

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	1.50
Six months	75
Three months	50

The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Treatment of Milk Fever.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued circular No. 45, of the bureau of animal industry, entitled "Milk Fever, Its Simple and Successful Treatment." It gives a complete description of the astonishingly successful results obtained in the treatment of this heretofore extremely fatal malady by the injection of filtered atmospheric air into the udder. Milk fever affects well-nourished, heavy-milking cows in all the large dairy districts of this country, and is characterized by the complete paralysis of the animal soon after calving. As it attacks the best milking cows in the herd and at a time when the milk flow is the heaviest, the disease is one which has caused very severe losses in our dairy industry. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that every milk producer acquaint himself with the present extremely successful treatment and should provide himself with a suitable apparatus for injecting sterile air through each teat until the udder is well distended.

This air treatment is by far the most simple and practicable as well as the most efficacious and harmless one ever used, and has reduced the mortality from the disease to almost nothing. It is easy of manipulation, requires but little time and is readily accomplished by means of the apparatus suggested by the bureau. Up to within recent times most stringent measures were resorted to by very careful dairymen to prevent the disease in their herd.

However, since the air treatment has so greatly reduced, and even in some cases obliterated, the mortality, prevention is no longer such an important problem, and therefore preventive measures, such as starving, blood letting, etc., which have a severe and lasting effect upon the animals, should be abandoned. The most recent preventive treatment suggested is in line with the favorable results obtained by the injection of air into the udder. It consists in allowing the susceptible cow to retain in the udder for twenty-four hours following calving all the milk except the small quantity required by the calf. The distention of the udder naturally follows as in the air treatment and acts as a preventive against milk fever.

The Demand for Baby Beef.

There is no mistaken fact that the average age of the cattle being marketed at the present time is considerably younger than was the case a few years ago. In other words, there is a growing tendency to make baby beef owing partly to the increasing demand for that class of meat and partly to the greater profits. It is much the same way with hogs. Every effort is put forth by experienced feeders to get their hogs into marketable condition at as early an age as possible, thereby shortening the feeding period. Not long ago a full load of baby beef or a prime fat load of young hogs was a rarity and attracted much attention at any market point, but now that class is so common that no special notice is made of it.

But whatever may be the profit of marketing young stock, there is another economic feature that has been given considerable attention. Reference is made to the reduction by such methods in the total production of beef or pork. If steers are sold at an average weight of 900 to 1,200 pounds, and some even less, instead of from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds it means an enormous reduction in the pounds of beef produced from the same number of cattle. To make up this shortage there must be an increase in the number of cattle raised.

From the west came reports of the overstocked condition of the range so that without extensive irrigation there can be no increase in the production of cattle on the range. If there is to be any increase it must necessarily come from the farmers in the corn belt who can, if they find it profitable, turn their attention partly to breeding instead of confining it almost entirely to feeding as they have done in the past. The more it costs the western ranchmen to produce a steer the greater the opportunity for the breeder in the corn belt. At the present time there is probably small inducement for the farmer to raise common cattle, but there is plenty of opportunity for him to raise pure bred cattle for beef purposes.—Ex.

It takes five generations to breed out the blood of a grade and a lifetime to eradicate that of a scrub. If a grade cow is half Jersey or of any other breed, if bred to a pure blooded bull her calf will be three-quarters of that breed and its calf, if bred in the same line, will be fifteen-sixteenths of that breed and the last one's calf thirty-one-thirty-seconds and so on to the fifth generation—sixty-three sixths—when the cow is considered a full blood. It was noticed that one-sixty-fourth of the tainted blood still remains in her veins, but that does not figure much in the pail.

Victory for Dairy Interests.

The decision rendered a few days ago by the supreme court of the United States, upholding the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law, was a victory for the dairy interests of the country which it will duly appreciate. A dealer in oleomargarine brought suit to recover \$50 paid by him as a penalty for the sale of a fifty-pound package of colored oleo containing a stamp tax of 10 cents a pound instead of 10 cents a pound. The plaintiff's counsel argued that although the oleo was colored to look like butter, the color was obtained by the use of butter, which was itself artificially colored, but the use of which as an ingredient in the manufacture of oleo was authorized by law. It was also argued that the tax of 10 cents a pound was prohibitive and confiscatory and an attempted federal usurpation of the police powers of the states.

