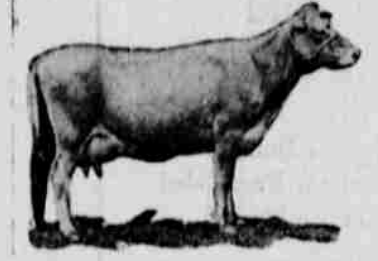


FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY CALVES

It will depend somewhat on the breed of cattle as to the food for the first month of the calf's life, writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker. If it is a Holstein I would feed it mother's milk direct from the cow. If it is a Jersey or Guernsey I would reduce the milk with part warm water to bring it down to something like 3 per cent milk. It is better to use water instead of skim milk to reduce the whole milk, because the other solids usually follow the fat closely in rich milk, and therefore if skim milk were added we would have too much protein, which would derange the digestive system just as quickly as too much fat.

After the calf is about a month old I would begin to substitute skim milk for the whole milk, a little at first, but in a couple of weeks get her on to all skim milk. When we begin substituting the skim milk we begin to place a little



The Jersey cow is sometimes referred to as the little giant of the dairy. As a butter producer she is hard to equal, especially when cost of maintenance is reckoned. At the present time a Guernsey cow holds the palm for butter, while a Holstein is second. The Jerseys, however, are not far behind. The Jersey cow shown is owned by the Delaware experiment station. She has a record of 75.3 pounds of butter in thirty days.

dry grain before the calf. This grain may consist of one part of wheat bran, one of ground oats and one of cornmeal. To this add a tablespoonful of oilmeal at each feed. The calf may have all she will eat of this grain ration fed dry, but it is poor practice to place grain in the milk for the calf. It is decidedly better for it to eat dry, so that the digestive juices of the mouth and stomach may have a chance to act.

The clover and timothy hay should be within reach of the calf all the while, but I think corn stover would be of very little value the first six months of the calf's life.

On the other hand, it is not best to raise the calves on a too concentrated feed. The dairy cow ought to be able to get a good share of her food in the form of roughage to make her a profitable animal, and to do this she must of course have a good storage capacity. My rule is to give the calf enough grain to keep her in good flesh and fine thrifty condition, after which give her all the roughage she will eat.

KEEP THE GOOD BOAR.

Mature Sire Produces Large Litters and Strong Pigs.

I find that it is not best to let the boar run with the rest of the herd. There are good reasons why this should not be done, writes a New York farmer in the American Cultivator. If you are to control the time of farrowing and want to control the boar it can be done when he is kept by himself.

It is too common a practice to sell the boar when the season is over rather than keeping him for future purposes, depending upon getting another when he is needed. This is a ruinous practice and is largely the cause of so many small litters and weak boned pigs. From years of experience I have learned it is best to get a good boar and keep him for a few years. As he matures his pigs will be stronger and more in number.

Have a small yard of grass if possible, hog tight and away from the sows so that he will not be pient. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available give him cut clover or any other good green feed that he will eat.

Feed sparingly of fattening foods, but supply him with food that will keep him growing if not fully developed. Mill stuff, skimmed milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. And at all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will, and it will do much toward keeping him in good health.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

Foot rot is caused by sheep being housed in wet, filthy stables and running in flat, wet fields. It can be cured by cutting all the diseased part of the hoof away with a sharp knife and washing the exposed part of the hoof with sheep dip, full strength, and then applying blue vitriol mixed with a little grease. After doing this work thoroughly put the sheep in a clean, dry stable well bedded with straw, and leave it in for about one day before turning out. If given two or three thorough treatments in this way it will cure them if kept out of wet, filthy stables.

The Calf's Bottle.

It will kill a baby to feed it constantly out of a dirty milk bottle. Why should a different effect be looked for from feeding a calf constantly from dirty milk vessels? It is hard to see where there is any essential difference.

HORSE BREVITIES.

Style and finish count in the market value of draft horses as well as in coach or driving horses.

Propensity is a fixed characteristic in all pure bred sires. The grade sire is a proposition we should steer clear of.

If each horse in the team does not travel straight ahead some part of the harness is badly adjusted.

The horse that is kept well bedded and taught really to rest will last much longer than one kept standing on a bare floor.

Be sure that the whiffletrees are wide enough to save the horse's legs from injury by the traces.

Always offer the horse water before going to bed at night. Never leave the horse thirsty all night after he has eaten his hay.

FEEDING OF RUNTS.

Result of a Test at the Kentucky Experiment Station.

Bulletin 175 of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station gives the result of a test of feeding runt pigs. The bulletin was prepared by E. S. Good.

We often hear the expression, "Might as well kill the runt, as it will not be an economical producer." It was to test the truth of this assertion that nine runts were put on an experiment from Jan. 22, 1908, to Sept. 1, 1908. A number of these pigs were runts from birth, and others were more or less runted by older pigs stealing a part of the mother's milk, which is often the case when a number of brood sows are allowed to run together in the same lot.

