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## COB CHARCOAL FOR HOGS

An authority on hogs writes as follows: Charcoal should be kept before the hogs at all times. Most farmers know this, but few practice it largely because of the extra effort required to secure the charcoal. Charcoal made from corn cobs is probably liked best by the hogs and is not difficult to make. To make this coal no kiln, pit or covering with earth is necessary. And yet the work must be so done that the result will be coal, not ashes. A still day in a dry time must be selected. Start three or four fires as near the supply of cobs as may be. When they are well started gather the cobs from the pens, lots and cribs and keep piling them on the center of the burning mass by baskets. Care should be taken not to put them on so fast as to smother the flames too much.

When the piles have been completed by using all the cobs, shovel up the edges on the heap that all will be burned. Allow it to burn until all blazing stops and the whole mass is in bright red coals. Then put out all fire by sprinkling at first and afterward dashing on water until no steam escapes and no hissing sound is heard. It will require more water than the inexperienced would be willing to believe.

It is best to burn about ten or twelve bushels in each pile, as a heap of this size can be managed much better than when very large. If the coal is to be stored for future use it must first be allowed to dry out thoroughly. The shrinkage from burning will be rather more than one-half.

It is a mistake to pile all the coals up first and then set fire to them. The fire will run all over the outside of the heap, but will penetrate into the center very slowly, and before this is reduced to coal the outside will melt into ashes. By the method here described the fire is always in the center, which is sure to be well burned. It will not be reduced to ashes, as it is shut off from the air somewhat by the fresh fuel that is thrown on all the time.

It is wasteful and unsightly to allow the coals from all the corn fed in pens and lots to lie there and rot. They might be gathered up and taken to the manure lot, but not one farmer in a hundred will take that trouble. Besides, their value as a fertilizer is small compared with their worth as



A LARGE YORKSHIRE

an aid to digestion when reduced to coal. The work and trouble are little, and the pay is big.

The man who has never fed this cob charcoal will be surprised at the amount the hogs will eat. For each ten or twelve hogs it will require a common sized pallet, and taken to the manure lot, but not one farmer in a hundred will take that trouble. Besides, their value as a fertilizer is small compared with their worth as

In addition to this cob charcoal, they should have all the salt and ashes they want, but the three should never be mixed. No one can mix them in the right proportions. They should have ashes lying by them, but of these they eat but little. They should be salted twice a week. They should be fed each day what coal they will eat.

If the hogs are well and thriving don't be silly enough to feed them drugs. How can it make them better? It may and often does do great harm.

### Study Each Cow.

The only way to get the maximum of net earnings from the dairy is to study each cow kept as a milker, familiarize yourself with its likes and dislikes and endeavor to please all, no matter how notional or how varied their tastes. Some dairymen claim that it does not pay to raise cows—it is cheaper to buy. This is true with some men who have no patience with the calf and do not know how to feed and care for it, but to the painstakingly getting a good herd is to raise the calves or, rather, the cows, from calfhood. Then they will feel at home, be acclimated and will be all ready to work for you when the time comes. If you are not in the habit of keeping salt, hay and water before your calves all the time, just try it for a month and you will notice an improvement in their appearance that will surprise you.

### Pen For the Bull.

Many build a pen for the bull. This is an excellent means for the animal to get sunshine and air, but he will not exercise in a pen. The pen should be used in connection with the tread power.

### Exercise For Sows.

Force the sows to take a moderate amount of exercise before farrowing. A twice a day slow walk of fifteen minutes or more will keep them in good condition.

### Food In the Trough.

Food left in the trough by the hogs is the best kind of evidence that you are feeding too generously. Feed only what will be eaten up clean.

## GERMANY'S WAR PLANS.

They Are All Ready For Instant Use Against Any Country.

Plans for the invasion of every European and transatlantic country, including the United States, are ready for use in the drawers of special receptacles at the German war office, and immediately on the declaration of war every officer, man and boy in the service would be informed by telegram of the outbreak of hostilities.

Being in the possession of secret instructions, the purport of which he has sworn not to divulge, every man in the vast German fighting machine knows exactly the place assigned to him and what he has to do within a few hours after the country has taken the field.

