

DAIRYING v. WHEAT RAISING

Takes \$4,504 to Produce \$1,000 Worth of Wheat, and \$4,006 to Produce \$1,900 of Dairy Products.

At the meeting of the Oregon Dairy-men's Association last week at Albany, Mr. G. L. Lees, of Albany, made some remarks which are worth reproducing and interesting to the dairymen of Tillamook county, in the course of which he said:

"The most important question that the farmers leave unanswered to-day is: 'In what way can we farm our lands at a profit, and at the same time prevent the farm from wearing out?' In answer, would suggest that land never wears out if properly handled; it only becomes tired and needs rest, or change in crops, and there is nothing that enables a farmer to diversify his crops more than a creamery. By patronizing a creamery he is enabled to receive cash for all the products of his farm, and at the same time be enabled to build up his farm, as well as his stock, thereby being a great benefit to the community in which he lives.

"When we better the condition of the farmer we are helping every line of industry in the state, and it gives me great pleasure to see so many farmers trying to get out of the old rut and looking forward to more pleasant and profitable ways of managing their farms; by showing a disposition to meet with the business men, railroad men, capitalists and counsel with them, trying to agree upon some plan that will enable us to talk together, work together, buy together and sell together; and that is the object of this co-operation.

"I have a few figures to present, hoping to show what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat; also the cost of producing a pound of butter. We will say a man comes to the state of Oregon with some money, expecting to engage in wheat-raising, wishing to purchase 100 acres of good wheat land, at \$30 per acre. The cost to him is:

Purchase price of farm.....	\$3000 00
Seed wheat, 200 bushels.....	100 00
Three horses.....	220 00
Feed for horses one year.....	150 00
Harness.....	30 00
Wagon.....	80 00
Plow, harrow and drill.....	100 00
Binder.....	340 00
Twine.....	25 00
Threshing.....	120 00
Shocking of grain.....	15 00
Interest on investment.....	324 40

Cost of first crop.....\$4504 40
Grain raised, bushels..... 2000
Sold at 50c per bushel.....\$1000 00

"This leaves a balance on the wrong side of the ledger for the farmer of \$3504 40, but he has his farm, machinery and horses paid for, but to raise another crop he will have to buy seed and feed again, for you see he has sold his entire crop. He would still be safe if he could continue to make his farm yield 20 bushels to the acre, and his horses and machinery did not wear out. But from natural consequences they do wear out, and in a short time have to be replaced.

"If he could get 50 cents per bushel (which he cannot always do), and allowing himself wages of at least \$600, for he has to board himself, because all of his land has been used in raising wheat, after his time and interest on his investment is taken out he would have \$76 40 as a balance, which would not repay him for the depreciation of his horses and the natural wear of the machinery, saying nothing about the condition of his land, which we all know gets poorer every year when repeatedly sown to wheat.

"Now, what can a creamery do for the farmer, and what will it cost to engage in the dairy business? One man need only have 50 acres of land; value of land, \$30 per acre:

Purchase price of farm.....	\$1500 00
Cost of seed corn for 25 acres.....	10 00
Cost of vetches, oats and clover seed for 25 acres.....	20 00
Two horses.....	150 00
Feed for horses.....	150 00
Harness.....	20 00
Wagon.....	80 00
Plow and harrow.....	30 00
Twenty-five cows at \$50 each.....	750 00
Feed for same per year, \$40 each.....	1000 00

Amount of money paid out.....\$3710 00
Interest on investment..... 296 80

Total amount of cost.....\$4006 80
Value of 100 tons of ensilage from 25 acres of corn..... 500 00
Value of 80 tons of hay, from 25 acres of clover and oats .. 400 00
Butter from 25 cows..... 1500 00
Calves sold for veal..... 100 00

Total amount earned by dairy.....\$2500 00
Deduct (for wages)..... 500 00

Total net earnings.....\$1900 00

"And, at the same time, your farm is in a better condition than it was before, and will continue to get better as long as it is handled intelligently, a fact that the farmer cannot afford to lose sight of, and when the cows begin to wear out they can be fattened and sold for beef; therefore, it takes an investment of \$4504 40 to produce \$1000 worth of wheat, against an investment of \$4006 80, invested in a dairy farm, which will produce \$1900 dairy products. That is what a creamery can do for an agricultural district; therefore, it takes 100 acres of land, with an investment of \$4504 40 to produce \$1000 worth of wheat, where the man with the dairy has 50 acres with \$4006 80 invested and can produce \$1900; consequently, if the farmer wishes to succeed, he must keep more cows, and raise less wheat."

The Share of Agriculture.

No intelligent person should need to be told that the agricultural producers of the United States have had a generous share of the prosperity of the last two years. The evidence of it is to be found in every agricultural state in the cancellation of farm mortgages, in the accumulation of bank deposits to the credit of farmers, in the improved business of those who trade with agricultural communities and in the betterment of the condition generally of this class of producers. Still there are some who endeavor to make it appear that the farmers of this country are as a whole no better off than they were in the period of industrial depression and have really had no share in the prosperity that has come since that time and still prevails.

