THE COOS BAY TIMES, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913 .- EVENING EDITION.



RESUME OF MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION-BIG IN-CREASE IN MARKET PRICES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.— A bulletin summarizing the data col-lected for Dairy Products in the United States for 1909 has just been issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter Expert Special Agent for Agriculture.

There were 5, 140, 869 farms in the United States for which the enumerators reported dairy cows on Ap-three southern divisions, where prac-ril 15., 1910. For only 4.413,333 tically all the butter is still made on of these farms were dairy products farms, there was an increase in farm production between 1899 and 1909, 1909, and for only 4,021,460 was the percentage of increase for the the quantity of milk produced in three divisions then together being 1909 stated. The total number of 41. Of the two divisions in which dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910, was reported as 20,625,000, while the number on farms which reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1909 was 18,746,000, or 90.9 per cent of the total number. and the number of farms which reported the production of milk in 1909 was 16,069,000, or 77.9 per cent of the total. In considering these figures, it should be borne in mind that there is no precise distinction between dairy cows and cows not kept for milk. In a good many cases enumerators probably reported as dairy cows animals which in fact were primarily kept for breeding

for short periods, if at all, during the preceding year. The total production of milk re-ported for 1909 was 5,814,000,000 gallons; the true total probably exceeded this by not less than 10 per There were, on April 15, 1910, 16,069,000 dairy cows on the farms reporting this milk. Assuming that there were the same number in 1909. the average production of milk per

purposes and which are only milked

cow would be 362 gallons. The total value of dairy products of farms in 1909, exclusive of milk and cream consumed on the farm, was reported as \$596,413,000. This represents the sum of the receipts from the sale of milk, cream, and butter fat (amounting in all to \$872. 403,000), and the value of all butter and cheese produced on farms, whe-

ther sold or retained for home use (amounting to \$224,010,000). Value of Dairy Products. The total reported value of dairy products sold in 1909 was \$473,769, 000, of which the value of milk cream and butter fat sold represent ed nearly four-fifths and that of butter most of the remainder. The quantity of milk sold as such, was re-ported as 1,937,000,000 galons, or substantially one third of the total reported as produced; but it should be borne in mind that a great deal of milk sold or delivered to creameries for butter making is paid for on the basis of the cream or butter fat content, in which case the quantity of such cream or butter fat was usually reported on the census schedules and not the quantity of milk The greater part of the milk reported as sold was doubtless consumed as such, chiefly in cities and villages, but a considerable quantity represents milk delivered to condensed milk and cheese factories, and some small part milk delivered to cream-eries for the production of butter and reported as milk instead of on the basis of cream or butter fat contain-

Middle Atlantic division \$130,773,-000, or 21.9 per cent, and the West North Central division \$108,825,000. or 18.2 per cent, these three divis-ions together reporting over twothirds of the total. It is probable, however, that the relative importance of the home consumption of milk and cream is considerably greater in the South and somewhat greater in the West than it is in the North, According the figures reported, the

average production of milk per cow (based on the number of dairy cows in 1910 on farms reporting milk produced in 1909 and the quantity of milk produced in 1909) was very much greater in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific divisions than in any of the rest. This doubtless conforms approximately to the facts.

The quantity of butter made on farms was less in 1909 than in 1899 in the four geographic divisions of the North, and also in the Pacific division, but in all of these divisions, except the Middle Atlantic and the New England, the factory production was decidedly greater in the later year than in the earlier. In the three southern divisions, where practhe greater part of the cheese is made in factories, the Middle Atlantic division shows a marked decrease in production, while in the East North Central there was an increase of 50 per cent in the combined farm and factory output.

Leading Dairy States.

In 1909 the leading dairy states, as judged by the total value of the farm production (excluding milk and cream used at home), were New York Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, lowa, Ohio, Minn., Mich. and California, in each of which the value reported exceeded \$20,000,000. In production of butter (on farms and in factories combined) Wisconsin was the leading state, followed by Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and New York. A large part of the milk produced in New York is sold for consumption in the cities, and a large proportion of it is also used in making cheese. New York ranked next to Wisconsin in the production of cheese, and in no other state did the cheese pro-duction equal one-seventh of the production in New York. In combined production of butter and cheese Wisconsin led, with 279,992,000 pounds, followed by New York with 174,944,-000 pounds.

In total value of dairy products sold by farmers in 1909, the East North Central division ranked first, followed by the Middle Atlantic and West North Central, those divisions together reporting 73 per cent of the total for the United States.

Average Value of Butter.

The average value of butter sold by farmers in the United States as a whole was 24.2 cents per pound in 1909, as compared with 16.7 cents in 1899, an increase of 44.9 per cent. In 1909 the average value was highest in New England, 28.9 cents, and lowest in the East South Central division, 21.3 cents. The average value of cheese sold increased from 9.1 cents per pound in 1899 to 12.1 cents in 1909, or 33 per cent. the latter year the average ranged from 10.1 cents in the Middle Atlantic and East South Central divisions to 15 cents in the Mountain division



Flies and Monkeys Used in Novel Medical Research.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 3 .- Two scientists, 40,000 flies and eight monkeys are the central figures in a scientific investigation now being conducted in California to find the real cause of infantile paralysis and also an absolute cure for the disease. The scientists are Prof. W. B. Herms of the University of California, and Dr. W. A. Sawyer.

