

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.**

**Some Interesting Particulars and Records.**

These cattle are rapidly occupying the richer and more important dairy sections of this country, hence there is a great demand for information in regard to them.

These cattle were introduced from the provinces of North Holland and Friesland, a section of the Kingdom of Netherlands, bordering on the North Sea, commonly called Holland. The dairymen of these provinces are descendants of the ancient Friesians, and their cattle are lineal descendants of the cattle bred by them two thousand years ago. From the earliest account of dairy husbandry these cattle have been used and developed for dairy purposes.

North Holland has been mainly devoted to cheese production, and Friesland to butter production. As an illustration of the extent of the latter production the following statistics are quoted from Chambers' Encyclopedia: "The area of Friesland is 1,253 square miles (53 less than the state of Rhode Island). In 1874 England imported from Friesland 40,703 cwt. of cheese, and 265,041 cwt. of butter." Reduced to pounds these importations were 4,565,456 lbs. of cheese and 29,795,792 lbs. of butter. In 1879 the number of cows in Friesland was 144,802. Assuming an equal number in 1974, this importation of butter from Friesland was an average of 205 1/2 lbs. for all the cows, old and young, owned in that province. Even if there were no home consumption and no sales to other countries, these exports alone sufficiently demonstrate the great capacity of this breed. This breed is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, cheese and butter than all other dairy breeds combined.

Eastward from its place of origin this race has spread even more extensively than southward. It has extended even to Russia where at the mouth of the river Dwina, nearly under the Arctic Circle, it has produced the Kolmogorian breed, the most highly valued cattle of that country. Whether it might have spread westward into England and the Channel Islands but for the laws restricting importations from the continent, cannot be said. It is however asserted by Professor Low, an eminent English author on breeds of cattle, writing in 1840, that early importation of Dutch cattle exercised great influence on the formation of the Teeswater, afterwards known as the Short-horn breed.

The type of the breed is technically called the milk and beef form. It is especially strong in all vital particulars. The bones are fine compared with size, and the chin broad and strong compared with the high and sharp chin of the extreme milk form. The loin and hips are broad and smooth, and the rump high and level, compared with the angularity usually shown in the milk form. The twist is roomy and the thighs and hocks well apart. Passing forward, the shoulders are smoother and more compact than in the milk form, but of lighter weight than in the beef form. The brisket is not so wide and low as in the beef form, and the chest is not so deep, but the width of the beef form through at the heart is closely retained. In the milk form the abdomen is usually swung low, and the ribs are steep; but in the milk and beef form the ribs are wide sprung and the abdomen more trimly held up, though no less capacious. The general appearance of the bull is strongly masculine, but that of the cow is no less feminine than in the milk form.

This breed excels in milk production, it is superior for veal production and valuable for beef production. For generations the natural conditions under which these cattle have been developed have been most favorable for this combination of qualities. Looking upon one of its model cows, the broad loin and rump seems just the place for the growth of the finest quality of beef and for the support of the capacious udder. The straight quarters and well rounded body cannot detract from milk production. Her calves are large at birth and they grow and fatten with great rapidity. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-in breeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in America it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old and henceforward are profitable to their owners.

There can be no profit in animals that consume only the necessary food of support. The more they can consume, digest and assimilate above this, the more profitable. The other characteristic is in the fact that dairy animals should by no means be choice in the quality of their food. Cows that will freely consume the roughage of our farms and transmute it into valuable products,—milk, butter, veal, beef,—are more val-

uable than those that require the costlier commercial feeds. These cattle, from calf hood upward "are by no means choice in the quality of their food." In their native country they generally begin taking skim milk, usually more or less sour, at the age of from three to six days. Many of the breeders in America begin thus early to give them the same kind of food.

Quantity of production and persistency of milking during long periods are well known characteristics of this breed. Dropping her first calf at about two years old, an average cow of this breed, if well cared for, will produce from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk in ten months, and she will increase this production each and every year until, at five years old, she will give from 7,000 to 9,000 pounds. The quality of this milk will range from 3 to 4 per cent fat, and from 9 to 10 per cent solids not fat. If fed to their ability to digest and assimilate food, the majority of these cows will exceed this production. Before the introduction of this breed, from 3,500 to 4,000 pounds per annum were regarded as extreme high averages for the cows of this country.