Every officer is in the possession of secret mobilization orders that would enable him to take up his place with his men in the gigantic military chess-board without further instructions. The entire railway would be handed over to the military railway department, a branch of the service that assumes control over the transport of the army. All German railway stock is held with an ultimate idea of war. The traveler through Germany will notice that every truck, open or covered, has peculiar hieroglyphics painted on it in a front corner, which on closer examination read as follows: "Für 12 Mann oder 6 Pferde Gewicht —". These figures denote the number of horses, men or the weight of the guns that the car can carry during wartime.

Germany stands alone of all countries in the world in being financially mobilized for war and in possessing a war fund. The amount may seem insignificant when compared to the entire cost that a continental war might entail, yet it would enable the country to tide over the first few days and to administer the first blow without delay. — McClure's Magazine.

### Largest Scrap Heap.

The largest scrap heap in the world is in San Francisco, a relic of the great fire which followed the earthquake of April, 1906. It is 40 feet high, 100 feet square and contains 20,000 tons, all cut in equal lengths of eighteen inches and piled in one solid mass, with the sides as smooth and solid as a brick wall. This is the only one of four heaps of equal size and proportions which remains intact in its original size and shape, the other three having been drawn upon as the material was needed. Many other scrap heaps are piled about the bay awaiting shipment, some as big as a house and others mere hillocks, scattered over acres of ground. Since the fire one company has handled 150,000 tons of this old material. It has six large shears in operation to cut the iron and steel either that it may be better handled for shipment or for the furnace, says the Iron Trade Review. Little of this scrap is used in San Francisco, the bulk of it being shipped to the Atlantic coast or to European ports.

## Schools For Tuberculous Children.

Special schools for tuberculous children have now been established in Providence, Boston, New York, Rochester, Washington, Hartford, Conn.; Chicago and Pittsburg. New York has three schools and Washington two. The board of education of New York city is proposing to establish three more, and similar institutions are being planned in Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Newark, N. J. In cities like Providence, Boston and New York, where outdoor schools have been conducted for two years, the results obtained from the treatment of children in special tuberculosis open air schools seem to show that great advantage of this class of institutions. This, coupled with the experience of open air schools in Germany and England, proves that children can be cured of tuberculosis and keep up with their school work without any danger to fellow pupils.

### A Brave Man.

"There is a finer bravery shown in civil than in military life," said ex-Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island. "I remember one of our Providence fire chiefs.

"A green fireman resigned from the Providence service because his chief, he said, was cruel and inhuman.

"How cruel and inhuman?" they asked him.

"Why," the fireman whined, "at last week's tenement fire he ordered me to carry a section of hose right in between two walls that were just on the point of tumbling."

"And what did you do?"

"I refused, of course. I told the chief it was as much as a man's life was worth to go in there and I wouldn't do it."

"Well, what did the chief do then?"

"Ha, ha, ha! The chief carried the hose in himself."

### A Royal Baby Carriage.

Princess Juliana of Holland has joined the ranks of the caravanners. A marvelous construction—should it be called a "carambulator" or a "carampram?"—has been devised for the little Dutch princess wherein when the weather is cold and the sun shines only in certain parts of the Het Loo she can be conveyed from the palace to the sunshine. It is, as a matter of fact, a giant covered perambulator containing a stove and seats for nurses, besides the bassinette for the royal baby, and it is, of course, drawn by a horse. If she were an English princess she would at once be nominated patroness of the Caravan club. The queen of Holland herself is said to have invented this new baby carriage for her daughter. It is not the first time she has displayed ingenuity of an inventive character. — London Lady.

## MERINO SHEEP.

They Must Have Profitable Fleeces and Well Formed Carcasses.

A well known authority says: It is a well established fact that the Merino will not improve under strictly close breeding. The greatest improvement has been made by properly mating animals from flocks not closely related.

The production of extremely heavy fleeces has been at the sacrifice of the carcass. The typical mutton forms have been produced at a sacrifice in fleece. The improver of the Merino in the future must carry the two essential points, profitable fleece and a well formed carcass of sufficient size to make the animal as profitable for a mutton sheep as a wool producer.

American is now mutton enters. Therefore it is highly important that we pay as much attention to the pro-



PRIZE WINNING RAM.

duction and development of a mutton form as we do to that of a wool producing form in spite of the fact that our heaviest wool producing sheep carry but little mutton and the strongest mutton producers usually shear a light fleece.

