

**LAKEVIEW PLU-**  
**STAGE LINE**

P. E. Taylor, Prop.

Office at B. Reynolds' Store.

Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., arrives at Pines at 9 p. m. Leaves Pines Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at a. m., arrives at Lakeview at 9 p. m. Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 round trip. Freight rates from Mallet to Nov. 1st \$7.50 per hundred; from Nov. 1st to May 1st \$10.00 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.

**Notice**  
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN  
Notice is hereby given that the...  
streams, brought 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 outlet of the main channel, so as to allow the passage of fish...  
work to be done at low water...  
to be completed by Feb. 1, 1907.  
By order of J. A. BARNUM,  
Special Deputy Fish Warden for Lake County, Oregon.

**M. E. CHURCH DIRECTORY**  
The first Sunday in each month preaching at Union school, home 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.  
Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. Ladies Aid Wednesday 1:30.  
Choir practice Friday 7:30.  
A cordial invitation is extended to you.  
A. S. ARMSTRONG, Pastor.

**Office 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 Lake Grande Investment Co., Wm. C. O. Metzker, Lakeview, Oregon.

**LAKEVIEW**  
**ALTURAS**

**STAGE LINE**

H. E. BARKER, Prop'r.

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 - A om 4 on**  
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. If Family liquors at Post & Kings

**New Pine Creek, Oregon**  
is kept on file at...  
Advertising Agency...  
in...  
address should...  
advertising can be...  
The Examiner...  
address should...  
advertising can be...

**A. A. WITH M. M. D.**  
Soley, Oregon.  
L. E. CONN  
Attorney at Law  
Lakeview, Oregon.

**WOODMEN OF THE WORLD**  
Lakewood Camp No. 400  
Meets on the 21st and 24th Wednesday at each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. S. N. JAMES, District Commander. S. N. JAMES, Clerk.

**LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT, No. 1**  
L. O. O. F. meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. F. O. AHLSTROM, C. P. C. O. Metzker, Sec'y.

**JAMES BARRY**  
Breeds with swallow fork right ear for ewes. For sale in right way. Brand III. Range...  
Postoffice address, Lakeview Oregon.

**Zac Whitworth**  
Breeds with crop of...  
right for ewes, reverse for wethers. Tail...  
W Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address, Lakeview Oregon.

**\$1,250 Reward.**  
The Harney county Live Stock Association, of which a member just returned for evidence leading to the...  
reward for...  
stealing...  
In addition...  
offer \$500...  
Horse brand...  
shoe her on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties...

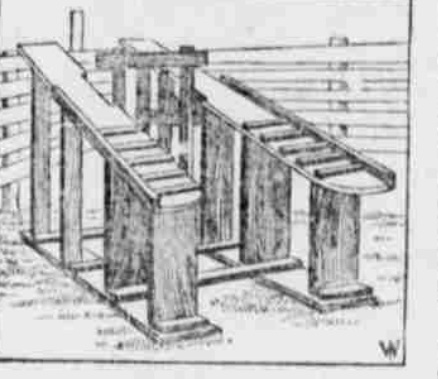
**Reward for Horses**  
I will give \$5.00 reward for information that will lead to the discovery of any horse branded with an...  
horse brand on both jaws, placed in the cut in this advertisement with fresh triangle brand underneath the horse's eye. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover a bar on both jaws. Animals may be found in the possession of some person or persons.



A speaker at a recent dairymen's meeting said: To make the dairy profitable we should have cows that produce not less than 6,000 pounds of milk per year. An average of 8,000 pounds can easily be reached if all poor cows are disposed of and if we will use a strictly dairy breed. We can no more make dairying profitable with beef bred cows than we can beat a race horse on the track with a draft. We should feed and care for the cow in such a way as to produce a large amount of milk. We cannot produce clean milk from dirty cows, and from dirty milk we can't make a first class article, be it butter or cheese.

It is unfair for creameries to pay for all cream alike. This makes people indifferent in regard to keeping the cream in good condition. Creameries should co-operate with the farmers. It is to the farmer's interest to patronize the home creamery. If the central creamery could kill the home creamery it could arrange prices to suit itself. Creameries and cream gatherers or buyers should exercise the utmost cleanliness so as to set a good example. Farmers should have a neat small room or building for separating and keeping the cream. Keep it away from the kitchen, where the cooking odors give it an undesirable flavor.

