

THE CHOICE LOCATION FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

PAYING FARM ANIMALS.

TYPES OF TWO LEADING BREEDS OF HEAVY HORSES.

Both Descendants of the Great Norman Horse That Went Thundering Into Battle Carrying a Knight in Armor Upon His Back—A Ton of Horse.

We present our readers this week illustrations of the two most famous breeds of draught and farm horses known in Great Britain. The two pictures represent in form and size almost perfect types of the Shire and Clydesdale breeds. How much they differ in shape and conformation the breeder will recognize at a glance.



SHIRE HORSE.

Both the two breeds—the Shire and Clydesdale—are well known in the United States, and it is these two, in connection with the Percheron, that are gradually increasing the size of the draught and farm horse stock in America. Farmers have their preferences as to which is better, the Percheron or Clydesdale. But the heavy draught horse, the one to haul great sugar, beer and tobacco hogsheads in city work, is the Shire horse, the one in our first picture.

The Shire is the Liverpool dock draught animal, the strongest, heaviest horse in the world. At the last British Shire horse show at Elington, London, there was one horse that weighed 2,400 pounds. The most approved height of the Shire is 16.2 to 16.4. The specimen in the illustration weighs a ton. He is a very dark bay.

There is enough of similarity in the two specimens to show that they were derived



CLYDESDALE TYPE.

originally from the same source, and that is undoubtedly the fact, the original ancestor being the huge Norman beast which the old knights in armor used to ride against an antagonist. The man who had the heaviest horse and the strongest sent his enemy rolling in the dust. The horse which Walter Scott's heroes rode into the tournament were undoubtedly of the type of our beautiful modern Clydesdale. Neither the modern trotter nor racer was known in those days. Everything was ponderous and slow.

The typical Clydesdale stallion weighs from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds.

Eat Mutton.

Dr. Galen Wilson, the well known authority on all matters pertaining to sheep, gives good reasons why mutton should be more largely used for food. It is true that farmers would not only serve their own welfare, but the public interest as well, by paying greater attention to the production of first class mutton for the table. The doctor says that the flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats nor rotten vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to impart scrofula or trichinae to those who eat it.

The sheep is a dainty feeder, and cleanly in all its habits. It cannot subsist on filth, nor can it long survive within filthy environments. Sheep are, of course, subject to disease, but unlike cattle, hogs and fowls, they give ocular evidence of their ailment, and that they are unfit to slaughter for human food almost as soon as attacked. Mutton is wholesome, nutritious and easily digested, and those who partake of it may have reasonable assurance that it is clean and free from the germs of disease. More mutton and less pork on our tables would be best for both the producer and consumer. We are making some progress in this direction, but there is yet room for more.—Dakota Farmer.

The Yankee's Chicken.

In this climate, where the winters are sometimes very cold, the poultryman must guard against frozen combs, and for this reason we find the light Brahma very popular, as it has only a small comb, and also correspondingly small wattles. We will not venture to claim that the Brahma is the best breed of fowls, for it would create a rebellion on the part of those who have other breeds, nor is the Brahma superior in all points, but for this climate its small pea comb is an advantage in its favor that gives it a pronounced "hardy" character. Its heavy feathering, several barbed, large size

BAR VIEW ADDITION TO BAY CITY!

W. S. CONE'S LATEST AND BEST SUBDIVISION NOW ON THE MARKET.

This Tract has a Slightly Location; is practically Level; is Clear, except a beautiful Grove in the Center, which will be made into a Park, and is close in.

A magnificent Drive will be constructed on the gravel beach fronting this property. This will be the finest drive in the county.

For further particulars, prices, terms etc., call on W. S. CONE, BAY CITY, OREGON.

A BOY'S THOUSAND DOLLARS.

How He Earned It While He Was Attending School.

Although we have spoken several times recently on the subject of poultry raising by the young folks, we cannot refrain from telling the boys and girls what a gentleman in this city told us not long since about his boy. This account was such an apt illustration of what we had recently endeavored to impress on our readers that we will give it to them.

At the age of ten years this boy began keeping poultry. His father built him a fowl house, for which nothing was ever paid by the son, but this was the only expense which was not borne by the young fancier himself. He kept White Leghorns, and his spare time out of school hours was devoted to caring for and enjoying his flock. He worked at the business and it was good for him. It taught him regularly and involved responsibilities in seeing that his pets did not suffer.

