DIRECTORY

First Baptist church of Lakeview. Preaching Services at 11:A.M., and 7:30 P. M. on each Sunday.
Sunday School 10: A. M.
Junior Society at 2:30 P. M.
Baptist Young People.s Union at 6:30 P. M. on each Sunday.
Prayer meeting 7.30, P. M. on Wednesday evening.
Everybody invited to attend all services. A. Frank Simmons, pastor

DIRECTORY

First Baptist Church of Goose Lake, at New Pine Creek, Oregon.
Preaching Services at 11:oclock A. M and 7:30 P. M. on each Sunday of every month.
Sunday School at 10:o'clock A. M.
Prayer Service at 7:30 on Wednesday evening of each week.
All are cordially invited to attend the Services.
J. Hayden Howard Pastor.

Desert Land Final Proof.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, August 14, 1906. Notice is hereby given that Arthur L. Highfill, of Plush, Lake Co., Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 475, for the NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 3, T. 35 S., R. 26 E., W. M. before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on Friday, the 21st day of September, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Steve Young, Edward E. Bond, Nolen E. Curry, of Plush, Oregon, and William Smock, of Lakeview, Oregon.
33-37 J. N. Watson, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office Lakeview Oregon June 9 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory" as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Herman J. Winters, of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 3110, for the purchase of the SW¼ NW¼ N½ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼ of Section 2, Tp. 34 S., R. 17 E. W. M. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for argicultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before clerk of Klamath county Oregon at his office at Klamath Falls Oregon on Monday the 3 day of September 1906. He names as witnesses: Archie Johnson, Harry Peltz, Lester Kirkpatrick and John Brett all of Klamath Falls Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3d day of September 1906.
J. N. Watson, Register. 25-34

Final Proof.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, August 10, 1906. Notice is hereby given that George L. Holbrook, of Lakeview, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 2367 made March 15, 1901, for the E½ NE¼, Sec. 6, T. 40 S., R. 20 E., and S½ SE¼ Sec. 31, T. 39 S., R. 20 E., W. M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Lakeview, Oregon, on September 20, 1906. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Edward Bishop, James Bishop, James McDermott and Gordon Garrett all of Lakeview, Oregon. 33-37
J. N. Watson, Register.

FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, July 21, 1906. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on 30th day of August, 1906 viz: Mary H. Bryan, H. E. No. 2286 for the SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 11, S½ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 12 Tp. 36 S. R. 19 E. W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. E. Reed of Paisley, Oregon, J. S. Branch, W. H. Roush, and D. M. Bryan of Lakeview, Oregon.
J. N. Watson, Register. 30-34

EXIT JUNE HOG.

Good Money Usually Made on the October Market.

Ten years ago we fattened and sold the last bunch of June hogs from this farm. To grow a nine-months-old hog with practically five months of winter in the midst of his career and make the transaction profitable every year was what we failed to do, yet we had an abundance of clover.

Later instead of fattening for the June market we fed for the August market. In some respects this was better. About that time I was impressed with the success of a relative who fed a few hogs to be sold to the local butcher about Sept. 25. He had discovered that the demand for hogs was good at that time, and the prices were above what we had received at any time for June or August hogs. Could we cut out some of the difficulties we had encountered, utilize every resource and reach this objective? This problem R. L. Dean worked out as follows, as he tells in Ohio Farmer:

Feeding the October Hog.

We decided to take the weights of the hogs as frequently as was necessary to discern the gains they were making for the food consumed. We discovered the hogs were making a return for the grain consumed when fed in connection with clover that was much better than the prices for grain. This sort of feeding was calculated to make the hogs grow, but not to finish them. They needed more corn.

Soaked Corn.

What shall we substitute for corn ten months in the crib, hauled to barrels and submerged in water for twenty-four hours? That which is nearest like soaked corn is corn with just enough sap to make it palatable and nutritious. On the farm there was plenty of this by Sept. 5. We could not get it to the hogs in the necessary quantities, for we were too busy. We cut and hauled them some green corn in connection with the old for a week or two. When the ears were ripe enough not to spoil when pulled off we turned in the hogs. They had access to running water and plenty of natural shade, for the weather is often hot in September.

Profits Show Up Well.

The hogs made 40 cents per bushel net for the corn they ate, reckoning the yield at sixty bushels per acre. Hogs as we pastured and fed them during the summer could be finished to bring the top price in three or four weeks' time. As a rule, prices are well sustained till Oct. 5, but by the 15th they usually break.

THE POINTER

Lay your plans to purchase a pure bred bull or boar, or both, this fall. There is no quicker way to improve your stock than to put a pure bred male at the head of your herd.

Even Toothless Old Ewes Win Out.

If there is one article that is scarcer than another in market circles, according to a Chicago trade authority, it is native mutton, this including both sheep and lambs. But for the delegation from western ranges, either direct or by the feed lot route, during the past year a mutton famine would have existed. And there is no prospect of an increase in the supply of natives during the coming summer. In fact, the trade is expectant of a decrease, as the farm belt is stocking up. Ram and wether lambs will be marketed, but ewe lambs will be held, and present clamor for breeding stock has created sufficient country trade to keep even old toothless ewes away from the shambles.

"Dad's Old Way"—Forget It.

I have been raising hogs for several years; for the past year have changed my stock to pure bred Berkshires. I make bigger and more salable pigs at an earlier age. I have done away with my rail fence and built my entire fence out of wire fence. I believe many farmers would like to breed pure bred stock if they thought they would make a success. My advice is to make your leap and try. You never will know what you can do until you try. I have been farming all my life and find that dad's old way will not do. Get right, boys, and help me raise pigs for our brother farmer who hasn't time to raise them.—South Carolinian.

Corn Conxers.

The man with comparatively small capital may start in the business of raising hogs or sheep. Both are very profitable if properly handled. One good sow or one good ewe may become the head of a herd that will become a money maker.

Mighty Safe Proposition.

The New York, Boston, Philadelphia and local buyers are falling over one another to pick up the scant supply of horses in the Chicago market at prices never before heard of in the trade and rather inferior horses at that. No one of the present generation need be alarmed over the horse being put out of business by the automobile.—Breeder's Gazette.

Footnotes.

Every time you go to the sheep pasture—please make it a point to go often—count the sheep and take them a bit of salt.

When a man wants to use his horse and has to chase him all over his farm in order to catch him it is evident that either the man or the horse was not brought up right.

The prospect is that pork will be high at least one more year. Let's have some to sell next fall.

For mercy's sake, don't put a poke on that calf! Fix up the fence.

The man who thinks, "Darn a hog, anyway," better let the other fellow raise the pigs.

You can't whip fright out of a horse.

SHEEP BRANDS.

James Barry Brnds with Swallow Fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and Slit in right ear. Tar Brand 111. Range, Crane Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon

Zac Whitworth Brands with Crop off left ear, Half Undercrop off right for ewes; reverse for wethers Tar Brand W. Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address Lakeview, Oregon