

IMPORTANCE OF BLOODED STOCK

The Experience of a Crook County Man.

The Type of Cattle Found to be Most Profitable to Growers.

BY J. H. GRAY.

Editor Crook County Journal:

A brief consideration of the qualities of the improved class of beef cattle for grazing and feeding as well as the breeders might be appreciated by some of the readers of the Journal. In past years when there was plenty of free range, almost any kind of animal could be raised and sold at a profit. Under the present crowded conditions of the range the cost of producing is much greater, and the poorer grade, or scrub, will no longer yield satisfactory returns. The man who is running his stock in inclosures or contemplates so doing will find it necessary, if he expects to be successful, to have only that class of stock that will net him the greatest returns.

SHOULD RAISE BLOODED STOCK.

And now that it is a fact we are to have some large packing plants in the near future that will be calling on us for our finished products it is of vast importance that we produce only the class of cattle that will yield us the greatest profits for the amount invested. The only way whereby the man who expects to continue running his stock on the public domain or in inclosures successfully, must raise sufficient feed to carry his stock through the winter in good

condition and this must be a grade of stock that will make the largest possible returns in the shortest time. A cattleman can no longer afford to run steers until they are four years old, but must raise the quick maturing kind that will be ready for the market when they are 2 years old, and 3 years at the latest. Not only must these cattle mature early, but they must be of the kind that will dress a good percentage of beef. In order to do this the cattleman must raise a high grade of cows and use nothing but pure-blood sires, and if the cows are pure blood it will be so much the better, as the best are none too good.

SELECTING AND IMPROVING.

The work of selecting and improving is of the greatest importance as there are many things to be considered. The flesh-producing animal is of vital importance to the beef producers as well as the breeders for the show ring. The breeder for the show ring must select the type that will meet the demand for the feeder and the block. No one should be more interested in what it takes to constitute a good beef animal than the man who breeds and feeds for the block, and tries to meet the demands of the market. What we must work for is to produce the beef animal that will carry the highest percent to the block which means the best profit for the producer. This is practically the key to the whole problem.

BEEF TYPES.

The two principal breeds now used in this country as beef types are the Hereford and the Shorthorn which are both of the leading beef breeds the world over. The writer has been a breeder of registered Herefords for a number of years. In selecting this special breed it was not through prejudice or fancy but that he could see in this breed what might be of great importance, viz: early maturity and producing a large per cent for the block.

For the benefit of those who are starting to improve their cattle and have not been able to get such information as they may desire whereby they might be able to select more intelligently I give herewith a score card used by the students of some of the agricultural colleges. Allowing an animal to score 100 points we give—

GENERAL APPEARANCE—25 points.

Form and size, smooth, even, parallel lines, deep, broad, low set...10
Quality, thick covering of firm flesh, mellow touch, soft heavy coat, fine bone, velvet-like skin...10
Style, vigorous, strong character, active, but not reckless...5
Objections, rough or angular in form, harsh coat, hard skin, dull appearance

HEAD AND NECK—10 points.

Muzzle, broad; mouth large, jaws strong, nostrils large...2
Eyes, large, clear, placid...2
Face, short; quiet expression...1
Forehead, broad, full...1
Ears, medium size, fine texture...2
Neck, thick, short and full, throat clean...2
Horns, fine texture, medium size or small...2
Objections, long or lean head and neck, dull eyes, coarse, heavy horns

FOREQUARTERS—10 points.

Shoulder, covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth...4
Brisket, prominent and wide...3
Dewlap, full, skin not too loose and drooping...1
Legs, straight, short; arm full, shank fine, smooth...2
Objections, bare shoulders, narrow on top, contracted brisket, coarse legs

BODY—35 points.

Chest, full, deep, wide; girth large; crops full...8
Ribs, long, arched, well covered with firm flesh...7
Back, broad, straight, smooth and even...10
Loin, thick, broad, full...6
Flank, full, even with underline, or nearly so...4
Objections, narrow or sunken chest, hollow crops, sloping ribs, bare or rough back and loin, high flank

HINDQUARTERS—20 points.

