

ANNUAL MEETING IS HELD

State Board of Agriculture, in Session at the Capital, Re-elects Its Officers.

President W. H. Wehrung and Secretary M. D. Wisdom Will Serve another Year—Splendid Showing Made by the Board—Report to Governor—The Financial Statement.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 12.) The State Board of Agriculture yesterday began its annual meeting in room No. 5, at the Capitol, and will probably be in session for a day or two. The board, immediately after convening, elected its officers for the ensuing year, all the officers and standing committees being selected as last year, with the exception of the department officers, whose election was postponed to today. The officers chosen are:

President, W. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro.

Vice-President, J. H. Settlemier, Woodburn.

Secretary, M. D. Wisdom, Portland.

Treasurer, A. Bush, Salem.

Standing Committees.

Finance—Jasper Wilkins, J. H. Settlemier, George L. Rees.

Publishing and Program—W. H. Wehrung, ex officio, George L. Rees, George Chandler, M. D. Wisdom, J. H. Settlemier.

Speed Program—W. H. Wehrung, ex officio, George L. Rees, George Chandler, M. D. Wisdom.

Premium List—W. H. Wehrung, ex officio, J. H. Settlemier, George Chandler, M. D. Wisdom.

Transportation—W. H. Wehrung, ex officio, Jasper Wilkins, J. H. Settlemier, M. D. Wisdom.

The report of the State Board to Gov. T. T. Geer was considered, adopted, and forwarded. It shows a most excellent and healthy condition of affairs, the board being entirely free of debt, with a balance of over \$400 in the treasury. The entire success of the late State Fair, in spite of the bad weather prevailing during fair week, was dwelt upon by several of the members, while making the nomination speeches, in which they especially emphasized the excellent work of President Wehrung and Secretary Wisdom both of which gentlemen were re-elected by unanimous vote of the board.

The afternoon was spent in revising the rules of the board, and considering the premium list for the next year. A few exhibitors appeared with complaints, but these matters promise to be adjusted satisfactorily during the week.

The report of the board to the Governor is as follows:

"Office of the State Board of Agriculture, Salem, Oregon, December 1, 1900.

"To the Hon. T. T. Geer, Governor of Oregon.

"Sir: As required by law, we submit to you this, the annual report of the proceedings of our Board, for the year ending December 1, 1900. While we have no statistics of the agricultural and industrial products of this state, it affords us much pleasure to be able to report to you general prosperity among the agricultural classes. Especially is this true of those who have practiced diversified farming.

"The live stock industry, which is the right hand of agriculture, is in a more flourishing condition in this state the past year than in any one year of its history, which will be the means of building up our breeds and adding vast wealth to our state in the near future. The dairy industry has made wonderful advancement the past year and promises, under the favorable natural conditions that exist, to be one of the foremost industries of the state. We will not attempt to go into the details regarding this industry as you no doubt will receive a full and complete report from our State Food and Dairy Commissioner, who is better qualified to furnish you with this knowledge.

"Our sound knowledge of the fruit industry will not permit us to say anything further than that crops and prices have been very satisfactory to the growers. The State Board of Horticulture, whose report you will receive, will give you a full and complete showing of this industry.

"The hop crop was very satisfactory this year and will return about \$2,000,000, which goes mostly to the farmers in the Willamette Valley.

"The wheat crop was not so good and with a depressed market will return but little over and above the cost of production. Oats, barley, hay and potatoes have yielded well and farmers find a ready market at profitable prices.

"We have had many letters of inquiry, the past year, from home seekers, asking about our resources and the chances of acquiring homes here. We believe that this Board could be made a very useful bureau of information to aid and encourage immigration to this state. It finds were provided to collect and distribute reliable information. While the law makes this a part of our duty there is no provision made to defray the expense, we, therefore, would respectfully urge that you recommend that a sufficient sum be appropriated annually for collecting, compiling and distributing reliable information, calculated to educate and benefit the industrial classes, develop

the resources and advance the material interests of the state and encourage immigration.

