

**CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL**

GUY LAFOLLETTE, Editor-Proprietor

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**AN OPPORTUNITY**

The Governor of our state will be present at the Crook County Fair. Of course we all know James Withycombe, who has assisted us in past years in the judging of stock and other exhibits at this same fair, and no man ever questioned his decisions, but to have Governor Withycombe attend our local fair and act in somewhat the same capacity, is truly an event that honors Crook County and the local fair management, as well as the people.

Coming as it does, October 6, 7, 8, 9, which is in the midst of the fair season, when invitations are showered upon our chief executive to attend like events in all parts of the state and in adjoining states as well, added to the numerous calls to which a man in such high position must listen, the Crook County Fair is truly honored.

We feel that there must be a reason for his coming here at this time in preference to going other places, and in this connection we cannot forget that there is a Crook County man, and an able one, who is at this time, private secretary to the governor.

Let us not forget that Hon. James Withycombe, stockman, agriculturalist, American citizen, and Governor of Oregon, will attend the Crook County fair this year, and will of course speak on matters agricultural. Let every honor and consideration due such a character and such an official be rendered Governor Withycombe on this occasion.

It has been the policy of the local fair board, and all others for that matter, to advertise the "best fair ever" each year, but the man who does not take their word for it this year will miss something. This fair will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of expositions in this part of the state, and if you want to be with the crowd at the finish, climb into the band wagon now boys, and boosts for she is a go.

Wheeler county grows more politics, and fruit, than any other county of like size in this part of the state. The recall election which was held there Monday of this week was the outgrowth of an old political fight. That there was a man shot, and a great amount of bitter feeling in the campaign is but incidental. Wheeler county is county a where politics is a serious matter.

Editor Jolly of the Crescent News and Editor Short of the Bend Press, are waging a verbal battle over something, the public are at sea to locate just what. They will no doubt have a Jolly time, yet we hope they make Short work of it.

The open season for deer opened on August 15 this year, and a number of Prineville people are in the woods. Here is good luck to them, and hopes that their names will not be on the list of wounded at the end of the season.

During the next thirty days the schools will open, the autumn will be upon us, and many will wonder what was done with last Summer's wages.

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**Making the Little Farm Pay**

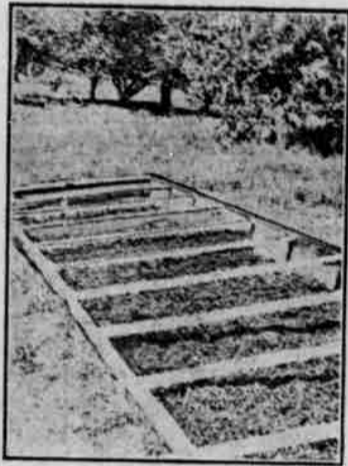
By C. C. BOWSFIELD

One of the surest and best money making features on any farm is the bean crop. This product is in constant demand at good prices and may be sold in the general market or put up in cans for private customers.

Two or three acres of common bush beans is not too large a crop for the ordinary farm, and if an acre or even half an acre of pole lima beans can be added the results will be worth while.

While the bean crop seldom fails, caution is needed in planting and fertilizing. The ground must be warm at the outset. The early planting that will pay in handling a crop of peas will not do for beans. It is best to use a light soil which is tilled or elevated enough for drainage. Moisture and richness are required, but the land should not be allowed to become soggy.

In getting ready for a bean crop a good plan is to plow under a piece of clover sod in the fall, putting on a liberal amount of barnyard manure. Disk and harrow the ground in the spring. As the crop is not an early one and must have rapid growth, it pays to supply plenty of plant food. A formula containing 2 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 10 per cent of potash gives good results. On land where clover is grown and well



A COLD FRAME FOR NORTHERN LATITUDES.

supplied with stable manure a fertilizer containing plenty of phosphoric acid and potash increases yields and insures uniform quality. Use 250 to 400 pounds per acre of this fertilizer, drilling it in on each side of the tube through which the beans run. It is not safe to drill fertilizer with the beans, for it is likely to injure the seed.

In northern latitudes use a hotbed or cold frame to make the start and also plant seed in the open ground for succession. Early in May cover the surface of a cold frame with inverted sods cut in squares of about four inches. In each of these plant two or three beans. From the start water frequently and admit plenty of air. When the soil outdoors has become thoroughly warm transplant in open ground. The sods are lifted with a spade after watering. Care must be taken not to break the soil or disturb the roots. The lima should be planted in very rich soil with a well balanced fertilizer. Wood ashes are excellent. Hen manure and wood ashes can be so used as to give good results. Work part of the fertilizer in the soil with the harrow, the balance in the hills or furrows.

