

Crook County Journal

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER, \$1.50 YEAR

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912.

Entered at the postoffice at Prineville Oregon, as second-class matter

[VOL. XVI—NO. 31]

Money in the Dairy Cow Big Returns from Investment

C. P. Judge, the dairy cow man who was in Prineville last week, was enthusiastic over the returns received from his dairy stock sales in Crook county. He is the man that buys fine dairy stock back East in large numbers and then sells them to farmers for so much down—\$10 we believe—and so much monthly. His returns in Crook county have more than met expectations. In fact his Bend returns doubled the amount stipulated in the contract. He expected \$150 but was greatly pleased to receive \$300. The additional money did not cause the pleasure but the fact that the farmers could accumulate a surplus to apply on their payments in the short time they have owned the cattle was what gave him so much satisfaction. Mr. Judge says that the farmers around Redmond have been equally successful.

"There is nothing haphazard about the dairy business," Mr. Judge says. "Farmers have learned that the continual cropping of cereals has removed the plant food necessary for the growth of these crops. No matter how fertile land may be, the continual growing of one kind of crop—except alfalfa—will exhaust it unnecessarily. A rotation is necessary, except when alfalfa is grown. With the ready sale of milk at the creamery, the rancher is not put to the expense of plowing his land, planting a new crop annually, for once well established, an alfalfa field is good for many years. Nothing is needed but to harvest the crop, convert into milk and reap the benefit. One need only go into localities where creameries have been established for several years to learn their value, and the benefits accruing to the patrons. It brings money into the community and the people prosper. "With prosperity comes the laudable ambition to excel in the profits to be obtained from a herd. With a creamery near by, and a good price realized for the milk, there is a tendency to keep more cows, and raise more calves and pigs from the skim milk. Instead of keeping only a few cows, and give them but indifferent care, the rancher finds there is money in the business, and in a short time will be found with a large herd and giving them better care. He finds it worth while to give it proper attention. He makes a business of it, and succeeds.

"The building of a creamery obviates the necessity of home butter-making, which in turn relieves the housewife from much arduous and unnecessary labor. One operator in a well-arranged creamery can make five hundred pounds of butter in the same time and with less expenditure of muscle than the housewife can make fifty pounds. He is supplied with the latest and most improved labor-saving appliances, while she is not.

"The creamery not only makes butter much cheaper, but it makes an article that is vastly superior to most of the home-made butter. Because of its better quality, it brings nearly, or quite, double the price. Here is a decided gain both ways; in the lessened cost of production, and in the increased price realized. The value of the raw material—milk—may be the same in both cases, but the enhanced value of the creamery product is the result of better facilities, improved machinery and a more scientific handling of the milk, cream and butter. By reason of its capacity and skillful management, the creamery can produce a more uniform product, and because of its uniformity it commands a better

market. It would be impossible to have a hundred pounds of butter made at ten different places and have it uniform in color, salt and flavor, but in a creamery; where it is all handled alike, it does not vary in the essential qualities necessary to its bringing the top price."

The Pioneer Cream Company of Prineville pays out about \$60 a day for butterfat. The money goes into the pocket of the farmer once a month in sums ranging from \$1.50 to \$120.00 a month, according to the size of the herd and the way it is kept. Mr. Cooper, the proprietor of the creamery, says he could handle twice the amount of butterfat that he now receives.

School Meeting At Dry Creek

There was a good school meeting at Dry creek last week. Twenty-three voters were present—a fine showing for a new district.

As yet there is no school building, but this state of affairs will not last long. A new schoolhouse will be ready for the fall term. There are thirty-five children waiting for it.

Roads, too, are receiving attention. One is being built to connect with the Stearns' road. This is all volunteer work. Everybody helps. Some of the workers came from outside districts to lend a hand and walked ten miles to do it.

Ross Gets Verdict.

The case of Robert Ross vs. G. W. Miles was heard before a jury in justice court at Prineville Monday afternoon. Suit was for recovery of wages alleged to be due the plaintiff, and the defendant averred that settlement had been made in full by the tender of two horses, which, however, Ross had failed to accept. M. R. Elliott represented the plaintiff while T. E. J. Duffy conducted the defense. After a brilliant legal battle which lasted all afternoon and well into evening, the case went to the jury. One hour later the plaintiff received the verdict, which awards him \$123.80 wages.

Found.

Gold link bracelet. Owners may have same by describing and paying for this adv. S. L. McElroy, Roberts, Or. 6-27

Land Scrip for Sale.

