



THE DAIRY

AN AFTERNOON WITH THE COWS.

A Few Notes About the Greatest Dairy Test That Ever Was.

If anything can be determined positively as to which is the best dairy cow, it ought to be this summer at the World's fair grounds. Such a thoroughgoing and extended trial was never before made in the records of cheese and butter history. Three breeds of cows—Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn—are each claimed by their advocates to be the best dairy breed. The associations of breeders of these respective varieties selected 25 of the best specimens of their cows from all over the country and entered them for this six months' test. Dr. S. M. Babcock of Babcock milk test fame is one of the commissioners to watch the cows night and day and see that all is done fairly. The commissioners witness the weighing out of rations for 75 cows three times a day, beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning. They must also witness the weighing of every pound of milk, the making of every pound of cheese and butter.

The cows entered were those calving at nearly the same time on the exposition grounds. The contention will be as to which breed of cows yields the most butter and cheese at the least expense of feed.

My afternoon with the World's fair cows was one of the most interesting of my visits at the exposition. They were beautiful, those cows. First I visited the Guernseys. The enthusiastic superintendent, Professor Caldwell of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college, kindly escorted me through the Guernsey stables. Here I saw some of Vice President Morton's cows from the famous Ellerslie herd that I visited last fall. The Guernsey people make this distinctive claim for the animal they believe to be the coming cow—that she will make the most butter at the least expense of food. She is also larger than the Jersey, therefore of value for beef, they say.

They talk so eloquently you are almost disposed to vow that you will get a Guernsey cow. But meanwhile you pass to the Jersey stables, under the superintendence of that shrewd Yankee-Canadian, Mr. Valancey E. Fuller. He is best known in connection with the great St. Lambert cow family. Mr. Fuller whips out his paper and pencil and proves to you in three seconds that the greatest amount of net butter profit to a given amount of feed doesn't mean at all the greatest average per cent of butter profit that you can get out of a cow. Then you are all unduddled in your mind and wonder which of these honest, good looking gentlemen—the Guernsey man or the Jersey man—is fooling you. Among the Jersey cows undergoing the test is a black and white one that you would stake your head is Holstein-Friesian. She is large and of the general form of the Holsteins. But she is the pure bred, registered Jersey Ida's Marigold and one of the best cows in the test.

Mr. Fuller does not believe in much cornmeal for Jerseys, especially fresh cows. He says a fresh cow is generally in a more or less feverish condition for the first week or so and that cornmeal aggravates this condition. His favorite food in the Jersey ration is what is called hominy feed—that is to say, the refuse left over after making hominy at the factory. The best corn for both hominy and the cows is the southern hominy corn.

Among the big Shorthorns are one or two that have given the enormous amount of 53 pounds of milk a day. I learned incidentally when visiting the World's fair cows that in weighing and measuring milk it is estimated that about two pounds of milk make a quart. Some of the Shorthorns weigh 1,400 pounds. They seem tremendous after looking at the slim little Jerseys. The animals are so carefully tended that they are not allowed to be disturbed even to the extent of making them rise when they are lying down. Some of the Shorthorns, however, had precious little of that kind of care before they were brought to the fair. One or two looked like real rackabones, with their ribs standing out hungrily. They were not shedding well, but looked ragged and woolly and faded. The reason of it all was that they had been wintered badly—not comfortably housed or fed enough through the cold weather. They had been crowded with food since their arrival, but it took a long time to bring them into condition. The contrast between these forlorn beasts and the sleek, pretty creatures around them was an object lesson not to be forgotten. The man who will winter a cow in that way ought to be half starved and made to wear his spring overcoat for a couple of winters in blizzard weather. Then he would find out how it goes himself.

The cheesemaking test was just finishing when I visited the cows. The modern theory of several gentlemen at the agricultural experiment stations and elsewhere is that milk which is richest in butter fat is also richest in all the other solids; hence the milk that makes the most butter will also yield the most cheese, if the theory be true. The result of the cheesemaking test promised to sustain this doctrine. In an inclosed case with a window in it to look through were the cheeses that had been made daily from the separate yields of milk of the three breeds—the largest cheeses from the Jersey yield, the next largest from the Guernsey milk, the smallest from the Shorthorn. Although cows of the latter breed give great quantities of milk. To make one pound of cheese requires of Jersey milk 8.78 pounds, of Guernsey milk 9.21 pounds, of Shorthorn milk 10.63 pounds.

