

Buying Good Beef Cattle.

More than one-half the secret in successful beef production is contained in the two words "buy right," says J. C. McLenn of the Iowa experiment station. Of course that means at the right price and that exorbitant prices cannot be paid if any balance of profit is to remain with the farmer at the end of the transaction. But it means a great deal more. It means that he must buy the right kind of stock. And here is almost the whole secret. If a man buys the right kind of feeder cattle, he very seldom pays a price which loses him money, but if he does not buy the right kind of cattle they are a losing proposition at any price.

The right kind of feeder cattle are strong in constitution, with a pronounced beef form, and bear all the evidences of quality. The feeder must be thrifty, he must always be ready for his two meals a day and a little more, he must show vigor, and the only way in which you can pick out these qualities in your prospective purchase is by the depth and thickness of his chest, the lowness of his flank and his general vigorous expression as seen in the eye, the hair and the manner. Neither can you put valuable flesh on a dairy form. A peaked shoulder, slab sides, a thin loin and a prominent sharp rump and tail head are all danger signals to the buyer of feeders.



In his loin and rump and thick in his thigh. Cat hams do not belong on a desirable feeder. In addition, over all these parts the animal must be smooth and neat, compact, but not coarse. These points a man must have clearly fixed in his mind before he even begins to look for feeders. If he has, then he can buy right. If he has not he is at the mercy of the man who sells. There is one more point that affects the selling of our finished animals which must be considered when buying, and that is uniformity.

Avoid off colors and assorted sizes. While color cannot be sold over the block or canned at the packing house, yet it undoubtedly helps to sell a bunch of steers. A uniformity of color and of size pleases the eye and tends to overcome individual defects. In buying if possible obtain steers of a uniform age, size and color.

The great Angus steer shown in the illustration was reserve to the grand champion at the International at Chicago. He was fed and shown by the University of Minnesota and sired by the imported bull owned by the Ohio State university. His dam was shipped to Ohio State university to be bred again to this bull in hope of securing similar results.

The Boar to Select.
The boar should have a neat, smooth, compact body and moderately short, straight legs, says an authority. Sides that fit a straight edge from the shoulder to the ham and have great depth and moderate length, a back that is broad and straight and deeply fleshed and well developed hind quarters belong to the ideal boar type. He should be selected from a large litter of uniform size and quality, for his progeny is likely to approximate the average of the litter of which he is one. His mother should be a brood sow of tested qualities as a suckler, for good pigs cannot be raised if they do not receive plenty of milk when young. Quality is indicated by a glossy, fine, thick coat. Clean, hard bone, vigorous constitution and symmetry of parts should be always demanded in the breeding boar.

Keep the Best Mares.
Breeders should never sell their best mare when young unless they have one or more fillies by a first class stallion from her to take her place in the brood mare ranks. Most brood mares that are not producers of record performers begin to deteriorate, or, rather, depreciate, in selling value after they are fourteen years old. The small farmer who raises but one or two a year should plan to sell his brood mares before their values begin to depreciate and replace them with their best fillies that are from three to five years old. By continuing along these lines, says Horse Breeder, the small breeder will make more money, as a rule, than by keeping mares until they are past use and have really no market value.

Feeding Sheep Silage.
A writer in the National Stockman and Farmer, replying to the question, "Will it pay to feed sheep silage?" says: "Feeders who use silage are highly pleased with results. Building a silo will not pay unless the builder expects to follow the business for years, or if sheep and lamb feeding is discontinued silage is continued to be used for cattle. Within a few miles of the home of the writer there is a cement concrete silo, 15 by 30, built to help out in growing hothouse lambs. This is in the first winter used, and the owner has expressed himself to me as well pleased with results."