"It affords us much pleasure and gratification to be able to report to you the annual success of the recent State Fair. Notwithstanding the fact of a rainy week, we gave the greatest fair in the history of the society. Our receipts aggregated \$18,450.65, as against \$13,739.66 in 1899. Our disbursements were \$18,041.97 as against \$14,545.65 in 1899. Our profits were \$408.68 as against a loss of \$825.90 in 1899. We paid out in premiums \$786.80 more than the annual appropriation of \$5,000.

"The service we gave to the large number of exhibitors, who favored us, was so satisfactory to them and the prestige of our successful fair is so great, that our task for 1901 should be light, and our capacity for usefulness enlarged. We were able to accomplish this result, however, through the able assistance given us by the citizens throughout the state and especially the liberal aid and assistance given us by the citizens of Salem. The press should not go unpolluted in its very generous aid in advertising the fair and to the newspapers we credit the greater part of our success. We hope this friendly press found, in the success of the fair, satisfaction compensating them for their able work. We have no means of rewarding them for their public service except to remember them as patriotic workers such as they are. We appreciate the liberal policy of the transportation companies in hauling exhibits to and from the fair this year which made it possible for people to make exhibits that otherwise would not have been made.

"In conclusion, we wish to say that the buildings on the fair grounds are in a bad state of repair and are at the best, inadequate to accommodate the large number of exhibits that are now being displayed at our annual fairs. We boast of the finest fair grounds on the Pacific coast, and our fair this year was the best and largest this side of the Rocky Mountains. The cost of erecting suitable buildings for an industrial hall, creamery and machinery hall would be light compared to the value they would be in making larger and better exhibits each year. We respectfully ask your Excellency to recommend to the Legislature, at its next session, an appropriation for the construction of suitable buildings and such other repairs as is in keeping with the demand of our exhibitors of the present day. The State of Oregon is an agricultural state and whatever encouragement is given this industry will be for the benefit of the state at large. The State Board of Agriculture has done great service in developing the resources of our state, in improving the varieties of her plants and fruits and breeds of her live stock, and promoting their more general distribution. The State Fair is a great educational institution where our farmers, manufacturers and breeders see all that is best in their various fields, learn the latest methods, the most approved types of excellence, and are thus qualified to produce or breed up to the highest standard.

"The money appropriated in aid of successful fairs goes to reward the farmers for their enterprise, skill and intelligence and imparts practical education at a small cost.

"The following is our financial statement for the fiscal year ending December 1, 1900. Respectfully Submitted.

"M. D. WISDOM, Secretary."

Summary of Receipts.

Gate receipts, \$5,105.65

Race entries, harness, 3,600.00

Race entries, running, 742.50

Division entry fees, 1,628.00

Ground rent and licenses, 1,321.90

Season tickets, 133.40

Receipts in office, 202.65

Special stock premiums, 350.00

Donation, Salem Chamber of Commerce, 330.00

Collection from National Trotting Association, 80.20

Notes and interest collected on 1899 race entries, 128.40

Donation from old society, 75.00

Premium fund warranted of 1899, 4.80

Stall rent, 115.65

L. L. Johnson refund of money overpaid, 5.00

Collection for N. T. Assn., 38.75

Dr. P. Reeves, 38.75

Collection for N. T. Assn., 38.75

St. E. appropriation for premiums, 5,000.00

Col. race entry of 1899, 90.00

Total, \$18,450.65

Summary of Expenditures.

Attendance and mileage, \$677.85

Salary of secretary, 9 months, 225.00

Entry clerks and office help, 117.00

Sup. of pavilion and attendants, 125.00

Sup. of poultry dept. and assistants, 268.30

Gate keepers and ticket vendors, 72.00

Chief marshal and ass'ts., 90.10

Judges of races, 110.00

Judges of divisions, 48.00

Expense of farm, 496.87

Improvements, 874.63

Insurance, 35.63

Advertising and bill posting, 708.70

Attractions and music, 671.50

Premiums, 5,786.80

Purse for harness races and running races, 7,012.50

Sundry expense, 88.39

Fees paid to N. T. Assn., 50.00

Fees, collection for National Trotting Association, 77.50

Expenses of office, 250.80

Electric light for grounds, 45.00

Refund of cash on Salem subscription, 20.00

Total, \$18,041.97

Profit on fair of 1900, \$408.68

Unpaid race entrance fees for 1900, 325.00

Unpaid race entrance fees for 1899, 327.50

Due on farm account, 61.65

Bills receivable, turned over by old society, 396.70

Total, \$1,889.63

Liabilities.