The final result of all, however, will be known when it comes to be determined and averaged how much food the three breeds consume in proportion to the yield of butter and cheese. That, of course, cannot be calculated for certain till toward the end of the exposition.

ELIZA ARCHARD COOPER.



HUMOR

WANTED A LICENSE.

And Thought He Was Entitled to It Anyway.

Mr. Jacob Sassafra of Hoopole district had answered all the preceding questions to the satisfaction of the clerk of vital statistics, and then that gentleman said:

"Now, what is the lady's name?"

"Can't you leave that blank?" asked the candidate for matrimony.

"Certainly not."

"Have you put the girl's name right in there, do you?"

"Of course."

Mr. Sassafra rubbed his chin thoughtfully and then observed:

"You kin make me out two licenses—one for Miss Jerusha Higgins and the other for Miss Amanda Abbott."

"You are not going to marry them both, are you?" asked the clerk.

"Of course not, but you see Jerusha mightn't have me. That's the reason I wanted the girl's name left blank."

"Haven't you asked her yet?"

"No. Is that the regular way?"

"That is the invariable rule. I never knew of a man coming here for a marriage license until the lady in the case had been consulted."

"Waal, that isn't my way. Ye see I hadn't popped to Jerusha yet, but I thought it would be a good way to get the license an show it to her an say, 'Jerusha, don't you think your name would look well on this document?' Don't you think that would be a good way to propose?"

"Possibly, but I can't issue a license under these conditions."

"Not for Jerusha?"

"No."

"Nor for Amanda?"

"No."

"Nor with the name left blank?"

"No."

"Well, I sware! Ef I've got to go back to Hoopole district and ask one o' them girls to marry me without a license to help me, I'm afraid I'll never get married."

And Mr. Sassafra left the office with a big sigh.—Brooklyn Life.

An Amendment.

Some years ago in a very rural district a farmer had a cow for sale. Now, as there was no weekly paper to advertise in, it was the custom of the vicar to give such notices out to his congregation on Sundays. So the farmer thought he would go to the vicar and get him to advertise the cow in church.

"Yes," says the vicar, "but you don't come to my church."

And they struck the bargain that the vicar should advertise the cow and the man in return should go to church. Now, unfortunately, the man was very deaf, and on the Sunday following, when the vicar gave out the banns of marriage between Joseph So-and-so and Sarah So-and-so—a rather unusual incident, for they seldom had a wedding—the farmer took it for granted that the vicar was giving out particulars of his cow and shouted out:

"You may as well say, while you are about it, that she is a most gentle creature, entirely free from vice and a great eater."—London Tit Bits.

It Was All Right.

Editor—So Mr. Skizzo of Polunk has stopped his paper?

Assistant—Yes. He says it's full of trash, and he doesn't want it.

Editor—Has he paid for it?

Assistant—Yes, one year in advance.

Editor—All right, grant the gentleman's request. It is the aim of The Weekly Regulator to suit everybody.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Good Way.

Mrs. Rockey—My Danny wuz a-goin to make a hothouse, and he went and asked Stubby, the carpenter, the easiest way to do it.

Mrs. Dineen—Phwat did he say?

Mrs. Rockey—He told him to give the baby a box of matches to play with.—Raymond's Monthly.

Unsurpassed.

Billings (who has been to the fair, to Jennings, who is going)—The biggest thing I ever saw; biggest buildings, biggest beauty, biggest assortment, and stopped at a hotel so big that I rang the bell on Friday night, and it took until Tuesday morning for the boy to reach my room.—Life.

Actually.

The Wife (sorrowfully)—Well, getting good beef at a butcher's has become a perfect lottery.

The Husband—Yes. Gambling for high stakes.—Truth.

His Sad Past.

"Ted told me last night that I was the only girl he had ever loved."

"Bah, he proposed to me three months ago."

