

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1908.

FIT NAMES FOR GEOGRAPHY.

The plan to save the Oregon map from rude and unmeaning alterations should be welcomed. The general appearance of this state's geography is full of ugly sounds, worthless words and misplaced titles. In "Murderers Creek," "Squaw Creek," "Malheur," "Horsely Lakes," "Bakeoven," "Crooked River" and many others, they would be both unattractive and unwholesome.

To guide the selection of new names in euphonious and significant channels, a geographic board, composed of Will G. Steel and George H. Wilson, of Portland, Joseph M. Schell, of Eugene, and J. H. Hornet, of Corvallis, has taken up the subject. This board can render valuable service. If its functions could be extended to banishing many of the misfit names that already mar the map, they would be even more valuable.

Changeing of geographical names is always very difficult, however, and that effort would probably fail. Several years ago the honored name of McLoughlin was changed to Mount McLoughlin in Southern Oregon, and practically everywhere approved. But such is the tenacity of the old name that "Mount McLoughlin" has made little progress.

With the growth of the country, new names are needed constantly for hitherto unmarked locations. Up to this time they have been selected by chance or out of some trifling incident. Every county can bear witness to this in many places. A glance at the map brings up the names of Camp Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Battlement Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Pine Creek, Butte Creek, Desolation Creek, Deep Creek, Hay Creek, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, Beaver Creek, Bear Creek, Wolf Creek, Trout Creek, Pistol River, Crooked River, Lost River, North Fork, Middle Fork, South Fork, Powder River, Snake River, Grizzly, Highland, Mountain, Crabtree, Fairview, Mist, Fladhawk, Coyote, Mt. Hood, Fern, Fossil, Sulphur Springs, Soda Springs, Rock Point, Crooked Lake, Sucker Lake, Goose Lake, Diamond Peak, Bald Mountain.

None of these names is distinctly characteristic of the place or object to which it is applied. Some are reproduced several times throughout the state and many times in other states. If the persons who applied them had felt a desire for good sound or "good fit," they would have chosen a name of permanent meaning and character. Many Indian names have been lost that would have suited finely. Others are still extant that can be well used hereafter.

In Oregon history are numerous characters whose names can be applied in appropriate places for new counties and towns and streets. Among them are: Jonathan Carver, Ledyard, Gray, Jason Lee, Spalding, McLoughlin, Hunt, Wyeth, Kelley, Bryant, Drake, Abernethy, Whitaker, Whitcomb, Blanchard, Clay, Fremont, Meek, Villard, Kearney, Nesmith. Foreign names can be resorted to frequently.

The geographic board can supply a need in Oregon. Name-seekers should enlist its aid and profit by its suggestions.

GOLD GOING ABOARD.

There was an increase of 2,300,000 bushels in American wheat exports last week as compared with the preceding week. During the same period there was an increase of more than \$6,000,000 in the amount of gold shipped to Europe.

Although the local college cannot compete with Johns Hopkins or the University of Pennsylvania or Rush Medical College, it can serve as a very useful auxiliary. There are numerous skillful physicians who have "finished" at those institutions after studying in Portland and who have been successful in their respective professions.

plus reserve of but \$16,899,825, the lowest figure reached since January 11, 1908, and nearly \$50,000,000 less than the high-water mark reached in June. Despite this epidemic of speculation in wheat and stocks, there does not seem to be much of a hardening in the money market, and rates for call money remain abnormally low. The situation is somewhat puzzling, and one which sagacious investors will approach with considerable caution.

Portland's charter committee has adopted an employment system for taxpayers to pay for which would wreck any firm or corporation, in a legitimate business. This system engrafts on the city's payroll incompetent and lazy employees, who cannot be lopped off as is done by an employer in private business. It is called civil service.

The committee has practically approved the plan of the present charter. It has put up barriers against dismissal of inefficient hands and continued a method which has uselessly increased the number of employees. This is done by heavily taxing the largest public utility corporation in Portland which not last six months under that system, and every business house in town would go to the wall under it; but taxpayers must maintain the service as it is.

