

CUT THIS OUT

This Is to Certify, That you are entitled under the Carey Act to 160 acres of land in the famous Powell Butte country absolutely free; that you are further entitled to have first choice of 6000 acres just thrown open to entry by the Central Oregon Irrigation Company; that if you present this certificate at once to the undersigned, you will not be required to become a hardy pioneer and live away from civilization, schools and churches and 50 or 100 miles from railroad but you will be allowed to select your land only 6 or 7 miles from Prineville in a well settled country and only 10 or 12 miles from railroads ACTUALLY BUILDING; that you will not have to depend on rainfall to insure a crop but you will have a perpetual water-right which will cost you only \$40 per irrigable acre; that you will be allowed to pay one-fourth of this down and the balance in 5 equal annual payments; that you will be given three years in which to establish residence and make the necessary improvements; that you will not be required to live on the land five years but only 30 days if your improvements are sufficiently good; and furthermore that you will not be required to pay any location fee.

Acknowledged by the knowing public on this 2nd day of March, 1911, or any other day to be the best proposition for the homeseeker in Crook County, Oregon.

A. R. Bowman,

Selling Agent.

Prineville, - - - - - Oregon

It is Worth Money to You

Metolius and Prineville R. R.

Articles of incorporation of the Metolius & Prineville Railroad company were filed with the secretary of state last Friday, says a special to the Portland Journal. The capital stock of the new railroad corporation is fixed at \$50,000, and the principal office is named as Portland. The incorporators are Harrison Allen, G. C. Frisbie and E. McCulloch. It is the object of the corporation as set forth in the articles, to build a railroad connecting Metolius with Prineville.

Harrison Allen, an attorney of Portland, who is one of the incorporators of the Metolius & Prineville Railroad company, said that the new corporation is not identified in any way with the Hill or Harriman interests, but that it is a private corporation, planning to build a railroad from Metolius to Prineville. He said he was not in position to say what kind of a road would be built, whether to be operated by steam or electricity. "Our engineer has not yet returned from the field," said Mr. Allen, "and I have nothing to give out for publication until I have conferred with him."

Resolution of Appreciation.

Owing to the foresight and untiring efforts of County Superintendent R. A. Ford, the training department of Crook County High School was established and has

been maintained for the past two years by the Crook County High School Board, giving the prospective teachers of the county the opportunity of preparing themselves for their important profession.

The course of study has been so practical and beneficial that in every way it has met the requirements under Senate Bill No. 101 just passed by the Oregon Legislative Assembly. This bill has advanced the educational standard of Oregon to the front rank in the march of progress, and we find that our department has carried us along with the vanguard.

Therefore, we, the student teachers in the training department of Crook County High School, take this means of expressing our appreciation to Superintendent Ford, the Crook County High School Board and the patrons of the department.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the department and a copy be sent to the Crook County Journal for publication.

[Signed.]

NORA LIVINGSTON,
WILDA NYE,
ETHEL KLANN,
GLADYS DOAK,
MAUDE POTTER,
THERESA BUNDY,
ETHEL MOORE.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our appreciation to friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy during the long illness of my mother.

LETTIE PUTMAN,
D. H. PUTMAN.

Stock Perishing in Klamath County

A special from Klamath Falls to the Journal says: "Word has been received from several sections of the Klamath country that stock is suffering for want of feed. For the past four weeks the ground has been covered with snow. Stockmen have fed out all their hay and hundreds of head of cattle have been turned loose to shift for themselves. The cold weather is over, but it will take several days of thawing weather before the range will be so that stock can get enough to eat.

In the lava beds, where several bands of sheep are grazed through the winter, the snow has been more than a foot deep for the past two weeks. Several thousand head of sheep have already perished.

The winter has not been exceptionally severe, but the heavy snows came just ahead of the freezing weather. The hay crop was shorter than usual last year and combination of unfortunate circumstances has been a hard blow to a number of the stockmen of this section.

Notice to Property Owners.

All streets and alleys in the city of Prineville vacant lots and rear of business places must be cleaned up and kept clean. Loose stock must be kept off the streets. A regular pound is being prepared and all loose stock will be confined in the future.

The dog tax for 1911 is due and must be paid at once. All of these ordinances will be enforced.

