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also solicited.

EAST OREGONIAN PUB. CO



The Kansas Farmer prints these re-
marks of J. W. Robinson on the ques-
tion of color in Shorthorns:

Whenever you find a great mass of
reasonably intelligent people that de-
mand a certain article, there is gener-
ally a reason for it. It is conceded,
I think, by everybody that there is a
great demand for red by a large num-
ber of intelligent breeders, and there-
fore there must be some reason for it.
That reason in my mind is that the red
crosses much better with the native
stock than any other color. It im-
proves the color of the native stock
more. The red universally improves the
color. I don't think there is any
Shorthorn man that will contend that
a red or roan or white is any better as
an individual animal than any other
color. They are probably equally dis-
tensible if kept in that color, but when
you let it branch out it is not so good.
The great mass of people that have
tested it prefer the red, especially
where it is to be used on grade animals.

A Fine Young Bull.

The yearling Shorthorn bull Buscot
Wanderer, sire Wanderer's Prince 78-
105, dam Ringdale Favorite 2d, was
bred by Mr. A. Henderson, M. P., Buscot
Park, Faringdon, Berks, England, and
was winner of first prize at the
Gloucester county show at Cheltenham,



BUSCOT WANDERER.

1901. The sire of this young bull,
Wanderer's Prince, the bull now in use
in the Buscot Park herd, was bred by
Mr. W. S. Marr of Uppermill, Aber-
deenshire. He has proved himself a
first rate stock getter, and six of his
young bulls, including Buscot Wan-
derer, were sold at Mr. Henderson's
Shorthorn sale in October, realizing the
satisfactory average of \$906. His stock
show a great deal of type and charac-
ter.

A \$10,000 Hereford Bull.

The famous Hereford bull Dale has
been sold by the Wabash Stock Farm
company of Wabash, Ind., to Jesse C.
Adams of Moweaqua, Ill., for \$10,000.
This is the highest price ever paid for
a Hereford bull. The Riverside Here-
ford company gave \$7,500 for imp.
Diplomat. This was the highest price
paid for a Hereford until a few days
ago, when Clem Graves of Bunker Hill,
Ind., sold Dale to the Wabash Stock
Farm company for \$8,000. On Jan. 7,
in Chicago, Mr. Hoxie broke this re-
cord by giving Thomas Clark of Illinois
\$9,000 for his bull Perfection, a son of
Dale.

Mr. Adams now owns two of the
highest priced Hereford cattle in the
world. Last winter at a sale in the
Kansas City Fine Stock pavilion he
paid \$2,700 for a cow belonging to
Clem Graves. This is still the greatest
amount ever brought by a cow of this
breed. All the animals have been seen
in the show ring in Kansas City. Dale
was the sweepstakes bull of the show
in 1899, and Perfection won first in
1900.

The Heaviest Oxen.

The weight of my big oxen was 8,035
pounds. I have never known of a
heavier pair. I have another pair of
Holsteins coming on that I think will
in time equal or excel the other in
weight. They are now five years old
and weigh 4,500 pounds in good work-
ing condition. They have never had
any chance for making a big gain, ex-
cept a few months last summer, when
they gained 800 pounds in six months
besides doing farm work. They are
now on a big log job and are one of
three teams to draw 12,000 to 15,000
feet of logs to mill daily. I shall keep
them on the job until about May 1,
when they will come back on to the
farm, and their work will be light. I
expect them to weigh considerably
over 5,000 pounds next fairtime.—
James D. Avery in New England
Homestead.

The Duty on Hides.

The Free Hide league is making a
great effort to remove the tariff from
hides and hopes to accomplish this re-
sult either by repeal or by means of
reciprocity treaties. Those who are in-
terested in maintaining the duty on
hides, as all cattlemen are, should not
fail to have their side of the question
understood. They should speak in no
uncertain way against tampering with
this duty, just as the sheepmen have
protested against free wool or reduced
duties in favor of Argentina. We do
not say this because we believe in
protection as a principle, but because we
believe in fairness. So long as protec-
tion is the accepted policy of this coun-
try, as a result of the wishes of a ma-
jority of its citizens, agricultural inter-
ests should enjoy their full share of it.
—National Stockman.

Not So Fat.

