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Vol. XXVII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900. No. 48

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THRIFTY MILKERS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUTCH BELTED BREED OF CATTLE.

The domestic cattle of Holland appear to have had a common origin, and the prevailing markings of all are black and white, says Chief Alvord of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry. The distribution of colors differs, however, and one branch of this general stock has been so peculiarly marked for a century or two—

DUTCH BELTED BULL DUKE OF RALPH.

some claim three—as to fix its name and secure recognition as a breed. What are known in Holland as "Lakenfeld" cattle are called Dutch Belted in this country.

The animals of this breed are all jet black, with a broad band or belt of pure white encircling the body. This belt or blanket differs in width, but rarely reaches so far forward as the shoulder blade or back to the hips. On cows the fore part of the udder is usually included. No white is admissible elsewhere on the body and no black within the white zone. In general conformation the cattle are of the dairy type, although not to such a degree as some others.

They are docile beasts and fairly hardy and vigorous in growth and action. In size they rank with the Ayrshire, although perhaps somewhat less blocky and with longer legs. Individuals are larger in frame, but not often heavier. This breed is not numerous either in Europe or America. A few specimens were brought to the United States in 1838, and for a long time there were more to be found in the famous dairying county of Orange, N. Y., than in all other parts of the country combined. They have become more scattered during recent years, and the interests of the breed are represented by the Dutch Belted Cattle association of America. As milk producers these belted cows seem to give good satisfaction, although the milk is not above the average in quality. The claim of a leading breeder is that these cattle are "deep milkers, practical, profitable, thrifty and picturesque in the extreme when seen as a herd at pasture."

How Margarine Is Made.

Margarine was first prepared by M. Mege Mouries, says the London Lancet. In this process 1,000 kilograms of ground fat from freshly slaughtered cattle is mixed with 300 kilograms of water, 1 kilogram of potassium carbonate and two sheep's or pigs' stomachs cut into pieces and heated at 45 degrees C. by steam for two hours. The fat rises and, after being skimmed, is run off and heated at from 30 to 40 degrees C. with 2 per cent of salt, the clear fat being then poured off from the sediment and cooled at from 20 to 25 degrees C. The granular solid product is cut into pieces, packed into linen and exposed to hydraulic pressure at about 25 degrees C., with the production of a solid cake of stearin and a liquid oleomargarine, which is passed through cylinders and washed by a shower of water. Of the melted oleomargarine 50 kilograms is mixed with 25 liters of cow's milk and 25 kilograms of water in which has been macerated 100 grains of finely ground mammary gland of the cow. Annotto is added and the whole churned for about two hours and the product kneaded and washed.

In the method employed in the United States, Austria and some parts of Germany pepsin is not added, the original finely ground fat being subjected to a temperature below 50 degrees C. for some time. The oleomargarine is mixed with sour milk and a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda and annotto and is churned. After about 15 minutes it is cooled in ice and then kneaded to eliminate the water, then returned with more sour milk and is ready for sale. In Holland the oleomargarine is melted at about 50 degrees C. and is mixed with the requisite amount of milk and of the best Kampen butter and earthnut (arachis) and other oils (cotton, palm, cocoanut, etc.) to lower the melting point to that of butter. The Kampen butter is prepared specially for this manufacture from an unskimmed mixture of milk and cream and is preferred on account of its powerful flavor, which, though unpleasant alone, imparts a pleasant flavor to the margarine.

Prepotent Power.

The one thing that is absolutely essential in dairy stock blood is a prepotent power to create in progeny a mammary capacity that shall be great in proportion to the other anatomical and physiological developments of the animal. If the farmer is going to feed a broad ration to his cows, a considerably greater development of frame and muscle may be allowable in his breeding stock than if a narrow, well balanced ration is to be fed, but even if the farmer is not going to feed a ration that will entirely utilize the powers of such mammary development and also the demands of the general system still if the large mammary development is present that mass of tissues will attract to itself and turn to account its due proportion of all of the blood manufactured by the cow.—Dr. Kitchen in Hoard's Dairyman.

BUTTER TESTS.

Difference Between Jersey Cream and That of Other Breeds.

