

STAGE LINE

P. E. Taylor, Prop.

Office at B. Reynolds' Store.

Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., arrive at Plush at 9 p. m. Leaves Plush Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m., arrives at Lakeview at 9 p. m. Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 for round trip. Freight rates from May 1st to Nov. 1st \$7.75 per hundred; from Nov. 1st to May 1st \$11.00 per hundred.



COMPOUND INTEREST

The trouble with most advertisers is that they expect immediate returns of large proportions. One prominent advertiser illustrates the principle of advertising in this way:

"The money expended for advertising is the same as if placed at interest. The profits from the advertising are virtually the interest on the investment."

"The sums spent for advertising are properly chargeable to capital account because the resulting good will is something that has value, which, if the advertising has been properly done, can usually be sold for the face value of the investment."

"The rate of interest is determined by the skill with which the investment is made."

"Just as the quickest way to increase invested wealth is by compounding the interest, just so the quickest way to realize results from advertising is to compound the returns."—Advertising Experience.

Advertisers get good returns on the amount invested in our columns. We reach the people.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, notice is hereby given that all irrigation, or millrace ditches on all trout streams throughout Lake County, Oregon, must be screened with a small mesh wire screening at their head or junction with the main channel of stream. Also all dams or obstructions on said streams must be provided with a fish-ladder, or other easy means of passage, at or near the middle of the main channel, so as to allow the passage of trout at all times of year, as provided by law. Said work to be done at low water time, or to be completed by Feb. 7, 1907. By order of J. A. Barham, Special Deputy Fish Warden for Lake County, Oregon.

M. E. CHURCH DIRECTORY. The first Sunday in each month, preaching at Union school house at 11 A. M. Aside from this preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at Lakeview. Sunday School at 10 A. M. League at 6:30. Prayermeeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. Ladies Aid Wednesday 1:30. Choir practice Friday 7:30. A cordial invitation is extended to you. A. J. Armstrong, Pastor.

sale of Timber Land. Parties who have timber land for sale will do well to investigate our terms and methods of handling lands. We have an office in Lakeview, where contracts can be made and options taken on land. We guarantee the highest market price, and are in a position to demand and obtain it, having been in the business for many years and in close touch with all the land dealers of the country. Satisfactory results guaranteed by the La Grande Investment Co. Write C. O. Metzker, Lakeview, Oregon.

LAKEVIEW --ALTURAS

STAGE LINE

H. E. BARKER, Prop't.

Office in Bieber's Store

Stage leaves Lakeview daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m. Arrives at Alturas at 6 p. m.

Leaves Alturas for Lakeview at 6 o'clock a. m. or on the arrival of the stage from Madeline. Arrives in Lakeview in 12 hours after leaving Alturas.

Freight - Matters - Given Strict - Attention

First - Class - Accommodation

We have a full set of Myself-Rollins & Co's., samples of Stock Certificates and bonds, with price list. If you are organizing a stock company get our prices on stock certificates. Family liquors at Post & Kings

A. E. FOLLETT

House Painter Paper Hanger

New Pine Creek, Oregon

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAK'S Advertising Agency 124 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

Subscribers to The Examiner who remove from one locality to another, or change their postoffice address should remember to drop this office a card so their paper can be addressed to the right postoffice.

A. A. WITHAM, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Paisley, Oregon.

L. F. CONN Attorney at Law Lakeview, Oregon OFFICE—Daily Building.

J. D. VENATOP Attorney-at-Law Land Matters Specialty OFFICE—Daily Building.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD Lakeview Camp No. 526 Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. L. BULLAY, Council Commander. E. N. JACQUES, Clerk.

LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT, No. 15. L. O. O. F. meets the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. F. O. Ahlstrom, C. P. C. O. Metzker, Scribe.

SHEEP BRANDS James Barry Brands with swallow fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and Star in right ear. Tar Brand 111. Range, Crook Lake Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon

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

\$1,250 Reward. The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$750 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition offer \$500 reward for horses brand horses shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties of Harney, Lake and Crook Counties. Horses vented when sold. Horses sold to pass through this section will be reported in this paper. If not so reported, please write or telephone The Times Herald, Main St., Burns, Oregon. W. W. Brown, Burns, Oregon.

