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**A COLUMN OF "GOOD" FOR OUR DAIRYMEN.**

Pertinent Facts Relating to Increased Production, Better Stock and Practical Methods.

(By Rollie W. Watson)

Having resided in Tillamook County for nearly twenty years and in recent years being a keen observer of our leading industry—Dairy Husbandry—in its various lines of endeavor, I have come to the conclusion that the dairymen of the county—that is the majority of them could profit and would profit much by giving the thousands of milk cows which they are mostly "just keeping" more scrutinizing attention. With the end in view, of helping my friends and neighbors to a larger and broader understanding of their chosen business, prompts me to give to the dairymen of the county through the columns of the Headlight, from time to time some startling revelations as they appear from various sources. Times and conditions are changing rapidly in these days of increased and intensive production to realize the greatest returns: the dairymen that "pats cows" must give more attention to his animals in the future than in the past; better breeding, and feed together with the Babcock test and milk scales in the handling of each cow's production will obtain better results and larger returns.

With the end in view of creating interest among the schools of the county, a plan is being worked out in all its details by County Supt. G. B. Lamb, these plans will be explained in full in the next issue of the Headlight. Every school and every grade will compete for appropriate prizes in this contest which will have to do with articles written by the students on live stock and cheese production. I believe that this contest will create a larger interest and broader understanding of our leading industry.

I have just received a letter from Mr. O. M. Plummer, general manager of the Pacific International Stock Show, in which he wishes to convey to the people of Tillamook County, and particularly to the stockholders, his sincere appreciation of the support given to the International. This county with its customary vigor again demonstrated to the State of Oregon "that we do things right", as our quota was \$2500, this being over the forty per cent. Mr. Musser, who had charge of the Dairy Food Exhibits at the International will again have charge, he states that statistics which he is compiling from the other dairy product shows of the county indicate that the scores made by our cheese men of Tillamook show that the scores made at any similar show, he also states that there will be the keenest kind of competition this year from all over the Pacific Coast and has entries from the eastern cheese centers. Mr. Musser further states that "I trust we will have an entry from every cheese maker and factory in Tillamook county." Tillamook cheese took all the prizes last November at the International Dairy Exhibits show. It will be well for our cheese makers to keep this in mind.

Watering the cows is one of the important requirements for the milk yield. Watering the cows is the simplest means of increasing the milk flow which is too often disregarded by the average dairyman. Those who would realize the greatest income from their cows should have unlimited supplies of pure water available for the cow at all times. Mr. Fowler called attention to the advantage of having watering cups in the barn, in a recent issue of the Headlight. Mr. Fowler did not relate any figures bearing on this matter to fill out his remarks. Hoard's Dairyman makes this statement in a recent issue: "Reports made on the milk records of 28 herds (739 cows) for instance, show an average increase per cow per day of 2.45 lbs. This is 499 lbs. in 209 days, which at \$3.50 per cwt. totals \$17.15 with a saving in time and labor of \$2.50 per cow means a net profit of over 400 per cent for the first year." We wonder if it pays to have plenty of fresh water for the cow? We also wonder how many of our Tillamook dairy barns have water cups for their cows? This is not "bull" its facts! What would be the total increase for all of the cows in Tillamook county with water available when the cow wants it?

Every dairyman in Tillamook county should ask himself this question? What shall I do to better my conditions? There is something for you to do. Look around you, see what it is then get busy.

Idaho is conducting a live stock improvement project in 32 of the 44 counties in the state and recently has adopted the cooperative "Better Sires—Better Stock," plans as a means of hastening progress. Under this plan live-stock owners who use purebred sires at the head of their herds and flocks receive a certificate of official recognition issued jointly by the state agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture.