Commenting on the tables of the butter tests at the London dairy show of 1899, Mr. Ernest Mathews, in the course of his report in The Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, points out that the churnings were very closely in accord with the analyses, the difference between the two methods being probably accounted for by the amount of water necessarily present in butter. In this respect, he says, they afford a contrast to the results of previous trials, where the milk from the breeds with large and regular sized fat globules apparently churned better than that containing small and medium sized globules.

Mr. Mathews adds: "In the report of 1898 I ventured to suggest that, whether sweet—i. e., compressed—cream was used or not, the results of churning these different classes of milk would be the same. I think on reflection that this opinion requires modification. This year I kept all the creams from the breeds other than Jerseys until the Jersey lots had been churned, and, as the atmosphere was warm, a thick fog prevailing outside until 10 a. m., the lots of cream kept till the last evidently had undergone a partial ripening. My experience with Jersey cream has always been the same—viz, that whether sweet or ripened there is no loss if the cream is churned at a sufficiently low temperature. With cream from Shorthorns and other breeds of cattle it has not been so uniform, and invariably some of the lots of buttermilk have shown a certain amount of cream mixed with caseous matter, which, when churned, yielded an inferior butter.

"Without, therefore, in any way giving up the opinions I expressed in my report on the butter test of 1898, I would supplement them by adding that in milk containing large fat globules of uniform size there is not the need of ripening that is apparently necessary when using milk containing small or irregular sized fat globules. In other words, it would appear that the cream from milk containing small and irregular sized fat globules churns better when it is ripened. If this is the true reason, it would be well in all future trials to churn the creams from the Jersey cattle first, and so give more time in which to allow the other creams to ripen."

An Emphatic Opinion.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal of 40 years' experience declares that there is no need during any season of the year to purchase either one thing or another beyond what passes through the animal's stomach to produce the best quality of butter of a natural color. When I say natural, I mean not extremely high, but of such a color as will be looked upon as genuine and secure customers all the year round. At the present time from this dairy it is not a matter of selling the butter, but who is favored by having it—in fact, it obtained the second prize, when there were 22 competitors, at the agricultural show.

The longer a cow is in milk after producing a calf the whiter the butter, and not only that, but the quality is scarcely up to what it would be nearer the birth of the calf; consequently to make good butter all the year round it requires one, two or three to calve each month, according to the extensiveness of the dairy; no butter can be made, neither good nor of a satisfactory color, without it, and in the summer months four or five pounds of cotton cake to each animal per day will still help the color, quantity and quality. After the cattle are brought into the sheds, to keep up the color, beyond hay and mangels, linseed cake, maize meal and pea meal are the articles that I have found to answer best. Swedes, turnips and straw, with oats, have the opposite effect; therefore try to avoid them as much as possible for butter keeping a marketable color.

No doubt the Jersey or Guernsey will produce the highest genuine color without artificial feeding of any animal that ever came under my notice, and many farmers in this district have one of these high colored butter producers among a herd of dairy cattle, rather than be suspected of adding anything that was neither desirable nor agreeable to their customers.—Conishead Grange, Ulverston.

Air Churns.

Much is being done at the present time to induce the small dairyman either to buy or take the agency for some form of air churn or other similar device, for which great things are claimed as to butter making capacity, says Professor Hayward in The National Stockman.

The writer and heads of dairy departments in other institutions have received frequent letters in regard to these dairy wonders, and this occasion is taken to state a few facts concerning them.

Continued on Fourth Page.

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THE PORTO RICO TAX.

May I ask what there is in this Porto Rican tariff bill, beyond the flimsy pretext it affords for an anti-administration demonstration, that it should create so much excited comment? Is representative goverment in any way imperiled? Are American institutions in jeopardy? I have carefully read the bill entitled "a bill temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the Island of Porto Rico," and find it merely provision that during the next 10 years a tariff equal to about one-seventh of what is charged upon imports into the United States shall be imposed upon the trade between the island and the States, that the revenue from this shall be used for the benefit of the Porto Ricans, and the bill closes with the specific statement that it is provisional in its purposes, and intended to meet a pressing present need for revenue for the island. From other sources I learn that this pressing need is for the building of schoolhouses and the construction of roadways, which, beside the part they will play in the development of the island, will afford employment to numbers, and, with the impulse this activity will give to other lines of business, provide relief without making them dependents to the inhabitants of that island so sorely stricken by war and cyclone.

