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Feed Yard.

Cavalry Horses for Sale.

BEST OF CARE TAKEN OF

TEAMS OVER NIGHT

GIVE US A CALL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., January 16, 1902. Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Pendleton, in the city of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, has complied with all of the provisions of the 'Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes,' approved July 12, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Pendleton, in the City of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on January 15, 1903. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this sixteenth day of January, 1902.

W. B. RIDGELY, Comptroller of the Currency.



It is a common practice for creamery patrons who own can separators to deliver their cream but two or three times a week, says New England Homestead. Creameries which are run on the cream gathering system often collect no more frequently. The cream which accumulates is often kept without suitable attempts being made to cool it, and it becomes more or less sour. Cream which sours on the hands of the producer is less apt to make a good quality of butter than that which is delivered at the factory in sweet condition. This is largely owing to the uneven sourness or acidity of different lots of cream and to the manner in which they were ripened or soured.

The producer, however, frequently argues that it makes no particular difference to his pocketbook whether the cream sours or not. According to the Vermont experiment station, there is a chance that not only may the sour cream injure the entire lot of butter, but there is almost certain to be a direct financial loss to the dairyman in another way. It is difficult and almost impossible to obtain an accurate sample of sour cream, and the creamery which receives it has great difficulty in making a proper test. Gas bubbles and increasing viscosity or gumminess are at the bottom of the trouble.

In nine cases out of ten the error in sampling will be in the direction of giving a lower result. In other words, a creamery patron who sells his cream in a sweet condition will get a larger check than the one who sells sour cream, even though the quantities of each are the same and the two creams were of the same quality or contained the same amount of butter fat in the beginning. The chances are always in favor of an inaccurate test. Rather than urge creameries to make any special efforts to test sour cream properly the energy in this direction should be expended in securing the cream in a sweet condition. No creamery ought to receive sour cream. If creamery patrons cannot see how much it is to their interests as well as to the interests of the creamery to keep the cream sweet, an indirect fine may be laid upon them in this way by giving them the low test which sour cream is likely to receive.

Is It True?

Professor C. D. Smith, director of the Michigan experimental station, states that it is his judgment that 'a cow yields as rich milk as a heifer as she will as a mature cow.'

What is the opinion of our readers on this question? asks Hoard's Dairyman. Does the cow give as rich milk in her first milking term as when she has become mature?

We confess to a strong leaning toward the idea that if a heifer is to become a good one she will give evidence of that fact usually in her first form.

Frequent Tests.

John Albright in an address before the New York Dairywomen's association said:

Test and weigh the milk of each cow for three consecutive days of each month. Of course a composite sample is taken which will give the average test for the three days and will necessitate only one actual test. In making these tests it may soon be discovered that some of the herd are kept at an actual loss, while others are yielding a good profit. The manipulation of the test is so simple that with a little study every farmer can use it for his purpose with sufficient accuracy.

Hard to Keep Up Price.

Albany (N. Y.) milk dealers are having difficulty in maintaining the retail price at 8 cents per quart. The demand has fallen off somewhat on account of the increase of 2 cents, and some dealers, rather than carry their milk back home, have been cutting the price to 6 cents.

Skill in Milking.

Milking is an operation which requires skill, as it has an important effect on the amount and quality of milk given. Dairymen know that there are as great differences between milkers as between cows and that cows will do much better with good milkers than with others. Indeed, good cows are often almost ruined by poor milkers.

The milker should avoid handling the cow more than is necessary, and he should make it a rule to do his work quickly and thoroughly. He should never go from a sick to a well cow without first cleansing his hands. The habit of wetting his hands with milk is filthy in the extreme and should never be practiced. Some people think it necessary, but this is a mistake. The hands should be kept dry. If they are not, it is impossible to prevent droppings of milk from constantly falling from them into the pail.

