

PRINEVILLE CITY RAILWAY  
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Table with columns for Stations, Motor, Mixed, and Motor. It lists routes between Prineville, Wilton, McCallister, O'Neill, and Prineville Jet with corresponding times for different directions.

CROOK COUNTY JOURNAL

GUY LAFOLLETTE,  
Editor and Publisher

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Representative of the ANTI-PRESS ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTATIVE OVERTURF

Crook County, with the Journal at the head of the class, owes Jim Overturf an apology, and a future vote of confidence.

As for the apology, here is the Journal's part of it.

During the campaign, we said in these columns that Overturf was the least desirable of the three candidates asking for support, and we believed it, because of the location of his home.

Evidently our belief was shared by many of the people because the total vote cast for Mr. Overturf as we remember was 125.

Throughout the present legislature, Mr. Overturf very courteously replied to every communication from Prineville, so far as we have knowledge, which is more than can be said of his colleagues. He has voted and worked for the interests of the people and from present indications is the most reliable and perhaps the most able legislative timber Central Oregon possesses.

Crook county voters must remember and vote for H. J. Overturf at the next opportunity. You owe it to him.

YOUR BEES IN WINTER

(By G. S. Crego, Bee Expert for Portland Seed Company.)

Every winter we are asked by beginners in the bee business to tell them what is the matter with their bees. They frequently find a good many dead bees scattered over the surface of the snow, or on the ground in front of the hive, and immediately jump to the conclusion that something is wrong. A short time ago a man came hurrying to the store demanding a half-dozen good feeders, as the bees were dying in the hive and the yard was littered with their bodies. He stated that none of their supplies had been removed last fall, also that the hives were very heavy, but—if they were so starving, why did they die?

Many new bookkeepers are under the impression that all the bees in a hive when cold weather comes should be alive and well in the spring, but this is not the case. It is a fact that the young bees, those which were hatched so late that they had nothing to do with bringing in the last of the stores, will usually starve through, and it is upon these bees that the work of starting brood during the next spring will depend. In the winter there will also start the winter brood, many bees hatched during the latter part of the season which will die of old age during the season when the bees are confined closely to the hive.

These old bees will crawl from the cluster, or drop on the bottom of the hive, and on the first warm day the vigorous workers of the colony will set to work to "clean house" with all the vim and bustle of the human housewife. While they are unable to take broom and mop to remove the accumulated debris, their methods are fully as effective. Each worker will seize one of her dead sisters by wing or leg, drag the burden out through the entrance and, if possible, fly several rods away from the hive before dropping her load. Others seem content to push the dead bees through the entrance and let them drop to the ground where they sometimes accumulate in such numbers as to lead the inexperienced bee man to believe he is losing his colonies.

The bee keeper who has carried his colonies through a number of winters notes with a good deal of satisfaction the brisk activity of the bees in getting rid of the useless litter, but any hive which, after a spell of warm weather, does not show indications of house-cleaning, is at once an object of suspicion and the

owner takes the first opportunity to find out why the bees are not taking advantage of their opportunities. Sometimes a rap on the side of the hive will be rewarded by the appearance of a few bees at the entrance, or it may bring only a sleepy buzz in protest against the disturbance. Lifting the hive for the purpose of forming an estimate of food conditions may convey the information that grim starvation is lurking in the hive, in which case the bees have little ambition to engage in labor which they know only too well to be useless and for which days, possibly weeks, of short rations have reduced strength and vitality to a point where much labor is impossible. In case a shortage of stores is indicated, if the owner is to save the colony he must take advantage of the first warm day to open the hive and give the bees one or two frames of sealed honey, or, in the absence of honey, give them a supply of pure sugar syrup, in a suitable feeder.

It may be that because of stores of poor quality, such as honey-dew, which the bees sometimes gather in quantity late in the season, the bees are afflicted with dysentery, or that through loss of the queen at the beginning of winter there is apparently no hope of starting brood rearing. In either case the bees are more than likely to remain quietly in their cluster, too sick or dispirited to take note of the fact that outside the sun is shining and that their more prosperous neighbors have been released from confinement and are having a holiday. Given a supply of food of good quality, the dysentery will probably disappear, but for the colony which is queenless in winter nothing can be done except to wait for the coming of settled warm weather, when the remnant of the colony may be united with another hive, or, if still strong in numbers, a queen may be purchased from a breeder and introduced.

