

BILLBOARD IS OBJECTIONABLE.

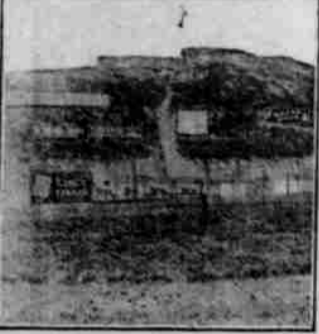
Dangerous to People's Health and Town's Beauty.

DISFIGURES THE LANDSCAPE.

New Hampshire Lawyer Says Such "Uglifiers" Destroy the View and Render Commonplace Otherwise Wondrous Scenic Beauty.

The billboard is being attacked on every side by the public official, by the sanitarian, by the legislator and by the lover of civic beauty, says a New Hampshire lawyer in the American City Magazine, for as some one has said:

"More and more undoubtedly the movement against the billboard will have the sympathetic approval of all citizens, whether or not they are lov-



FACING A BEAUTIFUL PARK. (From American City.)

ers of civic beauty. This contest is as much in the interest of material business prosperity as in the interest of a disfigured landscape.

"The great body of the public is beginning to appreciate that whatever makes for the beauty of the streets of a city will also make for a greater power in all branches of business activity."

The billboard is frequently dangerous to health. It has been found in many cities that the spaces behind billboards have become unpleasant nuisances since many careless people have used these spaces as a common dumping ground, where enormous amounts of filth have been deposited for the reason that such spaces are well screened from the streets.

There is one very forcible objection to billboards, and that is the objection to them as, to use an expression coined by Dr. Elliot of Harvard, "uglifiers of landscape."

Now, the great objection to the erection and maintenance of billboards in the places suggested in the minds of many people is the fact that they disfigure the landscape, destroy the view, render commonplace otherwise wondrous scenic beauty. But if there are found those who make but light of such objections and care not themselves for beautiful things in nature then there is that other objection which never yet has failed to hold in its grip the American people—viz, the objection that such disfigurements destroy money values.

What may be fairly claimed is the landscape in the country and the open spaces in the city do not belong to the



ON A PRINCIPAL STREET. (From American City.)

man who chooses to pay a few dollars for them, but is an asset of the community at large, and one of these days the people of a commercial community will appreciate the fact that, to put it in terms of trade, beauty is a valuable asset as well as a "joy forever."

How offensive to the lover of beauty such advertising menus must be is well illustrated by something I chanced to see only a little while ago. If you are near the head of Newfound lake, in New Hampshire, it may be that you will pause near a turn in the road on the north shore at a place where you have the waters of the lake on your right hand and a huge overtowering hill on the left.

You look across the waters of the lake ten miles and then up to the hills beyond upon a scene that is almost incomparable in its beauty, but if you change the angle of your vision a degree your eyes meet the huge advertisement of a Bristol druggist painted on the bare rock. Few men can stand in such scenery unmoved, and as one turns from it to the unescapable advice on the rock one feels that such a perpetration is not only a nuisance, but it is an outrage on the public and to such a presence an insult to the Creator.

SAVING EWE LAMBS.

Things to Consider in Selecting the Future Breeder.

All realize that the ram is half or more of every flock, and we know that as we seldom ever get a ewe or ram that breeds perfect lambs we must choose a ram that is a high class fellow and especially strong where our ewes seem deficient, writes a sheep grower in the Iowa Homestead. In grading up a flock, however, I find but few rams available at any price that can combine the high class mutton form with clear, dense wool. It is because of this, therefore, that we must select our future breeding ewes with utmost care. It is very necessary that we choose well, for when the ewe lambs are two years old they will be part of the flock, and in two years more they will be the backbone and main breeders we look to for profits.

First of all, the ewes must be good milkers; then they must have a dense, oily fleece that will protect them from the rough storms the farm ewe must endure. A deep milking mother is the cheapest source of fat lambs, and for this reason I want a ewe first of all a good milker. So save the ewe lamb that will develop into a good milker, then choose one that shows by an open nostril, bright eye, full, deep chest, a tendency toward good vitality and constitution. Choose the lamb that then springs wide and deep and long through the middle, with broad loin and wide sprung ribs. Carry these wide lines on out to the rump by demanding a wide, broad, well mented rump on the best types.

Now, if we have chosen for a milking type, suppose we consider the wool or the fleece that is to cover our future breeders. First of all, this fleece must be compact, dense, fine quality, oily fleece. It must be of this nature because the ordinary farm ewe must brave many hard storms, and if her fleece does not protect her well she is wasting vitality. With the down breeds the wool will always be commercially of secondary importance, but as long as we expect the fleeces to protect our ewes we must breed medium length wool that is dense, oily and that tightly wraps the sheep. I don't expect to endeavor to increase the weight of wool on my ewes so much by increasing the length of staple as I do by growing it denser on the body and of medium length. Endeavors to increase weight of wool clip by increasing length invariably results in open, loose fleeces. Among the open, loose fleeces are where we find the pneumonia, colds, catarrh and loss of vitality.

