IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY SIRE.

When a young man I made a mistake in buying a grade bull because I did not then understand the great importance of the sire-the influence for good or ill that is vested in the head of the herd. To pay \$150 for a pure bred yearling Holstein-Friesian bull seemed to me the limit of extravagance. Yet when I came to study the matter and think it out to the end I found my views so changed that I willingly invested \$400 in a pure bred calf, writes S. Hoxle in the National

Of course my neighbors quoted the old adage that a fool and his money were soon parted, but I did not think I had done anything foolish and was willing to wait for time to prove that I had acted wisely. If the owners of common berds would realize how fast time flies and that it takes only a few years to change a common herd into a high grade herd there would be many more grade herds and a great deal more money in the dairy business

In thinking out the matter for myself I decided that the bull was much more than half the herd, as I must depend wholly on him for its betterment, and I came to the conclusion that I could not afford to buy anything less than the best obtainable. My reason ing was like this: If I can get twenty heifers from the bull that will be bet-



The most distinguishing color mark in Jersey cattle is the white band around the nose just above the muzzle. This band does not show at birth, but appears when the animal is only a few months old and becomes very prominent by the time it is a year old. As the animal grows older this white hand becomes more indistinct, gradually turning dark until in old age it becomes like the rest of the animal's coloring. A person acquainted with the breed will readily distinguish the presence of any amount of Jersey blood in an animal by its general build. The pure bred Jersey cow shown is Lady Viola, foundress of the Viola family at Elmendorf farm, Lexington, Ky.

ter than their dams at like ages by one pound of milk at a milking, so small an amount that only the scales will show it, each will give me an increase of 600 pounds of milk per year, or 12,000 pounds for the twenty head. Milk at that time was worth \$1 per 100, so the 12,000 pounds would be worth \$120. But I did not expect the usefulness of these animals to be at an end with the one year. The average milking life of a dairy cow well cared for is eight years, and I knew that these cows would be of use to me or some one else for that time and that instead of \$120 the return would be \$960. I thought the promise warranted the expenditure of the \$400 I paid for my bull.

That I was right time proved, for my grades exceeded their dams in production by fully 2,000 pounds of milk per year each, and within a year after I disposed of that bull I had, in addition to some I had sold, over thirty heifers and helfer calves. Five years from the time I bought this buil and solely owing to the introduction of his blood I found the income from my dairy herd increased by \$600 per year. Did my investment pay?

Economy In Use of Bull.

The bull question is important to the dairy farmer. If he has only six or seven cows it does not pay him to keep a bull, provided he is within convenient reach of such as he would use on his herd. If he is within reach of a scrub bull only it will not pay to keep a scrub bull. If, however, a good bull-one that will improve his dairy herd-is not within reach, then it will pay him to own a good one. The bull eats as much as a cow, is usually troublesome, and it is greater economy to keep a cow in his place and use a neighbor's bull if such is as good as one you would keep. If you must keep a bull for a small number of cows keep a better one than your neighbors have.

A good buil can often be bought at a reasonable figure from an owner who can no longer use the animal. four or five year old bull is no disadvantage. In fact it is an advantage to you to know just what kind of calves he gets.-Kansas Farmer.

Points of a Dairy Cow,

The cow is a machine to convert food into milk. Thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good sized tents. Her head should be lean and grass pasture, where the land costs angular in appearance, with the eyes about \$100 per acre and suitable for standing out prominently. The neck growing corn. He says that there is should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and and a calf can be pastured on less the backbone rather prominent. The than one and one-half acres, but it is skin should be loose and soft to the entirely possible to get twelve and one-

Spring Grazing an Evil.

The stock can damage the pastures while the ground is soft and the grass pounds of silage per day as well or just starting. Heavy spring grazing is better than on a blue grass pasture. about the worst thing that can be done Thus, he declares, that you can carry to a pasture and should not be prace a cow and her calf six months on less ticed if the dry feed will hold out.

THE FLOCKMASTER,

Remember that the ewes suckting lambs require much more water than those without lambs. Save some of the best ewe lambs to improve the flock.

It is a most wasteful practice to feed grain of any kind on the ground. Light, flat bottomed troughs should be provided in every sheep pasture.

ewes that are suckling lambs should be fed very liberally. The young lambs will grow rapidly, so give them a chance. There is profit in it.

