

**RULES FOR DAIRYMEN.**

**How to Keep Milk Clean and Wholesome Always.**

Julius C. Kaupisch, who has had extensive experience in dairying in Europe, Africa and America, read a paper on "The Manufacture of Dairy Products," before the Dairyman's Association, but he confined himself to the presentation of the following rules or recommendations for the handling of milk:

**Owner and His Helpers.**

Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and milk.

**The Stable.**

Keep dairy cattle in a room or building by themselves. It is preferable to have no cellar below and no storage above.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors and walls, and be plainly constructed.

Never use musty or dirty litter.

Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under a cover outside the cow stable and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

Whitewash the barn once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floor.

Keep the stable and dairy-room in good condition, and then insist that the dairy, factory or place where the milk goes be kept equally well.

**The Cows.**

Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold storms.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feedstuffs; in no case should decomposed or moldy material be used.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.

Salt should always be accessible.

Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage and turnips, to be eaten, except immediately after milking.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean it should be clipped.

Do not use the milk within 20 days before calving, nor for three to five days afterward.

**Milking.**

The milker should be clean in all respects; he should not use tobacco; he should wash and dry his hands just before milking.

The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at exactly the same hour morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Throw away (but not on the floor, better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.

If in any milking a part of the milk is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance, the whole mess should be rejected.

Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all the milk and rinse the pail.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night, at least once a week, for testing by the fat test.

**Care of Milk.**

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stable while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for airing and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be aired first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees if for milk for shipment, or to 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory.

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated.

If cover is left off can, a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

If milk is stored, it should be held in

in tanks of fresh, cold water (renewed daily), in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.

Keep the night milk under shelter, so rain cannot get into the cans. In warm weather hold it in a tank of fresh cold water.

Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Do not allow the milk to freeze.

Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.

When cans are hauled far they should be full, and carried in a spring wagon.

In hot weather cover the cans, when moving in a wagon, with a clean wet blanket or canvas.

**The Utensils.**

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Do not haul waste products back to the farm in the same cans used for delivering milk. When this is unavoidable, insist that the skim milk or whey tank be kept clean.

Cans used for the returns of skim milk or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleansing material is dissolved; then rinse and lastly sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

After cleaning, keep utensils inverted in pure air, and sun if possible, until wanted for use.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floor.

Keep the stable and dairy-room in good condition, and then insist that the dairy, factory or place where the milk goes be kept equally well.

Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold storms.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feedstuffs; in no case should decomposed or moldy material be used.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.

Salt should always be accessible.

Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage and turnips, to be eaten, except immediately after milking.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean it should be clipped.

Do not use the milk within 20 days before calving, nor for three to five days afterward.

The milker should be clean in all respects; he should not use tobacco; he should wash and dry his hands just before milking.

The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at exactly the same hour morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Throw away (but not on the floor, better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.

If in any milking a part of the milk is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance, the whole mess should be rejected.

Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all the milk and rinse the pail.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night, at least once a week, for testing by the fat test.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stable while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for airing and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be aired first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees if for milk for shipment, or to 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory.

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated.

If cover is left off can, a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

If milk is stored, it should be held in

L. H. BROWN, PRESIDENT. DIRECTORS: W. H. COOPER, Sec. & Treas. D. H. BROWN, H. G. DAVIS, G. W. TEFFT.

**PACIFIC LUMBER CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
**All Kinds of Fine Merchantable Lumber.**  
TILLAMOOK, OR.

**Fine Dressed Flooring and Finishing Lumber a Specialty.**

**Local Orders Promptly Filled. Well Stocked Lumber Yard near Court House.**

1899.

**RAMBLER**  
BICYCLES

ONLY \$40 ONLY

1899 Shelby Ideals, G. & J. Tires - - - \$30

Better than any cemented-tired wheel on the market at any price.

1899 Shelby Ideals, Hosepipe Tires - - - \$25

As good as any \$50 cemented tired wheel.

Manufactured by Gormully & Jeffery.  
F. C. SHANAHAN, Agent.

Can be seen at the Tillamook Lumber Co.'s office.

**CHAS. COOPEY,**  
Civil and Military Tailor,  
PORTLAND, ORE.

Rooms 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, Up Stairs,  
N.E. Corner Third and Stark Streets. Entrance 88 1/2 Third Street.

"My Kingdom For a Horse."  
WELL, WE'VE GOT IT AND MORE; TOO

If you Want to Drive  
A Nice Gentle Horse  
To a Nice Easy Buggy,  
Come to Our Stable and  
Get it.

The Tillamook Livery and Sale Stable,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**SAPPINGTON & GESSNER,**  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON,  
Painters, Paper Hangers  
and Decorators.

All work done on the Shortest Notice and at Reasonable Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

In a previous engagement 27 of Matafa's warriors were killed, and there were no casualties among the European forces.

**How Things Have Changed.**  
This world ain't what it used ter be—  
Nowhere nigh  
The good old times we used ter see  
Have all gone by;  
An' all these modern fellers spout  
Progressiveness, and tell about  
How airt has just began to sprout.  
'Tween you and I  
The old dirt ball is all played out  
And bound to die.