Amounts of shortage, fair of 1899, as per report of former secretary, \$825.90

Excess of assets over liabilities, \$1,063.54

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

REPAIRED HEALTH AND MADE MONEY RAISING CUCUMBERS.

Of specialized agriculture one phase that is very common in some parts of Massachusetts is the cucumber farm. Most persons who only see cucumbers on the table and in greenhouses imagine, if they think about it at all, that cucumbers grow themselves. It is a fact, however, that they require more skill and greater care than roses, and that there is a lot of money in handling them properly.

Here is the story of Mrs. Augusta Bosworth, a New York music teacher, whose condition of health made a change desirable, and who became strong and hearty in the process of making some money out of a cucumber farm in Massachusetts.

"Nothing raised under glass demands more care than cucumbers. A crop will take from eight to ten weeks from seed to market. The temperature must never fall below sixty degrees at night, and during the day the heat of the sun is fully sufficient. Such a crop has to be watched as closely as the sail of a catboat when the wind is shifting, and the temperature must be kept even by means of ventilation. A sudden chilling causes mildew, and when the disease once gets light, as well as goodby to that crop."

"The plant must be watched like an infant to be sure that its growth is steady. It is interesting to note the way the vines clamber over the wires and frames. You can almost see them growing. They give the place the general appearance of a grape arbor. The bloom is a bright yellow, and there are so many blossoms that the green vines are almost hidden. The cucumbers hang over one's head later on and give a delightfully cool effect to the hot house, although the atmosphere is humid like that of an August day after rain.

"Peas must have free access to the place. They are necessary, for they carry the pollen from one plant to another. Then, of course, the soil is all important. Before the plants are set the beds must be properly dressed with plenty of rich loam. When the plants are once put in they should be left alone. The great mistake is over-feeding them. Nothing but water is necessary, providing the beds are satisfactorily drained so that the ground will not 'soak'."

"The cucumber seeds are planted in boxes, and when the two leaves open they are transplanted into pots, two plants in a pot. These plants are generally repotted twice before they are set out. The propagating house is separated from the regular hot house, because young plants will not thrive where the old plants are. The biggest cucumber farms are at Leominster, Mass.; but all around Boston the country is well dotted with such farms.

"The crops are ordinarily planted very early in September for what are known as 'firsts'. The growers begin picking on November 1, and the vines continue to yield till January. We gathered from our hot house, 150 feet long—considered a small house—160 bushels each of 'firsts' and 'seconds'. The former consists of cucumbers, of which just ninety-six will make a bushel.

"The others," said Mrs. Bosworth, "are what you see in the grocery stores about New York. The 'firsts' bring, at the commission houses, from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece, averaging \$25 a bushel—but, of course, 'firsts' are not the rule."

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year. MAN IS BECOMING TEMPERATE.

Four hundred years ago Mohammedans were the only total abstainers of Europe, and now 47 of the 50 largest European cities have from 10 to 20 active temperance societies. And it is also certain that even without the aid of these societies the number of female topers is shrinking to a minimum. At the court of Queen Bess maids of honor had a daily allowance of six quarts of beer and drank all the wine they could get hold of.

A Mother's Plain Words

"I suppose you will be astonished when I tell you that six years ago I was in a most dangerous condition with bronchitis and lung trouble, because you can see how well and strong I am now. The attack at that time caused terrible pain in my chest and lungs. I could hardly move, and to stoop caused intense suffering. Someone advised Ack-er's English Remedy, and I thought I would try it, although I confess that down in my heart I had little faith in it. The first bottle gave great relief, and the second bottle made me the healthy woman I am today. My husband's lungs are weak also, and he cured himself with the same grand old remedy. Our boy and girl have both been saved by it from death by croup. I know this is so, for when they were attacked in the night I had a bottle in the closet, and by acting quickly that fatal malady was easily overcome. We always give it to the children when they have a cough or cold, and we would not be without it for anything. My sister will tell you also, if you ask her, that it is a medicine that can always be depended upon for all the troubles of the breathing organs. I tell all our neighbors about Ack-er's English Remedy whenever I get a chance, and there are plenty of people around Mechanicsville, N. Y., where I live, who would no more think of going to bed at night without a bottle of it in the house than they would of leaving their doors wide open. As I look at it, parents are criminally responsible when they allow their children to die under their very eyes with croup, because here is a certain remedy that will conquer the terrible monster every time."

