WHAT A COMMON HERD DID.

They Were Picked Up Here and There, but They Paid Handsomely.

We purchased 71 cows, bringing home the last carload about Jan. 20. All but one became fresh, most of them in February, March and April, one in July and one in August. Seven were sold early in October, yet the average of the whole 71 to the 31st of October was 259.5 pounds of butter, as shown by our creamery account of butter made and sold, a total of 18,425.4 pounds. The 20 days in November show 890 pounds of butter made, or an average of 13.9 pounds per cow for 64, making an average of 273.4 pounds per cow to date (Nov. 21). I think it is fair to assume that from now till Jan. 1 would, if the herd was kept together, bring up the average to 290 pounds per cow for 1895. You will, of course, readily see that if we were to wait till the last cow fresh had milked till almost due again, and figured each cow for a full year, the average would have been considerably higher.

These 71 cows had ten acres of pasture, were fed green rye, oats and peas, oats in the milk, green corn fodder, ensilage and corn stover, with an average four quarts twice daily of a mixture of 300 pounds of bran with 100 pounds cottonseed meal, equal to a little less than eight pounds per day at the height of full feed.

While I know there are many who are doing better than this, for the benefit of those who do not do as well and don't know how it can be done, you may have my formula. First, weigh each milking of every cow every day and keep the record before the milkers that daily comparisons of yield can be made. Feed each cow only what she is eager for of fodder and will eat up clean, and just what grain is required to keep her at her best, if her best will pay for the feed she gets. To illustrate: Several times during the period covered I have reduced the total quantity of grain fed by taking away from cows gaining flesh a quarter, a half, and, within a month, the entire grain ration from individual cows, dividing the grain so taken, or a portion of it rather, among such cows as remained thin and who responded to increased feed with the result every time of an increased milk return with a decreased cost for grain.

The total yield of milk each day must be carefully compared with previous days and a tabulated record kept where every day's yield of milk for a month can be scanned in a moment and the drift of the herd seen readily.

The Babcock test has been used freely, several tests having been made of each cow's milk.

Let me say, merely to emphasize the value of systematic knowledge of what each cow is doing and can be made to do, that these cows were purchased out of ordinary farm herds, one, two, three and four in a place, and the most claimed for any herd from which purchases were made was in three instances that the herd had averaged 250 pounds of butter per cow last year. Yet a herd of 71 cows was picked up here and there of ordinary farmers, which in response to systematic watching, feeding and milking, by ordinary farmhands, pushed and stimulated to best efforts by resultant figures staring them in the face twice daily, have yielded in 10 2 8 months an average of 273.4 pounds of butter per cow.—George T. Van Norman in Hoard's Dairyman.

Needs Brains.

Dairying is properly regarded as one of the highest grades of farming. It requires brains rather than brawn. The more thoroughly the business is studied the better it pays. This industry has an elevating influence upon those engaged in it. In every successful dairying district in this or any other country may be found unmistakable evidences of intelligence, thrift, comfort and prosperity.—Major Alvord.

Dairy and Creamery.

A very important part of the work of a creamery manager is to go through the building at the close of every day and examine all the utensils, apparatus and machinery. If anything is not clean, or if any part of the machinery is likely to break or get out of order before the next day's work is ended, then and there is the time to remedy it. It is bad business policy to allow any part of the machinery to break down when the plant is in operation, necessitating sometimes a stoppage of several hours and consequent loss of a number of good, hard dollars. Such breaks can generally be prevented by the regular evening inspection of a creamery from top to bottom by the manager.

Governor Morton's twin Guernsey heifers Coleta and Colita, born at Chicago during the World's fair, were a great attraction at the New York live stock show. They are as pretty as a pair of twin girls.

At the Minnesota experiment station an attempt has been made to see how cheaply butter can be produced. The experimenters have been able to make it at an expense of 10 cents a pound. This is very important news to dairymen and creamery men, and good news. It is doubtful if the average of prices for anything will ever be as high in this country again as it was up to the past ten years. We are approaching the condition of the older countries, where prices rule low for everything. Under the circumstances the only thing for milk farmers and manufacturers of dairy products to do is to make their wares cost as little as possible. This will require study and the closest attention to detail. But when the victory is won the dairyman and creamery man will make just as much money as they did when prices were far higher. This is a victory worth fighting for. Can you make butter at a cost of 10 cents a pound?

