

Cattle.

HEREFORDS ON THE RANGE.

TOM POUTING.

Since the cattle trade is again looking up, those who have considered the "old cow" as the most profitable bovine property, are now in the first rank with large numbers of serviceable mothers of beef. The long-horned Texas steer is rapidly becoming extinct upon the western ranges. He has served his day and generation well, but as he refused to mature until fully grown, he has been pushed aside by a more progressive race, which can be made prime at any age from six months up. The type required by cattlemen today is the short-legged, blocky, early maturing, mellow-fleshed ones so characteristically embodied in the Hereford. Color in cattle is their most valuable token of trueness of breed, their strongest evidence of stability and potency in transmission. It matters not what a Hereford bull may be mated with, the offspring will bear a white or mottled face; and this characteristic marking has won for the "white faces" a favorite distinction in the stock markets of America. Buyers and feeders alike have learned by experience that behind that white there is a form which will meet their requirements. It is a guarantee that the bearer when "weighed in the balance" will not be found wanting.

No one with any real knowledge of the history of the Herefords and their development, fixed capabilities will question their right to supersede all other breeds on the range, where their own life is one continual rustling for grass, which is their sole subsistence. Their notoriety as grazers has been a marked feature in their nature ever since the foundation of the breed. On the range their thrift and rugged constitution makes them the ideal cattle for profitable ranching, capable of getting fully ripe on grass alone, a quality which no other breed possesses. They are equally available at early ages for shipment to the feeders of the corn growing states. Some ranchmen have taken exception to the white faces on account of their length of horn, and have tried the polled breeds. Now, when an Angus or Galloway steer is made prime he makes a wonderfully good carcass of fine quality, but when in a half fat or unfinished condition the flesh is somewhat blue and coarse-grained; so the rancher who ships his cattle to market in this

shape finds them unsuited for him and prefers to dehorn the horned bullocks—then gentle and easily handled. No other breed of cattle, with the exception of the Galloway, possesses such an abundant growth of curly, mossy hair, which protects them from the winter blasts and enables them to rest comfortably outside in some sheltered exposure, even when zero weather prevails. Those who have seen only old Hereford cows, which have grown "patchy," might assume that the entire breed possessed this undesirable feature, but such is far from being true. These are days of "baby beef." The massive 2000-pound steer is no longer sought after, but the neat, tidy, evenly fleshed 1400-pound bullock stands as the modern beef type in the eye of butchers and packers; and a well-fed two-year-old Hereford steer approaches this standard more closely than any other breed or combination of breeds. They lay on flesh evenly, the high-priced cuts are well-fleshed and firmly packed, the once characteristic light thigh, by careful breeding, is being let down and filled out, as was exemplified in the Hereford steer, "Jack," which won over all breeds at Madison Square Garden last fall. A prominent short-horn breeder at Ontario pronounced him beef from "lugs to heels," and the best yearling steer he had ever seen.

Cows which produce more milk than is required by their calves are not desirable on the range, and this fact has prejudiced ranchmen against some strains of short-horns. Cattlemen on the plains can give a cow which has lost her calf but very little attention, and a ruined udder ensues if she be a milker of any note. On the other hand, Herefords produce milk of good quality and sufficient quantity to raise their calves well; thus it is better for the cow and also for the calf. They are excellent mothers; the calves are dropped strong, lusty fellows, are soon on their feet, and require little attention if parturition has been normal. The many excellencies of the white faces are not confined to range conditions alone, by any means. In the stall they lay on flesh rapidly. In the feed lot

they invariably get to the top. In conclusion, I wish to state that just recently I saw a bunch of fifty Hereford cows and heifers brought in off stalk fields, where they had been pastured all winter, in good condition for immediate marketing. The other day I helped load a car of young bulls, from six to ten months old, which averaged within a trifle of \$100 per head. They were shipped west to go on a large range.—Farmers' Advocate,

CLUBBING LIST.

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SUMMONS.

In the Superior court of the State of Washington, for the County of Yakima.
Ivy Harkins, Plaintiff,

vs.
William T. Harkins, Defendant.
The State of Washington to the Said William T. Harkins, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 8th day of July, 1897, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for plaintiff, at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The foregoing is an action by the plaintiff against you for divorce, upon the grounds of cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and failure to support, and for the care and custody of the minor children of yourself and plaintiff, to-wit: Herschell and Willie; and for general relief.

H. J. SNIVELY & FRED MILLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Postoffice address, North Yakima, Yakima county, Washington.
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