The court held that the tax contemplated the finished product and not the details of manufacture. If the oleo was colored it should pay the higher tax and if uncolored the lower tax, regardless of how obtained. As to the amount of the tax fixed by congress, this being a purely political function. Now that the validity of the oleomargarine law has been affirmed by the highest tribunal and it is decided that the colored article must pay 10 cents a pound, the probability is that there will be less colored oleo placed on the market. At any rate the decision is manifestly of very considerably importance to the country's dairy interest, which may be expected to make a vigorous effort for the retention of the law.

Country Home Environments.

Remarks a correspondent, writing on this subject:

In every home, whether in the city or country, three things are absolutely essential to health; viz: pure air, pure water and pure food. Let us consider some of the causes that are at work, at least in country homes, to create local miasms and beget disease. For example, the farmer who is about to build a house, may decide to locate it near a stream of water; though this may be a good part of the way, with green scum floating on its surface.

In a large per cent of all our states the wind blows from the south or southwest during most of the summer months, and sometimes in the winter; so that if the farmer builds his home on the north or east side of a sluggish stream, the breezes will blow over the stagnant water and carry the germs of malaria directly into the house and yard. It would be better, therefore, to put the residence on another side of the stream, and if possible a little distance away from it. Or, if there is a stagnant pond nearby, would it not be well to avoid any contagion that might be generated in it? The location of a barn or stable is also an important matter in a country home; for unless it is kept exceedingly clean, the exhalations given off from the stable and elsewhere may be blown right into the house.

Then there are pig pens, cow lots and poultry yards to be located. There is a best place for these, and to insure the health and comfort of the family it should be found. Most important of all, however, is the source of the water supply. If a well is to be dug, and the water used for drinking and cooking purposes, the farmer should try to locate it in such a way that impurities from barnyards, stables, vaults or privies (not to mention cow lots, pig pens and the like), cannot find access to it. I have seen more than one case of typhoid fever in farm places and in towns and villages where the well stood very near the privy and also to the barnyard.

Even in our cities, especially in the wild and woolly west, the most obvious rules of health and sanitation are apt to be disregarded. I have known families who made considerable pretense, in their persons at least, to neatness and style, who not only kept chickens in their back and front yards (with every spear of grass eaten off), but in winter these fowls were housed in the cellar. When we consider that the atmosphere in basement apartments can easily be carried all through the house, this of itself ought to be an objection to keeping poultry in them.

I once lived next door to a lady (worth a good many thousand dollars), who had a compost heap not merely in her back yard, but at the kitchen door; chickens' heads and feet, and other things still more objectionable, went into the pile. In the large front window facing the street there were pies, cakes and candies, with other tempting confections, which she sold to the best class of people. These individuals could not of course look over a high fence into the back yard. Not every dweller in cities, nor even in country places, observes the same neatness and order in the back yard that is generally displayed at the front. And yet, I know people who think more of their back yards and take better care of them than they do of the little patch at the front door, because they go into them oftener to get the fresh air and sunshine.

Wood Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received at the County Clerk's office on or before the 1st Monday in July, 1904, for 20 cords of 26 inch Spruce limbs, vine maple or crab apple wood.

HOMER MASON, Clerk.

Short Stories of Real Life.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognized as legitimate business and the municipality demands a percentage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

Prof. Drum of Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., went on a fishing excursion Decoration day. While on his way home he fell in with an affable stranger, who, seeing the professor's fishing tackle, asked him: "What luck?" The doctor showed his catch, whereupon the stranger remarked: "Mphm, I'm Fish Warden Barkely. You've been fishing out of season," and the day's outing cost the professor something close to \$50.

Among several orders posted at the St. Louis World's fair camp of the West Point cadets is this one: "Cadets, dancing with ladies, must dance with their left arm extended and under no circumstances will they be allowed to bend the right elbow so as to draw their partners close to them." The dancing instructions are the subject of much discussion in and around the camp. The cadets think as they are away from school and on a semi-vacation trip they should be allowed more liberty, even to the extent of drawing their partners at the dance a little closer, if she has no objection, and bending up the arm to the shoulder, as in vogue generally.

Peter Sater of Sioux Falls is the name of a strong man who is surprising all by his marvelous feats. He is a Norwegian, about 24. Sater is a section hand on the Great Northern between Sioux Falls and Garetson. On one occasion he fastened a strap around an anvil in a blacksmith shop, placed the end of the strap between his teeth and walked away with the anvil. At another time by means of a rope and his teeth he lifted a 300-pound granite hitching block clear of the ground. Another feat is to take three sacks of sugar, weighing 100 pounds each, grasp them with his teeth by the corners and lift them clear of the ground.