Raise all the feed you can for your cows at home on your own ground. In that way you get good money for the crops themselves.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

Great Wealth of Timber—The Dairying Industry.

The following is taken from the New Year Oregonian:

Tillamook bay is 40 miles south of the Columbia and 500 miles north from San Francisco The county is about 70 miles long, lying on the coast, and is 20 to 30 miles wide. There are four bays—Nehalem, Tillamook, Netarts and Nesuccа—in the county. There are many fine rivers, generally navigable several miles, and five of them empty into Tillamook bay. These streams have fine water power and are excellen for floating logs. Many small creeks are good for water power or floating logs. There are several fine lakes on Nehalem beach. Springs of pure water are found everywhere. Tillamook bay is a good harbor; and the others will be with proper improvement. Coasting schooners visit all of them.

The larger part of the county is hilly or mountainous, and covered with valuable timber. There are some fine prairies in the valleys, some open hill land, much excellent tideland and a great deal of bottom land, the last requiring clearing. There is coal in places, but the timber is the greatest resource.

Here is the most valuable belt of timber in the United States, cedar, fir, spruce and hemlock being the leading varieties. Some of these trees are 10 or 12 feet thlough, and 200 to 300 feet in heighth, straight as an arrow, free from limbs, clear and sound. The average fir tree is four to six feet in diameter, and no denser forests are known to exist. There is enough timber here to keep a hundred large sawmills sawing a hundred years. There are several large mills and several small ones in operation, but this industry has barely commenced. The sawmills alone will cause a good city to grow up here, and will support thousands of people.

There is much fine farming land, and farming and stockraising pays, but dairying is the leading industry at present. The best butter and cheese on the coast is made here, the climate, water and feed being suited for it. There are several large creameries, besides many small dairies, and the county, though new, takes the lead of the state in the dairying business. There is grass here the year around. Hay can be easily produced, and root crops are enormous, so cattle can be kept with little expense. Small fruits and vegetables of all kinds yield abundantly. Apples, pears, prunes and plums do well, and cherries thrive in some localities. Bee-keeping is profitable, and the honey is of exquisite flavor.

The fishing interests here are great, and the salmon canneries give employment to many. The output of salmon—canned, dried or salted amounts to more than the wheat crop of some of the interior counties.

Gold-mining is carried on quite extensively on the beach sands.

The scenery is magnificent beyond description, and the Tillamook coast is becoming a popular summer resort. The beaches, with their picturesque arched rocks and wide stretches of white sand, attract many visitors each year, many of them camping out all summer. Clams, crabs, oysters, mussels, all kinds of shell-fish, flounders, rock cod and other fish are plentiful and easy to secure. Speckled trout are abundant in the streams. Deer, elk, bear, grouse, ducks, geese, snipe and other are plentiful.

The climate is mild, cool in summer, warm rains in winter, little or no snow, seldom any ice, no drouths, no cyclones, thunder storms rarely occur, and there is very little fog. Strawberries frequently ripen in December and January, and cattle roam the hills all winter without being fed. There is absolutely no malaria or ague, seldom any fevers; diphtheria and scarlet fever were never known here, and consumptives or rheumatics fare as well as anywhere. There is no stagnant water, and the invigorating sea breeze keeps the atmosphere purified.

The county is new, and has just begun to develop, but is making rapid strides in the way of improvement. Good roads are being built, industries are being started, towns are growing up, and a railroad is expected soon. The percentage of increase is greater than any other county in the state, according to the state census of 1895, there being now about 4000 people. This will be doubled before another five years, years. There is room for more industrious citizens who have means. It is not a good place for a poor man with a large family, unless he has an iron nerve and a good constitution for work. There is much government land yet subject to entry, but it is far back in the hills covered with brush or timber. Yet, there are courageous energetic people taking places there all the time, clearing them up, and making homes. Land is cheap yet.

Tillamook city, on an arm of Tillamook bay, is the principal town and county seat. It has stores, sawmill, bank, newspapers, creameries, an academy, good schools, churches and lodges. The streets are well improved, and the town has electric lights. The population is about 1000, and it is building up fast. There is a daily mail, daily stages to North Yamhill, and in the summer to Forest Grove, on the Southern Pacific railroad. A boat makes weekly trips to Astoria, and one every two weeks to San Francisco, both carrying freight and passengers. There is a telegraph line from Tillamook to the Willamette valley.