Relief For Choking Cattle.
The device for removing obstacles from the throats of cattle is the invention of a Port Townsend (Wash.) man. It is intended to relieve the suffering of an animal that has become choked by a potato, apple or some



REMOVING OBSTACLE FROM COW'S THROAT.
such obstruction in the throat. It comprises a pair of arms terminating in slightly concave surfaces, which are pressed against the throat on opposite sides just below the obstacle and then drawn upward along the esophagus, forcing the obstacle toward the mouth.

Feeding the Horse.
The experiment stations have been studying the horse as well as other domestic animals, and among their findings are some facts that seem contrary to the usual practices. In proportion to the size of the animal, the stomach of the horse is rather small, with an average capacity of about two gallons. If the horse is fed his grain first, then hay, followed by watering, the grain will be pushed out of the stomach before it is digested. The best way proves to be to give the horse water first, then some hay, followed by the grain ration. In case the horse is warm he should have a little water, but not all he will drink until he has cooled off.

Better Cows, Better Methods.
If dairy farmers of the country only realized the gigantic improvement they could make by improving and grading up their herds they would revolutionize the dairy business. It is not more cows that we need, but fewer cows and better ones. With better cows and better methods the production of milk and butter could be maintained at its present point with less than two-thirds of the present number of cattle that are in milk. Think of the saving this would make in labor alone. The savings in feed would not be small.

Sheep Are Profitable.
As farms become smaller and methods more intensive it will be necessary to secure higher prices for meat production and animal foods. Sheep are economical producers and can be handled profitably under intense conditions of farming.

Selection of the Brood Sow.
Sows that come from prolific families are more certain to inherit those qualities and become good mothers than those that descend from families that are less prolific.

NEW AMERICAN BREED OF DAIRY CATTLE

In the improvement of dairy breeds by selection, environment, feed, etc., for the greater utility to the dairy farmer, two characteristics should be placed foremost, writes W. H. Jenkins in Hoard's Dairyman. These are performance and constitution or vitality, and after these beauty and symmetry of form. The history of this new American breed—the Columbian—breeders of dairy cattle will do well to study closely and learn its lessons. About thirty years ago Anson Gregory was keeping a herd of native cattle on his farm in Otsego county, N. Y. He noticed that one cow in his herd gave more and richer milk than the others, and he raised her heifer calves year after year. Mr. Gregory wanted a sire from a different herd, and he bought a line buck, its dam being his neighbor's best cow. Mr. Gregory's best cow was bred to the line buck bull for several years and a strain of line-back cattle was established.

Mr. Gregory's two sons were now grown to manhood, and they took up



A new distinctive breed of American dairy cattle has been named the Columbian. The bull shown herewith, Miles Standish, is owned by F. L. Gregory, Otsego county, N. Y., whose father originated the breed.

the work of improving their new breed of cattle by selection. They continued the work of improvement by selection, feeding, etc., until they owned animals with a record of consistently over 500 pounds of butter in one year.

Their type of cows being now established, three years ago the name Columbian was given these cattle under a charter from the state, and the Columbian Cattle Breeders' association was organized with five members.

The best and largest herd of Columbians is now owned by C. O. Gregory and his father on the farm where the breed originated. They have thirty-three cows. Some of the Columbian cattle were exhibited at local fairs in New York this year, but very few of this new butter breed have been offered for sale.

The Columbians so far have made good records as a butter breed of cattle, and there seems to be good reasons for believing they will take a permanent place among the standard dairy breeds.

HEAD OF THE FLOCK.

Important Points to Consider in Selecting the Ram.

In selecting a ram two classes of breeding should be avoided—the common scrub, that has no good characteristics to fix, and the "pure bred scrub" without individuality, whose purity of breeding only gives him greater power to work ruin in the flock. Good individuality, backed by several generations of good ancestry, will insure prepotency with almost unfailing certainty where the ewes are suitable and management correct.

Great attention should be paid to the ram's general contour. His structure should be firm and massive, with a broad, spacious breast, no disproportionate length of legs and well formed and fully developed quarters, especially the hindquarters. His loin should be stout and well knit, his features bold, and a muscular neck is desirable. A bold and courageous eye and carriage are indicative of spirit and vigor. His head should be long, but rather small and well molded.

Isolate Sick Animals.
Keep all sick in a place apart where you can give it special care. In this way you may save the sick and not run the risk of infecting the healthy.

The Swineherd.

Roots and oilmeal should have a place in the brood sow's ration. A good brood sow is always worth much more than the market price of pork.

Full aged sows produce better litters and are more quiet at farrowing time than those that are immature. The first month of a pig's life determines in a large measure the profit with which it will be grown.