Can be used to locate any government land subject to homestead entry. Secures patent promptly without settlement or improvement. Fully guaranteed. For price address L. W. Hubbell & Son, Springfield, Missouri. 6-27

Save Your Best For Fair Exhibits

The Land Produce Show of the Northwest Development League is to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in November. The Oregon & Western Colonization Co. are making preparation for the largest and best exhibit of Crook county products ever put out.

Mr. John R. Stinson, their Crook county representative, expects to leave here November 1st and will take personal charge of all exhibits sent in. In conjunction with the Commercial Club, they are requesting all farmers who have samples of grain, fruit, or vegetables to show, to let either the Club or Mr. Stinson know and the samples will be collected. This show will be the greatest advertiser Crook county could have and it should be the duty of every farmer to make a special effort to take part in this exhibit. Every sample will be marked with the name and address of each grower. In this way everyone furnishing samples will have a personal interest in the exhibit.

The Colonization Company are spending several thousand dollars to make the Crook county exhibit a big success and this success will be fully assured by the co-operation of the farmers. Telephone or drop a line to Mr. Stinson or the Commercial Club and they will attend to the collecting of the samples.

Ostrich Farms At the Lyric

We all, of course, know that the ostrich plume is obtained from that most peculiar and oversized bird, the ostrich. Few of us, however, realize that many of these birds are carefully raised in captivity in a number of places for their ornate plumage. This is a fact. Near Los Angeles, California, is the Cawson Ostrich Farm, the largest of its kind in this country. The French have learned the commercial value of the bird also and an interesting half reel of film showing the industry in France, from hatching the eggs in an incubator to the finished product on "my lady's hat" will be exhibited Friday and Saturday at the Lyric together with three other subjects of more than ordinary merit.

Household Goods for Sale.

Range, heating stove, bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc. Mrs. Lewis Wyld, Third st., opposite High School. It

House for Sale.

New five-room bungalow, with space for three large rooms on second floor. Pantry with built in shelves, bins and drawers. Built in buffet, bath toilet, basement. Terms, \$1000 down, balance easy terms. Address Dr. R. D. Kerchus, Bend, Ore. 6-6

Madras Wool Sales 111,000 lbs Sold

One hundred and eleven thousand pounds of wool were sold Friday, at Madras, averaging 15c a pound. Over 300,000 pounds are held, although the price offered was about the same as for the wool sold.

G. Kampper sold 14,182 pounds for 15 1/4 cents.

J. C. Houston sold 14,740 pounds at 14 1/2 cents.

F. E. Glichrist sold 14,640 pounds at 15 cents.

C. Barnard sold 17,432 pounds at 15 cents.

San Wehl sold 2010 pounds and J. Campbell 7661 pounds at 11 1/2 cents.

T. N. Graham sold 12,000 at 16 cents.

C. M. Elkins sold 7824 pounds at 16 1/2 cents.

N. F. McCoy transferred 21,082 pounds to C. H. Green at 15 1/4 cents.

J. N. Williamson sold pounds at 15 1/2 cents.

Metolius Wool Sales

Nearly 200,000 pounds of wool were sold at Metolius Saturday. Two lots brought 17c a pound. W. M. Adams was one of the growers that received 17c a pound for 16,000 pounds, and the firm of Porfily & Mahen was the other. The latter sold 45,000 pounds at 17c.

The Black Butte Co. sold 45,000 at 14 1/2; James Cram 28,000 at 16 1/2; R. W. Broese got 16c; A. P. Jones got 14 1/2 for 13,000; I. M. Mills 13 1/2 cents for 10,000; Chas. Houston sold 13,000 pounds.

Cox Fined \$50.

J. O. Cox pleaded guilty to larceny of a pair of chaps upon arraignment in justice court Tuesday afternoon at Prineville, and Judge Kennedy assessed a fine of \$50 against him. The chaps were the property of F. L. Crain, who traced the theft down and notified the sheriff, who got his man at Fossil, Wheeler county. Cox, who is a prepossessing young man, seemed to be satisfied with the sentence.

Fourth of July Excursions Oregon Trunk Railway

Round-trip tickets will be sold to all points on the Oregon Trunk Railway and points on the North Bank road to which the one-way fare is \$6 or less. Tickets on sale July 23, 31 and 4th. Return limit July 31st. Minimum round trip fare, \$1 for adults; 50c for children.

Parties looking for a cheap piano should call on A. H. Lippman & Co. A snap. 6-29

Dog Lost.

