

NORTH PACIFIC DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

This association met at the Council Chamber, in Portland on Wednesday, March 16.

President in the chair, and prominent among those in attendance were: Thomas Paulsen, W. W. Baker, A. Paffenburger, Capt. J. T. Apperson of Oregon City; D. C. Stewart, of Forest Grove, R. Scott, of Milwaukie, M. Coling, of the Hillsboro creamery, R. S. Thompson, of The Dalles, M. Spurgeon, of Vancouver, Mr. Glenn, of Fairview dairy, Mr. Penister, of Fairview, C. L. Roper of Troutdale and others.

After much business of minor importance, a resolution was introduced by P. C. A. Heilmann to appoint a committee to confer with the officers of the Domestic and Fat Stock association. The purpose of such consultation is to make arrangements, if practicable, to hold an exhibition of dairy products in connection with the fat stock show next fall. The resolution was adopted, and the following persons were appointed to constitute the committee: Messrs. J. B. Knapp, P. C. A. Heilmann and D. C. Stewart.

A resolution was passed endorsing W. B. Baker, as dairy commissioner and recommending his re-appointment by Gov. Penneyer. [We hope that this will fail. "In fact we feel assured that he will not "get there." He is using great efforts to influence the Governor on the strength of his Democratic record. But we have heard that a number of our prominent citizens here have flatly refused to sign his recommendation for re-appointment. We would really like to see Mr. J. B. Knapp, of Portland, appointed dairy commissioner, if we must have one. No one can or would question his ability to act as such. He is a practical dairyman of extensive practical experience.—Editor.]

A committee was appointed to confer with the transportation companies for the purpose of securing a reduction of rates over lines for members attending the regular meetings of the association. The following persons were appointed: Messrs. Knapp, Paffenburger and Baker.

Samples of butter were shown from Wisconsin, the bunchgrass region, east of the mountains, and from Fairview and Troutdale. These samples were carefully and critically examined and the comparative merits discussed at some length.

During the afternoon session some interesting proceedings were held. An instructive and well prepared paper was read by P. C. A. Heilmann in regard to cooling devices for butter. Other specimens of butter were shown and various matters connected with dairy interests discussed.

Several new members were added to the association. Ladies can now join without being required to pay membership fees, and several availed themselves of the privilege yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Knapp read the following address:

To the Officers and Members of the North Pacific Dairy Association:—Since our last meeting the Legislature of the State of Oregon has met, held its usual session, adjourned, and its acts have passed into history. Among the acts passed by that body was an act amending the dairy law of the State. The amendments were substantially those discussed and recommended at the last meeting of this association. Oregon has now a good dairy law, and I confidently hope it will give dairymen and consumers of dairy products all the protection needed. In one respect the law is still defective. While it declares that pure unadulterated milk, and butter made from the cream of the same, shall be furnished to customers, and a severe penalty attached for its violation, it has given no declaration or standard of pure milk, of what should constitute in a legal sense or determine the standard of purity. Suppose a dairyman is delivering milk to his customers or to a creamery and is accused of adulteration. The dairyman asserts his innocence and perhaps litigation ensues; experts are called as witnesses and authorities are consulted to establish what should constitute pure milk. Had the law declared that milk of a specific gravity of 1030 and 12 per cent. volume of cream should be considered and regarded as pure the contestants would have a positive and legal standard for comparison; and any person of common intelligence with simple instruments within the reach of every one. At a cost of less \$1, could determine the question of purity or adulteration to their entire satisfaction without trouble or cost.

The committee on legislation appointed at our last meeting to secure the needed amendments to the dairy law were divided on this question. A majority of the committee insisted on establishing a legal standard for the pure milk, believing if such standard was established disputes that might arise

would be more readily adjusted and settled without resorting to legal forms. A minority of the committee opposed such standard and rather than go before the legislature, divided upon any amendment we asked, the majority gave way and consented to have the question of standard of purity left out altogether. Had such standard been established it would render the law more positive and easier of execution.

