

COMMON SENSE BREEDING.

The average farmer is apt to look upon the business of "fine stock" breeding as beyond his capital and ability. By fine stock he of course means pedigreed, registered stock, and his idea of such animals is that they are difficult to find, difficult to raise and maintain in their original excellence, and costly. He makes the mistake of thinking that no stock is fine unless possessed of pedigrees entitling it to entry in the respective stud or herd book of its kind. Let us say for his benefit that "all is not gold that glitters"; all stock is not really fine by reason of the mere fact that it is pedigreed. Live stock properly produced from common sense mating of excellent animals may indeed be excellent in most respects or only fall short of perfection on account of some admixture of blood or slight deviation from a right line in breeding which renders it ineligible to registry. Of such character were the magnificent Shorthorn feeding cattle bred by Gillette, of Illinois, in years gone by and many others are breeding similar cattle today. At the same time thousands of poor specimens of pedigreed cattle, horses, sheep and swine are annually produced and retained for breeding purposes which by rights should be castrated or rejected for breeding service. The pedigree is not always proof positive of excellence. It may and is reasonably certain to prove that pure blood is pre-potent above that of the scrub animal, and often explains the power of an apparent scrub, possessed of a pedigree, to beget progeny greatly excelling the parent in every good point and particular. But nowadays the pedigreed animal is no longer in demand unless he or she possesses not only pure blood, but the apparent evidences of superior excellence in every respect as the result of long continued breeding in the same direction and purity. In other words, the pedigreed animal must carry its pedigree upon its back, as has been well said by a practical man who looked more to present gain than future possibilities. Really fine stock can be easily produced by any careful, persevering farmer and at a small outlay of cash, if he follows natural methods of breeding. To him the main object should be to produce practical beasts for immediate returns in flesh, wool, work, etc. It is rarely his province or power to compete successfully with the "big breeder" in the production of pedigreed animals for sale as breeding stock. He should rest content with the attempt, which will usually succeed, of improving his home animals up to a point of similar excellence when compared with pedigreed stock. This he can do in comparatively short time by selecting all of his best breeding females of a similar type and character and then mating them with a pure-bred male that in every respect meets his approval as a representative of the breed which is his choice for breed excellence. Starting with this foundation, he should then breed in a natural, common-sense manner. By "natural" we mean without regard to family or pedigree so long as no departure is made from the breed originally selected to improve the same herd, stud or flock. If this be patiently followed, year after year, after seeking when the times comes to purchase a new male, to select an animal of the same breed and type and character and individual excellence, steady progress will be made in building up a collection of farm animals

which will return good profits from food utilized. They will prove far more profitable than scrub stock and will return better and surer profits for the average farmer than pedigreed stock kept for the sake of pedigree alone, and will form a legacy worth handing down to the next generation of farmers. Natural breeding forsakes the old idea that the same family line must be closely followed and stuck to and seeks everywhere for ideal animals of ideal type to continue the work of pro-creation in a given herd. By natural breeding the good qualities of the animal are maintained and the weakening effects of "in-and-in breeding" and even "line breeding" avoided. Natural breeding is usually employed as a term to describe such breeding of pure bred animals only, but it as truly applies, in our opinion, to the sensible methods of building up herds of farm animals of grand excellence for all purposes. Another fine point possessed by these naturally bred, high grade animals is that they furnish at all times the very best foundation stock on the female side for crossing to bulls of other breeds for the production of cross-bred feeders, this work to be done, of course, by others than the breeders of high grade females. Many of the champion animals of our fat stock shows have been animals of this breeding, for the cross-bred steer is often better than either parent in point of excellence for feeding purposes, but would be useless if left entire and kept for breeding purposes. By common-sense methods of natural breeding, farmers may take advantage of all that is good in any one of the pedigreed breeds and at the same time avoid the expense of pedigreed animal breeding, fitting, showing and advertising. It is to supply the farmer with breeding stock for common sense improving work that men are in the pedigreed stock business, and the latter should be given due credit for the grand work they are doing in improving all kinds of live stock throughout the country.—Iowa Homesstead.

Victor F. Martin, George J. Ireland, Willis W. Gray and Victor E. Miller are the names appearing in the articles of incorporation of the Northwest Pacific Livestock Company, of Wenatchee, recently filed with the secretary of state. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000, and is paid up in full.

