

The Tillamook Herald

E. E. Crombley, Editor

Published twice a week Tuesday and Friday
Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1913, at the post office at Tillamook,
Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising Rates

Legal Advertising
First insertion per line \$ 10
Each subsequent insertion, line .05
Home-town notices, 5.00
Timber Claims, 10.00
Notices, per line .05
Cards of thanks, per line .05
Locals, per line, first insertion .25

Each subsequent insertion, line .05
Resolutions of condolence and
Funeral notices, per line .05
Business & Professional cards, mo. 1.00
Display Advertisements, per inch .25
ALL Display Ads must be in this
office on Monday and Thursday Morn-
ings to insure publication in follow-
ing Tuesday and Friday issues.
Advance payment imperative.

TUESDAY JULY 13, 1915.

Allyson, the daughter of the late P. K. Ing, was married at the residence of her father, Mr. P. K. Ing, at Tillamook, Oregon, on July 11, 1915. The bride was accompanied by her father and brother, Mr. W. J. Ing, and the groom by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ing. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Ing, pastor of the Baptist church at Tillamook. There were about 200 guests present. The bride is Mrs. J. W. Ing. The wedding took place at 2 o'clock p. m. and was a most successful one. The bride is a beautiful young woman and the groom is a well-to-do man. They will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

It is rather difficult to locate the origin of taints in milk since the milk may become tainted after it leaves the cow. While it is entirely possible that warm milk may exhale odors in cooling, it is also true that it is capable of absorbing other odors at the same and that an exposure, even for a short time, to an air that is befouled or tainted with any obnoxious gases may be sufficient to impregnate the milk so that the odor can be recognized hours afterward. Besides the odors that are absorbed subsequent to milking, milk invariably has a more or less pronounced odor that is derived directly from the animal herself that is usually referred to as the "cowy" or "animal" odor, due to certain foods. The peculiar property of rapid diffusion throughout the system by means of the circulation and the subsequent absorption by the milk makes it necessary to use considerable care in the feeding of certain food stuffs. In the majority of cases where such foods are fed to excess and are given to the animal immediately after milking the peculiar odors will be thrown off so that at the succeeding milking they will not be apparent.

Another interesting point is that under farm conditions where the deep bed manure system is used a less amount of fertilizer is lost in the slurry milk and buttermilk when cotton-seed meal is used than when lime is fed.

General criticism of cotton-seed meal rather than that the flavor is too dark, color too high, and a tendency to retain an excess of salt. It is frequently held that the butter will have a heavy flavor which is very objectionable and butter made of milk containing cotton-seed meal is rated appreciably lower by New York commission.

Gluten meal in a 40 per cent marked effect upon the butterfat decreasing its absorbability and producing a softer butter. When mixed with cotton-seed meal it not only increases the amount of butterfat of very good quality and good body. In feeding gluten meal it is a very difficult matter to extract all of the butterfat from the butter.

In general, foods sustaining more oil have a tendency to slightly increase the fat content of milk when fed but, but the fat percentage gradually returns to normal. It seems that the feeding of concentrated oil foods stimulates an abnormal condition in the milk for a few days and without changes are noted in the composition of the milk, but the continuous flow of milk containing a high percentage of fat is due to the irregularity of the cow and not to the feed itself.

Lime fed in small quantities as an excellent feed for dairy cows, but after careful investigation, the following conclusions were pertinent in regard to it. Lime fed causes a decrease in the volatile acids and an increase in the melting point of butterfat. However, the melting point of the butterfat is not always indicative of the firmness of body of the butter. An excess of lime fed produces a soft, watery butter, with an inferior flavor. Lime fed in small quantities in a balanced ration does not affect the quality of the butter.

The experimental work with such feeding stuffs as silage, kale, rape, clovers, etc., and their effect on the quality of butter has been extremely limited and very little data is available. But the work that has been done would appear to substantiate a few facts. Other conditions being favorable the butter made from the milk of silage fed cows is of an excellent quality, having the proper consistency and body and free from an unpleasant flavor that one might expect from the silage. Even rape silage imparts no taint to the butter.

Turnips and rutabagas need to be used on the dairy with extreme caution, because of their liability to impart an unpleasant taint both to the milk and to the butter. This depends to some extent upon the amount fed and the method of feeding, which should not be done until after milking.

This station in 1914 carried on some experiments comparing the feeding of dry feeds exclusively and the feeding of some root crops. Five cows were used in the test which extended over three months time. The first period they fed clover hay, corn stalks and grain mixtures. The second period they added mangles to the above ration. No material changes in the quantity of butterfat yield were noted, but an analysis of the butter produced showed some variations.