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Notice of Restoration of Public Lands to Settlement and Entry. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1907. Notice is hereby given that the public lands in the following described areas, temporarily withdrawn on May 16 and July 31, 1903, for forestry purposes and adjoining the Fremont and Goose Lake National Forests, Oregon, and not otherwise withdrawn, reserved or appropriated, will by authority of the Secretary of the Interior be restored to the public domain on September 28, 1907, and become subject to settlement on and after that date, but not to entry, filing or selection until on or after October 28, 1907, under the usual restrictions, at the United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon: In Township twenty one (21), Range ten (10), Sections one (1), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36); in Township twenty-three (23), Range ten (10), Section thirty-six (36); in Township twenty-four (24), Range eleven (11), Sections three (3), ten (10), both inclusive, the southeast quarter of Section eleven (11), south half of twelve (12), Sections thirteen (13) to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township twenty-three (23), Range eleven (11), Lots ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), and fifteen (15) of Section thirty-one (31); in Township twenty one (21), Range twelve (12), the west half of Section four (4), the east half and southeast quarter of Section five (5), southeast quarter of Section six (6), Section seven (7), north half and south-west quarter of Section eight (8), Sections eighteen (18), nineteen (19), thirty (30), thirty-one (31); in Township thirty two (32), Range fourteen (14), the west half of Section fourteen (14), the west half of Section twenty seven (27), south half of Section twenty-eight (28), east half of Section thirty-two (32), all Section thirty-three (33), in Township thirty-three (33), Range fourteen (14), the west half of Section three (3), all sections four (4), five (5), eight (8), nine (9), sixteen (16) to twenty one (21), both inclusive, all twenty five (25), south half of twenty-six (26), and thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-four (34), Range fourteen (14), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), east half of four (4) and nine (9), all ten (10) to sixteen (16), both inclusive, twenty-two (22), to twenty-eight (28), both inclusive, east half of twenty-nine (29), west half of thirty (30), all thirty-one (31) to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; all Townships thirty-five (35) and thirty-seven (37), Range fourteen (14); all Townships forty (40) and forty-one (41), Range fourteen (14) and one-half (14 1/2); in Township thirty-three (33), Range fifteen (15), south half of Section nineteen (19), west half of twenty-seven (27), all twenty-eight (28), south half of twenty-nine (29), all thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), and thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township thirty-five (35), Range fifteen (15), Sections seven (7), eight (8), sixteen (16) to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township thirty-seven (37), Range fifteen (15), Sections one (1), to twelve (12), both inclusive, north half of thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), all fifteen (15) to twenty-two (22), both inclusive, twenty-seven (27), thirty-three (33), both inclusive; in Township thirty-eight (38), Range fifteen (15), Sections four (4), to nine (9), both inclusive, fifteen (15) to twenty-two (22), both inclusive, twenty-six (26) to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township forty (40), Range fifteen (15), west half of Section five (5), all six (6), seven (7), west half of eight (8), all eighteen (18), nineteen (19), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), west half of thirty-three (33), Range fifteen (15), Sections seven (7), eight (8), sixteen (16) to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township forty-one (41), Range fifteen (15), Sections two (2) to nine (9), both inclusive, all of eleven (11), sixteen (16), twenty (20), both inclusive, west half of twenty-one (21); in Township thirty-six (36), Range sixteen (16), Sections sixteen (16) to twenty (20), both inclusive, north half and south-west quarter of twenty-one (21), all twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), Range sixteen (16), Sections five (5) to eleven (11), both inclusive, thirteen (13) to seventeen (17), both inclusive, twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), thirty-five (35), and thirty-six (36); in Township thirty-eight (38), Range sixteen (16), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), nine (9), to sixteen (16), both inclusive, east half of seventeen (17), and twenty (20), all twenty-one (21), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), south half of thirty (30), all thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), and thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39), Range sixteen (16), Sections one (1) to five (5), both inclusive, nine (9) to sixteen (16), both inclusive, east half of Section seventeen (17), south half of Section nineteen (19), all twenty (20) to twenty-seven (27), both inclusive, thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36); in Township forty (40), Range seventeen (17), Sections one (1),

two (2), eleven (11), north half of twelve (12); in Township thirty-four (34), Range eighteen (18), south half of Section nineteen (19); in Township thirty-six (36), Range eighteen (18), the south and north-west quarter of Section six (6); in Township thirty-eight (38), Range eighteen (18), south half of Section three (3), all ten (10), south half of eleven (11), all thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), north-east quarter of twenty-four (24), south half of twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), and twenty-seven (27), all twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty-one (31), to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township thirty-nine (39), Range eighteen (18), Sections one (1), to thirty-two (32), both inclusive, and north half of thirty-five (35); in Township forty (40), Range eighteen (18), Sections five (5), six (6), north half of seven (7) and eight (8); in Township thirty-eight (38), Range nineteen (19), Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), ten (10), to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; all Township forty-one (41), Range nineteen (19), not in Goose Lake; in Township thirty-seven (37), Range twenty (20), south half of Section nine (9), all sixteen (16), south half of seventeen (17), all nineteen (19), twenty (20), west half of twenty-one (21), all twenty-five (25), to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township thirty-six (36), Range twenty-one (21), west half of Section four (4); in Township thirty-seven (37), Range twenty-one (21), Sections thirty (30) and thirty-one (31); in Township thirty-eight (38), Range twenty-one (21), north-west quarter of Section six (6), all sixteen (16), south half of seventeen (17), all nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-three (23), to thirty-six (36), both inclusive; in Township thirty-nine (39), Range twenty-one (21), Section one (1) to eleven (11), both inclusive, fifteen (15), to nineteen (19), both inclusive, north half of twenty-one (21), all thirty (30), thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32); in Township forty (40), Range twenty-one (21), Sections five (5), six (6), seven (7), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), north half and south-east quarter of thirty (30), east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one (31); in Township forty-one (41), Range twenty-one (21), Section six (6), north half of seven (7); in Township thirty-seven (37), Range twenty-two (22), north-east quarter of Section thirty-four (34); in Township thirty-eight (38), Range twenty-two (22), east half and southwest quarter of Section seven (7), all eight (8), nine (9), fifteen (15) to twenty-one (21), both inclusive, twenty-eight (28), to thirty-three (33), both inclusive; in Township thirty-nine (39), Range twenty-two (22), Sections four (4) to nine (9), both inclusive, sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and the north half of twenty (20); all south and east, Willamette Meridian, Oregon. Warning is hereby expressly given that no person will be permitted to gain or exercise any right whatever under any settlement or occupation begun prior to September 28, 1907, and all such settlement or occupation is hereby forbidden. Fred Dennett, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. Approved: Jesse E. Wilson, Acting Secretary of the Interior. 26-10

