

New Stock of GENT'S CLOTHING.

Ladies' SHOES. Gent's SHOES.

Our Stock of New Summer Goods is Fashionable and Stylish, Up-to-Date and Largest in the City.

COHN & CO., The Leading Merchants.

DAIRYING IN WESTERN OREGON.

Bulletin by Prof. F. L. Kent, Issued by the Dairy Department of the Oregon Agricultural Station.

Prof. F. L. Kent, of the Dairy Department of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis, has issued a useful bulletin on the creameries and cheese factories of Western Oregon, and as this industry in Tillamook county is largely referred to, we have taken the following from it:

There is a tendency on the part of many people to consider as creamery butter all butter made from cream separated from milk by means of a centrifugal cream separator, but this is not the proper meaning of the term "creamery butter." The National Creamery Butter-makers' Association requires that all butter entered for premiums at the annual meetings of the association shall be made from milk furnished the factory by not less than twenty patrons. The Oregon State Board of Agriculture, in providing for premiums at the state fair, says in its rules and regulations: "Creamery butter shall consist of butter made in the factory from milk of cows kept on two or more farms by two or more individuals, and where milk is purchased, or delivered on the co-operative plan."

The inspection of a tabulated list shows that 17 of these 71 factories were established during the year 1900, as follows: Six cheese factories, nine creameries, and two skimming stations. But this increase in numbers does not necessarily signify a proportionate increase in total production over the preceding year, for several new factories have been established in localities where they have taken largely from the business of older established ones. Particularly is this true on the Coquille river in Coos county where four creameries in 1900 occupied the same territory covered by two in 1899, and with very little increase in the sum total of business for the four over that done by the two the preceding year. All of the factories, however, which have not had their territory cut into by new ones reported a better business up to September 1, 1900, than was done during the same period in 1899, this increase ranging all the way from practically none up to 40 per cent. But the ravages of the "cut worm," or "army worm" as some called it, greatly damaged the fall feed, and it is highly probable that some factories which showed a slight increase in business up to September 1st, when figures are made up for the whole year, will show a falling off from the business of 1899. Of course the total output of creamery butter and cheese for the year 1900 will be an increase over the amount produced in 1899, but what this increase will be the writer has no means of estimating with any degree of accuracy.

Some of the managers of the 54

factories reporting amount of business for 1899, preferred that the figures be not given publicly, and for this reason individual reports for each factory do not appear in this publication. The totals for the entire 54, however, are as follows:

Pounds of milk received.....	36,874,425
Pounds of butter fat received in milk.....	1,470,527
Pounds of butter fat received in cream.....	356,030
Pounds of butter made.....	1,631,134
Pounds of cheese made.....	1,115,016
Paid to patrons.....	416,905
Average per cent fat in milk.....	3.99
Average wages paid butter-makers per month.....	61.33
Average wages paid cheese-makers per month.....	58.60
Average wages paid skim station operators per month.....	40.00
Average price paid for butter fat.....	22.8c.

From the above figures, and from other information, the writer is of the opinion that the total output of creamery butter for the whole state, even including that made on farms from separator cream, was not far from 2,500,000 pounds for the year 1899. In California and some other states careful estimates show that about one-half of the entire butter product for the year 1899 was factory made. If we use this basis of computation the entire butter production for the state of Oregon for the year 1899 would be about 5,000,000 pounds. It is probable that hardly one-half of the butter of the state is factory made, hence this estimate of total production may be a trifle too low, but in the absence of any accurate figures for the production outside of creameries, the writer feels that this estimate is the best that can be made.

The cheese factories embraced in the tabulated list show a production of 1,115,016 pounds of cheese. The product of the few factories not listed and of individual makers would doubtless bring the cheese product of 1899 up to about 1,500,000 pounds for the entire state.

The largest amount of butter produced by any one factory in the state was 252,587 pounds by the Barnes Market Co., of Portland. The largest amount of cheese was approximately 275,000 pounds, made by Mr. P. McIntosh in his factories in Tillamook county.