An interesting and insignificant story is told of a Sasatchewan farmer who owned a milking herd of 44 cows. He decided to test them and the result of his careful investigation in this line was absolute proof that 10 of the cows were not paying for their feed bill. Of course he disposed of these expensive creatures at once and secured some real milk producers to take their places; but—here is the most interesting part of the whole story—only five good cows were required to replace the 10 poor ones, for they gave more milk than the ten! We may well credit this

farmer with amazement, chagrin and thankfulness—and possible he ran the whole scale of human emotions—as the truth dawned upon him concerning his past operations with cows and what the industrial future might now hold for him. Yet there are still, doubtless many farmers uselessly carrying the same burden of unprofitable investment and labor under which this man struggled so long, and like him, in ignorance of their mistake. It is for such men that we are repeating this story that has come to us from the far northwest. Any man owning cows, the production of each one of which is not known to him in weight and fat percentage, should read it and take its warning to heart. A cow that does not produce milk enough to pay for her feed should be fitted for the butcher at once.

Coincidentally with the conclusion of the above paragraph, another unprofitable cow story came to hand—this time from the Missouri college of agriculture. It is a surprising one. A man in Webster county was milking 99 cows when he joined the cow testing association in June. The test eliminated 26 and he is now making more profit from the 24 than he made on the whole 50, besides reducing his labor by one half. His neighbor who started in a year ago with 27 milk cows has reduced that number to 14, with the same result—more profit from fewer cows. It was found that 36 per cent of the cows in this county association were losing money for their owners. The cow-testing associations have done much for dairymen. They teach the way to find the profitable cows by the use of milk scales and the Babcock test. More power to them!

The fire marshall of Vermont, Joseph G. Brown, reports the sale in his state of a rat poison labeled, "A J. P. No-smell rat killer" which contains a hazardous amount of phosphorus in the elementary state. He states that under local test the act of opening the can produced a violent explosion due to the liberation of compressed gases, with the result that large amounts of the compound were blown in all directions. The bulletin continues: "The compound produces large quantities of fumes and evolution of gas when exposed to the air and when once ignited it is practically impossible to extinguish the fire by any ordinary means. This material is not only hazardous from the standpoint of storage and use, but is also dangerous to persons handling cans of it since it was only by good fortune that no personal injury was suffered by us in opening the sample can tested." Perhaps this rat poison is put out by I. W. W. propagandists, as they have been discovered using phosphorus to destroy wheat and other crops. The rat poison would ignite when dampened, if not before, and burn the house in which it was placed, and no trace of the cause would be found.

Now the prohibition amendment to the Constitution has been passed the Democratic politicians want to make it an issue. This seems to go right along with voting of Andy Jackson.

You may have noticed that a candidate for President who claims to be bigger than his party is likely to become a president who thinks he is bigger than his country.

One of the attributes of real greatness is humility. The political leader who revealed the exaggerated ego should be avoided by the people as a false alarm.

Necessity has driven the bolshevik to pass laws conscripting labor, with compensation based on service and without uniform limitation of hours. That government is going to lose some of its popularity with the sons of rest.

The bolshevik are a good deal like the Democratic party in the matter of fulfilling their promises. They professed to be in favor of peace and they are maintaining the biggest army in Europe, and one mostly composed of conscripts and foreign mercenaries.

One would suppose that the magazines which helped hang the new freedom on the country would be a little backward about trying to put something more over in 1920, but they go right along as if they supposed everybody had forgotten their former atrocities.

Representative Igoe, of Missouri, has introduced a bill providing for the abolition of the office of Postmaster General. If Mr. Igoe will possess his soul in patience until the fourth of March he will witness the abolition of the present incumbent.

What has become of the old-fashioned uplifter who used to say that if we would only adopt the general primary system all corruptions and crookedness would depart from politics? He has thought up some new ones and is busy talking about them.

Remembering the part most of these magazines played in wishing the present national administration on us, you wouldn't suppose they would be coming to the front now with so much advice about what the people ought to do in the 1920 election.