**Making a Breeding Rack.**  
The breeding rack shown in the illustration from Hoard's Dairyman is used in dairy work at the University of Illinois. A breeding rack of this kind must be strong and well braced to stand the strain. Cleats placed upon the surface of planks at the side are



**A BREEDING RACK.**  
Important. The frame must be long and narrow and the adjustable stanchion so placed that the occupant can be held well back. The inside dimensions of the stanchion in this rack are 17 by 25 inches, but this may be varied to suit the circumstances. The stanchion is supported by 2 by 4 inch pieces attached to each side and resting upon the horizontal 2 by 4 inches of the frame. With a series of holes in the latter and a hole in each of the pieces attached to the stanchion it may be set and held at any desired length by using long bolts dropped loosely into the holes. Loose dirt or clumps at the rear of the rack that can be filled in or dug out quickly will be found convenient.

**Moisture Content in Butter.**  
The most valued of table butter butter men is that of moisture content. Due largely to the fact that the internal revenue department has been very active during the past year in getting after those creameries that have exceeded the limit set by law, some experiments have recently been completed by the South Carolina experiment station on moisture control, and among the conclusions reached are the following:

Butter churned moderately soft and then over-churned in the wash water to particles the size of hen's eggs averaged a title higher in water content than normally churned butter.

The melting point of butter fat appears to have no influence on the water content of butter.

The water content of butter made from very rich cream and medium rich cream is the same.

Prine salting increases the water content of butter about 1 per cent over dry salting.

The average of fifteen trials shows that butter worked two minutes contains 64 per cent more water than butter worked four minutes.

Normal cream overchurned in half a churnful of wash water to particles the size of hen's eggs increased the water content in the butter only slightly.

**Stay With One Breed.**  
Whether your stock is Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Brown Swiss or any other class of cattle, stick to your text and, once having made up your mind what you want, keep on in that line with a pure bred bull, and you will have a uniform herd of some kind and as a general proposition a better grade of milkers than to jump from one breed to another each succeeding season. You get a reputation in a short time of having a herd of Jerseys, Holsteins, Swisses or some other breed of cattle even if you never had a pure bred female on the place provided you use a sire of the same breed for two or three succeeding generations.

**Cleaning Dairy Utensils.**  
Probably the most common source of contamination and infection of milk is from the buckets, cans, strainers, bottles and other vessels used for its reception and transportation. Every dairymen should be provided with apparatus for thoroughly scalding and sterilizing his milk utensils after each use. Cans should be carefully washed with a solution of soap or lye, a brush being used to remove the dirt and special care being taken to remove the dirt from the seams. After this washing a thorough scalding is necessary.

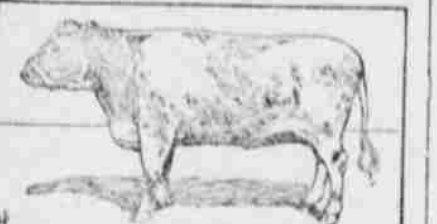
**Supplying Cattle With Water.**  
Too much attention cannot be given to the question of water supply. All animals should be supplied with an abundance of pure fresh water. It is a very expensive business to allow animals to become real thirsty. Such treatment not only worries the animal, but causes the animal to later on drink an abnormal amount of water, which usually deranges the digestive and secretory organs and causes an unnecessary waste of tissues.

**Preparing Cattle For Fairs.**

Every young man who contemplates using a cattle exhibit at the fairs will find the following suggestions profitable:

**Coaming.**—This is a most necessary part of the care of animals intended for the show ring. It is just as essential as careful feeding. Cattle which have been well bedded and kept clean are usually not got into good form until three months' grooming. It is all the battle in showing cattle to have their coats in good condition, and each owner who fails to have their animals in the very best possible form do not expect to win in strong competition. If you wish to shed the coat, it may be done by the use of a warm blanket. If one is not sufficient, use two. The blankets need not be kept on except during the day. In addition, wash the animals at least twice a week with carbolic soap and tepid water. This will cleanse the skin and do away with all dandruff and other scurf. In grooming use a good soft brush and a piece of thick flannel or

chamois skin, and the skin will become soft under this treatment. The currycomb if used at all must be used very lightly, as it is likely to scratch and irritate the skin. A skillful user of the cloth does his rubbing in a quick manner, as then it is much more effective. Constant use of a good flannel cloth is the only sure and safe way of securing a soft and shining coat of hair. In putting on the final touch nothing is more effective than the use of the bare hand in rubbing. A good coat of hair and a soft, mellow touch cannot be secured in a week. It will take at least two or three months of faithful work.



READY FOR THE SHOW RING. (Shorthorn heifer that has won many prizes.)

**Trimming the Feet.**—You must be very careful about the feet of your show animals. Overgrown hoofs are a great eyesore and sooner or later are likely to throw the animals off in their tracks and hind legs. They should be frequently dressed, kept clean and in good shape. The following tools may be used for this work: A heavy wooden mallet, an inch and a half chisel, a blacksmith's paring knife, a rasp and a file. By the careful use of the same the feet may be kept in good condition.

