

High School Notes.

Miss Osborn of the class of 1908 and Mrs. King were high school visitors last Friday.

A new typewriter was purchased last week and is now in almost constant use.

The contests, both debate and oratorical, will be held somewhat later this year than previously. They will be, however, none the less interesting. Interest in the Alpha society is very much alive and the Ochoconians have never been found wanting in years past and it is hoped will not be this year.

The sunshine of the past few days has aroused an interest in baseball and the boys are "limbering up" their arms.

We enjoyed a visit from Merdames R. E. Gray and C. W. Elkins recently.

The students are preparing something unique in the shape of a musical program for Friday of this week. The lives of some of the masters and the inspiration that lead to the production of some of world's greatest music will be discussed. Mr. Winnek has kindly promised us the use of his phonograph and any of his records that we may wish for the occasion.

The large amount of moisture in the ground is giving us some trouble with our plumbing. It was necessary to close school a part of one day because of it.

Our new Board is very ambitious for the school and our patrons may expect more marked improvements in our buildings and equipment. Some of the things we have been dreaming of seems to be almost within our grasp.

The work of the second semester has started with a rush. Several new classes have been organized—Commercial geography, commercial law, botany and review arithmetic.

A number of new faces have appeared in the assembly room this semester—Gladys Bayn, Raymond Erickson, Gussie O'Neil, Elva Miller and Dottie Poindexter came from the Prineville public schools. Thad Disney and Noah Vibbert are here from Vanora. It is reported that Susie Cowherd, who was with us part of last year, will soon enter, and Pauline Truesdale of Powell Butte is expected the latter part of the week.

We are glad to have Arthur Michel back with us again. He is taking special work in the afternoon only.

Our enrollment has taken another big leap upward. The one hundred mark is almost with reach. We need but four more.

The interest in penmanship and bookkeeping still continues. A dozen new chairs have been ordered and the manual training class has made two new bookkeeping tables.

E. L. C.

Pinehurst.

George Couch has the contract from the Farmers' National Telephone Co. for hauling the poles for the line that is to be extended to Bend.

Mrs. Roy Garret left the first of the week for Portland where she will visit relatives. Mr. Garret will leave soon to join his wife.

James McDermott left Monday for Spokane, Wash., where he expects to get a position in a foundry.

Mrs. F. W. Leverenz of Tumalo spent Monday at the home of Mr. and J. B. Nichols.

J. B. Nichols, living two miles north of here, was quite ill this week.

The Misses Hasselberg and brother attended the reception in Laidlaw Thursday night.

Will Sell or Trade.

I have a few good fresh milk cows will be fresh within two months. All good, high-grade cows—Jerseys, Holsteins, and Durhams. Will sell for cash, or trade for beef or stock cattle or fat hogs, or good well broke horse, if young.—Box 175, Redmond, Ore. 12 26 41

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Paulina Notes.

Frank Gardner and wife and Mr. Ferrar left for Terrebonne Sunday morning.

J. H. Christenson and M. Peterson returned from Bellingham, Wash., Friday. They have been away the past few months visiting with friends and relatives.

E. E. Laughlin left Friday for Prineville. He will go on to the Dalles, to be absent several weeks.

H. J. Lister was in Paulina Friday, attending the creamery meeting. He went on to Prineville.

A crowd of young people went to W. W. Fosters to attend a dance. A good time was reported.

Dr. North, who has been doing dental work in Paulina the past two weeks, has gone to Canyon City.

Henry Propst was a passenger on the Thursday stage. He has been in Lebanon and Albany spending the winter with his parents.

Nettie McCullough has been quite sick for several days with la grippe.

John Grimes and wife are visiting at the home of William Foster.

Dean Huston left Saturday for a brief visit at the county seat.

W. E. Hawkins and wife of Paulina valley have a novel, though very successful, method of catching jack rabbits. They have wire netting around their haystacks, leaving a small opening for the rabbits to go in. They then close the place and catch the jacks. They have some lively times catching Br'er Rabbit, sometimes getting twenty at one catch.