"Now I know what he meant when he said there were some unpleasant incidents in his past."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Results May Differ.

Teacher—If a woman buy a pound of 40 cent coffee and a pound of 20 cent coffee, how much does she pay?

Boy (who has been working in a grocery store)—That depends on whether she gets 'em separate or asks for two pounds of "blended."—Good News.

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TILLAMOOK'S RESOURCES.

A Description of the County—Its Many Advantages.

About fifty miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river is the entrance to Tillamook bay, and here is the center of a county rich in resources, and magnificent in its possibilities. Tillamook county extends for about ninety miles north and south along the coast, and inland to the Coast Range, an average distance of twenty miles.

The county has an area of 2000 square miles, and is larger than some of the smallest states, and capable of supporting as great a population as some of them.

Tillamook is in about the same latitude as St. Paul, Minnesota, though the climate here is much warmer and more even. The Japan current warms the shores of this region in such a way that winter is hardly noticed here. There is little or no snow generally, and when it does fall it soon melts away. The principal feature of winter is the long continued rains, always warm and this season of the year is remarkably healthful. The summers are unsurpassed. No finer climatic conditions exist than those of a Tillamook summer. This is the dry season, generally speaking, but there are refreshing showers occasionally, and the sea breeze tempered by the Japan current, is perfectly delightful. People camp out doors six to eight months in the year here with perfect comfort.

THE TIMBER.

The immense forests of this county are its chief and greatest resource. It is impossible to convey an idea of the magnitude of this item by any description. It is necessary to travel through our dense forests in order to even comprehend the least idea of their extent and immensity. A great portion of the county is covered with a growth of trees, the like of which can not be seen in any other portion of the United States. There may be a few larger trees in the redwood forest of California, but the fir trees of this section will almost equal them in size and they stand so thick that they are much taller; and much more imposing in appearance. A man can not enter into the gloomy shades of our dense woods without feeling a sense of awe, if not reverence, towards the giant monsters of the forest. Trees ten and twelve feet in diameter are often found, and the average size of the fir trees is perhaps six feet in diameter. And many of these trees are 250 and 300 feet in height. The trunks are very straight, and taper so slowly that it is hardly noticeable, and many of them have no vestige of a limb for the first hundred feet above the ground. Near Skookum lake, in this county, is a tree that is twenty-eight feet in diameter near the ground, thus almost equalling in size the famous "Big Trees of California."

Once see the big trees in Tillamook county and you will lose all desire to see the California monsters. Here, it is possible to travel for miles and miles through dense forests of big trees, any and all of them being wonders in size to people who are accustomed to the tooth pick timber of Minnesota or Michigan. The largest specimens of timber in the eastern or central states, are more telegraph poles in comparison with the state of Oregon. In places were settlers have tried to clear out a garden spot on their homes, it is a common thing to see a large tree that has been felled, used for a fence on one side of a lot. Near this city, on the public road is a log serving as a fence in this way that is twelve feet high as it lies, being higher than the top buggies which pass by. In fact a man would have to be on top of a load of hay to look over into this particular field. These stories regarding the immense size of the timber here are hard for people to believe who have not seen it, and those who have read the fullest descriptions of them are surprised to find them so large.

There are several kinds of timber here. The fir is most abundant and is in the rough and mountainous regions. The tide land spruce is plentiful along the coast and on the rivers and the spruce attains as large a size as the fir. Cedar is found in many localities also, and larch grows on the summit of the coast range. These are all valuable timbers. The fir (properly Douglas spruce) is a very durable and strong wood, and is manufactured into rough lumber for all purposes, and is made into flooring and rustic weather boarding largely. A great deal of fir is used for ship masts. Timbers, 150 feet long have been saved from it in many instances. Spruce is a softer wood, is white and is used mostly for finishing lumber and for boxes and barrels. Being odorless, it is good for packing butter and fruits. The largest area of spruce in the Northwest is found in Tillamook county, and as it is growing so fast, it will be of great value in a short time. Most of the lumber manufactured here now is made from spruce. The cedar takes an elegant finish, and is the very best material for doors, sash and shingles. It commands a high price at present.

