

Crook County Journal

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Holstein Cattle For Crook Co.

J. N. Williamson bought twenty-two head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle from Brown & Mackintosh last week. They were fine looking cattle and will add to the fame of Crook county as the home of fancy stock. It must be remembered that the importers picked the best that could be found in the Holstein breed in several of the mid-western states before they were satisfied to ship them here. In looking up the history of this breed of cattle we take the following from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report on "Breeds of Dairy Cattle." It says:

Origin and Development.

The strongly marked black-and-white cattle of North Holland and Friesland constitute one of the oldest and most notable of the dairy breeds. The historians of this race claim that it can be traced back for two thousand years, continuously occupying a territory named and always famous for dairy purposes. Tradition has it that two ancient tribes located up the shores of the North Sea before the beginning of the Christian era; one possessed a race of cattle pure white and the other a kind all black. Men and cattle then became amalgamated, forming the people and herds which for centuries have occupied that region. Holland has been noted for dairy products for at least a thousand years, and the great bicolored beasts upon which this reputation has been gained have been slowly developing their present form of dairy excellence.

These cattle have been known by several different names, in both Europe and America. "Holland cattle," "North Hollanders," "Dutch cattle," "Holsteins," "Dutch cattle," and "Holstein-Friesians" are all the same. There was sharp contention in this country before the last name was agreed upon and generally accepted. It seems unfortunate that the simpler and sufficiently descriptive and accurate name of "Dutch cattle" was not adopted.

The large frame, strong bone, abundance of flesh, silken coat, extreme docility, and enormous milk yield of the Holstein-Friesians result from the rich and luxuriant herbage of the very fertile and moist reclaimed lands upon which the breed has been perfected; the uncommonly good care received from their owners and the close association of people and cattle. The Roman dominion brought improvements in draining and diking, in methods of cultivation and of cattle breeding, but no mixture of blood occurred with the inhabitants or in their herds. "The preservation of the Friesian people and their continued adhesion to cattle breeding for more than two thousand years is one of the marvels of history. Always few in number, the conflicts of war and commerce have raged over and around them, yet they have remained in or near their original home, continuously following their original pursuits. Their farm-houses are fashioned after the same general model; the one immense roof covers everything that requires protection. Here the cattle find shelter during the long and rigorous winter months. Here they are fed and groomed and watched for months without being turned from the door. Here the family is also sheltered, sometimes with only a single partition between the cattle stalls and the kitchen and living room. Everything is kept with a degree of



News Snapshots Of the Week

An anarchist fired three shots at King Victor Emmanuel of Italy while he was riding through the streets of Rome. One of the shots wounded a member of the king's bodyguard. The first section of the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central was wrecked by a broken rail near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Five of the cars were thrown into the river, but no one was killed. Following the coal strikes in England and Germany, it was feared that a worldwide walkout would be ordered. Washington B. Thomas and John E. Parsons, the former president and the latter attorney of the sugar trust, were finally brought to trial in New York, charged with violation of the Sherman law. Representative Gallagher of Illinois introduced a resolution in congress asking for an investigation of the alleged baseball trust. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the United States bureau of chemistry, resigned.

ness marvelous to those not accustomed to such system. The cattle become the pets of the household. At the opening of spring or when grass is sufficiently grown they are taken to the fields and cared for in the most quiet manner. Canvas covers protect their bodies from the sun and storm and insects. The grasses upon which they feed are rich and luxurious, and the animals have to move about very little to gather sufficient food. On the first appearance of winter they are returned to the stable and the simple round of the year is completed. This round is repeated until the cattle are 6 or 7 years of age, when they are usually considered as past the period of dairy profit and are sent to the shambles. The object is always to produce as much milk and beef as possible from the same animal. With this twofold object in view, selection, breeding, and feeding have been continued for ages.

This description of the origin, development, and home treatment of this breed of cattle goes far toward explaining the characteristics of the breed as seen in this country.

