

NEWS? If it happens in Crook Co. we tell you. That's OUR business.

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JOB PRINTING? The best that is. Use us. That's YOUR business.

WINTER LANDSCAPES

Varied Bright Berried Shrubs For the Home Grounds.

BEAUTY AND CHEERFULNESS.

They Are Inexpensive and Decorate a Season When Other Plants Are Bare—Shrubs With Brilliant Bark Are Also Available.

"There is no reason why our home grounds should be desolate looking five-twelfths of each year," a nurseryman whose specialty is landscape gardening told a reporter. "Berried shrubs that cost less than half a dollar apiece and will give a fair show the second year after planting are all that is needed."

"There are twenty-three or twenty-four kinds of shrubs with bright colored bark or berries which if planted in the home grounds would transform the average garden in the north from dreariness and monotony into ever changing scenes of beauty and cheerfulness. None of them is slow growing, costly or short lived in this climate."

"We go south in the winter and exclaim over the fact that we see green things in the home grounds. We seldom consider long enough to realize that they are evergreens, and, although most of the broad leaved varieties are not to be had in the climate of the northern states, there are many other shrubs just as beautiful that we might have if we took the trouble to plant them. From now until the ground freezes this planting can be done with success, though it is best to get them in so that the earth will have a little time to settle about the roots before real winter begins."

"About the best known of these berried shrubs is the snowberry, and it is about the least attractive of them all. It is grown exclusively for its white glistening berries, because its flowers are insignificant and its foliage uninteresting. The berries, though beautiful and usually abundant, often lose their freshness and become an unsightly brown in February and March."

"The four next best known berried shrubs are, in my opinion, the best for planting in the home grounds for the sake of beautifying them during the cold months. They are the Japanese barberry, the common or American barberry, the high bush cranberry and the Rosa multiflora. Of the four the Japanese barberry is my favorite."

"Don't let any one persuade you to plant Rosa rugosa for its winter berries. It is quite true that its fruit is as bright colored as that of the multiflora, but the berries are coarse in comparison and become unsightly soon after the first severe spell of cold weather. I never expect mine to look well after Christmas."

"The multiflora berries are not so large as those of the high bush cranberry, but considerably larger than either variety of the barberry. They grow in large clusters, a brilliant red and extremely beautiful in the winter, especially with a snow background or amid glistening sleet. The plant is a strong grower and is commonly rated as a climber. Its single white blossoms come in June and are produced in large clusters."

"It is not troubled with garden insects nearly so much as other varieties of garden roses and is long lived and well adapted to the climate of the northern states. It is one of the parents of the crimson rambler, and to me its berries look as beautiful in the winter as the blossoms of the rambler do in the spring and summer. I consider it next in importance to the barberries for cheering up the home grounds in the winter. The plants are slightly more expensive than those of the common barberry, though cheap enough to be within the reach of any owner of a home."

"The high bush cranberry has the largest winter red berry among the ornamental shrubs that are to be had for a small amount of money. The shrub usually grows as tall as a man, though under good conditions I have seen it attain more than ten feet."

"It is the single flowered form of the old fashioned snowball and bears its fruit in pendant bunches of from four to about one dozen berries each. The fruit shrivels to some extent during the winter, but even at that it will measure three-eighths of an inch in March. It is a good shrub for winter ornamentation, and both the blossoms and the leaves make it worth while in even a small garden during the spring and summer."

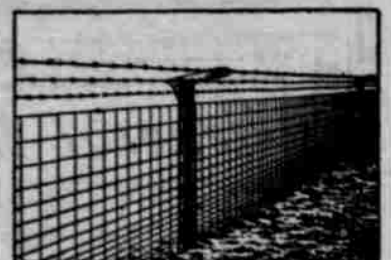
"Among the small trees that give us red berries during the winter the mountain ash is perhaps the best, because, besides the beauty of its fruit, which grows in large clusters, it has ornamental foliage and is entirely hardy in the northern climate. Cockspur ranks next to the mountain ash and is worthy of all the praise usually given it in nurserymen's catalogues for brightening our winter landscapes."