The pail should be held close to the udder, so as to expose the milk to the air as little as possible. The farther the streams fall and the more they spray the more dirt and bacteria they collect. Contamination from the fore milk must be avoided by discarding the first few streams drawn, or less than a gill in all. This entails little loss, as the first

milk drawn is always poor in butter fat, and if it happens to be badly contaminated, as is frequently the case, much injury and trouble may be saved. -Farm, Field and Stockman.

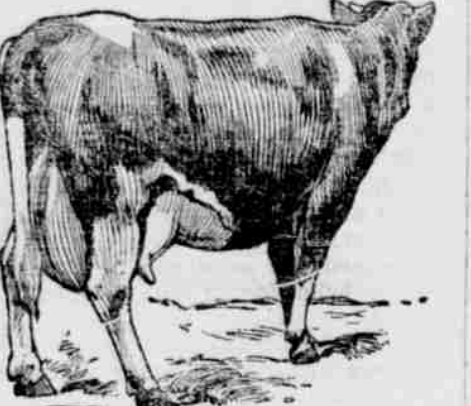
A GREAT RECORD.

A Holstein-Friesian Cow in the Lead as a Milk Producer.

It gives us much pleasure, says Hoard's Dairyman, to present a picture of the cow Mercedes Julip's Pletieve, H. F. H. B. 39480, albeit the picture itself is very far from being a work of art or in any sense worthy of its subject. It will, however, serve the main purpose of its publication, which is to set before the student of dairy form the outlines and conformation of a cow that has recently made a new record as a producer of butter fat.

This cow is the property of T. S. Tompkins, White Bear Lake, Minn.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Hoxie, superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry, for a copy of the detailed record made by this cow from Dec. 17 to 23, 1901, inclusive. For the first three days of this period she was milked four times daily and for the other four days three times. Each of these twenty-four milkings was separately weighed and the milk tested under the personal supervision of Mr. H. C. McKinstry, whose competency, integrity and disinterestedness are vouch-



MERCEDDES-JULIP'S PLETIEVE.

ed for by Professor Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station and who is also well known to be entirely reliable by the editors of this paper. It is not so stated in the report, but we believe the fact to be that Mr. McKinstry was selected by Professor Haecker to conduct this test. To make assurance doubly sure and forestall every doubt as to the accuracy of the record two other representatives of the Minnesota station were detailed to keep constant watch of the cow during the last three days of the test.

Instead of presenting all the figures of these successive milkings and tests, which would tend more to confusion than clearness for the majority of readers, we give the aggregates and averages by days as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Date, Pounds milk, Average per cent. fat, Pounds fat, No. milkings per day.

Lowest test, 10 a. m. Dec. 17, 2.7 per cent. Lowest yield milk, 19 a. m. Dec. 18, 18.5 lb. Highest test, 10 a. m. Dec. 20, 4.7 per cent. Largest yield milk, 4 p. m. Dec. 21 and 4:30 p. m. Dec. 22, 24.2 lb. Average daily yield, 83.41 lb. milk; 3.3579 lb. fat, equivalent to 3.92 lb. butter.

In an earlier test, Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, this cow gave 540.8 lb. milk, containing 21,103.2 lb. fat, equivalent to 24,622 lb. butter when an exact account of the feed eaten was kept. In these seven days she consumed 360 lb. beet pulp, 32 lb. oats, 25 1/2 lb. brewers' grains, 28 lb. bran, 17 lb. corn, 8 lb. oilmeal, 27 1/2 lb. timothy hay.

Why He Didn't Jump.

Here is one that a young man who knows a good story when he hears it read one railroad man tell another in a depot up the line the other day:

'We picked up a new Irishman somewhere up country an' set him to work brak'ing on a construction train at 3 cents a mile for wages. One day when him an' me was on the train she got away on one of them mountain grades, an' the first thing we knowed he was flyin' down the track at about sixty miles an hour, with nothin' to sight but the ditch an' the happy huntin' grounds, when we come to the end, I twisted 'em down as hard as I could all along the tops, an' then of a sudden I see Mike crawl in' along toward the end of one of the cars on all fours, with his face the color of milk. I thought he was gettin' ready to jump, an' I see his finish if he did. 'Mike,' I says, 'for heaven's sake don't jump!'