Less than ten years ago we wrote a
note entitled "A Fat Land." Every-

thing was too fat that year. Corn was
cheap, and good fat cattle, hogs and
sheep were selling below the handler
and leaner grades. It was thought then
by many people that the day of the
really fat animal had gone by, but in
this year of dear corn fat is the highest
thing on the market. It is worth mon-
ey on any animal, and especially on
hogs. Lard is high now. It was very
low then, and the fatter the hog the
lower the price. Times change.—National
Stockman.



All kinds of grain are high in price,
and hay in New England is a ready
cash crop. In face of these facts what
shall farmers do? asks Charles W.
Burkett in New England Homestead.
In the first place, rely on the corn
plant. It is the farmer's best all round
friend. From experiments at the New
Hampshire experiment station I found
that for winter feeding when horses
are not on heavy work corn stover run
through the fodder cutter proved quite
equal to timothy hay. Sell the hay,
then, and feed corn stover. The latter
costs less than a third of timothy.

If the horses are not doing much
work, let them eat all the stover they
will and don't feed any hay. A few
pounds of grain will complete the ra-
tion. For a cheap grain ration, when
the horse is given all the stover he
will eat, use the following mixture
daily: One pound cottonseed meal, two
pounds linseed meal and two pounds
wheat bran. Corn is too expensive un-
less work is required. Then give from
two to four pounds daily, depending on
the work done. I suggest the above
ration for cheapness. If one plans for
the coming year, he will be in a po-
sition to feed still cheaper by raising all
the corn and stover needed for the
horses.

Feeding For Mutton.

Clover is the model hay for sheep,
but I have had good results with good
corn fodder, says a correspondent in
National Stockman. Timothy and
marsh hay are fairly good if cut early
and supplemented with a heavier grain
ration. My grain ration is usually
bran, oats and corn, according to their
relative cost, time of year, kind of
sheep and for what purpose they are
being fed. This grain ration is placed
in troughs in the yard and usually
once a day. During the middle of the
day they get cornstalks or shredded
cornstalks in the yard. I feed hay
twice a day in the barn, in racks with
bottoms in them, and to prevent the
accumulation of chaff and dirt in the
fleece we always feed when the sheep
are out. I never allow them access to
hay or straw stacks and always keep
plenty of good water and salt before
them.

MATING TURKEYS.

Points to Consider in Selecting Your
Breeders.

In mating turkeys I would prefer
a yearling tom mated to pullets of good
size or a good young tom with plenty
of size mated to yearling hens. I do
not like to mate turkeys of the same
age and do not believe it advisable, no
matter what their age, but young tur-
keys, if very vigorous, will do fairly
well if mated together. If an old tom
is mated to small hens, he should be
reduced in flesh before the breeding
season. We pick out the very best tom
we can get, not always the largest, but
the best in shape, color and vigor, and
we are then sure to get plenty of size
in the young stock. I like the tom best
to have a well balanced body. He
should not be all back behind the legs,
which makes him tip too high in front.
Neither do I want them so much in
front that they tip forward. The tom
should stand straight on his legs and
high enough that his back is at an
angle of 45 degrees. He should not be
straight on the back, as we often
find them, but it should gradually rise
from the base of the neck to the center,
then make a gradual, rounding decline
to the tail. This makes a beautiful
shaped back. He should have large
bone and straight toes. Young birds
have legs approaching black, the darker
the better. When they become year-
lings, it turns pink, and the older the
bird the lighter the color. The bronze
color on the feathers should not be of
the light copper color, but should be a
very dark bronze throughout, with
clear white edging, with as little admix-
ture of brown or black as possible. The
white and black barring on the wing
of the tom should run across the fath-
ers and the bars be of an equal width,
perhaps the white a little wider than
the black, but we should avoid the
broad white barring, even though it is
straight across. A tom such as I have
described should be mated to pullets as
nearly perfect in color and shape as
can be procured. We would not want
them to weigh more than twenty
pounds for best results. The eggs will
hatch stronger poult and more of them
than will be the case if overgrown and
fat birds are used as breeders.—S. B.
Johnston in American Poultry Journal.

Winter Eggs.