The business done by the four largest factories operated on a co-operative basis is shown by the following table:

1899.	Coos Bay Creamery.	Tillamook Dairy Association.	Albany Creamery Company.	Tillamook Creamery Association.
Pounds of milk received.....	2,300,563	2,774,494	1,675,580	1,364,873
Pounds of cream received.....	210,035			
Pounds of butter fat received.....	154,886	111,304	68,540	53,352
Pounds of cheese made.....	158,690	128,502	78,821	3,183
Paid to patrons.....	51,034			135,168
Average per cent fat in milk.....	4.53	4.01	4.10	3.90
Capital invested in plant.....	\$ 9,000	\$ 4,715	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,300
Amount paid patrons.....	33,518	22,987	14,452	13,392
Average price paid for butter fat.....	21.64 cts.	20.65 cts.	21.09 cts.	25.10 cts.
Wages of operator per month.....	\$ 75.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 66.76
Wages of helper per month.....	45.00	20.00	40.00	17.50
Wages of secretary or manager per month.....	75.00	20.00		20.00

*At the Albany creamery the buttermakers also acts as secretary and manager.

The 210,035 pounds of cream received at the Coos Bay creamery contained 50,544 pounds of butter fat.

The average price paid per pound for butter fat at the factories of the Tillamook Dairy Association and the Tillamook Creamery Association are a fair indication of the returns that may be expected from milk delivered at a creamery and at a cheese factory. The former factory made butter only, while the product of the latter was practically all cheese, the 3,183 pounds of butter being made during a portion of the winter when the milk supply was very light. The table shows that the cheese factory was able to pay nearly four and a half cents more per pound for butter fat than

the butter factory. These two factories are located within three miles of each other, and the management of each is, in all essential features, conducted on the same plan, so the comparison is a very fair one. The cheese factory is perhaps at a little disadvantage as it handled only one-half as much milk as the butter factory. In this connection it should be remembered that the whey from the cheese factory has only about one-half the feeding value that the skim milk from the creamery has.

Coos county leads in the production of butter, while Tillamook leads in the production of cheese, a summary of the factory business in these two counties being shown in the following:

Year of 1899.	Tillamook Compy.	Coos Compy
Pounds milk received.....	11,034,280	9,392,619
Pounds cream received.....		218,977
Pounds butter fat received.....	433,341	424,505
Pounds butter made.....	191,786	399,550
Pounds cheese made.....	701,187	182,831
Average per cent fat in milk.....	3.93	4.52
Amount paid to patrons.....	\$101,413	\$91,368
Average wages of makers per month.....	62.60	62.80
Average price paid for butter fat.....	23.4 cts.	21.3 cts.

While the farm separator is used to a considerable extent in Coos county, the cream is mostly sent to the factories, the writer learning of but two parties who made up their own butter from the farm separator cream. In Tillamook county there are many such little individual plants or "separator dairies" as they may be called. Knowledge was gained of no less than fifteen such places in the county with an estimated output of over 60,000 pounds of butter. There are also many individual cheese plants in Tillamook county.

Very few of the Oregon creameries and cheese factories are organized on a co-operative basis. Furthermore, even these few are not strictly co-operative, but are more of the nature of stock companies, for in no case do the parties furnishing milk own all the stock of the concern, and many persons who do furnish milk own no stock. To be strictly co-operative no one who does not furnish milk should own stock, and every one who does furnish milk should own stock in the concern. In the Tillamook Dairy Association, which is commonly cited as one of the most successful instances of co-operation in the dairy line, the creamery stock is owned by 33 shareholders, while the milk is furnished by 45 to 50 patrons. In this case most of the shareholders are patrons of the creamery but not all of them are. Then the management is not strictly co-operative, for a fixed price is charged the patrons for making up the butter. During the past two years the price has been two and one-fourth cents per pound.