Reward for Horses I will give \$5.00 reward for information that will lead to the discovery of any horse branded with an horseshoe brand on both jaws, placed in the ear in this advertisement with fresh triangle brand underneath the horseshoe. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover up a bar on both jaws. Animals not to be found in the possession of some person or persons.

DAIRY CLEANLINESS.

Small Top Pails Greatly Reduce Chance For Contamination.

The avoidance of unnecessary milk contamination is getting to be an old subject. I do not propose to repeat already threadbare statements. But I want to call attention to the fact that most of our dairy products, representing in value hundreds of millions of dollars, are made on our dairy farms and are of inferior quality. More than this, most of the inferiority of quality in both farm and factory products is due to milk contamination. The importance of cleanliness of cows, stables and utensils has been emphasized so often that it ought to be known to every one who has eyes or ears.

But one of the newer ideas of reducing contamination of milk is not generally known. It is the use of the small top milking pail. Based on sound common sense that prevention is better than cure, this is the coming idea in sanitary milk production. Remember that half the ordinary dirt getting into milk is soluble and that more than half of the teeming millions of bacteria readily pass through strainers.

To Avoid Stable Dirt.

During the milking dust and larger dirt particles are constantly settling into the pail even though care is taken to clean the cow and to avoid dust in the stable air. It is most reasonable to reduce the size of the opening through which the dirt falls into the milk. It should be reduced just as much as the interest and patience of the milker will permit. Chance for contamination is reduced more than one-third when the diameter of the opening in the milk pail is changed from twelve to nine inches, and it is reduced three-fourths when the opening is changed from twelve to six inches. Experience shows that great improvement can be made without any inconvenience to the milkers. Every inch of reduction helps.

We have become so accustomed to ordinary milk for butter and cheese making that we fail to realize what really good milk means for these products. Experiments made by Mr. Hall in New York show that a larger yield and better quality of cheese can be made from sanitary milk than from the product of the ordinary dairy. To his own surprise these appeared to be absolutely no fat lost at the press when cheese had been made from 5.5 per cent "certified" milk.—Professor R. A. Pearson in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Planting Abandoned Lanes.

Passing through the country we often notice long lanes leading from the milk yard back into the pastures. Many of such appear to have been in use for many years, until from the excess of plant food present there is scarcely any grass visible. This practice could be improved by making one permanent center fence, wire preferable, and put up a movable one to one side, causing a lane of liberal width which should correspond with size of dairy. After three years move this fence over to the other side of the center one. Plant the abandoned lane two years in succession to corn fodder. Follow the next year with grain and stock to clover; keep on making these three-year rotations, and with but a very small expense what now is a constant waste will be turned to cash.—S. Gordon, Clinton County, N. Y.

BUTTER AND MILK.

Milk separated on the farm can often be kept sweet longer than that which comes home from the creamery. It is not brought in contact with other and more carelessly cared for milk and is consequently worth more for feed.

Branding of Butter.

A speaker at a recent buttermakers' convention said: I have sold butter under my own brand for the past twelve years and know that it has meant much to me in the way of obtaining not only prices, but weights. The branding of butter means as much as the branding of flour. The man that goes out to buy Big Joe will not go home with the Gold Medal. If he cannot get his brand at one store, he will go to some other to find it. If you have your own brand on the butter the grocer cannot palm off some other brand on his customers that are used to your make. The result is they will go to some other store in search of their favorite make.

Temperature to Separate.

The warmer the milk the more fluid it is. It is a rule adopted by all creamerymen in operating power machines that the milk must be separated at a temperature above 85 degrees. Cold milk is more viscous or less fluid than warm, and the cream will not separate so readily. If this is true of power machines, where everything runs more uniformly than is possible with a hand machine, it is certainly true of the hand machine.—Professor E. H. Webster.

How Prize Butter Was Made.

George H. Bristol, who won the first prize on dairy butter at the Illinois State Dairyman's association, says of his dairy methods: I keep only Jersey cows and endeavor to have my stables and all dairy utensils as clean as possible. I feed and milk regularly, giving ground feed, corn, oats and bran mixed for the grain ration and for roughage shredded corn fodder and alfalfa hay. I use the De Laval separator, keeping the cream at about 50 degrees F. I warm it up to 68 degrees twelve hours before churning, and then churn to granules about the size of wheat. I then draw off the butter-milk, wash twice in clear well water, salt about one and a quarter ounces to the pound, work a little in the working and then pack.