Nehalem, Woods, Bay City, Beaver, Dolph and Garibaldi are ambitious places which anticipate much in the future.

The United States government is spending a few thousand dollars every year to improve Tillamook harbor. Fifteen thousand dollars was expended here this year, and we expect $25,000 next season, besides a few thousand dollars to complete a road to the light house.

The best time to come here is in July, August or September. The transportation facilities are better and more regular during these months.

PORTLAND MARKET.

(Wholesale Quotations.)

Oats—Gray	$ 21 @	22
Potatoes ℔ 100 lbs	30	$ 35
Onions "		
Wheat—Willamette	1 65	1 67
Walla Walla	1 00	1 03
Ducks ℔ doz.	4 00	5 50
Geese "	5 00	5 50
Chickens—Old ℔ doz.	3 00	3 50
Spring "	2 50	2 75
Butter—Brine	25	28
" Store, in Rolls	17	20
" Choice Dairy	40	45
" Creamery	50	55
Eggs—Oregon	12	
Lard, Oregon	7	7½
" Eastern	—	—
Bacon—Clear Sides	7	7½
" Hams	10	11
" Shoulders	—	6
Flour—Willamette		3 15
" Country Brands	3 15	3 15

Ben Perry keeps boats to let. He has several different kinds, and can fit you out with a light row boat, or a sail boat. He also has a hand-power stern wheeler which will carry a number of persons and make good time. Boats let by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

A PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

How to Find the Day of the Week and Month of any Year from A. D. 1, to the 39th Century.

To find the Dominical letter for the year: The Dominical letter goes back one letter every year except leap year, then it goes back two letters after February.

FIGURES FOR THE CENTURY.

2, 9, 16 is 1,
1, 8, 15, 18, 22, 26, 30 is 2,
7, 14, is 3,
4, 6, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29 is 4,
5, 12, 20, 24, 28, is 5,
10, 19, 23, 27, is 0.

LETTERS FOR THE MONTH.

Anuary and October for January and October, figure 3.
Bay for May, 4.
Caugust for August, 5.
Debruary, Dareh and Dovember for February, March and November 6.
Fune for June, 0.
Feptember and Fecember for September and December, 1.
Gapril and Guly for April and July, 2.

Now to find the Dominical letter for 1886:—First add the leap years that are in the fractional century by dividing 86 by 4 which gives 21, which added to 86 makes 107; then add the figure for the century which you will see by referring to the table for the 19th century is 0; then add the figure for Anuary, 3, which added to 107 makes 110; then add 1 for the first day of January which makes 111. Now divide by 7, the number of days in a week; 7 into 111 goes 15 times with 6 remainder. The remainder is what we want. Now count 6 days, Sunday 1, and so on which brings us to Friday, which was the first day of January for 1886.

And now to find the Dominical letter run from Friday to Sunday which gives 3; then as A stands for January, run down alphabet 3 letters, which gives the letter C, or the Dominical letter for 1886.

To find the first day of November or Dovember for the same year run from C to D then the same number from Sunday. Sunday 1, Monday 2, that shows Monday was the first day of November 1886.

In order to make it easy to understand, we will find the Dominical or Sunday letter for 1887. We first add the leap years that are in 87 by dividing it by 4, which gives 21 which added to 87 makes 108; then add the figure for the century 0; then add the figure for Anuary 3, which added to 108 makes 111; then add the figure for the first day of January 1, and we have 112. Now divide by the number of days in a week; 7 into 112 will go just 16 times with no remainder; when there is no remainder the month comes in on Saturday, then count from Saturday to Sunday which gives 2; then as A stands for Anuary, run down the alphabet 2 letters which is B the Dominical letter for 1887.

Again suppose you want to find what the first day of November will come in on 1887. As B is the Dominical letter run from B to D which gives 3; then run the same number of days from Sunday which gives Tuesday for the first day of November 1887. Now we will go back to the first century. It is said in our Sunday school works that Christ arose from the dead on the 9th day of April in the year A. D. 30. Now to find what day of the week the 9th day of April was for that year we first add the leap years which are 7, which added to 30 makes 37; then the figure from the century 1, which by referring to the table you will find is 2, which added to 37 makes 39, then the figure for April is 2, which added to 39 makes 41; then the 9th day of the month, 9 added to 41 makes 50, divided by 7 goes 7 times and 1 remainder. Take the remainder and count from Sunday 1, and so on. Now as but 1 remains it shows that the 9th day of April in the year 30 fell on Sunday.