These pigs averaged but eighteen pounds per head at two and one-half months of age, when they were put on the experiment. It must be understood that these pigs were not runted from any disease or by being affected with worms, but were healthy when put on the test. After being fed 223 days these pigs averaged 182 pounds per head, making an average daily gain of .765 pound per pig and ranged in weight from 106 pounds, the weight of the smallest pig, to 206 pounds, the weight of the largest pig in the lot. These nine runts ate 4,013 pounds of middlings, 1,995 pounds of cornmeal, 190 pounds of tankage and 93 pounds of oilmeal. It required 4.24 pounds of grain for one pound of gain. Each bushel of grain fed these runts cost 78 cents and produced 13.20 pounds of pork. It can thus be seen that these runts were economical producers of pork. The greatest drawback in the feeding of runts, however, is their slow maturing qualities as compared with normal pigs.

NECESSARY HERE TO DISCUSS THE SUPERIORITY OF RED POLLED CATTLE OVER GUERNSEYS FOR PRODUCING MEAT.

Our evidence supporting this fact is found in the presence from year to year of Red Polleds at the Smithfield Cattle Club show in England and the International fat stock show in Chicago.

When it is remembered that a large part of the Red Polled herd were all bred upon the farm it must be conceded that the results are very creditable to the breed and to the owners of the same. In the advanced registry for the breed twenty-four milk records came from this herd in 1913. It has now to its credit twenty official records that average 306 pounds of butter fat. In the herd is the cow Pearl. This cow completed her last yearly record Dec. 27, 1913. She gave 13,100.6 pounds of milk, which gave 603.8 pounds of fat, the equivalent of 724.5 pounds of butter. This record makes her the champion producer of the breed. In four consecutive years she has produced 1,807.6 pounds of butter fat, a record that has not been equaled by any cow of any breed in Minnesota, and Minnesota is looked upon as a leading dairy state. In this herd is also Jean Duluth Beauty 31725, which as a heifer gave 10,019.8 pounds of milk and 442.95 pounds of butter fat. This gives her first place in the world's records for Red Polled heifers. She was bred on the farm. Mr. George P. Grout, the manager, states that ten cows from this herd in the 1913 advanced registry have 400.2 pounds of butter fat to their credit.

WEARING THE SHEEP.

Wise Shepherds Remove Wool Before Turning Animals on Pasture.

It is the wise flockmaster who shears and trims his sheep before pasturing them upon new, succulent spring grass. Inexperienced shepherds are often deluded into turning their charges out to pasture in late April or early May without first trimming their feet and shearing off the winter's growth of wool. They do this because some one has told them that more wool will form in the fleece, making it heavier and better.

According to Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the flocks at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, the sheep lose far more in weight during the first warm spring days in pasture than the slight increase in wool in the wool amounts to. Then, too, the fresh grass acts as a laxative, which results in dirty fleeces, making shearing unpleasant. On the whole, it will be found good economy to shear the sheep early in the season and thus obtain cleaner wool and put the flock in better shape for summer. The importance of trimming the feet of sheep at this period must not be overlooked, as crooked hoofs, broken down pasterns and foot rot are liable to occur if proper attention is not given to the sheep before allowing them to run upon damp spring grass.

The Knuckling Foal.

Treatment for knuckling in a colt consists of twice daily hand rubbing and massaging the back tendons, at the same time forcing the feet down flat on the ground; then snugly bandage and if necessary put on splints or ankle boots and braces to keep the joints in place. If this does not avail a graduate veterinarian may cut the cords (perform tenotomy), and recovery will be likely to take place. This should be done as a last recourse. Interest the harness maker and shoeing smith in the case and between them they may devise some practical boot, brace and shoe to correct the fault.—Farm Journal.

Mule or Hinny.

The breeding of horses and asses results in producing hybrids. When a stallion is bred to a female ass the result is a cross known as a hinny. If a mare is bred to a jack the progeny is a mule. The last union produces an offspring superior to the hinny in size, and in those qualities desired in a draft animal. Nearly all the breeding of this character is of asses on mares. This is the only cross that is worth while.

Breeds of Horses.

The breeds of horses recognized in this country are the Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale, Suffolk Hackney, French Coach, German Coach, Cleveland Bay, Thoroughbred, Arabian, American saddle horse, American trotting horse (standard bred), Morgan, Welsh pony and Shetland pony.

RED POLLED COWS AS MILK PRODUCERS

One of the most interesting contests ever conducted in any country between breeds is now going on at the Jean Duluth stock farm, which is located about nine miles westward from Duluth, writes Professor Thomas Shaw in the National Stockman.