"Besides bright berried shrubs, there are those which have brilliantly colored bark during the cold months. The Cornus alba has a brilliant scarlet bark that will light up a dark corner of your grounds. The stolonifera's bark is blood red; anemum, purple; Salix vitellina, yellow and orange, while the Forsythia viridissima is a brilliant green. Any of them can be planted from now until the ground freezes, and good specimens of the most expensive will not cost more than half a dollar, while the majority can be had for half as much."

PROTECTION FOR SHEEP.

The Attack From Dogs Is Injurious and Detrimental in Many Ways. An expert on the subject writes as follows:

"While the loss from dogs is reported as comparatively small, the dog nuisance is nevertheless a great detriment to the sheep industry in many sections. The direct loss from severe chasing and worrying is often not so great as the loss that follows. Breeding ewes that have been badly worried and frightened rarely, if ever, entirely recover. The result is usually weak and inferior lambs at the next lambing season, with some abortions and



DOG PROOF FENCE.

many abnormal presentations of the fetus. In fact, many breeders of registered sheep consider their breeding flock almost ruined after having been severely chased by dogs. Frequently a large number of ewes will not breed for some time after being chased and badly frightened."

The remedy for this nuisance is, of course, an efficient dog law rigidly enforced. In the absence of this legal protection resort may be had to dog proof fences and like means of protection. At best, however, such fences are expensive. A dog proof fence constructed at the experiment station at a cost of 65 cents per rod is described as follows:

The woven wire fence consists of seventeen horizontal wires, the three lower wires one and one-half inches apart, the width between wires gradually increasing to five inches at top. The vertical stays are six inches apart. The wire is fastened to posts set twenty-five feet apart, the bottom wire being three inches from the ground. One barbed wire is set midway between the bottom horizontal wire and the ground. One barbed wire is fastened to the posts three inches higher than the top wire. Two barbed wires are attached eight inches apart to pieces of 2 by 6 scantling nailed to the posts above the wire with twenty penny nails. These pieces are set outward and upward with the posts.

COST OF MATERIALS.

Red cedar posts, each 12 1/2
Woven wire fence, per rod 37 1/2
Four barbed wires, per rod 15

Total 65
The 2 by 4 scantling costs about \$18 per thousand and adds about a cent per rod to cost of the fence.
Any other closely constructed fence would answer the same purpose.

Corn Silage.

Corn silage is about the cheapest and most efficient to supplement the winter ration for dairy and beef cattle, horses, calves and sheep. It is cheaper to handle the corn crop in the form of silage than any other way. And should there be another summer of little rain the well stocked silo furnishes succulent green feed and comes as a great relief to the husbandman.

THE DAIRYMAN

Scientists tell us that 6 cents' worth of milk has as much nutriment in it as 15 cents' worth of beefsteak, and it is much easier to digest.

The Dual Purpose Cow.

The dual purpose cow may be all right for some farmers, but she does not give as much milk as the dairy cow and eats considerably more, nor does she produce as much beef as the beef cow and eats just about as much.

Value of the Silo.

The silo is the best method of preserving one of the best and cheapest milk foods there is. The man who can grow corn successfully, whether for beef or milk, should not fail to have one. Then if he can grow red clover or alfalfa well he is doubly blessed.

Right Use of Separator.

Every user of a cream separator should be careful to see that the machine is not run at too low a speed. Instances have been found where from this cause skim milk has contained butter fat to the amount of 1 per cent. This is a costly mistake and one that can easily be rectified. It has been demonstrated that the separator run by a small gasoline engine is cheaper than the one run by hand. In the business of dairying the small things count a great deal.

Skim Milk is Valuable.

