The Tillamook Headlight.

THE COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

IN THE LEAD. . . . .

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HOW TO CARE FOR MILK.

The following is an essay read before the Livemore, (Cal.) dairy meeting by J. H. Severin, and is worth a close study by Tillamook dairyman:

To begin with, the milk pail should be scrupulously cleaned after using, by first rinsing it with cold water, then washed with hot water with a little sal soda and then again rinsed and scalded with hot water. and where possible, a thorough steaming over a steam jet is advisable.

Where there are but a few cows in a herd, it will certainly pay te curry and brush them, more particularly the flanks and udder and other parts of the animal which ordinarily collect filth, and it will pay to handle a large herd in the same way as far as possible. It is not customary to do this in California dairies, from the fact that the large number of cows usually kept in one herd would necessitate an extra expenditure for labor. In such localities as this it would be advisable, as the number of cows kept by each dairyman would make it possible for him to do the work himself.

By thus keeping them clean, it would keep the milk so much cleaner. It has been shown by experiments that milk drawn from a cow that had been thoroughly brushed and rubber down with a wet rag to keep the dust from falling into it kept sweet over twelve hours longer than where those precautions were not observed.

The litter used as bedding should be removed as soon as wet or filthy and the stable should be kept as neat and clean as possible. The liberal use of lime or land-plaster to absorb the liquids, at the same time increasing the fertilizing value of the manure, will help to keep the stable dry and sweet. whitewashing your stable several times a year is a good idea.

It is the habit of most California milkers to milk with wet hands, a proceeding which is condemnable on account of being filthy as well as being injurious to the cows udder and teats. By milking with dry hands not near as much filth is transmitted to the milk as is done by milking with wet hands. Milkers should also keep an eye on the milk as it leaves the teats, as very often milk from one or more teats is bloody or otherwise diseased. Milk from a cow showing any signs of sicknes should not be used, neither that of a cow previous to five days after calving or of a cow four weeks previous to calving.

A milkman should keep himself and clothes clean, and not put on the dirtiest overall and jacket he can find when he goes milking. The fancy dairies of Denmark and Germany require their milkers to have a clean suit of clothes to be used only during milking hours and it is undoubtedly the care in these little details regarding cleanliness that enable them to put up products superior to any in the world.

Having gotton our milkers and cows into shape, we will go back to our milk pail. The milk should be removed from the stable as soon as possible, to prevent it from absorbing bad odors, as milk has a great tendency to absorb all odors or taints. It should be strained immediately. There are many contrivances supposed to strain milk. but so far nothing better has been invented to catch the fine hairs and filth than a double thickness of cheap cotton cloth. After straining the milk it should be cooled as quickly as possible to as low a temperature as the means at hand will permit. If possible the milk should be exposed to the air during the process of cooling. as this will expel to a great extent the "cowey" and other objectionable odors and taints found in milk The cooling and aeration may be carried on by the use of apparatus contrived to do the work, which is usually done by causing the milk to flow in a thin sheet over a cold surface. Where this is not practicable the cans containing the milk should be set in cold water and stirred at frequent intervals.

Where milk is not delivered after each milking it should be kept in a cool place that is free from bad oders until ready to be delivered. The morning and evening milk should never be mixed, but be kept in separate cans. The milk should be delivered at least in 24 hours. Hauling on a wagon provided with springs will prevent its churning. The regular wide top milk cans, with tight-fitting cover, usually of ten gallons size, are the most preferable to deliver the milk in, as they are easily handled and what is more important are so constructed as to be easily cleaned. Delivery cans should be cleaned about the same way as previously mentioned regarding the milk pail. Under no circumstances should the delivery cans be used for any other purpose than delivering milk. Don't under any circumstances take home skimmed milk or any other by-product in your delivery cans. Use special cans or receptacles for this purpose. for the very reason that it is next to impossible with the appliances that the average dairyman has at hand to thoroughly remove and destroy the milk souring germs lodged in the inaccessible parts of the can.

Close attention to all the details that I have mentioned may seem rather absurd to a good many of those present, but it is attention to these very details that will as the butter maker to put up a superior article, and therefore if some day your butter maker turns away a lot of your milk that is sour or otherwise off, do not find fault, for he is powerless to make a fancy article with poor material.

