

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
VISITS TILLAMOOK.**

F. H. Scribner, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division, and J. D. Mickle, Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner, came in on Tuesday and were met at the train by the Presidents of the Tillamook Commercial Club and Tillamook Development League.

In the evening the gentlemen were entertained at a banquet by a number of members of the Commercial Club, when covers were laid for 25 at the Ramsey House. The banquet was served in fine style and the management of the Ramsey House deserve great credit for their efforts in catering to the public in this respect.

After the banquet the party met at the club rooms where a number of interesting talks were made along dairying lines, where there was a good gathering of members and visitors.

President Baker welcomed the visitors to Tillamook, and the first speaker was

Mr. Scribner, who first dwelt upon the importance of co-operation between farmers and business men. He felt glad to see that a spirit of cooperation existed in Tillamook and that the business men were greatly interested in the dairying industry of Tillamook County. It was a fine thing, he said, to see the commercial club active in this direction, for it fostered a better feeling amongst all classes. Mr. Scribner said he was sent out by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry to create interest in farming, and his specialty was the dairy division. He dwelt upon the importance of dairymen ascertaining what their cows were doing and strongly advocated cow testing contests.

J. D. Mickle was the next speaker and he dwelt upon the subject of cow testing contests. They had undertaken a contest in Washington County but it had fallen through for lack of interest. He was anxious that a cow testing contest be carried on in Tillamook County for the next two years, as this was the best dairying section and where great results could be obtained which would be used by his office to show what the cows were doing in Tillamook County. He advised the business men and the Commercial Club to help in this matter. It would prove a great benefit to the dairymen, and he ventured to say that even in Tillamook County a large amount of improvement could be made in the amount of milk produced by discarding cows which did not produce the amount of milk they should. Mr. Mickle congratulated Tillamook County on the splendid co-operative system which existed amongst the dairymen and was highly pleased with the reception given Prof. Helzel and S. M. Shrook when they were in the county. Mr. Mickle mentioned the rapid strides that the state was making in all lines of agriculture. He spoke of the irrigation projects in Eastern Oregon which have turned the sage brush country in beautiful farms. These were producing immense amounts of alfalfa, and they were going into the cheese making business and organizing co-operative companies.

A little difference of opinion arose between Charles Kunze and J. D. Mickle. Mr. Kunze thought that the large amount of alfalfa raised in the irrigation districts and the farmers going into dairying, would overstock the cheese market and bring down the price, but Mr. Mickle contended that the Northwest was not producing enough dairy products to supply the demands and, with the large influx of emigration caused by the completion of the Panama Canal he did not look for over-production. Prices would fluctuate, but he expected to see the price of cheese maintained, but not at its present high value.

Mr. Roy spoke of what the boosters were doing in Spokane in the way of good roads, where they had 70 miles of hard surfaced pavement outside that city and on each side of the road apple trees had been planted. He said it took a comparatively short time for the farmers of that section of the country to get to town in their autos. He predicted that the boosters of Tillamook County would bring about the same results in hard surfaced roads for the county. He spoke highly of the roads of Tillamook County and if they had a boosters' meeting once a week like they had that evening it would do much good.

The other speakers were Chas. Kunze, H. T. Dotts, J. L. Henderson, Rollie W. Watson, R. C. Nagarrell, M. J. Gersoni, W. Roy and others.

Wednesday morning the visitors were taken on an inspection of the cheese factories and the dairy farms.

The meeting at the court house on Wednesday afternoon was attended by a large audience, composed mostly of farmers. Chas. Kunze acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Mickle was the first speaker to be introduced. He dwelt to some extent upon the matter of breeding and recommended that nothing but the best kind of a sire be kept about the premises. He said that the sire was more than half the herd and that it was up to many of our farmers to knock their scrub bulls in the head at once because a scrub bull produced nothing more than a scrub offspring which had no place upon a dairy ranch. Mr. Mickle was very emphatic and struck right out from the shoulder in regard to this matter.