But as it is we have a good dairy law. Any citizen feeling aggrieved on account of adulteration of milk or short weights in butter can remedy the matter peaceably himself, or failing to do that can readily bring the offender to justice.

Dairymen had now better examine their butter molds, and if found too small cut out and enlarge them till they bring them to the required standard weight of two full pounds. Oregon dairymen are now relieved of the unjust discrimination against them by short weight butter imported into the State and sold to dealers at actual weight and to consumers by the roll, enabling the middle man to make a double profit and thus offering him a premium to discriminate against a home made article.

The consumer has now ample protection against adulterations add the short weight swindle. Both consumers and producers ought to be happy. Oregon dairymen have now a fair field before them and no unjust discriminations against them. With very favorable conditions of climate, soil and pure water he has the elements of success within his reach. If he cannot now succeed the fault is his own.

Good, thorough, honest dairymen will insure success. Without it the best quality will not be produced. Superior quality commands ready sale at the best going prices. Each and every one should make it his especial aim to produce the very best.

Should any lack in experience or the knowledge requisite to success, the State has provided the means to furnish ample instruction. Section 13 was added to the dairy law, authorizing the dairy commissioner, either by himself or by his deputy, to give a course of lectures in each county on dairying when called upon by the citizens of any county to do so. There are several publications devoted to the dairy interest, giving from week to week valuable information on practical dairying, so there is no excuse for ignorance on this subject. The State has done nobly for the dairy industry. It has given us a law affording ample protection to producers and consumers and furnishes, free instructions in practical dairying to those wanting it. What more could we expect?

It now rests with the farmers and dairymen to work out the problem and honest work will bring success.

Uniformity of quality and color is a very important element in determining the commercial value of butter. Let twenty or thirty farmers having twenty cows each make their butter at home and there will be as many different qualities of the product and as many different shades of color. The quality of each and all may be fairly good, but the commercial man has little confidence in it. Let the cream be gathered from each of those dairies, taken to a central creamery, worked by an expert, and the product of all combined will be uniform and of one color. The product will rate as first-class and the commercial value in the market will be 25 per cent greater than in the first case.

The establishment of creameries, which I have often advocated, will contribute very materially and rapidly to the success of dairying in Oregon. In this way farmers and small dairies can sell their milk or cream to cheese factories and creameries and realize more for it than to work it up at home and get rid of all the work and drudgery of doing so. The day of small dairying and selling the product to the nearest country store is past. There is nothing in it for profit; better feed the milk to calves and pigs and save the labor.

The Alaskan's Chief Food.

During August and September the natives shot from 100 to 150 deer within a radius of fifty miles. The methods pursued by these people when they shot a deer are of such a nature that I could not obtain any information as regards the size or shape of the animal during the summer. After the hunter has shot one or two deer he returns to camp. The women and dogs go out and find the carcass, with the skin drawn over the head and feet. They then proceeded to skin the animal entirely; sever the head from the neck, breaking off the short horns, if a doe, and cut the remains into sizes to fit into bags carried by their dogs. No portion of the animal is wasted, the dogs falling in for a share. After a native family has eaten its fill from a deer but little remains except well picked bones. Strips and slices of flesh are made up into bundles and tied with strings of seal hide for future use, the mass, hot and seething under the heat of the summer sun, exhaling in a short time anything but a pleasant odor. The skins being utilized for articles of clothing are carefully dried and scraped clean. The white portions from the belly and legs are used for the ornamentation of overshirts, trousers and boots.—Alaska Letter.

Spokane Falls Review: Maj. S. D. Waters has taken an active part in inducing the Spokane Indians to accept lands on a reservation, and to his kindly labors are the people indebted largely for the result of the meetings before the commissioners.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

Is the Element we Drink Decimating the People?—How a Universal Menace to Health May Be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible! A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and through the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, through the water may look ever so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some causes people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, diseases may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produced so many fatal disorders.

Kidney diseases may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poisonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

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