Besides the enormous exports of farm products during the last two years, the home market has consumed more of these products than in any previous two years in our history. The great industrial activity and the consequent advance in the price of labor has enormously increased the consuming capacity of the American people and they are at this time eating more and wearing more than ever before. According to a bulletin of the Agricultural department, the average annual exports of farm products during the last five years have amounted to over \$663,000,000 and it is safe to estimate the home consumption at five times this amount. It is from the latter that the agricultural producers derive their greatest profit and hence, the importance of maintaining a policy that will promote the activity and development of our industries and keep all our labor well employed and well paid.

A comparison of prices, made by the bureau of statistics at Washington, upon the closing days of December, 1899, with those at the close of the preceding years, shows that while cereals were slightly lower at the end of last year other agricultural products were higher than at the close of the preceding year. Live stock had materially advanced, wool was considerably higher and so were dairy products. The American Agriculturist estimates that the total increase in the market value of farm live stock in the United States, since 1896, has been no less than \$700,000,000, most of the gain being in the value of the animals, not in their number. The rate of increase in value has been no less than 37 per cent and for every \$3 represented by farm animals four years ago more than another dollar has been added. In the last year the average increase in market value for all kinds of live stock on farms is calculated to have been 15 1/2 per cent. The price of wool at the close of last year was from 25 to 30 per cent higher than at the close of 1898, while dairy products brought considerably better prices. The year 1898 was unfavorable for the cotton producers, but there was an improvement in the following year and recently cotton prices have been steadily advancing, being now 2 1/4 cents per pound higher than they were a year ago. There may be some speculation in the advance, but the foreign demand for American cotton is steadily growing, while the home consumption is not declining.

In view of such facts it cannot be successfully maintained that the farmers of the United States have not shared in the prosperity that has prevailed during the last two years. Their condition has been very materially improved since the period of depression and as a whole they are perhaps better off at present than ever before, with wider markets for their products opening to them.

Lawful and Lawless Combines.

That free competition is impossible where combination is possible has become an indisputable axiom, but there is a broad line of demarcation between combinations for mutual benefit and combinations in restraint of trade or for the destruction of competition.

The distinction between lawful and unlawful combination by capital or labor has just been laid down in a decision rendered by the supreme court of Minnesota. This decision promulgates the principle that within proper limits it is both lawful and proper for men to combine for the purpose of maintaining or seeking higher wages or securing better returns upon business investments, but it is unlawful for any set of men to combine for the purpose of injuring the business of competitors. The one class comprises trades unions and labor organizations acting in concert for the promotion of their individual interests; the other class relates to combinations for the purpose of destroying the business of rivals out of malice and not to advance any legitimate interests of their own.

In the case just decided it appears that a dealer in farm produce set up the claim that he was doing a business on which the profits earned amounted to \$20,000 when the members of the Produce Exchange company of Minneapolis, a combination including practically all of the commission men of Minneapolis from whom he had been purchasing his produce, refused to longer deal with him and used every endeavor to induce his customers to cease purchasing from him. The Pro-

duce Exchange company on the other hand claimed to be organized for mutual protection and asserted that its course was legitimate warfare upon a business competitor.

The supreme court holds, however, that the action of the Produce exchange members was not to advance any legitimate interest of their own and was not confined to the members of the exchange, but that it was done with a view maliciously to injure the plaintiff and his business. Based upon this line of reasoning the court awarded the plaintiff \$25,000 damages.

In view of the principles enunciated this decision is far reaching and cannot fail to operate as a wholesome restraint upon combinations that have resorted to the boycott to break up the business of competitors. Incidentally the Minnesota decision reaffirms a principle recognized in other states that it is lawful and proper for workmen to combine for the purpose of seeking higher wages or of resisting reduction in and order. This of course would include labor strikes which are carried on within peaceful limits and without infringement upon the right of other workmen to labor at such wages as they may see fit to accept.

In a word, the right of workmen to combine in labor unions for mutual protection and for the amelioration of their condition is affirmed. But the abuse of that privilege either by a resort to violence or public disturbance or boycott of employes is unlawful and subjects the offenders to the penalties prescribed by the laws against lawless combinations.

A Strange Conclusion.

One of the reasons given for opposition to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain regarding an isthmian canal is that it involves a surrender of the Monroe doctrine. This seems to us to be a decidedly strained conclusion, quite as untenable as that of some European newspapers which advanced the view that the steps taken by our government to safeguard the trade of the United States with China involved the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine applies to designs of European powers against the territory of independent countries in the western hemisphere, with a view to establishing their political institutions here. Its purpose is distinctly political and would not apply to any commercial highway like the Suez canal. How neutralizing it, so that the ships of all nations shall have the right to use it upon equal terms, under such regulations as this country may provide, would be a surrender of the Monroe doctrine we are quite unable to see. The territory through which the waterway will extend, if the bill now before congress shall be enacted, must be obtained by the United States from Nicaragua and Costa Rica and will be under the jurisdiction and control of this country. No British or other European political system could by any conceivable possibility be established there. The ships of the maritime nations would simply have the right at all times to pass through the canal subject to American regulations applying equally to all. It would be a commercial matter purely, with which the Monroe doctrine has absolutely no relation, any more than it would have with the establishment of an international bank or any other business enterprise.