A landed proprietor of the government of Uta, Russia, writes to a local paper:

"A typical German trickster arrived at our village of Anastasevka on April 12 and announced that the first Japanese prisoner was coming along in an iron box, and that if the Mir (Communal Council) voted a sum of 2 roubles the peasants would be allowed to hear him squeal for mercy and afterward sing his national war song. The Mir apparently voted the money, for the performance was in full progress outside the state public house when I arrived. On a table in the roadway was a small box, from a trumpet affixed to which issued in good but squeaky English the famous "Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay."

Even though his right hand is crippled, George Sherry of South Bethlehem, Pa., still in his teens, who is in great demand as a piano player at dances and parties, is the champion endurance piano player of America, winning the distinction when he lapped Champion Waterbury's record of twenty-six hours by thirty-five minutes. Sherry started in playing at 8 o'clock p.m., and at 10:35 the following night he was forced to quit by Dr. Eyraud, who had been constantly at his side, giving him nourishment, shaving his swollen wrists and arms and refreshing him with applications of cold lotions. Sherry played 1,102 pieces of music without cessation in his world's record performance. His right hand was crippled at the steel works two years ago by a heavy hammer that crushed it. The fingers are almost useless, and he strikes the right hand keys mostly with the second joint of the thumb.

Property for Sale.

Lots 1 and 2, block 11, Miller's addition.
Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, block 11, Miller's addition.
Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, block 12, Miller's addition.
Lots 5, 6 and 7, block 28, Thayer's addition.
Lot 4, block 20, and house near Tohl's store, Nehalem.
West half of lot upon which our residence stood, opposite the Court House, in Tillamook City.
Make your offers to any Tillamook Real Estate Agent; or to the owner, W. A. Wise, The Failing Building, cor. 3rd and Washington sts., Portland, Ore.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Rentonville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me. Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Phemonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Chas. I. Clough, Druggist. Trial bottles free, regular sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received at the County Clerk's office on or before the 1st Monday in July, 1904, for the board and care of George Myers, a county charge. HOMER MASON, Clerk.

What They Think of Tillamook on the "Outside."

TO THE EDITOR OF TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT

DEAR SIR,—Your last paper at hand and election results noted. I beg to say that they came as a surprise to me and all local Tillamookers here in Ashland. We believe that you people are getting so old and far behind the times that the moss is growing splendidly. There is no honor for Wm. Galloway in carrying Tillamook, no honor for those who defeated Stanley. Do you suppose for one moment that the people of this place ever heard of Maxwell, Hadley or Thayer? No, but mention Eddy and they'll tell who he is. You people of Tillamook don't know your man, but outside of your treacherous, ungrateful county, he is known as one of the brightest men ever sent to the Oregon legislature. We are all glad and happy to say that we left your county, the county that went back on its own candidate. The leading democrats, as well as the smallest, should have supported Eddy, to uphold the honor of your county as well as to prove your gratitude for his work done in the past years. But, no, you knife him and lie Brutus of ancient Rome, stab the man who has given his work and energy for the betterment of his fellow citizens. This, Mr. Editor, are not only the sentiments of myself, but of all Tillamookers at present in Ashland, and there are quite a few of us here. Every one is asking what about Tillamook going back on Eddy? A nice question to answer. But I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that it will be impossible to keep our man down, for he is too well known. We will see the day that Tillamook will wake up and repudiate the slanders and give loyal and active support to our man, and I've no doubt one of Oregon's Senators. As behoves myself, Mr. Editor, my folks and myself are all o.k. The country suits me, and not as much dirty work done here as in Tillamook. So, hence the reason why I'll stay.

Hoping to hear from you again, and thanking you for past favors, I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
FRANK A. KERREMAN,
Ashland, Or., June 15, 1904.

Rough spruce lumber sawed to order, for \$7.00 a thousand, at the Tillamook Lumber Co.



Eureka Harness Oil
A good looking horse and pair look like harness is the worst kind of a combination.
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sole everywhere to read—ask for it.
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Give Your Horse a Chance!

G. F. Franklin
DOES ALL KINDS OF
WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
In first class style.
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DEALER IN
Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.
Shop next door to Larsen's Hotel, Tillamook

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.
Whisky, \$2.25 to \$8.00 per gal.
Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.
Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

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