

LAW FOR THE DAIRYMEN.

Butter and Cheese Inspection Planned.

For a Cheese and Dairy Inspector and a Creamery and Dairy Inspector, each at a salary of \$1500 a year, to be appointed by the Dairy and Food Commission, Representative Beals has presented a bill, which is now with the committee on food and dairy products of the House. The bill has the support of the Oregon Dairy men's Association and butter and cheese manufacturers.

The bill follows the system of the dairymen of Minnesota and Wisconsin, who have the reputation of producing the finest butter and cheese in the United States. The duties of these commissioners will be along the line of education and will start from the farm where the milk is produced. It will be the duty of these commissioners to give instructions in the care and feeding of dairy cattle and the sanitary condition of the barns. They shall also visit and inspect each and all cheese factories and creameries in the state and shall give practical instruction in butter and cheese making.

They shall have power to enforce the laws of the state relating to dairy products and the purity and cleanliness thereof, and shall have power to seize, condemn and destroy any and all unwholesome, impure cream or dairy products of any character whatsoever. It is believed that the education of the farmers to produce a better quality of milk will enable the cheese factories and creameries to produce a higher quality of butter and cheese. And as Oregon will soon be in a position to export large quantities of both butter and cheese it is desired that these products shall be of the highest standard possible. The bill carries an appropriation of \$5000.

Does Not Like the Bill.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT. DEAR SIR.—The weekly visits of the Headlight is enjoyed by me very much. Although my stay in Tillamook county was a little less than three years, I became acquainted with many of its enterprising people, and took a good deal of interest in its affairs. Have found much in your bright paper each week to cause me to read it at once on its receipt. Am glad of the successful fight against the astoon, gambling dens and general lawlessness. Am now watching the course of legislation in the state. I notice the bill Representative Beals is working to get through, requiring each owner of timber land to have his land cruised, and the result made known to the assessor. This seems fair on the face of it. May there not be another side to it. Will it not work a hardship on the person who has acquired his land by homestead or by purchase under the stone and timber act. He has never had it cruised. He, if not required to have it cruised, but left to his best judgment, would give an honest estimate. His timber is now, or will be sooner or later for sale. He cannot eat it, wear it, or in most cases manufacture and market it. On the other hand, the syndicates who own most of the timber land in Tillamook county had every 40 acres cruised, with the idea of buying, and would therefore have an estimate in most cases made far below the actual amount of timber on the land. This estimate, no doubt, he would submit to the cruiser. It seems to me this bill works no hardship to the owners of large tracts, but does work a serious hardship to the holder of a quarter, or half section acquired by homesteading 160, and 160 acres by the stone and timber act. The most important result of this bill will be to compel the man who has acquired his land by homestead, or by both homestead and the stone and timber act, to sell out to the corporations, at the price the corporation may see fit to offer him. I suppose the valuation of timber land has been materially raised (I have not been informed what increase has been valued at yet). This too seems to me to work to the same end. What does the corporate interests care for a few dollars more or less added to their taxes, providing they can thereby compel the homesteader and the owner of the single timber claim to sell out to them for the nominal sum of \$1000 for 160 acres. We know they make a great show of opposition to the increased assessment. So do the wealthy saloon keepers make a show of fighting a high license law, but all who have watched the matter know it is just for effect. It is just what they want. It crowds out the little fellow and is salve to conscience of the practical temperance advocate. I trust you will find room in your paper for this letter, even though it is a little long, for I believe a mistake is being made, which all good citizens will have cause to regret, and especially all who do not wish to see corporate interests control all of our forests. Very truly, N. H. CULVER.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. United States Land Office, Portland, Ore., January 27th, 1907. 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.

COCHINEAL.

The Way the Tiny Insects Live and How They Are Gathered.