Summed up, the contentions of Dr. Joseph, dean of the medical department of the University of Oregon, are that his school has steadily raised its graduation standards and will continue to raise them; and that the graduates, most of them, are successful practitioners. The opposing contention of Dr. A. C. Pantan, member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, are that the local medical school is not adequately supplied with instructors and clinical facilities to afford its students the medical training that is needed by the public and the honesty of the profession and the State Board's standard require.

We take it that each disputant is more or less correct in his assertions. It is not to be gained that too many doctors are practicing medicine, and a considerable number of them would better be cutting cordwood or hoeing cabbage. But that this lamentable condition is due either to Dr. Joseph's school or to Dr. Pantan's Board of Examiners is a question that will succeed in barring out fraud doctors, are claims that can hardly be established.

Persons who hold degrees from the best medical institutions of Europe, or of the United States, doubtless are better fitted to practice medicine than those who hold diplomas only from the local school—that is, if otherwise possessing the same measure of intelligence. It would be natural to expect the graduates of the higher institutions to go through a superior test of the State Board at a higher average. The local college can, however, give its students instruction substantial enough to put the deserving ones through the board's examinations.

But that this determines a physician's merit as a practitioner can hardly be believed; at best it only weeds out the most unpromising candidates. The examinations of would-be lawyers do not bar out the men who should not practice law, nor do the examinations of plumbers accomplish this in their respective professions. It is unfortunate that this is the fact and that the people must grope along as well as they can in picking out the worthy lawyers, dentists and physicians. It seems there must always be a certain number of incompetents in each profession lacking in honesty and in freedom from vanity and from vain pretensions as in skill. These will be with us always, like the poor.

Although the local college cannot compete with Johns Hopkins or the University of Pennsylvania or Rush Medical College, it can serve as a very useful auxiliary. There are numerous skillful physicians who have "finished" at those institutions after studying in Portland and who have been successful in their respective professions. The best colleges turn out graduates who are not only competent but also failures. So do the best medical boards.

Therefore both Dr. Pantan and Dr. Joseph have asserted a measure of truth. Both are raising the medical standards in their respective spheres. That is well. Neither, however, is eliminating the doctors of vain show, excessive vanity and quick pretense, although both are doing what they can in that direction. The long-suffering public is happy to behold the competition between the two in its behalf.

WHITE PLAGE AND RED MEN.

Three years ago, it will be remembered, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the annual report issued from his office, declared that the number of aborigines had not been perceptibly diminished since the conquest of white occupation of North America; that the "passing of the Indian," a favorite theme of writers of the Cooper school ever since the Revolution, is, and has all along been, a myth. This statement naturally excited great surprise, and though based upon tabulated data on file in the office of the Commissioner, many were prone to doubt its truth.

the powder and bullets of the whites in the days of Miles Standish. The Indians in the first place are prone to huddle together in fifts. Cleanliness has no more attractions for them than for the keepers of an unselected dairy. When formerly they lived and slept out of doors and followed the chase, they now huddle together, eschew physical exercise in industrial occupations, into which the Government has vainly striven to induce them, and "die off" as the result of disease contracted through pent-up air and stultical habits.