Note—When dividing by 7 if there is no remainder the day is Saturday; also in getting the number of leap years by dividing by 4 if it goes even it is leap year, and in leap year January has the figure 2, and February has the figure 5.

J. S. STEPHENS.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK.

Isaac J. Stratton Plaintiff
vs
Vinton S. Rice and E. Thayer and C. Thayer Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, on a judgment and decree of said court made and entered on the 27th day of August 1895, in favor of the defendants E. Thayer and C. Thayer, for the sum of one hundred dollars and the sum of ten dollars their costs and disbursements.

And on a judgment and decree in favor of the plaintiff Isaac J. Stratton for the sum of four hundred and sixty-two dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 24th day of March 1891, and for the further sum of one hundred dollars and sixty-one dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from March 25th 1891, and for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars attorneys fees and the sum of seventeen and fifty-one hundredths dollars this costs and disbursements.

Commanding me to make sale of the following described real property to-wit situated in the county of Tillamook and State of Oregon:

The north half of the south east quarter, south west quarter of the north east quarter, and the south east quarter of the north west quarter of section five, township 2 south, range 8 west, Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres more or less.

I will on the 14th day of March 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of the court house of Tillamook, of Tillamook county, Oregon, in Tillamook city, in said county and state, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right title and interest which the defendant had at the date of the mortgage mentioned in the complaint or now has in or to said real property, to satisfy said execution, order, judgments and decree, interest and costs, and accruing costs.

Dated this 13th day of February 1896.

J. H. JACKSON, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

36-42

CATARRH
is a
LOCAL DISEASE
and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.
It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm
is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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NEW DOUBLE SWEET PEA, Bride of Niagara,
True to name. Price—Packet 25 cents, half packet 15 cents.
The Wonderful CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE, only 15 cents.
Mixed Varieties, per pound 40 cents.
Half pound 25 cents.
Quarter pound 15 cents.
VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896.
The Pioneer Seed Catalogue.
Lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsias, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables. Filled with good things, old and new, real work of art. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10c., which may be deducted from first order—really free,—or free with an order for any of the above.
TRIED AND TRUE NOVELTIES
Fuchsias, Roses, Blackberry, The Pearl Gooseberry, Potatoes, Earliest Tomato known, etc.
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P. S. Send for Catalogue. 65 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

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Pears, Nut Trees, and Novelties.
STARR, the largest early apple, 12 inches around, and marketable first week in July
NUTS
Parry's Giant, 6 inches around, the largest known chestnut; Paragon, Numbo and many others. Walnuts—French, Persian, Japan, English and American. Pecans, Almonds, Filberts, Eleagnus Longipes, Japan Mayberries, Hardy Oranges, Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherries, free from insects, black knots and other diseases. Small fruits, grapes, currants etc. Shade trees, ornamental shrubs. CATALOGUE FREE.
Pomona Nurseries. WM. BARRY, Barry, N. J.

Free Exchange Department.

8 $1000—159 acres, first bench land, 30 acres improved, 12 acres can be plowed, balance easily improved. All in tame grass. Good buildings, running streams of water. On county road, 2 miles from post office, school house on place. Can keep 8 cows easily. Best bargain in the county. Must be sold soon; best of reasons for selling. Price $1200, easy terms, apply at this office where full information will be given.

6 $700—70 acres, 12 acres of it fine tide land, 20 acres clear roll ng ground, balance good spruce timber. Fronts on Netarts bay, county road crosses it. Can keep 10 dairy cows from start, and more by seeding open land to grass. Spring of pure cold water, also running brook. Convenient to school, store, post office and saw mill. Fine view of bay and ocean. Good fruit land. This is a great bargain. Call at this office or on J. H. Jackson city.

4 For Exchange—California and other property:
158 acres improved fruit and grain farm 3½ miles from Elmira, Solano county, California, Large house and barn. All in cultivation and fenced. Windmill and well.
40 acres partly in bearing fruit in Vacaville valley, California. House and stable, water running.
160 acres in grain farm, Fresno county California. House, barn and well of good water.
640 acres of timber land in Monterey county, California, unimproved.
22 lots in San Diego, California.
2 lots and house in San Francisco city.
6 lots in South Monrovia, California.
2½ acres, unimproved in Oakland, California.
2 lots in Moro Bay, San Luis, Obispo county, California.
80 acres in Davis county, Iowa.
1 acre improved, Los Angles, California.
6 lots in Ft. Scott, Kansas.
Hotel building and lot in Wilbur Washington.
2 houses in Portland, Oregon, $5000.
80 lots in Seymour, Texas.
6 lots in Chicago, Illinois.
160 acres in Scott county, Tennessee.
Will trade all or part for dairy ranch in Tillamook county, Oregon.
Call at this office and address A. Goerlitz, Monta Villa, Oregon.

