

SOME LAWS AFFECTING THE OREGON FARMER.

An Interesting and Instructive Resume of Dairy and Other Laws From an Authoritative Source

Some changes have been made in the laws affecting the farmer and dairyman by the recent Legislature From Dairy and Food Commissioner we learn that almost the entire dairy and food laws have been rewritten, making some slight changes. The old law comprises a number of statutes enacted at different sessions of the Legislature, many of them conflicting and many duplications. Some sections were so worded as to make enforcement uncertain. Most of the changes effect the food manufacturers and dealers, only a few the farmer.

Following are some of the changes made: The labeling of Dairy butter was not clearly defined by the old law and was covered by a ruling. The new law covers it as follows: "All dairy butter, sold, offered or exposed for sale in rolls, squares or prints shall have printed or stamped upon the wrapper the words 'Dairy Butter' and the name and address of the manufacturer and the net weight."

The Oregon State Brand used on creamery butter as provided by the present law has been abolished and its use will not be allowed after January 1st, 1916. This State Brand was intended to mark the distinction between first and second grade creamery butter. It failed because there was no provision made as to who shall decide what constitutes first grade butter. The abolishing of the State Brand at this time is the preliminary step toward its re-establishment at some future date under a different plan by which the State Brand will be issued only to such creameries as have a clean and properly equipped plant and make butter of a certain grade as found by scoring their daily churning for a period of several months.

The present packed butter section was changed so as to provide for the use of the words "Storage Butter" instead of "Packed Butter." The big creamerymen of Portland also succeeded in getting the time of storage as a requisite for such branding changed from 30 days to 90 days, so that June butter cannot be sold in September for fresh butter.

An attempt was made to pass a cold storage law which had for its object the branding of all meat, butter and eggs with the date when storage and the date of removal from storage. It also provided that all goods kept in cold storage for a period of 30 days or more shall be branded "Cold Storage Goods," and prevented any one from keeping food in storage for more than one year. A similar bill was introduced two years ago, but both bills suffered a premature death at the hands of persons interested.

Cold storage is a God-send if used for the purpose of tiding over food from seasons of plenty to seasons of scarcity, and relieving the producer from a glutted market during the marketing season and relieving the hungry consumer during the rest of the year. But when cold storage is used for the purpose of making the rich speculator still richer; and for making the unsuspecting consumer eat storage goods thinking they are fresh; and, what is still worse, when it permits storage of food that is unfit for storage, or the storing of food for a longer period than such food can safely be stored,—then cold storage is a menace that needs a careful supervision. Up to the present time the few who would be effected adversely by a good cold storage law have been able to make their influence felt to a much better advantage than the thousands that would be benefitted. Some day this will be reversed.

The present Concentrated Commercial Feed Stuffs law was amended so as to provide for the branding of those medical stock foods, conditioners or remedies that are sold all over the State and claimed to work "near miracles" with animals. The name of each ingredient must be on the label and each dealer must pay a license of \$10.00 annually. He must also file with the Dairy and Food Commissioner a copy of the label together with a pound package of the goods.

The present seed law is unchanged. In addition to these changes, three new laws were passed that effect the farmer. One is a law that prevents the centralizer from paying more for cream in one part of the state than in another after due allowance has been made for the difference, if any, in the quality and cost of transportation. It is claimed that discrimination against the farmer where no local competition exists and in favor of the farmer near a local creamery gave cause for the new law. It also provides for standardization of glassware and scales in testing milk and cream and provides that every creamery must have a licensed tester whose license

can be revoked if he is found doing unfair testing. The law was introduced by Representative Hunt of Clackamas County at the request of a dairymen's organization of that county.

The second is a law introduced by Representative Stanfield of Umatilla County and provides that all meat imported from a foreign country shall be marked or stamped with the words "Imported Foreign Meat."