Merry millions of little buglets support the vast cochineal industries. Where the tiny cochineal insect comes from is something of a mystery, but he does come wherever the nopal plant grows and for a long time was thought to be a seed or a flower of the plant. The living female insect is twice as large as the male, weighs one-tenth of a grain and loses much weight in drying, so that 70,000 are needed to make one pound. During the rainy season many millions of the creatures are drowned or washed off the plants, so that when the long dry summer comes there are but a few survivors on each plant. But these multiply so rapidly that before long the plants are covered. The last act of the female's life is to deposit a large number of eggs, on which her dead body rests, protecting them from the burning rays of the sun until the little ones emerge. In about six weeks after the beginning of the dry season comes the first harvest. The plantation laborers make the round of the nopal and with a brush go over the entire plant, sweeping the creatures into a bag. They then are killed by immersion in hot water, by exposure to steam or by drying in hot ovens. The hot water or steam makes them a dark reddish brown or black cochineal. The hot ovens make them a red gray hue or silver cochineal. The females outnumber the males by at least 200 to 1, a fortunate fact for the planter, since the males are of no use to him whatever.

THE CABS OF NEW YORK.

They Are Not an Integral Part of the Life of the City.

The cab is no integral part of New York life. Venice without the gondola were as unthinkable as a woman without hair. No little of London's compelling charm is in its swift rolling hansoms. These things we know. But one can't think of New York in terms of cabs. Once upon a time I was in exile. Only in memory did the great city rise before me, and what I saw was this: Huge canyons of stone and steel, filled with noise and darkness, through which great yellow worms crawled, one after the other, in mid-air. That is the picture of New York that haunts the exile, even as the outlawed Venetian is obsessed by slim black gondolas cutting across lanes of moonlight. Your true New Yorker is a steam projected, electrically carted person. Only in exceptional moments of gloom or gayer does he ride "in a carriage and pair." He is carriage ridden to a funeral. He cabs it in wily moments, when the fear of God is not in him. There are only 2,000 licensed cabs and hacks on the island of Manhattan. Others there are, of course, plying practically in the dark quarters, but even with these thrown in the reckoning is small. No, the New Yorker is not a cabby person.—Vance Thompson in Outing Magazine.

A College in Bokhara.

There lay behind the great arch and the domes and the minarets a retired precinct of ancient trees and shaded walks, a grove in the midst of a city, colonnaded in quadrangle by the pointed arches of the students' cells. Under the trees was a sort of summer house or pavilion. Two or three young men were walking in an avenue against the farther colonnade, and on the stone steps of a wide, shaded pool sat several mollahs on their praying rugs. We visited a number of the students in their cells—monastic little brick walled rooms where they live the year around (there are no vacations in Mussulman colleges) and for years on end. It is not unusual for a student after passing the primary school to spend as much as fifteen or twenty years at his higher studies, though usually in such a long course he will go through several different colleges in the order of advancement. Quiet men, these students, mild eyed, patient, often middle aged.—Minneapolis Bellman.

Girl Slaves in China.

A native writer in a Chinese publication remarks: "When a girl is sold in China she becomes the slave of her owner and a part of his property. She no longer retains her freedom rights, but surrenders them all to the will of those who own her. She receives no compensation for her labor, but is obliged to accept such raiment and food as her owners may be pleased to give her. In cases of tyranny or gross cruelty she cannot appeal for redress. She may be resold, given away or cast off in the streets at the arbitrary will of her master. All freedom is denied her, and she remains a tool and chattel in the hands of her owner until she is sold again or until death releases her from her unwilling fate."

Effects of Deafness.

An ear specialist insists that deafness affects all the senses. He says the reason for this is that the ear is only one servant of the sensory service of the human system. Loss of hearing is really a partial paralysis of the brain, but owing to the sympathetic connection of the various sensory nerve centers of the brain the others indirectly concerned have to combat for their very life the demoralizing influence of the affected center.

Consideration of a Motorist.

We hold no brief for the motorists, says the Bystander, but "honor where honor is due." On a country road the other day we saw a motorist deliberately avoid running over an animal on the highway! To be exact, it was a circus elephant.—St. James' Gazette.

