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ESTABLISHED IN 1877.

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In America, and are the best on this coast by a great difference. I GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER.

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LIVE STOCK

HORSES FOR DRIVING.

Trotters Are Out and High Steppers Are in Fashion.

Horses with high, showy action have perished the trotter for carriage, T cart, dog cart and similar purposes. There are almost as many breeds of high steppers as there are styles of vehicles. For fast road work and for buggy driving the trotter is still the popular favorite. It is only as a carriage horse that he is no longer fashionable.

Competing for public favors today as harness horses are animals of trotting pedigree, thoroughbreds, half-breds, Cleveland bays, Yorkshires, French and German coaches, Canadian stock, blooded ponies and hackneys. They may be broadly classified as high steppers and low steppers.

The long steppers are the American type of roadsters. The high steppers are of imported strains or else a cross between imported stock and the American horse.

The carriage and harness stock imported are always horses of high leg action, of a shovely head carriage, with plenty of substance. The trotting type

and the thoroughbred are both built, to use a yachting term, on speed lines, but the imported carriage animal has no suggestion of speed in his bearing. His action is grand, but slow.

The illustration shows how three types of horses carrying their heads.

In choosing a harness horse pick out the type best adapted for the use you intend to give him. For riding on the ordinary sandy roads of the country in a buggy, road wagon or rockaway the best horse is the American type, either a trotter or a halfbred. For fast road work for pleasure the trotter, of course, has the call. For city and park driving, or carriage or heavy light track, the high steppers are the best.

What is termed by dealers the American horse means an animal with straight back, rather narrow body, a long step in trotting and a straight neck. It is the ordinary harness horse of the United States and is unsurpassed for many purposes. This horse is usually well bred, straining back to established trotting families or to the thoroughbred. The shape of the head and neck usually shows the infusion of thoroughbred blood. The thoroughbred was the foundation of almost all of the old trotting lines. Rydick's Hambletonian was sired by Old Abdallah, by Mambrino, and the dam was by imported Bel-founder, and the Messenger, Diomed, Black Hawk and Morgan lines are strong in thoroughbred blood.

The descendants of the old trotting families, crossed with the thoroughbred or with the half thoroughbred standard sire, produced the fast trotters of the day and the average roadster is bred on the same lines. Snel and Axtell's pedigree are rich in blood lines and the same is true of almost all the record makers. Four out of almost every five roadsters seen in Central park are half or three-quarters thoroughbred.

The best type of the American harness horse is raised in Kentucky; but Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and New York also produce excellent specimens.

For tandem, dog cart, phaeton, T cart and light carriages the Canadian horse and hackneys are the best types. They range in height from 12 hands to 15 1/2, possess a high action, symmetrical form, fine muscular development, sinewy limbs, fine heads, glossy coats and proud bearing. The Canadian horse is a descendant of the Norman horse imported into Canada by the early settlers and bred for many generations entirely unmixed, crossed with thoroughbred stock.

The hackney is the native harness horse of England. Mr. W. Woodcock, the horse before the Arabian horse were brought to the country, and which has been preserved in its purity by the farmers of Yorkshire.

The hackney horse Fashion, owned by W. Burdett-Coutts, has twice won the first prize as a light harness horse at the Islington horse show. Fashion is considered the best harness horse in England. Mr. W. Woodcock's horse before a Stanhope gig or a buggy, using always the bridle and London bit. Such a horse can be guided by the little finger and will go on for hours at a fourteen mile gait at the same showy pace. There will be no pulling or dwelling on the bit and the leg action will be high and the foot as proud on the last mile as the first. This is the type of horse that W. Woodcock, Webb, H. K. Bloodgood, A. Cascott, Mr. Fairfax and a host of western breeders are now producing. It is the favorite horse of the day for showy harness uses.

For carriage horses the Cleveland bays, Yorkshires or French coach stock are the best. Stallions and mares of the best strains of each breed have been imported into this country by many breeders, and the best features of the type have been preserved by judicious crosses with select stock. This horse ranges from 16 to 16 1/2 hands, and is a model of strength and beauty. But he is a horse for coachmen, not for men who drive for pleasure. His sphere is to pull a carriage about the city with grand style and action; he is too heavy for a pleasure horse.

For four-in-hand work a half thoroughbred is best. This horse is game and full of ambition, clean limbed and speedy.