The third is a law introduced by Representative Allen of Marion County and provides that all eggs offered or exposed for sale shall be branded on the package or case with the name of the state or province where produced. This law aims to prevent the sale of the much dreaded Chinese eggs as Oregon eggs. It was first provided that only Foreign eggs should be branded and that the branding should be on the egg. The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that a state law that provides for the branding of eggs only from foreign countries and not the home grown, is unconstitutional. Not wishing to burden our own people with the necessity of branding each egg, the bill was changed so as to provide only for the box or package but making it general for all eggs, so that after May 22 of this year all eggs produced in Oregon must have the word Oregon on the container in which they are sold. It is generally believed that Oregon farmers will gladly do this in order to compel the foreigner to brand his eggs accordingly.

Fish and Game Laws With Latest Revisions.

Following is a revised synopsis of the hunting and angling laws of 1915, 1916:

Opening hunting seasons—District No. 1, comprising all counties west of Cascade mountains.

Buck deer with horns—August 15 to October 31.

Silver gray squirrel—September 1 to October 31.

Ducks and geese—October 1 to January 15 (federal law).

Black breasted and golden plover, Wilson and Jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs, October 1 to December 15 (federal law).

Chinese pheasants and grouse—October 1 to October 31. Jackson county, October 1 to October 10. No open season in Coos, Curry and Josephine counties.

Quail—No open season except in Coos, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties, October 1 to October 31.

Doves—September 1 to October 31.

Bag Limits.

Buck deer with horns—3 during any season.

Silver gray squirrel—5 in any seven consecutive days.

Ducks, geese, rails, coots and shore birds—30 in any seven consecutive days.

Chinese pheasants—5 in one day including one female; 10 in any seven consecutive days, including two females.

Grouse, prairie chickens and sage hens—5 in one day; 10 in any seven consecutive days.

Quail—10 in any seven consecutive days.

Doves—10 in one day; 20 in any seven consecutive days.

Geese killed in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Harney, Crook, Morrow and Umatilla counties may be sold after having metal tag attached.

Open Angling Season, Both Districts.

Trout and salmon over six inches—April 1 to October 31; bag limit 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day.

Trout and salmon over 10 inches—All year; bag limit 50 fish or 60 pounds in any one day.

Bass, crappies, Williamson's white fish, cat fish and graylings—All year; bag limit 40 pounds in one day.

"Yanks" in Walloda Lake—All year except September 15 to October 10; bag limit 50 pounds in one day.

Polk County Orders Road.

While this county has been postponing or dodging, whichever it may be, the important problem of the state highway, Polk has been busy. J. A. Tate informs us that things there progressed so far that the county has ordered a survey of a permanent road and the setting of grade stakes to begin immediately. This is faken to mean that they will go ahead with the co-operation of Tillamook and the state highway commission, regardless of what this county does.

Why this county should remain inactive in a problem of the most vital nature, despite the earnest entreaty of a large part of her people, is a question that has not yet been answered. Can it be that they are waiting for some one else to build the road and then intend to come in for the "unearned increment" in the way of benefit? or it is merely chronic with them to put off action?

We propose to put up to them, and we hope the people will insist on an answer in no uncertain tones.

Are we forever to wade through hub-deep mud, or will we, some day, get ambition enough to do something and make an effort to keep pace with our neighboring counties in the work of road building?—Williamina Times.

SUPERVISORS MUST GO.

School Officials Amendable to Ammendatory Act is Opinion.

School supervisors are subject to the same conditions of removal as any other appointive officer whose office is abolished, according to an opinion by Attorney-General Brown, given to Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill. Mr. Churchill asked for an interpretation of the amendment to the school supervisor law, passed by the recent legislature, wherein county educational boards are required to dismiss school supervisors upon petition of a majority of directors of the school district in the county.

Attorney-General Brown says the Ammendatory act is plainly mandatory and directs that upon the filing of a petition all supervisors shall be dismissed and that the act shall no longer operate until it is again made effective by a similar petition.

"It follows", continued the Attorney General, "that any supervisors serving in any county which becomes exempt from the provisions of the act can no longer serve the county in that capacity, because they must be immediately dismissed, and further there is no authority for them to exercise any longer nor any duties for them to discharge, inasmuch as the act authorizing their appointment and providing for their powers, duties and emoluments, is no longer in operation in the county."