Nearly all of the timber in this county is adjacent to streams that will float logs, and with a little labor all of it can be put in streams where the winter freshets will bring it to the bay. The expense of logging here will always be small. The county is a net work of rivers that cheapen the cost of logging right at the start. Many of these rivers are good sized streams on their lower courses, but the Coast Range prevents their being very long, and dozens of creeks course down the innumerable canyons of the range, uniting into one large stream. No less than five rivers empty into Tillamook bay. The lower courses of these streams are affected by the tide and so far as the tide water extends inland, steamboat navigation is carried on. This makes the navigable extent of Tillamook bay and its arms very great, and the facilities for rafting logs are much better than in most countries. There is at Hobsonville, on Tillamook bay, a mill that cuts 40,000 feet of spruce lumber per day for the San Francisco market. Two vessels are employed in carrying the lumber there and it is all made into boxes, mostly for raisins and fruit. At Bay City is a small mill that cuts about 20,000 feet of lumber per day, the product of which is mostly consumed at home. The Cooperage works at Bay City are capable of working a great amount of spruce into barrel staves, and a large new mill is partially built. At Tillamook City there is a saw mill that runs steadily, cutting about 20,000 feet of lumber per day, mostly for local use. This mill has a planing attachment. At Woods, on the Nestucca river, in the south end of the county is a saw and planing mill that supplies the local demand and there is another local mill on the headwaters of the Big Nestucca. On Nehalem there is a mill that supplies the local wants, also a large mill and box factory, which is capable of working 40,000 feet of lumber per day into boxes.

Other large milling industries, some of them much larger than any mentioned, will be started soon. A logging railway has been surveyed into one of the finest bodies of timber in the county, right of way secured and ample grounds for yards, pastures and mill sites have been procured. It will not be long until active operations on a large scale will begin, and the improvement of the bay and bar of Tillamook and Nehalem, both of which are being provided for by the government, will give a great impetus to the lumbering business of this county. A low estimate puts the amount of lumber in our forests at 200,000,000 feet, and the work of cutting this into lumber, with all the preliminary work of logging, will give a large population employment for many years to come. A great deal of money will be distributed here, and the farming community can find a ready

market for all their produce right at home. Some good sized towns are sure to spring up on Tillamook bay and on Nehalem river as soon as the lumbering business gets well started.

The lumbering interests are by far the most important resource of the county, and this resource cannot possibly be exhausted within the next hundred years. The improvement of the harbors and the opening of the Nicaragua canal will bring all the lumber produced on this coast within reach of the Atlantic coast market, and there will also at that time be a greater demand for lumber on this coast as a general degree of prosperity will begin on this coast as soon as there is a canal across the isthmus and the high trans-continental rates broken.

DAIRYING.

Next in importance to Tillamook's lumbering resources, are the dairy interests. Grass is good here the year round. Feed is plentiful and easily produced, the climate is so temperate that cattle thrive; and all the conditions here contribute towards making dairying successful. The grasses and natural feed are of a kind that produces the best milk and butter. The climate is so even and cool, and the water so pure that the butter here possesses the finest flavor if any care is taken in making it. This business is found very profitable here and nearly two hundred tons of butter have been shipped from here during the past year. General stock raising goes with dairying here generally, and is very profitable.

FARMING.