The children the Shetland pony of twelve or thirteen hands is the best horse to buy.—Continued.

Notes.

How can a cow have the "milk and beef?"

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply this United States with milk, cheese and butter.

One of the best after dinner cheeses is the strong, rich Edam, which is now made in America.

The live stock and dairy business, and even farming, is now carried on by combinations of proprietors.

Two billion dollars are invested in the dairy business of this country. This is almost twice as much money as is invested in manufacturing and commercial interests.

Professor Babcock recommends the addition of yeast as the rate of one scruple to the pint of milk in testing, where the moisture from the sulphuric acid has a tendency to make the taster feel sick.

The dairyman who does not breed his own cows, but merely buys fresh ones and sells them when they go dry, buying other fresh ones in their place, will need to be a good judge of a dairy cow.

The story is going the rounds again about a large snake which was found milking a cow. What was the cow doing while the snake was milking her, and how did the snake reach the cow's udder? Did it stand upon its tail?

From an Old Fashioned Dasher Churn to Silos and Creamery.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert is a prominent New York dairyman, whose place is at Richland, eight miles south of Lake Ontario. His farm is a sandy loam underlain by gravel, and on this unpromising soil Mr. Gilbert has gradually built a famous dairy farm and creamery. He began in 1876 by losing money. He only kept the farm because he could not sell it. Meanwhile he studied books and dairy papers. His first progress was when he changed old fashioned native cows for Jersey stock. His next was improved methods of churning. Things most worth knowing came to him through losses for want of acquaintance with the better way, and these things he never forgot.

He wanted granulated butter, and learned that by adding water to the cream he could get it. Next he found that it was better to wash buttermilk out of butter than to work it out. He made no money to speak of for several years. But there was this difference between Mr. Gilbert and many who make no money when first going into the dairy or butter business. They give up. He kept on. In a comparatively short time he triumphed. The next great stride forward was when he learned the supreme advantage of silage feed. After that things came easier and faster, so that in 1881 he built a creamery and engaged in the butter making business on a large scale. He raises all his own dairy cows, though he also buys milk for the creamery. In 1884 he had on his place ninety-two cows, all of his own raising.

In explaining his methods to the editor of the Rural New Yorker, Mr. Gilbert said: "I use a Cooley creamer, revolving box churn and Cunningham roller with corrugated rollers. When the milk is brought into the creamery it is at once added to silage. It is left in the silage for one or two days, and is then rapidly cooled with ice down to 40 or 45 degrees. It is skimmed after about eleven hours. We milk at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the year round. I use the boy starter to ripen the cream. This is, as you know, made from sweet skim milk. The process of ripening is as follows: "When the cream is put into the vat and the starter added I warm it up to 70 degrees in winter and 65 in summer, at once add to it a cylindrical pail of tin about 6 inches in diameter and two feet long. I fill this with hot water and then stir the milk with it, keeping a thermometer in the boy starter. When the required temperature is reached it is covered with air tight and not allowed to go lower than 65 degrees in winter and 60 degrees in summer. I use the same cylinder for warming the cream for churning. When the glass clears or the buttermilk separates, I stop the churn, open it and raise it down with cold water, pouring it through a hair sieve, so as to make it like a custard. I then add to the milk two cups of milk, when cold water enough to cool it to 55 degrees is added before the churn is again started. In winter I use a temperature of 66 degrees, and in summer at 60 degrees. To get to the proper temperature in cold weather I use for the last washing water warm milk. In winter I use 100 lbs. of ice in the cream. I use from three-quarters of an ounce to a ounce of salt to the pound of butter. I use hot buttermilk when I use in winter. When I use it in summer I use cold buttermilk. No mature curd that produces less than 250 pounds of butter annually should be kept in the dairy. I would advise a creamery to make 300 pounds in her first year; she may do better each succeeding year and at the end of five years be making 1,000 pounds of butter each year. It will be creamed, not compressed. "What do you do with your skim milk and buttermilk?" "Food them for calves and pigs. I prefer grade buttermilk for calves. They seem to thrive admirably on it. "What prices have you realized for your butter?" "I figured up before going to a dairy meeting in the spring of 1900, and found that for the seven or eight preceding years I had received an average of forty cents. It has been a little lower since."

