

Crook County Journal

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FOR ALL CENTRAL OREGON

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CITY OF PRINEVILLE

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CROP PROSPECTS ARE THE BEST FOR YEARS HEREABOUTS

Crop prospects in this part of Oregon are brighter than they have been for many years.

Although the spring is two or more weeks later than some years, rain of more than the usual amount and what seems to be an abundance of water for irrigation promises the best yields of both hay and grain that has been harvested here for at least four years.

In the dry land sections there are heavy rye crops, some of which are now being harvested, and many crops that will be cut during the next ten days.

Grain harvest will not start for three or four weeks at the earliest on the dry lands, while of course the irrigated districts are many days later, but are looking excellent.

Some hay is being harvested throughout the country, and cutting will start quite generally after July 4, the yield promising good in all parts and most excellent in some localities.

Range conditions are above the average throughout the high country, but low hills are already getting quite dry.

Excellent rains in the Bear Creek and Crooked River countries Monday and Tuesday will assist both ranges and hay conditions there.

While there is no market estab-

lished as yet for the new crop of hay, to be fed locally, there are offers of as high as \$2.50 for bright alfalfa, f. o. b. Prineville, baled, will absorb a large tonnage at the price quoted it is said, and present indications are that there will be considerable buying for shipment to Willamette Valley points, and other localities where the quality of hay is not so high as it is to be had locally.

The grain market, although good at the last quotations, which were as high as \$2.50 and in a few instances \$2.00 in the Columbia River country for wheat, is experiencing a lull, the buyers waiting to see just what the new crops amounts to, and the market may not open for two weeks or more yet.

Taken altogether the prospects for good crops and good prices were never so good, and a prosperous year in this part of Oregon is sure to follow.

Mahogany Tropical Tree.

The true mahogany grows only in tropical countries, particularly in Central America, the West Indies, Mexico and Peru, though small ornamental trees are grown in southern Florida. The western sumach or mahogany grows in lower California.

Good Old Vegetable Standby.

The faithful potato sprang up in various parts of South America. Peru undoubtedly had it before the Christian era. The Spaniards found it in Ecuador and took it to Spain, whence it traveled to Italy and north to France and Belgium, crossing the channel in time to save Ireland from many a hard winter. Our own Indians knew it not, maize being their long suit in the food game.

World's Highest Village.

The little village of Karzok in Kashmir is said by a writer in L'Astronomie to be the highest in the world. Its altitude is 14,946 feet. The buildings consist of a few wretched stone houses and a small Buddhist monastery. Kashmir is the most northerly state of India and lies wholly in the Himalaya mountains. Not far from its eastern border is Mt. Everest, the loftiest peak so far as known in the world.

How Squirrels Use Nests.

In the South, instead of living in the hollow trees the fox squirrels build big nests in the tops of the pine and other trees, usually of Spanish moss, says the American Forestry Magazine. In these they sleep, also carrying to them the pine cones. In the hardwood forests of the North dry leaves take the place of the Spanish moss, and a conspicuous nest is built with an entrance hole at the side.

Leather From Rat Skins.

That the skin of the rat can be used for leather has been proved, even though an experiment with some thousands of skins imported from France proved in the thirteenth century that the manufactory was not commercially worth while. A pair of shoes made from the skin of the rat proved as soft as the finest kid, but it took six skins to make the one pair, only the back being strong enough for use.



JULY 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10

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BUY YOUR GROCERIES At Stewart's and Save Money

Extra Special

SPECKLED BAYO BEANS

25 Pound Lots,\$1.95
100 Pound sack,7.75

Karo Syrup

SUGAR IS UP—BUY SYRUP

Karo Dark, 10 Pound Pails,\$1.20
Karo White, 10 Pound Pails, 1.30

Canned Goods

Solid Pack Tomatoes, 2 1/2 cans, case,\$4.85
Del Monte Corn, per case, 5.40
Del Monte Sauer Craut, per case, 3.75

