

DOGS GOOD FOR CATTLE DRIVING

Now that summer is at hand and the cattle roam about the fields, many farmers are at loss for a good means of keeping tabs on the ones that are in the habit of going astray. Why not get a good dog to drive the cattle? asks a prominent authority of farm dogs. There are three breeds of dogs good for driving cattle—the rough coated collie, the smooth or cobbie haired collie and the old English border sheep dog.



A VALUABLE FARM CANINE.

hair, nearly hiding its eyes, and it is usually tailless, though occasionally a tail asserts itself.

The first two breeds mentioned are very similar save for the great abundance of coat of the one and the short close coat of the other. There are many dogs used for cattle purposes and some with great satisfaction to their owners. These are not pure breeds, still they show much of the collie blood in them. Some have pricked ear or cat ears, unlike the semi-erect ear of the collie, but they could not be accepted as certain or established breeds.

As a rule, such dogs are a failure, for even if some may prove to be useful animals they cannot reproduce others of like value.

All pure breeds of animals have distinct characteristics, and when a dog of one breed is crossed with another, however good the individuals may be, the offspring is naught but a mongrel, and his character and temperament are matters of chance. It takes many generations of carefully selected matings to establish the certain positive traits of character.

To make an out and out cross means an end to all that has been accomplished during the years of careful breeding. If we hold steadily to the mark we are sure of the result, but if we take no aim nothing can be expected from it.

The dominant characteristic in the pure bred collie is much more than one of mere instinct. It is the direct result of breeding for a purpose. The dogs have been well selected for this purpose—not on account of their beauty, but for their intelligence and proved usefulness in this line of work—and thus the animal instinct has been greatly tempered with reason.

Instinct depends chiefly upon self preservation, selfish interests, and is an unreasoning prompting to action independent of any prior experience or instruction. The range of instinct is too limited to cover the collie's wonderful ability of self control, the doing of things beyond the possible scope of instinct, understanding the purpose and accepting the teaching of the master, too difficult and amazing tricks, but the collie is not a "trick dog." He works for his master, and his record shows marvelous acts—not by imitation, but done wholly independently of any previous teaching. Tricks are oft repeated particular acts. The collie is a skilled workman in a field of labor both difficult and perplexing, requiring courage and persistence until the object of his task has been accomplished. In this work he has no equal.

A Good Way to Veal Calves.

Calves that are to be vealed should receive whole milk for at least two or three weeks. It may seem a little expensive to feed whole milk for so long a period, but we believe that if the calves are to be vealed at all it pays to follow this system rather than attempt to raise them entirely upon skim milk. The first three or four days the milk from the mother is not fit for other purposes except to use for her calf. If account is kept of all the whole milk used it will be found that it will not amount to a great deal. Gradually changing at the end of the second or third week to skim milk and permitting the calf to eat all the dry grain and mixing a little blood meal in the skim milk is probably as good a practice as any to follow.

Training the Horses.

It is claimed by those who have trained many horses that, taking the colt when training first begins, they can be trained to walk over four miles an hour. The walking gait is the most important one to the farm and road horse. The mistake with many in training young horses is that they are too soon put to trotting, which is a gait they more readily learn than fast walking.

Mission Finished House

Ten-room house fully furnished with Mission furniture; on best residence street, one block from Main street. Two lots, 80x116. Fine shade trees, two roomy porches, good chicken house and woodshed; chicken park, cellar, ice cold water. Owner homesteading and must raise capital; good long easy terms on part. J. S. FOX, one house east of Commercial Club, P. O. Box 1, Prineville, Or.

CURE FOR MENINGITIS.

Dr. Flexner's Serum Produces Excellent Results. The first cure for cerebro-spinal meningitis by means of intra-ventricular injections of the Flexner serum was made recently at a meeting of physicians and surgeons at the New York Academy of Medicine. That this disease, which proves fatal invariably in the case of children under two years, has been mastered through the research of Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, was admitted scarcely without opposition by the physicians after careful consideration of the data presented by Dr. Louis Fischer of the Sydenham hospital, who successfully employed the serum.

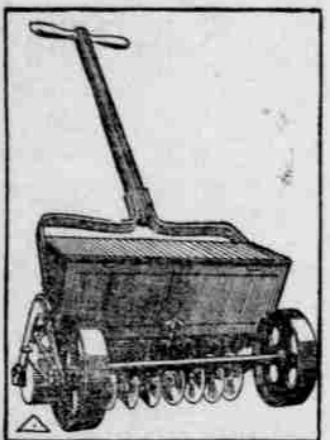
The process employed by Dr. Fischer was to inject a quantity of the Flexner fluid into the right ventricle of the brain, the lateral cavity being aspirated and as much fluid as possible being drained off. The cavity was then washed with a normal salt solution and the serum again injected. Lumbar injections also were made, the result being a rapid improvement in the condition of the infantile patient. The infant, which in this case was two months old, was cured after seven weeks' treatment, and its condition now is that of a normal child enjoying the best of health.