Cognizant of these facts, the anti-tuberculosis crusaders have invaded the Indian country with the cry, "back to nature," as their slogan. Through their efforts, "bird-cage schoolhouses," as they are known in the South, are being introduced, to give the Indian pupils a breathing space, impossible in their unsanitary homes. Regarding these schoolhouses Commissioner Leupp says: "Our Indian children are particularly prone to pulmonary complaints. For some time the Government has vainly striven to induce them to live in Indian and thereby making them physically more tender, the lungs have been the great seat of trouble; and when one child has begun to show pretty plain symptoms of tuberculosis, it is not only cruelly to send him to school, but it is a menace to the other children with whom it is brought thus into close and unwholesome contact. It is too soon yet to predict the success or failure of this experiment. It is a good one. At that time of the year farmers are not busy and can spare the time to engage in the hunt. If all understand that traps are to be set and poison put out during the winter, they will not only keep dogs out of danger, but all farmers join in the campaign against the common enemy, the slaughter will be great and the results will be beneficial in no small degree. It is doubtful whether the Legislature will again enact a scalp bounty law, so if the Eastern Oregon farmers want to be protected against the varmints they will be most certain of success if they rely upon their own efforts.

The Umatilla County plan of conducting a thirty-day war upon coyotes during January is a good one. At that time of the year farmers are not busy and can spare the time to engage in the hunt. If all understand that traps are to be set and poison put out during the winter, they will not only keep dogs out of danger, but all farmers join in the campaign against the common enemy, the slaughter will be great and the results will be beneficial in no small degree. It is doubtful whether the Legislature will again enact a scalp bounty law, so if the Eastern Oregon farmers want to be protected against the varmints they will be most certain of success if they rely upon their own efforts.

The St. Helens quartermen who have been getting out Belgian blocks for Portland streets are making a good protest against replacing their product with brick made near Seattle. This is quite natural, but if any one is desirous of witnessing a vigorous protest against the use of the blocks, let him frame up a little scheme by which he may be proposed to pave a Seattle street with brick, stone or any other commodity to be supplied from Portland. The Seattle spirit has its limitations, and they are not half as elastic as those which encircle the Portland spirit.

PROSPERITY IN THE NEWS.

In building permits, real estate transfers, bank clearings and all other branches of business Portland continues to break records. The work is effected not without protest from that gradually disappearing army of knoockers who have never been able to convince themselves that Portland is not growing too fast. But there is no secret about Portland's growth, nor is there any mystery attached to reasons responsible for that growth. Portland is going ahead at a pace never before equaled, because the territory country is growing. The Sunday Oregonian, on account of the demands of its readers for a more elaborate presentation of literary, social, sporting and other news, does not make a specialty of industrial topics. However, Sunday's paper, like all the others, contains dispatches received in the regular order of news, and last Sunday there was the usual number which told of events having a direct bearing not only on the city and immediate territory, but on which news came, but also on Portland's prosperity.

The news that Marshall had last year spent \$70,000 on street improvements and that during the coming year he would expend \$50,000 for paving, \$45,000 for water works and plank streets and \$55,000 for sewers, reflects a degree of prosperity at the Coos Bay metropolis that cannot fail to be felt to a certain extent in Portland, which enjoys most pleasant buildings. The building of a \$50,000 scouring mill at Echo will give employment to a large number of people, and will increase the profits of the woolgrowers; and, as Echo prospers by the new enterprise, Portland will share in that prosperity. The income of the capitalization of the First National Bank of Hood River to \$100,000 is a tribute to the growth of the premier fruit city of the late; and the organization of a new irating company at White Salmon, which will irrigate another 2500 acres of that wonderful fruit land to the already large orchard acreage all means that our friends up the river are increasing their business primarily for their own profit, but incidentally for the benefit of Portland.

The Salem dispatch telling of the addition of a number of new cars to the electric line to Portland of course means that the business between the two cities is increasing so rapidly that more facilities are imperatively needed. Costly new theaters are not built in interior towns except in periods of prosperity. For that reason the news of the completion of a \$25,000 theater at Clatsop is a poor thing to criticize. The specifications for the new theater should be made right before construction begins.

The fear is expressed that the newspapers will try Finch and condemn him without hearing. There are a dozen murderers in the County Jail who ought to be tried by somebody. John D. Rockefeller tipped a waiter with a nickel, the other day. A man with many less millions would fear to offer less than a dime. John is rich, which makes all the difference.