"It has the same effect as the legislature repealing a law and abolishing an office after an officer has been elected or appointed to fill it. Authorities are unanimously to the effect that although such officer is thus deprived of his office, he has no remedy against the state."

Prosperity Sent to Canada.

An answer to the questions why business has been depressed was furnished by K. S. Duncan, a wholesale lumber and shingle merchant of Kansas City, in an address delivered to a convention of Southwestern Iowa dealers at Iowa City. His speech was a story in figures of the paralysis brought upon the shingle industry in Oregon and Washington and of the prosperity brought to that industry in Canada by the Underwood Tariff.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff of 50 cents a thousand held imports of Canadian shingles to Puget Sound down to 43,000,000 in 1911 and 40,000,000 in 1912. The Underwood tariff adopted in 1913 admits shingles duty free and in 1914 imports grew to 333,000,000, an increase of 800 per cent. In December, 1914, imports were 48,000,000 or 8,000,000 more in one month than in the whole year 1912. If imports continue at the same rate throughout 1915, the total for this year will be 567,000,000, an increase of 1,400 per cent.

The number of mills operating in Washington has decreased from 450 using 1600 machines to 272 using 1200 machines. In citing these figures Mr. Duncan said:

These figures do not tell the whole story by any means, for many of the 272 mills now operating in Washington are practically bankrupt, and many will fail and go out of business if there is no improvement in the demand for their product.

Canadian shingle mills employ Chinese and Hindus at wages 40 per cent below those paid white men on this side of the boundary. American mills employ white men and would employ more if the Underwood tariff did not prevent.—Oregonian.

Two Rich Men Retire.

The two richest men in the Senate included among the departing nine are Stephenson of Wisconsin and Camden of Kentucky. The story of their wealth may be told in two words "lumber" and "coal" Stephenson is the oldest Senator. He will be 86 next June. Camden is the youngest.

"I am glad to get away," said Senator Stephenson. "I do not like the service in the Senate, aside from the fine associations. It has cost me \$100,000 to remain in public life. I would have resigned three years ago, but they made war on me, and I never quit under fire."

"Young man," he said to his interviewer, "you cannot get me to talk much for the newspapers. I bought a newspaper once at somebody's suggestion. It has cost me \$600,000 already. I do not like to give up any game that I start, but it is evident that I know more about lumber than about the newspaper business. If you would offer to give me any other big paper I would say 'shoo fly.' I have had my fill of running newspapers."

CLEAN-UP NOTICE.

To The Residents of Tillamook City.

Following will be found Sections of Ordinances Nos. 181 and 285 of Tillamook City, defining Nuisances and providing for their abatement.

Ordinance 181.

Section 1. If the owner or occupier of any house, market, meat-shop or other place wherein and beeves, sheep fowl, fish or other animals are kept or sold, either in said house or on the premises and said owner or occupier shall permit the same to remain unclean to the unnecessary annoyance of the citizens of this city, or any of them, or in any state or condition detrimental to the public health, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 2. If any person causes or permits within the city limits of this city an unclean, stinking, foul, defective or filthy drain, ditch, tank or gutter, or any leaking or broken sloop, garbage or manure box or receptacle of similar character to remain on his premises, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 3. All vegetable waste, litter, garbage, filth or refuse of any nature, kind or description which shall be detrimental to the public health, found in or upon any private alley, yard or area within the limits of this city, excepting the same is temporarily deposited for removal, shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 4. Whenever any stable, stall, shed or apartment of any yard or appurtenance thereto in which any horse, cow or other animal shall be kept, or in any place within the limits of this city, in which manure or liquid discharge of such animal shall collect or accumulate, and when such stable, stall, shed or apartment, or any yard or appurtenance thereof, is not kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition so that no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom, the same shall be deemed a nuisance; provided that the keeping of swine in the city limits of this city north of 11th street shall be forbidden: provided further, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to include manure deposits upon any private property for the purpose of cultivating the same, and the same is kept in an innoxious condition.

