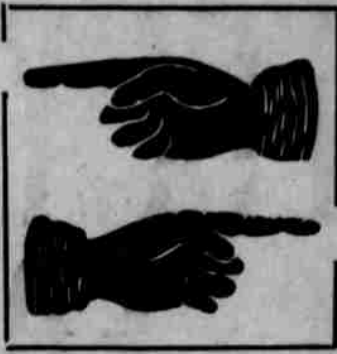


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TO EXPLORE OCEAN'S DEPTHS

British Government Contemplating an Expedition for the Gathering of Scientific Information.

The British government is contemplating the dispatch of a deep-sea exploring expedition which is expected to gather much valuable scientific information.

Most people imagine that the depths of the ocean have been pretty thoroughly explored, but this is very far from being true. As a matter of fact, only a very small fraction of the whole area of deep sea bottom has been surveyed. Attention is particularly called to a vast subaqueous region around the Falkland Islands and up as far as Montevideo, which is almost unknown, and which, having a depth of less than 100 fathoms, may offer opportunities for the development of lucrative fisheries.

The first deep-sea exploring expedition, that of the famous Challenger, was set on foot just 50 years ago. The ship left port in 1872, and ideas on the subject were in those days so primitive that there was dispute as to whether she should use wire or hempen rope for soundings. It took a whole day to make one sounding, or a single cast of the dredge for bringing up fishes and other animals. Since then deep-sea sounding apparatus has been much improved by cable ships, and fishing gear has been greatly modified by steam trawlers, which use dredges. Besides, a great deal that is of value has been learned by oceanographic expeditions subsequent to that of the Challenger. Hence the new exploring vessel will start out with a prospect of accomplishing a very great deal of work of real importance.

TOO MUCH FOR SMALL MINDS

Childish Messengers Have Hard Time Remembering Names of Books They Are Sent For.

"I want 'Resurrection in the Parks,'" demanded a little chap of the librarian at the West Indianapolis branch library. "My brother said for me to get it for him."

The librarian did not wish to let the little chap know she was puzzled. She knew it was something that went on in the parks that the boy wished. The "resurrection," she decided, might be "recreation," and that was what she suggested. "That's it," smiled the little chap, "I knew I had that word wrong."

Librarians often deal with little brothers and sisters who are running errands for big brothers and sisters in high school. When one of the tots asked the librarian at the West Indianapolis branch for "Europe's Fables," the librarian smiled, for that was simple to translate into "Aesop's Fables." It was different when another asked for "Out of the Twist," the librarian then had to inquire diligently before she found that the child patron meant "Oliver Twist."—Indianapolis News.

Does Away With Long Climb.

Something unusual has been accomplished in the completion of the entrance to the Southwest museum, in Los Angeles. The building is situated on a high hill and until recently it has been necessary for pedestrians to make a long and laborious climb up the hill to reach the main entrance. Now, however, the climb has been obliterated by an artistic as well as practical improvement. A tunnel, 224 feet long, was bored into the hill and ended in a large octagonal waiting room, on one side of which is a twelve-passenger electric elevator of the automatic type. The elevator makes a climb of 108 feet, delivering the passenger into the main hall of the museum.

Copper's Value as Alloy.

The use of a small proportion of copper in all iron and steel products exposed to air and moisture is advised by D. M. Buck, metallurgical engineer of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company. The use of 0.15 to 0.25 per cent, in normal open-hearth or Bessemer steel greatly lessens corrosion, but heretofore the use of copper steel has been chiefly confined to sheet metal. It is estimated that the life of the sheet metal is at least doubled by the addition. Copper melts at about 700 degrees F. below the average tapping temperature of the steel, and it diffuses readily through the metal without tendency to separate out afterward.

FLORIDA RABBIT A FIGHTER

Victor in Remarkable Combat With Dog, as Reported by "Honest and Upright Person."

Russell Thompson of Sarasota, a noted angler and dealer in fishing tackle, consequently a very honest and upright person, has submitted the following, with affidavit attached to the Florida Fisherman.

"Last Sunday morning I happened to be standing looking out the window. All at once Dr. Jack Halton's bird and hound dog came down the alley with his back feet over his neck (in the act of running) and Mayor Edwards' rabbit in the lead. The rabbit is a very large specimen of the rodent family and well able to care for himself, as well as the dog who happens to be a combination bird, rabbit, coon and anything else that happens to be in sight. Well, it was not long before the same pair came back, but the rabbit was not in the lead. Rube, the dog, and the rabbit played for about twenty minutes up and down the alley, in the back yards, and seemed to be having a wonderful time, when all of a sudden the rabbit, tiring of such amusement (please believe me), jumped and bit Dr. Jack Halton's dog under the neck, then, to do the job up right, kicked poor Major several times, thus ending the morning's exercise."

ONE HIGH SCHOOL A DAY

For Twenty-Eight Years That Has Been the Record This Country Has Made.

In a pamphlet on high schools in this country, issued by the federal bureau of education, it is stated that the total number of these schools in 1917-18 was 13,951. The mailing list of the bureau includes the names of 16,300 high schools. The number of these schools has increased over 452 per cent since 1890. This means that one high school has been established in this country each day in each calendar year since 1890—a high school a day for 28 years.

In 1890 60.8 per cent of the high schools were under public control, but in 1918 the public-controlled high schools were 87 per cent of the whole.

The average size of a city high school is 653 students and of a rural school 59 students.

