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FEEDING DAIRY COWS FOR HIGH RECORDS

Dr. E. L. Glaisyer Gives Some Useful Information to Tillamook Dairymen

Feeding dairy cows for record, like feeding racehorses, is a business about which there is much secrecy and many things are done for which there is no scientific foundation by many breeders.

It has been proven that much of the quackery practiced by many herdsmen is of no value. In fitting a cow for test it is pretty well agreed among breeders that, within reasonable limits the fatter the cow is before freshening the better her chances of making a high record. Particularly is this true in the seven day test, as it is a proved fact that good flesh contributes to a high fat test for a short time after calving. The high conditioning of a cow before calving is also the means of building up reserve energy for the long time yearly test.

For the dry cow, feeds rich in protein and bone forming material are required, in order that the embryonic calf may be properly nourished. Most authorities agree that a mixture of bran, oats, cornmeal or hominy and linseed is a good one. The following are rations that have given good results in fitting the cow for test: two parts hominy, one part bran and one part oil meal, or 100 parts of each bran, ground oats and hominy and seventy five parts of oil meal, or two parts of each bran and oil meal and one part of each hominy and ground oats, or still another ration may be made of 100 parts each bran and oil meal, 75 parts of ground oats and 25 parts of beet pulp. In the foregoing all of the mixtures are by weight.

Fresh roots if they can be obtained are a very desirable supplement to the ration at this time as they are cooling and somewhat laxative, and most cows relish them. If roots are not available beet pulp is often used. It is usually soaked with water and fed wet, taking the place of roots and to some extent of silage. It may be fed at the rate of two to five pounds daily. Molasses is sometimes used, usually in connection with the beet pulp, the latter being soaked with molasses and water.

Molasses is especially good for adding flesh rapidly and also acts as a mild laxative. It may be fed at the rate of two or four pounds daily. Cows relish it and when mixed with other feed it makes them eat more. Gluten feeds and cotton seed meal are to be avoided at this time because of their tendency to produce under trouble. Shortly before calving it is advisable to commence feeding three or four times a day to accustom the animal to frequent feeding. Within ten days or two weeks of calving the grain ration should be cut down to about five pounds per day to lessen the danger of milk fever.

The fitting ration may be continued for the first week after calving, then gradually changed to the test ration. Do not change the ration with grain, and make no sudden changes. Begin with ten to twenty pounds of silage per day and as much good hay as she wants. To the roughage add four or five pounds of grain daily and increase it to the rate of one pound per day until she is on full feed which may not be until the end of four or five weeks.

On account of too heavy grain feeding too soon after freshening a large number of cows fail to reach the best production of which they are capable. The fat accumulated while the cow is dry carries her over the first few weeks in fine condition while she is becoming accustomed to the testing ration.

In planning the grain ration for testing the recognized feeding standards are to be used merely as a guide, which is all that is claimed for them. In order to properly compound a ration the action of the various feeds must be understood. For instance, it must be known that linseed meal is laxative, palatable and tends to give the animal a sleek coat; that cotton seed meal is constipating, unpalatable and tends to make a somewhat laxative contains much mineral matter and gives bulk to the ration and so on through the list.

The feeder can determine, only by experience, the grain mixture on which the individual cow will give her best production. Good grain mixtures may be made up from so many different kinds of feed and in such a variety of proportions that it makes but little difference what grains are used as long as bulkiness, comparative freedom from indigestible fibre and palatability are obtained. The latter is especially important since upon this point depends to a large extent the amount which the cow will eat. Some of the best feeders make up a separate mixture for each cow which they may have on test. Sometimes ten or twelve grains are used in a mixture while at other times they are comparatively simple. The cow, Tilly Alcara, which holds the world's milk record, received a very simple ration composed of ground oats and barley, cottonseed meal, soy bean meal, linseed meal and bran.

In regard to the amount of feed practically every authority agrees that in addition to the usual amount of roughage the cow be fed one pound of grain for every three to four pounds of milk produced. But here again the feeder must use his own judgment in determining the amount to be fed. Do not increase the cow's feed above what she will clean up readily. Always keep a narrow margin between the amount the cow will eat and the amount fed. Moistening the grain is valuable to improve the appetite and to keep the animal from going off feed.

In cases the cow goes off feed slightly, delay feeding for a few hours or remove the offending ingredient from the ration. Individual cases must be handled differently.

In looking over the records of the high producing cows we find that very few of them receive pasture to any great extent. It is a hard task to adjust the amount of other feeds which she should have when she is on pasture. Particularly is this true when pasture such as we have here during the summer months is at its best. Apparently if the cow does not do her best, we should remove her from the pastures earlier in the day in order to prepare her appetite for more concentrated foods later on. Corn silage is a standard roughage but should be made from well matured corn rich in grain. Large records have been made without the

use of silage by using beets or mangels to replace it. When available roots may be fed as a supplement to silage. It is claimed that 10 pounds of roots have the same feeding value as one pound of grain. Roots are fed at the rate of 30 to 50 pounds per day or even more. In season green feeding may be used in place of silage. The feeding of green crops in the stable is often considered a better method of providing green feed than turning out to grass. The hay should be of the best quality available. The second cutting of alfalfa is to be preferred, although other good bright legume hays may be fed. The hay should be soft, full of leaves, fine stem and cured without having been wet. It should be fed often and in such amounts as will be eaten with relish. Not through importance is placed on good hay as experience has shown that no grain of any kind in the absence of good hay will produce best results.