To do their best sheep should either have free access to salt or

else be saited once a week, The novice when selecting a ram of the Downs or other hornless breeds of sheep should be very careful not to select one with stubs-miniature borns,

RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

Farm Work Admirably Adapted For

Developing Good Animals. The farmer breeder of borses must strive to raise the kind of horse which will do his work best and bring the most money when sold. Prejudice in favor of the wrong type of horse from the using standpoint has probably been the cause of more failures to make money when opportunity was waiting than any other one factor in farm horse breeding. Too much of this prejudice still remains, says J. L. Edmonds, Illinois experiment station, in Breed-er's Gazette. To be highly regarded nowadays a drafter must have more than more bulk to recommend him. He must be rugged, but must also have quality with it to make him a stayer and a good wearer. Softness of joints and unsoundness are sure to be much more discriminated against in the future than in the past. Size and fat will not hide such a multitude of sins, as was formerly sometimes the

The misfits and unsound ones are the hardest to peddle. They are always discriminated against most severely in case of a bad market. No one eyer made money raising the mixed class of borses called "southerns" on the market. The dealer makes some, but probably not so much as the grower lost in producing them.

In no point are drafters showing more systematic improvement than with respect to their action. This is



Admirers of the Belgian breed of draft horses claim that it surpasses all others in uniformity of type and breed characteristics. Probably no draft breed has made such progress as has the Belgian in the past twenty-five years. Rigid selection, good feeding and general care have been the dominant factors in bringing this about. Many Belgian horses have been imported into the United States within recent years. Those who know this breed hest like it best also. The forces pictured here is a two-year-old Belgian owned by Bell Brothers of Wayne county, O. This young stallion won first and reserve championship at the last informatical bree states. dmirers of the Belgian breed of reserve championship at the international live stock show. of the massiveness strength and quality of this breed stand out prominently in this horse.

evident wherever draft horses are used and in the show ring. There is more profit in using big fast walking horses with mechanically perfect action. The art of making better walkers from naturally good ones is an art not as much practiced by farm teamsters as it should be. Cost would be cut down and speed increased by keeping teams at a good walk instead of a slovenly slow one and an occasional jog to make time. The good, smart moving big horse is a prize worth striving for, even though it is hard to produce. This kind of horse is largely free from criticisms which are made of the sluggish

sort in hot summer weather. Practically all of the work on the land must be done at the walk. This is why work on the land fankes much safer work for in-foal mares than wagon work, with more trotting and backing loads. No pregnant mare should be required to back heavy loads or do work on slippery footing.

Silage Cheaper Than Blue Grass. Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture makes the statement that cows can be maintained more cheaply on sllage than they can be carried through the summer on blue very little pasture land where a cow half to twenty tons of sliage from one A cow and her calf can be carried through the summer pounds of clover hay and thirty-five than a half acre of silage.

THE HORSEMAN.

During the last ten years with the growth in the use of the au-tomobile the price of horses has increased 76 per cent.

Nothing will use a horse more quickly thus to be fed right along on musty hay. Grain of any kind that is partly moldy will have the same effect.

"No foot, no horse." It won't take long for an ignorant shoer to ruin the best foot.

Don't let a bungler shoe your sorses. Go to the intelligent shoer who knows how if you have to drive ten miles or more.

A stumbling habit may be caused by poor shoeing or it may be caused by ignorant or careless hitching. Too tight checking is often the cause. Somecheck rein will destroy the balance, and the horse is liable to

A blockish built mare with a large barrel on short legs is likely to produce a better foal than T the tall, legge kind.

SHEEP MANAGEMENT.

Mistakes In Handling the Flock That Tend to Cut Profits.

In the management of a flock of sheep there are several mistakes usually made, among which may be mentioned, first, the temptation to turn them out too early in the spring with the thought of saving feed, says W. H. Underwood. If they are turned on the regular pasture they will get the start of it and fall to obtain the sustenance they should from it the rest of the season, whereas if it had been allowed to get a sufficient start it would served them much better inter

If the pasture is a field to be plowed I feel quite sure the extra vegetable matter that would be turned under if left, rather than to have it pas tured off, is worth much more to the land than to the sheep. In any event, this soft, watery grass, while reliahed by the sheep, has little nourishment in It fills, but does not feed. The animals will get to scouring and lose flesh. while it will take more and better feed to put them back in good condition.

