

DAIRYMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

President Paulsen's Address to the Dairymen's Association.

President Paulsen's address before the State Dairymen's Association is interesting and to the point. It was as follows: "There is no doubt that an association of this kind can be made of great benefit to the dairy industry of our state, as well as to the members thereof, but while a few of us have for a number of years maintained an organization, it has not resulted in accomplishing as much as it should. Why not? Because a large number of dairymen have not as yet awakened to the importance of organization and the mutual consideration of our interests. A determined effort was made at the special session of our legislature to repeal our dairy law, and it was only through the efforts of a comparatively small number of dairymen that this was not done. However, at the regular session, a different sentiment prevailed, and a very good dairy law was passed almost unanimously.

"But there are other matters that are of vital importance to the dairymen. In this age of strong competition it is absolutely necessary that we should be able to produce our dairy products at as low a cost as possible, and in this connection I would state that it is not the cow that produces the most butter, but the cow or herd that produces the butter at the lowest cost per pound that is the most desirable. The amount of butter produced per cow at the Columbia exposition was enormous, but it required also a very large amount of costly food to produce it, and it has been stated that but one of the cows subjected to this test has been of any practical value since.

"The question then arises, How to produce a pound of butter or cheese for the least money? This is a matter that every dairyman should carefully consider. Papers and addresses from our best dairy students and thinkers, as well as the discussion that will naturally follow in a meeting like this, are sure to bring out facts and information that will be of great value to every progressive dairyman.

"While there has been a great advance during recent years in the quality and quantity of Oregon dairy products, much remains to be done before Oregon will obtain that position as a dairy state that its climate and natural resources permit. Instead of importing both butter and cheese, Oregon can and should produce at a profit, not only enough to supply the home demand, but also to export a large amount. Profitable markets can and will be found in the newly acquired possessions of Uncle Sam as well as Japan and China, and no state is better situated to take advantage of this than Oregon. Let us, therefore, be up and doing. No man is so far from market as he who has nothing to sell.

"But there is still another very important consideration why the dairy industry should be fostered in Oregon, and especially Western Oregon. Owing to a long-continued system of grain farming, the soil on many Oregon farms is, perhaps, slowly but surely deteriorating. Commercial fertilizers are too costly to be used extensively by the average farmer, but dairy farming will furnish, in the stable manure, a fertilizer that in my opinion, is better and certainly less costly. Our aim should be to increase the fertility of our farms, instead of pursuing a system of farming that will certainly result in the reverse. There is no product of the farm that removes less fertility from the farm than butter.

"Professor Robertson, before the Canadian dairy meeting, said: 'There is as much taken from the soil by one ton of wheat as by 100 tons of butter, and as much by one ton of hay as by 87 tons of butter. The vast difference in the value of the products can easily be calculated.' The old German saying, 'No stock, no manure; no manure, no crop,' is true, and while it may not apply with equal force to a newly settled country like Oregon, the time will surely come when it does.

"But in order to bring success to our dairy industry, we must all pull together; the dairymen, the creamerymen and also our merchants. The farmer can produce the products of the farm, but the merchant also has a duty to perform, and that is, by commercial enterprise to introduce the products into the markets of the world."

The General Purpose Cow.

Richard Scott, of Milwaukie, read the following paper:

"It has been allotted to me to write up the general purpose or the dual purpose cow, and as I bear malice toward no one who has the idea that there is no such thing as the dual-purpose cow, I hope no one will take anything I may say in this paper in any other than a friendly spirit.

"The dual-purpose cow has done more towards relieving suffering humanity than any other animal, that, if she comes up to my idea of a cow. She, in the first place, should have health and constitution; should be descended from a family noted for a large flow of rich milk, and also capable of producing calves like herself, that will be the pride of the breeder to look at, or a joy for the butcher who handles them, either as young veal or prime steer beef; and the epicure who gets a roast of this kind of beef will bless himself that he was born with an appetite, and has such juicy stakes and roasts to fill the aching void that comes to a hungry man.

"As to breeds that are good general-purpose cattle—they are the Red Polls, Ayrshires, Shorthorns, Devons and Galloways. Each breed has its place and habitat, and where one will not thrive the other will. It is a fact that Great Britain has done more in the improvement of livestock than all the rest of the world combined, and the cattle that are a success in the south of the British isles may be failures in the north. So the people have developed a breed suitable to their environment. It will be so in our state and the United States, as we get down to the business of dairying and raising beef.