Airedale terrier, answers to name of Bosco; black body and tan legs, heavy black leather collar and ring. Return to Dale Jones, Prineville, and get reward. 6-20 2tp

Profitable Beef Production Early Maturity the Watchword

Written for the Journal by C. L. Smith, Agriculturist, O. W. R. & S. Co.

The Scotch and English farmers of Canada have always maintained a reputation for producing beef of excellent quality, and at the minimum feed cost. It is gratifying to us, therefore, to find such a hearty endorsement of the methods we have been advocating for the past few years as that given by an old and successful cattlegrower at a recent convention. He said:

"While proper feeding is important, yet it will accomplish nothing without being supplemented by a judicious and generous system of feeding, such as will furnish the animal with such full and appropriate rations as to insure a steady and continuous growth from the time the animal is dropped until it is ready for market at as early an age as possible.

Early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production; when the animal is young and immature its digestive and assimilative functions are most active, and when we know that the waste in the animal's system is much less during the young and active stage of growth than when the animal comes nearer maturity, it becomes evident that the earlier we can get our animals ready for the shambles the greater will our profits be. Every practical feeder knows that there is no mystery in the growth and rearing of animals; every pound of additional weight placed upon the carcass represents so much food and is a certain cost to the owner. In fact, whether the animal is kept stationary, increasing or decreasing in weight, it is costing the owner so much every day, so that the only way in which we can be paid for the food consumed is through the increase obtained; hence the great folly of allowing our young animals scant nourishment and insufficient shelter during the winter and keeping them on the pasture during the summer. Such a system will not only retard their present growth, but it will also contract their digestive system as to render them unable to make the same good use of their food while they are being fattened for the market.

If we would follow the proper system of growing our beefing animals this business of stall feeding—of cramming our beefing animals with very heavy

rations of meal during the fattening period—is a mistake. All through my talk I have used the term beefgrowers, and if we would handle our business as we should, we must grow our beef animals rather than fatten them; this is the only way in which we shall ever be able to furnish high-class beef, and the young growing animal should be in condition almost ready for the butcher at any time. We hear much nowadays about prime quality of meat, or what is called marbled beef—that is, beef with the fat deposited in the lean tissues of the meat. Bear in mind that we cannot get that kind of meat by feeding the animals one day and starving them the next. That is not the way in which this desirable condition of carcass is brought about; neither is it obtained by keeping our young animals in a half starved condition for the first two and a half years of their lives and forcing them for all they are worth for the next four or five months. The only way we obtain this fine quality of meat is to nourish the calf well and never allow it to lose its calf flesh, but keep it growing and thriving in such a way as to enable it to begin to deposit fat in the lean tissue from the start, and thus grow the fat as the animal is developing. The finishing process will then be comparatively short and easy, and you will have what is called "marbled beef."

This is in line with a Farmers' Institute address we have given many times throughout the Inland Empire under the title of "Evolution in Meat Production." It also embodies many of the ideas which some "ranchers" thought it smart to ridicule at a recent stock convention. Farm practices are changing with the changing conditions. It is time to stop scoffing about "Science" and get in line with modern methods.

Redmond Wants Lid Screwed Down

In response to an appeal from J. N. Crenshaw, secretary of the Citizen's League of Redmond, Governor West took a hand in seeing that the law against gambling and the underworld district is enforced. The following telegram was received from Crenshaw:

"Citizens have appealed to the mayor and marshal to clean up red light district and stop gambling. The council, by unanimous vote, instructed them to do so. Being opposed, they have failed. Want advice how to remove them from office. Can you assist?"

As this was not the first complaint of similar nature coming to Governor West, he immediately wired the city marshal at Redmond and the sheriff of Crook county:

"We hope you will see your way clear to promptly perform your lawful duties, otherwise this office will feel compelled to take such action as seems proper to bring about an enforcement of the law, being charged by the constitution of this state to see that it is enforced."

In case his request is not heeded, the governor's recourse would be to use the militia to see that the law is enforced.



Photos of coliseum and athletes by American Press Association.

**News Snapshots
Of the Week**

The Republican national convention met in the coliseum, in Chicago, for the purpose of choosing a nominee for the presidency. President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt and Senators La Follette and Cummins were the rival candidates. The rebellion in Cuba assumed the aspect of a race war. Many of the captured rebel negroes were executed for attacking white women. The athletes who are to represent America in the sixth Olympiad at Stockholm sailed from New York. The team was given an enthusiastic sendoff by thousands of admirers who expect it to duplicate the victories of former years. It is probable that America will capture three-fourths of the points in the track, field and water events.