Another mistake is to shear the sheep, as the custom was, in June. By all means shear before they go to if they are put on grass with the wool on, the looseness of the bowels. always following a change from dry feed, will soil much of their wool about the hinder parts, which is a loss, for it will cost as much to wash it out as it will bring.

The old talk about the gain from accumulation of oil in warm weather is nonsense. If the weath r is at all wet



While the Shropolite sheep is Severally claimed as a motive producer, it is a good general purpose animal. The first essential of treesless of this sheep has been to secure a correct number conformation, but as a general rule the floor from the animal has been of fine floor and floor and floor and floor animal floor and floor animal McKerrow Brossler's Gazette, to see Biropshire flucces at the lend-ing shows that would compare fa-vorably in crimp and ther with the fine wood types. The Shropshire shown is a good type of the breed

the rains will wash out more oil than will accumulate twice over, to nothing about the discomfort of the sheep with its heavy fleece in the bot

A third mistake is to leave the young rams uncustrated and lambs with their talis on. In removing the tall place it on a hardwood block, shove the skin toward the rump and sever it with a sharp two loch chisel. The skin will cover the bone, and it will heat quick ly. If a knife is used with a drawing cut the hone will protrude, making an ugly wound In all these operations it very important that the knife or chisel be clean. By this I mean disin feeted by dipping in carbolic acid, our rosive sublimate or, what I have used for years, sheep dip. A tool used for all sorts of things, loaded up with germs, is responsible for more bad "luck" following such operations than

unskilled operators all put together Furthermore, every farmer should learn in his youth to perform all such operations. To see a man brought up on a farm running around to find some one to castrate his lambs or pigs or to tap an animal in case of blont, as well es to dress his sheep, hogs and beeves, indicates, to my mind, one who is not thoroughly posted in his business.

Selecting Breeding Swine. In selecting breeding swine atten-tion must be given to size, quality, strength of bone, evenness of fleshing and the use of more mature boars and sows. All pigs intended for breeding purposes should be selected from well developed, mature sows. If the sires are mature animals, so much the better. These pigs should be fed on rations calculated to produce bone and muscle, not fat alone.

REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

Beautiful Example of Re-enforced Concrete Structure.

A remarkable bridge of re-enforced concrete has been erected to connect two cliffs over an arm of the sea at the extreme southwest point of fre-iand. It is 172 feet long in one span and is supported mainly by two paraltel arches abutting against the cliffs at the ends. The width between the horizontal beams is but four and one half feet, and the footway is 150 feet



RE-EXPORCED CONCRETE REIDGE.

above the surface of the water. Concrete was used in preference to steel because the bridge is in such an exposed position as to be often enveloped in spray, which would make the life of steel short and its maintenance costly.

The bridge was built to take the place of a traveling eage formerly used as a means of access to the fog signal station on the island cliff.

BURNING A BRIDGE.

Wooden Structure Destroyed by Electrically Heated Wires.

An interesting use of electricity was recently demonstrated in England. where a wooden bridge was cut down by means of electrically heated wires. The bridge had been condemned and was to be replaced by a steel structure supported on the old masonry piers and abutments. Three weeks were allowed in which to dismantle the woodwork, but it proved impossible to accomplish the work in so short a time without the use of dy namite or fire, which undoubtedly would have injured the masoury.

Finally an electrician proposed to destroy the bridge by the use of elec-tricity. Each span of the bridge contained twenty-seven planks, and it was proposed to cut them so that they would drop into the water simultaneously, clear of the piers. The structure was wired, and sufficient current was employed to bring the wires to a cherry red. An hour and forty minutes after the current was applied the first span was cut and fell into the water. The operation was begun at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 o'clock at night the structure had been demolished without injuring the musonry .- Scientific American.

Compass Needle as Heat Indicator.

In order to determine the most favorable degree of heat for hardening steel tools an ordinary compass can be used, according to the French magazine Cosmos.