There are half a dozen—or more—patriotic citizens who wish the legislative session were over, so that they could arouse public interest in their gubernatorial aspirations. Editor Hoyer's campaign expenses for Salem Councilman aggregate a \$2 box of cigars. Now guess how many cigars were in Hoyer's box.

The Astoria Chamber of Commerce is making another effort to have the dredge Chinook placed in service on the bar, and should have the assistance of every one interested in a good channel to the sea. The exact results that might be expected from the Jetty have always been difficult to forecast. The theory is good, and the method the plan has been demonstrated by actual performances; but the swirling currents that sweep out of the river

did not always taken exactly the course that they were expected to follow when the Jetty was under construction. With the dredge there is no uncertainty. If the craft is put to work digging on a certain course and carrying the sand to a point well beyond the bar, there is no question about good results being obtained. The dredging plan has never had a fair trial on the Columbia bar, but, so far as it was followed, the results were most flattering.

An Aberdeen dispatch says that Mr. Harriman has temporarily abandoned his efforts to get into Aberdeen, and will endeavor to secure right of way at more reasonable prices on the opposite side of the river. This, of course, may be only a bluff on the part of Mr. Harriman for the purpose of securing his right of way at more advantageous prices than now seem possible. It may also be a bluff on the part of the Aberdeen property-owners, who, if they really believed they were about to lose the railroad, would make some very good concessions in order to keep it on the Aberdeen side of the river. It is an excellent plan first to secure your railroad before you begin to negotiate. This applies not only to Aberdeen, but to other localities in the Pacific Northwest, where right of way and other concessions are much more plentiful and much less valuable than railroads.

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LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTY.

This Editor Has 77 Cents. Cathlamet (Wash.) Sun. Paul Nicoud caught the first smelt of the season at this point last Friday, one-half dozen, but they are worth 75 cents per pound. One-half pound for us, please.

Rare. Goldendale Sentinel. Skookum Walline, who has a good ranch and apple orchard on the Big Elkikait, was a Goldendale visitor this week. Skookum is one of the few Indians who like to work.

Go-as-Yon-Please Mail Route. Fossil Journal. A semi-occasional mail route has been given the people of Clarno precinct, well-known in respect of their former enjoyment. Under the new system whenever the Clarno Postmaster cancels enough stamps to justify the making of a box up a man and sends him to Antelope with the mail. It is estimated that a round trip will be made by special carrier every three months or so.

One More Kind of Color Line. Pilot Rock Record. According to a story from the McKay creek school district, parents have permitted their children to absent themselves because the teacher allowed a young man by the name of Charles Buckner to accompany her to a neighborhood school. It is a quarter mile and belongs to a well-known and highly-respected family in this part of the county. The Buckners are thirty-two years old, getting on in years, and all who know them. The power of prejudice is almost beyond human calculation and happy are they who have least of it.

No Chance for Beauty in Portland or Medford. Medford Mail. A Medford lady who advertised for a woman to do general housework received the following letter from Miss Lamson, of Portland: "Dear Madam: I have seen your advertisement in this week's paper. I am only 22 years old, getting on in years, and I have been bothered to death at nearly every place I have worked by the men who have hired me. I want to get a place away from a village, where the men won't chase after me. I worked for two ladies at Portland and lost my job because their husbands took me out driving nights. If your husband is an old man, I can get along with you, and you will like me, and I would like to stay with you for a year."

GUN-TOTERS SHOULD BE FINED No Justification for Habitual Carrying of Concealed Weapons. The time will undoubtedly come when it will be so unpoplar and unlawful to carry weapons that a man caught with a gun on an open street in his pocket will be considered a criminal per se—with the goods on him. A man is more or less a coward who habitually carries a gun. Of course there are some men when it is justified, especially when a man is compelled to be out late at night.