There is a large opportunity for the breeder to use his skill in the combining of these two characteristics in one animal without one being sacrificed to secure the other.

I am of the opinion that the field for improving the Merino is very large, and the development of the most profitable and practical wool mutton Merino is still in its infancy. With the experience of the past the next twenty or thirty years should bring about a combination Merino of greater value than any to be found today.

This animal must grow rapidly, mature early, have good quarters, deep body, short, strong neck, carrying the form of a typical Shorthorn. It must be coated with a fleece of great bulk and sufficient quality to command a fair price. In producing a heavy fleece it is a mistake to have a large percentage of that fleece consist of oil, a product that is entirely worthless to the manufacturer.

Do not misunderstand me. It is highly important to have a reasonable amount of oil in the fleece in order to secure the strongest and best fiber, but do not overdo the matter.

### Strippings Come Last.

Any farm wife can tell you about "strippings" when it comes to milking a cow. They are the rich milk, which is drawn last. The idea has been advanced that all milk from the cow is alike, but this is a mistake.

The popular idea that the first milk drawn is poorest in cream, or butter fat, is correct. The last milk drawn is usually about five times as rich as the first. It is an old custom on the farm to set this milk to itself on account of its extra richness. If any goes to the calf it is the first milk drawn, since that is least valuable for butter. On this account the old way was to let the calf suck first. It is a very wasteful plan to leave the last milk to the calf.

Popular ideas and science agree with regard to the value of "strippings." The New York experiment station made a test of the matter in the case of five cows. Every pint as drawn was tested, and the amount of butter fat increased regularly to the thirteenth pint, which was about five times as rich as the first, as already stated. Every buttermaker will save the "strippings" as if they were pure gold.

### The French Coach Horse.

This breed originated in France, being the product of a cross between the English thoroughbred and native mares of France that have considerable oriental blood in their veins. The typical horse of this breed stands sixteen hands high or over, weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds and is in all essentials a coach or carriage horse. He is more rangy in type than the hackney, an upstanding, graceful, free moving, strong horse.

### Plenty of Exercise For Sows.

Breed sows should have plenty of exercise that they may get strong litters of pigs, full of vitality. It is best to keep the same sows for several years if they have proved good breeders and careful mothers. They will raise more and better pigs than the young gilt.

### Good Treatment.

It takes a smarter man than most of us to doctor a sick hog. Better keep your porkers well by giving them good feed, good care and good treatment than to try to doctor them after they get sick. Overcrowding is a prolific source of disease.

### The Horse's Feet.

Don't forget the horse's feet. The work on the plowed ground has a tendency to soften the feet, and a drive on the hard road may ruin a foot that might have been saved by careful trimming and attention before the drive was made.

### Sound Legs.

Sound legs are not likely to be transmitted by an unsound horse. Therefore look well to the breeding of your stock. There are already enough knock-kneed, ringboned horses on the market.

## HIS OWN MEDICINE.

The Dose That Was Handled to the Persistent Agent.

He was a sewing machine agent of the most aggressive type. For twenty minutes the lady of the house had been awaiting an opportunity to say that she already possessed one.

At last he paused, only long enough, however, to thrust a card into the lady's hand.

The bit of pasteboard was certainly a novelty. "My name is Selam," it read, "of the firm of Blank & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, and I intend to prove to you that it is madness to defer purchasing one of our unequalled machines."

After a long description of the machine came the following:

"You may plead that you are unable to work a machine. I will remove that objection in fifteen minutes or in three lessons. Will call next Wednesday."

When the agent called again a six foot man opened the door and blandly remarked:

"You're the sewing machine man, I suppose?"

"Yes; I called last week, and—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted the big man. "You don't know me, I suppose. My name's Bury & Keepem, undertakers, and I intend to prove to you that it is madness to defer purchasing one of our unequalled coffins."

The agent began to edge away.

"You may plead that you are scarcely qualified for a coffin," the big man went on. "I will remove that objection in ten seconds."

But the agent simply tore from the house.—London Tit-Bits.

## WHAT TO DO.

Hints on First Aid to Everybody on All Occasions.

When a man rushes into your office hurriedly and says:

"By Jingo, Dawson, I hate to speak of it, but I need \$500 like the very old Dickens today!"