In the Capital of Honduras

all the houses in the poorer quarter are made of mahogany, which costs less than iron there.

THUNDER.

Odd Beliefs That Used to Exist in Days of Old.

Thunder, just because it is a noise for which there is no visible cause, has always excited the imagination of the unscientific, so it is natural that the most outrageous superstitions about storms should date back to the time when everybody, more or less, was unscientific. One old writer explains the belief of his day that "a storm is said to follow presently when a company of hogs runne crying home," on the ground that "a hogge is most dull and of a melancholy nature and so by reason doth foresee the raine that cometh." Leonard Digges, in his "Prognostication Everlasting" (1595), mentions that "thunder in the morning signifies wind; about noon, rain, and in the evening, a great tempest."

The same writer goes on to say, "Some write (but their ground I see not) that Sunday's thunder should bring the death of learned men, judges and others; Monday's, the death of women; Tuesday's, plenty of grain; Wednesday's, bloodshed; Thursday's, plenty of sheep and corn; Friday's, the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders; Saturday's, a general pestilence plague and great death." After this the gay and lightsome manner shown by Lord Northampton toward these grave matters in his "Defensative" is most cheering. "It chaunceth sometimes," he writes, "to thunder about that time and season of the years when swannes hatch their young, and yet no doubt it is a paradox of simple men to think that a swanne cannot hatch without a crackle of thunder."—London Chronicle.

A STUDY IN MILEAGE.

Almost Every Country Has a Standard of Its Own. English speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,080, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; then there is the Scotch mile of 5,925 feet and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet—four various miles, every one of which is still in use.

Then almost every country has its own standard mile. The Romans had their mile pascuum, 1,000 paces, which must have been about 3,900 feet in length unless we assume to Caesar's legionaries great stepping capacity. The German mile of today is 24,318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile.

The Dutch, the Danes and the Prussians enjoy a mile that is 18,440 feet long, three and a half times the length of ours, and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five miles, for their mile is 9,155 yards long, while ours is only 1,790 yards. The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours; the Roman mile is shorter, while the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 150 yards longer. The Swedish mile is six and a half times and the Vienna post mile is four and a half times the length of the English mile.—Pearson's Weekly.

Wonderful Monastery.

At Solovetsk, in the Russian government of Archangel, is the most remarkable monastery in the world. The monastery is Solovetsk, a fortress on every side by a wall of granite boulders which measures nearly a mile in circumference. The monastery itself is very strongly fortified, being supported by round and square towers about thirty feet in height, with walls twenty feet in thickness. The monastery consists in reality of six churches, which are completely filled with statues of all kinds and precious stones. Upon the walls and the towers surrounding these churches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White sea squadron.

Too Energetic.

"Last Saturday," said the flat dweller, "I went out into the hall and saw a woman on her knees scrubbing the marble very well, making it a beautiful dead white. I thought to myself, 'This is a good scrubwoman; I'll ask her to scrub my kitchen and clean my windows.' I did. She scrubbed all the paint off the floor of my kitchen and washed the panes of two windows entirely out. 'I was glad I didn't ask her to wash my face,' she finished.—New York Press.

When Honeymoon Ends.

"How," said the young man who had been in the matrimonial game for nearly a week, "can I tell when the honeymoon is over?" "It will be over," answered the man who had been married three times, "when your wife stops telling things and begins to ask questions."—Chicago News.

Social Danger.

So long as we have at the bottom of our social fabric an army of vagabonds, hand to mouth lives and shabby dwellings, half starved, dirty, fowl mouthed, so long are we in imminent danger. And it is want of work which makes recruits for this army.—Mirror.

Tart Retort.

"Young man, you are better fed than taught," said the professor angrily. "Quite right, sir. My father feeds me," answered the student.—London Tit-Bits.

Generous.

"You said that when we were married you would refuse me nothing." "I'll be still more generous. I'll not even refuse you nothing. I'll give it to you."

The first English work on anatomy was by Thomas Vicary, in 1548.

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