**Clipping.**—The appearance of the head and neck of those animals which are not supposed to have long curly hair may often be very much improved by the judicious use of the clippers and shears. This should always be done a few weeks before the show, so that in case an even job is not made in removing the hair growth enough will have taken place to prevent it from being apparent to the public. The tail should always be clipped to indicate refinement. Coarse hair on any of the other parts may be removed in the same way.—W. J. Kennedy, Iowa State College, in Farmers Advocate.

**Carrots For Horses.**  
W. R. Gilbert says that carrots are so seldom advised in relation to stock feeding that it might almost be thought they were of little or no value as a food for stock, whereas the opposite is the case. For horses more particularly carrots are highly beneficial. Carrots are often looked on as a kind of delicate food for sick horses. If a horse is out of sorts and off his feed, refusing almost everything and eating with the greatest indifference, and carrots are offered, they are eaten at once with great appreciation. They help to restore the appetite and give condition to the horse. In these respects carrots are invaluable and may well be looked on as safe correctives. But their usefulness extends beyond the period of sickness and depression, and horses in health may receive them frequently as a good food to maintain condition and activity. When first given their effect is a little laxative, but that is desired in many cases, and once given regularly they act as qualifying food. They are an excellent food for itchy horses and all in bad coat, as they are cooling to the blood and give a glow to the hair.

**Oats as Green Feed.**  
Oats can be made to provide an abundance of food by being grown and cut while the heads are in the milky stage, says Western Life. The straw is then in palatable condition, containing portions of the nutrition which have been arrested on their way to fill out the heads. When cut in this green condition the straw and heads are cured like hay, can be baled and then stacked on the ground for winter use. The proper way to feed oats cured in this manner is to pass them through a fodder cutter, and they will be eaten readily by horses, cattle and sheep.

**MODES OF THE MOMENT.**

**Modish Shoes of Bronze and Patent Leather—Kimono Tendencies.**  
A complete departure from previous styles of colonial ties are those of bronze or patent leather with a strap buckling across the base of the tongue. They are to be worn with pale colored summer gowns and will take the place of the white canvas and colored suede shoes that have become too common. Tan leather will be more worn than for years—in fact, shoes of this shade are a whim of the season. Bronze or black stockings, clocked in groups between conventional stripes, are the latest designs in hosiery.

Paris has introduced a dainty summer slipper with a jeweled heel. The jewels are very tiny, almost inconspicuous, but very attractive in outline. Another French fancy for drowsy occasions is the graceful colored slipper edged around the top with tiny flowers exactly matching slippers and the gown. Kimono tendencies are observable all through the scheme of dress. There



A PONGEE SUIT—5674, 5611.

are kimono sleeves in many of the new gowns, while the little coats are fitted out with wide sleeves that fall below the waist line. Not a few of these are gorgeously decorated in the style of the orient.

The illustration shows a very stylish model for a street suit in heavy pongee. It is of the natural color and piped with brown velvet. The short vested coat gives a modified empire effect that is generally becoming. The skirt is plaited after a novel and graceful fashion. JUDIC CHOLLET.

**FASHION FORECAST.**

**Something New in Petticoats—Wistaria Trims Hats in Plume Fashion.**

Black lingerie petticoats are new. They are of fine black lawn and lace and are for wear under black voile frocks. These skirts are considered much smarter than those of taffeta.

Exquisite wistaria arranged in plume fashion trims some of the French hats most effectively. Many sprays are used to carry out the idea, and as the flowers cost \$3 a spray the flower plumes attain a cost quite equal to that of ostrich plumes.

Princess bloomers to wear in place of skirts are new in the underwear section. Heavy satin ones lined with chin silk are \$14.50, and those of pongee and mohair are much cheaper.

Quills, as usual, are very good style this season provided you know what to



SUMMER FROCKS, 5587, 5107, 5547.

do with them. A simple little straw toque seen the other day had no other trimming, but they must be put on with a French cachet, for there is a great art required in arranging a bunch of these quills.

Beautiful mohairs in browns, greens or grays mixed with white are remarkably soft and make up into stunning costumes for traveling and hard wear. Fascinating bonnets for the small girls are of soft open straw bent in poke shape. The lingerie hat has by no means lost prestige, and many dainty embroidered or bonneted ones are shown for the little tots, also very cunning sunbonnets of plique and linen.

In the illustration the young mother wears a ring dotted batiste combined with flit lace and trimmed with embroidery worked into the material. The small girl is gowned in white handkerchief linen, trimmed with bands of valenciennes lace. The gullepe is of embroidered muslin. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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