The creamery meeting held at the Paulina hall Friday was a great success, about thirty being present. Lee Miller was appointed temporary chairman, and the following officers were elected: W. C. Congleton, president; Mr. Farrer, vice-president; Geo. Lee, secretary; Dean Huston, treasurer; H. J. Lister, E. J. Clark and F. A. Powell, directors.

The Paulina country will be a good opening for dealers in dairy stock. There is a market for some 300 or 400 head of milk stock.

Dry Creek

School has been resumed again after being closed for two weeks on account of the building of the new schoolhouse. The people of Dry Creek have cause to be proud of their new building. It is built on the bungalow order with all modern conveniences. Eleven pupils are enrolled at present. Miss Livingston, the teacher, reports the pupils as doing excellent work.

Miss Sophia Pope of Dry Creek and Charley Adams of Prineville were married last week at Prineville.

Miss Nora Roberts was a visitor at her home Sunday from Prineville.

E. G. Hodson spent a few days last week visiting with his sister, Mrs. E. J. Bundy on Dry Creek.

E. J. Bundy spent the week end with his family.

Mrs. McNeely was on the sick list last week.

The Natron Cutoff.

Now that the separation of the Southern Pacific Railroad from the Harriman lines is virtually completed, activity on the Natron-Klamath cutoff and on the Klamath-Weed change, which will reduce the running time of trains between Portland and San Francisco, will be resumed.

Julius Kruttschnitt, who was director of maintenance and operation for both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, has become chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific and will give personal attention to this detail of construction. The work thus far has been carried on under Mr. Kruttschnitt's direction but it has not been proceeding with speed satisfactory to the people who will be affected by its completion.

However, this piece of work is one that presents many engineering difficulties and one in which permanency and future safety

rather than speed are considerations.

Activity during the present Winter is confined to the tunnel near Natron, which now is more than 50 per cent completed. It is probable that it will be finished before the end of the year. Meanwhile, however, work can proceed on the open ground south of Natron and north of Klamath Falls. There is a gap of about 100 miles south of the tunnel over which construction must be done before the two ends are united.

Arrangements also have been made for improving the line between Weed, Cal., and Klamath Falls. This formerly was a logging road and was not built with an idea that it ever would be used as a part of a trunk railroad. It follows the contour of the country, which is rough and rocky and its profile is serrated, like the teeth of a saw only not so regular.

The new line has been surveyed from a point about 10 miles south of Mount Hebron, Cal., to the mail lines. It is probable that the new cutoff will connect with the main line a short distance south of Weed, the present connection.

This work has been under way for nearly four years now. When it first was undertaken the engineers figured that it could be finished within three years. But physical and financial difficulties were encountered and delays resulted.

It is said that the work between Natron and Klamath can be finished within a year if it is given close attention.

Relieved of his jurisdiction over the Harriman properties Mr. Kruttschnitt will be able to give this work closer study. E. E. Calvin, vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific, has given, it is understood that he is eager soon to have it finished.

The new line will be extremely valuable in handling both freight and passenger traffic. It reaches its extreme altitude at the Natron tunnel and from that point to San Francisco there is a gradual descending grade. This will overcome the numerous up and down grades on the present line between Eugene and Weed, as the main line trains will be operated via the cutoff. Not only will the grades be eliminated but more than 20,000 degrees of curvature will be saved.

It is estimated that regular passenger trains will be able to run between Portland and San Francisco over the new road in 22 hours. It required 27 hours over the present line.

A Chilly Problem.

How cold is it when it is twice as cold as 2 degrees above zero? There are two zeros, one marked 0 on the thermometer and one known as absolute zero, which is understood to mark the absence of all heat. The zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer is obtained by immersing a tube of mercury in a mixture of snow and common salt and marking the place where the mercury stands in the tube. Absolute zero is 459 degrees below this zero. Now, "twice as cold" is exactly equivalent to half as hot. Therefore, when it is half as hot as 2 degrees above zero, or 461 F., it is 230.5 degrees below the zero on the thermometer.

Franklin's Kite Experiment.

Commenting on Benjamin Franklin's kite experiment, which proved that lightning and electricity are the same, a scientist says: "It was one of the most brilliant examples of luck yet recorded. To attempt the extraction of lightning flashes from a lowering sky was almost suicidal. Even at this late day timid persons occasionally fly to feather beds, sit on glass legged chairs or find refuge in rubber boots during thunderstorms. A repetition of Franklin's experiment cost his immediate initiator his life."