"The treatment marks a distinct epoch in the history of medicine," said Dr. Fischer. "It has convinced me that the Flexner serum will minimize the danger of death in infants under two years of age, whereas before its introduction by Dr. Flexner the percentage of deaths was 100. That the serum will prove a boon to children attacked by cerebro-spinal meningitis seems to me a certainty."

FOR SEEDING LAWNS.

Machine Cuts the Sod, Drops Seed and Covers It Up.

The machine herewith shown, not unlike a lawn mower in general shape and embodying the principle of the disk drills used in sowing wheat and oats, is designed for planting grass



NEW TYPE OF GRASS SEEDER.

seed. It is the first machine of its kind for this purpose and puts the seed in the ground, where it is safe from the wind and rain that often wash away seed sown broadcast. The machine sows eight rows at a time on a strip sixteen inches wide, and by its use an acre of seventy square feet can be gone over in an hour. The cutting action of the disks loosens the soil, relieves the sod of its root bound condition and cultivates. A heavy roller behind the row of disks firmly presses the soil down after the seed has been lodged.—Popular Mechanics.

A Quinine Anesthetic.

The gift of Dr. Henry Tibbault of Scott, Ark., to science is the discovery that common quinine is a superior anesthetic to any other in medical knowledge. This conclusion has been corroborated by the faculty of the medical college of the University of Kansas. The effect of quinine when injected locally lasts for days, so that if the tonsils are removed or bones are cut from the nose there are no after pains for many days. Cocaine loses its power shortly after an operation. Quinine is absolutely safe, as quarts of it may be used without poisonous effect. Cocaine has a toxic effect save in small doses. Quinine hardens the tissues into which it is introduced, preventing hemorrhages after operations. Cocaine does not do this. Absolute vindication of these claims has just been announced by Dr. Arthur B. Hertzler, assistant professor of surgery in the University of Kansas Medical College at Rosedale; Dr. Ford B. Rogers of the college dispensary and Dr. Roger B. Brewster, a special investigator. The results made public by these doctors are the fruits of six months' experiments in the college hospital and in the hospital at Halsted, Kan.

New Work for the Blind.

A novel method has been introduced by the Liverpool School for the Indigent Blind to enable some female pupils to become self supporting. Qualified experts have been engaged to teach certain blind inmates the massage treatment of patients. This furnishes a new means for these unfortunate to provide their own livelihood. Records have been kept of those who have left the institution qualified to practice as massage nurses, and the reports are most encouraging. This work is already a familiar employment of blind women in many places in eastern countries. Another somewhat unusual trade in which some of the blind are being instructed and from which good practical results have been obtained is piano tuning.

AN ODD AUCTION

By ANNA WOODS BRIDGE

In ante-bellum days in the south when the owners of the great plantations formed a rural society such as one finds today in the country districts of England Edmund Dexter, a young graduate of Harvard college, went to Georgia to tutor the children of a planter named Benkart. Among Dexter's pupils was Carey Benkart, a girl of seventeen. Since Dexter was but twenty-three the relation of teacher and pupil was hardly a safe one if there were objections to the little god of love coming in to weld their hearts. The said god did step in, firing shafts that grievously wounded Miss Benkart and Mr. Dexter. As soon as the attachment was discovered Mr. Benkart dismissed Dexter. The lovers were in an agony over their separation, but what could they do? Dexter had no income except what he received from the girl's father, and when that was cut off he was obliged to shift for himself.

Dexter took his departure, telling the girl he loved that if fortune favored him he would come back and should he find her single he would claim her. But he would not advise her to wait for him, because he was not visionary and saw no probability of his being able to take her from her luxurious home. The girl was more hopeful and declared that if she could not marry the man she loved she would not marry at all.

Ten years passed. Carey Benkart had developed into a splendid woman. She had received many offers, but had not married. She never spoke of the young man who had carried away her virgin heart with him. She entered into the amusements in vogue among the planter society in which she lived. Her father did not urge her to marry—indeed, he dreaded lest she should. The only suitor he favored was a United States senator twenty years her senior who had made himself prominent in the anti-slavery agitation that was then in full-swing.

The civil war passed over the land, leaving the south in a broken condition. Mr. Benkart, now General Benkart, had lost his slaves by emancipation, but, being a man of energy, had done what he could to repair the damage to his plantation and, hiring his old hands, had done his planting and raised his crops. But it was all he could do financially to keep his head above water.