The two varieties will thrive with simple methods of planting. When growing the pole lima make a furrow three or four inches deep, scatter in it fertilizers and mix these with the soil, level and firm well; then over it make a mark one or two inches deep and in this press the beans, eye down, one or two inches apart. Put about half an inch of soil over them and firm well. Set posts over the row and fasten six foot wire netting to them. To this the vines are trained as they grow, but are cut off when they reach the top. Judicious pruning is necessary to make them bear well and produce large pods. If poles are easily obtained I have no objection to using them, except that the vines require more attention than when trained on trellises. People have used outside rows of corn for a support and also sunflowers, but for the main crop wire netting is most satisfactory.

A considerable quantity of green string beans can be put up by the farm family in a simple canning outfit. The bean is most valuable for canning purposes when the tiny seed has just started to form. Unlike peas, it is the tender pod which is valuable for canning. It is the aim of expert growers to get a uniform, tender, sappy growth of beans, and hence the plant food used should be carefully balanced. Beans must be picked while they are tender and young, before they become stringy. There is comparatively little labor in canning, and prices are on a profitable basis.

**Good Garden Seed.** Good seed is an important matter with the gardener as well as the farmer. It never pays to buy cheap seed. Experiments were carried on a year or two ago by the Pennsylvania Experiment station with some ten or more strains of cabbage seed of the same varieties from different farms. They found variations of yield from five to ten or fifteen tons an acre, according to the strain of seed. The seed of the highest quality meant several dollars more to the acre in net returns, even if it did cost a few cents more a pound.

**Farm and Garden**

**TO CONTROL FIRE BLIGHT.**

A Serious Menace to Both Apple and Pear Trees.

(Prepared by New York State College of Agriculture.)

Reports of fruit growers indicate that fire blight in both apples and pears is a serious epidemic in the fruit growing sections of the middle west. The disease has not as yet been destructive in New York this year because of the early dry season, which prevented the germ from oozing from the holdover cankers. Cold, cloudy weather at the time of pear blossoming suppressed the activities of the various insects that carry the blight germ to the blossoms. The dry weather induced a hardening of the new growth almost as soon as formed, and in such hardened tissue the blight germ makes very slow progress. The recent heavy rains, however, are likely



EXAMPLE OF FIRE BLIGHT.

to bring about rapid growth in well tilled orchards, and there is still danger of much damage from the blight.

A representative of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell recently visited many orchards in the state and reports only a small amount of blight. He therefore urges the fruit growers of the state to make a united and persistent effort to eradicate blight from their orchards while it is comparatively a simple proposition.

The orchards should be inspected twice weekly for traces of blight. Any blighted twigs should be cut off at once, making the cut at least six inches below any signs of the diseased tissue. The pruned stub should be disinfected with corrosive solution made by dissolving one antiseptic tablet, obtainable at any drug store, in a pint of water. The solution should be carried in a glass container and the wounds swabbed liberally with it.

The biweekly inspections should be started at once and continued until the wood becomes hard again. It would also be a great advantage to sow the cover crop in pear and young apple orchards now, as this crop will help to check the growth and at the same time insure that the trees go into winter in good condition.

**Cover Crop and Dry Weather.** It is sometimes advisable to turn under a cover crop earlier on account of the soil being in good condition, whereas if put off for a few days or a week dry weather might prevent the work being done as it should be. When the land is to be planted to cotton it will be necessary to turn the cover crop under earlier, regardless of the stage of growth. This will allow a few days for the land to settle and to be gotten in proper condition for a good seed bed. The plow should be followed closely with the harrow, to pulverize the soil before the wind and sunshine dry it out.

**BARB WIRE INJURIES.**

During the pasture season horses are frequently injured on barb wire. These injuries require careful attention. Dr. A. S. Alexander of Wisconsin gives the following suggestions for the treatment of barb wire cuts:

"After a barb wire accident do not apply axle grease or any rancid ointment to the wound. Wash the wound thoroughly with warm water. Then clip the hair close as possible around it and wash again to remove any hair or other foreign substance.

"When sand or hair has lodged in the depths of a deep cut never use a wet sponge to clean it out. Use a piece of absorbent cotton or cotton batting. There will be much less risk of infection.

"It will be useless to put stitches in a wound that is very deep or ragged, or that is located in a place not in perfect rest when the animal is making natural movements.

"Dry dusting powder has a healing effect on barb wire wounds and other large, moist cuts and abrasions. Such a powder may be prepared cheaply by mixing together equal parts of slaked lime, sulphur and charcoal.

"Prevent lockjaw dangers in nail wounds of the hoof by opening them up freely, which provides drainage for serum and pus. Saturate with a solution of corrosive sublimate and water in the proportion of 1 to 500. Cover with dusting powder, absorbent cotton and a bandage. This treatment should be repeated daily until the wound is healed."



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