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LAND INVESTMENT CO.

G. O. NOLAN, SECRETARY.

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OFFICE OVER C. & E. THAYER'S BANK, TILLAMOOK, OREGON:

FARM NOTES.

Care of Sheep

The sheep is furnished by nature with a warm covering, which is an ample protection against dry cold, so that, except in the case of young lambs, the single element of cold will be neither uncomfortable nor dangerous, says the *Utica Herald*. The housing of the flock therefore, need not be constructed with especial reference to warmth, but ample shelter from rain and sleet should be afforded. When sheep are allowed to remain exposed to storms until the fleece has become saturated with rain, it is at once changed from a protection against cold into an uncomfortable, wet blanket that is not soon or easily dried, and becomes a source of disease.

To keep a flock healthy, the sheep must have dry feed. Where pigs would fatten in muddy inclosures, sheep would contract disease and die. Their outdoor winter quarters should, therefore, be on ground naturally dry, or made so artificially, and from which the water falling off it will quickly drain off. Not only should their winter quarters be on dry ground, but they will always be found in the best general condition when pastured on uplands of rather thin soil. In the older sections of this country sheep raising can only be profitable on cheap rolling or hilly lands, with rather scanty herbage, but ample area. They do not flourish as well on rich soils, besides such lands can be more advantageously used.

A sheephouse or shed for winter protection may be cheaply made, from eighteen to twenty feet or more wide, and as long as desired, either as an ordinary frame building or with straight sapling posts set in the ground. The siding may be of ordinary barn boards set upright and without battening. The space for sheep below should be just high enough for a man to walk about in without stooping. The floor overhead should be matched stuff to prevent dust and hayseed from falling through on the sheep. Between the floor and the roof should be sufficient space for hay, which can be put through a door at the end of the building that can be most conveniently reached with a wagon. A narrow space over the hayrack is left unfloored.

A manger or trough wide enough for feeding grain etc., should run the length of the building near the back. Over this is the hay rack, so placed that the trough will catch whatever falls out of the rack. The front slats should be smooth and about three inches apart and incline backward a little, so that the dust and hayseed will not fall on the head and shoulders of the sheep. The back of the rack should be of smooth boards at such an incline as will cause the hay to settle down against the slats in front.

The open front should face to the south and the rain falling on the roof, whether of a cheap construction or a more costly sheep barn, should not drip from the eaves, but be led down and away from the premises.

Good for Stock.

It is a lucky thing for the people of Oregon that they cannot raise corn so cheaply as those of the Missouri valley regions can. Of all the food ever produced Indian corn is the most tempting to the careless or lazy feeder. It is so easy to gather up arms full and baskets full and throw out to the stock or empty wagon loads over the vast cattle fields, or to leave the corn on the stalks for the cattle to help themselves. So when corn is very cheap why feed anything else? In this state of things disease soon breaks out among stock and the secret of disease is in the lack of bone-making qualities in the grain. As bone, hair, skin and nails are constantly growing and falling off from the body, food must re-supply what, ever is lost. In time the horses get big head or their legs break under the animal's weight. Thousands of remarkable incidents could be related in proof of this. At some experiment stations hogs have been confined to soft water and corn for some time when their legs have broken by the effort made in getting up. Prof. Sanborn of the Missouri agricultural college reported several such cases. Horses walking along have broken their legs when making a little harder pull. Examination of the bones prove them to be honey-combed. No growing or work animal should be fed corn. The rule is to fatten the stock with corn for a few weeks just prior to marketing. It is as a fattener that corn becomes the grandest of foods. Young hogs fed on corn are

stunted into mere gobs of fat. The great bone producers are beans, peas, oats, barley and wheat. Strange to say that turnips, ruta bagas, beets, etc., fed to stock enlarge their digestive powers and enable them to take double the quantity of flesh that exclusive grain feeding will. Sorghum, alfalfa, clover and timothy are also great bonemakers.—*Astorian*.

Temperature for Churning.

The correct churning temperature for cream changes with the general temperature of the weather and season, so that 60 degrees Fahrenheit is right for summer and 66 degrees for cold weather. A temperature between the extremes should be chosen for moderate weather. If nearly all the herd have been long in lactation the temperature might well be a little higher than would be right for fresh cows. It may be well to state that at whatever temperature a batch of cream may be churned, as soon as the small pellets of butter are distinctly formed a good deal of the buttermilk should be drawn and the pellets chilled to 55 degrees at least, to the end that they may be kept in a granular condition and so washed and salted, ere they suffered to mass.

Railroad Talk at Salem.

The motor line from Salem to Silverton will add much to growth and prosperity of the capital city. The same may be truthfully said of a motor line to Dallas or to Independence. A connection with the West Side road at Derry or some other point, thus giving through connection by rail with Astoria; will benefit the city very greatly; so would a railroad to Stayton, Mohama or Mill City. The proposed railroad to Newport by way of King's valley will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to Salem. To join in with Albany in building to Tillamook and Astoria would not fall to benefit Salem. But the one thing that will unquestionably make Salem a growing city of three or four times her present population within a few years is a direct line of railroad of her own to the twenty billions of feet of standing timber of Tillamook county, to the coal fields of Nehalem, to deep water at Tillamook bay and to Astoria.—*Statesman*.

Tillamook Market.

Potatoes, 75c per bushel.
Onions, 2½c per pound.
Cabbages, 1c per pound.
Chickens, \$3.00 per dozen.
Eggs, 15c per dozen.
Flour, \$4.80 to \$5.00 per barrel.
Oats, 6½c per bushel.
Butter, 25c per pound.

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HEADLIGHT and Toledo Blade 1yr. \$2.15
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PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)

Wheat, —Valley.....	\$1.20	@ 1.22½
Walla Walla.....	1.12	1.15
Oats.....	33	40
Flour, —Valley standard.....	5.00	
Walla Walla.....		
Country brands.....		
Hay, timothy baled.....	15.00	17.00
Loose.....		
Feed, bran.....	15.00	16.00
Lard.....		
Butter, choice dairy.....	30	35
in keg or tub.....	12½	15
Eggs, fresh.....	23	23
Eastern.....		
Poultry, Chickens.....	6.00	
Ducks.....	7.00	9.00
Geese.....	9.00	10.00
Turkeys, ♀.....	15	16
Bacon.....	10	
Hams.....	13	14
Potatoes, ♀ 100 lbs.....	85	90
Onions, ".....	80	1.00
Apples, ♀ box.....	1.24	1.25
Sugar, bbls Golden C.....	7½	
Extra C.....	5¼	
Cube, powdered.....	7¼	
Dried fruits, Apples.....	5½	8½
Machine dried.....	6	7
Sundried Plums.....	7	
Meat—Beef.....	4	5
Dressed.....	8	7½

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