General farming pays well here, especially when done in connection with stock raising. Markets are getting better every year, and as soon as the wagon roads are put in better shape, which is being done rapidly, the farmer will not have any trouble in finding a good market for his produce all the year. Of course there is no railroad yet, but the freight by the steamers is low, besides there is a home market at present for a great deal of produce. Barley and oats grow here to perfection, making yields equal to the richest sections of California or Oregon. Hay of various kinds does as well here as in any part of the United States. Potatoes and garden vegetables of all kinds are at their best here, and the yield is simply enormous. Hops grow and mature well wherever tried. There is a large area of prairie and bottom land in this county, and it is capable of supplying a large population. The hill lands are good for fruit and for grazing, and there is plenty of this kind of land, with occasional patches of table land or bottom land, that can be obtained under the government land laws. Land much less productive than this in the eastern states is being farmed. In fact there is very little of this county but what can be made productive in some way. The tide lands here are exceedingly rich, and much more of it could easily be reclaimed from the tidal overflow and made to yield immense crops. A great deal of the tide land is covered with a thick growth of nutritive grasses, and it is the most remunerative land that the county has. Cattle are often allowed to roam in the hills, and even in the woods, all winter without other feed than the natural grasses, and come out in good condition in the spring. The hills that have been denuded of their timber by fire make good sheep ranges. Fruits of all kinds grow to perfection here, especially apples, pears, prunes and small fruits, such as blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc. are prolific bearers. The woods are full of wild berries, there being almost a dozen distinct varieties of huckleberries, besides salmonberries, thimbleberries, and many other kinds, which goes to show that this is a natural fruit country. Bee-keeping is carried on in some localities, and the honey produced here always commands the highest price being of exceptionally fine flavor. A living can be made here on a very small farm, and farmers can always do well here. They are the class that is needed. Improved land here sells at \$20 to \$40 per acre and unimproved land is worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre. A farm of 160 acres can be obtained from the government by residing on it five years, or by residing on it fourteen months and paying the government \$1.25 per acre. There is yet much vacant timber land which can be had on the same terms as above, or may be bought outright from the government without residing thereon for \$2.50 per acre. This land is selling to timber speculators at prices varying from \$800 to \$1600 per quarter section of 160 acres and will soon be worth a great deal more.

ETC. ETC.

Salmon fishing is carried on during the fishing season on Tillamook bay, on Nehalem bay, and sometimes on Nestucca bay. The output of canned salmon amounts in value to \$50,000 to \$100,000 every year, and gives employment to a great many fishermen. There are canneries at each of the above named places and the item of canned salmon amounts each year to much more than the wheat or some of the grain producing counties.

Coal is found in abundance on the Nehalem and of good quality. These deposits will be worked soon. Coal is also found in other localities, and other minerals are known to exist in various parts of the county.

There is no better field for the sportsman than Tillamook. The hunter can find elk, deer, waterfowl, bear and cougars here; the fisherman can yank thousands of fine speckled trout from the mountain streams. Trolling for salmon in the bay is an exhilarating sport. The salmon is a gamey fish, and sometimes it takes half an hour to bring in one of these lively fishes, and some of them weigh as much as fifty pounds. There is no finer fish than the Royal Chinook salmon. For those who like to take the world's easy there is a fine fish which can be caught more readily. We refer to the succulent clam, which grows in the sand bars and mud flats every where on the bay or beach. A common farming utensil, a hoe or a shovel, is all that is needed, or you can dig them out with your hand. They are delicious in various ways, and there are several varieties of clams, oysters and mussels. Crabs are plentiful also. In the bay, flounder, sturgeon, porgy, and other fish are found. Deep sea fish are plentiful.

Nehalem beach, Netarts beach and Nestucca beach are favorite resorts for campers, and they are frequented by wagon loads of campers every year who amuse themselves by digging clams, gathering shells and bathing. There will soon be better roads to these places, and they are sure to become popular resorts.

The same general description is practically good for every locality in the county, and lack of space will not permit a special review of each valley or particular neighborhood, we mention a few of the special features only of each locality. Nehalem is particularly noted for its vast resources of timber and for its coal. There is, also, much fine bottom land on the Nehalem, and at the mouth of the river will be an excellent harbor when the proposed government work is done. The Nehalem river is a very fine stream, and for scenic grandeur is not surpassed even by the majestic Columbia. The river is more than one hundred miles long and thousands of sections of magnificent timber are tributary to it and its branches. The greatest area of farming land is around Tillamook bay, and on the various streams tributary to Tillamook bay. These streams will be the means of bringing large bodies of timber to the saw mills on the bay. Netarts is famous as a summer resort, and some fine bodies of spruce timber are adjacent. Nestucca is a farming and stock raising country, the timber having been burnt away years ago. The people in that section are prospering. South of Nestucca is the Siletz Indian Reservation, covering one-third of the county, and containing much fine agricultural land. The Indians are disappearing fast, and the Indians having land allotted to them in severalty,

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