

WHY PUREBREDS PAY BIG PRICE

Animals of Better Breeding Always Achieve More Creditable Performances.

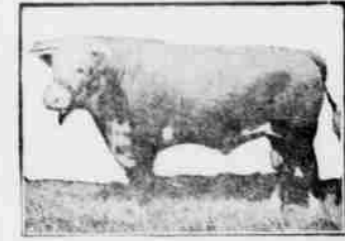
BETTER LIVE STOCK URGED

Animals of Best Type Will Most Profitably and Economically Convert Grain and Forage Crops Into Food Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Why do some lots of cattle not market well while others sell at low prices? Why are some consumers willing to pay 50 cents a pound for prime beef-steak while they will reject from their table inferior steak at half the price? Why is it that some feeders finish their cattle or other animals more rapidly and economically than their associates?

Usually because "blood will tell." That is, the animals of the better breeding always achieve the more creditable performances, be it in the show ring, at the fair, in the feed lot,



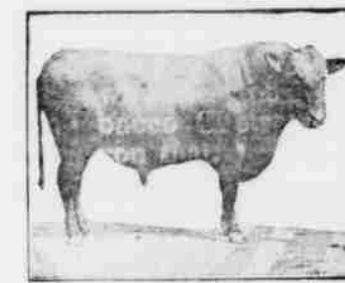
A Registered Hereford Bull Used in Grading Up a Herd.

on the range, or at the butcher's block. Purebred aristocracy is not nearly as extensive in the United States and, with a view to extending the kith and kin of the first families widely over the country, the United States department of agriculture is launching its drive for better live stock, which was inaugurated October 1.

Purebreds for Profits.

Purebred live stock is not the result of folly and fancy of the rich, for the leading foundation families of the various breeds, for the most part, have been produced and developed by practical farmers who farmed for a living in either the old or the new world. For example, Hugh Watson, was a tenant farmer; Charles and Robert Collins, who sponsored the Shorthorn breed, were English countrymen of medium finances, while the Tomkins and the Heavers, who were fosterers of the Whiteface in Herefordshire, England, were merely working to produce beef animals of superior type which would fatten more quickly and cheaper than their predecessors. In a word, purebred live stock from hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and dairy cows to goats and poultry, have all been developed for specific purposes, which are intimately associated with the stock farmer's needs and requirements.

Uncle Sam's big drive for better live stock similarly is a campaign to provide for direct and urgent needs. Farmers with surplus feed should desire live stock of the best type which will most profitably and economically convert these grain and forage surpluses into meat, milk, wool, mohair, and eggs. Eliminating the scrub and mongrel animal, live stock of "no account" quality or breeding is one of the greatest improvement steps which possibly could be undertaken by the live stock breeder and raising fraternity of this country. Uncle Sam is enthusiastically behind the project and it remains for farmers interested in stock raising throughout the country not only to boost for better stock, but also to buy and use farm animals of approved type and breeding, in order



A Purebred Angus Bull.

that our present live stock population, heterogeneous, harum-scarum, and top-scurry as it is, may be replaced by superior animals of type and breeding best fitted to supply the market and most suitable to consume profitably the surplus crops of the American farmer.

Why Good Cattle Pay.

Just to illustrate that it is about as easy to discount the benefits of good blood in live-stock breeding as it is to try to dry up the ocean with a sponge, here are some figures concerning the butcher standards of a good and a medium steer. In the case of a good steer the loin cuts, which are high-priced, constitute 10 1/2 per cent by weight, as compared with 15 1/2 per cent in a medium steer. The rib cuts compose 9 1/2 per cent in the better class of steer and only 7 1/2 per cent in the medium animal. The round, which is a medium-priced cut, constitutes 21 per cent in a good steer and 23 1/2 per cent in a medium steer, while the chuck, a low-priced cut, composes 24 per cent of the good steer and 27 1/2 per cent of the medium steer. The miscellaneous cuts in the good steer aggregate 13 per cent and only 11 per cent in the medium steer. These figures indicate that the good steer carries a greater percentage of the high-priced cuts and a lower percentage of the medium-priced and cheap cuts than does the medium steer, although the animals may be fed similar rations. This divergence in meat makeup at market time must be attributed to breeding.

