

Crook County Journal

VOL. XI

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, OCTOBER 24, 1907.

NO. 45

During Fair Week

You will find our store the most interesting place in town because of the fine displays we make in all line.



Millinery
Ladies' Cloaks
Skirts
Shawls
Long Kimonos
Flannelette Wrappers
Ladies Dress Shoes

Men's Clothing
Hats
Dress Shirts
Flannel Shirts
Underwear
Men's Footwear



GROCERIES

4 packages of Schillings' Best Soda for 25 cents
Schillings' Best Tea 20 and 40 cents
Folger's and Royal Baking Powder, per lb 45 cents



QUALITY IS REMEMBERED
LONG AFTER
PRICE IS FORGOTTEN

Our New Hacks and Buggies
are on hand and will be sold
on Liberal Terms
Don't fail to see them

C. W. ELKINS

THIRD ANNUAL

Crook County Fair

TO BE HELD AT

Prineville, Oregon

Oct. 24, 25, 26, 28, 29

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything grown
in Central Oregon will be exhibited.

Exhibits Wanted from all Sections of the County

Fine Racing---Big Purses

Send for Premium List to President or Secretary

Central Oregon Agricultural & Live Stock Association

T. H. Lafollette,
President, Prineville, Or

Duncan Macleod,
Secretary, Prineville

THE DAIRY HERD ITS FORMATION

Now that we have a creamery in operation in our midst it behooves the thrifty rancher to study the character and composition of his dairy herd.

Henry E. Alvord, C. E., chief of the dairy division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has the following to say regarding the dairy herd; its formation and management:

Dairymen are divided in opinion as to the kind of cow which is most profitable. Some prefer a "general-purpose cow," which is a member of a specially developed milk-producing family from one of the beef breeds, or grades of such stock. An animal is thus secured which has a large frame, is easily kept in good flesh, and fattens soon when not milking heavily; such an one also has large calves, profitable for veal or for growing as steers. Even if such animals are not so productive while in the dairy, their meat-making proclivities may make up for it. There are two or three of the established breeds of cattle which claim to possess combined qualities for meat and milk. On the other hand, many dairymen prefer cattle of the distinct class or type especially adapted to dairy purposes alone. This class includes various families and breeds, all having the marked characteristics which distinguish the milk producer. Owners of such cows expect them to be so profitable as milkers that their beef-producing quality and the final disposition of their carcasses may be entirely ignored; and the calves, except so far as wanted to raise for the dairy, are given little consideration. Which of these lines of policy should be pursued every dairymen must determine for himself. To succeed in his business he should select his herd or its foundation with a view to profit. Whether he should buy, breed, and feed his cows, having in view only their dairy products and capacity for reproduction, or whether he will find it more profitable to include the items of beef and veal, must be largely determined by home conditions.

SPECIAL ADAPTION
Within the general class of dairy cattle one can find great variety and can therefore select breeds or families well adapted to the special needs in view. Some dairy cattle are noted for the quantity of milk they produce; others for the high quality or richness of their milk, which means they are good butter producers. Some combine quantity and quality in a specially economical way, under some circumstances. There are cows of active habits, which forage well on a wide range of scanty pasture, and will profitably work up the coarser kinds of food in winter. There are others which have proved their capacity for making good returns when more closely confined and subjected to high feeding. Some cows give a great flow of milk for a comparatively short season, and others are noted for an even, steady yield of milk the year through. The dairymen can easily find cattle, therefore, adapted to his particular wants. As a rule, the different dairy characteristics named pertain to different breeds, so that every dairymen is likely to find some one breed of dairy cattle better suited to his wants than any other.

This is not the place to revive the never-ended "battle of the breeds." No matter how strong one's convictions, discretion must be exercised. Pronounced opinions and direct advice as to the several recognized dairy breeds are here unnecessary. Evidence abounds on every side, and every dairymen, or prospective dairymen, can satisfy himself as to the cattle he should adopt, if he will but make a proper study of the subject. He need not go far in this country to find the best kind or breed of cows for milk supply, the best for butter making, or the best for the cream trade. There is no special cheese-making cow; the best butter cow is also the best for cheese; this fact has been demonstrated beyond dispute.