A direct tax upon the desolate land would have meant confiscation of property, alone upon the credit of the island, now happily free from debt, would have been an inauspicious beginning for American control, while a direct gift from the nation was equally dangerous as a precedent. Extension of internal revenue laws to that territory also was out of the question, for many a household which now has its income in the manufacture of cigars would find its occupation gone, were it to be required to register and pay tax as a factory.

The trust cry hardly deserves notice, for the American Tobacco Company has already established a manufactory, and is not likely to have neglected its usual carefulness to corral the crop, while the sugar trust has abundantly proven its ability to look out for its own interests. These delegations from Porto Rico have more the look of a paid lobby for wealthy trusts than of representatives from bankrupt islanders, and the 15 per cent duty of this Porto Rican tariff will mean the restoration by the sugar and tobacco trusts of that much of the unrighteous gain which they sought to make by buying up the product at prices governed by the then existing Dingley tariff to hold until Congress should proclaim free trade. Two years of this bill will spoil that little game.

The plea that wherever the flag floats the constitution regulates, is a doctrine which 40 years ago the republican party declared to be "a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country. The constitution, a compact between the states, like any other contract, affects only the parties signatory to it. The American bill of rights, the Declaration of Independence, is what follows, or rather keeps company with the flag, and even then the extent to which any one shall enjoy his natural and inalienable rights is regulated by his capacity and restricted by regard for the rights of others. Theoretically all are created equal, but what of the deranged, the criminal, the immature, the feminine sex, Mongolians, Indians, and the illiterate? A consistent reformer who was not bent solely upon attacking William McKinley would first seek relief for these before setting up his straw sufferer in Porto Rico.

For one, I glory in the action of the Republican party in this matter, as showing its wisdom, patriotism and humanity, and as a constituent of Congressman Tongue, am proud that the Representative has courage to stand firm against the ignorant clamor of demagogues who for partisan or factional advantage seek to embarrass the Government, and not content with bringing on a war in the Philippines, now desire discontent in the west Indies.—C. L. Large in Oregonian.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. Parsons, Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

POTATO ROT.

There seemed to be a general complaint last year of black or brown spots in potatoes. Those examined at the Bacteriological laboratory of the Experiment Station were found to be affected with two diseases; one called brown rot, which is caused by a germ known as Bacillus Solanacearum, the other caused by Bacillus of potato rot, producing a wet rot.

These diseases prevailed last year more generally, perhaps, because of the moist warm weather in August, a condition conducive to the development of these micro-organisms.

Every effort should be made to prevent perpetuating brown rot.

One of the first steps is, never to plant a seed potato that has the least spot of blemish; the next precaution is to dip the seed potatoes, after they have been cut, in a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) 5 ounces to 30 gallons of water.

Place the cut seed in a sack and submerge them in this solution for one hour; this will kill all germs and spores present, and insure a more wholesome crop of tubers.

This treatment has been highly recommended for the prevention of potato scab.

It must be borne in mind that corrosive sublimate is a poison, and must be kept from children, animals, sore hands, etc.—Oregon Agricultural College and Experimental Station.

GYPSUM AND CLOVER.

Gypsum (Land Plaster) is not a direct fertilizer, but its chemical and mechanical effects upon soils are peculiarly beneficial to the growth of all leguminous plants. With the judicous use of plaster in connection with a proper rotation of these crops, a fair proportion of which is to be consumed by the livestock of the farm, the farmer need entertain no fear of his lands becoming exhausted of its fertility. Wherever leguminous plants succeed the fertility of the soil is assured. The growing of clover, alfalfa, vetch and peas renovates the land as well as supplies valuable food for stock. Hence some of these crops should always be included in a rotation system of farming. Of these, for western Oregon, clover takes first place.