Two shipments of steers which recently arrived on one of the large cen-

tral markets also are of interest in discussing the breeding factor. One lot of good steers weighed, on an average, 1,180 pounds and sold at \$15.30 a hundredweight, their dressing percentage averaging 61 per cent. These steers carried 9 1/2 per cent of inside fat while their cost per pound, dressed and ready for sale to the consumer, was 22 1/2 cents. The medium lot of steers averaged in weight 936 pounds and sold at \$13.30. These cattle dressed 54 per cent, carried 4 per cent of inside fat and cost 22 cents a pound when dressed and ready for consumption. Subsequently the meat from the good steers sold for 1 cent a pound more than that from the medium steers, which resulted in an increased profit to the butcher of approximately half a cent a pound, despite the fact that the good steers cost originally 2 cents a pound more than the medium steers. Furthermore, the inside fat was worth considerably more in the good steers than it was in their lower quality mates. The well-bred lot of cattle sold for an average of \$181.46 apiece, while the poorer steers brought only \$128.08 an animal, a difference of \$53.38 a head in favor of the better bred cattle.

Every Farmer's Opportunity. There is no possible reason why farmers and stockmen should waste their time and tie up and jeopardize their capital in the purchase and feeding or breeding of inferior stock. The supremacy of the better-bred animals is practically infallible. They, other conditions being equal, will yield dependable profits which are as certain as the coming of day after a night of gloom. It does not take much capital for any farmer, be he the owner of few head of stock or possessor of extensive



A Shorthorn Heifer.

flocks and herds, to begin improvement work to better his live stock resources. All that is necessary is that he purchase and use purebred sires in the grading up and betterment of progeny.

DIFFERENT USES FOR MILK

Forty-Four and One Half Per Cent Used for Human Food Purposes—2.5 Per Cent Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Estimates made by the United States department of agriculture show how the \$7,905,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the United States annually are utilized. Forty-four and one-half per cent is used for human food purposes, while 36 per cent of the gross supply is converted into butter, and 4.5 per cent is made into cheese; another 4.5 per cent is transformed into canned milk, 4 per cent is used in ice cream making, 4 per cent is used in feeding calves and hogs on the farms of origin, and 2.5 per cent is lost in shrinkage and other waste of the dairying industry.

SUPERIOR WINTER HOG FEED

Soy Beans Furnish Necessary Protein and Obviate Necessity of Buying Tankage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The labor and annoyance of thrashing soy beans may be saved by feeding the soy bean hay to hogs in the winter. The beans supply the protein and save the purchase of tankage and middlings. The oil in the beans, together with the leaves of the plants which the hogs eat, keeps them in good condition. Soy bean hay and corn make an ideal winter feed.

CITY CONSTRUCTED IN TIERS

Three Distinct Layers of Humanity Make Up the Great Eastern Port of Hongkong.

Hongkong is built in three stories after the fashion of a Chinese pagoda. There, however, the resemblance to a temple ends. For Hongkong is a mecca of trade, a stronghold of Anglo-Saxon society and a packing box in which Chinese and other varieties of orientals are squeezed so tightly that they seem perpetually out of breath, and used to it.

This three-layer system of municipal architecture, which should be an extremely lucky arrangement according to Chinese superstition, is made possible by a hillside rising near the harbor. Up this hillside the city seems to have backed steadily until it reached the crest, where it stopped without attempting to progress down the other side.

There is no elevator from one floor of Hongkong to the next, but the cable car which shoots up and down the hill furnishes a sensation which is considered by most people very reminiscent of elevator journeys taken in American skyscrapers.

Next! The man who used to spend all his time perfecting perpetual motion has a new diversion; he's trying to cross airplanes so they'll lay eggs.—Buffalo News.