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**WHY Arab Isle of Bahrein Is Place of Romance**

Bahrein, the remote Arab isle in the Persian gulf, which is the reputed birthplace of the Phoenicians, has played an important part in the eventful history of the middle East. Tradition says the lustrous pearls that gleamed on the breast of the queen of Sheba were fished up from the hot, dangerous depths of these waters. And long before the flood, says Babylonian mythology, a great creature, half man and half fish, called "Oannes," came up from the waters of Bahrein, strode ashore, and went North to teach culture to the Chaldeans! Here, too, are strange, mysterious ruins awaiting the pick and spade of exploring antiquarians. But it is the big, high-priced pearls rather than ruined cities that make modern Bahrein a coveted prize in the breakup of the Turkish empire. For centuries fortunes have been fished up from these seas each year. On the adjacent Arab coast are certain sheiks in whose tribes pearls of great price have been handed down for generations, and Ishtar, the dissolute Babylonian princess, is said to have worn a necklace of Bahrein pearls which was so long that even when she stood upright it brushed on the ground.

**Why Men Prefer Civil Life.**  
 In both Denmark and Sweden, and to a lesser degree in Norway, an exodus from the army is taking place. Officers find it difficult to live on their pay and fewer aspirants are presenting themselves. There is a serious shortage of noncommissioned officers, and the voluntary cadres prescribed by law are becoming increasingly difficult to find. Labor conditions are so good for men who want to work, and pay is so high for manual labor that the army ceases to present attractions.

In Sweden, of 11,861 volunteers prescribed by law, 6,154 are lacking. There are soldiering jobs provided for by the last financial budget, with no volunteers to fill them. One volunteer detachment detailed to the Svea regiment, consisted of only ten at the end of October.

**Why Hats Are Like Houses.**  
 Did it ever occur to you that headgear takes on the form of houses? It is hard to account for some of the weird hats of the day by this theory, although perhaps an effort to carry out the lines of the skyscraper may be traced in the headdress decorations of feathers and flowers which tower skyward from our hats.

However hard to prove, this is a theory put forward by an authority on woman's dress. To understand its claim to consideration call up a picture of a mediæval woman with a tall funnel-shaped headdress—the hennin. Isn't it for all the world like the spire of a Gothic church? And doesn't it also suggest the peak tent where her crusading or warrior husband or brother or father spent much of his time?

Take the eastern turban for another example. It is almost like the dome of some mosque or synagogue in outline.

**How Seal Herds Increase.**  
 A tentative annual census of the Alaskan fur seals just made by Dr. G. Dallas Hanna indicates the strength of the herd as 524,289 animals of all ages, as compared with 426,432 seals in 1918. The number of pups born, equivalent to the number of breeding cows, was 157,172, an increase over 1918 of 10 per cent in each class. The aggregate figures for 1919 do not include the seals taken for their skins. According to the telegraphic reports, 22,027 fur sealskins have been taken on St. Paul island and 3,334 on St. George island through the regular killing season ended August 10. A special effort has been made to reduce the excess of large male seals, with the result that over 6,400 such skins have been taken.

**How to "Read" Fingers.**  
 At the muscular portion of the thumb where it joins the hand one can decipher imagination and romanticism, in accordance with the height of this particular part. People with no enlarged joint at this spot are sorely dependent upon others and cannot think or act for themselves. This somewhat corresponds to the side of the hand where the small finger is connected, for when placing the palm downward upon a table the direct straight line gives way to untidiness and curiosity. It is just opposite in meaning to the curved development, determining neatness and discretion.

**Why Depth Fishes Are Black.**  
 The depth fishes are all exceedingly ferocious, as shown by their huge, lancet shaped teeth. All of them are inky black—as might be expected from the fact that their abode is one of absolute and everlasting darkness. Some are blind, while others have huge goggling eyes; for amid the darkness phosphorescent lights are carried by many of the abysmal creatures, even by the fishes themselves.

**How War Hurried Inventions.**  
 The development in telephonic and telegraphic equipment effected during the war would have occupied probably from ten to fifteen years during ordinary peace times.

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