When Alaska was purchased no one ever dreamed that it would amount to much except for its fur-bearing animals, but now that it has a mining boom it wouldn't be surprising if it turned out to be the most valuable of Uncle Sam's possessions. According to Mr. Sylvester, a saw mill man of Fort Wrangle who was in Seattle recently, it may eventually become quite a lumber country, but the timber with the exception of spruce does not compare with that on Puget Sound or in British Columbia. In fact most of the best lumber used comes from Puget Sound. The much talked of Alaska cedar is knotty, and but little of good quality is found; in fact Mr. Sylvester believes that the Alaska cedar found in Washington and British Columbia is better, though coarser grained. Although the government will not allow lumber to be shipped out of Alaska there are quite a number of mills in the field for the local trade. Most of the large canneries and mining companies own mills. The newest mill is that of Ladue & Harper, near Circle City, which with the exception of one at Fort Cudahy, enjoys the honor of being further north than any other sawmill in North America. And common lumber is worth from $60 to $100 at the mills. The most interesting mill is that of Rev. William Duncan at New Metlahkahatla, which is operated entirely by an Indian crew. The mill can cut about 25,000 feet per day for local trade, and furnishes power for an electric light system also operated by the natives. A. S. Kerry, of Seattle, ever enterprising, has put in a yard at Juneau, and Capt. Carroll has one at the same place.—Lumber Trade Journal.

[The papers of Washington state show great enterprise in booming their own country. They always speak of the timber of Washington as if it were practically the only timber on the coast, and if they are aware there is any good timber in Oregon they strenuously avoid mentioning it under any circumstances. But, the people of Washington are far more enterprising than the people of Oregon and are making more out of smaller resources all the time. They have even attempted, with a degree of success, to supplant the old, time-honored commercial term "Oregon Pine," with "Washington Fir," they will next claim all of the Columbia river and Mount Hood, if they don't annex the Willamette Valley or the whole state. Oregon has timber and other resources, but we lack enterprise. For the benefit of the outside world, however, we will state that Oregon has inexhaustible forests of the best timber on the coast, averaging much better than that in Washington, and Tillamook County has over 500 square miles of the very cream of it. This is the timber belt of the Pacific coast, and our timber is of the most valuable kind. Don't forget it, even if Oregonians are too lazy to develop their resources. We want some good rustlers from the outside to come in and help us enjoy what nature has provided. And, they will infuse new blood into the county.]

Grover had a little calf; he led it with a string, and everywhere that Grover went that calf was there "b' jing." This little calf was Grover's pet; it's fleece was golden yellow, and so he took him off to school to learn him how to bellow. The calf in school soon raised a row and Tillman kicked him out, and that made Grover mad as 'ell, and he went home to pout. For Grover's calf was thoroughbred and always fat and full, his dam was merry England, and his dad was Johnny Bull.—Ex.

Texas Sifter: Husband—Why don't you offer that fat lady customer a chair? Wife—There is only one, and it will break down with her. Never mind. Give it to her, anyhow. Even if she does get a tumble, she will see that your heart is in the right place.

People may think this paper devotes too much attention to dairying and lumbering, but that is the way the people here make their living, and because the people are prosperous the HEADLIGHT is prosperous.

The reason why Tillamook is more prosperous than adjoining counties during the dull times is because Tillamook has a well developed dairying industry. The natural advantages here for such an industry are unsurpassed.

Cincinnati Enquirer: After they had departed she wept bitterly. Suddenly she ceased. It had occurred to her that perhaps her tears might fall on her new silk shirt waist and spot it irrevocably.

Senator Allen says: "Horace Boise doesn't know the taste of whiskey or beer." That's what comes of drinking the miserable stuff sold on the quiet in Iowa.—Ex.

Some of the late candidates will please notice that dairying pays better than politics. We told you so.

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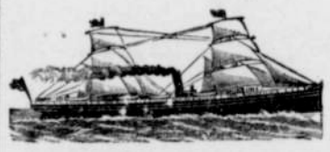

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