(Signed) Mrs. FLOYD FOWLER.

Acker's English Remedy is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that the money will be refunded in case of failure. 50c. and \$1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England, 1s. 2d., 3s. 6d., and 6d.

We authorize the above guarantee. W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprietors, New York.

FOR SALE AT DR. STONE'S DRUG STORES.

REPORT TO LEGISLATURE

Dairy and Food Commissioner Bailey Has Filed His Biennial Statement.

Splendid Work Done by the Willamette Valley Creameries and the Expansion of the Industry—Profits of Butter and Cheese Making in the State of Oregon.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 12.) Hon. J. W. Bailey, State Food and Dairy Commissioner, yesterday filed his biennial report with Gov. T. T. Geer, covering the two years of his service. The report shows an enormous amount of work performed by that department, and that the campaign for the enforcement of the pure food laws of the state has met with excellent results. The report is a voluminous one, and recommends action by the Legislature towards giving the Food and Dairy Commissioner greater assistance and enabling him to make his work more effective. The report says in part:

"During the past year, conditions affecting the butter market in Oregon were different from that of any other state in the Union. The butter market here was more active in that season of the year when the greatest quantity was produced. And that was on the flush of green grass in the spring and early summer. Oregon was particularly favored at this time. There was an immense Alaska trade, ships were leaving for the north almost daily, and every boat took a large supply of dairy products. These conditions enabled our dairymen to get 5 to 7 1/2 cents more than butter was bringing in the East at the same time. There was also a fair trade with the Orient. The facilities in Portland for cold storage are excellent and when prices are low, dealers can place their butter in cold storage until such times as best suits their convenience and desire to sell. In the Willamette valley last spring there was a demand for the entire product, and Oregon stands ready to supply the entire trade that is opening up for her. No better cheese is made on earth than it manufactured right here in Oregon, and the demand for the product has been so great that none to speak of has been exported. The home demand for the entire product, Oregon butter and cheese makers are adopting the most advanced scientific methods. And those methods are putting Oregon dairy products on the same level with Oregon wheat, the best to be found in the world's market. Some of the Oregon butter has reached the English market during the last year and sold right alongside the best Dutch and Danish products. This in itself and the fact that the Oregon dairymen receive the highest price of any product in the world should encourage thousands of others to enter into the business in this state. Orders were received during the summer from the Orient that could not be filled because the product was not to be had.

"The effects of the process butter fraud are felt in many quarters, but the Oregon dairymen are maintaining a standard of purity in their products that is ideal. The creamery has given Oregon butter its present high reputation and the introduction of an improved breed of dairy cattle has had a vast influence upon the quality as well as quantity of our state's product. One Portland firm secured a Government contract for 26,000 pounds. The Willamette valley shipped about 1,000,000 pounds of butter during the season just passed, the average price being about 20 cents, making a total of \$20,000,000. Common herds are giving way to thoroughbreds, dairy experts are giving more attention to the care of their cattle than ever before, and they have found that the annual product of the cow can be doubled if the animal be properly housed, properly fed and milked at regular hours. The nutritive value of Oregon's grasses will compare favorably with that of any other section of the United States. The use of the centrifugal separator has become common and has been found that within five minutes from the time that the cow has been milked, every particle of butter fat can be extracted from the milk and the fat placed in a cooling vat for ripening. The animal heat is abstracted

by the use of the ripening vat, which makes the cream ready for the churn. Oregon is particularly adapted to the dairy industry. It has a mild and equitable climate, and the soil will under almost any conditions, produce feed in abundance. New markets will open up and trade with the Orient will be immense. Steamers will carry across the sea great quantities of dairy products, and Oregon should capture that trade.

