FRANK HEYD & CO. General Contractors and Builders.

Estimates & Plans Furnished. SEE OUR

Special

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ONE BLOCK WEST OF P.O. Both Phones

Continued from next page.)

enables us to save the crop when it is crete silo, by setting the blocks on right. In soiling one must often start edge in cement plaster, and are reinfeeding when a crop is too immature forced by the use of steel reinforcing and continue after it it too ripe. The rods which are laid in every course in the lower one-third of the silo, in

the first cutting clover will supplement the pastures in the fall when drouth makes them short. It can be refilled in the fall with corn or

The seeds of our commonweeds are with only two or three blocks sepa-killed by the fermentations of the rating the doors, but these are for

A crop partially cured for hay and then got wet can be saved by putting it into the silo.

Locating the Silo.

As silage is a heavy feed, the first consideration in locating a silo should convenience for feeding. This as a rule requires it to be placed at one end of the barn, especially if the rows of cows face each other and there is a feeding alley between. Placing the silo in the barn is not advisable, for it is not always convenient to fill, and space is occupied that may otherwise be used to advantage. Silos should be so constructed and cared for as not to need the protection of the barn.

Roof of Silo.

The most condemnatory practice on the part of the builder of the homemade silo is the construction of a roof that makes the silo the most deplorable appearing building on the should be left open until after erected farm, and does not reinforce the building as does a properly constructed roof. Quite frequently no roof at placed, which constitute the door all is added, which is false economy. The conical roof is economical and studding of 2x4's are then set up 18 easily constructed by the use of a tacks the metal lath is nailed to the peak cut from a post or piece of log. It presents a better appearance than any other type of roof,

Value of Silo on Dairy and Livestock Farms.

users say that the silo on the farm moved to the outside and two coats pound in the cost of producing butter-fat, beef feeders say it saves from \$1 for five or six days. to \$1.50 per hundred pounds in producing beef, and feeding experiments at experiment stations bear out these Essential Requirements statements. On this basis ensilage at the present price of feed is worth

The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important tight. than the question of whether or not there will be 50 or more silos built in keep better. this county the coming season. We

All Scaffolding Inside Building Concrete Silo.

Scaffolding for a silo not to exceed 12 feet in diameter should consist of center post of 4x4 inch matrix of 6x450 inch matrix of 6x terial, with 2x6 quarter posts, set be spoiled silage all around the sides. 153,606 lbs.; May, 239,639 lbs.; June, cheese account. four or five inches from the inside of 5. The size of the silo should be 245,030 lbs.; July 234,325 lbs.; AugThe factory four or five inches from the inside of the silo form. The posts are most to 12 feet, or they may be long enough so that but two lengths will make a good roof in this country, as the silo should, by all means, conveniently handled in lengths of the silo should, by all means, courses are most table.)

5. The size of the silo should be suited to the size of your herd. (See ust, 221,708ibs.; September, 167,656, making cheese, different prices being table.)

6. The silo should, by all means, charged at different times. In addition, the company sold nine shares of courses. Accounts due company, dition, the company sold nine shares of capital stock, the gain over par and have a good roof in this country, as the interest earned amounting to the size of your herd. (See ust, 221,708ibs.; September, 167,656, making cheese, different prices being charged at different times. In addition, the company sold nine shares of capital stock, the gain over par and have a good roof in this country, as the interest earned amounting to the size of your herd. (See ust, 221,708ibs.; September, 167,656, making cheese, different prices being charged at different times. In addition, the company sold nine shares of courses. Accounts due company, the interest earned amounting to the size of your herd. (See ust, 221,708ibs.; September, 167,656, making cheese, different prices being charged at different times. In addition, the company sold nine shares of courses. Accounts due company, the proposition of capital stock, the gain over par and have a good roof in this country. This milk contained 58,826 lbs of the silo should be used. The silo should be used. The silo should be used to the size of your herd. (See used to the size be required; for instance, two sets of ten feet of water pouring into the posts each 16 feet in length, when a silo is apt to leach and spoil it. silo 30 feet in height is being built. At a height of six to eight feet above the top of the silo forms, cross arms of 2x4 should be placed for raising the forms. The length of these cross arms should be one foot more than the outside diameter of the silo.