Marked results follow the application of land plaster to these crops, not infrequently increasing the yield one hundred per cent. The farmer who neglects to sow plaster on his clover at the proper season simply stands in his own light. It should be applied early in the spring so as to insure plenty of rain after it is sown as it requires about 500 parts of water to dissolve one part of gypsum. The gypsum must be dissolved and thoroughly incorporated with the soil before much good can come from it. Put on from 50 to 75 pounds per acre. This will cost from 30 to 75 cents per acre, but will probably increase the crop of hay one or two tons per acre.

It is exceedingly helpful to fresh seeded clover—giving it a vigorous start early in the season, thus enabling it to withstand the drought of summer.—Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

PROFIT OF DAIRYING.

What are farmers going to do, just now when they are confronted with the high price of beef and almost tempted to sell their milk cows for beef, forgetting that good butter is as scarce and correspondingly high as beef is, and that the ration fed to a steer to make a pound of beef would, if fed to a good cow, make a pound of 25 cent butter, a difference of 20 cents.

A good cow, properly fed and intelligently handled, will produce 300 pounds of butter in a year, but in order for the Oregon farmer to bring his cows up to the 300 pounds standard, there must be a change from the haphazard methods pursued in the past. A good breed of cows is not the only requisite. Feed must correspond, and heifer calves should be raised for the express purpose of making dairy cows. The true dairy cow must be raised from birth, developed for the pail while young and must be fed such food as will give bone and muscle. Thousand of cows are ruined when calves by economical feeding. They should not be starved, but well considered rations of the best milk producing material such as the calf should be raised on to be the valuable cow on the future should be fed. The cow that is picked up or bought of a gathered drove or herd is, as a rule, of little value as a dairy cow. I speak from experience as I have been in the dairy business for nine years have a herd of 60 cows and not a "picked up" cow (as I call them) in the herd. The farmer of the future who desires the best of herds must raise his own cows, hold closely to one line of breeding whether it be Jersey, Shorthorn, Guernseys or Holstein Friesian. There are good milkers in all of these herds.

Make to high degree of excellence and the fine heifer calves must be treated to the close attention in selection of rations which promote growth, health and vigor, fine bone and muscle. The foods that possess fattening qualities must be dispensed with. The cow of the future which gives a fine lot of rich milk will be the one that has been treated or handled better than in the past.

Are farmers going to continue farming 40 cent wheat, or drift in the line of dairying? They are not only farming at a loss, but their land is becoming poorer all the time, and at the rate things are going it is doubtful in my mind if, 20 years hence, they can raise one-half as much wheat per acre as they do at present. Continued farming year after year will bring down the production of land until it must have rest. The dairy business it seems to me would have a tendency to bring up the production of the soil as a routine of crops is necessary together with grass that should be sown which is best adopted to the soil.

The outlook for dairy products has not been so good for several years as at present. With wheat at the fabulous price of 38 cents per bushel it seems strange that the farmers do not take hold of the business more than they do. Corn grows very well in the Willamette valley. It is true it does not ripen the best, but it advances so far to maturity that it can be practically siloed which makes the best of succulent feed for milk cows. The corn crop has a tendency to rest the land, or, in other words, acts as summer follow. A good fair crop of wheat or oats can be grown on the ground after a crop of corn, and in this way being able to have a routine of crops we may be able to keep our lands productive together with the large amount of valuable manure which accumulates every year. We manured 20 acres last year, and about that amount is manured every year.

When I first engaged in the dairy business all the cows purchased by me were highly recommended, but it was afterwards found that every cow proved a failure and did not pay for their feed and keeping. The only way to handle dairy cows at a profit is to keep an account with each cow, charging her up with cost of feed and keeping by the year, and if she does not pay for it, together with a profit, sell her to the butcher and the sooner the better. Weigh her milk during the entire milking season, apply the Babcock test and you will get at the worth of your cow in a business-like way. The fact is, not one man out of fifty knows whether he has a good cow or not, and if you go to buy her he will tell you that she gives a bucket of milk, a barrel of strippings and is the best cow he ever saw, but, as I stated before, the only proper way to get a herd of cows is to raise them.

