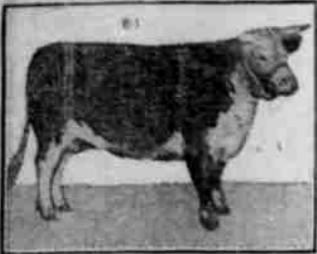


SHORTHORN CATTLE IN NEW ENGLAND

The Shorthorn cattle are beginning to mean more to the Maine farmer than ever before. This is a breed that has proved a success to everybody so far who has attempted making a specialty of it, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. These cattle have proved good for breeding purposes. They are hardy, good growers, make heavy beef and are excellent milkers.

There are a number of good Shorthorn herds in New England, and the



The Shorthorns are one of the most famous of the beef breeds. There are many pure bred herds in this country, notably in the corn belt. In England the Shorthorn is still the popular cow for the general farmer. The animal herewith shown is a two-year-old heifer of the best type.

breed is growing more popular there. The cows of a milking strain give a good mass of milk, while the calves grow fast and make good beef. There is now in parts of New England a good local demand for fresh beef, particularly in summer, from the hotels and boarding houses. The Shorthorn cattle have a double value.

At the best dairy show in England the milk and butter prizes were won by Shorthorns. One cow gave 118 pounds of milk in one day and 58 pounds of butter. Another Shorthorn gave 49 pounds 13 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 14 1/2 ounces of butter in one day. The best Jersey in this contest gave 35 pounds 5 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 5 1/2 ounces of butter, while a Devon cow gave 62 pounds 13 ounces of milk, but only 1 pound 13 1/2 ounces of butter. The larger breeds are still most popular in England.

SELECTING THE BOAR.

Highly Important That Head of the Herd Be Pure Bred.

The first requisite in selecting a herd is to buy from a responsible breeder in whom you have confidence. It is well to select from a good sized litter and from matured parents that show good breeding themselves. It is often desirable to purchase the boar when he is a pig, since if you live a distance from the breeder or in another state the expressage is much less. It is well to select a boar pig that shows great vitality and has a masculine look. He should be broad between the eyes, with a good heart girth.

Where a boar is to be used on big, rangy sows he should be more compact than if to be used on smaller sows. As the boar gives half the blood to the whole herd, while one sow can influence her own litter only, it is highly important that, whatever the sows may be, the boar should be pure bred and one which will give vigorous pigs of good form. An aged sow mated with a young boar will produce pigs which will mature earlier than those produced when the sow is young and the boar aged. This is a strong argument in favor of keeping a sow as long as she continues to breed satisfactorily.

Use Care in Milking.

The warm milk as it comes from the cow offers a splendid medium for the favorable growth of all kinds of bacteria which may gain access to it. In order to lessen this development milking should be done as carefully and quickly as possible and the milk strained through a metallic strainer. Do not use a cloth strainer, for even under good conditions this soon becomes a hotbed for bacteria.

HORSE LORE.

Begin to take the chill off the water you give the horses when the weather gets cold. You can heat it cheaper on the stove than you can in the stomach of the horse, says the Farm Journal.

Keep the horses doing something every day. An idle horse will be a sick horse before you know it.

Save time and nerve by getting farm horses that know how to walk and will do it without being urged all the time.

Some men start for the doctor when they have a sick horse. Others feed well, care well and drive well, so they never have to go to the doctor.

With the fall letting up of work, let up on the heavy feed. Like men, horses doing little work should eat little.

A good currying occasionally does not make a sleek horse. It takes every day grooming to open the pores, soften the skin and produce a good, healthy, sleek coat.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract.

(PUBLIC LAND SALE)
Not coal land.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
May 10, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved June 27, 1904 (34 Stat., 617), we will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at 2:30 o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of July, 1911, at this office, the following-described land: 1/2 sec. 17, T. 15, R. 15, S. 1, W. 3, serial No. 6723.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.
C. W. MOORE, Register. 5-11

METHOD TO TELL AGE OF THE SHEEP

A prominent professor of animal husbandry in a leading university says that fine wool sheep live longer than medium or coarse wool sheep. The former have been used successfully as breeders from one to eight years and the latter from one to six and more rarely seven years. The prime of life probably extends from one to five or six years.

The lamb has a short and small head as opposed to the head of the mature sheep. Its teeth are smaller in every way. They are usually smooth and white as opposed to a more corrugated, darkened surface in the old sheep. The age of sheep is told by the four pairs of incisors which are found only on the lower front jaw. These are all present by the time the lamb is six weeks old.

In the yearling the central pair of small incisor teeth are replaced with a large pair when the lamb is ten to fourteen months old. They are almost twice as wide and much longer than those at either side.

At the age of two years the animal gets a second pair of large teeth.

At three years it gets a third pair of large teeth. It would then have three pairs of large teeth and one pair of small or lamb teeth.

The four-year-old has a full mouth of four pairs of large teeth. The outer ones are never as large as those in the center.

After the sheep is four years old it is difficult to tell the exact age. With age the teeth usually grow longer and narrower. They begin at six years to resemble shoe pegs. Sheep that are living on short pasturage and get sand with their grass wear their teeth short even in old age. This is unusual in Minnesota.

When sheep get long, peg-like or broken teeth, it is time to dispose of them.

CARE OF THE MULE.

Attention Should Be Given to Feeding at Breeding Time.