Hips, wide, smooth, well covered 5

Rump, long, even, wide, smooth, not patchy...4
Pin bones, wide apart, smooth, not patchy...2
Thighs, full, deep, and wide...2
Twist, full, deep, large, level with flank, or nearly so...3
Purse, full, indicating fleshiness...2
Legs, straight, short, shank fine, smooth...2
Objections, prominent rough hips, narrow or bare rump, spare thighs, light twist, small purse, coarse legs

Total...100

The score card might be of great advantage to breeders as well as to college students as a great many breeders do not know what a good animal is. A clear understanding of the points required to make up a good animal is of vital importance to feeders as well as breeders. We will notice the score card discards the coarse boned, rough animals, and this is the mistake so many have made by thinking they must have a big coarse-boned animal in order to get the size. A certain amount of size is necessary but it must be smooth also. The present demand is for quality and finish rather than size. Any feeder will have noticed there are certain types that do not feed well, and the sooner they learn to drop this type out of their purchases when selecting for their feed lot, the sooner they will get better results from the feed consumed by the feeders. The low, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines; no wedge-shaped or sharp rafter backs are wanted. Bulletin No. 35 Iowa Experiment Station gives an experiment made in the feeding of a Jersey and a Hereford.

JERSEY AND HEREFORD COMPARED.

While in the feed lot the gains made by the two animals were comparatively the same from the same amount of feed. Yet when they went to market the Jersey had to sell for 2.12¢ per 100 below the top quotations while the Hereford was one of a car load to sell 10 cents above the top price. The slaughter and block test showed

the reasons for the difference in the selling price. The Jersey had 190 pounds of loose or internal fat, (tallow) and 55 pounds of suet on a 763 pound carcass, which was 32.1 per cent of the carcass. As tallow was worth 4 cents while the best loin cuts were worth 19 cents wholesale, and the steer only dressed 57.5 per cent of beef. While the Hereford dressed 67.5 per cent and the Hereford had only 95 pounds of tallow and 35 pounds of suet on an 888 pound carcass equivalent to 15 per cent, and there was the vast difference in percentage of meat in the high-priced cuts, and the meat of the Jersey was much inferior to that of the Hereford. It is of much importance then, that the feeders should have the right kind of cattle for fattening, and before the feeder can get them the breeder must produce them. The time is now ripe for us to produce nothing but the best.

Redmond Items

Redmond, Or., March 15, '08.
We have some idea how difficult it is in a print shop to keep correct track of every stick full of type, especially on a change of columns, and so we accept the apology for the loss of a part of the last Redmond letter even before it is made. Things are a little crowded any way during this time when so many men have yielded to the entreaties of friends and have consented to allow their names to be used etc., and have to inform the public of the fact.

Mrs. Bauer has had quite a set back but is improving again slowly.

Mr. Atkinson is among those who are pulling trees; also F. L. Ricker.
Messrs. Robey and DeLorimer have built a sagebrush machine and are letting the horses and mules take the sagebrush out.

Work on the new school house will begin very soon as the lumber is nearly all on the ground.

Messrs. Heninger and Park were over in the Haystack neighborhood on Tuesday.

Two new families in on the first two days of the week and we don't know how many more since then. Mr. Myers of Loveland, Colorado, who bought the Welch place is one of them.

A. E. Anderson has moved to his own place down the canal.

Miss Muma left Thursday for her home in Buffalo, New York, expecting to make the main part of the trip after a two weeks' stay in Washington.

Mrs. Muma is down with a threatened attack of tonsilitis.

Transportation of pupils from outlying parts of a large district versus the division of the district is a question that ought to be good for a half column article, but because we could not see a representative of the school board and have the report verified or denied, we must simply say transportation for the coming year has been announced.

It is rumored that the empty saloon building may soon be put to good legitimate business uses. We hope so, but seeding duties prevented our running the report down for substantiation.

The undersigned is now importer and breeder of Duroc Jersey swine as well as Poland Chinas. That is since the new pig got in after a long and tiresome journey from Nebraska.

Our folks have been having rather a strenuous time for the past two weeks. Mrs. Park both senior and junior are just recovering from severe attacks of colds, and Mr. and Mrs. Trisler are both down now. The writer is the only one who has not had to drink hot lemonade, sage tea, eggnog and have toast for breakfast. Fried potatoes, fresh meat and coffee are still pretty good, thank you.
E. C. PARK.

Two Lots Cheap.
Two lots in Prineville for sale at a bargain. Address John Bino, Shelburn, Oregon. 3-12 Imp

FUNDS HAVE BEEN RAISED

The Masonic Temple to be Built.

