

# THE "WHY" OF IT.

Why does the body fail at times to get necessary nourishment from ordinary food?

Because the digestive organs are not strong enough to perform their proper functions.

Why should these organs be aided in their work?

Because the digestion of ordinary food is more than they can accomplish when they are in a weakened condition. It is necessary that some aid in the form of an easily assimilated nourishment be provided.

Why does the nourishment supplied in Scott's Emulsion feed the body when ordinary food does not?

Because being scientifically emulsified it is rendered much more easily digested and the whole system gathers nourishment with much less effort. There is less tax upon the whole digestive tract.

Why is the nourishment contained in Scott's Emulsion assured proper distribution?

Because the emulsion is easily and naturally taken up and utilized by the system.

Why is the good effect of Scott's Emulsion soon noticeable?

Because the ingredients represent the very form of nourishment needed. The stomach requires a change and rest from ordinary food and hence the good effects of the emulsion are quickly seen.

Why is Scott's Emulsion a food for the whole system?

Because every part of the emulsion—oil, hypophosphites and glycerine, is adapted to some special need of the body when a wasting condition exists.

Why is it necessary to nourish the whole body when only one part is affected?

Because the blood, nerves, bones and muscles must all be considered and provided for in restoring waste and establishing uniform health. Scott's Emulsion gives nourishment to all, collectively and individually.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

**SCOTT & BOWNE,**  
409 Pearl St., New York.

**Notable Chicago Wedding.**  
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19.—Grace Episcopal church was the scene this afternoon of the most fashionable wedding of the season so far. The contracting parties were Miss Alice Higginbotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham, and Joseph Medill Patterson, grandson of the late Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune. The bride had her sister, Miss Florence Higginbotham as her maid of honor, and the best man was Joseph Medill McCormick, cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers included Leonard Thomas, of Philadelphia, Alexander Cameron, of New York, Montgomery Hollowell and Lincoln Mitchell, of Cincinnati, and W. T. Clyde, Jr., of New York.

## INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES OF THE INLAND EMPIRE REGION . . . .

Timely Articles on Various Topics, Concerning the People Who Are Finishing the Work of the Early Pioneers

### DAIRYING IN OREGON.

On every well conducted farm, no matter how much system prevails in the management, there is a certain amount of time and labor lost each day. No matter how attentive the farmer and farm hand may be, there is time wasted. The larger the farm and the more labor employed, the greater becomes this loss.

Here is where diversified farming comes in as a labor saving aid. On the wheat farm, there is no particular work to do from seed time until harvest. What few improvements can be done are not urgent, and the orchard, the berry patch, the livestock and the dairy can be introduced here as a profitable feature. From five to 20 cows can be milked on almost every farm in Oregon, at a profit.

The usual help on the farm is all that is necessary for this task. It can be done to help consume much of that time and the farmer will find that the income of the dairy, as an adjunct to the wheat field, is a welcome and easily earned profit. Every farm has its pasturage. The trouble and expense of preparing and shipping the cream is small. The market for the product is inexhaustible and it offers the best returns of any small business that can be run in connection with the farm.

#### The Era of the Cream Separator.

Within the past two years, the number of cream separators used in this state, has increased beyond calculation. There is no possible way of obtaining statistics bearing upon this subject. Farmers have bought every imaginable make of cream separator from every imaginable source. Wholesale men have shipped in carload after carload, and the demand has increased steadily. This means of disposing of the cream of the farm appeals keenly to the small dairyman living at a distance from the creamery. The smaller bulk of separated cream means less freight charges, it does away with hauling or shipping the skimmed milk back to the farm and is the most progressive feature that has been introduced in Oregon dairying.

#### New Source of Profit.

The foothill farms of Eastern Oregon and the valley farms of central and Southern Oregon are supplied with these little money-making friends of the farmer. New sources of revenue have been added to localities that were wide awake to all the new things. The farmer in Powder River valley, on the Deschutes, the Snake, the Rogue river, the Willamette, on the coast has turned to the cream separator for a continuous profit, the year through. It has regenerated the dairy interest in Oregon. Fully one hundred per cent more cows are milked in Oregon today than were milked 18 months ago. Everywhere they are being regularly milked in lots of from five to 20, and it has become a fixture in the state. The farmer not only gets his returns from the usual crops, in the fall, but every week, of the 52 weeks in the year, the constant income of the little dairy is pouring into the family coffers.

#### Dairy Statistics.

On the books of the food and dairy commissioner are listed, as having made statistical reports to him, 150 creameries in Oregon. They are located in every county in the state and vary in size from the small plant producing 3000 pounds of butter per year to the most gigantic plant on the coast producing annually 300,000 pounds of butter and almost as much cheese.

