

MONEY IN TEAT PULLING.

Tillamook County Dairymen have Gold Mines in their Farms.

If it was necessary to prove the success that is attending dairying in Tillamook county, the Headlight could furnish hundreds of annual returns of individual dairymen to prove this beyond the question of a doubt, but a few will suffice. What, perhaps, is the most conclusive proof that the dairymen of this county are prosperous, wide-awake and making money is the increase in the number of cows they make annually upon their farms, weeding out poor animals and substituting in their place cows which will produce the most butter fat. The increase in the number of creameries and cheese factories of the county every year is also another index as to the growth as well as the success that is attending the dairymen in their money making industry.

Mr. M. W. Harrison is one of the largest dairymen of the county. He has a farm of 180 acres and 75 cows. He sends his milk to the Tillamook Creamery Company, and his returns show that he furnished that institution with 255,397 pounds of milk last year, which produced 10,261 pounds of butter fat, for which he received \$2,194 14 in cash. In addition to this Mr. Harrison raised 45 calves, 5000 pounds of pork, 300 bushels of barley, 400 bushels of oats, hay for all the stock, besides other farm products.

Mr. Sam Downs has 109 acres of land, 50 of which is cleared and into pasture, the remainder being timber. He has 21 cows and manufactured and shipped his own butter to Portland—96 boxes, each containing 60 pounds of butter. His returns show he received in cash in Portland \$1,102 for his butter.

Mr. J. Sanders came to Tillamook three years ago and bought of Henry Lowery the old Newcome place of 40 acres. He has 17 cows and furnished the creamery with 78,119 pounds of milk, which produced 3052 pounds of butter fat, receiving in cash for the same \$625.75. Besides this he raised 4 calves, 2,000 pounds of pork, hay for all the stock and some to sell, also vegetables and potatoes for the market.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick supplied the creamery with 51,463 pounds of milk, making 2006 pounds of butter fat, receiving in cash \$405 05.

DAIRYING IN TILLAMOOK.

"Not Another Country in the World that Can Beat Us," Says a Dairyman.

In making a few remarks on dairying in Tillamook I will commence with the assertion that I do not believe there is any country in the world that can beat us, and I think that this will be acknowledged by all who have ever resided here, but for the information of others I will give a few items to corroborate this statement. I have before me a statement of my neighbor, Mr. Amos Vaughn, giving the results of his dairy of 12 cows for last year:

Amount of butter sold.....	3,124 lbs.
Average per lb.....	\$ 0 19-87
Average per cow.....	51 72½
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Amount cash received for same.....	\$620 70
Eight head calves.....	60 00
Pork.....	62 50
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Total.....	\$743 20

This was from April 10th until February 2nd.

Mangolds (Golden Tankard) were fed in the fall with some little bran. Now, in my opinion, this is pretty hard to beat in any country, but, of course, Mr. Vaughn is a man who will not keep a poor cow. As soon as it fails to come up to his standard in amount of milk or test it has got to go.

I am not doing so awfully bad myself. I churn every other day and turn out 24 rolls on an average, and I am at present saving the milk of 14 cows.

All the grasses thrive here and an acre of river bottom will keep a cow.

In speaking of the different kinds of grass for pasture, the greater the variety the better, but for a foundation give me orchard grass. I contend that it is the peer of all of them. It is the earliest and latest, and will stand more pasturing than any of them. Good pasture of it and white clover will give more milk and last longer than any other variety, but, as I said before, the more varieties the better, but build the foundation on orchard grass and white clover. To convince you that I am correct in regard to my favorite grass, and as to Tillamook's adaptability to produce milk, I will quote you my experience in April (and it was the coldest and wettest April I remember). I made 1½lb. of butter per day to the cow and two of them were heifers with their first calves. This was on pasture consisting almost entirely of orchard grass and white clover with no other feed but hay.

For hay I prefer red top, red clover, medium—be careful you don't get hold of the Mammoth, as you might as well cut salmon brush—and Alsike. Enough timothy might be sown to hold up the clover, but that is all the use I have for it as a milk producer, in fact, I believe that timothy straight will dry up a cow as surely as oat straw. You must remember that I am speaking of the river bottoms.

And now to the different breeds of cows: First, we will consider the Jersey. Of course it is a demonstrated fact that she is a butter cow, but I do not think she is the cow for the majority of the settlers in Tillamook who have more or less land that makes first-class feeding ground for young stock, but is not suitable for milk cows. This land is useless to a man keeping this breed, as the calves do not pay to raise, but if I did go in for them I would raise the Jersey straight. It is too much of a lottery to cross them. There are four other breeds that are good milk stock and I think better suited to Tilla-

mook. They are the Devon, Short Horn, Roan Durham and Red Poll. The former has not been bred for milk as much as the Red Poll and some strains of the Short Horn, but when you do get a milk cow from it you have something hard to beat. I lean towards the Red Poll myself, not that I consider them any better than some strains of the Short Horn, but I prefer to breed off the horns instead of cutting them, and they have a very gentle disposition. I am breeding into that stock and most of my cows are muleys.

