

The Tillamook Headlight. Fred C. Baker, Publisher. WINTER DAIRYING.

A Change, Very Advantageous to Farmers, First Encouraged by Creameries.

When any considerable change occurs in the habits and practices of the farming community it is slow at first, and even when the change is proved to be for the better there is always a considerable number who do not adopt it.

There was perhaps no more radical change in any branch of farming than the change from summer to winter dairying; from time immemorial it had been the practice to have the cows come in in the spring and the heavy flow of milk was received in the summer months.

If the season was moist the milk was partially kept up by the rowen of the mowing fields, and when the cows were put on dry feed they became little better than strippers; long before spring opened they were dry and went dry for several months.

The first urgent demand for winter cows came from the butter and condensing factories, and in the part of the country where they were located the first winter dairying was done.

At first the farmers who milked their cows in the winter were few in number, but this practice proved so remunerative that their neighbors caught the winter dairying idea and bred their cows so that they would come in in the fall, and soon winter dairying became general in that part of the country, and they, for now some fifty years have kept up winter dairying.

These pioneers in winter dairying found an ample reward, and many of them can now count their possessions with six ciphers, and their start and most of their pile were made by keeping and milking cows the year round.

The change that has come over dairying in the last few years all over the country of having the manufacture of dairy products concentrated in a few places has had a powerful influence on winter dairying; there have been large amounts of capital invested in these manufacturing plants and in their accessories, such as farm separators. They have called for skilled help that they were compelled to keep throughout the year.

They had made a market that demanded a steady supply of fresh made butter the year around, and would not take a large supply in June and a small supply in December. Butter carried over in cold storage would not please the cultivated palates of these customers, hence the proprietors of these large creameries have, through their agents, induced to keep more or less winter cows.

The higher price paid and the more abundant leisure that they found in the winter all tended to the winter cow. They have found that they can feed their grain to milk cows with as much profit as if fed to beef steers, or more.

The money they receive for their milk and cream is fast putting them on a par with their more Eastern brethren, who have so long practised winter dairying. Most of the work that winter dairying involves can be carried on indoors, and those who are engaged in it are sheltered from the winter cold and storms.

The dairy on well regulated farms puts to profit much that otherwise would be lost, the corn grown on the place is all cut up and the fodder fed through the winter; the corn and oats are ground and turned into milk; everything raised on the farm can be turned into the milk cans or run through the separator.

Winter dairying brings cash, and plenty of it, at a season when ordinary farming operations are at a standstill and there is no income from the farm. On most farms the hired man has little to do in the winter and has to be discharged when the fall work is done; with dairying through the year, he can be kept and will have a winter home and will be earning instead of spending.

Winter dairying makes a more even distribution of the work of the dairy, as the cows will go dry in the busy season and the milking will be light then instead of heavy, as would be the case with cows that come in in the spring. The cows will come through the winter in better shape when stabled, as they will be if they are milked. If they are not milked they might be neglected by lying out on cold nights, and they do not usually get as generous feed as they ought.

If it is decided to raise the fall calves, they will have a better opportunity to develop in the winter than in the summer, when they are troubled with flies and heat. An animal can endure a reasonable amount of cold better than great heat. The calves are directly under the eye in the winter, and when anything ails them it can be remedied without delay; in the spring they will be very vigorous and their stomachs will be adapted to grass and they will grow rapidly in the next fall they may be turned off for baby beef with profit.

There are so many things to recommend winter dairying I am sure that it will be only a question of time when the majority of dairymen will adopt it. Those who have not adopted it I counsel to keep open the cows until the middle of the winter and then breed them. In that case they will come in next fall and they can then commence winter dairying.—By C. M. Root.

MORE RAILROAD GOSSIP. Big Roads Will Not Sell Rolling Stock to Begin on P. R. & N.

So closely are the various roads having an interest in the Northwest watching the development of new lines, that it is impossible for any independent roads to secure second hand equipment of any sort on the Pacific Coast. Rails owned by the big lines will not be sold under any circumstances, and cars or locomotives cannot be purchased either.

E. E. Lytle, who is preparing actively to commence the construction of the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company's line from Hillsboro to the Coast, has been unable to buy a few flatcars and one locomotive for immediate use, and of the several lots of 65-pound rails held in this territory, he cannot obtain a single piece of steel. As a result, he has been compelled to pay \$2.50 a ton as premium on sufficient steel in the East to build the first five miles. This means an extra expense of nearly \$2000 on that part of the line alone, and it is now regarded certain he will have to find cars and engines for present needs beyond the Rockies.

The initial five-mile stretch must be in operation by January 1, and the first ten miles by May 1, so no time can be wasted in getting the grading under way. A good start was expected to be made Monday, and as there is but half of the five miles to be graded, it is hoped to have that part of the work finished before the rains set in again.

Reports circulated recently to the effect E. H. Harriman was financing the P. R. & N. project, were quashed when it became known the O. R. & N. or Southern Pacific would not provide Mr. Lytle with rails or equipment. It is said by those on the inside that each line is watching the other closely, and extra steel and equipment is held in reserve in case a rush is ordered for any particular portion of the territory.