The average results obtained in milk and butter fat from the two breeds for the years 1908, 1911 and 1912, in which the records are complete, show that the Guernsey cows gave 114.1 pounds more milk per cow than the Red Polleds and produced 43.1 pounds more butter fat per cow. The Red Polled heifers produced 471 pounds more milk than the Guernsey heifers, but the latter produced on the average 27.7 more pounds of butter fat.

One item in the comparison is lacking—that is, the beef production. The demand for the Red Polled males has been such that none of them have been grown for beef. But it is not



The Red Polled cow is a dual purpose animal, well suited to the methods of farmers who are raising cattle for both dairying and beef. As the cows are excellent milkers and of large size, they suit these conditions and fill this demand. Their uniform dark red color is especially attractive, and the absence of horns also commends them to farmers. The cow shown is a typical Red, Poll. The Red Polleds are said to have come from hornless red cows that have been bred in certain counties of England for a number of years.

necessary here to discuss the superiority of Red Polled cattle over Guernseys for producing meat. Our evidence supporting this fact is found in the presence from year to year of Red Polleds at the Smithfield Cattle Club show in England and the International fat stock show in Chicago.

When it is remembered that a large part of the Red Polled herd were all bred upon the farm it must be conceded that the results are very creditable to the breed and to the owners of the same. In the advanced registry for the breed twenty-four milk records came from this herd in 1913. It has now to its credit twenty official records that average 306 pounds of butter fat. In the herd is the cow Pearl. This cow completed her last yearly record Dec. 27, 1913. She gave 13,100.6 pounds of milk, which gave 603.8 pounds of fat, the equivalent of 724.5 pounds of butter. This record makes her the champion producer of the breed. In four consecutive years she has produced 1,807.6 pounds of butter fat, a record that has not been equaled by any cow of any breed in Minnesota, and Minnesota is looked upon as a leading dairy state. In this herd is also Jean Duluth Beauty 31725, which as a heifer gave 10,019.8 pounds of milk and 442.95 pounds of butter fat. This gives her first place in the world's records for Red Polled heifers. She was bred on the farm. Mr. George P. Grout, the manager, states that ten cows from this herd in the 1913 advanced registry have 400.2 pounds of butter fat to their credit.

HEAD OF THE FLOCK.

Lambs Sired by Mature Rams Are Vigorous at Birth.

Because a ram lamb can be purchased more cheaply than an older animal a great many men begin breeding too early. As a rule, good results are obtained from a yearling—that is, a ram a year and a half old—but the tabulation of the weights of all of the lambs born in a large flock showed that the lambs sired by the older rams averaged heavier at birth. Certain it is that it is not wise to use a ram under a year old.

If the flock is large more than one ram should be kept. A good rule to follow is to provide a ram for each fifty ewes. If the ram is not unusually strong in constitution, however, even this number may prove to be too many. A ram that is overworked will not only be injured himself, but the last lambs will usually be found to be smaller than the rest and weaker in constitution.

The Milk of the Sow.

Experiments show that mature sows daily produce from four and nine-tenths to seven pounds of milk per animal. One sow weighing 438 pounds yielded seven and seven-tenths pounds of milk in a single day, during which period she consumed four pounds of cornmeal, four pounds of wheat middlings and eight pounds of skim milk. Average sow's milk contains about 6.9 per cent fat, 5.6 per cent milk sugar, 5.6 per cent casein and albumen and .98 per cent ash. In all respects it is richer than cow's milk.

The Young Sow.

See that the young sow raises the right number of pigs from eight to ten, according to her capacity and milk flow, or none at all, as otherwise her udder will be poorly developed and she probably always will raise small litters.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore. June 16, 1914.

To John McGinnis, of Grizzly, Oregon, contestee: You are hereby notified that Mattie E. Gray, who gives Lamonta, Oregon, as her post office address, did on May 21, 1914, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. 15508, serial No. 04094, made June 11, 1907, for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. sec. 6, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, township 13 S., range 15, E. Willamette meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said John McGinnis has wholly abandoned said tract of land for over two years last past; that he has wholly failed to reside upon, improve or cultivate said tract of land for over two years last past as by law required, or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, 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 responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Date of first publication June 18, 1914.
 " " second " " 25, 1914.
 " " third " " July 2, 1914.
 " " fourth " " 9, 1914.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon. June 16, 1914.

To Pembroke S. Gardner of Bethell, Wash., contestee: You are hereby notified that Laura A. Hill, who gives Lamonta, Oregon, as her postoffice address, did on May 21, 1914, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry, serial No. 06272 made July 14, 1911, for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. sec. 7, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ section 8, township 13 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that said Pembroke S. Gardner has wholly abandoned said land for over one year last past; that he has wholly failed to reside upon, improve or cultivate said land for over one year last past as required by law or at all since making said entry.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, 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 responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Date of first publication June 18, 1914.
 " " second " " 25, 1914.
 " " third " " July 2, 1914.
 " " fourth " " 9, 1914.