A well known breeder of Guernseys, when asked how he reckoned the value of skim milk, answered as follows: "If fed to young pigs less than 200 pounds weight, when live pork is worth \$5 per hundred, I count skim milk worth 30 cents a hundred pounds. If fed to grade Guernsey heifer calves, I count it worth from 50 to 60 cents a hundred. That is, I can sell the heifers at ten months of age and make the milk net me that per hundred. If fed to registered calves it is certainly worth from \$1 to \$2 per hundred pounds, for I know of no other feed that will make up for a lack of skim milk in securing a profitable growth on a calf. The only trouble I ever had with skim milk was a lack of it. But the way farmers usually feed it and handle it convinces me that they really know but little of its value."

QUARTERS FOR THE FLOCK

To keep healthy and thrive sheep should be provided with quarters suitable to their needs. It is essential that their quarters be separate from other stock. Sheep prefer seclusion from other farm animals. They get along with young calves probably better than with any other stock. In discussing this phase of stock management Professor Henry says:

"Above every other animal on the farm, the sheep to be profitable must be kept dry as to coat and feet. Inattention to either of these essentials will result disastrously. With dry quarters sheep will stand a considerable degree of cold without inconvenience. Indeed, their quarters should not be as warm as for other animals. One thickness of closely matched boards will make the barn or shed where the sheep are confined sufficiently warm in the northern states except for winter lambs. Ventilation is of great importance and should be ample, care being taken to avoid direct drafts."

"The amount of space provided for each sheep will vary with the size of the animal. A ewe weighing 100 pounds will require about ten square feet of ground space, while one weighing 150 pounds should have about fifteen square feet. A space 40 by 40 feet square will therefore accommodate about 100 sheep weighing 100 pounds each or 100 weighing 100 pounds each, not allowing for feed racks. Provide fifteen inches running length of feed rack for each sheep weighing 100 pounds and two feet for those weighing 200 pounds."

A shed open to the south on well drained ground and not over twenty feet wide makes an ideal place for sheep. It also makes a very satisfactory



A CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE RAM.

place to care for the lambs when they come. Pens can easily be made by the use of panels or hurdles.

Provide wide, shallow troughs for feeding that can be cleaned regularly. Don't expect the lambs, whether range or native, to do well unless they have clean food and clean water as well. Salt is also valuable in getting the lambs started on grain, and it should be given throughout the feeding period and always regularly.

The most successful lamb feeder is the man who studies the needs of the lambs closest. In short, this requires that a man love to be among them, treat them kindly always and be ready to give intelligent attention to their needs at all times.

Getting the lambs on a grain ration is the most critical period, and a close watch should be kept. It has been said that lambs are the poor man's friends, but this does not imply that they can be fed and finished on a field of weeds and an occasional feed of grain. The better the grazing and the more suited the ration the better price the lambs will bring on the market.

Sheep pay for extra care expended on them as well as any other kind of animals. They respond to feed and good management in a way that is pleasing to every observing person and thereby keep more vigorous and healthy and produce more wool and stronger, larger lambs.

Swiss Goats.

A herd of five imported Swiss milk goats has just been received at the farm of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Wisconsin for co-operative tests on the breeding and rearing of milk goats to determine their usefulness, economy of milk production and relation to other classes of live stock. This type of goats, known as the Schwarzenburg-Guggesberger breed, is noted for its large milk production, the milk being of particular value for infants and invalids, since goats are practically immune to tuberculosis. These goats are kept in Switzerland as a chief source of food for poor people. There are very few in the United States, and this is believed to be the first time a careful test of their usefulness has been attempted in this country.

Heaves Hard to Cure.

There is no cure for heaves after the disease is thoroughly organized. In such cases the lungs are broken down in structure, and medicine does not repair the damage. Give half an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning. Wet all food. Feed grass in summer and wet oat straw in preference to hay. Allow double the usual period of rest before working after meals.

Swine of Uniform Color.

The herd of swine should be of uniform color, and the lots of swine for market should be of as near uniform size, shape and color as possible. The packers pay more for this kind of hogs.

Oilmeal.

A handful of oilmeal daily in the horse's ration will help put a gloss upon his coat.

SHETLAND PONIES.

There is Good Demand, and They Can Be Raised With Much Profit.