Mr. Mickle discussed the subject of tuberculosis and advised the farmer not to be afraid to tackle that problem. He said that every farmer ought to find out as soon as possible whether any of his herd had tuberculosis and that if he discovered the disease among his cattle he should do everything in his power to eradicate it. He stated that if you ever saw the condition of the internal organs of a tubercular cow they would not touch a drop of milk from it, and that they would not be content until they were assured that their herd was free from tuberculosis if it took the last cow they had.

Mr. Mickle said that he was planning a school house campaign of instruction in regard to the dairy business, and that he and his assistants were going to get as near the farmer as possible. His office now has five assistants available for field work.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mickle's address Mr. Kunze introduced F. H. Scribner, of Washington, who is at the head of the dairy division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and is a practical dairymen.

Mr. Scribner began his address by saying that he found conditions for dairying so different here from what they are in other parts of the country that he was at a loss to know what to say along certain lines. He said that there were but few other places in the world that afforded such ideal conditions for dairying as we enjoy.

The first subject which he touched upon was the matter of breeding. In his opinion the sire is about the most thing in a herd. However, he advised the dairymen that he should be very careful to see, when selecting a sire, that the sire's mother had a good record for production; he said that a sire's pedigree should show a good record all down the line.

Mr. Scribner was very much in favor of the cow testing association as a means of getting rid of the worthless cow. He said that if a cow did not produce 300 pounds of butter per year that cow should be disposed with at once. He said that sometimes a good cow would not make a proper record for the reason that she was not fed properly or possibly for other reasons, and that before a cow was discarded it should receive careful consideration. He said that the milk sheet was a fine thing and that the dairymen should know just what every one of his cows is doing, what it cost to feed her and what she produced.

In the matter of feeding Mr. Scribner stated that the cow should be kept on full feed the whole year. He said that as soon as the grass began to dry up some succulent feed should be given in its place. He said there was no time when the farmer could afford to feed his cows lightly, and that they should be fed just as well during the time they were dry as at any other time, because at that time they were getting ready for the next year's work and should be in fine shape for it at the outset. He said that a cow should be milked the full year during her first year of giving milk, and that after that she should be milked to within six weeks of her calving time so that she might form proper habits at the beginning of her career in regard to giving milk.

Mr. Scribner dwelt to some extent upon the necessity of being kind to the dairy cow. He said that especially at milking time the cow should be given kind attention, in order to get the best results.

In speaking further in regard to the dairy cow Mr. Scribner advised against the farmers of this locality getting pure blood cows at this time because, as a rule, they were not prepared to give pure blood cows proper attention. He advised procuring a pure blood sire and breeding him to the best cows and thereby grading up. He further advised that a heifer should not have her first calf until she was eighteen or twenty months old, at which time she would be strong enough to do what was expected of her. He advised that while you should be careful what you fed a cow and how much you fed her, at the same time you should be careful and feed her enough so that she will have every opportunity to develop her digestive organs and thereby be able to increase her production.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Scribner was asked several questions in regard to balanced rations, silage etc. Many of these questions, however, he was unable to answer because of his not understanding our conditions. Both he and Mr. Mickle stated, how-

ever, that they believed the time would come when we would be growing corn, the most perfect silage crop, here. They advised that in the meantime we should use red clover, vetch and oats as a silage crop. A combination of peas and oats was suggested as being fine for silage.

As the meeting was drawing to a close Mr. Scribner was asked as to what breed of cattle he would recommend for cheese production. He replied that while he kept Jerseys for the production of butter and cream, he believed the Holstein was better adapted for cheese making. He said that the cheese makers of Wisconsin had come to that conclusion. Mr. Scribner's statements caused quite a stir and at once Holstein and Jersey men were making themselves quite conspicuous all over the room. The scene at once took on quite an amusing aspect. Chas. Kunze, a Holstein man, finally made a proposition to the effect that the Holstein and Jersey milk should be kept separate at a certain factory and the matter tried out. This scheme was agreed upon. In order to give this matter a fair test however, the trial will be very exhaustive; the cost of production and every detail taken into consideration. It seems to us that satisfactory data on this subject can be secured from the different agricultural colleges. If our colleges are not able to throw this matter out we are at a loss to know how our farmers can be expected to.