When he reached the age of twenty he went into his father's office. His bank book at that time showed a balance in his favor of \$1,000, cleared from his poultry while he attended school. Those that think it "not worth the trouble" may ponder this result with edification to themselves.

That one thousand dollars was worth more than one hundred thousand cents to the lad. It represented more than money. It was the material evidence of much that could not be expressed in figures and dollars. To begin with, it associated health and vigor with the owner. Business habits also were necessarily formed in the course of that decade which would be useful in future. Independence was inculcated; a sense of being of some importance and the means of doing for himself were accompanying features. All these are worth much, and many a worried father and distracted mother who wish that the boys and girls would do something to "take their load off their backs" would do well to follow the course adopted by this father.—Poultry World.

Two Beef Cows.

Of the "Big Four" breeds of beef cattle, the Shorthorn, Hereford, and the Scotch polled families, Galloway and Aberdeen Angus, each has its advocates, who believe that only this breed and no other is to revolutionize American beef.



PRIZE SHORTHORN COW.

One flesh and make it take first place in the world's markets. It is possible that all these enthusiasts are right and all are wrong. Each of the "Big Four" will certainly do its part in changing the Texas steer into civilized beef. Thorough feed blood is what is wanted in this country for our great export trade—steers now as it never was before.

Here are cows of two of the famous beef families. The first is a magnificent Shorthorn, a British prize winner. She is like the celebrated heifer of the Irish fairs, the "Mullingar heifer, beef to the neck," and of symmetrical, clean cut shape as well.

The second illustration shows a young cow of another beef breed, one of the Aberdeen Angus polled black cattle, the hornless cattle are very popular in the western ranges, where the beef animal is herded together by the thousand upon the plains, and must be shipped half across the continent to market. Beef raisers can study the points of these two cows at their leisure, and see which they prefer. It may be said in passing that it has never yet been decided which is the best breed; probably never will be, though the Shorthorn has fallen a little out of fashion lately. It will come in again though.



YOUNG ABERDEEN ANGUS COW.

Points of Interest.

"If there is one thing more essential in the poultry business than another it is to go slow and learn wisdom as you go," writes Dr. J. R. Baker in The Poultry World.

It has been found by careful experimenting that one strong stand of beef will thrive well on from one to three acres of thriving alfalfa, though in some localities they are reported to like sweet clover better. The alfalfa is best for beef in mountainous districts.

Dark nests will keep hens from eating their eggs. So it is said.

The year 1890 was the most prosperous one in the history of the Chicago Union stock yards.

Fatten poultry as rapidly as possible.

When cattle are kept in stalls and get no exercise their hoofs grow out like claws and become hideously deformed and have to be cut away. The cutting is a good deal more dangerous than giving an insensible old man's corns. Give the animals exercise and their hoofs won't grow to be clawlike.

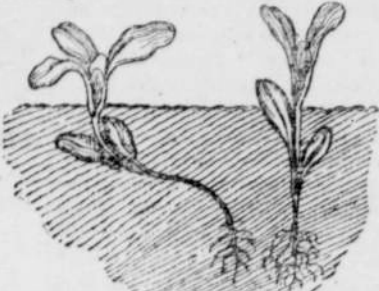
Seven dollars per hundred for beef cattle will look like good times for somebody.

Steers can be made to weigh 1,500 pounds at 18 months old. Then sell

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGE PLANTS.

Directions Concerning an Operation of Importance to the Prospective Crops.

The best soil for cabbage is a rather sandy loam, not less than ten inches deep and with good drainage. A proper pulverizing of the soil is important, and



PLANTING SPENDING CABBAGE PLANTS.

when it has been plowed the previous fall so much the better. Well rotted manure for early cabbage ought to be sown broadcast.

It ought to be borne in mind that cabbage is a hardy plant, hence when wanted for an early crop may be set out in any section as soon as the soil is dry enough to work.