The average percent of fat lost in the buttermilk when the cows were fed nothing but dry feed was .022, when mangles were added it was .027, and when potatoes were added it was .025. The average time required for churning was on dry feed (34) minutes, on mangles (36) minutes and on potatoes (36) minutes.

In churning cream from potato fed cows a great deal of frothing occurred and it took twice as long to complete the churning.

Comparative Composition of the Butter:

	Water Content	Ash	Fat	Hardness Casein
Dry Feed	7.60	3.07	88.93	17.0
Mangles	8.21	2.56	89.13	16.7
Potatoes	5.89	3.26	89.89	15.5

Feeding cotton-seed meal to cows on pasture is a very good practice for it has a tendency to harden the butter and increase the melting point.

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FOR SALE
100 acres 1 1/2 miles from Nestucca Bay, 1 mile from good cheese factory. Good view of good pasture, good water. Would take good property in town in part payment.
W. A. Makinista,
Tillamook, Ore.

DEATH FOR SWEARING.

Profanity in the Early Centuries Was a Capital Offense.

Refractory ones using in a profane way to be a capital offense in the sixth century. In the story of the death of the Duke of Normandy, it is told that the duke was executed for swearing. It was stated that the duke was a very profane man and that he was executed for swearing.

It is a very interesting story that is told in the history of the Duke of Normandy. It is said that the duke was a very profane man and that he was executed for swearing.

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Cut In Meat Prices

As our grass fed cattle are now ready for the market, we are making the following prices on our meats, for cash:

Beef Pot Roast at 12 1-2c and 13 1-2c per pound
Rib Roast at 15c per pound
Rib Boil at 11c per pound
Brisket Boil at 10c per pound
Steaks at 12 1-2 to 15c per pound
Corn Beef at 11c and 12 1-2c per pound
Hamburger Steak at 12 1-2c per pound
These prices are guaranteed on Tillamook Products

PRICE LIST ON U. S. INSPECTED PRIME STEERS FROM PORTLAND

Sirloin Steaks at 23c per pound
Round Steaks at 18c per pound
Pot Roast Beef at 16c per pound
Short Ribs and Plate Boils at 12c to 15c per lb.
Prime Rib Roasts at 18c per pound
These prices are subject to change

TILLAMOOK MEAT CO.

If you will bring us your prescriptions we'll fill them right



To fill a prescription right a drug store must first have the RIGHT KIND of preparations. Ours are pure and TESTED. Then knowledge and care must be used. Strychnine and Quinine LOOK alike, but don't ACT alike. Our registered pharmacists KNOW HOW to fill prescriptions and we VERIFY everyone before we send it out.

This is why we DESERVE our drug business.

The Tillamook Drug Store

We give you what you ASK for.

HOW TO START A CANCER.

Some Very Common Practices It Would Be Well to Avoid.

An English scientist, interested in the attempts to conquer cancer, suggests the following methods by which a cancer may be started.

It is not easy to produce a cancer artificially, nevertheless, if you try enough you will succeed sometimes. One source of cancer is to smoke a pipe with the tobacco which has been smoked for many years.

Another source of cancer is to use a pipe which has been smoked for many years. It is said that a man who smokes a pipe which has been smoked for many years will get a cancer.

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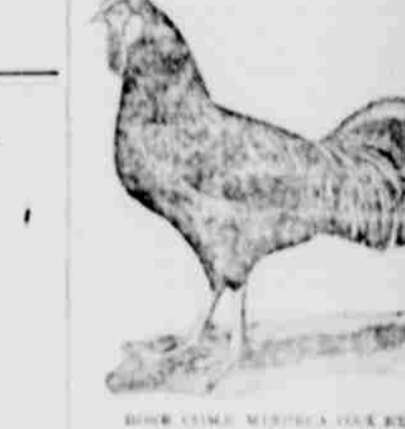
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Scientific Farming

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

A Quick Growing Crop That Pays Big Profits. There are few investments for which returns can be got so quickly as in poultry. The editor of the Western Poultry Journal, in some eight months after setting the eggs of a profit-making hen in a room, is well on his way to making a profit. The chickens are raised through the winter and a good yield is obtained. The chickens are raised in a room and a good yield is obtained. The chickens are raised in a room and a good yield is obtained.



ROOSTER, CALIFORNIA, 1915.

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I have known of several cases where parties establishing a poultry business had to leave the country to produce the necessary amount of food for the birds. The editor of the Western Poultry Journal, in some eight months after setting the eggs of a profit-making hen in a room, is well on his way to making a profit.

DAIRYING IN THE FAR WEST

Many Sections Await Coming of a Good Dairy Industry. The editor of the Western Poultry Journal, in some eight months after setting the eggs of a profit-making hen in a room, is well on his way to making a profit. The chickens are raised through the winter and a good yield is obtained.

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