The colonies which have been packed at the beginning of winter, that is, the hive given suitable protection against both cold and wet, will usually be found in the spring to be in much better shape than the ones which were given no protection. Also, it will be found that brood rearing has been started several weeks earlier in the protected hive, and in consequence when the first blossoms appear the colony will have a large number of workers to go to the field and bring in the new pollen so necessary to the welfare of the young brood, and it is almost invariably the colony which gets a strong and early start that later in the season brings in the big crop of honey.

Don't disturb the bees in any way during the winter or early spring unless you have good reason to believe they are starving and will be lost if not given food.

Don't attempt to unite, transfer or move colonies before the fruit trees are in full bloom. Too early manipulation of the bees may lose for you all the advantages secured thru successful wintering and the colonies weaken and dwindle away just at the time when they should otherwise be building up ready for the harvest.

KEEP 'A-MOVIN'

By W. P. Hershey  
Whenever you are sick an' feelin' bad,  
An' just a kind o' draggin' roun',  
An' seems you've lost the only frien' you had,  
Why that's the time for man to be fit,  
To stir himself and perk up a bit,  
Whenever the sky is looking blue,  
An' things don't seem to come your way,  
An' you seem to have lost that color feelin' too,  
Why that's the time to quit your shirkin',  
Cease your worryin' an' go to workin',  
When times are hard an' kind o' slow,  
An' things not movin' as they should  
An' everything seems quiet like an' layin' low,  
Why that's the time for the man that's wise,  
To hustle around and advertise,  
For its the truth I am tellin' you:  
You surely have to hustle,  
It doesn't matter what you do,  
The thing that I'm a-proovin'  
To meet success, keep-a-movin'.

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LIVE STOCK

WINTER ATTENTION TO PIGS

Two General Methods for Profitable Handling of Fall Porkers Given by Specialists.

When the fall pig crop has been weaned the future management of the hogs becomes of paramount interest to the grower. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture report two general methods for the profitable handling of fall pigs during winter. One system is to push the hogs as rapidly as possible in order to sell them on the market before the hot weather of the following summer. This really is the "hutchhouse" method of producing pork, as the animals are given extra care and feed in rushing them toward rapid maturity. This method involves particularly good housing for the hogs, as protection from the severe weather of winter in the colder locations is essential. One of the most important factors is clean bedding. Above all things fall pigs should never be allowed to sleep in damp bedding, as it is a prolific source of colds and pneumonia.

Another method of carrying fall pigs through the winter is to maintain the animal on a good growing ration which is relatively rich in protein-carrying materials. These are prerequisite for the making of a large, bony framework. The idea is to prime the hogs into good condition so that they may be turned out on grass the next spring with a well-developed framework on which they can store a surplus of fat. These animals can then be carried through the summer on good pasture with the addition of a little grain, thereby making some gain in size and considerable gain in fat. In the splendid condition the following fall to fatten rapidly on the new corn crop. This system involves maintaining the hogs on the farm in some instances until the animals are fifteen to sixteen months of age, but often the porkers can be fed more cheaply where this method is practiced than where



One of Essentials in Properly Caring for Pigs in Winter is Plenty of Clean, Dry Bedding.

the hogs are pushed rapidly to market maturity.

Many breeders neglect to provide a sufficient amount of drinking water for the hogs during the winter months. Pigs should have free access to pure water at all times.

POOR REPUTATION OF MULES

Animals Has Been Grossly Labeled and is No More Treacherous Than the Horse.

A good many men refuse to work or raise mules at all because of the sinister reputation they have, but no one need hesitate to add a few dollars to his bank account on that score, for the fact of the business is that the mule has been grossly labeled and is indeed no more unreliable or treacherous than the horse. When we remember that most mules are sold from the country before the age of four we realize that the time that we see a mule is during his young and lively days and that his "batting average" for that time is little worse than the young horses of the same age. For a great many kinds of work the mule is far superior to horses and in cultivating corn they are especially good for no horse team ever learns as quickly to follow the narrow thread of green and to turn as carefully at the ends of the rows.

BEET PULP GOOD FOR LAMBS

Value Demonstrated in Recent Experiment Conducted by Nebraska Agricultural College.

The value of dried beet pulp for lamb feeding has been demonstrated in a recent experiment conducted by the Nebraska Agricultural college. The most profit was made on lambs fed a ration including alfalfa, dried pulp, cottonseed cake and silage. This ration proved superior to standard rations such as alfalfa and corn or alfalfa, cottonseed cake and corn. At prevailing prices for feeds the lambs fed for 100 days on the alfalfa, dried pulp, cottonseed cake and corn silage ration made a profit of \$2.80 per lamb as compared with a profit of \$2.40 per lamb on those fed alfalfa, corn and cottonseed cake. About the same profit was made on another lot fed with the dried pulp for 90 days and corn for 40 days.