Section 7. If any person being the owner or occupier of any premises within the corporate limits of the city shall put in or hang or allow any gate now put in or hung to swing into any public street or alley, the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 8. Every act done or made permitted, allowed or continued on any property, public or private, by any person or corporation, their agents or servants, detrimental to health or to the damage or injury of any of the inhabitants of this city, not hereinbefore specified, shall be deemed a nuisance.

Section 9. Every nuisance hereinbefore mentioned, declared or defined is hereby prohibited, and in case of neglect or refusal of any person to comply with the provisions of this ordinance after notice has been served as provided in Section 12 of this ordinance, it is hereby made the duty of the City Marshal to abate or procure the abatement thereof, by filling up, draining, cleaning, purifying or removing the same as the case may be, and the cost shall be collected from the authors thereof.

Section 10. Any person or persons who shall be convicted of being the author or keeper of a nuisance, or otherwise guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, for the first offense, and for the second and all subsequent offenses not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed twenty-five days.

Section 11. Where a nuisance exists upon property, and is the outgrowth of the usual, natural or necessary use of the property, the landlord thereof or his agent, and all other persons having control of the property on which such nuisance exists, shall be deemed to be the author thereof, and shall be deemed equally liable therefor, but where any such nuisance shall arise from the unusual or unnecessary use to which such property may be put, or from the business thereon conducted, then the occupants and all other persons contributing to the continuance of such nuisance shall be deemed the author, thereof.

Section 12. * * * * * if such owner, occupant or agent, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of such notice within the time specified, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed twenty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The failure to give the notice as provided herein shall not relieve the author of any nuisance of

the penalties provided by Section 10 of this ordinance.

Section 13. It shall be the duty of the city marshal and the committee of the common council on health to ascertain and cause all nuisances declared to be such by this ordinance to be abated, and they shall have authority, in the day time, to enter any house, stable, barn, store or any building, in order to make a thorough examination of cellars, sinks, vaults or drains, to enter upon all lots and grounds, and cause all stagnant water to be drained off, and pools, sinks, drains, vaults, holes or low ground to be cleansed, filled or otherwise purified, and to cause all noisome substances to be abated or removed, and to have the costs of the same entered up as a lien against said property on the lien docket of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Ordinance No. 285.

Section 5. Whenever there shall be found on or about any lot, alley, yard, area, street or piece of ground within the limits of Tillamook City, Oregon, any dirt gathered in cleaning yards, or any rags, damaged merchandise, wet, broken or leaking barrels, casks or boxes, or any materials, refuse, garbage, or rubbish, which is offensive or which tends to become decayed or putrid, or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, or which shall be of an inflammable nature so as to cause danger of starting fire, or which shall be so deposited or placed as to interfere with the fighting of fire in case fire breaks out the same shall be deemed a nuisance.

You are hereby notified to clean up any such nuisances which may now exist on property which you represent, or in alleys adjoining said property.

You are further notified to have your property ready for inspection by the officials on the 10th day of April, 1915.

N. J. Myers,
City Marshal.

R. T. BOALS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Surgeon S.P. Co.
(I. O. O. F. Bldg.)
Tillamook - Oregon

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J. E. REEDY, D.V.M.,
VETERINARY.
Both Phones.
Tillamook - Oregon

T. H. GOYNE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office: OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
Tillamook - Oregon.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY
AND
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook - Oregon.
ROOM NO. 261.

E. J. CLAUSSEN,
LAWYER,
DEUTSCHER ADVOKAT
213 TILLAMOOK BLOCK
Tillamook - Oregon

DR. JACK OLSEN,
DENTIST.
(I. O. O. F. Bldg.)
Tillamook - Oregon

W. C. HAWK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bay City - Oregon

DR. L. L. HOY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook, - Oregon.

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(Successor to Dr. Sharp),
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