The secret of winter eggs is comfort-
able roosting quarters, wholesome food
and exercise. Nothing equals green
cut bone to put an edge on after good
grain has been supplied.

DETROIT POULTRY SHOW.

How Success Was Secured Despite a
Difficult Obstacle.

No poultry show was ever carried to
perfect success in spite of as great dif-
ficulties as was the Detroit show
which was given Dec. 23-28. On Sat-
urday noon before the show was to
open it was discovered that the coops
which were to be used were delayed
on the road. At 5 o'clock of that day
the officers of the association were in-
formed by the railroad company that
it would be impossible to get the coops
to Detroit on time.

To a good many associations this
would have been a damper that would
have taken all the push and vigor out
of the enterprise, but it only stimulat-



A. H. ZENNER.

ed President Zenner and his fellow of-
ficials to greater efforts, and they de-
termined to have the coops made and
ready for the show.

President Zenner called the executive
committee together to set forth his
plans, which were approved. He then
contracted with several planing mills
to run all night and Sunday. He next
contracted with a dower works forty
miles away from Detroit to furnish
dowels for the front of the coops and
chartered a special electric car to go
after these, which was done early Sun-
day morning. Contractors were en-
gaged to set up the coops, and under
the foremanship of A. E. Yacht, gen-
eral superintendent of the showroom,
the work was started.

From Sunday morning until Tues-
day noon the force of men worked con-
stantly, stopping only long enough to
eat a hurried meal now and then, and
by Tuesday noon the showroom was
ready for business.

The happy results show that the work
was well done. It was about the hand-
somest poultry show ever opened to
the public. Everything was bright and
new. The coops were of white pine,
with wire tops and backs and snow
white partitions. The supports of the
coops were covered with clean, white
cloth, and the wide aisles were perfect-
ly free from dirt.

The detail cards, giving name and
number of entry and number of exhib-
itor, were uniform in size and color,
and when the silk prize ribbons em-
bossed in gold were put up it was a
sight worth seeing.—Commercial Poul-
try.

POLL AND COLOR.

What the American Herdbook Calls
For in Angus Cattle.

A Texas correspondent inquires of
Breeder's Gazette if the top of the head
of an Angus bull is nearly straight and
different from the steers and females
of the same breed. It is curious how
such inquiries originate. In the natu-
rally polled (hornless) head the skull
formation is different from that of the
horned breeds. In the latter the top
of the head is comparatively flat from
horn to horn, although the top line
sometimes rises into a little arch or
oval shape. In the polled head the top
of the skull rises more or less sharply
to the center, where it forms a little
knob, doubtless provided by nature as
the weapon of offense and defense in
place of the horns. This oval or an-
gular shape of the top of the head val-
ies in different animals, but there is
no difference in this respect between
the bulls of this breed and the females
and steers. Some cattle are consid-
erably higher on the poll than others, but
this is a personal peculiarity, just as is
a somewhat long and narrow head or a
short and broad head. Our correspond-
ent further inquires if the bulls of this
breed show signs of horns or little nubs
if they are pure bred. These nubs, or
scurs, as they are properly called, do
sometimes, but not often, occur on
pure bred animals of this breed, both
bulls and females. They vary all the
way from little wartlike excrescences
to small horns fixed firmly to the skull,
although the latter are of very rare oc-
currence. This manifestation repre-
sents the efforts of nature to hark back
to the original horned type. It is a
very interesting and convincing demon-
stration of the power of atavism. Bulls
that show scurs are not eligible to reg-
istry in the American herdbook.

A further inquiry calls for "the dif-
ferent colors" of this breed. The An-
gus cattle are almost uniformly black,
with a little white on the belly, udder
or scrotum. Occasionally an all red
calf is dropped, but not often. This

red is a peculiar shade, not like the
color of the Red Poll or that of the
Shorthorn. It is a rather light red
and once seen can usually be identi-
fied. Occasionally the white on the
belly "jumps the fence" and appears
in the switch of the tail or on the hind
legs around the ankles and in rare
cases in spots on the body. Bulls "with
a noticeable amount of white above
the underline or on leg or legs" are
not eligible to registry. Effort has
been persistent for years to breed out
the red color and white outcrop on
legs or body above the underline and
wholly to eliminate scurs, but the pow-
er of atavism is so persistent that the
result aimed at has not been entirely
accomplished. It should be clearly
understood that these "off colors" and
scurs are of very rare occurrence and
that the uniform black color and polled
head are transmitted to grade progeny
in from 80 to 90 per cent of the cases.