Methods of Building the Hollow Tile Silo.

Tile for silos is durable, ornamental large line of all kinds of hay, feed, efficient in every respect. The flour, grass seeds at the very lowest when prices were high, brings the av- \$13.019.27.

are hollow, providing a dead air prices. Special prices on hay and erage value below the other factories. Liabilities:-- Bills payable, \$2,569. nd are glazed so that they are feed in car lots.

impervious to air, moisture and acid The walls are built on a concrete on before curing weather. The silo foundation as described for the coneach alternate course in the succed-The silo filled in the spring with ing one third and in every third

The Iowa silo is a tile silo which originated in that state and has beartichokes for winter and spring use.

7. Food from thistles: Crops unfit for making hay can be made into a palatable food when put into the silo.

The seeds of our components of the intermittent type, silage, and thus do not reinfect our the purpose of tying the reinforced door jambs together. The doors are generally made of two thicknesses of one-inch matched lumber with roofing paper between. The popularity of silo will increase as it becomes better known and as the demand for more permanent silos becomes great-

Hints for Constructing the Metal Lath Silo.

When building the metal lath silo, the foundation and floor are first constructed as in building the monolithic silo, but-when the concrete is within six inches of the top of the trench, dug for the foundation, place the first course of the metal lath and fill in the concrete on both side of the lath, Scaffolding should then be erected inside the silo foundation about 18 inches from the wall. This scaffold Nan should have at least four platforms, Mian depending of course on the height of the silo. The door form consists the concrete on each side of the lath. Med and the gas pipe and tie rods are jambs reinforcement. Temporary inches apart and with double pointed studs, lapping the strips three inches. The first coat of cement plaster is then put on, which is made of one part cement to two and one half parts using about one-tenth much hydrated lime as cement. Two more coatings are thus applied, and then a wash coat to cover any checks Practical dairymen who are silo in the wall. The scaffold is then rea saving from 8 to 10 cents a and a finish applied. In hot weather

of a Good Silo.

1. The walls of the silo must be air

2. The silo must be deep. The deepto build a silo. Estimates based in inquiries at this office indicate that will cause the silage to pack well and

3. The silo should be round, free

silo thirty feet deep there is an out- 698.80, ward pressure of 330 pounds per square foot at the base of the silo ELWOOD CREAMERY COM- ing 7.874 boxes. Average yield, 11.59 when the silage is settling. After it is

7. Use nothing but good lumber and other materials. Cheap material and lack of care make silos expensive and unsatisfactory. The silo is not to blame when poor silage results from putting in the crop too green or too ripe, or without being finely cut.

Rosenberg Bros. have opened a large feed store on 2nd Avenue East near the saw mill and will carry a

TILLAMOOK DAIRYMEN PRODUCED THE42,970,783 LBS. MILK IN 1916.

Manufactured 4,815,128 Pounds of Cheese Valued at \$807,095---Increase of \$180,592.

The dairy herds of Tillamook County produced 42,970,783 pounds of milk in 1916, being an increase of 2,219,542 pounds above that of the previous year, and the output of cheese was 4,815,128 pounds which is an increase of 1312,609 pounds. Although the increase of the output of the cheese is small, a great increase in the price is recorded, making this the banner year for the large receipts. The cheese for last year sold for \$807,095, which is an increase of \$180,592 and is bringing the output to near the million dollar mark. There are 23 cheese factories in the county, 19 of which Carl Haberlach acted as are 23 cheese factories in the county, 19 of which Carl Haberlach acted as secretary-salesman, of that number 18 were under the supervision of the inspector F. W. Christensen, who inspected those factories and graded the spector F. W. Christensen, who inspected those factories and graded the cheese. One pleasing result is the gradual decrease in the production of

The Tillamook Creamery which was third highest in the amount of milk received in 1915, jumped to first place with 5,120,494 pounds of milk, 573,667 pounds of cheese and receipts amounting to \$95,937. Maple Leaf Creamery is second and Fairview Dairy Association third nighest.

pounds of cheese and receipts amounting to \$95,937. staple Leaf Creamery is second and Fairview Dairy Association third nighest.