The object of the incorporators is to carry on a general live stock business. Especial attention will be given to the importing and breeding of fine stock.

The company have a large ranch and several hundred acres of range in this vicinity, and have already secured a hundred head of cattle.

P. A. Frakes, who has the largest and best herd of Holstein cattle in the Northwest, says that it makes him decidedly tired when some former who has taken the notion to invest in a sire or a few pure-bred tries to Jew down his prices. They want first-class stock at bargain-counter prices. They don't give the fact that Mr. Frakes has spent a great deal of money on his stock, importing from the best herds of the East, any consideration, and that he cannot and will not sell unless he gets his price, which is always fair and reasonable. So there! Now that the popularity of Holsteins in the Northwest is increasing, a great many farmers are looking for good breeding stock, and Mr.

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A few choice yearling Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale; also a few Ewes, and Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes. Bred from prize winning stock.

E. A. KIPP,

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Of the large Canadian type, size, quality, finish.

Pigs will be recorded in the American Herd Book. Thirty choice young pigs now for sale.

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Three years old, out of Brown Bessie's family, the world-renowned cow that took first premium at the Columbian exposition.

CARSTENS BROS., Seattle.

Hereford Sale.

On Wednesday, November 12, 1902, at 2 P. M., at LaGrande, Ore., we will sell at Public Auction 21 Registered Hereford Cattle, 13 Yearling Bulls, 8 Yearling Heifers. These cattle are in fair condition only, not being fitted for the sale ring. Breeding good as the best. Catalogues ready October 1st.

E. J. Conrad & Sons, LaGrande, Ore.,

Frakes is a good man to get in touch with. But don't ask him to sell at sacrifice prices.

At the Salem fair two of the most interested visitors in the livestock display were S. Ban and his nephew, R. Ban. S. Ban runs a 400 acre farm at Quincy, Ore., and has thereon quite a dairy herd. He figures on doing considerable exporting to Japan, having several years ago taken over a number of Holsteins, which proved a profitable venture. He recently purchased several head of Shorthorns from Ladd's Oak Hill Farm. He is quite wealthy, having made his money as a contractor of Japanese labor. His nephew, who manages the farm, is a bright young man, who graduated recently from the Oregon agricultural college.

A. S. White, a well known rancher of the Cowyche, has imported a car load of fine pedigreed Red-Polled cattle, among them a registered bull. It is good news to learn that the ranchers who have money to invest in stock put it in thoroughbreds.—Yakima Herald.

There were seven different makes of separators on display at the Oregon state fair, representing all the separator companies on the Pacific Coast.

A Tacoma young man called on his best girl and asked the maid to announce him. Pretty soon the girl poked her head out of the bathroom door and cried, "Hello! Jack, dear!" Jack called out, "Come on down." "I can't, Jack; I'm er—well, I'm in my bath." "But I won't keep you a moment. I haven't er—got—er—anything on, Jack." "Well," said Jack, "slip on something and come down." So she slipped on the top step and came down.

ELLENDALE FARM

Hampshire Sheep

Dorset Horn Sheep

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All Registered.

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REED & SON, Moscow, Idaho.

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Registered Jersey Cattle won at New Westminster 1900—1st on 2 year-old-bull, 1st on yearling bull, 1st on herd. Some choice stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Several choice young Holstein bulls

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Snoqualmie, Wn., or Chamberlain,

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Satisfaction from cattle raising.—Send to L. K. Cogswell, Chehalis, Wash., for a start in Red Polls. They are gentle, hardy and profitable in every way. A dozen bulls now for sale; prize winning stock. Orders taken for heifers. Send at once for Red Polled pamphlet.

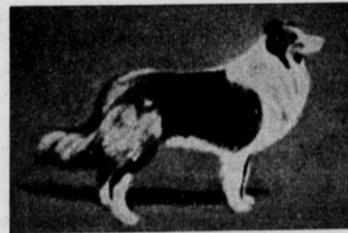
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Of the Best Butter Making Strains for Sale. Service bull, Lunde Oregon de Kol, son of Clothilde Lunde Artis. Official butter test, 20 lbs 4 oz in 7 days. He is assisted by Clothilde Grace's Sir Hengerveld, whose granddam was Netherland Hengerveld, with an official butter test of 26 3/4 lbs in 7 days, her milk averaging 3.92 per cent fat.

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