The early Dutch settlers in America undoubtedly brought their favorite cattle with them during the seventeenth century, and there are definite records of three or four importations prior to 1850; but the credit of first introducing this breed to America and maintaining its purity here is due to Winthrop W. Cheney, of Massachusetts. He made three importations between 1857 and 1862. The Messrs. Gerrit S. and Dudley Miller, of New York, followed in 1867, and soon thereafter numerous others brought animals of this breed in considerable numbers to the United States. They increased rapidly by importations and by breeding, and are now to be found in nearly all parts of this country.

Characteristics.

The striking features in the appearance of this breed are the color markings of black and white and the large size of the animals of both sexes. The shining jet black contrasts vividly with the pure white, the fine, silky hair being upon a soft and mellow skin of medium thickness. In some animals the black predominates, and the white in others. Black has been rather preferred among American breeders, to the almost entire exclusion of white in some cases, yet a few very noted animals have been mainly white. The average animal carries rather more black than white, and the distribution and outlines of the markings are extremely irregular. The black and white are never mixed, the lines of demarcation being

usually sharply drawn. In Europe there are still some red cattle in this breed and occasionally a purely bred calf is dropped in this country with bright red instead of black, showing the influence of some remote ancestor; but none are admitted to the American Herd Book except those black and white. In size the Holsteins are the largest of all the dairy breeds. The big, bony frames are usually well filled out, and the chest, abdomen, and pelvic region are fully developed. It is difficult to prevent the males from becoming too fleshy for breeding animals, and the females, when not in milk, take on flesh rapidly and soon become full in form. The cows range in weight from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, most of them being between 1,100 and 1,400, with an average of about 1,250 pounds. The bulls at maturity are very large and heavy, often above 2,500 pounds in weight. The head is long, rather narrow and bony, with bright yet quiet eyes and large mouth and nostrils. The horns are small and fine, often incurving, and frequently white with black tips. The ears are large, thin, and quick in movement. The neck is long, slender, and tapering in the cows, its upper line often quite concave. The back line is usually level, particularly with the males, and the hips broad and prominent; some have well-rounded buttocks, but a drooping rump is not uncommon. The legs appear small for the weight carried and are quite long; the tail is long and fine and a white brush is required. The udder is often of extraordinary size, filling the space between legs set well apart, extending high behind and fairly well forward, with teats of large size and well placed. Teats are sometimes cone-shaped and uncommonly large and puffy where attached to the udder. The milk veins are usually prominent and sometimes remarkably developed. There is a more marked inclination toward the beef form among the bulls than among the cows; the latter are generally of the true dairy type.

In temperament the animals are quiet and docile, bulls as well as cows, and the bulls exceptionally so. They have great constitutional vigor. The calves are large at birth, almost always strong and thrifty, and they grow fast and fatten easily. They mature early, heifers reaching their full height at two and a half years and showing no growth after four or five years except the addition of flesh and fat. Animals of both sexes can be readily turned into very good beasts for slaughter at almost any age, but they lack depth in the loin and ribs and have not the

finish and quality of the noted beef breeds. These animals are very large feeders and at the same time dainty about their eating. To do their best they must have an abundance of rich food without the necessity of much exertion to get it.

Milk and Butter Records.

These great black-and-white cows yield milk in proportion to their size. The breed is famous for enormous milk producers. Records are abundant of cows giving an average above their own live weight in milk monthly for ten or twelve consecutive months, and there are numerous authentic instances of daily yields of 100 pounds or more for several days in succession and 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk in one year. Cows giving 40 to 60 pounds (or 5 to 7 gallons) per day are regarded as average animals; 7,500 to 8,000 pounds per year is depended upon as a herd average. A known record of 11 cows from 3 to 8 years old is 11,286 pounds (or 5,250 quarts per cow), the average milking period being three hundred and forty-one days.

Arthur Hodges for Boise, Idaho, Mayor

Although the approaching city election is yet several weeks in the future, with no avowed candidate for mayor formerly in the race, many of the city's influential business men and civic leaders are known to be conferring with a view of securing a candidate for the mayor's chair who give the city a clean, business-like administration.