MAKING PORK QUICKLY.

Some Points on Hog Raising by an Indiana Breeder.

When my pigs are three weeks old I place a shallow trough near that of the mother, put a little ship stuff and skim milk in it, shell them a little soaked corn near by and in a short time they will learn to come and eat by themselves. At eight weeks old they will be able to feed themselves and in this way will receive no check at weaning.

From this time on the pigs should be pushed as rapidly as possible, for the sooner they will weigh 250 pounds the more profit there is in them.

Hog raising is seldom profitable unless you have plenty of good pasture. Blue grass makes a fine hog pasture in the early spring, and by the time this becomes woody and tough it is an excellent plan to have a field of red clover to turn them on. There is no better hog pasture than red clover, and it can easily be grown almost anywhere, especially in the corn growing sections. Alfalfa is also good.

I do not feed them all the corn they will eat while on clover, for if they get too much they will not eat enough clover. Of course clover will not last all season, but by the time the clover is gone they will be big fellows and ready for a full feed of corn, which is the cheapest feed for us to finish them with.

Full litters of pigs are a little more expensive to raise on account of having no green pasture for them while they are young. But if they are pushed rapidly from farrowing time, Sept. 20, they will get large enough to stand the cold weather pretty well. I then give them a good feed of ship stuff and oilmeal, with ear corn. They follow the corn fed cattle and get the warm corn in the droppings. This sometimes turns an experiment in cattle feeding from a loss into a handsome profit on the corn feed. In mild weather, when the snow is off, I turn them out in the pasture to get a bite of grass, but I always ring their noses first. Nothing is more worrisome than to see a drove of hogs plowing up a nice blue grass pasture.

Don't put a pig in a 10 by 12 pen with little or no shelter from sun or storms and feed him nothing but corn and dishwater and expect him to make you a profit. Feed him a balanced ration, give him plenty of exercise, a nice place to sleep, keep salt and ashes continually before him, let him have access to good water, keep the lice off him and there are few things that you can do that bring you more profit than the hog.—F. W. Copeland, Jefferson County, Ind., in Farm and Home.

Break the Colt Early.

While colts should have a warm shelter at night and during stormy weather, they should have a large yard in which to exercise. It pays to thoroughly break them young. Halter breaking should precede weaning. During the first winter they should be broken to harness. Early lessons are most lasting. With patience, and plenty of it, the most stubborn yearling may be made kind and docile, and these early lessons will influence him all his life. Very few horses properly broken when young ever become balky or fractious, and if they do it is always the fault of some man who has more temper than good sense.

THE SWINEHERD.

Cleanly conditions help to ward off cholera.

If the brood sow is too fat, the pigs are apt to lack vigor.

There is a better market for medium sized hogs than for those that are overgrown.

Do not forget to give the pigs some wood ashes, as they greatly assist in building the framework by furnishing the lime, as ashes are more than 40 per cent lime. It also helps to sweeten the stomach.

In selecting pigs to keep for breeders pick the sow with the longest body.

Care and feed of the pig from birth to maturity are the secret of success and profit.

A good boar will add quality to your future porkers faster than anything else.

The boar is half the herd, but the other half is equally important.

The ill bred sow, like the ill bred cow, produces poor progeny.

During the first months of a pig's life growth and increased weight can be made cheaper or with less feed than at any time later on in life.—Farmers Advocate.

Give the brood sows warm, dry sleeping quarters. Be sure that there are no drafts in the pens. Hogs are subject to pneumonia if exposed to cold and drafts.

The sanitation of the pigery should be guarded as carefully as the sanitation of a hospital. Damp and ill ventilated sleeping quarters are fatal to pigs, and unless the owner will see to it that hogs always have a dry and well ventilated place to sleep he has much better keep out of the business.

Too heavy a feeding in the first few days to a strong sow in good condition induces scours in the piglets and perhaps graver disorders in the sow herself, says a Canadian breeder. Corn meal should be used with caution during the first three weeks after farrowing. After that not much caution is needed. For the first three weeks after farrowing there is nothing better than middlings fed either in diluted skim milk or water. It is advisable to feed warm foods in all cases. Cold water direct from a well or spring should not be used for mixing the food. For the first two weeks we like to scald the meal into a thick porridge and then dilute with water or with milk and water.

