CRANBERRIES GROW IN TILLAMOOK.

1,000 Bushels of Berries to the Acre--Profitable Industry.

But few counties in Oregon can lay claim to raising cranberries, but of the few, Tillamook stands pre-eminently as the leading county of Oregon fitted to monopolize that industry, and as one which affords ample opportunities for those who desire to enter upon the profitable occupation of raising cranberries. Conditions in Tillamook County are such that the cranberry industry is bound to grow to large proportions, and become a great factor in the development and industrial prosperity of the county, whether it is developed by local enterprise or by those seeking homes in the Northwest, where they can make comfortable and independent livelihoods.

A few years ago cranberry raising in Tillamook County was only in its experimental stage. Today it is a demonstrated fact that those who first experimented in cranberry raising are now possessors of valuable cranberry bogs It has surpassed all their expectations. To give a correct and concise idea of this industry in Tillamook County, we may state that it is only in its infancy.

What Mr. W. C. King has accomplished in this respect, every industrious person can do. Like every other industry, it requires labor and a certain amount of capital to develop, and with these combined, success awaits those who turn their attention and energy to cranberry culture in Tillamook County. Mr. King says:

"I commenced the culture of cranberries in the spring of 1893. I find that the vines are well adapted to this climate. They grow vigorously, and where the bogs are properly prepared, they are enormously productive. While picking my crop one year I measured off some ground and picked them carefully, and found that they produced at the rate of one thousand bushels to the acre. Allowing $1 per bushel as a net profit, I do not know of an agricultural product that will compare with it, and placing figures at a minimum.

"It cost from two to four hundred dollars to prepare the ground and plant the vines, including the cost of plants. The land which has timber standing on it is the most expensive to prepare, although none the less adapted to the raising of cranberries, so long as the land is made up of vegetable muck or peat.

"The bog must be so situated that it can be drained off by means of ditches to the debth of at least 15 inches, and one must also have control of plenty of water for irrigation and flooding purposes. Although I have seen some marshes that were a success without any water supply, I do not consider it safe, in view of a large outlay.

"A bog once set in the proper shape will last indefinitely. The first cost, although quite large, cuts little figure in the long run.

"I find that the cranberries grown here are of a darker color than those grown in the East; those here are much superior in flavor, and also weigh more to the bushel. The size of the berry is about the same.

"According to my experience, the McFarland cranberry is the best variety for the Pacific Coast. It is the largest and most prolific, a splendid keeper, and by all odds the best seller. In the East this sort is considered a poor keeper, but it appears to be better adapted to this climate, and grows to perfection here.

"I have had good success with the Cherry and Bell variety. They yield well and sell well and are of good color. Their flavor is excelled by none, and they are of good size, though not as large as the McFarland berry.

"The picking season is usually one of pleasure, for several reasons, to both picker and proprietor. The weather is generally fine—September and October—when men, women and children come for an outing in the cranberry fields. They come with a camping outfit, prepared to enjoy the pleasure of out-of-door life, the health-giving ocean breezes, and a rest from the city and home toils.

"In picking, lines are stretched across a plot of ground three feet apart, and each picker works between the lines, the vines making a carpet upon which to work. They hang on uprights about six inches high, and are truly beautiful to look upon. The berries, a bright red color, and, in many cases three and four deep and touching each other, completely hide the vines and ground beneath.

"The pickers are giving a six-quart measure, and are required to pick the berries clean as they go. When the measure is full it is emptied into a bushel box, and when the box is full they are given a check which is good for 75 cents. Yard men are in attendance to oversee the pickers and carry away the boxes. My best pickers picked about three bushels per day."

FISHING SCENE ON THE TRASK RIVER.

"In the East the vines are often infested with insect pests, and if the growers have not control of the water the whole crop is in danger. I understand that the pests have been imported here at different times in shipping plants, but they soon disappear as they cannot live in this climate.

"There are many acres of cranberry land in this county situated at different places. The land in its wild state is worthless, but properly treated, and planted to the standard varieties of the tame cranberry, it can be transformed to the most paying basis.

"According to the best authority, the chief requisites for a successful cranberry bog are, a good peat bed, entirely free from clay or loam; good drainage, to a debth of at least 15 inches; plenty of water supply; and a coating of three to six inches of clean beach sand over the entire surface.

"There is money in the cranberry business and the many bogs of Tillamook County are waiting for men of means and energy to develop them."

NESTUCCA HONEY A PRIZE WINNER.

Cannot be Surpassed for Flavor, Color, Sweetness.