As steel is heated it gradually loses its magnetic properties and in different proportions for different qualities of steel, so that this phenomenon might easily be utilized to measure the temperature. It has been found that the degree of heat at which all magnetic reaction disappears coincides exactly with the temperature most suitable for hardening of drills, chisels, planer frons, etc. The tool is heated in the forge and held at a certain distance from a compass. If the needle deviates it is again bested until no deviation is observed, when it is immersed in the bath, as usual,

Electrolytic Sewage Purification. Oklahoma City is now using an electrolytic apparatus for the purification of its sewage. This apparatus is sim-llar to that installed at Santa Monica, Cal. The sewage is conducted through flumes, in which are placed sets of iron plates, each measuring ten inches by twenty-four inches by three-eighths of an inch. There are three tumes, each containing ten batteries of twepty-seven plates and capable of purifying 250,000 gallons per day. current used is about one ampere per plate. The action of the current is to cover the plates with bubbles of hydrogen and oxygen, which attack organic compounds and destroy bacteria. The cost of operating the at 4 cents per kilowatt bour is \$2.16 per day.

Geologic Work of Ants. Professor J. C. Branner in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America describes the Immense importance of ants as geologic agents, especially in tropical regions. Ant burrows have been found at a depth of 3.5 meters, and they ramify over vast areas. The geologic work performed by earth worms has long been recognized, but Professor Branner believes that the ants and termites of the tropics bring a greater amount of earth to the surface than do the earthworms of the temperate zones and are in many ways an equally important factor in the changes that are going on in the upper strata of the ground.

Washing Coal For Coke.

Of the 2,009,266 short tons of coal used for coke making in Colorado and Utah in 1910 1,387,070 tons were cleaned by washing before being charged into the ovens. The washed coal included 836,067 short tons of mine run and 551,003 tons of stack. In addition to the washed slack, 429,728 tons of unwashed slack and 252,468 tons of run of mine coal were used unwashed.

MAKE FARMHOUSE FIT.

Den't Build Compact City Dwelling

Your Spreading Green Fields. In our great cities land is dear and houses must be adapted to small areas. Architects have studied how to get the most house on a limited space because the man of moderate means cannot afford to buy a big lot. City houses are built on these condensed plans and are very well adapted to such conditions. But we are sorry to see that some of these city house plans are being taken into the country. When set into the wide space of a farm they look out of harmony with their surroundings.

The farmhouse should have all the

comforts and conveniences of the city house, but it should not look like the 1912. city house. It should be so designed



A COMPOSTABLE DWELLING.

as to fit into its surroundings. The old fushioned farm home, with its air of comfort and repose, is in better taste than the modern bobtailed city house is on the farm.

Farmhouses can be tasteful and adapted to their location without being expensive, and it pays to see that they are so. A tasteful home has a sale value in the country just as it has anywhere, and farmhouses should be built with this idea in view.

Above all this, however, is the pleasure of living in a tasteful country home, one that is adapted to its purpose and fitted to its location. There is a satisfaction here that is not reckoned in dollars, but is worth trying to get.-National Stockman and Farmer.

For a good cake for chicks as well as fowls (and also for dogs) take about a quart of cornmeal, a pint of wheat bran and a pint of flour. Mix with sufficient sour milk to make batter. Add two tenspoonfuls of soda stirred up in little sour milk and salt to taste. The batter must not be made too thin, nor should the cakes be allowed to scorch. One big cake laid on the floor each day, will make the little chicks grow beyond belief.

Farm Philosophy.

Education is our hope for better agriculture. Let us advance every in-terest that will help the cause of education.

Progress in farming is an individual problem from the solution of which the state, the nation and the world must benefit.

When planting trees about the house cet them quite a distance off, say thir-ty feet. Let the sunshine in and save doctor's bills.

One of the first considerations in improving country life and in reducing the drudgery of farm work is the extensive use of improved form machinery. Study your conditions and examine the implement catalogues for the tools you need Efficient implements are the farmer's capital and usually bring profits when properly

Small Gasoline Pumping Engine and Stock Pump

At a bargain. Inquire of Collins W. Eckres.

you found Wednesday evening, November 13, at Clifton & Cornett's.

Crook County Journal, county official paper. \$1.50 a year. For Sale

White Wyandotte Cockerels by D. P. Adamson, Princyllis, Ore. 9 26

Jersey Milch Cows for Sale.

some fresh. Apply to J. J. Coffelt, three miles east of Frineville, on Burns road.

For Sale or Trade-Woodsaw, as cheap as dirt. Can be seen working. Chas. F. Condart.

Office room to rent on Third St. See T. E. J. Duffy or Chas. F. Con-

Trappers

If you want to catch more Coyotes and Cats than you ever did before in your life, write me. H. A. UTLEY, 11-14 4t Lakeview Ore., Box 525.

For Sale.