Answer—"What a singular coincidence, Binks! I do too!"

When the lovely young maiden at the seaside to whom you have been paying court all summer shakes her head violently and says:

"No, Mr. Bitters; I cannot imagine any circumstances under which I could be induced to marry you."

Answer—"Thanks, Miss Jones. This is a great relief. I was afraid you had misconstrued my attentions and, of course, desired to live up to my implied obligations."

When you run face to face with your tailor upon the street and he turns a cold, beady eye upon you and says:

"Excuse me, Mr. Bump, but what have you to say about my little bill?"

Answer—"I don't think I have met your little Bill, Mr. Snipperton. Indeed, I didn't know you had any children at all."

While he is recovering from this jump into a taxi and proceed to break the speed laws.—Caryle Smith in Harper's Weekly.

### Relative Strength of Arms.

As a result of some very interesting experiments made at Washington with a view to determine the relative strength of right and left limbs it has been ascertained that over 50 per cent of the men examined had the right arm stronger than the left, 16.40 per cent had the arms of equal length and strength, and 32.70 per cent had the left arm stronger than the right. Of women 46.90 per cent had the right arm stronger than the left, and 24.50 per cent had the left stronger than the right. In order to arrive at the average length of limbs fifty skeletons were measured, twenty-five of each sex. Of these twenty-three had the right arm and left leg longer, six the left arm and right leg, while in seventeen cases all the members were more or less equal in length.—Exchange.

### Disadvantages of Poverty.

"We're going to move again in a month or two," said the little girl on the back porch. "We move into a new house every year."

"We don't," said the little girl in the adjoining yard. "My papa owns this house."

"And you don't never move into any other one?"

"No."

"My, my! It must be awful to be as poor as that!"—Chicago Tribune.

### A Reliable Plan.

"Whenever I don't like a man very well," remarked the cynical person, "I give him a tip on the races. I don't care how much it loses for him."

"But suppose it wins?"

"Then he's unhappy because he didn't bet more."

"And if he doesn't bet at all?"

"I keep on giving tips until one does win, and then he feels as if he had missed the chance of his life."—Washington Star.

### A Rialto View.

"Do you think a little Shakespeare would go as a vaudeville act?" inquired Hamlet Fatt.

"Why not?" responded Yorick Hamm. "Everybody feels that he has got to stand for it if it comes along. No man is going to admit that Shakespeare is over his head."—Washington Herald.

### His Little Joke.

Percy—I aw—wrestled foh an hour with me scarf this morning. Algernon—Which won the victory, dear boy, you or the scarf? Percy—Neither. Can't you see the match wrestled in it? Haw, haw!—Chicago News.

## SILOS IN DEMAND.

The Vast Number Erected Indicates Their Utility.

Little need be said concerning the silo. The number of these silos erected annually and the general satisfaction expressed by the owners are indications of their efficiency. In some cases the farmer purchases his own materials and constructs the silo himself, but he generally buys the ready-made silo, and in view of the growing scarcity of lumber and the difficulty of procuring proper material at the general lumber yard the latter would appear to be the most advisable. There are a number of reliable firms manufacturing silos.

Suggestions may be offered at this point:

However open the cracks between staves may be while the silo is empty, these cracks should be closed when the silo is filled. Otherwise losses may occur because of penetration of air through the cracks into the ensilage; hence the importance of intelligent tightening of the hoops.

Every unsound stave should be rejected when selecting lumber with which to build a stave silo or in purchasing a ready-made silo. Sapwood and worm eaten pieces are unfit for silo construction. The writer recently inspected the staves of a silo erected seven years ago which was being moved to a new foundation.

One stave was too badly rotted to be of further use. The other staves were in a good state of preservation except for some rotting at the lower ends

which rested on the foundation. Staves of silos rot most rapidly at the lower end, where they come in contact with the foundation. If after setting up the lower six or eight inches of the staves could be thoroughly treated with warm coal tar or, better perhaps, with carbolicum their durability would be considerably increased.

For several years past there has been a growing interest in cement as a material for silo construction. Reports concerning their efficiency have been conflicting and numerous theories have been set forth as to why they should or should not produce good ensilage. Numerous questions have arisen concerning the possibilities of cement silos, materials required, methods of construction, etc.