Got Thinned Out.

Hewitt—But I thought you had a fat job? Jewett—I guess it struck some obesity cure.—New York Press.

Notice.

All bills owing the Prineville Furniture Exchange must be paid in 30 days from Feb. 1, 1913, to Chas. F. Condat. 2-6 31

Sheep Wanted.

From 300 to 500 head of sheep wanted. Address, giving full particulars, Crook County Job Board, Prineville, Ore. 1-23

THE SWINEHERD.

A rooting hog needs something besides a ring in his nose. He needs something in his feed which he does not get or he would not root. It is up to you to supply this.

By actual experiment it has been found that by feeding alfalfa hay with corn the cost of fattening pigs has been decreased about one-half.

It is nearly always best to save some of the old sows, especially to farrow the early spring litters.

When pure bred swine are kept for breeding purposes they should be given every opportunity for bone and muscle development rather than the production of fat.

Unless wisely fed and cared for a herd of fine hogs will degenerate rapidly.

CARE OF COLTS IN WINTER.

Liberal Feeding Needed to Develop the Young Animals.

There is a great tendency on the part of many to neglect the colts on the farm during the winter. It too often happens that there is an apparent shortage of feed, and the result is that colts are stunted. One way of ruining a young colt is to have his growth stunted during the first year or two. Most of the colts on the farm get a good start the first six months of their lives from the fact that they are allowed to suckle the dam during that time. Early fall provides them with good pasture, and possibly they have been receiving some oats or shared a part of the feed of the mare. Such treatment puts them in good shape for the winter. But liberal feeding must be kept up if a strong, well developed and matured horse is expected. The colt's system requires a considerable amount of bone and muscle building material, and this can only be had by feeding nitrogenous feeds, such as oats, a little bran, oilmeal and, if obtainable, some clover hay. The feeding of corn, so often practiced, is not desirable for the growing colt, but had better be confined to the matured horses. Access to the straw pile will not hurt a growing colt, but he should not be compelled to rely on the straw pile for a livelihood.

The question is often asked, Why do we find so many promising colts at the county fairs during the fall and such poor yearlings? The foregoing statement is in part explanatory of such a condition of affairs.

One of the best forms of investment on the farm is the liberal feeding of farm animals of all kinds, and the colt is no exception. A well bred colt if properly taken care of and fed the right kind of feed during his first three years of life will bring from \$75 to \$100 more when three years old than the one that is neglected and poorly fed. Good young horses are always in demand on the market and can only be supplied from the farms where colts receive the proper care and treatment.

—W. H. Tomhave, Extension Division Minnesota Agricultural College.

Cause and Treatment of Curb.

Anything that puts too much stress on the ligament situated on the back part of the hock joint, such as holding back heavy loads, going down hill or backing up too heavy loads or the hind legs slipping too far under the horse's body, may cause curb disease, writes Dr. D. McIntosh in Orange Judd Farmer.

It is also caused by kicks or by the whiffletree striking against the back of the hock joint.

There will be swelling and heat in the part and lameness. In some cases there will be swelling, but no lameness. If the swelling is hot and tender to the touch mix half an ounce acetate of lead and two ounces tincture of arnica with one quart of water. Shake up and apply a little to the swollen part three times a day and continue until the heat and swelling disappear. If there should be any swelling after the heat and lameness have disappeared mix one teaspoonful of biniodide of mercury with eight tablespoonfuls of lard. Rub on a little of this mixture with the fingers, let it remain on for twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water and soap and repeat the blister in three weeks if needed. In cases where there is swelling, but no heat or lameness, the lotion would be of no use, but the above blister should be used as directed. In old or long standing cases of curb, if the animal is not lame, it is best to let it alone, as medicines would be of no service.

Fattening Cattle.

The Indiana experiment station has found that the best winter ration for fattening cattle consists of two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight and all the corn silage the animal will eat, with a small amount of dry roughage like clover or alfalfa hay or corn stover or oat straw added. Steers fed on this ration made the best gains with the highest finish and greatest economy of any combination.