#### Organized Effort.

Dairying in Oregon has been in an unorganized and unsystematic condition until three years ago when the Oregon Agricultural College and the traffic department of the Southern Pacific instituted a series of meetings at various cities in the Willamette, for the purpose of unifying the various methods pursued by those conducting creameries in that section. The results of a little comparative observation convinced the Willamette farmer that he possessed natural advantages not enjoyed by other localities in which the business was thriving.

Comparative statements were secured from one of the average creameries of Oregon, in the most favored locality, and from one in Minnesota in the most favored locality, to show that the Oregon farmer was receiving much greater returns, with less to contend with, than the farmer in the most extensive dairying state in the Northwest, Minnesota.

The figures were obtained from the Albany Creamery, of Linn county, Oregon, and from one of the average creameries of Freeborn county, Minnesota, and are as follows:  
Gross receipts for one year. Oregon, \$18,237.18; Minnesota, \$15,000.00. Amount paid patrons, Ore., \$14,450; Minn., \$13,000. No. of pounds of butter made, Ore., 78,821; Minn., 33,000. Average receipts for butter per pound, Ore., 23 cents; Minn., 17 cents. Average cost per pound, Ore., three cents; Minn., two cents. Average test for

butter fat, Ore., 4.3; Minn., 3.8. Average yield of butter per cent, Ore., five cents; Minn., 4.5 cents. Average price paid for milk, per 100 pounds, Ore., 90 cents; Minn., 63 cents. Average price paid for butter fat per pound, Ore., 22 cents; Minn., 16 cents. Butter yield of average cow (in pounds), Ore., 206; Minn., 160. Average number of patrons, Ore., 52; Minn., 78. Average earnings of each patron, Ore., \$278.00; Minn., \$155.00. Average number of cows, Ore., 383; Minn., 542. Average number of cows per patron, Ore., seven; Minn., eight. Average earnings per patron, Ore., \$278; Minn., \$120. Average earnings per cow, Ore., \$38.00; Minn., \$29.00.

#### Good Results.

As a result of this demonstration the business revived and became more thoroughly systematic in Oregon. From 30 creameries on the lines of the Southern Pacific in 1901 the number has jumped to something like 45. A new impetus was given to the industry. People became interested. In one year the amounts paid to patrons by the Albany Creamery (used just as an illustration of the progress in the business) increased from \$14,773 to \$22,800. A like increase was noted throughout the state. The general increase in the business for the year 1901 was 55 per cent over the preceding year.

#### Oregon Figures.

This year in Oregon, from the advance sheets of statistical reports, a conservative estimate of the butter yield is placed at 2,000,000 pounds, and cheese at 1,000,000 pounds. This butter has averaged the producer 20 cents per pound, and the cheese sells at five cents per pound higher in the San Francisco markets than the California cheese and lacks but one-half cent per pound of selling as high as the highest price cheese made, that from New York state.

#### Improvement and Progress.

The improvement and progress in the dairy business are wonderful to look upon. It has outstripped every other industry in its extension and profit yielding. It can be handled by men of small means and is thus the poor man's business, or it can be built upon a gigantic scale and find returns in proportion. The market for the output is endless. A remark of the dairy and food commissioner is worthy of quotation in this phase of the question. He said: "If the number of creameries in Oregon were doubled and each one would double its output, every pound would find a ready market right at our doors."

In 1901 the amount of butter imported into the port of Shanghai, China, was 150,000 pounds, 75 per cent of which was American, and it is safe to say, Pacific coast butter. It has taken the place of the French, Australian and South American butter on account of its uniform purity and freedom from adulteration. This demand for pure American creamery product is one of the greatest inducements in sight, for the extension and maintenance of Oregon dairies upon their present plane of excellence.

#### Diversified Farming.

Like the orchard, the sugar beet crop, the poultry business, the berry patch and the truck garden, the small dairy can be handled by the farmer's family. It is a pleasant diversion from the manual labor of the field. The capital needed is so small as to be no barrier. The income is constant. Instead of going in debt, the farmer finds ready cash with which to meet his demands. It gives the small farmer an air of independence which places him on an equal footing with the steel magnate. Fully 80 per cent of the Oregon farms can successfully handle a small dairy. Nutritious feed, variety of crops and excellent water supply, railway facilities, cows in abundance, inexpensive preparations (and a willing wife) are to be found at the very threshold of the Oregon farm. Nothing else is needed except the nerve of an Oregonian, which has never been known to be deficient.  
BERT HUFFMAN.