An authority thoroughly familiar with the Shetland pony and its history says there is an ever increasing demand in this country for them. The farmer could very well turn his attention to raising them and realize much profit therefrom.

Egypt was the original country for horses, but as they are now found in all parts of the world they differ greatly, each kind of horse being adapted to the climate and productions of the country he inhabits. The Shetland pony is just the animal required in Scotland, the Shetland islands (from which its name is derived) and Canada. Its diminutive size suits the scanty vegetation of those countries, which would not support large animals, but if they were as feeble as



SHETLAND PONY.

they are small they would be of little service. They, however, possess immense strength in proportion to their size and are so tough and healthy that they can live among the mountains through long winters and survive to a great age, even fifty or sixty years.

The pony of the Shetland isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as an Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends indoors like a dog and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than a cat and no more bite than a puppy.

He is a noble example of the complete suppression of those vicious propensities that some equines exhibit when they are ill treated and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. And so the "Shetlie" is an animal which for many generations has been bred and trained under special and peculiar circumstances, and hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type.

It has been demonstrated that the Shetland is just as well adapted for America as elsewhere, and there are the best of reasons that the little fellow should be extensively bred in our fair land.

Horse Lore.

Be careful how you turn out to grass in the autumn a horse that has been accustomed to a dry stable.

He is poorly prepared to stay out in the cold rain, much less to be on the wet ground.

The exposure is too great and can only work harm. Lung troubles may follow.

Nothing improves the coat of a horse so much or so quickly as a little ground flaxseed mixed with his daily grain ration.

Never feed or water a tired horse until he has rested at least an hour. Sponge out the mouth and nose with cool water and rub the legs and body well as soon as the stable is reached.

If water has been withheld for a long time, give only a few swallows at a time.

As heavy work slackens, slacken on the heavy feed. Thousands of horses are ruined every year by overfeeding while on light work.

It is never well to give animals impure or muddy water, but the horse is especially apt to be affected badly by that practice. In fact, horses will not drink such water if they can help it. Do your best to help it.

Shoe every horse as lightly as is possible for the labor he is to perform and thus avoid needless concussion and jar to feet and legs.

After removing a saddle apply plenty of cold water with a sponge. This closes the pores, and no injury or swelling will follow.

It is a good plan to girth a thick felt separately about the horse under a saddle.

This affords a surface for the saddle to move on and lessens the danger of chafing or bruising.

Be sure that your bridle and saddle fit and are properly put on. Never use a narrow bit. Buy the largest and easiest one that you can find.

Beef and Butter Fat.
An expert says it costs just as much to produce a pound of beef as it does a pound of butter fat, and the beef brings to the producer only 6 cents a pound, while the fat is worth 30 cents and better to him. We are looking for the time when the dairy cow will displace the beef steer. The time is coming when the workman will pack a pound of cheese in his lunch pail the same as does the Britisher when he goes to work, and then beef will be the luxury of the rich, as it is all over Europe today. This evolution will provide labor for more people and will go largely toward solving the social status of the future in more ways than one.

The Dehorned Animal.
The dehorned animal is safer to handle and of a more peaceable disposition. The defenseless beast has no particular inclination to fight when powerless to do much harm.

KASPARILLA

This sterling household remedy has long been recognized as the best and safest Blood Purifier, the most successful prescription for spring humors and such disorders of the blood as boils, pimples, pustules, blotches, sores and cutaneous eruptions. Kasparilla is admitted to be the best remedy for that lack of energy and the peculiar debility so prevalent during the close of winter and the opening of spring. For derangements of the digestive organs it is a natural corrector, operating directly upon the liver and alimentary canal, gently but persistently stimulating a healthy activity. Its beneficial influence extends, however, to every portion of the system, aiding in the process of digestion and assimilation of food, promoting a wholesome, natural appetite, correcting sour stomach, bad breath, irregularities of the bowels, constipation and the long list of troubles directly traceable to those unwholesome conditions. Kasparilla dispels drowsiness, headache, backache and despondency due to inactivity of the liver, kidneys and digestive tract. It is a strengthening tonic of the highest value.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE
HOYT CHEMICAL CO., Portland, Oregon
For Sale by Templeton & Son.