In 1890 only 312 persons in each 1,000 population were enrolled in public high schools. In 1918 the corresponding number was 15.6, or almost five times as great a proportion. California leads in high-school education, with 27 persons out of each 1,000 in the population. Kansas is a close second, with South Carolina at the bottom of the list, with 5.3 persons.

The Yellow World.

It is easy to see why China's imperial color is yellow, writes a correspondent from Yangste river. Her rivers are yellow, her long plains are yellow—especially in a famine year such as this, and as for her seas—the boundaries of her world—so desert-yellow is their color that a string of camels crossing them would look more in keeping than a string of junks. And so one can understand why the very heart of the heart of China, the Imperial city, should lie like a shimmering lake of golden tiles within her lotus-besieged walls. Even against the evidence of my own eyes I cannot believe that the Great Wall is built of solid ordinary stones laid one upon the other. Rather it seems moulded out of the stuff of which the mountains themselves were made, long ago when the world was plastic and empty of all save possibilities. There never was so sinuous a thing as the Great Wall built by men, I think, so sinuous and so aspiring.

"Pain Points."

On every human body there are four million "pain points" connected by nerves with the brain. They are, of course, distributed very unevenly. They are placed close together at the tips of the fingers and are furthest apart in the back. Anyone can test this for himself. If you will place two needles one quarter of an inch apart by sticking them into a piece of cardboard you will have a very effective instrument for making tests. Put your finger on these two points and you will, of course, feel both of them. Now apply them to the small of your back and you will feel but one point. In other words, the nerve centers in your back at this point are more than a quarter of an inch apart.—Boys' Life.

BACHELORS KNOWN TO FAME

List is Not Overlong, but There Have Been Some Great Men Who Remained Single.

Who is the most famous bachelor in history? While, as is natural to expect, a large majority of the notables of the past have been married men, there have been a few who have attained prominence in the world of art, of science, of statesmanship and in war without the aid of a "better half."

One who had as much claim as any other to the distinction of most eminent bachelor is Michelangelo, one of the greatest figures of the past. Voltaire, scientist and statesman, is another great man who remained single.

In the realm of warfare few of the really great have remained bachelors. Perhaps the most eminent is Lord Kitchener, who was so largely responsible for England's military strength in the World war.

Eliminating these few the list presents a more complicating problem to one who would pick the greatest. There are several others of about equal prominence. Among the painters Raphael stands out as one of the greatest to die unmarried. Chopin and Beethoven achieved fame in the realm of music without the inspiration of a helpmate.

Several modern writers, poets and essayists achieved prominence by themselves. Charles Lamb, Alexander Pope, Walt Whitman, Phillips Brooks, Henry James, Whittier and Swinburne head the list.

Petrarch was an unmarried historian, and Cecil Rhodes, also single, attained great prominence. Few men have become famous as statesmen without marrying before the end of their career. President Buchanan was a notable exception.

NO QUARREL ON THAT POINT

Father and Small Daughter in Complete Agreement Concerning Classification of Relatives.

There lived with an eminent divine his two sisters, Mary and Jane. One morning he was deeply engrossed in a new treatise he was preparing, when his young daughter was brought to him by her governess.

"I have to report Miss Ellen for a terrible thing. She called her Aunt Mary a—a—a d—d fool!" said the governess.

"How terrible!" responded the divine. "Did you call your Aunt Mary this awful thing?"

"No, father, I didn't," faltered the youngster, "I called her a fool—but not a—a—a d—d fool."

"Well, even that is very wicked of you," he replied, "but as you did not use that awful adjective I will forgive you. You may go." And he returned to his writing.

The youngster, however, did not go.

"Please, father," she said, presently, "I didn't call Aunt Mary a d—d fool. I called her a fool. But—I—I—I did call Aunt Jane a d—d fool!"

"Yes, yes!" he mumbled, without looking up from his work; "I quite agree. That is the precise distinction between them that I usually make myself!"—London Tit-Bits.

Finds Pleasure in Thinking.

Thinking after a while becomes the most pleasurable thing in the world. Give me a satchel and a fishing rod, and I could lie myself off and keep busy at thinking forever. I don't need anybody to amuse me. It is the same way with my friend, John Burroughs, the naturalist. We can derive the most satisfying kind of joy from thinking and thinking and thinking.

The man who doesn't make up his mind to cultivate the habit of thinking misses the greatest pleasure in life. He not only misses the greatest pleasure, but he cannot make the most of himself.—Thomas A. Edison.

Bees Eaten for Revenge.

Bees are usually employed as manufacturers of honey, which is everywhere considered a delicious food, but there are places where the bees themselves serve as a food.

The negroes of Guiana, when stung by a bee, proceed to catch as many as they can and in revenge eat them. It would be interesting to know what happens as an effect of the sting thus taken internally.

In Ceylon the natives hold a torch under the bee swarm hanging to a tree, catch them as they drop, then carry them home, boil them and eat them.—Popular Science Monthly.

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Pellagra and Income.

After a three-year study of pellagra in the cotton-mill villages of South Carolina, the United States public health service shows that pellagra varies inversely with the family income in this locality. As the income fell the disease was found to increase and to affect more members of the same family. As the income rose the disease decreased, and was rarely found in families that enjoyed the highest incomes, even though this highest was still quite low.

A recent statement given by one of the large life insurance companies indicates that the food standards of Southern wage earners must have improved remarkably of late, for the death rate from pellagra has fallen from 6.7 per 100,000 in 1915 to 2.3 in 1919.

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