It is a wretched piece of business to compel hogs to eat their food in the mud. A small feeding floor will soon pay for itself. Dried blood meal is a valuable ration for hogs. It not only supplies them with an abundance of protein, but acts as a regulator of digestion.

Never buy a brood sow with short legs and short, chunky body. She must have big feeding capacity in order to produce plenty of milk.



Spring Suits Have Arrived

We beg to inform the public that our entire Spring line of Men's Suits are in and we have the nicest line ever shown in the city. We have your size now; do not wait until the line is broken and then be unable to select what you want. We will lay your size away for you. We have all the popular shades in gray, brown, tan, etc. etc.

Every suit guaranteed to fit, wear, and retain its shape.

FOSTER & HYDE

Knights of Pythias

BALL

Club Hall, March 31st.

Music by Luckey's Orchestra

Tickets \$1.00.

Grand Ball By the Band Boy's St. Patrick's Day March 17th, 1911

AT CLUB HALL

12 PIECE ORCHESTRA.

Farm Land City Lots

Two weeks ago we advised making your selection early. Again we suggest it. Hundreds of people are leaving the East for Oregon every day. They know the value of land and will buy. Get what you want before the best is sold.

Oregon & Western Colonization Co.

John R. Stinson
Chas. C. Lundy

Crook County Agents.

Prineville, Oregon

Oregon Trunk Railway

The Line Open for Passenger and Freight Business at Motolius, Madras and points north.

Daily passenger train leaves Motolius 8:30 a. m., Madras 8:47 a. m., stopping at intermediate points, connecting at Fallbridge with the Inland Empire Express on "The North Bank Road," arriving at Portland 8:15 p. m. Leaving Portland 9 a. m., arrive Madras 7:45 p. m., Metolius 8 p. m. Trains carry parlor cars, first class coaches and smokers.

Low Fares March 10th to April 10th

During this period Low Colonist fares will be in effect from the middle west to all points on the Oregon Trunk Ry. From Chicago \$33, St. Louis \$32, St. Paul \$25, Kansas City \$25, Omaha \$25, other points in proportion, via Burlington Route, Great Northern or Northern Pacific Rys., The North Bank Road and Oregon Trunk Ry. This is a good chance for your friends to come to Oregon on about half fare.

Round Trip Fares—Homeseeker's reduced round trip fares are in effect to all Oregon Trunk Railway points the first and third Tuesday of each month from all points in the middle west.

Freight received from and forwarded to Portland, Spokane and other points.

R. BUDD, Chief Engineer, Portland, Oregon.
J. H. Corbett, Agent, Madras, Or.
T. A. Graham, Agent, Metolius, Or.

W. A. Booth, Pres.	D. F. Stewart, Vice-Pres.	C. M. Elkins, Cashier
STATE BANK NO. 188		
L. A. Booth, Asst. Cashier		
CROOK COUNTY BANK		
PRINEVILLE, OREGON		
Capital Stock fully paid	\$50,000.00	
Surplus	5,000.00	
Stockholders' liability	50,000.00	
Statement rendered to State Bank Examiner Nov. 10, 1910:		
Assets		
Loans and Discounts	\$125,700.38	Capital Stock
Overdrafts	1,363.92	Surplus
Furniture and fixtures	2,200.94	Undivided profits
Real estate	2,200.94	Deposits
Cash on hand and due from banks	\$79,157.19	
	\$224,963.33	\$224,963.33

Free Auto Excursion to Prineville Heights

Prineville's latest residence district, just platted and now on the market. Buy a lot in Prineville's sanitary residence district on easy terms. No sloughs, marshes or mosquitoes. Less frost than on the river bottom. Fresh air, pure water and an excellent view of the city. City water will be conveyed to the property at our expense. Lots 40x114; prices range from \$80 to \$200. Half cash, balance payable at \$10 per month; 6 per cent on deferred payments. Examine the maps at our office.

HENDERSON INVESTMENT CO.

Prineville Hotel Building, Ground Floor
Prineville, Oregon.

Call For County Warrants.

All registered general fund warrants and all road warrants up to and including No. 43 are now payable. Interest will stop from the date of this notice. Prineville, Oregon, March 10, 1911.
RALPH L. JORDAN,
County Treasurer.

Personal Health and Purity.

Up-to-date American Literature, adapted for all sorts and conditions of people, may be seen or had at Dr. Fox's office, Main street, Prineville, Or. 12-8-11

Horses for Sale.

On the old C. Sam Smith ranch, near Prineville, 125 head of mare and geldings, large enough for work horses, will be sold in any number at reasonable prices. For further information address G. H. RUSSELL, Prineville, Oregon. 12-16-11

Prineville Steam Laundry.

Have your clothes washed at the Prineville Steam Laundry. Special attention given to travelers. Laundry is located in the McCullister building, near the Ochose.
J. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

Crook County Journal Official County Paper

\$1.50 Per Year.

75 Cents for 6 Months