Many are anxious to get information about mules, animals that play an important part in farm work and heavy hauling. Some prefer them to the draft horse. Why? Well, they say mules can everlastingly pull a heavy load without the slightest letup. In the south they are a deliverer to the



MULES HAULING COTTON.

cotton growers. Some people imagine that mules don't need any special care, because, as a rule, their make-up is rugged. That's true in this respect. They can stand more abuse than any animal used for heavy working purposes. But at breeding time attention to feeding should be given. Some grain for the mules to keep them in good condition without fattening them is very important. If the mule runs down from lack of nourishing food either the progeny will be weak and lacking in vigor or the breeding may be entirely prevented. The best of all grain foods for keeping the mule in condition are oats. Rye is sometimes fed and in some cases is very good. It should be kept from the animals after they have been bred, as it may cause abortion.

FEEDING THE COLT.

Many Farmers Make Mistake in Using Bottles and Nipples.

Nothing in a recent farm paper a plan to raise the baby colts on a bottle with a rubber nipple, a breeder advises farmers not to bother with bottles and nipples, at least not for colts.

Take a deep pan or crock and pour into it enough milk to cover your hand. Crock your forefinger G shape in the milk. Let the colt once get hold with its soft, velvety lip of that crooked forefinger and it will drink at the third day. Colts do not or need not suck the finger like calves.

Sufficient milk is placed in good glass jars in the tank, and the colt learns to come to the gate for its milk, taking it from any crock, pail or vessel we choose to feed it from. And the milk should be warmed slightly at first.

Handling Young Pigs.

When pigs are three weeks old the sow and litter should have the run of a lot to have exercise, air and sunshine. They will then begin to eat. At eight weeks of age they should be weaned and provided with a feeding trough. Soaked corn, skim milk, cooked feeds, with mill feeds added, form a good diet for them. Do not feed cornmeal to excess, for it fattens rather than causes healthy growth.

Regularity Road to Success.

Dairying is quite confining, but this is one of the good features of the industry. Once a farmer gets started he must keep regular hours and do his work in the proper time, and it is this crowding the man into the collar and making him work that tell. Many would shirk if they could; but, there being no way for them to do this, they stick to their job and make a success of it.

Warning to Horsemen.

Any person found guilty of leaving any driving animal unattended on any public highway in the city of Prineville, or any person allowing any driving animal to stand without food or water on the public highways of this city for more than six hours, or any person who leaves any driving animal on the public highways of this city after twelve o'clock midnight, will be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both.
CHAS. S. EDWARDS,
Mayor.

Lots in Noble's Addition Now On Sale!

¶ We have made very low prices on these lots to start them off. Buy now before the prices advance. We offer special inducements to homebuilders.

GRADED STREETS,
SIDEWALKS,
BUILDING RESTRICTIONS,
CITY WATER,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
SOIL.

¶ These, together with admirable location, only four blocks from the business center, make this addition the most desirable home site in Prineville. For Low Prices and Easy Terms See

**A. R. BOWMAN
TO-DAY.**

New Hardware and Furniture Store

JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

My prices are bedrock. You can save from 25 to 100 per cent on everything you buy. Come and see for yourself.

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.

Prineville Green House

CHAS. W. SPRING, Prop.

Prineville, - - - Oregon

All kinds of vegetable and flower plants ready to transplant to the open ground at the proper season. All plants transplanted and well rooted. Pot-grown tomato and cucumber plants. Vegetables out of season. We now have help in the work and some one will always be on hand to wait upon you. A good article at a reasonable price is our aim. No extra charge for packing and delivery at the stage office. Write us your needs in the plant line.

Chas. W. Spring.

CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CROOK COUNTY

Deering Machinery.

Banner Steel Ranges.

Bay State Paint Contains

"The Lead With the Spread"

Painters know that for ability and long continued protection; for beauty of finish,

Bay State Paint Has No Equal.

Bay State Paint applied by a good painter, to exactly suit the particular needs of your buildings, will assure perfect results—without cracking or scaling. The extreme whiteness of Bay State produces brighter, more lasting colors, than other paints—remember this in particular

By the gallon, Bay State costs a trifle less than other ready mixed paints, and figured by yards of surface covered and years of wear, however, it is the most economical paint you can buy. Reliable dealers sell Bay State—reliable painters use it.

Our Line is Up-to-date—Our Stock Complete.

Don't fail to see us when in need of screens, sash or panel doors, windows, oils, varnishes and stains, paint brushes, rubber roofing and building paper.

R. L. Jordan & Company

Winona Wagons.

Syracuse Plows

Reduction in Prices

On account of lower freight rates, I have reduced the price from 10 to 15 per cent. on all Furniture, Floor and Wall Coverings, Baby Carts, Stoves, Ranges, Hardware, also Building Material.

A. H. LIPPMAN & CO.

Mr. Newcomer, this is the place for you to find everything you need.

D. P. Adamson & Co.

Druggists

Prineville, - - - Oregon

JUST ARRIVED

¶ A new line of stationery and office supplies, consisting of typewriter paper, ribbons, carbon paper, tablets, fountain pens, cash boxes, spelling blanks, index memorandum books, letter files, paper fasteners, tracing cloth, blank books, Moore's push buttons, pens, drawing pencils, and a fine assortment of combs and brushes.

Millinery

Carefully Selected Line
Spring and Summer

STYLES.

Mrs. Estes

Millinery Parlors.

PRINEVILLE, - - OREGON.

Statement of Resources and Liabilities of

The First National Bank Of Prineville, Oregon

At the close of business March 7, 1911

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$23,412.54	Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 50,000.00
United States Bonds..... 12,500.00	Surplus fund, earned..... 50,000.00
Bank premises, etc..... 12,544.02	Undivided profits, earned..... 25,498.24
Cash & Due from banks..... 205,729.58	Circulation..... 5,000.00
Redemption fund..... 695.00	Deposits..... 408,812.50
\$405,812.74	\$405,812.74

B. F. Allen, President
Will Wurzeveller, Vice-President

T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Asst. Cashier