Dr. A. W. Grater. Dr. P. Coackley
Suggestive Therapeutists

or
Vital Treatment

Dr. Grater and Dr. Coackley solicit cases of paralysis, bronchial, stomach, brain and spinal troubles. Female weakness a specialty. Charges reasonable. Office next door to Price Bros. store, Prineville, Or.
Office hours: 7 to 12 a. m. 1 to 6 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Consultation Free.

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H. D. STILL
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For Irrigated Farms and Fruit Lands
IN THE
DESCHUTES VALLEY
WRITE
JONES LAND CO
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640 ACRES, 4 miles from Prineville. Improved. 140 acres under plow. Living water. Address Box 31, Prineville, Or.

Woods Wanted.

I am hereby directed by the County Court of Crook county, Oregon, to advertise for 120 cords of good solid juniper or body pine cordwood, to be delivered and piled for measurement as follows: 100 cords at the rear of the court house building and 20 cords on the high school lot, entire amount to be delivered on or prior to September 1, 1910. Court reserves right to reject any or all bids. Bids must be filed with county clerk on or before 6 p. m. April 29, 1910.
WARREN BROWN county clerk.

J. S. FOX
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER
Room 10, Adamson Bldg., Prineville, Or.
Agent for
Royal Standard & Smith-Premier Typewriters (Price \$65)
(Price \$100)

Colonist Rates to OREGON and the Great Northwest

The management of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. takes great pleasure in announcing that the low rates from Eastern cities, which have done so much in past seasons to stimulate travel to and settlement in Oregon, will prevail again this Spring DAILY from March 1 to April 15, inclusive.

PEOPLE OF OREGON

The railroads have done their part; now it's up to you. The colonist rate is the greatest of all home-builders. Do all you can to let Eastern people know about it, and encourage them to come here, where land is cheap and home-building easy and attractive.

Fares Can Be Prepaid at home if desired. Any agent of the road named is authorized to receive the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point in the East.

Remember the Rates—From Chicago, \$35; from St. Louis, \$32; from Omaha and Kansas City, \$25. This reduction is proportionate from all other cities.

W. M. McMURRAY
General Passenger Agent Portland, Oregon

1st Presbyterian Church
SABBATH SERVICES.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.
Come and enjoy good music and Gospel preaching. Our polity: in essentials—Charity. In non-essentials—Liberty.
N. B.—For special notices see locals of this paper.
CLAREMONT C. BARRETT, Minister.

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Demonstrator of Psychology
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SECOND - HAND STORE

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Statement of Resources and Liabilities of
The First National Bank
Of Prineville, Oregon
At the close of business Mar. 29, 1910

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts..... \$229,743 33	Capital Stock..... \$ 50,000 00
United States Bonds..... 32,550 00	Surplus & Undivided profits 71,000 80
Bank premises, etc..... 12,692 92	Circulation..... 8,500 00
Redemption fund..... 605 00	
Cash & due from banks 200,969 92	Individual Deposits..... 23,283 47
\$565,492 27	\$565,492 27

B. F. Allen, President
Will Wurzwiler, Vice-President
T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier

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Depends on the whiskey.
"I. W. HARPER"
Is mellowed in wood till it is thoroughly aged. A medicine as well as a pleasure.
Sold by
Silvertooth & Browder
Shaniko, Oregon

Plants! Plants! Plants!
AT THE PRINEVILLE GREEN HOUSE
Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and celery plants. Also some of the hardier flower plants. All in proper season. Early plants ready by April 10th. Don't ask your wife to grow them in a window box this year but patronize a new industry. All plants will be stocky transplanted. Something sure to live and grow quickly.
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Is what the careful buyer investigates when purchasing jewelry or watches. We stand behind the quality of everything we sell—we guarantee it to be of the quality we represent it to be
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Jeweler & Optician
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