Dried Fruits

Fancy Black Figs, 25 lb. box,\$3.75
Small Italian Prunes, 25 lb. box, 3.85
Blue Ribbon Peaches, extra fancy 7.95
Large Italian Prunes, 25 lb. box, 5.85
Seedless Raisins, 25 lb. box, 5.85

Royal Club Peanut Butter

Medium sized jars, each,\$.25
1 lb. tins Royal Club Peanut Butter,35
2 1/2 lb. Tins Royal Club Peanut Butter .85
5 lb. Royal Club Peanut Butter, 1.50
None Better Than Royal Club—Few As Good

Mazola Oil at a Bargain

Mazola Oil Pint Cans,\$.40
Mazola Oil in quart cans,75
Libby Apple Butter, 1 lb. tins25
Libby Apple Butter, gallon tins, 1.35
Apricot Jam, gallon tins, 1.35

CAN YOUR OWN FRUIT—FRUIT JARS AT A SPECIAL PRICE

Sugar is high—Fruit for Canning will probably be high—Nevertheless it will pay you well to can your own fruit rather than to buy canned goods from your Grocer—Prices for canned goods for new pack, have already been named us, and are much higher than the present market—for a short time we are making a very low price on jars—you should buy your season's supply while Specials are on.

ECONOMY

Pints, per doz., \$1.40
Quarts, " " 1.55
1-2 Gal. " " 2.10

KERR--Wide Mouth

Pints, per doz., \$1.40
Quarts, " " 1.55
1-2 Gal. " " 2.10

KERR--Regular

Pints, per doz., \$1.15
Quarts, " " 1.35
1-2 Gal., " " 1.76

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124 Third Street

Prineville, Oregon

"Blue Nose."
Blue Nose is a popular name for a slave of Nova Scotia. Halliburton, in "Sassaparilla" gives the following account of its origin: "Pray, sir," said one of my fellow passengers, "can you tell me why the Nova Scotians are called Blue Noses?" "It is the name of a potato," said I, "which they produce in the greatest perfection, and must be the best in the world. The Americans have in consequence given them the nickname 'Blue Noses.'"

Stern Critic of Education.
The teacher had sent numerous notes in vain endeavor to get Johnny bathed and cleaned up. There was no reply and no visible improvement in the boy's appearance, until at last the mother, driven to desperation, sent the teacher a long letter saying, among other things: "What is it to the teachers whether the children in their schools have a bath once a day, or once a week, or once a month, or once a year? They are washing the soap all out of the children, and that is how so much tuberculosis gets started."

Ancients Used Wire Rope.
In Egypt thick beaten wire was made into chains as far back as the second dynasty, 5200 B. C., and links doubled and looped through one another appeared in the sixth dynasty, 4200 B. C. Yet chains were not commonly used until much later. The Gauls excelled in such work, as they used chain cables and rigging in place of rope to resist the Atlantic gales.

Most Sensitive Instrument.
The most sensitive instrument yet made is the bolometer, originally invented by Langley which is used for measuring variations in the radiation of heat. It registers in a millionth of a degree. The heart of it is a platinum wire so thin that it cannot be seen except when a ray of bright light is reflected from it.

Blood Pressure.
Blood pressure is the pressure of the blood against the walls of the large arteries. It is determined by the force of the heart and the resistance in the small blood vessels. These latter either expand or contract according to conditions. This action is influenced by various factors, namely, excitement, nervousness, poisons in the system and hardening of the arteries.

Why Clear Nights Are Colder.
A clear, bright starlight night in winter is always much colder than a cloudy one. The reason for this is that the heat of the earth is always thrown off more quickly when there is nothing to intercept it. Clouds act as a kind of blanket, and in preventing the earth's heat from escaping, tend to keep the atmosphere warm.

The Dark Ages.
The dark ages was a period of about six hundred years in European history, commencing with the fall of the western Roman empire (476 A. D.) and continuing until the close of the eleventh century (1100 A. D.) The dark ages comprised the first two-thirds of the middle ages and were characterized by extreme intellectual apathy and gross religious superstition. The sway of the church was universal, and learning was at its lowest ebb.—Kansas City Star.