Work will Begin in a Month or Two — \$16,000.00 Subscribed.

The new Masonic Temple is an assured fact. All of the stock has been subscribed and work on the new structure will begin in a month or two. This is the announcement given out by prominent Masons.

A glance at the plans in the First National Bank show that the building will be a beauty. It is to be two stories high and built of brick and stone. As we announced last December, the first story will be used for store purpose and the second for lodge uses. Here will be the lodge rooms, the banquet room, the reception room, kitchen and library. The structure will be put up and furnished in a manner commensurate with the solid prosperity of the order in this community. It will be a lasting monument to our city and the pride of the wearers of the square and compass.

CATTLE MUST BE GIVEN SALT

The requirement that all cattle, horses and sheep grazing under permit on the National Forests be given salt at frequent intervals is a regulation which has been found to go a long way in protecting the range and conserving the forage crop.

Experience has shown that the want of salt makes stock restless. If cattle and horses are not supplied as they need it, they roam and wander, haunting old salting grounds used in previous seasons, trampling the forage plants instead of eating them, pawing the ground, and in other ways injuring the range. But if their cravings are supplied, they scatter peacefully over the pasture ground and feed at their leisure.

Salt is so necessary to the easy and profitable handling of sheep on the range, that flockmaster would not think of getting along without it. If sheep do not receive their usual supply it is only with great difficulty that they can be held in bonds or kept in camp at night. So far as sheep are concerned, no regulation by law is really necessary, because the

owner, for their own convenience, will salt their flocks. But cattle are not heeded, and the owners might neglect to salt them, if the regulations were not strictly enforced.

Stock on different ranges require varying quantities of salt. Sheep need less on dry range than on green. An average quantity for 1,000 head of sheep would be from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds a year. For a like number of cattle, from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds a year is required. Horses need less than cattle.

Old hunters, in the days of the pioneers, knew that deer and buffalo traveled long distances to lick salt in saline springs. The Blue Licks on Licking River, in Kentucky, and a similar mineral spring on Elk River, in West Virginia, were famous for the herds of deer, buffalo and elk which frequented them. The adjacent ground was so deeply tramped that the marks were to be seen many years after the places ceased to be visited by those animals.

DIPPING NOT NECESSARY

At a called meeting of the board of sheep commissioners held in Pendleton, a proclamation was issued declaring the annual dipping for the spring of 1908 unnecessary and that it need not be observed.

According to the report made by State Sheep Inspector Lytle and Dr. S. W. McClure, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Northwest, the state is practically free from scab. A few cases were reported in the Willamette valley early in the winter, but these have all been attended to. In Umatilla county, where two years ago there were 60,000 head of scabby sheep, there is not a single case of scab today. The only case reported lately in Eastern Oregon was a band of 176 bucks in Lake county, and these have now been dipped.

The commission made a regulation today requiring railroads shipping sheep into the state to notify the secretary of the board of sheep commissioners so the animals can be inspected. A resolution was also passed favoring a bounty law for the State of Oregon, holding that it is necessary for the protection of the sheep industry. The commission will use its best endeavors to secure the passage of such a law at the next session of the legislature.

Rheumatic Pains Relieved.
B. F. Crocker, Esq., now 84 years of age, and for twenty years Justice of the Peace at Martinsburg, Iowa, says: "I am terribly afflicted with sciatic rheumatism in my left arm and right hip. I have used three bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it did me lots of good." For sale by D. P. Adamson.
Rolled barley, lowest cash price at J. E. Stewart & Co.

Grand Spring Opening

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd and 4th



Showing an Elegant Array of this Season's Wearing Apparel.

MILLINERY

We have a wonderful display of Ladies' Trimmed and Street Hats in the Newest Eastern Styles. All at medium prices.

Beautiful New Models in Tailored Suits

Special lot of the choicest weaves and styles. Each suit is a sample. Do not fail to look over these elegant suits.

Fancy New Shirt Waists, Jumper Suits, "Sterling" Ribbed Hosiery for Ladies, Belts, Etc



Special shipment of New Spring Dress Goods, including Messalines, Voiles, Serges and Panamas in Brown, Blue, Black and Cream Shades.

Remember the date of this opening--Friday and Saturday, April 3d and 4th

C. W. ELKINS

PRINEVILLE'S BIG STORE

ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD



and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.