Dr. Lytle, our State Veterinarian, has shown by experiments just conducted by him, that a very valuable adjunct to the ration of cattle is a combination of various chemicals which tend to replace those persistently drained from cows with the milk. They are, principally calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine and sodium salts. Dr. Lytle finds that cows which have been milked for a number of years and are classed as beyond the good milking stage can be brought back to giving an amount equal to their best days of previous years. It seems that there is a great field for research in this line and a possible means of supplying this deficient amount of chemicals lies in the feeding of calcium phosphate in small amounts daily. Dr. Lytle is now working on a suitable combination and when ready will publish and I am sure will, with the proper study of feeding as outlined above, help to establish some dairy records in Tillamook county.

Report of Nestucca Testing Assn.

597 cows were tested during the month. The total average for all cows in the association was 793 lbs. of milk containing 34.50 pounds fat. 156 cows produced over 40 pounds of fat.

High grade herds:
Owner Name of Cow Milk B.F.
Joe Shriver, 22 1096 48.62
M. Holman, 11 930 43.25
J. C. Dunc, 20 897 40.45

Mr. Mark Bays had the honor pure Jersey Yukon Golden Glow which produced 123 pounds of milk containing 56.6 pounds of fat.

Mr. J. L. Craven had the honor grade cow in the association, Blue, a grade Holstein which produced 1993 pounds milk containing 73.7 pounds fat.

Six cows were found unprofitable and sold for beef.
9 Registered Guernsey cows were purchased.

Owner	Name of Cow	Milk	B.F.
F. P. Thun	Poppy	1293	55.3
" "	Ladybird	975	45.5
" "	Anna	1215	42.6
" "	Toots	1227	50.3
Mark Bays	Golden Glow	1231	56.6
" "	Minnie	995	44.8
" "	Mary Ann	921	42.6
" "	Reinhold	814	45.4
" "	Lady Linn Lee	829	55.3
" "	Sal	1361	58.5
" "	Kate	955	43.9
" "	Midge	831	46.5
" "	Millie	1073	51.5
Jackson & Sons	Bliss	1119	43.6
" "	Dollie	1119	43.6
" "	Mary	1091	61.1
A. Myres, Utah	"	741	44.0
" "	Maud	871	49.7
" "	Kate	942	41.5
" "	Minnie	1119	44.4
" "	Minnie	874	45.5
H. C. White, Princess	"	989	47.4
Herbert Smith, Queen	"	1316	46.0
" "	Maud	1014	42.5
" "	Reddy	1045	42.8
" "	Babe	989	48.7
F. Kumm, Wagon	Boozie	923	40.9
" "	Sadie	1082	44.5
W. Sappington, Brownie	"	868	47.5
" "	Mabel	1085	65.1
F. L. George, Tony	"	1026	43.1
" "	Meilinda	1094	45.9
" "	Tootsie	889	45.8
" "	"	928	43.6
" "	Polly	1268	43.1
" "	Johnie	1150	57.5
" "	Blackie	719	40.3
" "	Dena	1617	42.7
" "	Midge	998	54.9
" "	Sue	1234	50.6
Chas. McKillip, June	"	1262	49.2
" "	Jersey	980	49.9
A. O. Jackson, Shorty	"	1510	42.6
" "	Peggy	1615	47.4
" "	May	1181	48.4
Merle Holman, Fanny	"	747	42.5
" "	Our Rose	942	42.5
" "	Brownie	1026	51.2
" "	Nettie	1057	56.9
" "	Grandma	1212	50.9
" "	Beauty	815	45.6
" "	Mable	1104	48.5
J. C. Dunn, Fancy	"	1225	51.5
" "	Rose	926	44.0
" "	Streak	905	40.7
" "	Whity	1194	43.1
" "	Brownie	1135	41.1
" "	Bobby	741	43.0
" "	Blackie	1119	51.5
" "	Flower	952	42.9
" "	Tuffy	1407	64.7
" "	Ford	1209	49.6
" "	Daisy	1096	41.3
" "	Brindle	1041	51.0
" "	Pat	1048	50.3
C. A. Parker, Blossom	"	778	44.3
" "	Dinah	958	2.2
" "	Pinie	1004	40.1
" "	Spot	955	40.7
A. W. Hess, Beat	"	1091	44.7
" "	Beauty	843	44.7
" "	Helen	828	51.7
" "	Trixie	1385	46.0
" "	Flower	892	42.2
" "	Brian	679	43.5
" "	Dollie	803	44.9
" "	Jerse	794	42.1
" "	Brownie	911	41.9
Wm. Glick, Cream	"	859	43.8
" "	Diana	925	42.1
" "	Senora	754	42.0
" "	Buster	809	41.3
" "	Dean	1001	44.0
" "	Pet	849	45.8
" "	Biddy	874	40.2
Fred Schuzinger, Old Pide	"	708	42.5
Hurlman & Sons, No. 1	"	1279	44.9
" "	No. 15	1320	57.1
" "	No. 17	1175	42.3
" "	No. 22	1212	41.2
" "	No. 23	1119	50.3
" "	No. 25	874	41.0
" "	No. 31	1063	46.8
J. L. Craven, Edna	"	1429	48.0
" "	Nig	1004	43.2
" "	Bell	1004	43.2
" "	Ross	1160	41.4
" "	Nigger	1395	54.4
" "	Lineback	1066	41.6
" "	Lizzie	1082	41.7
" "	Colantha	1479	42.5