'He clamps his fingers on the runnin' board to give him a chance to turn round an' lookin' at me contemptuous, answers: 'Jump, is it? Do yez think I'd be atter jumpin' an' me makin' money as fast as I am?'

Portland Oregonian.

Cleanliness the Prime Requisite.

A writer says, 'The prime requisite in making good butter is cleanliness, which must begin as far back as the food for the cows, the water they drink, the air they breathe and the place they live in.'



The recent rise in the prices of feed-stuffs has played havoc with the makers of milk who are bound by a contract price, says The Breeder's Gazette.

It is reported from one of the dairy districts near Chicago that a loss of nearly 35 cents a can is now suffered by the farmers who contracted their milk for the winter at \$1.15 per can, as fixed by the Milk Shippers' union. The avocation of meat and milk making does not ordinarily afford enough profit one year with another to enable its followers to recoup the loss of one season with the profits of a previous or subsequent season. The price of living and been forced down to so low a basis in cities that the farmer worked on a very small margin of profit, and hence a marked advance in the cost of his feedstuffs unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in the price of his marketed products cuts close to the bone.

Relief is possible only through an advance in price to the consumer, and it should be promptly made. City people are for the most part sufficiently prosperous to share with the farmer the loss resultant from an abnormally unfavorable crop season. In a year of great prosperity the merchant and the manufacturer can generally lay by a surplus against a season of dull trade, but the American farmer has for years been working on so close a margin that he has not been able to do this except in cases which may properly be termed exceptional considering the vast number in which the opposite is true. No reason exists why city people, with increased incomes consequent upon the prosperity that is so general in business circles, should fatten on the farmer's loss. They have had cheap milk and cheap meat, and it will not hurt them at the present time to enlarge their appropriations for these necessities of life.

The Poor Cow. Feeding the poor is only collateral to wasting fodder in the field, and as it is a business axiom that the first loss is always the best it is likely wiser to lose the fodder directly than lose it through an unprofitable animal after having added the cost of hauling and feeding, says W. F. McSparron in National Stockman. The cow adds no manurial value to the fodder. This is the cow also for which no man can afford to buy commercial feeds. She is the love's labor lost of the dairy. She is part of the undertow to the farm. She is in part of a drain on the farm that the everlasting manure pile out 'under the rain drip.' She steals the farmer's labor and his hope. The much maligned mortgage is insignificant by her side. She drives the boy from the farm and makes the girls shy of farmer boys matrimonially inclined. Verily, she is a fifteen dollar animal using twenty-five dollar feed.

Keep Things Clean.

You don't know unless you have tried it how it increases a common cow's self respect and incidentally her milk yield to have a clean, sweet stable to walk into night and morning, to be turned into a pasture with succulent feed up to her eyes and with plenty of pure, cool water to drink, to see the shepherd dog chained up instead of snapping at her heels and to receive gentle words rather than kicks and have the atmosphere free from cuss words at milking time.

Kindness That Pays.

In order that a cow may give the greatest quantity of the richest milk it is necessary that she should be subjected to gentle treatment, never be bounded by dogs, never struck with sticks, never even be roughly spoken to, but petted and made much of as far as possible.

Silage as a Milk Food.

The silo is gaining friends every year, and it will not be many years until every progressive dairyman will put his corn crop in a silo and thus get the best possible results from it, says Dairy and Creamery. Corn is the cheapest feed that can be grown in this country and in the shape of silage is the best food for dairy cows. Mr. D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, Canada, keeps seventy cows on 125 acres of land, and these cows average 7,000 pounds of milk a year, and this great yield is made on silage. Experiments have proved to Mr. McPherson that corn fodder is not as valuable as corn silage. The difference in his herd amounts to 500 pounds of milk a day. In speaking of his system of keeping cows Mr. McPherson says:

'Actual experiments have proved that for every thousand pounds weight of a live animal twenty-six pounds of food daily are required in a properly balanced ration. That will give enough as a heat producer and flesh former for either beef or milk. How can that food be supplied at least cost? It is quite possible for every farmer to have each cow give 5,000 pounds of milk a season at a cost of only 50 to 60 cents per hundred pounds. I have reduced the cost of producing milk to 40 cents per hundred. Farmers are losing daily what, if properly applied, means wealth

to them, and increase in wearin, if properly used, is increased happiness. The balanced ration that is costing you 24 cents a day per cow can be had for 9 cents by studying out the requirements of your cows and by loading them both ways. Our railroads and steamships are on that principle. I claim that cows should give 6,000 pounds of milk per season. I feed meat every month of the year to my cows because it reduces the cost to keep and increases production.'

THE TANK HEATER.

Warm Water For Cows is Cheaper Than High Priced Feed.

The recent cold snap has well demonstrated the value of a tank heater. It would be a tremendous task to calculate the amount of suffering and consequent loss to stockman that have been caused by water tanks being frozen over and by stock being obliged to drink ice water after an exasperated attendant had broken the ice and fished out the big pieces. Water is one of the most necessary foods and one of which both man and beast take too little during cold weather. Warming the water allows the animal to drink all it needs and at a time it is needed without being chilled, says the Kansas Farmer.

The temperature of cattle and horses is about 100 degrees F., and this temperature is maintained by the food they eat, and everything should be done in the way of preventing the loss of heat by economically supplying an additional source of heat.

In 1896, when corn was worth 15 cents per bushel, some farmers thought it more economical to burn corn in their stoves than to sell it and buy coal, and they were about right, provided a ton of corn on the cob would yield as much heat as a ton of coal, but with corn up to 70 cents it seems extravagant to warm stock with it when coal is only \$3.50 to \$5 a ton.

The time required to keep the heater burning is very small indeed, depending to some extent on the kind of heaters. One from which the ashes can be taken without first letting the fire go out is preferable. The heater needs attention twice daily and need not take over seven or eight minutes each time.

Six of these heaters, representing four different makes, were started at the experiment station Dec. 10. One of them has burned constantly ever since. The others have had to be rekindled after each cleaning of the ashes. One of the tanks was of galvanized iron, and this radiated heat so fast that it was frozen over during the coldest weather. The others were of wood and did not freeze.

During the warmer weather of the latter part of December the fires were kept burning, and we found that they could be regulated so as not to over-heat the water and keep the chill off and be ready for sudden changes.



The extract of poke is the best remedy for swollen udders. If applied in the early stage of the trouble, it prevents the inflammation and suppuration. Give one ounce in a pint of water three times daily. It is well to add a half ounce of acetate of potash at each dose.

Cowpox. If a cow has sore teats and the sores look like cowpox, wash the teats clean with soap and warm water after each milking. When dry, apply iodine ointment of one-eighth strength.

Foot Rot. All cases of sore foot are not due to foot rot, but when the foot begins to decay and gives off an offensive odor it is time for prompt action. Apply a warm linseed poultice twice daily for two or three days. Be sure and wash clean with soap and warm water before applying the poultice. After this dress once daily with calomel.

Calf With Tapeworm. When a calf is infested with tapeworm, stop feeding for twelve hours, then give half an ounce of turpentine in a pint of boiled milk. Repeat dose once daily for three days unless the worms come away. Feeding should consist entirely of boiled milk and gruels of flour while under treatment.

Quick Work. 'That editor is terribly slow at reading manuscript.' 'Think so? Why, I know the time he went through twelve stories in less than a minute.' 'Gracious! When was that?' 'When the elevator broke.' -Philadelphia Press.

Her Explanation. 'Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?' asked the magistrate. 'Sure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he gave me the black eye,' replied the complaining wife. -Exchange.

Quite Technical. 'The reason he is so irritable is because he is teething,' explained the fond mother. 'Indeed!' remarked Mr. Oldbatch, wishing to appear learned. 'And when will it be halting?' -St. Louis Republic.

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