FORMATION OF THE DAIRY HERD
There are two very different ways of forming a dairy herd and of maintaining its size and quality. It may be done by buying or by breeding, and these two methods may be combined.

By purchase—The purchasing plan is practiced to a considerable extent by those who produce milk for town and city supply. In a few cases it has been known to be successful where the work of the herd was to make butter. Applied in its extreme form, cows are bought when mature and at their prime, judged almost exclusively by their milk yield, and are highly fed so as to keep steadily gaining in flesh, and are sold, usually to the butcher, as soon as they cease to be profitable as milkers. The bull may be of any kind so long as he gets the cows in calf, as the calves are of value only as causing "fresh" cows and are disposed of as soon as possible. The first modification of this system is to keep extra good cows for several seasons and the next to raise heifers from some of the best milkers to replenish the herd. This way of making up a herd and keeping good its numbers requires abundant capital and rare judgment in buying and in selling. It can not be recommended to one lacking experience, and even the shrewdest buyer runs great risk of bringing disease into his herd.

By breeding—The other extreme is to begin with a few well-selected animals as a foundation, and gradually build up the herd to the size desired by judicious breeding and natural increase. This method takes time, and time which may be money, but it is by far the safer and more satisfactory in its results, and it must be recognized as a higher grade of dairy farming.

FOUNDATION OF THE HERD
A desirable combination in starting is to buy the number of cows desired and good animals of the sort determined in advance. If one's means will permit, include a few superior cows and a first-class bull at any rate. Let the cows selected be such as have had two calves, and perhaps three, so that they may be judged by their own development and yet be young enough to improve and be in full profit for some years. With a herd thus formed, begin at once the work of improvement by breeding and selection. Sell promptly any cow which proves unsatisfactory and replace her by the best increase of the herd, or purchase occasionally an animal which will raise the average quality.

Buying registered cattle.—In these days any dairymen who wants registered animals of any of the approved breeds can get them if he will but make the effort. The beginner in registered dairy stock can not be too strongly urged to buy and breed on the basis of individual and family merit and dairy record, and not upon pedigree alone. Pedigree is of value and should be well studied; it is the best guaranty that the calves to come will make good cows. But the pedigree should be supported by uniform excellence in the family and by evidence of merit in the particular animals bought. Although the investment is greater, there is greater certainty of good results if mature cows are bought which show what can be expected of them, if they have not already made a record, than if calves or undeveloped heifers are selected. It is also economy, having chosen the right breed, to purchase good representatives of that breed, rather than to content with only average or even ordinary animals. Successful dairymen has proved that the greater profit comes from the best cows, whatever their kind. This is as true of purebred or registered stock as of common cows. It is better to pay \$300 for three excellent cows than to pay the same sum for four good cows or five which are only fair. A really superior dairy cow of a superior family, with pedigree which gives assurance of calves equal the dam, if not better, is always worth a large price. Such an animal adds much to the average value of any dairy herd. In buying registered cattle deal only with men of reputation as breeders and of strict integrity. "The best part of a pedigree is the name of the breeder."

PRINEVILLE
A party of O. R. & N. surveyors and engineers arrived Sunday at Prineville. They came for a supply of gasoline for their automobile.

While the members of the party were very secretive about the object of their trip through this country, it is pretty well understood that their object is to block the efforts of the Oregon Trunk Line to reach Central Oregon.

It is said the party will go as far south as Klamath Falls. From the amount of gasoline taken aboard here it would seem that they were equipped for a long journey. It may be however, that they will not go farther than to the upper Deschutes valley where they will seek the most practical route for a railroad.

The Oregon Trunk Line up the Deschutes is the thorn that is prodding Harriman to do something.

PRINEVILLE
POSTAL RECEIPTS
There is no better barometer of the financial progress of the country than the increase in receipts at the local postoffice.

The Prineville postoffice shows a material increase in all branches of business in the past year and likewise over all previous years.

For the fiscal year ending July 1st the postal receipts reached \$4300.17, while for the calendar year of 1896 the receipts for the same branch of Uncle Sam's business were only \$1048.94, showing the increase to be over 400 per cent.

In the year 1902 there were 1102 money orders issued, while for the fiscal year closing June 30 of this year the number of orders issued reached 4386, showing an increase of 300 per cent in five years.