#### Busy Day for Club Women.

Beaumont, Texas, Nov. 19.—There was no diminution of interest apparent on the part of the many delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the sessions of this the final day of the gathering. Promptly at the appointed hour this morning the sessions were resumed and for an hour or more the delegates listened to reports presented on behalf of the lecture committee, the committee on state constitutional amendments and other committees. Two interesting addresses were presented, one on the child labor question by Mrs. W. A. Callaway, of Dallas, and the second by Adele Looscan, of Houston, who took as her subject "Our duty to the old missions." This afternoon and this evening have been set aside for the transaction of unfinished business and up to the hour of final adjournment the delegates will be kept busy with the affairs of the federation. A farewell reception has been planned to take place after the decks have been cleared of everything in the way of business.

# Sleeping Volcanoes



A thin, vapory smoke, lazily ascending from its crater may be the only visible sign of life in the sleeping volcano, but within is a raging sea of fire, molten rock and sulphurous gases. Those who make their homes in the peaceful valleys below know the danger and, though frequently warned by the rumblings and quakings, these signs of impending eruption go unheeded.

They are living in fancied security when the giant awakes with deafening roars and they are lost beneath a downpour of heated rock and scalding ashes.

Thousands of blood poison sufferers are living upon a sleeping volcano and are taking desperate chances, for under the Mercury and Potash treatment the external symptoms of the disease disappear, and the deluded victim is happy in the belief of a complete cure, but the fires of contagion have only been smothered in the system, and as soon as these minerals are left off will blaze up again. Occasional sores break out in the mouth, a red rash appears on the body, and these warning symptoms, if not heeded, are soon followed by fearful eruptions, sores, copper colored spots, swollen glands, loss of hair and other sickening symptoms.

Mercury and Potash not only fail to cure blood poison, but cause Mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones, offensive ulcers and inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.

The use of S. S. S. is never followed by any bad results. It cures without the slightest injury to the system. We offer \$1,000.00 for proof that it contains a mineral of any description. S. S. S. is an antidote for contagious blood poison, and the only radical and permanent cure known. It destroys every atom of the virus and purifies and strengthens the blood and builds up the general health.

**SSS**

We will mail free our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which gives all the symptoms of the disease with full directions for home treatment. Medical advice is furnished by our physicians without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## Mrs. Fred Vnrath,

No. 226 Territorial Street, Benton Harbor, Mich.

"I am pleased to give my experience with Wine of Cardui as I am very grateful for its help. After my first baby was born I could not seem to regain my strength, although the doctor gave me a tonic which he considered very superior, but instead of getting better I grew weaker every day. My husband came home one evening with some Wine of Cardui and insisted that I take it for a week and see what it would do for me. As he seemed to have so much faith in it I did take the medicine and was very grateful to find my strength slowly returning. In two weeks I was out of bed and in a month I was able to take up my usual duties. I am very enthusiastic in its praise."



Mrs. Fred Vnrath.

hers, as are their ambitions, triumphs and defeats. Healthy women do not suffer miscarriage nor does a woman who is healthy suffer tortures at childbirth. It is the woman who is ailing—who has female weakness—who fears the ordeal of becoming a mother. Wine of Cardui builds up the womanly in a woman. It stops all unnatural drains and strains—irregularities which are responsible for barrenness and miscarriage. It makes a woman strong and healthy and able to pass through pregnancy and childbirth with little suffering. After the ordeal is passed the Wine prepares a woman for a speedy recovery to health and activity.

Wine of Cardui, in re-inforcing the organs of generation, has made mothers of women who had given up hope of ever becoming mothers. Wine of Cardui will cure almost any case of barrenness except cases of organic trouble. How can you refuse to take such a remedy that promises such relief from suffering? Wine of Cardui simply makes you a strong woman, and strong, healthy women do not suffer. They look forward to motherhood with joy.

**WINE of CARDUI** A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

## PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS

Nothing can be more appropriate or add more to the pleasures of life in the home than a high grade piano. There is no reason why a piano should not be in every home. Our easy payment plan makes it possible. Drop in and learn of it.

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Wareroom on Court Street

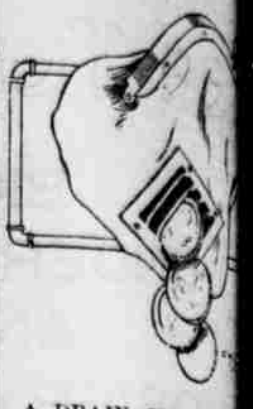
### THIS WEEK

WE WILL SELL WINES . . .

Such Wines as never before have been sold in Pendleton at any price. Some of them we have held for ten years. We will sell them from 25c to \$1 per quart bottle. Our high flavored brandies are just the thing for mince meat.

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LIQUOR STORE, 619 Main Street



A DRAIN ON YOUR BACK is caused by defective plumbing. There is always something wrong. Better let us make a thorough examination of the pipes, drains and gas fittings, etc., and estimate on the cost of putting good working condition. Our men are competent and nothing necessary to carry the difficult job to a successful issue.

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