There was a great deal of poverty in the south in those days, and every device was resorted to to keep many who had lived in affluence from starving. A ball was given on the Benkart plantation for this purpose, the ladies who managed it resorting to different methods by which to raise funds for charity. Among these was one which would have been expected to produce excellent results if the young men of the south had not been impoverished by the war. It was this: A man could only gain the privilege of dancing with any lady he desired for a partner by bidding for it.

Senator — after the failure of the cause he had advocated continued a suitor for Carey Benkart's hand. More shrewd than most of his compatriots at the beginning of the war, he had sold his slaves and put the money in blockade runners. Nearly all his ships had passed in and out without capture, and instead of being poor, like most of his neighbors, he was wealthy. There were no invitations to General Benkart's ball, all being free to attend. It had been arranged that bids should be received for the privilege of opening the ball with Miss Carey Benkart. The men surrounded an improvised auctioneer's stand, and offers were called for. Senator — started the bidding by an offer of \$500. No other bid was expected, and the matter was considered closed when a man in the throng cried, "One thousand!"

The senator started. Those looking on were surprised. Who among the men of that region could offer so much? Senator — raised his bid to \$1,500. He had scarcely spoken the words when his antagonist, who seemed to be a stranger, for no one knew him, said quietly, "Five thousand."

Senator — felt it essential as a suitor for Miss Benkart's hand that he should win if it took half his fortune. The amounts were raised a thousand every bid until \$40,000 was reached, when the stranger bid \$100,000.

The senator retired from the contest on the ground that his opponent might not be possessed of as many cents as he had bid dollars, whereupon the stranger displayed certified checks to the amount of half a million.

The name signed to the checks was Edward Dexter.

Dexter was recognized by Carey Benkart the moment she saw him. They opened the ball together, and later he made a formal application of her father for her hand. Dexter gave an explanation of his affairs as follows: "The owners of a newly discovered mine in the west had offered it to eastern capitalists. Dexter, being a practical chemist, had been sent to examine the property, and on his report a company was formed for its development. Dexter acquiring a portion of the shares. The mine turned out to be a bonanza and made every one connected with it rich."

It is needless to say that Dexter's proposition was accepted by General Benkart and a loan for restocking the plantation as well.

FACTS ABOUT COMETS.

Millions of Them in Space, Declares British Scientist.

Professor H. H. Turner, who holds the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, held by Halley in 1704, lectured at the Royal Institution in London recently on Halley's comet. In the course of his address Professor Turner made this striking suggestion: "On May 18 we shall be in the tail of the comet. If you like to bottle some of the air and hand it down to your grandchildren they will have in their possession some of Halley's comet of 1910."

"I think," added the lecturer, "that this institution ought to bottle large quantities of air on that night and find out what is really in the comet's tail." Professor Turner dismissed any fear that may still exist of the consequences of passing through the comet's tail by stating that only a hundred-thousandth part of the air on May 18 will be comet's tail.

Dealing first with the path of the comet, Professor Turner explained with great clearness the fact that a comet moves slowly when at its greatest distance from the sun and very much faster when nearing and passing round the sun. "It is a striking fact," he said, "that Halley's comet spends half its time in a small arc beyond Neptune and takes only a few weeks to travel the same distance when it gets near the sun. Thus there are millions of comets hovering like hawks in space ready to pounce upon the sun. Once in a thousand years they make the pounce. You ought to think of this envelope of millions of comets surrounding each star."

Some of the peculiarities of the tails of comets were described by Professor Turner. Sometimes, he observed, comets lose their tails. That is not always because the tail disappears, but sometimes because it is behind the comet and for a time, therefore, invisible. At times the tail lies across the direction of movement, pointing away from the sun and apparently blown outward by some force from the sun. This force which blows the tail of the comet from the sun "like dust" is either electrical or the light of the sun itself, which has a force of its own. The displacement of the tails of comets is now accepted as a fact and leads to the conclusion that comets gradually grow smaller until they "probably break up into small meteors."

He Thought It Peculiar.

Some years ago Frank A. Munsey, the magazine man, hired a private secretary. Speaker Reed dropped in to call on Mr. Munsey, who was an old friend of his. The secretary said that Mr. Munsey was engaged. "All right," said Reed, "I'll wait." At the end of half an hour Munsey's door opened, and the publisher appeared, showing his caller out. Seeing the speaker, he grasped his hand and dragged him into his office. An hour later, when Reed had gone, Mr. Munsey called his secretary. "Look here, Rick," he said, "what do you mean by letting Speaker Reed wait unannounced half an hour?" "Wa-wa-waith that Mr. Reed?" "It certainly was." "Why, I thought it wath the Rev. Dr. John Hall," said the secretary. "Dr. Hall has been dead two years," answered Munsey severely. "I know it," replied the secretary. "That's why I thought it wath the very peculiar."