Summons.

In the justice court of the state of Oregon, Crook county, district No. 1. Collins W. Elkins, plaintiff,

vs. M. A. Gulick, defendant.

To M. A. Gulick, defendant above named: In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed herein against you on or before the 3rd day of July, 1914, or for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Thirty and fifty hundredths dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from October 6, 1913, for \$25.00 attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this action.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable A. R. Bowman, Justice of the Peace of District No. 1 of Crook county, Oregon.

The date of the first publication of this summons is May 21, 1914.
 Date of last publication July 2, 1914.

Notice of Publication—Isolated Tract.

Public Land Sale, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. May 26th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Shelley Holland, serial No. 011366, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, township 18 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian. "This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale. 6-11p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or. June 9th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Marie C. Whitaker, of Dry Lake, Oregon, who, on August 21st, 1912, made homestead entry No. 010641, for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. section 25, township 20 south, range 20 east Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner at Haughton, Oregon, on the 25th day of July, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fisher C. Logan of Barnes, Oregon, Richard R. Rhodes of Dry Lake, Oregon, Orvil I. Davidson of Barnes, Oregon, John J. Cunningham of Barnes, Oregon. 6-18p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract.

Public Land Sale, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. May 26th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Manford D. Nye, serial No. 011289, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre at 9:45 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. section 7, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. section 18, township 18 south, range 18 east, Willamette Meridian. "This tract is thrown into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale. 6-11p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. June 24th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Fincher of Prineville, Oregon, who, on July 28th, 1911, made homestead entry No. 09345, for a tract of 23.99 acres within sections 17 and 20, township 13 south, range 18 east, described by meter and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a basalt boulder marked FSM H1, from which the S. E. corner, section 17, tp. 13 south, range 18 east, bears S. 23 chains, 10 links, extending thence S. 34 degrees W., 250 chains; thence S. 27 degrees 30 minutes W., 9 chains; thence S. 42 degrees W., 2.50 chains; thence S. 32 degrees W., 3 chains; thence S. 16 degrees W., 2.50 chains; thence S. 14 degrees 30 minutes W., 2 chains; thence S. 15 degrees W., 3.50 chains; thence S. 47 degrees W., 3 chains; thence S. 57 degrees W., 6.50 chains; thence S. 65 degrees W., 7.60 chains; thence S., 50 degrees W., 7 chains; thence S. 67 degrees W., 3.50 chains; thence S. 80 degrees W., 5.13 chains; thence S. 40 degrees W., 6.10 chains; thence E., 4 chains; thence N. 55 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 63 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 66 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 57 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 71 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 81 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 71 degrees E., 3 chains; thence N. 67 degrees E., 4 chains; thence S. 88 degrees E., 3 chains; thence S. 24 degrees E., 2.75 chains; thence N. 75 degrees, 30 minutes E., 3.50 chains; thence N. 51 degrees E., 3 chains; thence N. 25 degrees E., 1.90 chains; thence N. 48 degrees E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 30 degrees E., 3.12 chains; thence N. 39 degrees E., 4 chains; thence N. 26 degrees E., 5.50 chains; thence N. 33 degrees, 30 minutes E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 17 degrees E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 32 degrees E., 1.11 chains; thence N. 9.73 chains to the place of beginning. Variation 21 degrees E. List 6.468. has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 5th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: David J. Evans, Fred T. Jones, James E. Fuller, Alphas L. Barney, all of Prineville, Oregon. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 7-2

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution in foreclosure duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, dated the 4th day of June 1914, in a certain action in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein H. J. Overturf as defendant recovered judgment against E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy as defendants for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Fifty dollars, and costs and disbursements and interest taxed at \$303.75, on the 12th day of December, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that I will ON THE 11th DAY OF JULY, 1914, at the north front door of the court house in Prineville, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lot 4, of section 31, township 17, south, range 12 east, and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ section 6, township 18 south, range 12 east of Willamette meridian, saving and excepting therefrom, a tract 210 feet square out of the northeast corner of said lot 4 described in the deed from A. C. Lucas and wife to J. S. Smith and J. A. Holmes, dated May 29th, 1911, recorded in Crook county, Oregon, book 25, page 159.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the said E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy the property above described, and will sell the same or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of H. J. Overturf, against said E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff. Dated at Prineville, Oregon, June 5th, 1914.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract.

Public Land Sale, Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. May 28, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of act of congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat. 77), pursuant to the application of Hilmer W. Fairchild, serial No. 010909, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: W $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ section 25, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, township 16 south, range 18 east, Willamette meridian. "This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

Any person claiming adversely the above described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale. 6-11-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

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