A MANCHURIAN INN.

Chinese Food and Beds—High Walls to Protect Against Thieves.

The inn at Tieling, which was similar to the inns all over northern Manchuria, had a big compound surrounded by a high mud wall with gates. The long distance carts going down the country with beans and bringing back goods are driven inside these compounds for safety from robbers each night, says the South China Post, and during the great hauling season in winter these inns are crowded.

The walls of the inns are of mud plastered on a center wall made by weaving reeds together. The windows are mostly of oiled paper, with possibly one small pane of glass in the center. The rafters are rounded timbers on which are spread reeds, then a layer of coarse matting and then packed mud. In the cities the better inns have brick walls and tiled roofs, but are otherwise about the same.

It was necessary to sleep on the "kangs" and eat Chinese food. In these inns the first place entered is the kitchen, a square space with mud floors and raised mud ovens with clay and iron pots. From this one passes through a cloth hung doorway into the inn proper. At Tieling this was twenty to sixty feet, down the middle of which was an eight foot aisle with packed mud floor.

On each side were ranged the "kangs," raised mud embankments, brick faced, some thirty inches high and six feet wide. On these are spread matting, and here all guests roll themselves in their own blankets and sleep side by side, with their feet to the wall and their heads to the center aisle. A fire underneath runs the length of each "kang," and a fire at one end furnishes the hot air, which passes through and out at a mud chimney and warms the sleepers.

The meals are served on these "kangs" on little tables about a foot high. At these inns a teapot is always kept warm over a fire in a raised mud embankment in the middle of the main aisle.

IN WRECKS AT SEA.

The Way Men Act When They Lose Their Heads and Nerve.

What has most struck me in my many experiences of shipwrecks has been the strangely diverse ways in which the passengers acquit themselves under intense excitement and pain, said a lifeboat man to the writer.

Women cry, faint and cling to each other, but are least trouble. Men often act very strangely. I remember one man throwing into the lifeboat a heavy trunk which he wanted to save, but which we promptly heaved overboard.

Some men become quite panic stricken. I've seen strong men, probably brave enough in other cases, fighting fiercely for the life buoys and thrusting the women and children aside in frantic endeavors to leap into the boat first; yet, strangely enough, one man who thus disgraced himself has since obtained the Royal Humane society's medal for saving life at sea, thrice volunteering with a scratch crew in aid of a distressed vessel.

I've known others who became so stupefied with fright as to resist all attempts at rescuing them, begging to be left to die and having to be forcibly thrown into the lifeboat. Some persons frequently become half demented, and I've known several cases where they have in a frenzy committed suicide by positively jumping headlong into the sea and drowning themselves, and one man to insure his sinking filled his pockets with coal.

Some years ago another passenger, hearing the ship had struck, went and drowned himself in the bathroom, an untimely fate, as it were.

I remember another case where a passenger hanged himself in his cabin just as the lifeboat arrived.—London Tit-Bits.

Looked into the Wall.

A rather peculiar case of absent-mindedness was that related of Peter Burrows, an Irish lawyer. A friend who called on Burrows at an early hour one morning found him shaving with his face held close to an empty wall. "What on earth are you assuming that attitude for?" he asked.

"To look in the glass," was the reply.

"But there's no glass there," laughed the acquaintance.

"Hess you! I didn't notice that before," said Burrows, and then calling his servant he asked him what had become of the mirror.

"Why, sir," said the man, "it was broken six weeks ago."

A French Joke.

Here is a French joke that is rather English in character: The Marquis de Favieres, notorious for his impunctuality, called on a man of means named Bernard and said:

"Monsieur, I am going to astonish you, I am the Marquis de Favieres. I do not know you, and I come to borrow 500 louis."

"Monsieur," Bernard replied, "I am going to astonish you much more. I know you, and I am going to lend them."—Lippincott's Magazine.

All by Accident Too.

George—Well, life is worth living, after all. Jack—What's happened? George—I went to a railway station to see my sister off, and by some chance Harry Hanson was there to see his sister off, and in the rush and noise and confusion we got mixed, and I hugged his sister and he hugged mine.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

From those I trust God guard me, from those I mistrust I will guard myself.—Italian Proverb.

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The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

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