We think it safe to affirm that the introduction of this breed has raised, directly or indirectly, the average of American cows from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. One of the cows of the earliest permanent importation yielded 4,008 1/2 pounds of milk in nine weeks, the highest day's yield being 76 pounds. This and other similar records of the breed were received with widespread incredulity.

In 1880 the cow Aggie made a record of 18,004 5-16 pounds of milk within one year from date of calving. This record was almost universally regarded as an impossibility. Among those that joined in this view was Professor Long of England, then publishing a large work on dairy husbandry, which was widely subscribed for in this country, and issued in quarterly numbers. Thus the capacity of this breed for milk production became a matter of more than ordinary interest. In August, 1885, the owners of Aggie commenced a record of the cow, Clothilde. They invited public scrutiny of this record during its full progress. A number of persons interested themselves in it in order to learn the amount of her production beyond a doubt, among which were leading men connected with dairy publications. At different periods, including one during the last week of her record, she was under the official watch care of the Superintendent of Holstein Friesian Advanced Registry. Her record for the year was 26,021 1/4 pounds.

During the closing week, commencing 359 days from dropping her calf, she gave from 53 to 56 pounds daily. So thoroughly was the public convinced of the correctness of this record that higher records have since been received without an intimation of former incredulity. Pieterje 2nd, in her eleventh year produced 30,318 1/2 pounds, and Princess of Wayne, in her twelfth year, 29,000 11-16 pounds. The latter gave 4,182 1/2 pounds in thirty days, the highest day's yield being 113 1-16 pounds. Seventy-seven cows have been received to Advanced Registry that have produced from 15,000 to 30,000 pounds in periods of ten months to one year.

There is a rapidly-growing recognition of the superior value of the milk of this breed for direct consumption. We quote from an article in the "National Stockman":

"Every physician of note maintains that normal milk properly balanced is far better for food, especially for infants and young children, than is milk richer in fat. Probably milk containing not more than 3.4 per cent. of fat is fully rich enough, since the human mother's milk seldom exceeds that figure, and often falls below 3 per cent., and it is said that nursing infants of such mothers are more healthy than those who get richer milk. Good medical authorities have stated time and time again that normal milk is much healthier for the human than is rich milk, and there is not a careful, intelligent breeder to-day who does not know that 3 per cent. milk, fresh from the cow, is much better for the calf than 6 per cent. or even 4 per cent. milk. Indeed it is quite freely conceded that hundreds of Jersey calves owe their premature death to a surfeit of rich new milk. Disordered stomachs, indigestion and sour are the results when such milk is fed to calves."

We also quote from an address of Professor Corlyle, of Wisconsin Experiment Station:

"A farmer of Illinois, operating an extensive dairy of over 200 cows is delivering milk in Chicago on the recommendations of the physicians and surgeons there. He receives twelve cents per quart for his milk wholesale. . . . On visiting his farm, he gave me an idea which I had never heard presented before, and which I am confident is going to be elaborated, especially for the milk supply of cities. . . . The Physicians' and Surgeons' Association, of Chicago, frequently visit him on his farm, and they have asked him if he can give any reason why his milk has more vitalizing power than any other milk they can get. The gentleman remarked that he had never thought of such a thing; that he had always considered one milk as good as another, provided it had the percentage of butter fat and milk solids. They remarked that if they had a patient that was very much run down and weak, and they gave him of the milk from his herd, they found it

had a more life giving, vitalizing power than any other milk they could get, even though it was richer in its chemical properties. The point I wish to make here is that there is such a thing as vitality in milk, and that it is of equal, if not greater, importance than its chemical composition, especially for the supply of cities. And there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it. Strong, vigorous cows, such as the Holsteins and milking Shorthorns, and some few breeds, are animals that are bound to be required for this purpose. The physicians recognize the importance of a strong, vital temperament in the human mother, and I do not see why it does not apply with equal force to the cows."

The purchasers of milk for direct consumption should always bear in mind that vitality in milk, which only healthy and vitally strong cows can produce, and the substantial body of nutritive solids it contains, are valuable above all other things. High color is not necessarily indicative of these characteristics. Indeed, it is a question whether high color is a desirable quality in milk for direct consumption, any more than it is a desirable quality in veal or beef. Doubtless high color arises from the same causes of constitution, food and health in the one case as in the other.

