

TRAINING THE DAIRY HEIFER.

One of the first things we do is to teach the dairy heifer to lead and be handled while she is young. Not only is she easier to handle at this age, but when she grows to be a big, strong two or three year old heifer, writes M. Coverdell in Iowa Homestead. By teaching her to lead now there will be no "breaking in" to be done when she drops her first calf. It is not only hard work to handle the matured heifer that always has run wild, but it is positively dangerous and may even result in serious injury to the heifer or her owner before she is subdued. In this same connection it is also our policy to teach the dairy calf to be approached from either side. None of ours ever know any difference between the wrong side and "the right side." There are numerous advantages to be derived from milking a cow on either the right or the left side, which ever is handiest.

Clean, warm, snug quarters at night for the dairy heifer will mean not only a saving of feed, but a cow of higher grade when she is grown, as exposure to the elements of scant rations check



The Holstein cow Nancy Spotted, herewith shown, was the first prize and grand champion cow at several leading state fairs during recent years; also at many other shows, says American Agriculturist. She is the dam of four A. R. O. daughters, also Sir Spotted Beets, winner of many first and junior champion prizes. This cow weighs 1,200 pounds and is one of those that give a quick choice and have many admirers. One of her daughters has given over 100 pounds of milk per day. Her last three calves are still owned at Riverside farm, in northern Illinois, R. E. Haeger, proprietor.

proper development, which never is quite regained. At the same time, confinement in a close, dark stall is just as much to be avoided as the cold, filthy quarters. The calf will need daily exercise in the open air and sunlight.

Plenty of water is another pressing essential to best results, and the supply should not only be generous, but it should be pure, clean and not ice cold. Just as it comes from the well is about the correct temperature. Salt also should be kept where she can reach it at all times, as it is of great assistance in promoting ideal digestion and assimilation and in warding off disease. An occasional currying and brushing is also productive of good results, keeping the skin clean and healthy and still further training the heifer to be handled all over.

The question of feed is also given careful attention. Many farmers do not consider this worth the effort, but let us remember that we must develop dairy tissue in the young and rapidly growing heifer if she is to prove a heavy milk producer when she arrives at maturity. This is not a difficult matter, since the kinds of feed that possess the qualities necessary to the nourishment and healthy development of the heifer are the ones that will build for milk and cream production. Such rations as clover, alfalfa and clean, bright corn fodder are our favorite roughages in feeding the dairy heifer. For the grain portion of the feed we give one-fourth oats, one-fourth bran or oilmeal and two-fourths corn chop. Musty or unclean feed in either the grain or roughage is carefully guarded against, as they are productive of digestive derangements. Corn is made the larger portion of the ration only while the weather is cold in order to promote heat for keeping the body warm.

Milk From Silage Fed Cows.
The department of agriculture reports a test at the Illinois station, where the dairy herd was divided in two lots, one which was fed forty pounds of corn silage per cow daily, while the other lot was fed only clover hay and grain. During the course of the experiment samples of milk from each lot were submitted to 372 persons for an opinion as to any difference in flavor, the tester being, of course, kept in ignorance of which milk was silage produced. The result showed that 60 per cent readily preferred the milk from the silage fed cows, 29 per cent the milk from cows not fed silage, while 11 per cent could not make up their minds either way.

Warbles in Cattle.
The grubs may be killed by smearing on a little mercurial ointment or injecting a drop or two of turpentine, but this is objectionable treatment, as the dead grubs decompose and continue the irritation. It is much the better plan to squeeze out the grubs and destroy them.

Sheep and Silage.
Sheep cannot eat silage in as great a proportionate quantity as do cattle, though no one seems to know why. However, they do well on it, and it saves a great deal of hay and other feed.

THE DAIRYMAN.

One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture but at the same time is more appetizing.

The milk utensils must be free from seams and cracks. It is impossible to keep them clean if this is not the case.

The bigger the ears of corn when they are put in the silo the bigger the milk flow will be when the silage is fed.

Provided your cow is a good one, the more she is fed along right lines the more she will give.

No animal that gets only food enough to support life can make a gain or profit.

Haphazard methods of breeding never pay with dairy cattle.

The best herd bull is none too good.

The man who can double the productiveness of his farm more than doubles its value.

GROWTH OF SPRING PIGS.

Youngsters Should Be Liberally Fed to Secure Best Results.

