

LAKEVIEW PLUSH
STAGE LINE

P. E. Taylor, Prop.
Office at B. Reynolds' Store.
Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., arrives at Plush at 9 p. m. Leaves Plush Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a. m., arrives at Lakeview at 9 p. m.
Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 round trip. Freight rates from May 1st to Nov. 1st \$7.75 per hundred; from Nov. 1st to May 1st \$1.00 per hundred.



COMPOUND INTEREST

The trouble with most advertisers is that they expect immediate returns or 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.

A. H. FOLLETT
House Painter
Paper Hanger
New Pine Creek, Oregon
THIS PAPER is kept on file at K. C. DAKES Advertising Agency 124 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal. Phone contracts for advertising can be made.
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. OWEN
Attorney at Law
Lakeview, Oregon.
OFFICE—Daily Building.
J. D. VENATOR
Attorney-at-Law
Land Matters Specialist
OFFICE—Daily Building.
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
Lakeview Camp No. 226
Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m.
L. BALLEW, Consul-Commander
S. N. JACOB, Clerk.

A. 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'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. on the arrival of the stage from Madeline. Arrives in Lakeview in 12 hours after leaving Alturas.
Freight - Matters - Given Strict - Attention
First - Class - Accommodations.

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
\$1,250 Reward.
The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$75 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horse shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties range, Harney, Lake and Crook. 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 old horseshoe brand on both jaws, placed as in the cut 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 must be found in the possession of some person or persons.

FEEDING YOUNG LAMBS.
New They May Be Taught to Eat—A Suitable Ration.
The writer has often practiced the catching of the larger lambs when two or three weeks old and carrying them to the troughs, handling them so gently as to awaken no alarm and putting them down beside it, placing a little food in their mouths, when presently they will get the taste and begin eating of their own accord. After one or two have found the feed the others will by imitation soon follow until all will be eating as greedily as little pigs.
The writer has found it a good practice sometimes to sprinkle a little coarse brown sugar over the grain to induce them to eat it at a very early age. The main ingredient of the lamb's ration must be bran, which should be freshly ground, preferably from the local mill, seeing that it is more palatable than that which has been stored in bulk. To this must be added cracked corn not finely ground, with oats, a trifle of oilmeal or of soy beans.
This ration is elastic and may be varied according to what is required of the lambs. Should they be destined for very early slaughter, say "housing" lambs, bran, corn and soy beans will make them very fat at an early age. This ration would, unless the corn were restricted, be unsuitable for lambs intended to remain upon the farm or to be sold as breeders, seeing that it would develop an extreme degree of fatness at too early an age, and these lambs pushed thus to premature ripeness would never thereafter make as strong and valuable sheep.
There are, of course, many combinations of rations that would be suitable for these suckling lambs. One that occurs to the writer that he has often used in his own practice is a mixture of corn, bran and oilmeal, giving the following proportion: Forty pounds of coarse cracked corn, forty pounds of wheat bran and twenty pounds of coarse ground oilmeal. To this may be added any amount of oats desired, seeing that oats themselves contain an almost perfectly balanced ration, and if soy beans are available they may constitute about 10 per cent of the ration with excellent results.—Joseph E. Wing in Pennsylvania Bulletin.

Feeding Experiments.
There is much to learn in regard to feeding. The common practice is to give the hay and grain separately. Experiments made to test the values of food under different systems of feeding demonstrate that the best results are obtained where the grain is ground, the hay cut into short lengths, the bulky food then moistened and the grain and hay mixed, which is done by sprinkling the ground grain over the hay. The mode demands more labor, but at the present time grinding mills and power feed cutters are cheap enough to be within reach of all. The mixed food is better digested, is more highly relished, and a saving is effected in the quantity, as the careful preparation lessens the waste.

Bedding For Animals.
Do not utilize straw as a bedding by drying it to be used over again. Pass all feeding material through the feed cutter, so as to render it more serviceable in the manure heap. The cost of cutting the material is an item, but absorption of the liquids in the heap will be more complete, and the gain in the value of the manure will be larger. As the manure will then always be fine and easily handled, it can be forked over with but little labor, so as to more thoroughly decompose all portions. Coarse litter will absorb liquids, but there will be a loss until such materials become fine in a heap. The fine litter will also make excellent bedding and will also readily assist in keeping the stalls dry.

Scum on Horse's Eye.
For a horse that has a scum on one eye mix eight grains sulphate of copper with two ounces distilled water and apply a little to the eye twice a day with a feather, and continue it for several weeks if needed.
For Inflamed Eyes.
A soothing lotion for inflamed eyes in a horse may be made by mixing sixteen grains of sulphate of morphia, half a dram of fluid extract of belladonna leaves and half a dram of sulphate of zinc in a quart of cold water, using the lotion to keep constantly wet a soft cloth tied over the eyes.
When the Colt is Ill.
A colt that chews and gnaws boards and other things is not doing well. Give him daily a teaspoonful of salt mixed with the same quantity of bone-meal and wood ashes and a quart of bran. If he is not being groomed daily let him have the comb and brush fifteen to twenty minutes each day.
The Sheep Nostil Fly.
With the hot weather the sheep nostril fly is likely to cause trouble. The nervousness with which sheep regard this fly is similar to that of the botfly with cattle, but instead of gadding madly anywhere the sheep huddle together and try to escape the fly by keeping their noses to the ground. The common method of placing a piece of rock salt behind a board through which a hole is bored, making a hole a trifle smaller than the muzzle and lining the hole with tar, is an effective one, as the fly will not lay its eggs in or about tar. For the comfort and well being of the sheep, this should be done as soon as there is any sign of the fly being about.