Dairymen handling cows of this breed do not hesitate to admit that their milk contains a lower percentage of fat than the milk of Jersey and Guernsey cows. But in view of their enormous production of milk, they assert that they average more butter per cow, and that they produce a large margin of profit. In Europe it is largely used, not only in Holland but in Belgium, France and Denmark, for butter making. It is probable that it adds annually to the world's product more than any other breed, and perhaps more than all other breeds together.

The chief business of the Friesian dairymen, the originators of this breed, is butter making. It is not possible to ascertain when this was not their chief occupation, so long and so continually have they pursued it. It is of so much importance to their country that other kinds of business prosper or fail with the rise and fall of price, or the increase or decrease of this single product, butter. This business was formerly carried on in the families of the farmers with very imperfect appliances and methods. Now it is largely carried on in factories supplied with separators and other modern appliances.

In America, Holsteins Friesian breeders have not been behind the breeders of other pure-bred dairy cattle in making private records with the churn, but recognizing the unreliability of many churn records, they generally abandoned making them during the fiscal year, 1894-5, and have since been making official records by the use of the Babcock test.

The Holstein-Friesian, assisted by the different experiment stations, has continued this method of conducting weekly official tests up to the present time, and the most flattering results have followed.

Rosa Bonheur Fifth, is a six-weeks' test, produced 135.95 pounds of butter or a daily average of 3.23 pounds.

Belle Sarcastic, in a six-weeks' test, produced 136.88 pounds or a daily average of 3.26 pounds.

Houtwje D. in a six weeks' test made 120.65 pounds of butter, or a daily average of 2.87 pounds.

It will thus be seen that these three cows made an average of three and twelve one hundredths pounds of butter per day for a period of six consecutive weeks, or fifty-five one hundredths of a pound of butter per cow per day in excess to the best cow at the World's Fair.

Sensational among the Fair Ground Tests of 1899 was that of a Holstein-Friesian cow at the London Dairy Show, Canada, in a forty-eight hour test conducted by Professor Dean of Ontario Agricultural College. This cow produced 6.7 pounds of butter fat during this period, a record which has never been equaled by a cow of any breed publicly or officially tested.

That the Holstein-Friesian is unapproached by any breed of cattle in the production of large quantities of milk, no one will deny. My observations lead me to believe that the highest yields of butter have been obtained from cows yielding the largest quantities of milk. This seems also to apply to the cows of the other breeds and the results of the official tests of the Jerseys at the World's Fair confirm this view.

The quality of the butter produced by this breed, so far as tests have been made, shows that it is equal to that of any other breed. Quality in butter depends; first, on the healthfulness of the cows (no breed is more healthy than this); second, on the food and drink of the cows, both must be free from unpleasant flavors and odors, and lastly on the ability of the butter maker. The percentage of fat in the milk has nothing to do with quality of butter, nor has color necessarily anything to do with quality, for it is well known that the butter made from the milk of all breeds of cows requires artificial coloring at certain seasons of the year, and the

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES**  
AND  
**STEEL STOVES & RANGES.**



We carry a Large Stock of  
Hardware, Tinware, Glass  
and China,  
Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window  
Sashes,  
**Fine Line of Choice  
GROCERIES**

Agents for the Great Western Saw.  
**ALEX. McNAIR CO.,**  
The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

closest observations cannot detect artificially colored butter from that which is naturally colored. The coloring matter ordinarily used is annatto, a vegetable product. This coloring is doubtless as healthful, or more so, than natural coloring, the causes of which are yet undiscovered; the same causes produce yellowness of flesh, which is universally regarded as a serious objection in veal and beef.

In our Eastern and Middle States the production of veal is already adding an important item to the credit side of the dairy farmer's balance sheet. No kind or quality of veal is in so great demand as that of the Holstein-Friesian breed and its grades. Veal is also an important source of revenue to the dairymen of North Holland and Friesland. They supply vast quantities to the English markets.

Cows of this breed make an excellent quality of beef. Whatever may be the breed, a dairy herd in no country lasts above six to ten years; age, accidents and failures to breed constantly deplete it. If the cows thus dropped out cannot be profitably turned to beef the capital in the herd is totally lost during every period of six to ten years. Cows of this breed are good feeders and their beef commands a high price.