10 $2500—160 acres, on main road, 10 miles from town, will be only 4½ miles when new road is completed. Store, P. O. and school 1½ miles, good location near bay and beach. 50 acres clear, 100 acres good spruce timber, balance brush easily cleared. All in grass. Both old and young orchard. Good improvements, new barn. Part cash, part on time, and will take house and lot for part payment. Call at this office.

3 $1600—5 acres, city limits, 2-story 9-room house, good barn etc. 1½ blocks laid out in lots, fine young bearing orchard, berries in profusion, 5 minutes walk to court house. Very desirable property. Favorable terms. Also, 6 blocks adjacent, will be sold separately or altogether. All sightly property, and city building in that direction. Call at this office or on J. W. Haskins, city.

14 For lands and homes South and West, apply to Railway and Emigration News 93 S. Clark St., Chicago.

7 $400—California property, for sale or exchange. A lot 40x150, with triangular lot of same area adjoining it on rear, ½ acre in all, room for garden, chickens, etc., beautiful situation, magnificent view of orange orchards, vineyard, and snow capped mountains in back ground. Four miles from center of city of Los Angles, four miles from center of the celebrated Pasadena, on boulevard and electric connecting both places, cheap fares, and only a few minutes ride to either place. Best equipped electric line in the United States. Both cities will soon be built together. Value of property $500. Will exchange for Tillamook property. Call at this office for partictulars.

2 $4000—28 acres adjoining city, sightly location high and dry, good drainage, high state of cultivation, well fenced, new 8 room house, barn etc. Two orchards, one bearing, profusion of small fruits and berries, fine garden. Close to academy, 10 minutes walk to court house, just the place for a man who wants to take life easy. Can milk ten cows, keep horses, chickens ect. on place. Place will bring good increase, or can be sold out in parcels at a large profit. Easy terms. Other property to sell. Call at this office or on A. Letcher, the jeweler.

1 $700—23 acres, all bottom land, best sediment land in the world, 8 acres plow land, in grass. Big root crops, will support 7 cows now, 15 or 20 with little work, running water on one side, fenced, on main road, 3 miles to city, 1 mile to creamery. Land easily cleared. Will support one family now and two if cleared. $400 cash and $300 on time. Call at this office or on L. D. Ackley, Wilson river.

15 $600—160 acres Pleasant Valley, 15 acres slashed, burned and seeded. Good house and barn. 80 acres bench land, 2 acres orchard. $250 cash balance on 5 years time. Call at this office or on J. W. Buckles, Nestocton.

16 $250—40 acres, no improvements, all bottom land, small timber. $100 cash, balance on easy terms. Call at this office or on J. W. Buckes, Nestocton.

9 $630—130 acres of land, 40 acres ready for the plow, 15 acres first class bottom land, adjoining Beaver post office and creamery. No buildings. Fine spring on the place; county road within stones throw. Will be sold for $630. Call at this office.

11 $850—3 lots in Bay City, the livery stable property near W. S. Cone's hotel, on water front, good livery stable building, room for 25 head of horses, vehicles etc. Lots are 25 x50 each. Good location for livery business. Price $850, of which $350 cash will be required, balance on easy terms. Call at this office or on Wm. Mills, City.

12 $500—6 acres, half of it open meadow land, balance small brush, easily cleared, fenced, ten minutes walk from court house, on good graveled road, good for orchard or grass. Can be subdivided profitably. Good drainage. Fine place for chicken ranch or garden. Call at this office.

13 $1500—10 acres, improved, house and barn chicken yards, etc., berry garden, main road, graveled, 10 minutes walk from city, plenty of hay land, 7 acres in meadow, good for subdivision in acre lots, just outside of city limits, best bargain in Tillamook county. Half cash, balance easy terms. Call at this office.

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THE FORAGE PLANT FOR ALKALI SOILS
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Dealers and growers of Seeds, Trees, Bulbs and Plants,
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Will Mature Vegetables Earlier than those Grown South.
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