A law should be framed restricting the sale of firearms of all sorts, and requiring dealers to record all such sales. These records should be placed in the hands of the police for their inspection and care. Men known to own guns should be kept in view and questioned if found carrying them without permission, should be arrested and fined. The mere habitual carrying of a gun is not a crime, but it is a bad habit, and one that should be discouraged. A man who carries a gun, it is considered justifiable if both take a gun and shoot on sight, holding that the other fellow had a gun and was threatened to do bodily harm. Cut it out.

Future of the Trust. Kansas City Journal. Nothing was developed in the testimony of the Rockefeller trial that was not already known, beyond the mere fact that the big corporation of which he is the nominal head were carried on by Mr. Rockefeller and his family. The general indictments against him and he left the impression that he was just as good as the great mass of big business men of today. The history of the Standard Oil Company has been written and rewritten. Its operations have been viewed from every conceivable angle, and comment and criticism have filled the pages of newspapers and magazines for several years.

The most interesting development of the Rockefeller trial was the fact that in gaining the expression from him that the trust movement in this country had only just begun, and that in the matter of individual competition. But the oil magnate sees no calamity in this. On the other hand, he believes that the trust will solve the problem of our industrial evils. He says this will result without injury to others and without special favors or indulgences. This is the Rockefeller view of his critics, and it will be pondered earnestly by millions of people.

When Sheep Come to Oregon. PORTLAND, Dec. 13.—(To the Editor.)—In a dispatch from San Jose, Cal., on the second page of The Oregonian of yesterday morning, in a notice of the death of Daniel McLaughlin, a pioneer settler of the Pacific Coast, who died at Santa Clara, Cal., on December 7, it is stated that he brought the first sheep to Oregon in 1851. It was apparently the interest of accuracy permit me to say that this statement is incorrect, and that the first flock of sheep brought to Oregon was in 1844, by Joshua Shaw and his son, Alva C. R. Shaw; the second flock by a man named Fields in 1847, driven by H. Vaughan, and the third in 1858, numbered 30, by Joseph and Ahlo S. Watt. GEORGE H. HIMES.

Hounding Him to His Grave. Walla Walla Union. The Oregonian yesterday had a particularly striking cartoon representing a job-hunter standing at the sick-room door of Governor-elect Cosgrove at Paso Robles. The job-hunter is made to say, "He's got to see me if the country's to be saved."

Pench Rarely in Bleak New England. Baltimore News. Pench trees are in bud at North Wilbraham, Mass.