One important feature that is to take place in the future is the bill allowing Tillamook County to employ a dairy herd inspector. All cows will have to be inspected and no milk will be taken at the cheese factories from cows that have not been given a bill of good health. In this way it is proposed to eliminate any cattle suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases, and to enhance the value of the cheese by taking this wise precaution of placing a pure, clean, wholesome cheese on the market.

Ston,966 lbs.; August, vat one, 110,190, lbs.; Septenber, vat one, 91,373 lbs., other vats, 459,445 lbs.; October, 414,061 lbs.; November, 227,881 lbs.; and December, 129,228 lbs.

Milk contained 183,898 lbs. butter fat, an average of 4,04 per cent fat. Estimating some cheese brings the pure, clean, wholesome cheese on the market.

Factories in the Tillamook Creamery Association, of which Carl

2,688.00 0,103.00 9,311.00 3,789.00 2,137.00 7,714.00
4,447.00 3,788.00 7,688.00 6,742.00
2,688.00 0,103.00 9,311.00 3,789.00 2,137.00 7,714.00 4,447.00 3,788.00 7,688.00
2,688.00 0,103.00 9,311.00 3,789.00 2,137.00 7,714.00 4,447.00 3,788.00
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2,688.0x 0,103.0x 9,311.0x 3,789.0x 2,137.0x 7,714.0x
2,688.00 0,103.00 9,311.00 3,789.00 2,137.00
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2,688.00 0,103.00 9,311.00
2,688.00 0,103.00
2,688.00
5,479.00
4,177.00
5,937.00
7,422.00
mount
98

36,386,867 tbs. Total milk 1915 .

Value of product, 1916 . 62,092 boxes cheese manufactured during 1916. 1,556,334 lbs. of butter fat in milk. Average butter fat in milk, 4.031 per cent.

Average price per pound cheese, 16.76c. Average yield was 11,23 fbs. cheese per 100 fbs. milk. Average price per lb. butter fat at 11/4c, for making cheese, 41.8c. lb. Average per 100 lbs. milk on same basis, \$1.681/2. Amounts for the Past Eight Years.

		MIIIOUIII	9 101	frie v war w	. P			*** * *	- 1
Year		Pounds Milk		Pounds Ch	iccse	Amount		Yield	
1909				2,506,612		\$386,135.81		10.70	
1910		6 66 -				400,044.84		10.75	
1911		On a		2,619,229		358,206.29		10.85	- 1
1912			****	3,211,004		524.718.61		11.02	i
1913		66 000				541,748.46		11.10	- 1
1914				3,694,458		568,395-53		11.12	
1915		-C		O		557,596.00		11.05	
1916		-0 644 141				726,911.00		11.23	
.9.0		304000					-		1
Totals 250,277,215		26,458,568		\$4,063,756.5	4				
Factor	ies i	not in the Ti	llamo	ook Creame	ery As	sociation:			. 1
ne of Factory				lbs, milk		ths Chee	Amou	nt	
mi			668,468		. 76,817				
Clover Creamery			2,418,762						
d Lake Co-op			1198,472		. 20,199				
da			1,082,000				20,155	.00	
Tatal				4.367.682		479,311		\$ 80,184	.00

SOUTH PRAIRIE CREAMERY ing cheese. Hauling charges, \$144.12.

Totals for 1916 42,970,783

Th factory received 2,924,591 lbs of milk during the year: Monthly reports were, January, 22,450 lbs.; February, 65,040 lbs.; March, 159,795 lbs.;

April 207 110 lbs.; March, 159,795 lbs.; April, 297,119 lbs.; May, 429,094 lbs.; June, 452,404 lbs.; July, 431,408 lbs.; August, 381,568 lbs.; September, 304,-037 lbs.; October, 223,691 lbs.; Nov-ember, 99,419 lbs.; and December58,-524 lbs. Butter fat 117,205 lbs.

cheese making 4,513 boxes.

Average yield was 11.1 lbs cheese per 100 lbs milk.