In the illustrations here reproduced from "How to Make the Garden Pay" are shown various ways of setting the plants. Greiner, the author, says on the subject:

Cabbages may be set either straight down or slanting, according to depth of surface soil and length of stalk. In either case roots will form all along the stems, and the heads will grow closely above the ground, instead of being held high up as if on stilts. The contrast between deep and shallow planting here illustrated speaks plainly in favor of the former. The advantage which deep feed-



RESULTS OF DEEP AND SHALLOW PLANTING.

ing roots give to a plant by establishing direct communication with the stratum of uninterrupted moisture is so great that some gardeners even prefer setting tall, spindling plants to short and stocky ones.

The Feeding Value of Grains.

Japanese buckwheat differs in no way as regards feeding qualities from our common buckwheat, and as buckwheat is an excellent grain for sheep when mixed with oats or rye, there can be no harm in using the Japanese variety for this purpose. As compared with corn and bran, it is of the least value for feeding, being deficient in fat, which is the most valuable part of the food. The feeding value per 100 pounds of buckwheat has been estimated at seventy-seven cents, when bran \$1.01, and corn \$1.11. Buckwheat, according to this estimate, is the least valuable of all the grains for feeding, and a bushel of it is worth only thirty-five cents for this purpose. It is probable that it could be sold for more than this, and this could be better disposed of in this way.

But, writes Henry Stewart to Rural New Yorker, it should be said that in practice these theoretical feeding values are considerably modified by circumstances, especially by the mixture of foods, by which they become more digestible. In feeding buckwheat and corn ground together to sows with young pigs I obtained more growth of the young pigs than with as much corn meal alone. And in feeding corn, rye and buckwheat, whole, mixed in equal parts, to sheep, the ewes have done better and the lambs have grown better with corn only. Thus I consider buckwheat a cheap feed at the comparative valuation above given. This is due to its effect in increasing the flow of milk, as well as to the better digestion of the mixed food. The nutritive ratio of the mixed grain is 1 to 6.3, which is a desirable one.

To Make Timothy Grass Permanent.

American Cultivator has the following to say about timothy: Timothy is perennial in habit, and unless attacked by the white grub there is no reason except lack of fertility and moisture why it should not remain in good mowing and pasturing condition for years. But as timothy roots are mostly near the surface they soon exhaust it and the timothy disappears, to be succeeded by weeds of coarser grasses. Sowing either red clover or alfalfa with timothy is a good way to make timothy hold in the soil longer. These do out after the second year, especially the alfalfa, and their decaying roots furnish pabulum for the timothy for two or three years. If coarse grass succeeds the timothy the soil probably needs to be underdrained.

Sprinkling Eggs.

Sprinkling eggs is one of the "expedient ideas" of artificial incubation. It is dangerous and useless, lowering the temperature too suddenly, increasing evaporation and supplying no moisture to the chicken. Put a pan of warm water or a wet sponge on a cloth beneath the egg drawer, if you think moisture is lacking. At any rate don't sprinkle the eggs, says The Poultry World.

Here and There.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 barrels of apples were shipped from the United States and Canada to England last year.

Germany is credited with over 700 beet sugar factories.

Every year more farmers believe that moderate weights in pork pay best.

It has been found by experiments that the dried excrement of horses amount, on the average, to rather less than half the dry food consumed.

WHAT TILLAMOOK HAS.

Picturesque scenery. Over 50 miles of coast line. Clam-beds till you can't rest. Streams full of trout and salmon. Rich coal deposits on the Nehalem. A climate as good as any on the coast. A large and well equipped liveable. Plenty of game—wild deer, elk, bear, etc. Good prospects for a railroad in the near future.

Natural harbors at Tillamook, Nehalem, Netarts and Nestucca. Open hill land valuable for grazing and fruit-growing.

One of the prettiest and thirteenth towns, Tillamook, in the state.

An enterprising, prosperous, contented and hospitable class of people.

Tide-land and bottom land, the richest and most productive in the state.

A rapid, but healthy growth and most promising prospects for the future.

Many quarter-sections of fairly good government land which may be had for the taking. Fine ocean beaches at Netarts, Nestucca and Nehalem, which are already becoming popular resorts.

Vast bodies of accessible timber which is said to be the best and most valuable in the North west.

A harbor which will be one of the best on the coast, when a few thousand dollars are spent improving it.

Half-a-dozen fine rivers, which with their tributaries, are of inestimable value for navigation and fishing.

Beautiful and productive prairies which contain many farms suitable for dairying, stock-raising and general agriculture.