DAIRY



GROOMING COWS IS FAVORED

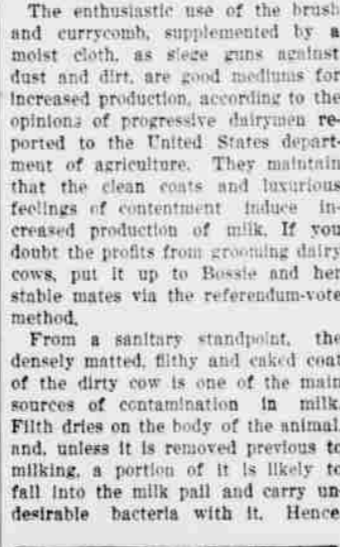
Animal Is Naturally Clean and It Is Dairymen's Duty to Keep Her So—Means More Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sightliness and attractiveness are feminine assets which extend even to the dairy cow. Naturally she is a clean and tidy beast. Unfortunately she has been obliged to confine the dairy cow closely in stables during certain periods of the year, with the consequence that unless her daily brushes and grooms the dairy matrons, their sleek, smooth coats soon lose their gloss and luster and become densely matted with dirt and litter. For the same reasons that it pays to groom horses—greater efficiency from neat, spick-span coats—it also proves invaluable to "dole up" the dairy cow daily by vigorous application of brush and curry comb. Cow comfort—that inexpressible condition of well-being which means actual satisfaction and the economical production of the maximum flow of milk—is fostered by careful and persistent grooming during the season when the cows need such extra attention, as ordinarily during the pasture period the animals of their own accord keep themselves clean.

The enthusiastic use of the brush and currycomb, supplemented by a moist cloth, as sledge hammers against dust and dirt, are good mediums for increased production, according to the opinions of progressive dairymen reported to the United States department of agriculture. They maintain that the clean coats and luxurious feel of contentment induce increased production of milk. If you doubt the profits from grooming dairy cows, put it up to Bussle and her stable mates via the referendum-vote method.

From a sanitary standpoint, the densely matted, filthy and caked coat of the dirty cow is one of the main sources of contamination in milk. Filth dries on the body of the animal, and, unless it is removed previous to milking, a portion of it is likely to fall into the milk pail and carry undesirable bacteria with it. Hence,



Grooming Increases Cow Comfort and Makes for Clean Milk.

grooming cows is a fundamental safeguard against inferior, germ-laden milk. Where cows are groomed daily during their period of close confinement an attendant requires only about two or three minutes a cow to prepare and gloss up the animals as though for a banquet. On the other hand, it is difficult and time-consuming to clean off cows which have been kept without grooming in a dirty stable.

The commendable practice is to groom and clean the cows daily at such a time between the milking periods that there will be abundant opportunity for the dust pat into circulation to settle so that it will not contaminate the milk as it is drawn from the cows. It is necessary for best results to wipe off the udder and flanks of each cow with a moist, clean cloth just before milking, in order to remove all the surface dust and dirt which has escaped the previous clean-up processes. It is recommended that dairymen exercise special care to provide plenty of material so that at all times they may use clean cloths in preparing the cows for milking, as too commonly the wiping cloth, unless carefully handled, becomes a source of contamination. It is also advisable to clip off the long hairs from udder and flanks of each cow.

SUMMER MONTHS ARE TRYING

Cows Giving Milk Should Have Plenty of Feed, Pasture With Water and Good Shade.

Take good care of the cows. The summer months are always trying on cows giving milk. They will need plenty of feed, pasture with water and shade. Unless special care is taken of them they are likely to fall and not be in condition to produce in winter when prices of dairy products are high. Give the cows all the protection possible from flies.

MARKED EPOCH IN INDUSTRY

Experience of Years of Warfare Should Have Effect on Coal Mining in This Country.

The inventory of the nation's resources that the war made necessary brought to light many new facts about coal mining which will be of lasting value to the industry and to the public. As long as the war lasted those incidental lessons were lost sight of under the pressure of meeting the emergency created by the shortage of fuel, but with the return of peace the experience gained during the war is being gathered together in a series of reports on the industry, the first of which, "Coal in 1917," by C. E. Lesher, has been published by the United States geological survey, department of the interior.

The period from 1914 through 1917 and 1918 and into 1919 may be regarded as a distinct epoch in the coal industry, of which the year 1917 represented only one section, but a section which, if not the most remarkable for its achievements, was at once the most chaotic and the most momentous in the history of the industry.