No Connection With Lytle. The Northwest division of the Harriman railway system has set aside \$4,100,000 for the construction of a "projected line," in 1905 and 1906 and has announced the fact, but will not make public the identity of the line under consideration, its location or its extent.

General Manager J. P. O'Brien, when asked as to whether or not this appropriation had to do with the construction of the long-dreamed-of road through the central part of the state, gave a knowing smile, but no words. "I have been asked that question a great many times today," he said, "and I will have to answer you, as I did those others who wished to know, that I have nothing to say one way or the other."

"That information was expected," Mr. O'Brien was told. "But will you tell whether it is the Tillamook road, the Coos Bay line or some other?" "I have heard that the company was interested in the Tillamook road," was the reply, "and I want to say that the O. R. & N. or the Southern Pacific has no interest in the road. We have no connection with Mr. Lytle and the line into that country is not our project. The Coos Bay road is already provided for and the appropriation of \$4,100,000 does not apply to it."

"Then the extension of the Southern Pacific line from Natron and across the state is the only line left which will, or would, require that amount of money to construct?" But Mr. O'Brien smiled once more and kept his counsel.

For a Greater Oregon.

The Idaho Daily Statesman in an editorial comment upon the setting apart of a day at the Lewis & Clark Exposition in honor of Abigail Scott Duniway, paid a warm tribute to this noted pioneer of Oregon. Referring to Mrs. Duniway's work in behalf of women suffrage, the editor said in part: "Who are better entitled to a place at the ballot box than the women who shared the hardships and dangers of founding the State? Who are better entitled to have a voice in the government of the State than the mothers who carried their children in wagons across the continent to assist in building up the commonwealth? Who are better entitled to the ballot than the daughters and granddaughters of those heroic women?"

By the ballot, woman will make conquests that men are incapable of achieving, and she will contribute immeasurably toward building a greater Oregon; a grander Oregon; an Oregon that will stir greater pride in the breasts of those coming generations than is felt by those of this time for the Oregon we now know."

Women have voted in Idaho since 1896. The editor of the Statesman, therefore, in advocating woman suffrage, is giving voice to conclusions which are based on experience. An ounce of experience is worth a ton of prejudice. GAIL LAUGHLIN.

Son Lost Mother. "Consumption runs in our family, and through it I lost my mother," writes E. B. Reid, of Harmony, Me. "For the past five years, however, on the slightest sign of a Cough or Cold, I have taken Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved me from serious lung trouble. His mother's death was a sad loss for Mr. Reid, but he learned that lung trouble must not be neglected, and how to cure it. Quickest relief and cure for coughs and colds. Price 50c, and \$1.00, guaranteed at Chase, I. Clough's drug store. Trial bottle free.

The Cross of Christ.

Mathew, Mark, Luke and John give an account of the crucifixion of Christ. It attracted very little attention at the time, but few followed to the scene, the work of crucifying being entrusted to the soldiers.

There are a great many narratives or accounts in the Bible that are more sensational or interesting. It was the common way of disposing of the most objectionable of society. It was their way of showing their utter disgust and disrespect. "They led him away to the place of a skull." The Christian religion is founded on the merits of the cross alone, all of the obligations that attend fall on us were satisfied by the atonement of Christ on the cross. "Making the cross of Christ of none effect." The opposing element to the cross is the reward for good work, or good works detract from the cross. "In the cross of Christ I glory." Men strive to be and do good, but the guiltiest sinner finds perfect peace in the cross. The cross is the provision for sinners, good people glory in their works. The Independent Church takes this side of the question that "We have been brought nigh by the blood of Christ;" without having to look to our good works. I seek salvation as a sinner, the Jews as a righteous person. I plead the atonement, he the deeds of the law. He builds on the promises to Abraham, I on the promises to the believer in the blood and righteousness of Christ on the cross.

I have to plead my own case. The popular preacher is devoted to the reward for good works, which I do not possess. J. C. GOVE.

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On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. "I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a P. M. BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned." (The name and address of the writer of this article has been omitted upon application.) Wet Weather Garments for Fishing, Walking, Working or Sport. HIGHEST AWARDED WORLD'S FAIR, 1904. A. J. TOWER CO., TOWER CANADIAN CO., LONDON, CANADA.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 23, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 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, KATE COX, of Republic county of Perry, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6673, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of section No. 33, in Township No. 3 south, Range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk, of Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, 1905. She names as witnesses: Maud Oliver, Walter C. Bailey and John H. Oliver, of Tillamook, Oregon; and James C. Cox, of Republic county, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of December, 1905. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 26th, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, JAMES C. COX, of Republic county of Perry, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6675, for the purchase of the N 1/2 of section No. 11, in Township No. 6 S, Range No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1905. He names as witnesses: Walter C. Bailey, John H. Oliver, Maud Oliver, of Tillamook, Oregon; Kate Cox, of Republic county, Wash. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of December, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, August 24th, 1905. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 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, ERNEST J. GIBBERG, of Tillamook county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6665, for the purchase of the S 1/2 of section 31, tp. 2 north, range 9 west and N 1/2 of section 32, in township 1 North, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1905. He names as witnesses: John Hathaway, of Tillamook, Ore.; Lewis Smit, of Hobsonville, Ore.; Frank Crane, of Hobsonville, Ore.; George Williams, of Tillamook, Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of December, 1905.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

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