WHAT TILLAMOOK CITY HAS.

A good bank. A drug store. A jewelry store. A good saw mill. A fire company. Two newspapers. Several public halls. A beach (luna) etc.

Two photograph galleries. Commodious warehouses. An excellent school building. Plenty of hotel accommodations. Two saloons and a temperance parlor. The best of navigation on tide water. Many elegant and commodious residences. Good stores in most every line of business. Public buildings that are a credit to any town. Thriving Odd Fellows, Masonic and G. A. U. lodges.

A large local trade from the surrounding country.

Mail and stage connecting with the railroad at North Yamhill.

An enterprising class of citizens who are determined to build up the town.

A fair Association with ample grounds which will soon be put in good shape.

Two churches, with the Methodist, Catholics and Christian denominations represented.

Almost every branch of business and profession represented that is necessary to the welfare of an enterprising community.

Steamer connection with Portland, the Augusta and making regular trips besides frequent visits by other small steamers.

CLUBBING LIST.

HEADLIGHT and Toledo Blade 1 year \$2.15
Weekly Call (P. M.) " \$1.25
" Weekly Examiner " \$1.50
" West Shore " \$1.50
" Century Magazine " \$5.00
" Detroit Free Press " \$2.00
Twenty five complete months to any old subscriber who will bring us one new subscriber. These rates apply only to new subscribers and those who pay arrears and renew their subscription before the end of this month.

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)

OATS—Gray " 65 @ 67 1/2
" White " 65 @ 67 1/2
WHEAT—Willamette " 1.60 1.65
" Walla Walla " 1.55 1.60
POTATOES \$1.00 per bushel 40 45
ONIONS " 2.00 2.50
DICKS #1 doz. " 6.00 7.50
GEES " 8.00 9.00
CHICKENS—Old #1 doz. " 5.00 5.50
" Spring " 2.50 3.00
BUTTER—Brine " 20 22
" Store, in Roll " 35 30
" Choice Dairy " 25 25
EGGS—Oregon " 15
" Eastern " 10
LARD, Oregon " 10 10 1/2
" Eastern " 10 11
BACON—Clear Sides " 10 10 1/2
" Hams " 11 11 1/2
" Shoulders " 8 8 1/2
FLOUR—Willamette " 5.00 5.25
" Country Brands " 4.65 4.85
" Eastern Oregon " 4.75 4.90

TILLAMOOK & YAMHILL STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves North Yamhill daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M. for Tillamook.

Leaves Tillamook daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M. for North Yamhill.

Stage connection with trains at North Yamhill for Portland.

For freight or express business, apply at Cohn & Co's store, Tillamook.

Passenger agency at Occidental Hotel.

O. ORTON, MANAGER.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The post-office at Tillamook will be open every day in the week from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., and on Sunday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails close at 45 minutes past 7 P. M. Money order and registered business close at 5 o'clock P. M.

Sophia Severance, Post-mistress.



A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and other rights. MUNN & CO., 301 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 19, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 29, 1891, viz:

Edward Senke,
Homestead Entry No. 627, for Lots 12 and 8 of sec. 11, and 3 1/2 of sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Samuel Simmons, P. N. Simmons, H. Sprague and Otto Walther, all of Nestecton, Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 19, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 18, 1891, viz:

Samuel H. Kennedy,
Homestead Entry No. 824, for Lot 5 of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

J. V. Alderman, A. C. Gist, Frank Welchart and M. Kaufing, all of Woods P. O., Tillamook County, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 14, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 6, 1891, viz:

Henry Ward,
Pre-emption D. S. No. 578, for the E 1/4 of sec. 14 and 1/2 of sec. 15 of T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

M. Keys, M. A. Keys, Wm. Howell and G. A. Barton, all of Frank Tillamook Co., Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, May 14, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 6, 1891, viz:

George Riekenberg, A. M. Hare, W. S. Cone and C. Tilden, all of Bay City, Tillamook County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of June, 1891.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on June 18, 1891, viz:

William Plank,
Homestead Entry No. 556, for the N 1/2 of sec. 20, T. 3 S., R. 10 W., and N 1/2 of sec. 21, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Helmbrecht and Nestecorin, John Scheldt Oscar Fancouer and Jefferson Shaw, of Oregon, all of Tillamook Co., Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on June 18, 1891, viz:

Gustave Koehler,
Pre-emption D. S. No. 587, for the S 1/2 of sec. 20, T. 3 S., R. 10 W., and N 1/2 of sec. 21, T. 3 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Charles Wells, William Eason, Conrad Zwickel and Rosa Gannon, all of Tillamook, Oregon.