The factory received \$5,803.83 for making cheese. Expenses for the year were \$5,631,-

Financial statement follows:-- Resources:- Accounts due company, \$929.19; Building and ground, \$2,790.-Accounts due company, Supplies and wood on hand, \$772.-50: December making due company, \$149.00; 1917 expense account, 58.06; Total, \$4,098,80.

Liabilities:-- Overdraft at bank, shall be very glad to give aid to any from corners, and have smooth perwishing to build a silo.

3. The silo should be round, free Liabilities.— October, 407,047 lbs.; November, 213, wishing to build a silo.

\$63.03; Bills payable, \$500; Capital October, 407,047 lbs.; November, 213, stock outstanding, \$900; By balance 302 lbs.; and December, 104,773 lbs. 4. The walls should be strong. In a favor company, 3,235.77; Total, \$4,-

PANY

butter fat, an average butter fat con- the interest earned amounting to tent of 3.956 per cent.

..... 4,815,128 \$807,095.00

ground, \$2,266.99; Due company for October cheese, \$491.18; Cash bank, 174.70; November making, \$97. 60: December making estimated, \$21 00; Supplies on hand, \$453.00; Ad-This milk produced 324,754 lbs. of vance to patrons, \$30.00; Due company for supplies, \$.60; Total, \$3.535-

Liabilities: -- Capital stock outstand-Cheese sold for \$54,176.97. Average price 16.68 cents the lb, Tillamook. Tillamook Creamery Association. \$92.95; Due cheese maker, 93.02; By balance, \$779.10.

MAPLE LEAF CREAMERY, AS-SOCIATION.

The factory received 4,686,210 lbs. of milk during 1916. Monthly receipts, January, 43,036lbs.; February, 60,022 lbs.; March, 262,725 lbs.; April. 510,131 ibs.; May, 669,969 lbs.; June, 42,429 lbs.; July, 656,652 lbs.; August, 600,678 lbs.; September, 515,410 lbs.; This milk contained 187,663 lbs, of butter fat, a n average of 4. per cent. Items have been paid except secre-543,324 lbs of cheese produced, maklbs, cheese per 100 lbs of milk.

\$479.30.

Estimating the cheese on ha nd, The expense account totals \$7,984.prings total cheese made to 167,299 03. This included the last 40 per cent

dividend.

Average yield, 11.25 lbs. cheese per follows:— Resources:— Building and follows:— Resources:— Building and ground, \$4,300.11; Supplies on hand, \$2,520.40; 1917 expense account \$392.— Estimating the cheese on hand at 20 cents the lb. brings the value of the cheese to \$ 27,714.25. This brings the cheese account out \$152.47. This milk contained \$50,243 lbs. of butter fat, an average of 3.88 per cent. 142,077 lbs. of cheese produced. Average yield was 10.96 lbs. cheese per loo lbs. of milk.

Average yield, 11.25 lbs. cheese per loo, lbs.; August, 173,605 lbs.; October, 134,511 lbs.; October, 25,407 lbs.; November, 24,208 lbs.; And December, 25,407 lbs.; March, 32,547 lbs.; August, 130,973 lbs.; August, 130,973 lbs.; August, 130,973 lbs.; October, 73,402 lbs.; Average yield was 10.96 lbs. cheese per loo lbs. of milk. average to 16.36 cents the lb. On account of the small amount of milk delivered during both spring and fall, Farmers' Water Co., \$676.00; Total, 2.002 boxes of che

The factory received during the the case, making \$333.00.

year a total of 4,552,298 lbs. of milk.

Receipts per month were as follows: shows expenses of \$3,137.28. Receipts per month were as follows:

January, 68,231 lbs.; February, 102,932 lbs.; March, 251,904 lbs.; April,
vat one, 93,895 lbs.; and other vats,
372,634 lbs.; May vat one, 120,282 lbs.
other vats, 477,786 lbs.; June, vat one,
125,010 lbs.; other vats, 490,241 lbs.;
July vat one, 122,898 lbs., other vats,
510,966 lbs.; August, vat one, 110,190,
lbs., other vats, 459,445 lbs.; Septeh-

total to 514,986 fbs.; average over 11.3 fbs. cheese per 100 fbs, milk. Estimating some cheese on hand

brings the total value to\$87,422.00 an o average price of 17c. Tillamook. 7525 boxes cheese manufactured. Making charge at 134c, amounts to

0 \$9018.74. Expense account totals \$8,213.59. Estimating some cheese brings payments to patrons, \$1.72 plus 100 lbs.