It is supposed that the Central American governments are somewhat solicitous in regard to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and they evidently have not discovered that it is in danger from the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, since that has received their unequalled approval. It is a very weak objection to the new treaty that it imperils the Monroe doctrine.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Tillamook Dairy Association will be held at the Courthouse, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Or., on the 26th day of February, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing three directors, one treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

S. SEVERANCE, Secretary.
Dated Feb. 7th, 1900.

Notice.

A grand opportunity to get nice young bearing PRUNE TREES, Italians, 25c. a piece; FRENCH PRUNES, 20c. each. Parties buying will dig them up. Now is the time before all is engaged.—J. S. ELLIOTT, Riverdale Farm.

Cordova Wax Candles

Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or boudoir as the softy radiance of light from CORDOVA Candles. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the luncheon, tea or dinner. The best decorative candles for the stoves or the most elaborate function—for cottage or mansion. Made in all colors and the most delicate tints by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.

Truckee Lumber Co.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN

FIR & SPRUCE Lumber,
BOX SHOOKS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
And LOGGERS' SUPPLIES,

AGENTS STEAMER W. H. KRUGER.

Hobsonville, Or. J. E. SIBLEY, Mgr.

WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSE.

Billiard Parlors and General Social Resort.

C. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

Agents for Kopp's Brewery, the Brewer of the Finest Beer in the Northwest. Strangers can find here a place to write, attend to correspondence, privately confer upon business or social matters and generally feel at home.

Tillamook City, Oregon.

LEACH & JONES,

PROPRIETORS OF

Tillamook Meat Market.

DEALERS IN

Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.

Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook



PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL RUN THE

Steamer W. H. HARRISON

Will make trips every five days, the weather permitting, between Astoria and Tillamook City, carrying freight and passengers.

ELMORE, SANBORN & CO., ASTORIA; or COHN & CO., TILLAMOOK, AGENTS.

L. H. BROWN, PRESIDENTS. DIRECTORS: W. H. COOPER, SEC. & TRES. L. 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.

L. HINER.

H. HUDEN.

TILLAMOOK MACHINE SHOP,

(Successors to L. Hiner)

Practical Machinists And Blacksmiths.

Steam Boat and Loggers' Work and Heavy Forging a Specialty.

Estimates given on new machinery.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

The DIRECT ROUTE to TILLAMOOK
Carrying U.S. Mail.

Tillamook & North Yamhill Stage Line.

JOHN BARKER, Proprietor.

Stage leaves Tillamook daily except Sunday.

Stage leaves N. Yamhill daily except Monday

Tickets must be secured the day previous from the Agents at

North Yamhill and Tillamook.

IF

You intend to give your house a new dress inside or out, see

HERMAN GESSNER, Painter and Paper Hanger,
Spruce and Tillamook City, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. L. EDDY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

W. H. COOPER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

TILLAMOOK ... OREGON.

T. H. GOYNE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office: Opposite Court House,

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

CLAUDE THAYER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

J. J. DALY,

JOSCAR HAYTER.

DALY & HAYTER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

DALLAS, OREGON.

ROBERT A. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Land Titles and Land Office Business a Specialty.

JAMES MCCAIN,

J. W. SEVERANCE.

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.

Dr. J. W. Vogel,

SPECIALIST FOR REFRACTION AND

DEFECTS OF THE EYE.

Will visit TILLAMOOK every three

months.

PORTLAND ... OREGON.

OFFICE: 132 FIRST STREET.

RESIDENCE: 529 SHERMAN STREET.

C. A. BAILEY,

DEALER IN

STUDEBAKER WAGONS

OSBORNE MOWERS,

Buggies, hay rakes, plows, and other

farm machinery. You can save

money by dealing with me.

Special Prices on Buggies and Spring

Wagons.

C. A. BAILEY, Tillamook, Ore.

EDGAR LATIMER,

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING, ETC.

Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for

persons suffering with rheumatism,

Building next door to the Post Office.

BANK OF

C. & E. Thayer.

General Banking and Exchange business

interest paid on time deposits.

Exchange on England, Belgium, Ger-

many, Sweden, and all foreign countries.

TILLAMOOK, ORE.

CHAS. PETERSON,

Barber

SHAVING,

HAIR CUTTING,

SHAMPOOING,

Hot and Cold Baths.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

FIRE INSURANCE.

J. S. STEPHENS,

AGENT FOR THE

HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON &

LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE

COMPANIES.

Agent for North West School Supply

Company, Notary Public.

TILLAMOOK, OREGON

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is here

by given that I will not be responsible for any

debts or contracts entered into or incurred on

account of any of my interests in Tillamook

county, by any person whomsoever, unless the

same be authorized in writing by me.

SAMUEL ELMORE