"So far as the creameries have reported it will be seen that they have made something like 1,000,000 pounds of butter and the output of those not reporting will probably bring the amount up to 2,500,000 pounds, and that of dairy or store butter as much more, making 3,000,000 pounds during the year. It must be remembered that there is probably 5,000,000 pounds of butter sold in Portland and the money it sells for sent there, but the article comes from the creameries on the Washington side of the Columbia and it is not an Oregon product. While I do not claim that this report is correct, it is at least only an estimate, made after gathering all the information possible at this time. But I am of the opinion that if the exact amount could be known it would be more rather than over this figure, as most of the creameries, as will be seen by the figures reported by them are as yet small affairs, only four in the state make a report of more than 100,000 pounds a year. The cheese product will probably reach 1,500,000 pounds.

"No industry in Western Oregon is more permanently established than that of dairying at the present time. It is true, however, that in this section of the state where resources for agricultural pursuits are unlimited, other industries are older, yet among them all, none has developed so rapidly and made such progress in the year 1900 as dairying.

"Unlike fruit, hop and grain raising, dairying brings to the farmer a monthly return for his labor, from which he realizes a good substantial profit, and to this more than anything else is attributed its remarkable growth. Other causes have contributed their share to its success, leading to the establishment of many flourishing creameries, namely, increased demand for creamery products occasioned by the development of export trade in the Sound cities, Alaska and the Philippines, where butter, in hermetically sealed cans, found ready sale, coupled with the fact that Oregon's advantages over other states for supplying these markets were recognized by her enterprising citizens.

"Early in the spring of this year, Mr. C. H. Markham, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, began what afterwards developed into a dairying campaign by having a statement compiled and given to the press, of figures showing by comparison of dairies, what profits were being obtained by creamery patrons in the Willamette valley as compared with the earnings received by farmers in Minnesota. The figures taken were those of the Albany Co-operative Creamery at Albany, Linn county, Oregon, and of an average creamery in Freeborn county, Minnesota, for the year 1899, a tabulated statement of which is shown below:

Gross receipts for 1899	\$18,237.18
Amount paid patrons	14,450.60
No. pounds butter made	78,821
Ave. receipts butter per lb.	23
Ave. cost per pound	17
Ave. test for butter fat	4.5
Ave. yield butter, per cent.	5.0
Ave. pd for milk per cwt.	40
Ave. price butter fat per lb.	22
Butter yield of ave. cow, lbs.	206
Ave. number patrons	52
Ave. earnings, each patron	278.00
Ave. earnings per cow	38.00
Average number cows	383
Ave. No. cows per patron	7.3
Gross receipts, 1899	\$15,000.00
Amount paid to patrons	13,000.00
No. pounds butter made	85,000
Ave. receipts butter, per lb.	17
Ave. cost per lb.	12
Ave. test for butter fat	4.5
Ave. yield butter, per cent.	4.5
Ave. paid for milk, per cwt.	40
Ave. paid for butter fat, lb.	16
Butter yield of ave. cow, lbs.	160
Average number patrons	178
Ave. earnings, each patron	155.00
Average number cows	542
Ave. No. cows per patron	3.0
Ave. earnings per patron	220.00
Ave. earnings per cow	29.50

"Thirty creameries and five cheese factories are in operation at towns located on the Southern Pacific Company's lines in the Willamette valley and Southern Oregon, and no less than five new plants are in course of establishment in the near future. The total manufactured product from this section for 1900 will amount to 1,000,000 pounds of butter and 50,000 pounds of cheese.

"With facilities extended by the railroad and express companies for the transportation of milk and cream at very low rates, farmers living close to the railroads have been brought to within easy reach of nearby creameries. The man with only three or four cows to begin with was thereby enabled to commence building up a dairy herd, and it is therefore no exaggeration to say that every milk cow of value is being milked for creamery or home dairy purposes. Attention is being given to the breeding of better stock, and to the accomplishment of this end, many importations of celebrated animals have been received during the current year. Methods of cheapening cost of feed by concentration are also receiving more attention than ever before, and while all varieties of grasses grow luxuriantly in this section, silos are springing up in every direction as if by magic, ten

having recently been completed in one locality in Benton county.