I have been raising and culling our cows for nine years. Each cow's milk is weighed during the year, and several careful tests are made of each individual cow. Our herd will average 300 pounds or more per cow per year. My standard is 200 pounds at two years old, and when matured not less than 300 pounds. Have been using full blooded Jersey bulls of choice breeding strain, and now have a fine lot of young cows, heifers and calves which are being fed and raised for the special butter cow. As competition is so great it pays to keep nothing but the best, consequently a young bull of excellent breeding is purchased every few years.

Being fully confident that it will pay a better income than raising wheat exclusively, expect to increase our herd within two years to 80 head, and I would say to the farmers of the Willamette valley that if the grain raised on their farms is properly fed to good cows and the manure therefrom applied to the land, it would be more profitable than exclusive grain raising.

Yours truly,
S. DOUGLAS,
Springfield, Ore.

Cold Steel Or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Ia., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at the Delta Drug Store.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Delta Drug Store.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED DURING THE WEEK

Items of General Interest from all parts of the state

STOCKYARDS ARE CROWDED

Largest Freight Train Ever Passed Over the O. R. & N. Cows are Valuable at Tillamook

Lawrence Olds captured a black bear weighing 400 pounds in a steel trap on the bank of the Tillamook river a few nights ago.

Albany merchants have signed an agreement for closing their establishments at 7 o'clock in the evening, save in the month of December and on Saturdays.

The receipts for the town of Sumpter for the past two years have been $10,634 and disbursements $10,890. The town now claims a population of more than 4000.

P. L. Ham, of Lone Rock, recently bought the Campbell ranch of 1000 acres, located near Condon, for $3500. This fine body of land will be converted into a cattle ranch.

Cows were bringing high prices in the south part of the county last week, says the Tillamook Headlight. In gathering up a band of about 20 head to send to Alaska, a party from Portland paid from $56 to $70 per head for them.

Patterson & Armstrong, the cattle men, are preparing to discontinue their feeding operations at the La Grande sugar factory for the reason that the pulp supply is exausted. Out of a band of 675 head they have turned 500 prime beef cattle into market.

Miss Nellie Brown, daughter of Salmon Brown of Salem, and granddaughter of John Brown, of Osawatomie, has joined the Salvation Army and will devote her talent as a violinest to that organization. She is 22 years old. And John Brown's body has mouldered in the ground and his soul goes marching on.

Soon the Heppner stock-yards will be crowded daily with bands of sheep and cattle, and a couple of train loads will put out every day for Portland and Eastern markets, says the Heppner Times. Last Spring Heppner exported as many cattle and sheep as did any other point in the Northwest but it is not probable that so much shipping will be done this season.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer believes there will be a competing line of transportation down the Columbia by the "Fourth of July," as by that time the Central Navigation & Construction company will have its portage road in operation and boats on the upper and lower river. After the work of building roads and railroads from the river to the wheat fields, stock ranches, mines and other productive interests in the Island Empire will have to be considered.

The La Grande Chronicle notes what it says was the biggest freight train that ever passed over the O. R. & N. The big train went east Wednesday consisted of 57 loaded cars, and it was drawn by four big engines and the weight of merchandise was 1500 tons, and it was almost all Asiatic freight, including 10 cars of silk and several cars of matting, Oriental curios and other valuable goods. The entire train was billed straight through to the East, where it will be distributed among several of the big cities. It is estimated that the value of the cargo was $1,500,000.

The spring elections show no result of the tidal wave on the Porto Rican question of which the democrats have been telling the country. In fact, taking it all in all, the result is rather the other way.

The absurdity of the assertion that the trusts want a tariff on Porto Rican goods has been pretty well demonstrated by Senator Foraker's disclosure of the fact that nearly all the duties collected under the present tariff on goods from Porto Rico have been paid by the sugar trusts. To argue that the trust or anyone else likes to pay duties is to argue in favor of an absurdity.

Even the democrats cannot find a flaw to pick in the "open door" negotiations. They are perfect. No foundation for future trouble is to be found in them, there are no embarrassing conditions—no conditions at all in fact—and advantages of tremendous value have been gained. Secretary Hay deserves a high place in history for this one transaction alone.