three trusties who performed the actual work. These young men had access to the Cen-sus Office, by order of Mr. Hyde, it being

supposed they were engaged at Govern-ment work.

Hyde had no right to make private use of information which came into his posof information which came into his pos-sersion as an official of the Census Office. The furnishing of these names and ad-dresses to the "Irrigation Age" was pure graft, and should have led to Hyde's dis-missal, but it didn't. He had a wonder-ful pull for a subject of King Edward, for Hyde news became naturalized while for Hyde never became naturalized while in America. But Hyde has gone, he made his pile in the Census Office; he made a bigger pile in the Agricultural Depart-ment, yet Secretary Wilson still has faith

O. A. C.'s Football Schedule.

CORVALLIS. Or., Oct. L-(Special.)-Manager Stimson has announced the fol-lowing schedule of football games for the O. A. C. team:

September 30, at Corvallis, alumni: October 7, at Corvaills, Chemawa Training School; October 14, at Corvaills, Whit-worth College; October 21, at Corvaills, Washington State College of Pullman; October 28, at Berkeley, Cal. University of California; November 11, at Eugene, University of Oregon; November 24, at Corvallis, Willamette University; November 30, at Seattle, University of Washington, Necessitations are resulting for a same Negotiations are pending for a game with Multnomah Athletic Club, but the teams have not been agreed to.

To Promote Japanese Commerce. TOKIO, Oct. 1 .- (3:30 P. M.)-A

joint meeting of the Chambers of Com-merce of the empire was formally opened here today in the local Chamber of Commerce building of Commerce building. The meeting has been called to consider the post-The meeting bellum development of commerce and industry. Today's session adjourned after sitting a few hours. The Cabiner Ministers will be invited to address the meeting. Forty-nine Chambers Commerce are represented.

LOW-RATE SIDE-TRIP TICKETS.

Holders of Lewis and Clark tickets sold east of Pocatello, Pocatello or Butte and the western boundary of Arisona, are snilled to 15-day one-fare tickets to certain points on the O. R. & N. Particulars by asking at Third and Washington streets, Portland.