"A good general-purpose cow should give at least 6000 pounds of milk and make 300 pounds of butter a year, and, when dry, fatten easily and make 600 to 700 pounds of good beef, worth now \$50. This kind of a cow will have a good constitution, be able to stand a cold storm now and then if it should come up before she could get to shelter, and her calves are always in demand for propagating her species. My idea is that Great Britain owes her superiority as a nation to her cattle, for in developing her cattle, she has also developed a race of men and women surpassed only by her eldest daughter, the United States, and the daughter has kept on in the mother's ways by still sticking to the cattle of the older country, and if some of her children do get in love with the special-purpose cow, do not blame them, as it is a free country.

"We find some who think the United States large enough for us, like the special cattle men and women, who only want one breed of cattle. Now, I am an expansionist, and believe that it is the cattle that give good milk and plenty of it, good beef and plenty of it, that makes the Oregon and Washington boys and girls so much larger than their parents, and give them the fire, patriotism and courage that have distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race from the days of Alfred the Great to the present time. And if we look back on history you will find that where they have had the special breed of dairy cattle they have made no progress in taking up the white man's burden of civilizing the world, and, no matter where civilization extends, the people that tie to the dual-purpose cow will be in the lead, ever doing their best to help their fellow-man, making general-purpose men of them."

The Englishman's Experience.

He was an American citizen and a bit vainglorious, reports the Washington Star, and he was talking to an Englishman, who had a wit of his own, despite reports to the contrary. The recent achievements of Uncle Sam in various localities constituted the subject of conversation and the Yankee fairly bulged out with pride.

"I am a free American, I am," he said, slapping his manly bosom, though there was no especial occasion for such a demonstration.

"I fancy not," responded the Englishman in a tone that sounded as if he knew what he was talking about.

The Yankee resented it with promptness and dispatch.

"I'd like to know, sir, why I am not?" he exclaimed, with the color of wrath rising on his face.

"You are married, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"And to an American?"

"Well, that settles it in my mind. I've got an American woman for a wife myself."

The Yankee smiled, stuck out his hand and said it was about time for them to organize an Anglo-American alliance not entirely for commercial purposes.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

A newly found letter by P. T. Barnum, one of the last he wrote, advises young men to learn stenography and typewriting, and adds: "Keep your brain free from fumes of alcohol, your blood free from its taint. Avoid tobacco as the poison it really is. Keep yourself clean physically and morally. Give your body the care you would give to any machine of which you require good work."

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, was intended at first for a doctor, and at the age of 16 he had to don a druggist's apron. His ambitions carried him a little beyond that, and he decided to become a doctor, and read up for examination at Christiania. In the course of his study he was reading Sallust, and the character of Catiline so took his fancy that he wrote a little play introducing him. This was Ibsen's first dramatic effort.

Don Manuel Azpiroz, the newly appointed Mexican ambassador at Washington, is a born diplomat, and has held several positions of honor under his home government. He is also regarded as the most eminent legal authority his country produced. Azpiroz, who fought with distinction in the war against French intervention, is nearly 62 years of age. He has a commanding figure, standing over six feet tall, and possesses a dignified yet affable manner.

Soon after Senator Morrill of Vermont died this stanza of poetry was found in one of his coat pockets, scribbled upon an odd scrap of paper and evidently written not long before his last illness: There, on thy mother's knee, a new-born child,

In tears we saw when all around thee smiled

Solve that, sinking in thy last long sleep, Smiles may be thine, when all around thee weep.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks and Senator-elect Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana both live in Indianapolis. They both belong to the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal church of that city and are members of the church board. Both are natives of Ohio and were born in Highland country. In early life they were pedagogues, but each was anxious to become a lawyer and studied with that end in view. After obtaining the necessary legal education they hung out their shingles in Indianapolis and both rapidly came to the front.

Malieta, the claimant to the throne of Samoa, is a direct descendant through twenty-three generations of Savea Malieta I. He was carefully educated in the mission school, and though, on occasion, warlike, he is generally of a retiring and unassuming disposition. He is very studious in his habits, and among his subjects he is considered a man of great learning, while his abilities for diplomacy and statesmanship have been frequently displayed. Matafaa, his rival claimant for the throne, is a man of great force of character and a rigid Roman Catholic.

"Loubet continually reminds me of General Grant," writes Theodore Stanton. "He even resembles Grant somewhat physically, with his medium height thickest, large face and head, which, set on a short neck, moves slowly and almost heavily. In intellect and temperament the two men also are much alike. Loubet is taciturn, simple of dress, speech and manner. He has great common sense, but no brilliancy. He is unobtrusive, and has but few warm friends. He dislikes show, and will restore to the Elysee palace the quiet simplicity of the days of M. Grevy. He surely will banish the mimicry of royalty introduced by M. Carnot and exaggerated by M. Faure."

Major General E. S. Otis, who by his behavior and bearing at Manila is moving rapidly up toward the kissing line, is an alumnus of the University of Rochester, class of '59. He had many classmates who have since distinguished themselves.

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