Now, see the gals, they're all so plain  
That I declare  
Yer can't find one like Betsy Jane—  
Not anywhere.  
She's older now, but take her when  
She piked me out from all the men—  
By jinks! if yer'd a seen her then  
She'd made yer stare.  
They'll not make that kind again;  
Such eyes and hair!

There's cookin' now—just take mince pie  
An eight-ince slice  
Of mother's style wa'n't more'n a try  
Ter taste the spice!  
But nowadays if I just take  
A bit of this new kind they make  
I'm doubled up in half a shake  
Just like a vise.

And have a kind of stom'ck-ak—  
That isn't nice.  
Take away too—now there's the snow,  
Ma used ter let  
Me wade in drifts waist-deep, and sho!  
'Twan't cold or wet;  
But now the stuff that falls—gee whis—  
Don't make no odds how light it is,  
It soaks me and I'm almost friz;  
And don't I get  
The chilblains and the rheumatiz?  
Well, you just bet!  
That's why I say, 's I said afore,  
This old dirt ball  
Ain't no what it used to be no more;  
It's on the fall.

All this 'progression' 's in a horn:  
I see myself earth's old and worn  
And gettin' worse every morn  
Fer large and small,  
I pity them that's just been born,  
By gum—that's all.

"When I feel my rheumatism coming  
on I have recourse to mental science."  
"With success!"  
"Success? Say, sometimes it doesn't  
rain for a week after!"

INSURE WITH  
**Claude Thayer,**  
Agent for Fireman's Fund and London  
and Lancashire Fire Insurance  
Companies.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**B. L. EDDY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**W. H. COOPER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK ... OREGON.

**W. J. MAY,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**T. H. GOYNE,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Office: Opposite Court House,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**CLAUDE THAYER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**DALY & HAYTER,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
DALLAS, OREGON.

**ROBERT A. MILLER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON.  
Land Titles and Land Office Business a  
Specialty.

**MCCAIN & SEVERANCE,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**DAVID WILEY, M.D.,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND  
ACCOCUCHEUR.  
All call promptly attended to.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**C. E. HAWKE, M.D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.  
Office: Over Todd's Store.

**O.R.&N.**

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.  
TWO TRAINS DAILY  
FROM ALL POINTS EAST.

"FAST MAIL ROUTE."  
Leaves for the East via Walla Walla and  
Spokane daily at 2:30 p.m. Arrives at 10:15  
a.m.

Leaves for the East via Pendleton and Hunt-  
ington daily at 8 p.m. Arrives via Huntington  
and Pendleton at 7:20 a.m.

Daily accommodation leaves daily except  
Sunday at 8 a.m. Arrives daily except Sun-  
day at 6:30 p.m.

THROUGH FULLMAN AND TOURIST  
SLEEPERS.  
Water lines schedule subject to change with-  
out notice.

**OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.**  
OCEAN DIVISION.—Steamships sail from  
Astoria dock at 8 p.m. For San Francisco  
Geo. W. Elder sails October 4, 11, 20 and 29;  
Columbia sails October 5, 14 and 23; State of  
California on 18 October 8, 17 and 26.

**COLUMBIA RIVER SUMMER SCHED-  
ULE DIVISION.**  
PORTLAND, ASTORIA AND THE COAST.  
Steamer R. R. Thompson leaves Portland  
daily, except Sunday, at 8 p.m., on Saturday  
at 10 p.m. Returning, leave Astoria daily, ex-  
cept Sunday, at 6 a.m.

**WILLAMETTE RIVER ROUTE.**  
PORTLAND AND SALEM  
Steamer Ruth, for Salem and way points  
leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-  
days at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves Salem Tues-  
days, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:15 a.m.

**YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.**  
Steamer Mosley, for Payton and way points  
leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-  
urdays at 7 a.m. Returning, leaves Dayton for  
Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays  
and Fridays at 7 a.m.

Steamer Almeta leaves Riparia Mondays  
Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:45 a.m., a ter at  
Leaves Lewiston, returning, Sundays, Tuesdays  
and Thursdays at 6 a.m.

Steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia Sundays,  
Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:45 a.m.; after  
arrival of train from Spokane and Portland  
Leaves Lewiston Mondays, Wednesdays and  
Saturdays at 6 a.m.

**W. H. HURLBURT,**  
General Passenger Agent.  
V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent.  
Telephone (Main) 712.

**DO YOU  
KNOW THE NEWS?**

You can have it all for  
**PER MONTH 50c PER MONTH**  
in The Evening Telegram, of  
Portland, Oregon. It is the largest  
evening newspaper published  
in Oregon; it contains all the  
news of the state and nation. Try  
it for a month. A sample copy  
will be mailed to you free. Ad-  
dress

**THE TELEGRAM,**  
Portland, Or.

**CLUBBING RATES**—Weekly Oregonian  
and Headlight, per year, \$2.25; The  
San Francisco Examiner and Head-  
light, \$2.25; New York Tribune-Week-  
ly and Headlight, \$3.00. Strictly  
cash in advance.