J. T. Apperson, Register.

PETITION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next ensuing term of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: The eighth day of July, 1891, apply to said Court for a license to sell malt liquor in less quantities than one gallon, in the precinct of Garibaldi, in said County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, for a term of six months in accordance with the prayer of the annexed petition. Dated this 23rd day of May 1891.

THEODORE PARKS.

To the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, sitting for the first session of county business on the 8th day of July 1891.

We, your petitioners, respectfully represent to your honorable body that we are residents and legal voters within the Precinct of Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon, do hereby petition your honorable body to grant a license to Theodore Parks, to sell malt liquor within the Precinct of Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon, in less quantities than one gallon for the term of six months from the date of this application made to said Court. And this your petitioners will ever pray.

P. Byron A. J. Sheppard
J. Smith E. Peterson
B. Carter Alex. McNair
R. Hagenbooth S. Johnson
Harvey Mitchell P. Healy
August Anderson A. Lindke
F. C. Scheldt Peter Magnusson
S. P. Severson Jos. Gaudreau
Th. Rohde Gust. Nelsen
John Rolde John Bolla
Wm. Patton Alfred Sundstrom
L. Parish John Thowell
C. Miller C. B. Handley
C. B. Peterson Theodore Parks
G. Nagel J. M. Harrison
Ben. Johnson Joseph Swabach
Gustave Trimmer Frank Murray
F. P. Hobson Nels. Anderson
Hiram Crane H. F. Crane
Frank Crane John Larson
Willie Louquist Peter Nelson.

Temperance 'Prince Bartlett' Parlor,

Arthur Billwell, prop.

KEEP ON HAND:

Cigars and Cigaros.

Fine Pool Huts and Candy.

table Cutlery, Soda, Etc.

Fresh Fruits and Berries in season.

Shooting-Gallery in connection.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

D. A. FINDLEY, DEALER IN:

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Drugs and Medicines.

Woods, Oregon.

THE ARCADE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS.

Bowling Alley in Connection.

The best wines and liquors in the market.

Jons Davidson, Proprietor.

OLSEN'S BLOCK, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

N. P. ROBERTS CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Wagon Shop in Connection.

Shop, Opposite G. A. R. Hall, Tillamook, Oregon.

Miss L. J. RUGGLES Mrs. J. JOHNSON

Ruggles & Johnson, MILLINERY

AND DRESS-MAKING.

Hats, Dress Trimmings and a General Assortment of Millinery Goods.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

I. F. LARSON, BLACK-SMITH,

Wagon-making, Farming Implements and Mill Machinery Repaired, and all kinds of wood-work and general black-smithing done.

Horse-shoeing a Specialty.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

TILLAMOOK—LIVERY STABLE

First-class single and double turnouts kept on hand.

Boarding and transient stock carefully cared for.

JONES BROS. Proprietor.

CENTRAL MARKET, L. H. Brown, Prop.

The best of beef, veal, pork and mutton on hand.

Eggs, butter, vegetables and chickens bought and sold.

Satisfaction guaranteed to every one. Shop opposite the Grand Central.

L. H. Brown.

Will make the season of 1891 at Jones Bros' livery stable in Tillamook.

DESCRIPTION.

PRINCE BARTLETT is a three-quarter Norman and outstanding Morgan. Was sired by the celebrated imported stallion, Gambetta; dam, Nellie, was sired by a Norman horse and a full-blood Morgan mare.

TERMS.

For single service, \$10, with privilege of season for \$15. Insurance \$20. Two or more mares at a liberal discount. Two-thirds of service price will be received in farm produce.

For single service money is due at the time of service.

PREMIUMS.

For the best colt \$30; for second best \$20. Will buy best colt for \$75 or \$50 for second best. To be judged by disinterested parties.

JONES BROS

ENTERPRISE JR.

The Noted Norman Stallion,

Will make the season of 1891 in Tillamook at JOHN DAY'S BARN.