A few pure bred White Plymouth Rock Cockerels from prize winning stock at \$3 each. L. L. Scott, II-14-1mp Princyille, Ore.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Mortgage Foreclosure.

Solve the circuit court of the state of oregon for Crook county on Nov. 11, 1912, and to me directed, upon a decree and order of sale in favor of James L. Youngs, plaintiff, for twelve hundred fifty two 25-100 dollars, with interest on \$1000.00 thereof at the rate of ten per cent per annum from Jan. 25th, 1911, and interest upon \$252.25 at six per cent per annum from Sept. 11, 1912, for \$100.00 attorney's fees and \$15.00 costs and disbursements.

And upon a judgment and decree in favor of Annie A. Lively, one of the defendants in said cause, for \$647.10 with interest thereon at the rate of ten per Willard H. Wirtz, Secretary.

Willard H. Wirtz, Secretary.

1-4tf

cent per annum from Jan. 25, J910, for \$25.00 attorney's fees and \$5.00 costs and disbursements;
And against J. H. Okelly and M. E. Okelly, defendants in said foreclosure suit; I will on

the 14th day of December, 1912,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the froat door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, sell at public au-tion to the highest and best bidder for tion to the highest and best bidder for cash the following described real pronerty belonging to the defendants, J. H. Okelly and M. E. Okelly, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine—in township twelve seath, of trange thirteen east of Willamette Meridian, in Crook county, Oregon.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1912.

Sheriff of Crook county, Oregon.

Sheriff of Crook county, Oregon,

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office.

The Palies. Corgon. November 8, 1972,
To Carion D Burnett, of bond, Oregon, con-

The bailes. Oregon, November 8, 1912. To Carion D Burnett, of Bend, Oregon, some bestee?

You are boreby matified that Edward Gould who give Roberts, Oregon, as his post office address, did on September 18, 1913, file in this office his duty corrobarated application to come his duty corrobarated application of your homest and september 18, 1913, for expect, see, 19, 1914, nets, nets, and the meridian, and as grounds for the contest he sileges that said Carion 19 burnett has wholly alandoned the said tract of land for over states months has least that he has wholly failed to reside up on, ealthvate or improve said land for said time or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, further multical that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail to file in this office within that time to file in this office with service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer on the said contestant in person, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the uclivery was made stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be secompanied by the pestimaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be secompanied by the pestimaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be secompanied by the pestimaster's receipt

Date of first publication Nov. 14, 1912
" " second " Nov. 21, 1912
" " third " Nov. 28, 1912
" " fourth " Dec. 5, 1912

Notice for Publication. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon November 5th, 1912. Notice is hereby given that

Notice is hereby given that

EDWIN C FURNISH

of Robert, Oregon, who, on April 6th, 1911,
made homestead No. 38617, for setanet, etc.
seta, sec 20, and setapet, sec. 21, township 17
month, range IT cast Williamette meridian has
fied notice of intention to make commutation
proof, to establish claim; to the isnut above
decribed, before Timothy E. Juffy, U.S. Commissioner at his office at Frinaville, Oregon, on
1:2 14th day of December 1912.

Claimant names as withesees Joseph E.
Roberts, Claude C. Domiam Ulysses S. hosh
nell, Jay E. Christian, all of Roberts, Oregon,
11-14

Citation. In the county court of the state of Pregon for Crook county.
In the matter of the estate of Allen dash, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Allen Hash, deceased.

To Martha Ann Strait, Jane Huston, Armenta Evans, Anna Sumner, James Garrett, Ethel Clark, Donaid Garrett, Roy Chitwood, Fay Chitwood, Ina Craneh, and all heirs unknown, if any there be, Greeting.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are nereby cited and required to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, at the courtroom thereof, at Prineville in the county of Crook, Oregon, on Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoen of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why the executrix of the last will and testament of said Allen Hash, deceased. Leave the package of merchandise the executrix of the last will and tes-tament of said Allen Hash, deceased, standardse tament of said Atien Hash, deceased, shall not be authorized by this court to sell the real estate of said deceased, to-wit: the south half of the borthwest quarter and the north bail of the southwest quarter of section five in township thirteen south, of range fourteen east of Willamette words in Crook county. Oregon Witness the Hon. H. C. Ellis, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook, with the seal of said court affixed, this 9th day of October, 1912.

Attest: Warren Brows, Cierk.

The Brosius Bar

Finest Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

LAGER BEER ON DRAUGHT