CONVENTIONS IN SEATTLE. Many Bodies Will Hold Sessions There in 1909. Following is a list of the conventions to be held in Seattle next year, which have already been pronounced: Alumni Association of the University of Washington, June, 1909. American Association of Park Superintendents, August 1-15, 1909. American Association of Title Men, August, 1909. American Institute of Banking, September, 1909. American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Seattle section), June, 1909. Ancient Order of United Workmen, grand lodge of Washington, July 21-23, 1909. California Promotion Committee, June 15, 1909. Catholic Order of Foresters of State of Washington, August 1909. Christian Missionary Convention of Western Washington, June, 1909. Degree of Honor (Auxiliary to A. O. U. W.), July 1909. Delta Sigma Delta, Summer, 1909. Dramatic Order of Knights of Klhorasun, August, 1909. International Convention of Washington, July 4, 1909. Epworth League convention, National, July, 1909. Fraternal Brotherhood, uniform rank, July 23-24, 1909. Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Washington, June 23-24, 1909. Grand Commandery Kalchak, a Templar of Washington, June 18, 1909. Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Washington, June 15-17, 1909. Grand State Medical Association, Summer, 1909. Independent Order of Buffaloes, Summer, 1909. International Order of Oddfellows, sovereign grand lodge, National, Summer, 1909. Knights of Pythias (grand lodge of Washington), August 1909. National American Woman Suffrage Association, Summer, 1909. National Editorial Association, Summer, 1909. National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, June, 1909. North Pacific International Lawn Tennis Association, August 1909. Northwest Music Teachers' Association, Summer, 1909. Northwestern Branch of American Mining Association, August, 1909. Northwest Electric Light and Power Association, September 8, 1909. Norwegian Seafarers' Summer, 1909. Oregon State Medical Society, Summer of Washington, June 17, 1909. Oregon State Medical Society, Summer, 1909. Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Association, June 15-17, 1909. Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs, about October, 1909. Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, July 14, 1909. Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, July, 1909. Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest (not decided). Pioneer Association of the State of Washington, June 8, 1909. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, October 3, 1909. Seattle Volunteer Firemen's Association, June 6, 1909. Swedish Temperance Association of America, July, 1909. United Commercial Travelers (Jurisdiction of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia), June 1909. United Swedish Singers of the Pacific Coast, July 23-31, 1909. Washington Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis (not decided). Washington Bankers' Association, June, 1909. United Amateur Press Association, July, 1909. Washington Children's Home Society, June, 1909. Washington Forestry Association, July, 1909. Washington Society Sons of the Revolution, February 21, 1909. Washington State Association of Postmasters (not decided). Washington State Dental Society, June or July, 1909. Washington State Elks Reunion Association, July, 1909. Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs (not decided). Washington State Game and Fish Protective Association, October 5, 1909. Washington State Library Association (not decided). Washington State Medical Association, July 25, 1909. Washington State Nurses' Association, June, 1909. Washington State Press Association, (not decided). Young Women's Christian Association, January, 1909.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION. Review of the Last Important Session at Salem. The annual session of the State Dairy Association at Salem last Thursday and Friday was apparently productive of beneficial results in several respects, though it will take time to prove the extent of the good that was done. To begin with, the dairymen themselves have been enlisted in the campaign for pure milk, and, if the sentiment of the convention is fairly representative of dairymen generally, inspectors of dairies will have little trouble in the future. Certain it is that the authorities charged with the duty of enforcing the law will have the support of the better class of milk producers, and this will go far toward making their work effective against those dairymen who are wilfully careless. The war is on against unsanitary conditions in the dairies throughout the state, and it will be aided by such legislation as the leading spirits among the dairymen may deem necessary.

The need for regulation of dairies is felt most near the large cities, where the milk is brought to the consumer by the producer day by day; but there also exists as great a need for regulation of the dairy in the farthest corner of the state, where the cream is sent to a creamery to be made into butter. The resident of the City of Portland has no more entitled to clean feed than the inhabitant of the smallest village. That the demand for regulation is urgent no one could doubt after hearing or reading the statements made by Mrs. S. A. Youkin, Dairy Inspector in Coos County, who told about separators standing in the barns where chickens roosted upon them and milk cans lying in the yard where they were used them as hiding-places. These, of course, were rare and extreme cases, but they illustrate a spirit of carelessness which is frequently manifested in a less shocking though not much less serious manner. Comparatively few dairymen permit such conditions to exist; a very large number fail to keep their cows clean.

At first thought there seems to be force to the argument that creamery men should be held responsible if they accept cream that is not fit for use; but further consideration of the food problem will not be satisfactory solution of the problem of securing cleanliness. It is reasonable to expect that a dairymen will reject cream that is plainly unfit for use, and yet, like many other reasonable expectations, this is not likely to be fulfilled. In the present state of the dairy industry, when the producer does not meet the demand, there is much competition among dairymen that, if one will not take a farmer's cream, he can sell it to another. As stated by one of the speakers at the convention, if one dairymen should begin rejecting all the unsatisfactory cream, he would soon have to shut up his factory. Joint agreement among creamerymen to accept only clean, healthy, but as was also remarked, whenever the creamerymen get together on an agreement as to the rejection of cream, they will also get together for purposes which the dairymen will regard as objectionable. The dairymen themselves should be encouraged to buy and encourage the creamerymen to stay as far apart as possible in the buying competition.