That busy little worker, the honey bee, finds in the Nestucca valleys and hillsides endless quantities of luscious honey drew, so palatable to the taste of mankind.

When our oldest settlers took up their abode in this land of evergreen vegetation and pure mountain water, where the hillsides were covered with flowers of many species, and the fragrant vine maple blossoms were to be seen in innumerable quantities in early spring, their instinct taught them that this was the natural home of the honey bee, and at the first opportunity, each settler purchased a few stands of bees and platted a lot, thus establishing a miniature apiary. This, for the time being, was a great help to the settler who was struggling to secure a livelihood. As time passed the aplary was enlarged, until finally a surplus of honey yielded a nice profit.

The honey industry pays exceedinly well. The Nestucca valleys cannot be excelled in the advantages offered for the producing of honey—California and the Southern states not excepted. White clover is claimed by the most scientific apiariests to produce the best honey, and this seems to be a natural production of the Nestucca river bottom soil. White clover, however, is not the only source from which honey is produced, but there are endless varieties of wild plants which bloom in succession until late in the fall.

Among those who were the most extensively engaged in the bee industry in former years were Messrs. A. Compton, Jasper Smith, Krebs Bros., A. C. Gist, and others who owned a dozen or more stands. About 12 years ago Krebs Bros. erected a bee hive factory near Three rivers, where they manufactured the well known Simplicity bee hive, as well as sections, frames, etc., for the same. They also had a machine for rolling the wax into foundation, or more commonly called "starter." Their business grew for a number of years, until the people, engaging in other and more lucrative pursuits, became neglectful of their bees.

When facilities for the bees placing the honey in sections, and new hives, could be had, the honey could be put upon the market in merchantable condition. When this was done, a demand was immediately created in the cities for Nestucca honey, and it gained a reputation which stands champion today over all its competitors. Extracted honey, with the Nestucca insignia attached, will sell where other brands will not, as in this form it may be of a manufactured article. Nestucca honey, in pound section, sells at 15 cents per section, while extracted honey, because the question arises, why bee men go to the expense of purchasing an extractor and labor to take the honey from the comb and sell it for 10 cents per pound, when the unextracted sells at 15 cents per pound. This leaves the impression in the minds of many that the extracted honey is adulterated, but such is not the case. The reason is, that about two-thirds of the time of the honey-making is taken up in making the comb, and when extracted, the pure honey is taken and the blank cells are replaced in the hive and refilled, thus giving the bees a chance to gather much more honey in a season.

Nestucca honey has been on exhibition at several state fairs, and at the Mechanics Fair at Portland, and has taken the prize each time for sweetness and flavor.

Owing to a succession of very late rains in the early spring the past few years, it is with regret that we note our people have not given the attention to bee culture that they have in the past. Yet nearly every farmer has several stands, from which, if properly cared for and the season is favorable, he may realize from 50 to 150 pounds of the best honey, which, if placed on the market, would yield a handsome return to each stand.

The bee business of this section is not overdone, as the outlying range offers ample opportunity for the little workers to sap the succulent weed of its sweetness, as they will travel for miles, and return heavily laden; and, if necessary, stop to rest while carrying their burden.

SCENE AT A HUNTER'S CABIN IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

CAPE LOOKOUT COUNTRY

Plenty of Fertile Lands and Abundance of Timber.

The most inaccessible, and often the most important localities in a new country are the last to be developed.

Cape Lookout, although extending two and a half miles into the ocean, is joined by the fertile lands of one of the most productive counties of the Northwest, but has, by reason of its inaccessibility, except as a refuge for storm-tossed mariners, been left for future development. It is 800 feet high, forms a solid, perpendicular basaltic rock, and has a government reservation for a lighthouse. According to Capt. Cleveland Rockwell's coast survey, it is midway between Yaquina lighthouse and the lighthouse on Tillamook Rock. It stands for future use and improvement.

The bay formed on the south by its projection, is deep, and consequently clear of obstruction near the wall of rock, furnishing a safe and quiet shelter from north and northwest winds.

The scenery, viewed from the north and northwest of the bay, is splendid, taking in the mouth of Sand Lake, Cape Kiwanda, Sand Cape, Nestucca Bay and shores, Salmon Cape and Cape Foulweather.

The country surrounding it is the developed—and far greater undeveloped—portions of Sand Lake cranberry district, with its thousands of cedar timbers and telegraph poles, surrounded by stately fir piling.