There is no record of the number of pieces of matter of the various classes mailed at any previous date, but in response to instructions from the postoffice department the local office has just completed the counting of matter mailed for a period of seven days, beginning October 13. During this period there were a little less than four thousand pieces of matter of the different classes mailed, about three thousand of which was the first class. During this time there were 441 postal cards mailed showing that this office is no exception to the postal card craze.

CROOK COUNTY'S WEALTH

There were 111,821 sheep and goats in the county at the time of taking assessment last March, the value of which was placed at \$295,623.

The assessor found less than 1000 swine in the county which means that about three-fourths of the bacon and lard that is consumed in the county during the coming winter will have to be imported, and yet there is a great over supply of wheat. It seems to us that here is the opportunity for a new industry in Crook county.

The total increase of the assessor's final balance is more than \$500,000 but this is decreased by \$400,000 of the value of the D. I. & P. Co's ditches that was included in the last year's totals and was afterward ruled by the higher courts as not assessable. Thus the actual increase of the assessable property in the county for the twelve months ending March 1st of this year is but a few thousand dollars less than \$1,000,000. And this showing with one-half of the county's area open to entry under the various free land acts gives one an idea of the immense possibilities of Crook County.

SURVEYORS VISIT PRINEVILLE

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City Property for Sale
House, barn and three lots for sale; good location; price reasonable. Address T. J. Ferguson, Prineville, Ore.

COUNTY FAIR NOW OPEN

The third annual Crook County fair began today. The entries made cover a wider range of our resources than ever before. Exhibits from the Sisters district, from Culver and Madras, and every part of the county have been entered and many from the outside districts have not arrived yet.

The articles among the agricultural exhibits are of better quality than have ever been shown before and the best care, both in cultivation and preparation of the exhibits, is apparent.

The fruit exhibit is especially fine, particularly the fall and winter varieties of apples and pears. Perhaps the most entries for any one class of premiums are for potatoes and vegetables of the different kinds. Among these are to be found almost all the varieties that can be successfully grown in the county and a most remarkable feature of this class is the fact that they have been grown in almost all classes without irrigation.

Great interest is shown in the fancy work and potted flower exhibits and those that have been entered are of the best.

The educational exhibit reflects great credit upon our schools and shows the progress of the different grades in schools of the city and county.

Various exhibits of miscellaneous classes have been arranged and all lend to the harmony and arrangement scheme of the pavilion.

The racing program is full to the limit. This afternoon the first race will be pulled off with nine horses to start and will be a tryout that will show some interesting things concerning the fastest horses.

Every feature of the fair shows a prosperous condition of the country and its people and shows a wider range of products and a greater variety than was thought possible in Crook county.

WANT BETTER MAIL SERVICE

The Summit Prairie people are trying to get better mail service for their section of the county. They thought a rural free delivery from Prineville to William Schmidt's place, a distance of some thirty-six miles, would be a good thing. Uncle Sam, however, requires 100 families living within a distance of 25 miles as one of the conditions necessary for a free delivery service. As there are not one hundred families living on the proposed route and as the distance to be traversed is much greater, a free delivery is out of the question. As there is but one family at Howard the stamp sales are bound to go under the minimum of \$25 a quarter to hold a postoffice so that it is only a question of time when that office will be closed or moved. If the Summit Prairie people will get together and make a united demand something might be done for them.

Men's Suits, Hats and general Furnishings at about half price at J. E. Stewart & Co.

Apples, Apples, Apples
At Richard Danby's, two miles west of John Day City. Many varieties of Fall and Winter Apples at 37 1/2 cents per box. No posts of any kind in the fruit. From 2500 to 3500 bushels. RICHARD DANBY, John Day, Ore.

100 per cent Pure Wool
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothing at
Foster & Hydes's

The Dr. Mary Lane Institute
The staff of physicians connected with this, the leading institution of its kind in Portland, are graduates of the best medical and surgical colleges of the world. Maternity cases are given special attention. A modern sanitarium is maintained in connection. All correspondence is confidential. Address, Mary Lane Institute, rooms 5 to 14 Grand Theater Building, Portland, Oregon. Consultation free. 10-17p