Financial statement follows: Resources: Small amounts due factory, \$109.77; Cash on hand, \$1,876.05; So Building and ground, \$3,273.05; November making estimated, \$531.48; December making estimated, \$531.48; December making, estimated, \$299.78; Supplies on hand and 1917 expense, \$2,136.78 due patrons for Nov. \$373.74 Capital stock \$900.00, Balance \$6,953. 17. Total \$8,226.91.

CLOVER LEAF CREAMERY CO.

The factory received 2,141,565 lbs. of milk during 1916, Monthly receipts were, January, 28,433 lbs: February, 35,308 lbs.; March, 94,689 lbs.; April, 216,076 s.; May, 289,941 lbs.; June, 322,121 lbs.; July, 323,230 lbs.; August 294,936 lbs.; September, 234,243 lbs.; October, 174,449 lbs.; November 82,194 lbs.; and December, 45,945 lbs. 1916 receipts were 1,980,712 lbs.

Milk contained 85,530 lbs. of butter fat, an average of 4.0 per cent. 238,597 lbs. of cheese were produc-

ed, making 3,422 boxes. Average yield, 11.14 lbs. cheese per

Cheese sold for \$40,103.57. Average price, 16.8c Tillamook. (1915, \$29,-

The company received \$4237.50 for the factory. making cheese.

Expenses for the year were \$4. per 100 lbs, milk.

oo6.84. Cheese sold for \$15,713.55. Average price 16.82c. Tillamook.

sources, Supplies on hand and 1917 expense account, \$904.38; Building making cheese, 2½ c. per lb. cheese and ground, \$2,389.53: Accounts due being the making charge for the past company, \$2,242.02; December mak-season. ing due company, \$99.57. Total

\$121.60; Borrowed money to pay pa- press, \$31.00; scales, \$31.00; pipe cuttrons, \$2,311.25; Capital stock out- ter \$5.00; vat cover, \$5.00; cheese standing, \$600; By balance, \$2,602.65; hoops, \$20.00; Total \$152.00; \$100.00 Total. \$5.635.50.

The company spent \$434.82 the past the expense account. year on the whey drainage system. for making charge. The company is building and ground; \$1,150.41; Defairly well supplied with necessary cember making due us, \$57.51; Due supplies, with the exception of some items. There is considerable more of the several articles of supplies on hand than last season at this time.

CENTRAL CREAMERY CO.

The factory received 1,696,652 lbs. of milk during 1916. Monthly receipts cheese still outstanding and Decemwere, February, 81,630 lbs.; January, 45,651 lbs.; March, 124,055 lbs.; April, 169,930 fbs.; May, 234,139 fbs.; June, overdraft of \$250.80. 236,469 lbs.; July, 224,923 lbs. August, 195,105 lbs.; September, 160,357 lbs.; October, 125,138 tbs.; Novem 58,440 tbs.; December, 40,815 tbs. November,

per 100 lbs, milk. Cheese sold for \$32,137.73. This ber, 11, 420 lbs.

includes December cheese. Average price, 16.88c. factory

Factory received 2c. per 1b. for aking cheese, or \$3,705.98. Itemized expense account enclosed totals \$3,473.87, after deducting items sold, freight rebate and mds. on hand. taryfor December.

Pinancial statement follows: Re-Cheese sold for \$91,706.85. Average \$1,772.28; Building and ground, \$978.

The factory received \$8,161.89 for ing, \$670.00; Needen to pay patrons, hand and other items.

The factory received 1,296,631 lbs. milk. Monthly receipts were, January 16,133 lbs.; February, ; 27,264 lbs. March, 62,125 lbs.; April, 125,362 lbs.;

2,002 boxes of cheese were made.