Its already established cattle ranches, with dairies and creameries springing up in all parts of the country adjacent to it, furnishing to the outside world the finest productions of their kind, demand a landing or shipping point of their own. A town of six acres has been laid out and recorded and a few lots sold to adjoining the bay at the base of the cape. From the town to within 100 feet of a place for a trapeze landing, along the shores, a good road has been built. But realizing that they were in advance of a demand for its completion, the parties await the coming demand.

One-quarter of a mile south, over open land from the town site, is a large stream called Crogstad creek, furnishing an admirable mill site, adjacent to which is a body of thousands of acres of Tillamook County timber, on land well calculated for logging, and free from rocks to render it untillable or unfit for grazing land.

The grades to the bay are laid on grade of less than 10 per cent, even over the Cape. A county road from the beach at the mill site, connecting with the state road from Woods to Tillamook City, is graded west of the Sand Lake district.

The climate and range are such that for 12 years there has been no time summer or winter, when we had any difficulty in finding good mutton and beef in our flocks and herds, and we have never fed or cared for them by sheltering.

TILLAMOOK BAY.

Tillamook Jottings.

Tillamook is a stock raising county.

Tillamook hay sells from $6 00 to $15 00 a ton.

Tillamook County is a land of milk and honey.

Tillamook County has no disastrous floods.

Tillamook County is a world beater for grasses.

Tillamook County grows immense crops of potatoes.

Tillamook County had only 24 deaths during 1906.

Tillamook cows keep in fine condition the year round.

Tillamook dairymen are happy, industrious and thrifty.

Tillamook County is not pestered with tramps and hobos.

Tillamook rivers and streams have plenty of trout and salmon.

Tillamook County for profitable and successful dairying.

Tillamook dairy farms are not covered with mortgage plasters.

Tillamook County dairymen have bank accounts and loan money.

Tillamook County is being cleared up fast for dairying purposes.

Tillamook County contains soil that is especially adapted to onions.

Tillamook County is not troubled with cheap Chinese or Japanese labor.

Tillamook County grows garden truck which no other section can surpass.

Tillamook County has some magnificent landscape and rugged coast scenery.

Tillamook honey is supurb, and for flavor and clearness nothing can surpass it.

Tillamook County has large bands of Angora goats and is a profitable business.

Tillamook County affords splendid enjoyment to campers and summer outings.

Tillamook County is free from insect pests, for the salt sea breezes soon kill them.

Tillamook dairymen are paid once and sometimes twice a month for their milk.

Tillamook County is an inviting field for all classes who are possessed of some means.

Tillamook County has a reputation for pure, cold spring water, which is found everywhere.

Tillamook County will become the great manufacturing center for lumber in the near future.

Tillamook County produces splendid strawberries, Logan berries and other small fruits.

Tillamook County had 108 inches of rain fall in 1906, which kept the grass green the year round.

Tillamook dairymen are making money and enjoying life, being an independent class of farmers.

Tillamook County has been settled for 50 years and no one in all that time has lost a single crop.

Tillamook meadows are green and afford abundance of green pasture during the hottest summer months.

Tillamook County is the most healthy part of Oregon, with a mean temperature of 51 degs. last year.

Tillamook County is the sportsman's paradise, with deer and bear hunting, combined with splendid fishing.

Tillamook County has no saloons, the people having voted on two occasions that they were opposed to them.

Tillamook County will soon have two railroads and one or more electric road which will all be completed next year.

Tillamook County never had a crop failure and the various kinds of hay, oats, barley and edible roots yield in profusion.

Tillamook farmers are wide awake, well informed, hard workers, industrious and adapting themselves to all the new devices.

Tillamook County is a place where people can make an easy living if they have enough means to enable them to own a small farm.

Tillamook County raises oats, the yield being as high as 100 bushels per acre on the prairie lands and even better on the rich bottom lands.

Tillamook County produces many wild berries during the summer and autumn, such as salmon berries, thimble berries, two kinds huckle berries and salal berries are most common.

Tillamook County contains whole forests of big trees, many of them being 40ft. in circumference and over 300 ft. in height. Most of the forest trees measure from 15ft. to 20ft. in girth and are often free from limbs for the first 150ft.

Tillamook County has numerous cheese factories, and as a same of what they are doing, one factory received during 1906, 3,745,480 pounds of milk, made 387,180 pounds of cheese, received for same $45,484.20, and gave $66.78 per cow for 681 cows.

Lupo[illegible] all persons claiming adversely the [illegible] described lands are requested to file [illegible] in this office on or before said 7th

S. DRESSER, Register.

In the ca[illegible] houses in the poorer quarter are made of mahogany, which costs less than pine there.

The first English work o[illegible] was by Thomas Vicary, in 1548.