While there is much more to learn concerning cement silos and cement silo construction, it has been proved that durable efficient silos can be made and are being made of cement. Such silos are in use and possess all of the essential qualities needed in a first class silo.

Dairy Nuggets.

Give the cows a grain ration every day.

This extra food will be more than paid for every day in the increased amount of milk and, besides, the droppings will be so enriched that the pastures will be fertilized sufficiently to pay for the extra grain.

Be sure that the cows have all the pure, clean water they can drink without walking long distances for it.

In the opinion of some, the quantity of water drunk by a cow is an important test of her value as a milker.

Milk that is well cooled and carefully strained will keep much longer than that which is not thus treated.

Pasture will produce more milk than silage or rye, alfalfa or oats, but when the grass begins to fall it is well to have silage to fall back on.

Invite your city customers out to see how you make the butter they buy of you. They will think more of you after that—if you have everything in apple pie order.

Affected by Food.

The meat of all animals is affected by the food they eat. For instance, the ducks that live on fish have a fishy flavor. The flesh has a disagreeable taste when the fowls are fed on onions. When swine are fed on beech-nuts the bacon from the pigs has the finest flavor, while hogs allowed to feed on stinking, filthy stumps and on dead animals furnish food unfit for human beings. There is no excuse for not feeding the soundest, cleanest, freshest food and fresh and pure water. There is much in feed.

Care of the Colt.

The feed and care of the colt are almost of as much importance as the breed. A pure bred colt can be ruined by neglect, and a colt of fair grade stock can be made a clipper by proper care. Care, in other words, is needed in raising any kind of colt with profit.

The Feeding Pail.

A sour, dirt feeding pail may cause the death of your best calf from scours. Every feeding pail should daily be first rinsed in cold water, then scalded with boiling water and dried in the sun.

## A Smart Salesman.

Jeweler (to new boy)—Did you sell anything while I was out, Johnny?

"Yes, sir. I sold six plain gold rings."

"Good, my boy," said the jeweler, highly pleased. "We'll make a first-class salesman of you one of these days. You got the regular price, of course?"

"Oh, yes, sir. The price was marked on the inside '15c,' and the gentleman took all that were left, sir."—Life.

Why She Was Worried.

"But, mother, why do you object to my being pleasant to the young men? You can't hope to keep me with you always, you know. One of them will take me away from you some day."

"Take you away from me? Well, if that happens I shall not complain. It is the certainty that none of the young men who have been coming here so far would take you away that has worried both your father and me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Rubbery Taste.

Mr. Smith ordered chicken broth at the Fatted Cafe, and after tasting it he called the waiter and said, "Will you kindly tell me how you make this chicken soup?"

"Jes' take de bollin' hot watab and run de chicken fra, mistah."

"Well, Bastus, I think this chicken must have had its rubbers on."—Wisconsin Sphinx.

Conditional.

The man who had been shot by the hunter opened his eyes.

"Forgive me," said the person with the gun.

"Not yet," replied the sufferer, "but if you can prove to a jury that I look like a squirrel I'll think about it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Inspiration.

"Who inspired your beautiful love poems?"

"My wife."

"How lovely! But why do you write no more of them?"

"We've been married since."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Idea of a Cynic.

Jack—Gayboy and the girl he is engaged to are both cynics.

Tom—What is your idea of a cynic, anyway?

Jack—A cynic is a man who has had experience or a woman who hasn't.—Chicago News.

For Sale.

A good stock ranch; dairy ranch and 200 acres of good timber. Dairy stock goes with the ranch. For particulars address J. H. ZEVELY, Howard, Ore. 2-24-20

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## THE VETERINARY

Take care that there are no nails upon which the pig can scratch himself. Nails mean scratches; scratches mean care; care takes time.

### Remedy For Lice.

If you want a cheap and effective remedy for lice on dogs and cattle, just try a bar of hard soap and a quart of kerosene oil in milk. It will kill every louse, but not nits, so the dose will have to be repeated.

### Economy In a Sprayer.

Seventy-five cents will get a good sprayer, and as much more will buy a gallon of fly killer. These two things put together will save you many times the amount in milk. Here economy is the expenditure of money.

### Keep the Stables Clean.