The session of the Dairy Association should prove of some benefit in persuading dairy farmers to raise more of their better calves. Every owner of dairy cows should breed to a first-class sire of the dairy type. Then the better calves would be worth raising, and none of them should find their way to the meat block. If that policy were pursued, the dairy herds in the state would be increased very rapidly and the dairy product would grow in magnitude and value. Undoubtedly the food problem has caused many dairymen to sacrifice their better calves. They find that they have scarcely feed enough for their cows, and many of them are compelled to buy feed. The calf problem therefore depends for its solution upon the feed problem.

It is very probably true, as said by one of the dairymen, that the day of cheap milked milk is over. The West is becoming remarked by this paper a year or two ago, the grain farms have been transformed into orchards and dairies and hopyards, until the production of grain is not sufficient for local needs and importation is sometimes necessary. This makes bran and shorts high. Trans-Pacific trade will tend to make grain scarcer and more expensive. The dairymen is therefore confronted with the necessity of depending upon his own fields for his feed supply. That he can do this is proven by the experience of many dairymen who raise vetch hay, kale, corn and the various root crops necessary to supply their needs. They have learned the hard way through. Dairymen will replenish the impoverished soil of the former grain fields, so that the dairymen can soon produce large crops of grain to supply his needs in that respect. The first problem for every dairymen, as well as every farmer, is that of producing plenty of feed, and when this has been done there will be no need to slaughter better calves. And yet it is not to be assumed that the killing of possible milk-producers is always an evil. It is only for the better calf that promises to make a good cow that the plea is made. Undoubtedly there are hundreds of calves that are killed that do not pay for their feed and care, and never will, because they are not dairy cows. Such animals cannot be sent to the block too soon. A very large number of them probably will be disposed of in that manner if the Dairy Association should make an earnest effort to form cow-testing associations, by means of which the actual milk-producing value of cows will be determined. Only a small proportion of the dairymen realize how much of their cows are paying and when they are paid for. The means of ascertaining this important fact. The members of the Association look this matter up in earnest, and, if they continue in their plans, every farmer will have an opportunity to find out how his cows should be fattened for beef.

As a consequence of the recent session of the Dairy Association several desirable results should be attained: The elimination of the unfit dairy cow, the saving of well-bred heifer calves, the production of cheaper food for dairy cows, the bettering of dairymen's heads, the cleaning of all Oregon dairies.

Will Need Careful Editing.

Washington Star. Anything that Kaiser Wilhelm says hereafter will be carefully scrutinized by expert copyreaders before being put into type.

Deserves First Mention.

Philadelphia Record. When it comes to awards of the Nobel prize do not let the claim of John D. Rockefeller be forgotten of the brotherhood of man, be altogether forgotten.

Review of the Last Important Session at Salem. The annual session of the State Dairy Association at Salem last Thursday and Friday was apparently productive of beneficial results in several respects, though it will take time to prove the extent of the good that was done. To begin with, the dairymen themselves have been enlisted in the campaign for pure milk, and, if the sentiment of the convention is fairly representative of dairymen generally, inspectors of dairies will have little trouble in the future. Certain it is that the authorities charged with the duty of enforcing the law will have the support of the better class of milk producers, and this will go far toward making their work effective against those dairymen who are wilfully careless. The war is on against unsanitary conditions in the dairies throughout the state, and it will be aided by such legislation as the leading spirits among the dairymen may deem necessary.

The need for regulation of dairies is felt most near the large cities, where the milk is brought to the consumer by the producer day by day; but there also exists as great a need for regulation of the dairy in the farthest corner of the state, where the cream is sent to a creamery to be made into butter. The resident of the City of Portland has no more entitled to clean feed than the inhabitant of the smallest village. That the demand for regulation is urgent no one could doubt after hearing or reading the statements made by Mrs. S. A. Youkin, Dairy Inspector in Coos County, who told about separators standing in the barns where chickens roosted upon them and milk cans lying in the yard where they were used them as hiding-places. These, of course, were rare and extreme cases, but they illustrate a spirit of carelessness which is frequently manifested in a less shocking though not much less serious manner. Comparatively few dairymen permit such conditions to exist; a very large number fail to keep their cows clean.

