

The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Embalmed Beef Once More.

The Beef Trust is threatened by other dangers than those arising from prosecution for violations of the Interstate Commerce act. At the time of the Spanish War the country was greatly excited over the charge that beef packers had used chemical preservatives on the meat sent to the soldiers. This was denied, and while it was shown some beef had been experimentally treated, a long investigation failed to prove that the regular supply sent out under contract from the packing houses was "embalmed." Now, however, comes the State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania with the discovery that beef sold in that State has been made unwholesome by drugs.

Dr. Warren and his subordinates have examined meat sent out from the six greatest packing concerns. The chemists found samples which had been colored with aniline dyes, dipped in formaldehyde solution, dusted with sulphites and washed in strong boric acid. The investigations lead to the belief that the packers regularly treat such part of their product as is not conveniently placed on the market in a natural condition with these chemicals, and work off meat as fresh which had been chemically saved from taint or in which actual taint is artfully concealed.

In view of these discoveries it might be well for the proper authorities to find out what sort of meat is being worked off on our people. Of course, it is possible that the chemicals found in Pennsylvania have been applied by local butchers or by delivery agents of packing agents of packing houses who were loaded up with stock in danger of deterioration. In that case the "embalming" may be purely local, though if Pennsylvania handlers of meat indulge in this practice there is no reason to suppose that all of their brethren in other parts are more virtuous. If, on the other hand, the preserving is done in Chicago and Kansas City, there is every reason to suppose that it affects the supply of the whole country. It is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania authorities will vigorously prosecute all offences of which they have evidence and let us know how far this sort of deception in and manipulation of food products is carried.

No doubt, if proof of "embalming" is over-whelming, the packers, like the vegetable and fruit canners, will protest that they are being persecuted, and make excuse that the public demands boric acid and will not be satisfied to eat meat not so flavored. If that is true, and natural beef and mutton are no longer marketable, by all means let us have the "embalmed" article, but let us enjoy a conscious indulgence of our taste. Don't fool us. Chemical preservatives may be not merely harmless, but actually beneficial—the medicine which we all need for the ills of our modern life. The point at issue is not one of preservatives, but of honesty.

"Back to the Soil"

When the announcement was made some time ago by the leaders of the Salvation Army that to place "the landless man on the landless land" was one of the principal causes for which the army was working, a step was taken toward relieving the dangerous congestion among the poor of the big cities and bringing into clearer view a solution of the problem of civic betterment. The slogan, "Back to the soil!" became something more than a sentimental watchword, and methods for carrying out the idea began to command practical investigation.

That individual initiative would never accomplish any lasting result was foreseen early in the struggle, if the initiative were to be left in the hands of the individual most to be benefited. When Mayor Pingree started his "potato patches" in Detroit's vacant lots the plan was received with laughter, in which those whom he sought to aid joined heartily; but the plan had merits, not the least of which was that it pointed a way out of a serious municipal difficulty. Other cities took it, modified and improved it, until now small gardens, where the young idea is taught how to grow things good to eat and to appreciate the value of land, are part of the public school equipment in several cities. The science of agriculture, which has developed amazingly in the last decade and has been brought by agricultural colleges and schools to a point where the graciousness and beauty of a thoroughly tilled farm are made as apparent as its practical utility, has been placed within the reach of thousands to whom it was a sealed book not many years ago. One result of all these efforts and tendencies is seen to-day in the demand of dwellers in overcrowded cities for homes of their own where there are plenty of fresh air and room to grow and expand and live a rational life.

From the efforts of individuals have developed movements by organized bodies, and the current news tells plainly to those who read understandingly that the tide of human life is setting landward with a strong and steady flow. The purchase of South Dakota lands worth upward of half a million dollars by the great Irish benevolent association, the Ancient Order of Hiber-

nians, where the poor of that order may find self-supporting homes, with the accompanying offer of free transportation by the railroad system which traverses the territory; the purchase of 164,000 acres of Western land for \$1,800,000 by the Co-operative Christian Federation, giving a ranch sixty miles long and twenty five miles wide for more self-supporting homes, and other similar instances show that the movement has taken a deep hold on widely separated classes of people, and is in a fair way toward being worked out in a satisfactory manner. These semi-private undertakings, the action of the government in continuing as fast as possible the opening of lands heretofore reserved, the rush which follows every announcement of drawings for home-lands, and even for short term lease-holds like the Utah reservation opening and the Kiowa and Comanche leases in Oklahoma, and the increase in value of the irrigated lands in the North West, all indicate the force of this latest development of the idea that the manless land is the proper place for the landless man.