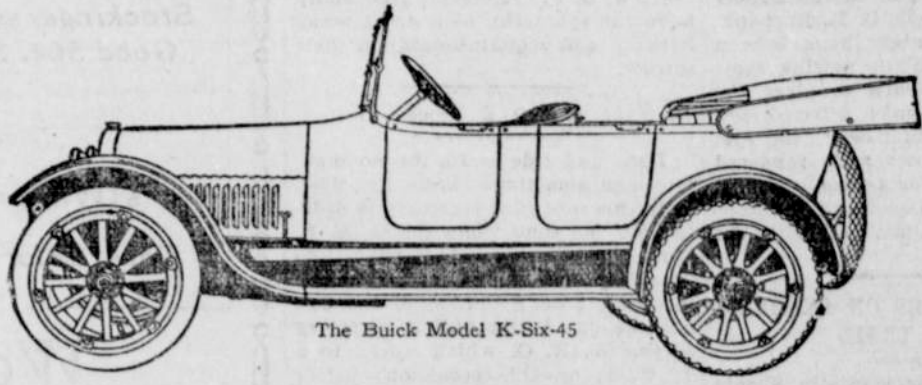


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The famous Buick policies and principles of twenty years ago still remain intact in Buick construction. They have stood the test of years of constant operation. Naturally the quality, endurance and economy which has been so essential to over five hundred thousand Buick owners in the past is now eagerly sought for by thousands of future motor car purchasers.

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" "	Frank	1225	47.8
" "	Mosie	1395	52.5
" "	White Foot	1287	41.2
" "	Chp	1256	40.2
" "	Speck	1259	49.8
" "	Blue	1485	47.5
" "	Blue	1993	73.7
" "	Brownie	137	42.6
J. L. Gay, Daisy	"	1039	42.6
" "	Blossom	1125	41.3
" "	Brownie	926	45.9
D. J. Dunn, Trixie	"	71.6	43.7
" "	Beauty	899	45.7
" "	Bonnie	800	40.8
" "	Bess	911	47.4
" "	Darling	980	42.1
" "	Rags	822	50.1
" "	Nettie	942	46.2
" "	Bally	899	48.5
" "	Rosie	778	42.7
" "	Pencil teat	809	40.5
" "	Jewel	701	49.1
" "	Goldie	84	14.2
Clem Strat, Pet	"	921	42.3
" "	Bar	986	42.4
Joe Shriver, Daisy	"	930	46.5
" "	Yeksa	899	49.4
" "	Gentle	896	53.7
" "	Cherry	1084	55.2
" "	Ruth	1060	51.9
" "	Ruby	1020	54.0
" "	Buster	880	46.1
" "	Bonnie	1197	47.0
" "	Blue Ribbon	908	41.7
" "	Nelle	1386	70.6
" "	Queen	1262	54.2

Notice of Sale of Bond Warrants

Sealed bids will be received until the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on the 10th day of September, 1920, by the undersigned and immediately thereafter publicly opened by the County of Tillamook County, Oregon, at the office of said Court in the County Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, for the purchase of Bond Warrants of said County, of from \$10,000 to \$50,000, issued for the building of permanent roads therein, the same being issued in lieu of a portion of an authorized issue of \$430,000, the same being in denominations of \$50.00 or multiples thereof.

Said bond warrants to bear interest at five and one-half (5 1/2) per cent per annum until paid principal and interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin at the office of the County Treasurer of Tillamook County, Ore.

Said bids must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of the amount bid and must be unconditional. The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Homer Mason, County Clerk.

Board of Equalization Meeting
Notice is hereby given that on Monday, September 13th, 1920 the County Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the County Assessor in the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls of Tillamook County, for the year 1920, and correct all errors in valuation, description of lands, lots or other property. Said board will continue in session from day to day until the examination, correction and equalization of the said assessment rolls shall be completed. All complaints must be filed with the board the first week. All persons interested are requested to appear at said time and place, as no changes can be made after the adjournment of the board. Dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, August 10th, 1920. C. A. Johnson, County Assessor.

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