Crook County Journal \$1.50



Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes and Gnats. It protects horses and cattle from attacks of insects, enabling them to feed and sleep in peace. It prevents loss of weight and strength from worry caused by attacks of insects, and from the irritation of their bites and stings. There is a satisfaction in the relief it affords domestic animals from the scourge of maddening parasites and flies, besides the profit in return. Horses do more work on less feed and cows yield more and better milk when relieved from the frenzy incited by constantly fighting a swarm of voracious, insatiable insects.

Four sizes, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.25. Ask your merchant for it. HOYT CHEMICAL CO. Portland, Oregon

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Notice.

Having sold my business I wish all who owe me to pay all book accounts now due. Pay to me or to my successor, Walt McFarland. W. H. PROSE.



Attorney S. W. Stark.

of Hood River, Oregon, candidate for the Republican nomination of Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Hood River, Wasco and Crook, at the primary election in 1910.

Mr. Stark was born in Osage county, Missouri, in 1878, studied law in the office of Judge Bennett at The Dalles, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1901, and subsequently in the same year admitted to practice in the United States, Circuit and District Courts of Oregon. Opened an office at The Dalles and practiced law until March, 1909, then moved to Hood River, where he is now located.

Ordinance No. 174.

An ordinance levying a city road tax against the legal voters of the city of Prineville, Oregon, and to provide for the collection thereof.

The People of the city of Prineville, Oregon, do ordain as follows: Section 1. A city road tax equal to two days' work is hereby levied against the legal voters of the city of Prineville, Oregon, subject under the laws of the state of Oregon to the payment of the same, for the year 1910, which tax is and shall be due and collectible on demand at any time after thirty days from the passage of this ordinance.

Section 2. All persons subject to city road tax under this ordinance shall be held and considered to be given and to have received due and legal notice thereof from and after thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, and any person subject to taxation under this ordinance who shall neglect or refuse to contribute said amount of labor upon the streets and roads of the city of Prineville, Oregon, in the time and manner required by the marshal or street superintendent, and under his direction, shall be held and considered to be delinquent, and in addition to the disqualifications imposed by the charter of the city of Prineville, the value of such work may be recovered by an action brought by the marshal or street superintendent, in the name of the city, in the recorder's court, together with the costs of such action. Four dollars shall be considered the equivalent value of such work, provided that any person lawfully taxed under this ordinance may pay to the marshal or street superintendent the sum of four dollars in lieu of such city road work.

Section 3. All persons residing within the corporate limits of the city of Prineville, Oregon, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, and all persons claiming to be residents and legal voters of the city of Prineville, Oregon, at the time of the city election in December, 1910, and not exempt under the laws of the state of Oregon, shall be deemed and held to be subject to taxation under this ordinance.

This ordinance shall take effect from and after its approval. Passed by the council July 5th, 1910. JOHN B. SHIPP, Recorder pro tem.

Approved by the mayor July 5th, 1910. D. F. STEWART, Mayor.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles Wolfer, deceased, to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at his office in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1910. M. K. ELLIOTT, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Charles Wolfer, deceased.

L. O. F. LODGE meets every Saturday night. Strangers welcome. Warren Brown, N. G. W., Frank Pettit, V. G. T. B. Zell, Sec. '62

POLK'S GAZETTEER A Business Directory of Each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of History, Location, Shipping Facilities and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.

Do You Want a Car Of course you do. Then buy a Buick You will not be disappointed. J. A. MOORE, agent for Redmond, Madras and Prineville. Will demonstrate the car any time. 5-19

For Sale. Sawmill and timber claim containing 1,500,000 feet; mill will cut 15,000 per day. In good running order; price \$5000.

Also a ranch of 400 acres; 100 acres meadow; 800,000 timber on it; mill stands on one forty. Both for \$10,000. 6-3011

Percheron Stallion for Sale.

Counting 4 year old graded, weight 1000; good action, good build. A. Y. WARREN, Hay Creek, Ore.

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H. D. STILL Prineville, Oregon

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Call and see them before buying elsewhere, as we can come nearer giving you your moneys worth than any other agency. Both machines run as smooth as silk and the way they eat these hills is a caution.

Hodson & Smith PRINEVILLE, OR.

SECOND - HAND STORE

All Kinds of Goods Bought and Sold C. L. V. Marker Dillon Building.

Statement of Resources and Liabilities of The First National Bank Of Prineville, Oregon At the close of business June 30, 1910

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$79,187 54	Capital Stock	\$50,000 00
United States Bonds	12,260 00	Surplus	50,000 00
Bank Deposits, etc.	18,856 12	Undivided profits	22,018 76
Redemption fund	85 90	Circulation	7,500 00
Cash & Due from banks	108,174 56	Individual Deposits	468,569 26
	\$199,015 12		\$199,015 12

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

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Wm. McMurray, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore 6-30 to 8-31

CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL County Official Paper. \$1.50 per year