The Holstein-Friesian bull possesses a vigorous constitution, above, we believe, that of any other dairy breed. Hence his value for grading up ordinary dairy herds. In one of the bulletins of Cornell Experiment Station, a history of its herd of about twenty cows is given, and individual examples of grading are described. The cow Fredie, three-fourths Holstein-Friesian, in forty-five weeks, produced 11,693 1/4 pounds of milk containing 412.22 pounds but-fat. Ruby, another three fourth Holstein-Friesian, in forty-eight weeks produced 13,574 pounds of milk containing 430.15 pounds but-fat. Her greatest production for one lactation was 16,089 1/2 pounds milk in sixty-four weeks, containing 531.32 pounds but-fat. In thus grading up a herd of native cows Professor Roberts has furnished an object lesson to farmers who desire to improve their herds but do not feel able to purchase pure bred cows.

George W. Knorr, Kentucky, writing to the Holstein-Friesian Register, says: "The Holstein Jersey cross recommends itself to dairymen in various ways. I have raised many myself and all without exception were good dairy cows." It is reported that the cross of the Jersey bull on Holstein-Friesian cows is not generally successful. We do not recommend it. It appears thus far, that success in cross-breeding depends on using bulls of the more vigorous breed on cows of the less vigorous.

S. A. SALING,  
Leaver, Ore.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
Absolutely Harmless.

Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by Chas. I. Clough's Drug Store.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

PHOTOGRAPHS.  
That will not Fade  
at E. F.

SELFERT'S STUDIO,  
Tillamook, Oregon.

TRADE WITH  
**KING & MILLS CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Hardware, Tinware, Implements  
and Sporting Goods.**

When you Want a Cook Stove, Range or Heater  
we have exactly what you want.

Our Prices are down low. We want your trade.  
We are Agents for the New Century Farm Gate.  
**STORE: NEXT TO POST OFFICE.**

**M. F. LEACH,**  
Dealer in  
**FRESH and CURED MEATS,  
LARD, HIDES,  
WOOL, Etc.**

"Clean and Wholesome," our motto.

**Danger of a Cold and How to Avoid Them.**  
More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effectual medicine in use for this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by Chas. I. Clough's Drug Store.

**Half The World Wonders**  
how the other half lives. Those who use Bucklen's Arnica Salve never wonder if it will cure Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores and all Skin eruptions; they know it will. Mrs. Grant Shy, 1130 E. Reynolds St., Springfield, Ill., says "I regard it one of the absolute necessities of house-keeping." Guaranteed by Chas. I. Clough, druggist, 25c.

**Railroad Lands for Lease.**  
Lands of the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY, in Oregon, will be leased for the year 1906, subject to cancellation of lease in the event of the sale of the land during the term of the lease.  
Owners of farms and ranches adjoining railroad lands should file their applications not later than February 1, 1906, after which date applications from others will also be considered.  
Address:  
CHARLES W. EBERLEIN,  
Acting Land Agent,  
1035 Merchants Exchange,  
San Francisco, Cal.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. Davidson and Montie V. Davidson has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, his final account as such guardian of said persons and their estate, and that Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore noon of said day has been fixed by said court as the time for hearing any objections to said report, and the settlement thereof.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS,  
Guardian of the person and estate of Fredrick M. and Montie V. Davidson.

**Property to Exchange.**  
Wanted, to exchange, good Portland property for deeded timber land, dress, Gladstone, No. 512 1/2 Savier st. Portland, Or.

**TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
ELIZABETH F. MARCUS,  
Of Salem, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6747, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Sec 34, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st range No. 10 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable in its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, the 24th of March, 1906. She names as witnesses: George Shand, of Salem, Oregon; Wm. E. Portland, Oregon; George Watt, of Bay City, Oregon; Robert Watt, of Bay City, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of March, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
December 15th, 1905.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WILLIAM E. CATTERLIN,  
Of Netarts, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6753, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Sec 34, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk at Tillamook City, Oregon, Friday, the 6th day of April, 1906. He names witnesses:  
John A. Brant, Albert Mason, of Tillamook, Or.; A. M. Austin, of Netarts, Ore.; Elmer Hoag, of Tillamook, Ore.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

**TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**  
United States Land Office,  
Portland, Ore.,  
January 10th, 1906.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,  
WAYNE W. WILEY,  
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6744, for the purchase of the Sw 1/4 of Section 15, T. 2 S., R. 12 E., of the 1st 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 County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1906. He names as witnesses:  
F. L. Sappington, Carl Haberliath, L. Ziemer, P. W. Todd, of Tillamook, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of April, 1906.  
ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.