Factory received 2c. per tb. for making cheese, or 02,841.54. In addi-FAIRVIEW DAIRY ASSOCIA- tion we charged for hauling the cheese to Tillamook at rate of 20c.

The factory received 911,414 lbs. of milk during 1916. Monthly receipts were, February, 14,562 lbs.; March, 48,471 lbs.; April, 96,639 lbs.; May, 144,388 lbs.; June, 143,693 lbs.; July, 126,638 lbs.; August, 107,923 lbs.; September, 84,225 lbs.; October, 72,-294 lbs.; November, 40,681 lbs., and

December, 25,900 lbs.
This milk contained 40,026 lbs. butter fat, an average of 4.39 per cent. 105,045 lbs. cheese produced, mak-

ng 1,481 boxes. Average yield was 11.53 lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. milk. Estimating December cheese at price prevailing today, brings the tital to \$17,688.74. Average price, 16.82c.

Tillamook. Factory received \$2,413.03 for making cheese.
Financial statement follows: Reseurces Accounts due factory, \$1.039.-08; Factory and ground, \$1,890.36;

December making, \$78.75; Supplies on hand, \$318.00; Total \$3,326.19

Liabilities: Stock account, \$700.00; Bills payable, \$800.00; Amount needed to pay patrons, \$951.89; By balance, \$874.30; Total, \$3,326.19.

EAST BEAVER CHEESE CO.

The factory received 800,312 tbs. of The factory received 800,312 fbs. of milk during 1916. Monthly receipts were, February, 6,475 fb.; March, 46,796 fbs.; April, 87,124 fbs.; May, 120,636 fbs.; June, 127,174 fbs.; July, 114,931; fbs.; August, 102,508 fbs. September, 79,619 fbs.; October, 62,800 fbs.; November, 33,955 fbs.; and December, 18,254 fbs. December, 18,254 fbs.
This milk contained 32,908 fbs. of

butter fat.

Average test 4.11 per cent. 93,493 lbs. cheese produced, making 1,359 boxes, This is estimated weight of the December cheese remaining in

Average yield was 11.67 lbs. cheese

The expenses for the season were 5,635.50. \$2,018.49. The board of directors Liabilities, Due cheese maker bought cheese vat, \$60.00; cheese

dividends paid was also charged in Financial statement follows: Re-134c. was charged most of the year sources: Supplies on hand \$308.40; company for cheese, \$616.24; Total,

D

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Liabilities: Capital stock outstanding, \$525.00; Needed to pay patrons, Nov. \$250.00; Balance favor company,

\$1,356.76; Total \$2,132.56, After we receive pay for November ber making, it will leave the company \$422,95 after taking care of above

ORETOWN CHEESE CO.

The factory received 1,318,882 lbs. of milk during 1916. Monthly receipts This milk contained 69,835 lb. of were, February, 31,318 lbs.; March, butter fat. Average 4.116 per cent fat. 85,665 lbs.; April, 145,543 lbs.; May, 189,799 lbs. cheese produced, makg 2,726 boxes. Average yieul was 11.19 lb. cheese tember, 131,178 lbs.; October, 98,682 lbs.; November, 37,969 lbs.; Decem-This milk contained 52,861.74 lbs.

butter fat, an average of 4.0 per cent. 147,652 lbs. cheese produced making 2,119 boxes.

Average yield, 11.19 lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. milk. Estimating December cheese (which has been sold), brings total value to

\$24,447.86 1915 cheese was valued at \$18,756.79. Average price, 16.56c. at factory. Factory received 2c. the 1b. for

making cheese or \$2,953.82. Expenses for the year were \$2,402.-

79. This after deducting supplies on

\$2,061.52.

Liabilities: Capital stock outstanding, \$800.00; Overdraft, 302.24; By balance, \$1,859.28; Total \$2,961.52.

022 fbs., and November, 21,850 fbbe.

when prices were high, brings the avstrage value below the other factories.

Liabilities:- Bills payable, \$2,569.

Factory received \$2,928.16 for mak49; Capital stock outstanding, \$900.00

Average price would be 16.75c. Tilla
This milk contained 36,820 fbs. of butter fat, an average of 4.1 per cent.

100,894 fbs. of cheese manufactured,