It is known that strong influences representing the bulwarks of the commercial and civic interests of Boise are being brought upon Arthur Hodges to enter the race for mayor. Mr. Hodges has not announced his candidacy, but admits that he has been urged to make the campaign. He has not yet reached a definite decision in the matter, according to the word passed around yesterday. The interests behind Mr. Hodges are said to be united in a common cause for the city's welfare, and in case he can be prevailed upon to become a candidate they plan to offer his name to the voters upon a platform of progress and general prosperity.—Boise Statesman.

Eggs for Hatching.

Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Golden Laced Wyandottes, Anconas, 15 for \$2. Seabright Bantams, 13 for \$2. Plymouth roosters \$3. All Eastern stock; not related to any Eastern Oregon chickens. Mrs. T. F. McCallister. 3-21

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The Borah-Jones Homestead Bill

Washington.—If friends of the Borah-Jones three year homestead bill in the House had been willing to fore-go the pleasure of hearing themselves talk, that bill would have passed the house early this afternoon and soon have been on its way to the White House, but the determination of various Western members to engage in debate carried the discussion to a late hour and drove out of the House most all the Eastern members, with the result that after six hours discussion one of the opponents of the bill made a point of no quorum and forced the adjournment.

The bill will come up again next Wednesday and unquestionably will pass if the Western men will stop talking. Following four hours of general debate, the House proceeded to consider amendments to the bill and had adopted all but one amendment suggested by the public lands committee and had voted down all the objectionable amendments when a dispute arose over a timber amendment proposed by Representative Lenroot. This amendment would not have endangered the bill in any way, but it brought forth bitter assaults upon the Interior Department and particularly on special agents which moved Representative Morse, of Wisconsin, to resent the strong language used and to force an adjournment by raising the point of no quorum. In the entire debate today not one member voiced opposition to the main features of the bill.

Accepted Morson's Challenge.

Salem, Or.—The State Desert Land Board has accepted the challenge of President J. E. Morson, of the Deschutes Land Company, and ordered suit to be brought against the company on the ground that certain assignments of liens sold by the company are in violation of the contract with the state. The board has instructed the Attorney General to proceed with the case.

Several months ago the Board directed Morson to cease selling options on the land contained in the project he is promoting. He made an affidavit that he had done so, but lately a letter turned up with information regarding the project and containing what the Governor believed to be an option. Morson replied, saying that it was an assignment of lien on the land and invited the board, if it thought it could bring actions to restrain him from selling them to do so, and the Board has ordered the action begun. It has also directed the Attorney General to investigate the soundness of his bondsmen.

Judges and Clerks of Election

The following are the judges and clerks of election to act at the primaries April 19:

Prineville precinct, No. 1—Judges: T. M. Baldwin, I. W. Ward, B. F. Jones. Clerks—C. B. Dinwiddle, A. K. Bowman, B. F. Wyde.

Ireland precinct, No. 2—Judges: Frank Boles, W. H. Hollinshead, James Black. Clerks—W. C. Hollinshead, Alfred A. Aya, M. F. Hawthorn. Bend precinct, No. 3—Judges: S. C. Caldwell, M. J. Kelly, Clyde McKay. Clerks—Ward H. Coble, J. E. Sawhill, W. W. Orcutt.

Montgomery precinct, No. 4—Judges: J. M. Montgomery, E. A. Davenport, P. B. Poindexter. Clerks—Chas. Montgomery, J. F. Taylor, Roy McCallister.

Black Butte precinct, No. 5—Judges: J. W. Wilt, J. W. Berry, W. F. Edmundson. Clerks—W. A. Wilt, R. J. Skelton, C. L. Glet.

Hay Stack precinct, No. 6—Judges: G. Springer, O. G. Collier, C. W. Hunter. Clerks—Wm. Boegli, Jas. T. Robinson, Carl Windom.

McKay precinct, No. 7—Geo. W. Slayton, John H. Demaris, S. L. Reynolds. Clerks—Lloyd Powell, Price Coshaw, Alfred B. Geyer.