"By carefully reading the requirements of our Oregon dairy and food law, it can be plainly seen that the amount appropriated is altogether too small to carry out its provisions. The commissioner must be a person well qualified in dairy matters, and able to give practical and theoretical instructions in dairy matters whenever and wherever opportunity offers in the state, and to collect and assimilate such information as is calculated to develop the dairy industry in the state. He shall establish his office in the city of Portland and shall, upon complaint being made by any citizen of the state or without such complaint if in his opinion necessary, examining into any case of violation or supposed violation of the provisions of this act or any of them. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to visit every creamery and cheese factory in the state once a year and to keep a watchful and vigilant care over all the details of which there are thousands, and see that all stables where such cows are kept shall be well ventilated and kept in a healthful condition, and if any diseased cows or any other animals belonging to or about any dairy, he shall notify the state veterinarian. He is expected to stand guard and watch over the interests of the producer in the great state of Oregon as well as to see that no unhealthy or adulterated food enters into the home of the consumer; and when it is considered that Oregon with her thirty-three counties, some of them larger than several of our New England states, and all of them producing a vast amount of food product, it is an unapproachable to expect, with an appropriation less than that ordinarily paid for a competent clerk in many of our business houses, any commissioner to perform this work satisfactorily to himself or to the state. Connecticut, that is vastly smaller than many of our counties, appropriates to her dairy commissioner \$7,500 a year and the only duty required of him is to attend to the enforcement of the statutes relating to imitation butter, the adulteration of butter and molasses and the manufacture and sale of vinegar.

"The state of Minnesota, in many respects similar to that of our own, appropriates \$18,000; and all funds collected go into this fund, which makes it about \$25,000 a year. I cite these cases to show that other states appreciate the work of this commission and are liberal in the appropriation of money for the protection of their industries. In my opinion there is no state in the Union that will advance and make such strides of progress in the next few years as Oregon, and it seems to me that money enough should be appropriated to protect our industries and encourage manufacturers and build up an empire within our own borders. It can be done, and it lies with the Legislative body of Oregon to say if it shall be done.

A Gift to Give.

It is often difficult to decide what to get your friends for holiday gifts. Here is a suggestion:

"Good morning, Jennie, I have brought you a nice present," said Gertrude, as she handed her friend a neatly wrapped package.

"The pale, weary looking girl, who was slowly recovering from severe illness, opened the bundle and held up a large bottle of clear, rich medicine.

"Food's Sarsaparilla," she exclaimed. "I have been reading about it today and wished I had a bottle."

On New Year's Day Jennie was able to be out on the street, and to her friends who remarked how well she was looking she simply said: "Food's Sarsaparilla," and every one of them knew it was this great medicine that had given back her health.

WAS FULLY INSURED.—The stock of goods, owned by L. Benjamin, and located at Silverton Saturday morning, was fully insured several times over. The owner seemed to take great precaution to be protected fully against a loss by fire. Three companies were reported yesterday as having insured the stock, and it is not known whether this is the extent of the precaution taken by the owner of the merchandise as he may have sought protection in other insurance companies as well as those reported. The following are the companies in which insurance was carried and the amount of the policy in each: London & Lancashire, \$2000; Niagara, \$1000; Aachen & Munich, \$1500. The total amount of insurance carried is \$4500, which is regarded as much in excess of the value.

FILLING A VACANCY.—Gov. and Mrs. T. T. Geer will arrive here this evening from Salem and the governor will make his regular inspection of the soldiers' home. Doubtless the numerous candidates for the vacant county judgeship will endeavor to secure an audience with the governor and present their claims. The local Republican leaders, we understand, have decided to call a meeting of their county central committee on Saturday, December 15th, to make their selection and present the same to the governor with the endorsement of the party in the county. It is believed the governor will no doubt appoint the candidate thus chosen. In the meantime the number of aspirants is steadily growing.—Roseburg Review, Saturday.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Hatch.

SUNSHINE AND BERRIES.—C. W. Roberts, of Noble, was in the city yesterday. He reported the