The work should be encouraged and aided. It means the reclamation of a large part of the present human waste of the great cities, the building up of a sturdy American citizenship having a real stake in the country, and a moral, mental and physical uplifting of which the material benefit to the nation at large as well as to the individual cannot be measured by the standard of dollars and cents.

Dairying As a Diversion.

This thing of fashionable society women going into the dairy business as a diversion from dissipation seems to be getting epidemic. The latest announcement is that a Miss Chanler, "member of an old Knickerbocker family of New York," has embarked on the business on a large scale. She is running a "model" dairy, creamery and stock farm, and as she enjoys an annual income of \$30,000, it is hoped she may make both ends meet. It is perhaps better that she should spend her income paying dairy help and encouraging cattle raisers than in giving late suppers and buying flash haberdashery. The wealth of the idle rich can not be better spent than in encouraging agriculture, but perhaps if the owners undertake to follow their capital into the business they may do more harm than good. There is danger that these high-fivers may demoralize the markets, introduce extravagant methods and turn the whole agricultural world topsy-turvy. But, if our society leaders are determined to try their hands at dairying it will be well for them to go to school awhile before embarking. The first thing for them to do is to unlearn about all they have learned before and acquire an entirely new stock of knowledge.

To start with, "my lady" will have to contract new habits. Instead of staying up all night and retiring about 4 o'clock, she will have to exactly reverse the custom by retiring at sundown and rising with the lark. Nor can she leave everything to the help, but will have to take hold herself, at least by actual personal superintendence. A Saratoga beauty sitting under a cow may fascinate a poet at first view, but all the poetry is apt to be knocked out by "Old Brindle's" first kick. Then the proprietress will find that it is harder to get satisfactory help than it was when she lived in her city palace. The hired man can't be depended on, as he hates milking on general principles, and aims to turn the cow dry as soon as possible for the purpose of getting rid of his extra job. The awkward and inexperienced girls destroy more than they save, and the rich venturer in the business is apt to find that there are leaks everywhere in the business that will soon make the large outside income look like 30 cents. We don't think any of these rich women will be acting the part of dairy maid very long before they are heard sighing for their old life of idleness and late hours, swell dressing and champagne suppers. Still, if they have the money to throw away nobody will object to their investing in a lot of fancy cows and expensive stables. But dairying is a mighty serious business, besides being of the humdrum order and requiring lots of work, to say nothing of the expert skill and life-long experience required.

Norway Cuts Loose from Sweden.

All that any Norweiger ever said about the unpopularity of the Swedish connection has been more than borne out by the referendum on that issue which has just been had. Out of more than 321,000 votes cast by the people of Norway on the question of the dissolution of the tie with Sweden, all except 161 were for dissolution. Among all the world's plebiscites on any issues, this vote by the people of Norway comes nearest to absolute unanimity. There will be no uncertainty hereafter in Sweden or anywhere else regarding Norway's sentiment on this important question.

This will be the next move in the matter of separation? Probably this will be taken at the meeting of Norway's storting on August 21. Sweden is not likely to do anything until Norway's parliament acts officially, at its meeting next week, on the popular mandate for separation. All that will be left for

Sweden to do then will be to accept the situation, make its peace with Norway, and try to enter into some sort of an alliance which will keep these two branches of the Scandinavian race in harmony. By the display of a little wisdom on both sides there can easily be established an era of better feeling between Norway and Sweden as separate nations than has existed in recent years between them as partners in their ill-assorted union.

After Sweden recognizes Norway's independence, formally or tacitly, recognition by the rest of the world will come quickly. It is possible, indeed, that King Oscar will allow one of his sons to take the Norwegian throne, if the offer in that direction still holds good. It would please the United States to see Norway become a republic, but the pressure from the outside is likely to prevent this, at least at the outset. Russia, Germany, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Denmark and Italy would naturally be against a republic. Probably a majority of the Norwegian people would prefer that sort of a government, but they are likely to be swayed by their environment to a considerable degree. It would be easier for Norway as a kingdom to put herself in political accord with Sweden and Denmark, the other branches of the Scandinavian race, than it would as a republic. Still, a government by the people may be nearer at hand for the Norwegians than the world realizes.

Live Stock Notes.

Fattening hogs on pinon nuts is the latest money-making method in Colorado. Half a dozen hog farms have been started in Conejos county this year, with the pinon nut as the staple feed. A quarter a pound for bacon is the net result.

High, dry land makes the best sheep pasture, especially for the lighter breeds, sheep that can climb easily. The heavy mutton breeds do better on comparatively level land, but no breed of sheep will do well on low, wet ground. An occasional day on a low pasture may be all right for a change if they are permitted to find higher ground at night.

