

# SPECIAL EDITION

OF THE

# Tillamook



# Headlight.

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TILLAMOOK, OREGON, AUGUST, 1899.

Subscription, \$1 50 a year.

## INTRODUCTION.

THIS edition of the TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT is issued under the auspices of the Port of Tillamook Commission and in the interest of Tillamook County, and in a small way to answer the numerous inquiries about the resources thereof, coming, as they have done, from manufacturers, millmen, farmers and others who are looking for desirable locations where they can carry on profitable industries. Tillamook County presents many and varied attractions for this class of people, and it is with the utmost confidence that the HEADLIGHT can recommend its advantages to their consideration and investigation. Practically the county is only in its infancy when its resources are taken into consideration. The time will come when Tillamook must, of necessity, become a manufacturing county, for the timber resources are so extensive that this is the only logical conclusion to draw. Especially can the HEADLIGHT recommend Tillamook County to farmers who are looking for a dairying country where they can make an independent livelihood, and where they will not be perplexed, worried or financially busted on account of crop failures, blizzards, cyclones, excessive heat or destructive snow storms. Stock raising, cranberry culture, salmon fishing and other industries are all worthy of consideration.

The editor has endeavored to publish nothing in this edition but what are actual facts, giving a concise idea of the exact conditions as they really exist, and not in any way to overdraw them by a flight of the imagination for the purpose of booming the county at the behest of some wild cat real estate scheme. For that reason the edition will prove interesting to those who are seeking authentic information about Tillamook. Particulars in regard to the county and the resources thereof are little known on the outside, and to fill a long felt want and demand for reliable literary matter pertaining to Tillamook, the editor of the HEADLIGHT undertook to issue this special edition.

One thing is certain, we can guarantee what we have published about Tillamook County as the truth and nothing but the truth, and upon investigation will be found as represented. We asked several highly respected citizens to furnish us with articles on the industries in which they were particularly familiar and upon which they could speak with intelligence and practical experience. Their signatures are a guarantee as to the accuracy of their statements.

Put into a nutshell Tillamook County is one of the few undeveloped counties of Oregon with splendid resources to back it and a bright prospect in view, hence the necessity of manufacturing industries and industrious settlers with means to develop it.

Tillamook County offers no inducements to hoboes, tramps or loafers, but to the industrious, thrifty citizens who are looking for a country to make a permanent home they can find it in Tillamook by engaging in the dairying and other industries especially adapted to the county.

We are indebted to the Port of Tillamook Commission and to a number of citizens for their kindly co-operation.

The illustrations, although perhaps somewhat limited in number for a county the size of Tillamook, will give a slight idea of the resources, industries, etc.

## ANGORA GOATS.

### Some Interesting Facts Furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

Another industry which is only in its infancy in Tillamook county, and which could be carried on with profit, is that of raising Angora goats. There are only 150 in the county at the present time, probably 65,000 in the state of Oregon and 200,000 in the United States. Experiments in the raising and keeping of Angora goats in mountain pastures are making favorable impressions and the few farmers who have done so in this county are more than satisfied at the results, so much so that they are convinced that the Angora goat is a splendid animal to clear up the bush, etc. It is hardly possible that the natural habitat of the Angora goat is better adapted to its keep and development than in the mountain ranges of Tillamook county.

An interesting bulletin has been issued by the division of statistics, department of agriculture, entitled "Keeping Goats for Profit" (by Almont Barnes), and it is so applicable to Tillamook county that further comment on our part is unnecessary. Mr. Barnes says:

"It is from the goat skins that the greatest amount of profit from goat keeping is derived in regions where the largest numbers of these animals are usually raised. Practically all the goat skins entering into the commerce and the manufacture of the United States are imported. If all the goats in this country were kept with the single object of supplying skins for market, they would fail to supply a small fraction of the present demand and at the same time remain at their present number. At four pounds to the skin, which is not far from the average weight of dry skins, it requires the slaughter of 16,226,621 goats and kids to yield the skins imported during the last fiscal year. This represents live flocks of foreign goats aggregating from twenty-five to thirty million, at least for our present supply of marketable skins alone.

"Very few of the goats in the United States are raised for the purpose of marketing their skins. In the West the increasing flock are kept principally for their valuable yield of mohair, though some account is now taken of the meat.

"In goat keeping on a large scale it is not alone the skins and fleeces which enter into the account of profit, although these are primary, especially for distant markets. If the skins, which represent over fifteen millions of invoice and twenty-five millions of market value in importations, represented native stock, there would be taken additionally into the home market and possible profit account the whole animal—the flesh, tallow, bones, hoofs, horns, and perhaps the intestines and their contents, which together may constitute half or more than half of the entire marketable value. In addition there may be derived from the mature females (always the principal portion of the flock) during much of their lives a considerable value in milk for household uses or for market, or which can be converted into the most saleable cheese, such as the Mont D'Or, Roquefort, Le Sas-senage, and Levroux of France and Switzerland. So fully is the goat available as a dairy animal, when bred to that object, that it is sententiously described as 'the poor man's cow,' because of the combination of value with economy of keeping. A female goat is relatively one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Herded goats, under suitable and usually convenient conditions whether for skin or fleece and by-products, are as surely profitable. There is the additional incidental benefit that whatever foul land is regularly pastured by these animals for a few years becomes clean, weedless, and bushless, and usually, being evenly fertilized by them also, runs into nutritious native grasses.

"Ordinarily, goats need less attention than sheep, but where permitted to range an attendant is necessary. It is apparent that this attendant need not be an expensive one. The handling of Angora goats is somewhat similar to that of sheep, the kids have to be left behind in the pens when the goats go out until they are about six weeks old.

"Hilly, brushy lands are best suited to the needs of the Angora goat. In a pasture of this kind they can be kept in reasonable number without interfering with other stock, as they will live on what other stock do not eat. The animals are hardy, good rangers, and long lived when compared with sheep, and do well on land where other animals find it hard to live. Their value as brushwood cleaners can hardly be estimated; but Mr. Stanley, of Iowa, writes as follows: 'To a person who has never seen the results of the application of Angoras to brush land a ride through my blue-grass pasture is a revelation. Where only three years ago the ground was densely covered with undergrowth of hazel, crab tree, oak, buckberry, and other brush, it is now growing the finest blue grass. At the present time I have over 600 acres which has been reclaimed, and a conservative estimate would be that the value of the land has thereby been enhanced at least \$10 per acre.'"