At first thought there seems to be force to the argument that creamery men should be held responsible if they accept cream that is not fit for use; but further consideration of the food problem will not be satisfactory solution of the problem of securing cleanliness. It is reasonable to expect that a dairymen will reject cream that is plainly unfit for use, and yet, like many other reasonable expectations, this is not likely to be fulfilled. In the present state of the dairy industry, when the producer does not meet the demand, there is much competition among dairymen that, if one will not take a farmer's cream, he can sell it to another. As stated by one of the speakers at the convention, if one dairymen should begin rejecting all the unsatisfactory cream, he would soon have to shut up his factory. Joint agreement among creamerymen to accept only clean, healthy, but as was also remarked, whenever the creamerymen get together on an agreement as to the rejection of cream, they will also get together for purposes which the dairymen will regard as objectionable. The dairymen themselves should be encouraged to buy and encourage the creamerymen to stay as far apart as possible in the buying competition.

The session of the Dairy Association should prove of some benefit in persuading dairy farmers to raise more of their better calves. Every owner of dairy cows should breed to a first-class sire of the dairy type. Then the better calves would be worth raising, and none of them should find their way to the meat block. If that policy were pursued, the dairy herds in the state would be increased very rapidly and the dairy product would grow in magnitude and value. Undoubtedly the food problem has caused many dairymen to sacrifice their better calves. They find that they have scarcely feed enough for their cows, and many of them are compelled to buy feed. The calf problem therefore depends for its solution upon the feed problem.

It is very probably true, as said by one of the dairymen, that the day of cheap milked milk is over. The West is becoming remarked by this paper a year or two ago, the grain farms have been transformed into orchards and dairies and hopyards, until the production of grain is not sufficient for local needs and importation is sometimes necessary. This makes bran and shorts high. Trans-Pacific trade will tend to make grain scarcer and more expensive. The dairymen is therefore confronted with the necessity of depending upon his own fields for his feed supply. That he can do this is proven by the experience of many dairymen who raise vetch hay, kale, corn and the various root crops necessary to supply their needs. They have learned the hard way through. Dairymen will replenish the impoverished soil of the former grain fields, so that the dairymen can soon produce large crops of grain to supply his needs in that respect. The first problem for every dairymen, as well as every farmer, is that of producing plenty of feed, and when this has been done there will be no need to slaughter better calves. And yet it is not to be assumed that the killing of possible milk-producers is always an evil. It is only for the better calf that promises to make a good cow that the plea is made. Undoubtedly there are hundreds of calves that are killed that do not pay for their feed and care, and never will, because they are not dairy cows. Such animals cannot be sent to the block too soon. A very large number of them probably will be disposed of in that manner if the Dairy Association should make an earnest effort to form cow-testing associations, by means of which the actual milk-producing value of cows will be determined. Only a small proportion of the dairymen realize how much of their cows are paying and when they are paid for. The means of ascertaining this important fact. The members of the Association look this matter up in earnest, and, if they continue in their plans, every farmer will have an opportunity to find out how his cows should be fattened for beef.

As a consequence of the recent session of the Dairy Association several desirable results should be attained:

The elimination of the unfit dairy cow, the saving of well-bred heifer calves, the production of cheaper food for dairy cows, the bettering of dairymen's heads, the cleaning of all Oregon dairies.

Will Need Careful Editing.

Washington Star. Anything that Kaiser Wilhelm says hereafter will be carefully scrutinized by expert copyreaders before being put into type.

Deserves First Mention.

Philadelphia Record. When it comes to awards of the Nobel prize do not let the claim of John D. Rockefeller be forgotten of the brotherhood of man, be altogether forgotten.