NOTICE.

Blueprints of any township in the Lakeview Land District can be had by applying to the undersigned. All work up to date. Checkings made from the Land Office Records at the time the prints are made, work neatly and promptly done. W. B. Snider, Lakeview Oregon.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

As to the Small Boy's Clothes—Dainty Cotton Fabrics.
In making clothes for a small boy fussiness is the thing to be avoided. Simplicity is the height of good form for the little man as well as for the big one. It is upon material, cut and finish that his clothes depend for their effect. Even from the time his first short dresses are donned the tailor made effect should be apparent.
A good scheme is to procure a suit from a thoroughly up to date children's outfitter and then copy it carefully at home. After the first experience it is easy to get along. The pattern should be so perfect that no further fitting is necessary.
The printed silk mulls are beautiful this season, and the embroidered batistes and swisses defy description. The all white embroidered swiss is always modish and serviceable. Some of the flower figured swisses are most artistic. A tiny wreath of flowers tied with a minute bowknot is a favorite design in both swiss and batiste.
The dimities, organdies and, in fact, all the old favorites are prettier than ever this season and will be used quite as extensively as of yore. A snuff colored spider cloth is a novelty that promises to become a favorite. It is very sheer, although not transparent, and is of exquisite sheen.
Browns are fairly rampant in the season's millinery, and many of the best Parisian model hats for street wear are of brown straw. One of the prettiest is of brown straw with shaded brown and yellow feathers and brown velvet ribbon.
The picture shows a gown for morning wear in striped linen which is as pretty as it is comfortable. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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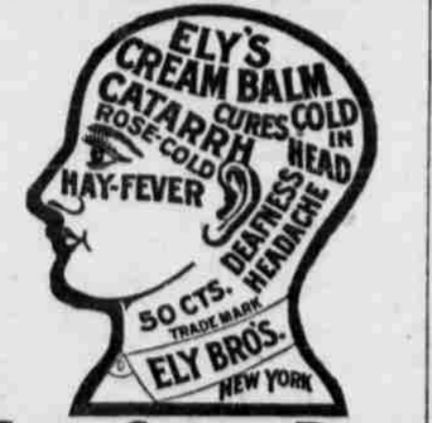
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Notice to Sheepmen:—All Pollock, an expert sheepshearer and a crew of California shearers are at my corrals in Camas prairie ready to go to work. I have my corrals in excellent shape this spring and the feed is better than ever before. Mrs. Rosa McDaniels.

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D. K. Fenner, the piano tuner, will make his annual visit to Lakeview in the near future. If your piano needs tuning, wait for him. 22-1f.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

Lakeview Ore. Apr. 18th, 1907. 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, William Y. Miller of Paisley, county of Lake, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3620, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 Sec. 26, & NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of section No. 25, in Township No. 34 S., Range No. 18 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Lakeview Oregon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses: Al. Farrow, Will Farrow, Geo. Harper of Paisley Oregon, and W. B. Snider of Lakeview, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1907. J. N. Watson, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Lakeview Oregon, Apr. 12, 1907. 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, Thomas H. Humphrey, of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3586, for the purchase of the N 1/2 N 1/2 of Section No. 30, Township No. 34 S., Range No. 18 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Clerk of Klamath County Ore. at his office at Klamath Falls on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, 1907. He names as witnesses: Robert O. Horning, J. R. Horning, Ed. Echtmann, Isaac Voorhees, all of Klamath Falls Ore. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of July, 1907. J. N. Watson, Register.

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NOTICE of restoration of public lands to settlement and entry. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, April 20, 1907. Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of the Interior has on April 11, 1907, vacated his former order of July 23, 1904, withdrawing the following described lands for irrigation purposes in connection with the Ana River Project, Oregon: Township thirty South, Range sixteen East, Section one; township thirty South, Range seventeen East, Section six, and has ordered that the aforesaid lands be restored to the public domain and to settlement but not to become subject to entry, filing or selection under the public land laws of the United States until August 12, 1907, at the United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon. Commissioner of General Land Office, R. A. Ballinger, James Rudolph Garfield, Secretary of the Interior. 19-Aug-1

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