Recently it was discovered that whereever a case of infantile paralysis developed there was a barn near by from which stable flies came, biting the victims of the disease and seemingly selecting them for attacks. The theory is that the stable flies carry the paralysis germs, transmitmitting them to children. In order to prove this theory is

correct, and if itls to discover something that will kill the germ, Prof. Herms and Dr. Sawyer are hatching thousands of files and as soon as the first brood was sufficiently developed to bite they were liberated in the cage with the monkeys for a meal. If the theory should work out the monkeys will ultimately become afflicted with infantile paralysis and

then the medical men can work on them in their efforts to discover something to counteract the germs carried by the flies.

The first sign of infantile paralysis in the monkeys will be a declaration of war against the stable fly. It it figured that this pest occupies the same position to the infantile paralysis germ as the mosquito does to typhoid fever-that it is a carrier and distributor of the germa.

The scientists are compelled to use monkeys in their experiments as this is the only animal known that so closely resembles a human being that it is susceptible to infantile paraly-88.

The experiments are the outcome of the recent epidemic of the disease in Los Angeles and several other nearby sections in California. The state is paying the bill.

IMPRISONED IN WELL,

Two Men Rescued After Harrowing

Experience. BURNS, Or., Jan. 3.—Prisoners at the bottom of a well 85 feet deep for six days, without food or water. Robert L. Koontz, aged 33, and William M. Carroll, aged 26, home-steaders in Catlow Valley, to the west of Stein's Mountain, Harney County were rescued by a neighbor early Sunday night,

A thrilling story of the two men's terrible experiences-the fortitude of Carroll, who lay helpless at the bottom of the well with two broken legs, and the heroism of Koontz, who exhausted and bruised, strove to rescue Carroll and himself-was told here by Dr. Harrison, of this city, who returned from attending to the injured men.

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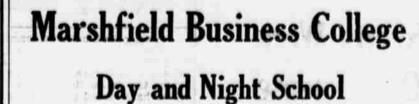
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Butter and Cheese.

The reported farm production of butter and of cheese in 1909-994, 651,000 pounds and 9,406,000 pounds respectively; was considerably off the track and wrecked, 12 cars ss than the production for the year 1899 as given in the published reports of the Twelfth Census, but this

loaded with Oriental imports were smashed into small bits and 23 other cars were buried under the difference is doubtless due in part to the fact that the latter included snow, part of which is 15 feet deep. some estimates for farms with in-

Roadmaster W. R. Hunt was caught in the slide and severely complete reports. The manufacture of butter and cheese is, however, injured.

gradually being transferred from farms to factories. The combined farm and factory production of but-ter was 1, 619, 415,000 ponds in 1909 Snow conditions in the Cascade mountains are the worst in 20 years, according to railroad offi-

ter was 1, 619, 415,000 pounds in ter was 1, 619, 415,000 pounds in The increase during the decade was 127, 663,000 pounds, or 8.6 per cent The factory production alone increas-ed 48.7 per cent. Of the total pro-duct, that made in factories consti-tuted 38.6 per cent in 1909 and 28.2 tuted 38.6 per cent

per cent in 1899. The production of cheese on farms leased one imprisoned piow. and in factories was 320,532,000 pounds in 1909, an increase of 7.4 ner cent. At both censuses much the A wrecking outfit has left here and is on its side. A wrecking outfit has left here and is on its side.

in factories, but the proportion in following. 1909 (97.1 per cent) was higher than A foot

that of 1899 (94.5 per cent). Of the total value of dairy pro-ducts in 1909 (excluding the value of milk and cream consumed on the farm where produced), the East North Central division reported

North Central division reported \$159,674,000, or 26.8 per cent, the

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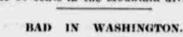
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Snow Blockade in Cascades Worst

in Many Years. ELLENSBURG, Wash., Jan. 3 .-The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound eastbound fast freight, which In minety-nine out of one hundred cases was stalled in a drift one mile west of Laconia, in Snoqualmie Pass, on presence of round worms are nervous Saturday afternoon, was wrecked ater by an avalanche that swept lown the mountain just when the nem, which often leads to oplies train was almost free from the first drift.

form attacks;-disziness, vertigo, capri-cious appoints, restless sleep, itching of the eyes and nose, names, huming the hysteria. Round worms are soveral inches in length and infest the stomach. Occasionally several hundred are found in a single person. Thread worms are of an inch. The symptoms denoting their presence are about the same, but in this case the child has no appetite. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is unsur-passed in removing worms. Not only will restore the stomach to healthy ac-vity. As Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge seldom purges, the indications of its beneficial effects will be the improved condition of the person using it. Millions of parents have praised this medicine for more than eighty years lasts upon Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge and accept no other. Sold by drugging everywhere. Dr. D. Jayne's Son, Thila-delphia, Pa. the eyes and nose, nanses and often Two locomotives were knocked was

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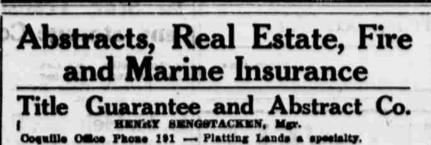
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