Excessive heat, where ample shade and plenty of water are not provided, may prove more detrimental to hogs than severe cold. At this time of the year shade and water are very important.

The importation of live stock from Argentina for slaughter at British ports is prohibited, but the South American shippers get around this by sending live sheep to Antwerp, where they are slaughtered and the fresh mutton re-exported to England.

It is estimated that there are about 319,000,000 of cattle in the world. The greatest producing countries per capita are Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. These countries have 7 6/8 and 4 1/2 cattle per capita in the order named. The United States is credited with about three-quarters of an animal per capita.

In their primeval state, swine subsisted on grass, roots, nuts and water. That swine raiser of to-day who utilizes the largest possible amount of pasturage will make more money and have healthier hogs than the one who furnishes corn, water and a dry lot.

Horses to do the most work should be well fed with the proper kind of feed. Corn is not the right kind, and should not be fed exclusively to the working or growing horse. If you want horses that are able to do work feed them on oats and you will soon see that there is a difference.

Dairy Dots.

A cow is decidedly a creature of habit, and care should be taken in all ways to conform to her peculiar habits.

Milk when fresh is a thin emulsion of fat in a very watery solution of albuminous matter.

Often a good cow fails to manifest her goodness until she gets into the hands of a painstaking, intelligent breeder.

In making good butter there is always plenty of time to do everything just right; if you find there is not time, then you are not making good butter.

Cow pea hay is the refinement of feeding. Like silage, the more one has of it the happier he is, and when it gives out the greater the consternation. Cows do best on what they like best.

Beet pulp probably is about equal to corn silage if fed to dairy cows. A ton of beet pulp and a ton of silage when fed alternately are worth much more than two tons of pulp or two tons of silage, because cows like to have a change of feed and variety increases the flow of milk.

Consumers of butter at Springfield, Mass., who have recently noticed the unwonted golden hue of the article, are puzzled over one dealer's statement that an unusual crop of dandelions in Vermont and western Massachusetts is responsible for it, and the explanation of a less poetic dealer that it is probably due to a greater use of coloring matter by the dairymen.

In feeding dairy cows for a large milk yield individuality must be studied to obtain maximum results because cows differ. It is customary to estimate a certain amount of feed for a thousand pound cow, but some cows

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weighing 900 pounds will eat and make good use of more feed than other cows weighing 1,000. It pays to give a dairy cow all the feed she will eat, provided she returns a proper equivalent at the milk pail. Otherwise it is better to replace her with one that will do so.

The fact that less farmers engage in fall dairying than in the summer season convinces us that they have not yet gained the knowledge that the most profit arises from following the dairy business with cows coming fresh in the fall. When butterfat brings 25 to 32 cents a pound it is the time it pays big money to produce cream. It is safe to say it will never reach that price in any season other than late fall and winter.

Never milk with the thumb and finger. Never pull down upon the teat. Never strip. You get less milk. You ruin the elasticity of the milk duct, and you make her a hard milker or a "gurgler." Some one may say "strip 'em" and "strip 'em clean," but this is nonsense, and the practice should not be tolerated, much less cultivated. Milk properly. Milk until each quarter is emptied, and when you get all the milk quit. But your task is not done until you have called the cow by name and gently patted her side and made sure you have left her in a friendly mood.

The Independent Church.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT. The Independent Church holds that whatever obligations were incurred by the law of God, or the precepts of Christ, were satisfied by Christ on the cross. That neither God or Christ have any jurisdiction, that the Holy Ghost is the only God we are answerable to, and unlike the law of God that was given on tables of stone, or the precepts of Christ on paper, the will of the Holy Ghost is revealed through the conscience.

2nd.—That with our increased knowledge has come the art and science of adulteration.

3rd.—The importance of the future generations. The government is powerless to deal with these questions, for it cannot compel a man to respect his conscience, or prevent him from using spurious goods, nor inculcate the love of prosterity. These principles belong strictly to the work of a church.
J. C. GOVZ.

Public is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak, from useless doctors' drugs, that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Chas. I. Clough's drug store; price, 50c.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Butteville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms of indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy, for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at Chas. I. Clough's drug store, price 25c.

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This is to certify, that I have this 27th day of December, 1904, inspected and examined the Nursery Stock of Mr. E. F. Smith, of The Eastwood Nurseries, Gresham, Oregon, and so far as I am able to ascertain, have found it in good, marketable condition and clear of any serious insect pest or disease. Their methods of handling and growing stock are first class.
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