The Albany Creamery Association is a stock company, a considerable portion of the creamery stock being owned by the business men of the town of Albany. This concern is generally considered the most successful instance of creamery co-operation in the Willamette valley, its business having gradually increased each year since its organization in 1895. The outline of this company's method of dealing with its patrons is as follows:

From the gross receipts for the month is deducted, first, the general operating expenses of the creamery; second, one cent for each pound of butter delivered to be set aside as a sinking fund; third, an amount equal to the twelfth part of the annual interest on the paid up stock at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The amount remaining after these deductions has been made is divided pro rata among the patrons, according to number of pounds of butter fat each has delivered in his milk. The Board of Directors of this institution showed their good business sense in engaging a first-class buttermaker when the creamery was first put in operation, and in retaining this same buttermaker ever since.

Another plan of operation which is quite popular in Washington county, particularly with the Farmington, South Tualatin, and Blooming creameries is as follows: An organization known as the Creamery Company owns the manufacturing plant. In the above mentioned creameries this company consists of eight, four and eleven shareholders, respectively. Then there is an organization known as the Creamery Association composed wholly of those who furnish milk to the creamery. The creamery company enters into a contract with the creamery association to manufacture the milk delivered into first-class butter and deliver same in the city of Portland at a stipulated price per pound, usually 3 1/2 cents. All accounts of the patrons are kept by the secretary of the creamery association whose remuneration is a stipulated price of 15 to 25 cents for each monthly statement made to each patron. The general operating expenses of the creamery are to be paid by the creamery company from the stipulated price received for each pound of butter made.

Among the propriety concerns probably the more common method of dealing with the patrons is the charging of a stipulated price for each pound manufactured. This price ranges from 2 to 4 cents per pound for butter, and 1 1/2 to 2 cents for cheese. These prices are for

the actual work of manufacturing and do not include the expense of shipping and selling, nor the delivery of the milk to the factory, which is generally done by the patrons, either individually or by some common carrier. Other proprietary factories purchase the butter fat in the milk or cream paying for it "what the market will warrant," to use the words of one of these owners. However, a more definite understanding than this is usually required, and many of these factories agree to pay such a price for the butter fat as will be so many cents below the market price of creamery butter during that month. Where this basis of payment is used the price for the butter fat is usually two and a half cents below the market price of butter.

During the past two years several butter factories have been established which handle no milk, the separating being done on the farms where the milk is produced and the cream only sent to the factory. The acknowledged superiority of separator cream over that obtained by skimming from pans, cans, crocks, etc., is recognized by these creameries, and it is customary to pay a higher price for the separator cream than for the "hand skimmed" cream, the difference usually being two cents per pound of butter fat contained in the cream.

The use of the Babcock test for determining the value of milk and cream is universal among the creameries of the state. No other basis of computation was reported by the 71 factories visited. This fact was very gratifying to the writer, indicating that the Oregon dairymen, both producers and manufacturers of milk, were thoroughly up to date in this respect. It is doubtful if any other state can show such a general use of the Babcock test.

After giving the by-laws of the Tillamook Dairy Association, Prof. Kent said:

The Tillamook Dairy Association began operations in 1892, and has been doing a big business ever since. The present secretary of the Association, Mrs. S. Severance, has held the position for the past six years, and the writer wishes to state right here that this lady seemed to have the business affairs of the Association perfectly in hand. If any man doubts the ability of a woman to fill such a position he would have his doubts quickly dispelled by an inspection of Mrs. Severance's accounts.

In the establishment of a creamery or cheese factory one of the most important points is the securing of a proper site, and the matter of drainage is a very important consideration in this connection. The foundation of cleanliness in a creamery is its sewer system, and if there is any place where the old maxim, "cleanliness is next to godliness," applies, it certainly is in the creamery or cheese factory. A creamery, then, should generally be located on a slight eminence or a side hill, and if near a considerable stream of water, so much the better.

The cost of the creamery buildings are found to range from \$200 to those of small capacity up to \$4,500 for the larger factories. But ordinarily the cost of an average sized building for creamery purposes in Western Oregon need not exceed \$600. Equipment can be put in for about \$1,500, but for most satisfactory results the cost of equipment will be somewhat higher.