Pigs gain in weight while young much cheaper than they do as they approach mature age. If fed all they can consume and assimilate while young, they acquire the thrifty habit and can be made to grow to market weight at less expense for feed than if allowed to come along in the usual manner, writes N. A. Clapp in Orange Judd Farmer. When pigs are liberally fed while young the stomach is expanded rapidly, and they can consume and utilize more feed over and above what is required to maintain them. This enables them to gain in weight at less cost per pound than would be possible if allowed to grow slowly.

When the pigs are three weeks old they will begin to look around the pen, and if when the sow is out a little shelled-corn is thrown on the floor of the pen the sow will begin to pick it up before she pays any attention to the pigs. The pigs will see her pick up the kernels one at a time, and they will begin to pick them up and chew them. Such can be the first lesson in eating grain.

When the sow is out place a small, shallow trough where it will be handy to coax or drive the pigs over it. Take some fine middlings in a pail, scald it, stir in some new milk, sweeten the mess with a little blackstrap molasses and put it in the trough while it is warm. Drive the pigs over the trough. They will smell the molasses, lap at the feed and begin to eat. When they once get a taste of such feed they will eat all they can hold.

The pigs should be fed in the middle of the forenoon and in the middle of the afternoon. When I have desired to crowd pigs to make all the growth possible to show them at the fairs I have given them a feeding in the evening also.

After the pigs have eaten from the trough for a week or more coarser feeds can be used and skim milk substituted for new milk. A good feed is made by mixing corn chop and oat chop with the hulls sifted out with an equal quantity of wheat middlings. I like to feed a little molasses along with the warm feed to make it more palatable and to keep the bowels in a laxative, healthy condition.

The amount of feed given should be increased only as fast as the capacity of the pigs to eat increases. Feed in a clean trough every time. Give the pigs a chance to run in the field and eat grass. If fed and handled in the manner described the pigs can be weaned when eight weeks old, and there will be no check in their growth. At two months old they should weigh from fifty to sixty pounds each and be well started toward hoggish. I have frequently had pigs weigh 80 to 100 pounds each when three months old.

Caring For Horses' Shoulders.
In getting the shoulders ready before one starts working he should clean them well, washing and brushing to remove the dandruff. One should keep the mane out from under the collar while working.

A good wash is made of one-fourth salt, one-fourth alum, one-fourth borax and one-fourth saltpeter. Dissolve this fully in a gallon of rainwater and then put it in glass jars and keep it covered. One should wash the horses' shoulders every night. They must not be brushed too hard, for that would irritate the skin and cause it to get sore.

One should never clean horses' collars in the morning, but clean them at night, rubbing them clean with the hand. In case one forgets to clean them at night he should take a wet cloth to clean them in the morning. If one scrapes the collar with a knife or a curry comb it will scratch the surface of the collar, and the result will be a sore shoulder.

Rations For Dairy Cattle.

The following general facts should be observed in making up the ration for a dairy cow: A cow should be fed all that she will eat and digest well, giving due consideration to the cost, digestibility and composition of the food fed. The more palatable the food the greater quantity a cow will consume. Variety often increases palatability. A part of the ration should be succulent in nature, as such food stimulates action in the intestinal tract, which stimulates vigor, thrift and health in the animal. Another important part of the food supply is water. Too often this is not given proper consideration.

Wheat in Spain.

About 75 per cent of the total land under cultivation in Spain is given up to cereals. During the past decade the crop of cereals exceeded 3,000,000 tons. The land, however, is susceptible of a far larger production, and in fact enough wheat could be grown in Spain not only to exceed the consumption of its present population, but for a large export. There are vast tracts of arid land in the interior of the country which could be brought under cultivation by sinking artesian wells for irrigating purposes, for water is found in all parts of the peninsula at a small depth. That much has been done in this respect in recent years is evidenced by the fact that in 1906 the import of wheat and flour into Spain amounted to about \$21,000,000 and \$225,000 respectively, and in 1908 the import of wheat amounted to only \$2,500,000 and flour less than \$1,000.

The Deepest Well.

What is supposed to be the deepest boring in the world is at the little village of Czuchow, in Silesia, Germany, to a depth of almost a mile and a half below the surface. The bore is seventeen and one-third inches in diameter at the mouth and a little short of two inches at the bottom. The exact depth of the hole is said to be 7,548 feet. The experiments that have so far been made with the bore show that the temperature of the earth increases at the rate of 1 degree F. with each section of fifty-eight feet, or 1 degree C. for each 104.3 feet.