The addresses of both Mr. Mickle and Mr. Scribner were very interesting and full of valuable information. Those who were present certainly enjoyed a rare treat.

WILSON RIVER ITEMS.

James Rieker made a trip to the Farrow district the past week and purchased a number of young calves and he expects to make several more trips before the season is over. He will discontinue making butter and devote his time to raising calves which is easier and much more profitable for him. The milk from each cow will raise a considerable number of calves during the year and when they can be purchased for one dollar a head and turned out at two years old for forty dollars there is some profit. Mr. Rieker reports the cows over the divide to be very bad shape and he says something will be done to it, otherwise serious accidents will occur when people start coming in.

Frederick Baker and wife, who expect to leave in a few days for their old home in Michigan, spent several days visiting Mr. Rusk and Mr. Hughey. They spent a year on Mr. Hughey's ranch previous to its sale to John Little, and have made many friends who regret to see them leave. Mr. Rieker has a farm in Michigan that he will operate.

It is reported that Mr. Stanley who several years ago sold his ranch on the river to the timber interests for \$7000 and moved to near Los Angeles, Cal. and purchased a small ranch there for part of his money, has recently sold it for \$40,000 and is taking a trip east to visit relatives.

About 20 miles of the river road is now in good shape having been patched up enough so that it is now passable for automobiles. There is still considerable more that could be done but the repairs will be delayed until the county court has an opportunity to go over and inspect the road.

The dignity and importance of our highway is increasing. Wm. Smith was down to the county seat this week to see the authorities and have them prohibit the running at large of cattle on the public road, as provided in the statutes.

The Misses Lena and Winnie Epplet drove out from Tillamook, Sunday the eighteenth, and visited with Miss Vada Rusk and together with a number of Wilson River people enjoyed a picnic dinner in the school house park. Miss Rusk accompanied them home and is spending the week with them.

Mrs. George Klehm invited a number of little children to her home on the 17th instant, to assist her daughter Helen to properly and enjoyably celebrate her fifth birthday. Miss Helen made an admirable hostess and all had lots of good things to eat and lots of fun.

How to have a few fish stories for you this time, will try and have some for next week.

Mrs. Wm. Hilgworth visited in Tillamook a few days with her sister Mrs. Harry Lomas while having some dental work done.

Several crews of trawlers are working along the river, what their mission is no one is able to ascertain.

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CHEESE MARKET FIRM.

When asked about conditions in the cheese trade, Carl Haberich said: "Cheese has been selling really since we disposed of all the old cheese. We are making about 250 cases triplets per day, but owing to the ready sale I advanced prices one half cent this week. We are sending three cars to Los Angeles this week and about two to San Francisco. We can depend upon Los Angeles to take considerable of our cheese when we have the flush, and I sometimes wonder what we used to do with the cheese before we developed the Southern markets. We always had low prices at this time of the year, for one thing. The quality of cheese we are making now helps the sale considerably, as we send only the very best South San Francisco is also getting to be a fine market for Tillamook cheese, as is San Diego.

"We are getting ready to pay patrons for April with the first of the month. The prices range from 34 cents at the present to 40 cents at the highest. While the price of cheese is the same, the difference is largely caused by many of the smaller factories having to charge considerable more than the larger ones for making up the cheese. Also, the larger factories, as a rule, get a larger yield of cheese per 100 lbs. milk. The making price ranges from 3 cents per lb. cheese to 14 cents charged by the Tillamook Creamery. The yield ranges from ten lbs. to eleven lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. of milk.

"Prices are ruling about 11 cents Wisconsin, 10 cents in Canada and 14 cents Coos Bay, at which price I understand the Coos Bay people sold a car. While I expect that the reduction of the tariff is going to hurt Tillamook dairymen to some extent, I believe that with better methods of looking after the milk which will enable us to offer a better article of cheese, we can largely overcome the tariff reduction. A two-cent duty will be much better than the free trade we were expecting under the Canadian reciprocity act."

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