HOG-CHOLERA LOSS REDUCED

Estimated Saving of \$6,000 to Farmers of Alabama County Brought About by County Agent.

Losses by hog cholera have been materially reduced in Bullock county, Alabama, as a result of the work of the county agent in training farmers in various centers throughout the county to use the serum and apparatus developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Forty-nine cars of



Vaccinating a Hog for Cholera—Don't Run Risks or Waste Feed With Unhealthy Live Stock.

hogs, 3,028 head, have been marketed from the county through co-operative work, with an estimated saving of \$6,000. In Houston county the department's representative taught 18 men to vaccinate hogs. Six sets of instruments owned by the Dothan Rotary club were supplied to the demonstrators and a serum-distributing point was established in charge of a reliable veterinarian. More than 9,000 head of hogs were treated. In many cases it was found that sickness, other than cholera, was due to some incidental cause, such as bad peanut meal, and balanced rations were advised. The county agent's work resulted in 32 farmers establishing pastures to keep their hogs off the open range, the land thus pastured being freed from many noxious weeds by the rooting of the animals, and prepared for future cultivation. Forty-four farmers in the county were interested in stump removing, and about 2,000 acres of land was cleared in this movement. About five tons of dynamite was bought for the purpose largely on the co-operative plan.

FEEDING GARBAGE TO SWINE

Practical Means of Producing Pork, According to Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

When properly managed, the feeding of garbage to swine is a practical means of pork production, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1133 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition it helps to settle a problem which confronts many cities and towns—that of effective and economical garbage disposal. The wholesomeness of garbage depends greatly on the care it receives in households. Tin cans, glass, paper, oyster shells, sawdust, soap and other foreign materials when mixed with garbage may cause numerous losses of hogs. But it has been found that this evil can be minimized by proper precaution and published requests to householders to be careful.

Immunizing of hogs is necessary to prevent hog cholera and frequent collection is urged to keep the food fresh. Copies of the bulletin may be had free by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEGREGATE ALL NEW ANIMALS

Wise Plan to Place Recent Purchases in Quarantine for at Least Twenty-One Days.

The proper and only safe thing to do with the recently purchased animal is to place it in quarantine upon its arrival. Better keep it there not less than 21 days at least. This enables you to keep a careful watch over the animal at all times, and to determine that the animal is healthy, and in case there should be any disease, it would not be carried to those animals already on the farm.

FIRST-CLASS SWINE PASTURE

Good Grazing Keeps Animals in Better Health and Reduces Danger of Hog Cholera.

A plan for real hog pastures, not simply hog yards, is made by Forest Henry of Dover, Minn., a well-known institute leader for the agricultural

extension division of the Minnesota college of agriculture. Mr. Henry believes in giving the hog a goodly modicum at least of the treatment and attention accorded other farm animals. He says:

"The most profitable hog pasture is a pasture so large that the hogs do not eat one-half of it. If it be alfalfa or clover what remains unaten at haying time can be cut and cured into hay. An acre of alfalfa or clover will make as much pork, so far as it can be used, as an acre of corn. The one builds up the farm and requires very little labor; the other reduces farm fertility and requires much high-priced labor.

"Good pastures not only make cheap pork but keep the hogs in much better health and reduce the danger of hog cholera to a minimum. In these days a hog cannot be grown on grain alone and at the same time make money for his owner."

SWINE REQUIRE CLEAN LOTS

Not Enough Attention Paid to Pests by Many Hog Raisers—Worms Thrive on Dirt.

A great many hog raisers do not pay enough attention to clean lots. Worms are the cause of many unthrifty pigs. Recent investigations indicate that the eggs of both the common round worm and the lung worm are harbored in old straw piles, manure piles, dirty hog lots and hog wallows. One of the best methods of preventing worms is to clean up the lots and thus minimize the number of worms which will be present. During warm weather it is a good plan to move the hogs entirely out of the winter quarters and at the same time clean them up.

GREATER DEMAND FOR MULES

Farmer is Fortunate Who Has Pair or Two to Handle Peak Load Power Requirements.

Prospects now are for a greater demand and higher prices for good mules than have ever been known. Fortunate is the farmer who has a pair or two kept to handle the peak load power requirements of summer months. He will be able to sell them this fall at a substantial advance.

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