Noncorrosive Gunpowder.

An English inventor has brought out a kind of steel which resists the corrosion of smokeless gunpowder, the chief objection to the use of that form of powder for firearms.

Wood Wanted.

Seventy-five cords of 4-foot green Juniper wanted by the Prineville School District; one-half to be delivered by Sept. 1, 1912, and one-half by middle of November, 1912. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Leave bids at my office.

M. R. ELLIOTT, Clerk of Board.

To the Public.

I have secured a renewal of the mail contract between Prineville and Redmond and will continue to serve my patrons in both places to the best of my ability. All express matter will receive my personal attention, soliciting a share of your patronage. I remain, respectfully,

MATT KOLESEK.

I. O. O. F. LODGE meets every Saturday night.

Strangers welcome. G. P. Beams, N. G.; C. L. Sibatook, V. G.; Earl Barnes, Sec.; and C. R. Dinwiddie, Treas.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Silas E. Adams, deceased, with the Clerk of the County Court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, and the said court has set Monday, the 26th day of August, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time for hearing said final account and any objections that may be made thereto, and for making such order as may be required in the premises.

Dated and published first time June 20th 1912. Wm. Adams, Administrator of the estate of Silas E. Adams, deceased.

Report of the Condition OF THE CROOK COUNTY BANK at Prineville, in the state of Oregon, at the close of business June 14th, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$102,790.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	246.34
Bonds, and warrants	336.72
Banking house	15,169.80
Furniture and fixtures	4,732.49
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	369.45
Due from approved reserve banks	43,218.41
Checks and other cash items	319.35
Cash on hand	11,247.91
Total	\$181,477.45
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,434.15
Due to banks and bankers	672.59
Deposits due State Treasurer	5,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	107,739.83
Demand certificates of deposit	1,530.00
Cashiers checks outstanding	127.80
Time certificates of deposit	11,998.15
Key Find	4.00
Total	\$181,477.45

State of Oregon, County of Crook, ss: I, C. M. Elkins, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. M. Elkins, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of June, 1912.
M. R. Elliott, Notary Public.

Report of the Condition OF THE LAIDLAW BANKING & TRUST CO., at Laidlaw, Ore., in the State of Oregon, at the close of business June 14th, 1912.

Loans and discounts	\$12,268.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	30.85
Banking house	1,800.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,541.87
Due from banks not reserve banks	87.40
Due from approved reserve banks	3,336.20
Checks and other cash items	413.21
Cash on hand	1,214.31
Expenses	122.42
Total	\$20,845.55

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	10,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	7,500.55
Demand certificates of deposit	75.00
Time certificates of deposit	2,770.00
Bills payable for money borrowed	500.00
Total	\$20,845.55

State of Oregon, County of Crook, ss: I, Wm. D. Barnes, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. D. Barnes, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1912.
A. F. Ramsey, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: B. C. Gady, Frank Murky, A. F. Ramsey, Directors.

Millinery

Clearance Sale!

A nice assortment of Pattern Hats will be sold at ACTUAL COST.

Entire stock of summer millinery to be closed out by July 1st.

Mrs. Estes
Millinery Parlor, Prineville

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale of property, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook county, in a suit wherein C. C. McNeely is plaintiff and The Madras Gateway Hotel Company, a corporation, and A. K. Bentley are defendants, upon a judgment in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants for the sum of \$800.00, with interest thereon at rate of six per cent per annum from the 17th day of April, 1911, and the further sum of \$100.00 as attorney's fee, and the further sum of \$30.00 as costs and disbursements, which execution bears date the 10th day of June, 1912, and which order of sale commands me to sell, in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property the following described premises and property, to-wit: Lots numbered 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 4 of the town of Palm-land, (now known as Madras) Crook County, State of Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and all building materials thereon furnished by the plaintiff for the construction of the hotel building on said premises, which said execution and order of sale is to me directed, I have levied upon all the above described premises and property, and will, on the

27th day of July, 1912

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest in the said defendants had, on the 17th day of April, 1911, in and to said premises and property, to satisfy said judgment, attorney's fees, costs and accruing costs under said execution.