A. J. WESTON,
Chief of Police.

ANGUS CATTLE NOTED FOR LONGEVITY

From the first recorded cow of the breed—old Amanda L., which produced twenty-nine calves and was killed by cholera when thirty-five years and six months old—in the present time instances of longevity in Angus cattle have been frequent, writes John S. Goodwin in *Breeder's Gazette*.

The Zara family was one of the early prize-winning families of the breed and took its name from Zara (1228) of Rotterdam fame. She was the granddam of the famous bull Paris, which was in active service in his fifteenth year. Almost all of this family are now in America.

Having noticed that, with almost unvarying continuance, every prize winner in Scotland had a dash of Zara blood in its veins, I attended the dispersion sale of Mr. Henry and secured all the Zara females he had, which were practically all in the United States. Early in the naming of the calves we reverted to the family name of Zara for the heifers and Zaire for the bulls. Zairida's first bull was Zaire V., which was used with such marked success in the Bradford herd



Very near the head of the procession of beef cattle walks the Aberdeen Angus. By merit it is entitled to this place, having been bred to supply the "cutty roast beef" of old England and Scotland and having been brought to America to satisfy the appetites of English and Scotch descendants. The Daddies, as these animals are lovingly called by the Scotch, are docile and the finest kind of beef animals. The Aberdeen Angus bull shown was champion at the royal show two years ago.

until in his fifteenth year. Afterward came a host of other good ones, until she had produced eighteen calves, and, on the 15th of June of this year, full of honor and within about sixty days of her twenty-fourth birthday, she quietly passed away.

In those early days when we were importing cattle in droves of one I spent many a sleepless hour in studying the Scotch head books trying to pick out the very best Irish or Aberdeen pedigree within its covers, meaning by this the heifer or cow which carried in her veins the greatest combination of the most famous blood of the breed. At last my choice fell on the now famous Key of Paris. She was a two-year-old and bred by the champion Zara bull Paris. We had adopted the use of the word Key on the names of her female descendants, and as she produced for us sixteen calves and her daughters were equally prolific there were Keys in bunches.

On Aug. 1, after she had passed into her twenty-third year, Key of Paris was turned out to pasture in apparent good health. That night we had a thunderstorm, and the next morning at the foot of a shattered telephone pole lay the mortal remains of Key of Paris. These grand old matrons of the breed, Zairida II., aged twenty-four, and Key of Paris, aged twenty-three, had produced thirty-four calves.

Cow With Mange.
The affected patches on the animal's skin should be softened by washing with soap and warm water. After this has been done the parts should be dressed with one of the common mange dressings, such as spirit of tar, oil and sulphur, or with one of the patent dips or with scabicide. The dressings should be applied twice or even three times at intervals of ten days. For the serious and rebellious cases veterinary advice should be sought. The litter from an infected animal should be removed each time after dressing, and the flooring and wood and other fittings should be well scrubbed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water.

Grain and Roughage Feeding.
Cows, sheep and animals that chew the cud have four stomachs and a very perfect arrangement for grinding food. Grain should be fed with roughage, as when it goes into the first stomach and will be retained. If the grain is eaten alone it is apt to go to the third stomach and so into the rectum. To make sure that the feed is thoroughly chewed feed it with roughage. The best way is to cut the hay or straw and mix the grain feed with it. Then it will go through the whole grinding process.—North Dakota Agricultural College.

Most Profitable Market.
The best and most profitable market for grain, hay and coarse forage that a farmer can find is a good cow. No only is the return when transformed into cow products the highest, but the reflex effect on the producing power of the farm is very great. The man who keeps cows and sells grain is a fool unless he has a surplus in shortsighted man.—Governor Hoard.

Clear Water For Sheep.
Sheep won't drink well without water and they are likely to get diarrhea from drinking water that is just as warm as good grass.

All Work Guaranteed.
Have your children's eyes examined. If they are going to school, they are using their eyes all the time. If the eyes are sore, red and painful, if they run water, if they complain of a tired feeling in the eyes, or have pains over the eyes, it is a sure thing that they need attention. I fit glasses and fully guarantee my work.

Dr. W. J. CURTIS,
Eyeglass Specialist, Rooms 14 and 15,
Adams bldg. Office hours from 2 to 5, p. m. 1-12

INDIGESTION OF COWS.

Loss of Cud is a Symptom Merely and Not a Disease.