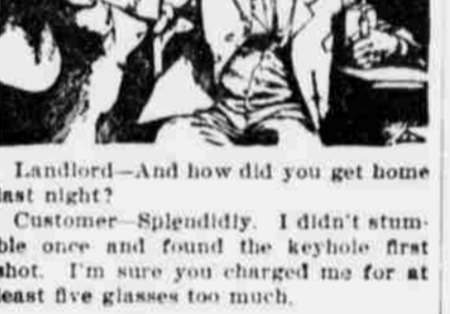
"A Good All Round Man."
—Bohemian Magazine.



Nothing Doing.
"Wouldn't it be great if yer could get all de grub yer wanted by turnin' a crank?"
"I dunno. Who'd turn de crank?"
—Once a Week.



Didn't Affect Him Much.
Landlord—And how did you get home last night?
Customer—Splendidly. I didn't stumble once and found the keyhole first shot. I'm sure you charged me for at least five glasses too much.



As Usual.
"Why are they crowding around the well? Some one in trouble?"
"Yes; there was a woman at the bottom of it."
—Boston Globe.



Unless He is Cremated.
"He wants the earth."
"Well, he'll be right in it when he dies."
—Cleveland Leader.



Sad.
PAWNBROKER

The poet kissed his watch goodby And sighed, "I'll have to hock it. For, though I've jingles in my head, There are none in my pocket."
—Harper's Weekly.

HINTS FOR THE SHEEP BREEDER

I invested in a small flock of pure bred Cheviot sheep five years ago. They were somewhat run down and very poor in flesh, but had good blood from the best strains in the country. Two years ago I bought still another flock. I have given them personal attention and the best of care. I have disposed of all the poor ones. I now have a splendid bunch. Last year especially they gave me some very gratifying returns. They are a very handsome as well as hardy breed of sheep. I get great pleasure as well as profit in caring for them. I am now wintering ninety-four head.
I am feeding alfalfa and clover hay and bean tops for roughage. I also give them a grain ration once a day consisting of whole oats, bran and oil-meal. They were fed pumpkins in the late fall. I also feed turnips, small potatoes or carrots once or twice a week. I think some sort of root crop is very beneficial, and I find my sheep do excellently well when fed along these lines. This is especially true when the ewes are suckling their lambs. At this time of the year it is impossible, of course, to have grass, and some succulent feed, like roots of some sort, is very necessary.
I think dipping is very important. It is almost impossible to keep sheep in good condition if they are infested with ticks. I usually dip my sheep as late in the fall as possible. I select a warm sunny day for the work. I also dip them a second time in the spring soon after shearing. I give close attention to my ewes at lambing time. As soon as they have had their lambs they are separated from the rest of the flock and kept in a small pen by themselves until the lambs are three or four days old. Cheviot ewes usually give very little or no trouble, as they make good mothers, producing strong lambs and supplying an abundant yield of milk.
Cheviots may not be as profitable as some other breeds, but I find it more satisfactory to raise one large, strong lamb than two undersized ones. Many of my ewes have twins. Last winter forty gave me sixty-two lambs, of which fifty-six were raised. As soon as the lambs begin to eat they are given a room by themselves with a creep so they can run in and out as they please. They are fed as much grain as they will eat three times a day. The very best clover hay is kept in the rack above them so that they can nibble as much as they like at all times. The troughs are fixed so that the lambs cannot get into them and disturb the grain.
At first they are fed ground oats and bran, later cracked corn, bran and oil-meal. As my sheep are kept in very warm quarters I shear them as early as March 15 to April 1. We usually shear by hand, clipping them as close as possible. I believe the hand machine would be advisable, as I understand that it is giving good success wherever it is used. The fleece of each animal is weighed, and a record is kept, so that I know the amount of wool that each sheep produces. Last year the fleeces averaged about seven pounds each. I expect them to average more this year, as the flock on the whole is in better condition.—C. A. Eldridge, Wayne County, N. Y., in American Agriculturist.
Baby Beef.
At the Fort Hayes (Kan.) experiment station sixty calves were used to test the value of various feed combinations. The reason for this experiment was to find out the cheapest method of breeding baby beef and keeping the fertility upon the land. The calves were divided into four groups of fifteen each. They averaged 400 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, which lasted 157 days. The first lot was fed corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay; the second, ground barley and alfalfa hay; the third, ground emmer and alfalfa hay; the fourth, ground Kaffir corn and alfalfa hay. The alfalfa was placed in feed racks, and the grain was spread over it. The calves were fed twice daily as much roughage as they would clean up. This averaged about nine pounds per head. The grain ration was about two and a half pounds per head daily. The result of the experiment shows strongly in favor of the corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay. The lot thus fed made the largest average daily gain. Their feed cost less, they sold for a better price, and the net proceeds were larger. The profit per head averaged about \$3.13. Throughout the experiment the local price was used as a basis from which to estimate the cost of feed.
Wheat Middlings For Ewes.
Wheat middlings fed with the fall pasture is a valuable ration for the breeding ewes. These should be kept strong and thrifty at this season of the year, and wheat middlings are rich in ash and proteids, which are the feed-stuffs necessary.

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Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

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