Dated and published first time, June 20th, 1912.
T. N. BALFOUR, Sheriff of Crook county, state of Oregon.
By: H. A. FOSTER, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

T. F. McCallister, plaintiff, vs. George McCallister, as administrator of the estate of Lewis McCallister, deceased, George McCallister, Henry C. McCallister, A. M. Manly and —Manly, her husband, J. D. McCallister, Kate Fizzett and — Fizzett, her husband, Hannah Foss and — Foss, her husband, William McCallister, Alber McCallister, Ivy Balch and Steve Balch, her husband, and all unknown heirs of Lewis McCallister, deceased, C. M. Elkins, C. J. Johnson, L. A. Booth, O. B. Gray and O. C. Gray, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale of mortgaged real estate issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, in the above entitled suit, on the 25th day of May, 1912, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, upon a judgment and decree in favor of the said plaintiff for the sum of Twenty-one hundred forty-nine and sixteen hundredths dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 18th day of September, 1907, until paid, and the further sum of two hundred fifty dollars as attorney's fees, and the further sum of fifty dollars as costs, which said judgment was entered and docketed in the office of the county clerk of Crook county, state of Oregon, on the 9th day of May, 1912, and which said decree ordered that the following described mortgaged real estate belonging to the estate of said Lewis McCallister, deceased, to-wit: Lot one, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section six, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section five, all in township sixteen south, of range eleven east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, be sold by the sheriff of Crook county, state of Oregon, to satisfy said judgment, attorney's fees and cost. Now therefore notice is further given that I have levied upon all the above described real property, and I will, on

Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1912,

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the north door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest in the said Lewis McCallister, deceased, had in and to said premises at any time since the said 18th day of September, 1907, and all the right, title and interest each and all the above named defendants had or have in and to said premises at any time since the said 18th day of September, 1907, in one parcel, to satisfy said judgment and decree, attorney's fees and costs and accruing costs.

Dated and published first time this 20th day of May, 1912.
T. N. BALFOUR, Sheriff of Crook county, state of Oregon.

HAVE YOU Filed your Deed? Of Course. HAVE YOU An Abstract?

Certainly everyone has an abstract now. Do you know where your corners are. Well, No, Not exactly.

Brewster Engineering Company, Prineville, Oregon, will locate them for you and guarantee the work. Surveying, Platting, Irrigation Engineering. Phone Pioneer 204.

M. C. Brink
Lawyer
A street, Prineville, Oregon.
Willard H. Wirtz
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in M. R. Biggs' office.
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
Crook County Journal, county official paper. \$1.50 a year.

July 4th at Bend

Three Days of Fun

4th, 5th, and 6th.

Free open air acts include balloon ascensions and parachute jumps, high wire bicycle acts and dives, water sports. Magnificent fireworks display,

ALL FREE

Also Seven First Class Shows by the biggest amusement company that ever played in Central Oregon. Prices 15 to 25 cents—nothing higher.

Big dance night of Fourth. Play and dance night of third. Baseball games on Fourth and 6th.

Come Celebrate With Us

Strawberries!

Hot Weather is making the Strawberry Season a short one this year. Leave your orders for berries for canning at the

CASH GROCERY Geo. Whiteis, Prop



Examine the Oxfords

that we are now offering to discontinue dressers, and you will find them the acme of your desires for fine footwear. In style, in general appearance, in the soft yet durable leather, and perfection of fit and finish, and you will be more than satisfied, no matter how critical you are. And when it comes to price you will acknowledge your surprise at the fairness of ours.

FOSTER & HYDE

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Low Round Trip Fares To Western Points from Redmond

OREGON TRUNK RY.

CENTRAL OREGON LINE

\$13.30 Clatsop Beach. Seaside and Gearhart, Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean. This is the perfect sea-shore vacation resort just south of the mouth of the Columbia River reached directly by "The North Bank Road" Tickets sold daily. Return 1 mit Oct. 31st.

\$14.60 Tacoma, Montama Fests. Tacoma's great annual carnival. Tickets sold June 28 and July 2. Limit July 5.

\$9.30 Portland, Elks Grand Lodge. The greatest national convention of the year. A solid week of public entertainment. Tickets sold July 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Limit July 22.

\$16.20 Seattle, Golden Potlatch. Seattle's splendid annual civic carnival. Tickets sold July 14, 16, 18, Limit July 22.

Oregon Trunk Railway trains run daily without change between Central Oregon points and Portland. Trains leaving Redmond 7:15 a. m., arrives Portland 5:30 p. m. Details will be furnished on request.

W. E. COMAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon.
H. BAUKOL, Ag't. Redmond, Oregon.