Loss of cud is not a disease, but merely the symptom of sickness. When a cow suffers from indigestion or any other ailment which makes her feel quite sick she naturally will stop chewing her cud. When the trouble subsides rumination will be resumed. Many people give artificial aids, thinking to establish rumination by such means. This of course is highly absurd, says the Rural New Yorker.

On general principles give a cow a full dose of physic when she will not chew her cud and follow the purge by full doses of stimulants in warm water, thin gruel or flaxseed tea. As a physic a pound of epsom salts, half an ounce of ground ginger root and a cupful of blackstrap molasses shaken up in three pints of warm water will prove effective. Four ounce doses of whisky along with half a dram of fluid extract of aloe will serve well as a stimulant. Another good stimulant for cows is a mixture of equal parts of aromatic spirits of ammonia, pure alcohol and spirits of nitrous ether (sweet aiter). A dose of this is two ounces every three or four hours, well diluted with water, gruel or flaxseed tea. Rectal injections of soapy warm water are also useful when a cow is affected in the way here considered.

PROFITABLE HOG RAISING.

Selection and Care of the Brood Sow of Vital Importance.

The brood sow is the foundation of all profitable pork production, and her selection, care and management are the most important factors of the whole industry, writes Professor C. G. Wheeler in *Kansas Farmer*. It is a subject upon which volumes have been written, and in spite of this fact probably more hog growers fail in this point than in any other phase of the industry.

In making the selection of sows it must be borne in mind that we cannot expect uniformity in the pigs unless we have uniformity in the parents. A type must therefore be kept in mind and the selections, as far as possible, made to conform to this type. The sows should be broad between the eyes and of refined appearance about the face and neck. The shoulders should be smooth and deep. The body should be fairly long, with well sprung ribs, giving plenty of room for the vital organs. There should be no pinching in just back of the shoulders. The various other requirements of the market type must be followed—the well developed hams, short, straight back and deep sides, short, straight legs should support the animal, with good width between them; the bones should not be too fine, and the feet



Photo by United States department of agriculture.

As a breed the Chester White pig is large, long in body, has a heavy bone and is not so refined or compact as the Poland-China. Its color is the breed is white. Blue spots are often seen upon the skin along the back and sides. The sows are good mothers and very prolific. The quality of the meat is about the best of the Duroc-Jersey. The illustration shows a Chester White sow in show condition.

should be strong; weak posterns are far too common in breeding stock and must be guarded against.

Selection of brood sows for the succeeding year should be made early. In fact, the most successful hog man will have this thought in mind continually as he goes about among his pigs. The culling of the old sows should begin as soon as the pigs are weaned, discarding those which have produced small litters or those which are such poor sucklers as to be unable to raise a good litter, and the cross nervous sows that are always getting excited and killing pigs. A tried brood sow that has fulfilled all the requirements is worth keeping for several years. In the selection of gilts study first the dams, giving preference to those from large, even litters from mothers having the desired characters. From the standpoint of fecundity it is well to look to the sire also, for a sire selected from a large litter will be more likely to transmit that character to his female offspring.

The mature sow makes by far the best brood sow. It would be better if the gilts were not bred until a year old. If the practice of breeding too young is continued the vigor and vitality of the herd will be greatly reduced after a few generations.

Mutton on the Farm.
With the sheep on the farm the problem of fresh meat for family use is partly solved. Mutton butchered on the farm can nearly always be used to advantage, and then you will know whether you are eating spring lamb or something else.

Churning Temperature.
Don't forget that the temperature of cream at churning time should be 56 to 58 degrees F. in the summer and 60 to 62 degrees in winter. The best churning results will be had at these respective temperatures.

Homestead Relinquishments Wanted.
See D. H. Peoples, Civil Engineer, Office on street leading to courthouse, 2-23-11. D. H. Peoples.

Eggs for Hatching.
From best strain of S. C. White Leghorns: good winter layers; \$2 per 15. Mrs. J. E. ADAMSON, Prineville, Ore. 2-23-11.

For Sale.
Cream Separator, 750 lbs. an hour, wind mill top and Sulkey Plow. For particulars see John Mattson, Prineville, Oregon. 2-16-11.

NOT MERELY LOCAL
But national, even international is the wonderful fame and popularity of the



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HARPER is BEST.

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We have had 10 years experience, embracing all branches of Civil Engineering.

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