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

Qualities of Three Good Breeds and
How to Raise Them.

Of all the geese that the American
standard of perfection speaks of only
three breeds come up to the require-
ments of the farmer, who sees more
than any one else to the actual mar-
ket value of a bird. Toulouse, Em-
bden and Africans are breeds that will
do their best to bring an extra penny.
They have the weight when matured
that makes them desirable, the hard-
ness that causes their eggs to hatch
well and their young to live and the
meat qualities that are in demand in
the city markets.

To turn grass into hay is one way of
making money, but to let geese turn
grass into greenbacks is more profit-
able, because you have less competition
when you sell and save all the weary
hours in the hayfield on hot summer
days. Geese if mated correctly will do
the money making themselves, so to
speak. The old goose is a good mother,
and if you assist her in feeding the
goslings for three weeks she is amply
able to return in early fall a big flock
of heavyweight youngsters. For best
results people have advised to cross
some of the above mentioned breeds,
but this view I do not hold. A thor-
oughbred, be it horse, cow or goose, is
always worth more than a crossbred
animal. Often the chance slips by to
sell geese for breeding purposes if you
have crossbreeds in your flocks.

Do not confine geese unless you wish
to force fattening, and even in this
case it should not be longer than two
weeks. Geese must have liberty and a
grass run to do their best. The Em-
bden are preferred by some on account
of their white plumage, but as breed-
ing geese should never be plucked this
advantage is not as valuable as it
at first may appear. Toulouse geese
lay the most eggs, Africans are the
hardest, and Embdens have the best
feathers. All are good, and none is the
best.—Theodore F. Jager in American
Agriculturist.

Do Sweets Kill Turkeys?

I have received many letters saying
the parties were losing their turkeys
without any apparent cause. Now,
there is never any effect without a
cause. If turkeys die, there is some
cause either on the inside or outside.
I have tried hard to think what could
be the cause. I just thought of what I
learned years ago from a young lady
who visited me, a farmer's daughter.
They had had an ice cream social at
their house a few evenings before,
and as they had a large quantity of ice
cream left and the weather was warm
her mother, who had a large flock of
turkeys, thought the ice cream would
be fine to feed them. She fed it, and
it killed every one of them. The young
lady told me what I had not heard be-
fore—that sugar or any sweet food
would kill turkeys. Since then I have
always kept anything sweetened away
from my turkeys. I have never tested
it by feeding them anything sweet, as
I did not dare risk it.

I have a friend who feeds scraps
from a hotel table, and she has lost
her turkeys without apparent cause.
She is a careful and palustaking woman
and generally tries to find the cause
by holding a postmortem examina-
tion. Now, very likely scraps from
the table would contain some cake or
other sweets, and if it be true that
sugar or sweets kill turkeys they would
do their work without leaving a trace
of the trouble unless shown by a chem-
ical analysis.—Mrs. Charles Jones in
Poultry Keeper.

Stock Farms in Great Britain.

The latest official census of farm
stock in Great Britain has been pub-
lished. There are 11,740,436 head of
cattle, 30,820,724 head of sheep and
3,411,040 swine in that kingdom. This
is an increase of 21,527 cattle, but a de-
crease of 224,945 sheep and 252,686
hogs. The increase in cattle comes
from Ireland and Scotland altogether,
and much more than that, for the ac-
tual fact is that in England and Wales
the cattle have decreased 72,471 head
since this time last year.

Wrong Was Right.

Biggs—You say Brown is enjoying
very poor health. Don't you know that
is incorrect?

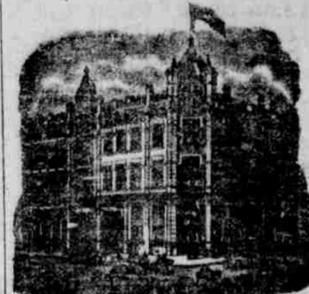
Boggs—Not in this case. Brown is
never happy unless he has something to
complain about.—New York Tele-
gram.

HOTELS.

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