Owing to the fact to no separator or engine is required in a cheese factory, the cost of equipment of such factories is much less than in the case of creameries.

Mr. P. McIntosh, of Tillamook, owns four factories which heretofore were each established at a cost of about \$800 for the construction of the building and about the same amount for equipment. There are no better cheese factories in the state than those owned by Mr. McIntosh, but his factories, while well built, are not at all showy, indicating that the money has been judiciously expended. These factories are larger than might be required for the needs of some localities, but it is doubtful whether a well built

factory suited to the needs of any locality could be put in operation for less than \$1,500.

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.

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

**BANK OF
C. & E. Thayer.**

General Banking and Exchange business interest paid on time deposits.

Exchange on England, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and all foreign countries
TILLAMOOK, ORE.

CHAS. PETERSON,



SHAVING,
HAIR CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,

Hot and Cold Baths.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 25th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 6th, 1901, viz:

GUST NELSON.
H. E. No. 11754, for the N 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Sec. 12, Tp. 3 N., R. 9 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Daniel Perry, of Bain, Oregon; Gust Nelson and Louis Glazer, of Hobsonville, Oregon; Peter Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 25th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on April 6th, 1901, viz:

ALFRED MAGNUSON.
One of the heirs at law of Peter Magnuson, deceased, who made H. E. No. 11801, for the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 13 and Lots 1 and 2 and Nw 1/4 of Sw 1/4, sec. 24, Tp. 3 N., R. 9 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Daniel Perry, of Bain, Oregon; Gust Nelson and Louis Glazer, of Hobsonville, Oregon; Peter Nelson, of Bay City, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

He who will not, obey cannot be free.

The true instructor learns more than he teaches.
It is vain urging God to force sinners into a frozen church.

Editing a paper is a nice business. If we publish a joke people say we are rattle-headed; if we don't we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter, we don't give them enough selections we are too lazy to write. If we give a man a little puff, we are partial. If we compliment the ladies, the men are jealous; if we don't, we are publishing a paper that isn't fit to make a bustle of. If we remain in our office, we are too proud to mingle with common people. If we are on the streets we are not attending to our business. If we speak to everyone, we are too fresh; if we don't speak to everyone, we are not sociable enough to be a public man. If we wear poor clothes, our business don't amount to much; if we wear good clothes, we didn't pay for them. Now what shall we do?—Ex.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 2nd, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on March 21st, 1901, viz:

ARTHUR F. MCKAY.
H. E. No. 11201, for the N 1/2 of Sw 1/4, Sec. 14 of Sw 1/4 and Lot 6, sec. 6, Tp. 1 S., R. 7 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Wesley Rank, William R. Illingworth, Frank Hill, worth and J. Russell Moore, of Tillamook, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
February 16th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on April 1st, 1901, viz:

ERIK HEMSTROM.
H. E. No. 11668, for the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 1, E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and Lots 3 and 4, sec. 10, Tp. 3 N., R. 8 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
David T. Meedel and Delmer Springer, of Nehalem, Oregon; John Erickson, of Ilwaco, Washington; Frederick Baisdell, of Olney, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
February 13th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892:

MARGARET K. WILLIAMS,
of Tillamook City, Public Land Office, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5341, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Nw 1/4, being lot 5 of Section No. 6, in Township No. 8, Range No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for an agricultural purpose, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1901. She names as witnesses:

A. L. White, of St. Johns, Multnomah Co., Or.; Frank Kaley, of Portland, Multnomah Co., Or.; C. E. Hatley and J. K. Harris, of Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 30th day of April, 1901.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.

Joseph E. Green, Plaintiff,

vs
Mary Green Cowling, R. B. Armstrong, Estes Joseph Cowling, Mary Evelyn Cowling, E. H. Cowling, Johannes Wahlert, and California Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Defendants.