Some years ago the principal strain of pure blood in here was from the Roan Durham. I will mention two bands of cows that had more or less of this blood in them, as I had a better opportunity of seeing them than any others. They belonged to Messrs. I. S. Elliott and B. H. Hathaway. Every cow it seems to me was a walking creamery. Of course we did not have the Babcock test those days, but I have an idea that the amount of butter they turned out satisfied the owners on that score.

KILCHIS.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

Supplied the Tillamook Creamery Company with 2,315,771 Pounds of Milk.

The Tillamook Creamery Company came in for a share of patronage last year being one of the baker's dozen of creameries and cheese factories operating in this country. The patrons of this creamery have reason to be proud that their products have been handled so successful and in a conservative, business manner, reflecting credit upon the creamery and a source of income for the patrons. Every year shows that Tillamook county is forging ahead in the manufacture of butter and cheese—and with butter and cheese for pureness, richness and superior quality after it is manufactured it is second to none in Oregon. The milk received at the Tillamook creamery during the year 1898 amounted to 2,315,771 pounds, which yielded 91,931 pounds of butter fat. When manufactured this produced 17,348 pounds of butter and 192,512 pounds of cheese, which netted the patrons the snug sum of \$18,615.20, averaging the butter fat at an average during the year at 20 cents and 3 mill per pound. This makes a good showing for the Tillamook Creamery, and speaks volumes for the integrity and industry of the officers and managers of the Company in bringing about such satisfactory results, as well as for the industry of Tillamook farmers who make dairying profitable. We believe this average stands second to none in the county, and surely the directors in their untiring effort for the good of the organization deserve great credit, and with as good prospect for the coming season it stands to reason that the outlook in the dairying business, creameries and cheese factories of Tillamook county never looked brighter. An institution like the Tillamook creamery is deserving of all the co-operation the farmers can give it, for it is to their own benefit that it should have it.

The Oregonian, in commenting upon the Tillamook Creamery Company, had this to say in its editorials:

"Since dairying began to claim the attention of the farmers of Tillamook county, seven or eight years ago, an admirable showing has been made. The county now contains over a dozen creameries and cheese factories, all said to be in successful and profitable operation. One creamery company reports that during 1898 it handled more than 2,000,000 pounds of milk, making over 17,000 pounds of butter and 190,000 pounds of cheese, and that the farmers were paid upward of \$18,000 in cash. The news correspondent adds that "quite a number of farmers have averaged over \$50 profit per annum from each cow. . . . It is probably an error to say that 'any cow yields a profit of \$50 per annum,' but there is certainly a wide margin for net gain if an average cow will produce that sum, gross, per year. . . . While our blithe Mr. Montgomery is making his somber prophecies about 30 cent wheat, there is more hope and promise and value in the two-line statement that the 'butter fat' in the milk furnished the Tillamook creamery last year 'brought the farmer an average return of 20.3 cents per pound,' than in all the letters read and speeches made at last week's political banquets."

THE LARGEST SAW MILL AND BOX FACTORY

In Tillamook County is Operated at Hobsonville by the Truckee Lumber Company.

The saw mill, box factory and general store of the Truckee Lumber Company of San Francisco, at Hobsonville, represents the largest and most important single industry of Tillamook county. This company has operated here over ten years, employs about seventy men in its mill and yard and as many more in the woods. Its saw mill has a daily capacity of 75 M feet, while its box factory and planing mill, run in connection, manufactures 35 M feet daily. The product is marketed at San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, requiring a regular line of steamers for its transportation.

Up to a short time ago the Truckee Lumber Company confined its operations here entirely to cutting spruce, but has lately remodeled its mill, so that it is now an up to date fir mill, having all such modern machinery as band saws, gang trimmers, etc.

The Truckee Lumber Company prides itself on the quality of its product, especially its hand sawed lumber and finished flooring. Experts all agree there is no finer ever shipped to San Francisco.

The Truckee Lumber Company's parent mill is located at Truckee, California, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. While it is not run all the year round, like the Hobsonville mill, on account of the heavy snows, during the season it is run night and day and turns out immense quantities of boxes and lumber of all descriptions, which are shipped to all towns in the West, as far East as Denver, Colorado, and South to El Paso, Texas. The average output is twelve million feet per annum, of which over one half is manufactured into sash, doors and boxes.