Hay Creek precinct, No. 8—Judges: A. G. Kibbee, J. A. Schooling, Roy Newell. Clerks—Roy Chitwood, J. A. Howell, G. W. Garlock.

Willow Creek precinct, No. 9—Judges: P. Chitwood, J. E. Newbill, Wm. Joslin. Clerks—A. Morrow, George Dee, L. H. Hamilton.

Cross Keys precinct, No. 10—Judges: P. T. Monroe, C. E. Johnson, J. H. Garret. Clerks—John Friday, John Bolter, H. L. Friday.

Ashwood precinct, No. 11—James Wood, H. C. Grater, Stanton Black. Clerks—John Lawler, Ira E. Ray, Milo Wood.

Deschutes precinct, No. 12—Judges: J. E. Reed, S. H. Snyder, E. W. Richardson. Clerks—E. A. Smith, D. V. Mackintosh, James A. Eastes.

Johnson Creek precinct, No. 13—E. T. Slayton, J. O. Powell, Herman Poeh. Clerks—Ray V. Constable, L. B. Lafollette, J. F. Blanchard.

Mill Creek precinct, No. 14—Judges: W. J. Johnson, James E. Fuller, Gilbert Lawson. Clerks—J. W. Stanton, Grover Price, D. J. Evans.

Howard precinct, No. 15—Judges: John Ritter, Henry Koch, Lee Blevens. Clerks—Harry Lantus, R. E. Jones, A. Nichols.

Summit precinct, No. 16—Judges: W. J. Schmidt, Ed Merritt, J. V. Wright. Clerks—Ed Merritt, Archie Elmer, Chas. Smith.

Bear Creek precinct, No. 17—Judges: J. E. Roberts, W. S. Bushnell, G. H. Nye. Clerks—Fred Merritt, C. C. Dunham, Geo. C. Chinn.

Camp Creek precinct, No. 18—Judges: F. C. Logan, Paul Heid, Sid Rogers. Clerks—Chas. E. Parrish, Harry Barnes, Lewis Bennett.

White Butte precinct, No. 19—Judges: J. O. Garner, A. P. Coleman, J. A. Smith. Clerks—Chas. Bobby, S. J. Clemmens, E. B. Wade.

Beaver Creek, No. 20—Judges: L. D. Claypool, Grant Miller, K. D. Huston. Clerks—W. C. Congleton, H. H. Davis, Chas. Henry.

Maury precinct, No. 21—Judges: C. L. Roberts, I. B. Meyer, J. L. Lister. Clerks—E. W. Nelson, O. B. Gray, W. T. Morris.

Newson precinct, No. 22—Judges: Wallace Post, O. C. Gray, E. B. Knox. Clerks—John R. Knox, E. E. Gillenwater, Homer Norton.

Kutcher precinct, No. 23—Judges: M. C. Mason, T. A. Taylor, H. W. Card. Clerks—J. Y. Crews, J. A. Coulter, Rob't E. Galloway.

Breese precinct, No. 24—Judges: Hugh Gee, Wm. Marks, J. T. Houston. Clerks—J. J. Coffelt, J. A. Breese, W. A. Hand.

Powell Butte precinct, No. 25—Judges: F. B. Bayn, C. H. Foster, E. A. Busset. Clerks—Allen Willcox, C. M. Charlton, Z. F. Gideon.

Warm Springs precinct, No. 26—Judges: Claude C. Covey, Lyman H. Tiffany, Warren McCorkle. Clerks—Geo. W. Robbins, Rob't Smith, Jerry Holliniquilla.

Tetherow precinct, No. 27—Judges: F. T. Redmond, J. F. Van Allen, J. O. Hansen. Clerks—John Tuck, G. L. Ehlers, Roy Archer.

Laidlaw precinct, No. 28—Judges: E. E. Dayton, J. R. Couch, C. P. Becker. Clerks—Fred Wallace, Wm. D. Barnes, R. G. Sturgeon.

Lamonta precinct, No. 29—J. F.

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