TUNGSTEN AND ITS USES.

Important Mineral Widely Employed in Various Industries.

Last year there was a sharp decrease in the production of tungsten ore owing to the decrease in the demand for tool steels, in which the bulk of the tungsten produced is used, according to Frank L. Hess in a report on this metal just issued by the United States geological survey. The production of domestic tungsten ore in 1911 amounted to 1,139 short tons of concentrates, carrying 60 per cent of tungsten trioxide, valued at \$407,985; in 1910 the production amounted to 1,821 short tons, valued at \$622,562.

Tungsten is used chiefly in making steels that will hold their temper when heated, but it is most generally known as supplying the filament of tungsten incandescent lamps. The great improvements in drawing tungsten wire and further notable improvements in the size of the globe of the tungsten lamp and in other mechanical details that add greatly to its efficiency are making it encroach upon the carbon filament lamp and the arc lamp, and it is rapidly driving from the market the tungsten lamp, which was the first good incandescent lamp having a metallic filament.

Diamonds are used for dies in drawing tungsten wire. At first it did not seem possible to drill small enough holes through the diamonds to make wire sufficiently fine for lamps of small candle power, but wire 0.0006 inch in diameter can now be drawn in quantity. The total quantity of tungsten ore used for electric lights, however, amounts to only a few tons a year. New uses of tungsten, in making electric furnaces, electric contacts and targets for Roentgen rays, have been developed, and the last two products are being actively manufactured.

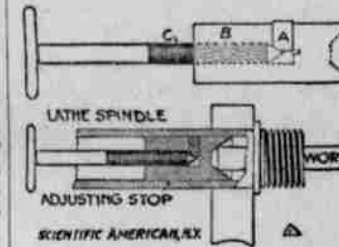
Even for purposes of war tungsten may have its uses, and investigations are now being made with a view to its application in the manufacture of projectiles.

LATHE SPINDLE STOP.

Labor Saving Device of Simple Design and Construction.

When cutting off a large number of small shafts much time is consumed in measuring the work at each cut. To save this time the stop illustrated herewith was constructed. Not only did the device serve as a stop, but it assisted in holding the work concentric with the hollow lathe spindle.

A small block, A, served to lock the stop B in the spindle at any desired



STOP FOR LATHE SPINDLES.

position. When the stop had been adjusted to the desired location in the hollow spindle the screw C was turned, causing the cone end of the screw to bear against the block A and jam it against the interior of the hollow spindle. After the stop had been locked in this way the work was placed in the spindle and run back until it seated itself against the conical recess in the end of the stop, as shown in the sectional view.

Concrete For Fireproofing.

Concrete is rapidly coming to the fore as a fireproofing medium and as a common material in building construction. It has many marked advantages and also several serious drawbacks. It owes its strength to the hydration of the cement, which in setting takes up a certain amount of water of crystallization. At temperatures above 600 degrees F. this water begins to be driven off, and the cement loses strength. When the dehydration is complete the strength of the cement is practically destroyed. However, dehydrated concrete is a poor conductor of heat, and therefore the process of dehydration in the interior of the mass is slow. The length of time the dehydrated material will remain in place and retard the process of dehydration will depend somewhat on the force of the hose streams used to extinguish the fire. In actual fires concrete has been destroyed in this manner to varying depths of one-half inch to two inches.—F. P. Walther in Engineering Magazine.

New Milk Receptacle.

A patent has been granted to Edwin A. Hayden of Salt Lake City on a milk can which may help to solve the problem of delivering pure milk in the cities. His device consists of a can within a can, a dead air space surrounding the inner receptacle. The inner can is protected from extremes of temperature by an envelope of asbestos or other nonconductor. It may be removed easily for cleaning. One cover, when closed, seals both cans. Mr. Hayden says experiments have shown that the milk will be preserved for many hours at the temperature at which it is put in and that the device can be manufactured cheaply.

A Yielding Tire Filler.

There appears to be considerable interest in the provision of yielding fillers for tubular rubber tires. William Edgar Howser and Albert M. Woltz of Greensboro, N. C., have patented a tire filler which consists of pulverized cork, sulphur and corn oil with the proportion of corn oil about three-fourths of the entire composition.

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