The editor of the Rural New Yorker says: "Mr. Gilbert's barn is a long, low building, with only an attic for a mow. He has a large brick house, and a much less mow room would be amply large. The mow is covered with a grate, through which the droppings pass into a water tight trench, into which some absorbent are put. At intervals the wagon is driven right under the stalls, and the manure is hauled but once from the drop to the wagon, and thence to the fields. Sawdust is used for bedding, and plaster is sprinkled through every day, thus absorbing all the odors and adding to the value of the fertilizer. A swinging stanchion is used for the stalls. The lean-to is used for box stalls, for cows about to drop calves and for young stock.

Water is carried to each cow in a trough, and she helps herself when it is wanted. The bottoms of the silos are of the level type, and the silage is hoisted into a car which takes it to the cows. Mr. Gilbert has several improvements in the stables under way. His success is a capital illustration of what perseverance, coupled with intelligent and studious methods, may accomplish. He has proved that the soil of that section is fertile, and that dairying may be made a profitable industry—not by controlling the price of the finished products, but by reducing the cost of production.

Somewhat with a head for figures has been the trouble to search for milk and much butter to the hundred pounds of milk is produced on an average by the creameries in different parts of the world. The result is given in the following table. If the figures are correct, then Manitoba can get most butter out of 100 pounds of milk:

Manitoba..... 4.75
United States..... 4.30
All Europe..... 3.50

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The hotel here is known as the Mountain House, one block from First National bank in Heppner. Or. Contains parlor, dining room, baggage room, kitchen and 15 bed rooms; all rooms furnished. For further particulars inquire of 65-1

WINTER DAIRYING.

The Right Cows and the Right Man Must Come Together.

If your dairy has not been paying, try and find out where the trouble is before going any further. You know that lots of dairymen find the business profitable, and it is a confession of weakness to admit that you cannot do as well as they. Look to your cows first, and see if you have the right sort. Out of them all if you find one poor milker, or of whom you get such a poor profit, you will sell such at once. They will help spoil the profit of all the rest. Then study up on the feed question, and find whether you have been feeding judiciously, keeping in mind that you want to feed for milk—not for flesh.

If the cows are good and they are properly fed the foundation is all there for successful dairying. The rest is merely a matter of application and proper business qualifications. Do not blame the cows if you have not got those. In looking into the question of winter dairying, and figuring upon the probabilities of profit to be derived from adopting this method, it must be borne in mind that the cows would have to be wintered in any event, and it is certain if they are fed a full milk ration of bran and meal they will not consume more than half the amount of fodder that would otherwise be required to winter them. Consequently the grain fed must not all be charged against the winter but, as there is such a saving in fodder,

Further than this, fall cows, stabled and fed through the winter, will increase their yield of milk for some time when they get to grass in the spring, especially if some feeding is continued after they are put on pasture, and they will grow dry so long. That cows fresh in the fall will give more milk during the year than such as are fresh in the spring is an established fact. Add to this that in winter dairying the bulk of the work comes at the season when there is little else to do, and you have several good reasons for studying the subject carefully.

Running a dairy of cows so as to have them dry in winter and have nothing to sell when dairy products are highest is not the sort of financing that will make farm paying.—Nebraska State Journal.

Cheese Making in Ontario.

Mr. Bell's factory is considered to be the best in Canada. It was selected for dairy school last summer, and over eighty cheese makers were here, staying from two days to two weeks, taking in the milk testing and taking a look at the way the curd is worked. For milk testing we used Dr. Babcock's test in connection with the Quevenne lactometer, the corrected lactometer reading added to the percentage of fat. This divided by four gives us the correct amount of solids not fat. Taking 9 per cent. for average solids in milk, we can easily find out if any water is added, and if so how much. Before setting the milk every vat is tried as to the ripeness of the milk with the rennet.

As soon as the milk is ripe rennet is added (no color used). The milk being at a temperature of 80 degrees. This comes cutting, after twenty-five minutes, stirring is done by paddles moved by steam power. When the curd is firm and shows one-sixth inch of acid, it is dipped into a curd sink, thoroughly stirred and covered up. Then it is broken in pieces, turned continually and kept warm until it is fit for grinding, one inch of acid.

Clark, W. H., Leona, Or.—Horses WRC connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip; Range Morrow and Umatilla counties. I. C. Chas. H. Vinton or Umatilla County. Horses WRC connected on left shoulder; cattle same on right hip; Range Morrow and Umatilla counties. I. C. Chas. H. Vinton or Umatilla County.

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