To Mary Green Cowling, R. B. Armstrong, Estes Joseph Cowling, Mary Evelyn Cowling, E. H. Cowling, California Safe Deposit & Trust Company and Johannes Wahlert:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer to the complaint filed herein against you and others in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 22nd day of April, 1901, hat being the date fixed in the order of publication for your appearance, answer; and if you fail so to appear and answer to the complaint the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, which is:

1. That plaintiff have a decree adjudging plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of an equal undivided one-third interest in all the following described real property, lying and being situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) of section thirty-one (31), the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), the southeast quarter of section thirty-seven (37), the southeast quarter of section thirty-eight (38), the southeast quarter of section thirty-nine (39), the southeast quarter of section forty (40), the southeast quarter of section forty-one (41), the southeast quarter of section forty-two (42), the southeast quarter of section forty-three (43), the southeast quarter of section forty-four (44), the southeast quarter of section forty-five (45), the southeast quarter of section forty-six (46), the southeast quarter of section forty-seven (47), the southeast quarter of section forty-eight (48), the southeast quarter of section forty-nine (49), the southeast quarter of section fifty (50), the southeast quarter of section fifty-one (51), the southeast quarter of section fifty-two (52), the southeast quarter of section fifty-three (53), the southeast quarter of section fifty-four (54), the southeast quarter of section fifty-five (55), the southeast quarter of section fifty-six (56), the southeast quarter of section fifty-seven (57), the southeast quarter of section fifty-eight (58), the southeast quarter of section fifty-nine (59), the southeast quarter of section sixty (60), the southeast quarter of section sixty-one (61), the southeast quarter of section sixty-two (62), the southeast quarter of section sixty-three (63), the southeast quarter of section sixty-four (64), the southeast quarter of section sixty-five (65), the southeast quarter of section sixty-six (66), the southeast quarter of section sixty-seven (67), the southeast quarter of section sixty-eight (68), the southeast quarter of section sixty-nine (69), the southeast quarter of section seventy (70), the southeast quarter of section seventy-one (71), the southeast quarter of section seventy-two (72), the southeast quarter of section seventy-three (73), the southeast quarter of section seventy-four (74), the southeast quarter of section seventy-five (75), the southeast quarter of section seventy-six (76), the southeast quarter of section seventy-seven (77), the southeast quarter of section seventy-eight (78), the southeast quarter of section seventy-nine (79), the southeast quarter of section eighty (80), the southeast quarter of section eighty-one (81), the southeast quarter of section eighty-two (82), the southeast quarter of section eighty-three (83), the southeast quarter of section eighty-four (84), the southeast quarter of section eighty-five (85), the southeast quarter of section eighty-six (86), the southeast quarter of section eighty-seven (87), the southeast quarter of section eighty-eight (88), the southeast quarter of section eighty-nine (89), the southeast quarter of section ninety (90), the southeast quarter of section ninety-one (91), the southeast quarter of section ninety-two (92), the southeast quarter of section ninety-three (93), the southeast quarter of section ninety-four (94), the southeast quarter of section ninety-five (95), the southeast quarter of section ninety-six (96), the southeast quarter of section ninety-seven (97), the southeast quarter of section ninety-eight (98), the southeast quarter of section ninety-nine (99), the southeast quarter of section one hundred (100).

2. For a decree directing a sale to be made of all said lands for cash in U. S. Gold Coin, and to that end that a referee be appointed to a full and complete sale in the manner provided by law and the practice of this court for cash in U. S. Gold Coin; and upon such sale to bring the proceeds thereof to be paid into the above entitled court; and an order be made directing the payment to plaintiff of one-third of the proceeds of such sale, after deducting therefrom the costs and expenses of this suit and of making such sale; and for such other and further relief as is meet and equitable.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight for six (6) weeks by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of the above entitled court, proceeding in No. 2 thereof, made on the 5th day of February, 1901. The first publication of this summons being on the 7th day of February, 1901, and the last publication thereof being on the 14th day of March, 1901.

DOLPH, MALLORY, SIMON & GIBLIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

C. A. BAILEY,
DEALER IN
STUDEBAKER WAGON
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.