In response to the unprecedented demand the bituminous mines produced 553,790,963 tons, or nearly 10 per cent more than the output of the year before. The anthracite output was 99,611,811 net tons, an increase over 1916 of 18.7 per cent. The total output of both hard and soft coal was thus over 653,000,000 tons.

This record output was accomplished by a labor force of 693,143 men in the bituminous and 154,174 in the anthracite mines. In spite of the fact the number of workers in the bituminous industry was greater in 1917 than in 1916.

UNCLE SAM'S GAME RESERVE

Island of Afognak, on South Coast of Alaska, Peculiarly Adapted for the Purpose.

One of the most picturesquely interesting parts of our national domain is a large island off the south coast of Alaska. It is called Afognak and is about 65 miles long by 40 in width, with a very irregular shore line and deeply indented by bays. It is the property of the government, and in 1892 was set aside by President Harrison as a game and fish reserve. The important purpose that it serves is that of a preserve for salmon, all the finest varieties of which run up its stream in great numbers at the breeding season to spawn.

Afognak is a mountainous island, of volcanic origin, its highest peak rising to an elevation of 1,200 feet. In the interior are a number of large lakes, which are the breeding grounds of the salmon. One of these, Letnik lake, is seven miles long, and on its shore is located a big government fish hatchery.

In the days of long ago, before the

United States bought Alaska, the salmon fishery of Afognak was operated by the Russian-American company, which established on the island a colony of its superannuated and pensioned employees. These were Aleuts, whose descendants today compose the native population, somewhat more than 400, though their blood is much mixed.

Soldiers and Banana Growing

The New South Wales government has not been long in providing its returning soldiers with work. One of the enterprises undertaken with this object is the cultivation of bananas on a large scale. There is no fruit crop that yields such a quick return as the banana and in the present flourishing state of the market no better undertaking could have been selected, given the right men. It is not work for the lazy. But among the demobilized troops are plenty of men who are young, tough and teachable. Four hundred acres have been taken as a beginning and each settler has 12 months' probation before a black is entrusted to him. The sum of \$225 is advanced to each for implements, stock, and house-building material. The soldiers have already started and enjoy their rough life in the hills. The experienced planter, Mr. C. Rose, who is in charge, sees nothing but success ahead in reward for their efforts.

Womans Relief Corps Meets

The Womans Relief Corps met at the home of Bertha Drew Gilman, Past Department President, on Wednesday, January 14th. The following newly elected officers for Rawlins Relief Corps, No. 23 were installed by Past Department Patriotic Instructor, Mattie T. Smead:

President, Bertha D. Gilman; S. V. President, Emille Kelley; J. V. President, Mary Bartholomew; Secretary, Mattie T. Smead; Treasurer, Margaret P. Ball; Chaplain, Clara Mikese; Conductor, Louretta Yeager; Guard, Minnie Hill; Patriotic Instructor, Mattie T. Smead; Press Correspondent, Olive Frye; Asst. Conductor, Lillie Aiken; Asst. Guard, Elsie Stevenson.

The interest in the Corps is increasing and new members are being added from time to time. The past President, Louretta Yeager, having served as president for ten years was presented with a token of remembrance of the appreciation of her faithfulness in the work. The Comrades of the G. A. R. were present and Post Commander N. S. Whetstone gave an interesting account of his trip to Columbus, Ohio. A delicious lunch was served and a social hour was enjoyed by all.

Joseph M. Hayes, local sleepman, has purchased a new G. M. C. truck from the Heppner Garage, the local dealers.

Engagement Announced

Mr. "Grippe" and Miss "Flu" are busily engaged again, but—the minute you feel a cold coming on, begin to have fever or chills, dull aches or congested, it may be the Flu or Grippe. Before retiring, bathe your feet in hot salt water, take a good big cup of HOLLISTER'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA (warm) and go to bed for the night—it's a 10 to 1 shot you'll feel great the next morning. Without fail try this—but do it quick before the "Flu" or Grippe get's a start. Buy a package today, have it in the house and use it at the very first warning—then you're safe.

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