**HER LOOK.**

Time may set his fingers there,  
Fix the smiles that curve about  
Her winsome mouth, and touch her hair,  
Put the curves of youth to rout;  
But the "something" God put there,  
That which drew me to her first,  
Not the lips of pain and care,  
Not all sorrow's fiend accurst,  
Can kill the look that God put there.

Something beautiful and rare,  
Nothing common can destroy;  
Not all the leaden load of care,  
Not all the dross of earth's alloy;  
Better than all fame or gold,  
True as only God's own truth,  
It is something all hearts hold  
Who have loved once in their youth.

That sweet look her face doth hold  
Thus will ever be to me;  
Joy may all her pinions fold,  
Care may come, and misery;  
Through the days of muck and shine,  
Though the roads be foul or fair,  
I will see through love's glad eye  
That sweet look that God put there.  
—W. W. Campbell, in Boston Watchman.

**FORGOT WHERE HE WAS.**

**And in His Bewilderment the Deacon  
Betrayed a Family Secret.**

Deacon Puffy is a pillar of church  
and society in one of the townships.  
He has passed the age of his greatest  
activity, but his desire to do good is  
as manifest as ever, and any weakness  
of the flesh is largely due to the fact  
that he carries so much of it, says the  
Detroit Free Press.

While the deacon reads of the suffer-  
ing Cubans and the movement to send  
them relief, he at once sent word  
around that there would be a meeting  
at the district schoolhouse to talk over  
the situation and raise means for the  
good cause. There was a goodly gather-  
ing, and after the deacon had put the  
machinery in motion he settled back in  
his seat to hear from the several others  
who left like relieving their minds. The  
fire in the big box stove was a hot one;  
there was a lack of proper ventilation  
and when the usual bedtime for the  
deacon had arrived he dropped gently  
asleep.

Shortly after this occurred there was  
some important point to be settled, and  
the chair expressed a desire to hear  
from Deacon Puffy. His wife quickly  
rose to the emergency and gave her  
husband a pinch that was emphasized  
by a twist.

"Ouch!" shouted the deacon. "Quit  
that, Betsy. Get up and kindle the  
fire yourself; I'm sick this mornin'!"  
By the time that order had been re-  
stored the deacon was wide awake, and  
in his confusion doubled the liberal  
subscription he had already made for  
the benefit of the sufferers.

**SOME MISNOMERS.**

**Unfortunate Names That Have Been  
Thrust Upon Various  
Individuals.**

"It's strange," said the observer, the  
other day, "how so many people are  
misnamed."

The cause of this remark was occa-  
sioned by a man whose name was Luck,  
who passed down the street, says the  
Louisville Commercial.

"You see that man. From his name  
you would think he was destined to be  
one of the most fortunate creatures  
who ever drew a breath. Although his  
name is Luck he was certainly born  
under the unluckiest star that ever  
shone.

"I have noticed him," continued the  
observer, "from his childhood. When  
he was a little boy he couldn't go to  
school with his lessons correct but  
what he would make a mistake some-  
where else and be sure to get a flogging  
from his teacher. Since he has grown  
up he has started in several kinds of  
business. He's a rank failure in them  
all. Starting out with nothing but the  
brightest prospects before him, he is  
overcome by some calamity, and down  
his business goes. He is a good fellow,  
too, and for the life of me I can't tell  
what is the matter with him.

"However, he is only one instance of  
a misnomer. I know a man whose name  
is Good. Well, if there was ever a bad  
man it is that fellow Good. When a  
boy he was whipped every day by his  
mother. Later he commenced to steal.  
He has served several terms in prison."

**THIS DOG IS A SNAKE KILLER.**

**Animal at Rahway, N. J., Averages  
One Every Day.**

Rahway, N. J., has a snake killer by  
the name of Topsy, and she neither  
wears skirts nor stars for an "Uncle  
Tom's Cabin" combination. She is of  
the canine race, a cross between an  
Irish bulldog and a setter. She is  
three years old and belongs to John W.  
Brown, of Leesville avenue.

The south branch of the Rahway  
river is infested with water ploets,  
ranging in length from one to five feet.  
They are afraid of man and swim away  
at his approach. When cornered they  
will fight and bite severely, and they  
make a sore and painful wound. Topsy  
seems to have had a penchant for snakes  
since puphood. Before breakfast every  
morning she starts out and seldom re-  
turns without a snake. She keeps her  
master busy disposing of the dead rep-  
tiles. She usually kills them by catch-  
ing them by the neck from the rear. As  
a rule she gets them along shore when  
they are basking in the sun, but at  
times, when they take to the water, she  
jumps in and kills them while swim-  
ming.

She went home one day last week  
with a wound in her neck and no snake.  
Dr. Seth Lockwood, a veterinary sur-  
geon, dressed the wound, which soon  
swelled greatly. A day later she got  
satisfaction by bringing in the largest  
snake she has ever caught. It was fully  
five feet long. It had an old wound on  
its neck and it was surmised that it was  
the same snake that had bitten the dog.

Only once since she has been in the  
snake business has Topsy brought the  
wrong goods home. It was last sum-  
mer, when she captured a large eel.