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Rooms Headquarters for Strangers.

LODGE DIRECTORY

A. O. U. W.—LAKEVIEW LODGE No. 111. Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, in Maccabee Hall, Lakeview. Chas. Tonningsen, W. M.; Wm. Gunther, F.

DEGREE OF HONOR—LAKESHORE L. No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W., Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Maccabee Hall; Lillie Harris, C. of H.; L. of H.; Mary Post, C. of C.; Sri Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, from Oct. 1 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to September 30. A. E. Cheney, N. G.; Cheney, Secretary

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT NO. 1 I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. C. D. Arthur, C. P.; A. H. Hammersley, Scribe.

REBEKAH LODGE—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 22, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Mrs. Ida Herylord, N. G.; Mrs. Edna Miller, V. G.; F. W. Payne, Secretary; Mrs L. J. Magilton, Treasurer.

E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO. 5, LAKEVIEW, Oregon.—Meets on Tuesday, on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter, in Masonic Hall at 7:30 o'clock.
Visiting members are cordially invited.
CORNELIA A. WATSON, W. M.
IDA UEBACH, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE first Sunday in each month, preaching at 11 a. m. Announcements preceding every Sunday at 11a. m. and 7:30p. m. at Lakeview. Sunday school at 10 a. m. League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 P. m. Ladies Aid Wednesday 1:30 P. m. Choir practice Friday 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to you.
C. B. REES, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW—Preaching service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. 1st and 3rd Sun. Sunday school at 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 at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening. Everybody invited to attend all services.
Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—EVERY SUNDAY MASS and Benediction at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday school after Benediction. Week day Mass at 7:00 a. m.
MICHAEL O'MALLEY, S. J.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE at New Pine Creek, Oregon. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. 1st Sunday of every month. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend the services.
J. [illegible], Pastor.

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Lakeview, Oregon
OFFICE—Daly Building.

J. D. VENATOR
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THOS. J. POWELL
Attorney at Law
Office in Daly Building
LAKEVIEW OREGON

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

VIII.—Corn Growing

By C. V. GREGORY,
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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SINCE corn is the principal crop grown over so large a section of the United States it is important that we learn as much as possible regarding the best methods of producing it. The average yield of corn in the United States in 1907 was only 25.7 bushels per acre. Many of the best farmers are able to obtain an average yield of sixty to seventy bushels per acre year after year. There is no secret in their methods. They are simple enough to be applied to every farm in the corn belt. There is no reason why the average yield per acre should not be fifty bushels or more instead of less than half that, as at present.

In preparing to raise a maximum crop of corn there are two main factors to be considered—the soil and the seed. Of these two the first is probably the more important. We have already learned how the plant obtains food and water from the soil. The first step in preparing the soil for a corn crop, then, is to see that there is a plentiful supply of plant food on hand. This we can do by using barnyard manure liberally and by following a consistent system of rotation that will equalize the demands made on the soil and keep up the supply of nitrogen and humus.

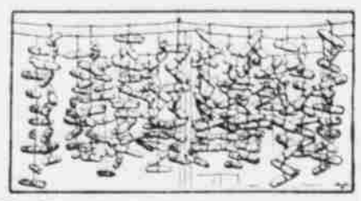

FIG. XV—ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO HANG UP SEED CORN.

The next point is to see that the soil is in such condition that the roots will have little difficulty in branching out to secure the needed plant food and water. Thorough plowing, disking and harrowing will make the soil fine and mellow, so that the roots will have little trouble in obtaining all the plant food they can use, provided it is there at all.

The water supply can be regulated to a considerable extent by tile draining and by keeping the surface loose to check evaporation. The temperature of the soil is also an important factor in hastening germination and early growth. Drainage, cultivation and the maintenance of a plentiful supply of humus will aid greatly in securing a warm seed bed by planting time.

With a warm, well prepared soil containing sufficient quantities of plant food and water the next question that comes up is regarding the kind of seed to put into that soil. Almost any kind of seed will grow and produce a fair crop under favorable conditions. What we are after, however, is not a fair crop, but an extra good one.

The seed of different strains of corn varies greatly in its ability to produce yields. In the spring of 1907 the Iowa experiment station gathered seed from nearly a hundred different sources and planted it on the station grounds. Under conditions that were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them the yields from the different strains varied from thirty-one to eighty bushels per acre. This variation shows that a large share of the improvement in corn production must come through the breeding of high yielding strains.

It is not safe to ship in seed corn from a distance. Corn is very sensitive to changes in climate and soil. To obtain the best results the work of breeding must be done for each locality and to some extent for each farm.

A method of [illegible] seed corn that will [illegible] as that which the main field receives.

The time for special treatment comes when the tassels begin to appear. We have already learned that inbreeding is weakening and that cross fertilization develops strength and vitality. In order to prevent inbreeding in the individual ear plot the tassels on every alternate row should be pulled out as soon as they appear. In order that these may be removed before they shed any pollen it will be necessary to go over the field every other day for a week after the first tassels start. At the same time any tassels from weak, barren or spindling stalks in the other rows should be removed. In this way only pollen from healthy, vigorous stalks is allowed to mature. Thus the ears on the detasseled rows, being cross fertilized and having only strong, healthy male parents, have a much better chance of producing large yields when planted than would ears picked from the general field.

The most important point, however, is the selection of high yielding strains that is made possible by having the ears planted in individual rows. When harvesting time comes the produce of each row should be husked separately and weighed. It will be found that there is a great difference in yield. The highest yielding rows, provided the corn is of good quality, should furnish seed for next year's breeding plot. The rest of the good seed ears from the detasseled rows should be planted in a small field, known as the "multiplying plot." The best of the seed from this multiplying plot can be used to plant the general fields and for sale.

By continuing this breeding process from year to year a strain of corn may be built up that will far outyield the ordinary corn of the neighborhood. In addition to the increase in yield which will result on your own farm, a trade in seed corn may be built up that will add materially to the year's profits. There are many variations in the plan of breeding here outlined, but the essential point in all of them is to select the best yielding individual ears and to prevent cross pollination as much as possible.

After the seed corn has been picked it should be stored in such a manner that it will pass through the winter uninjured. The hints in regard to seed storage as given in article No. 6 should be followed.

Some time toward the close of winter the corn should be tested. For a preliminary test a hundred kernels may be taken from as many ears in different parts of the room. If the corn has exceptionally strong vitality the kernels may all germinate. In case some of the kernels fail to grow or any considerable number show weak sprouts each ear should be tested separately in order that the weak ones may be discarded. The method of making this test has been described in [illegible] agricultural [illegible] and [illegible] that it will be unnecessary to give it in detail here. It simply consists in placing several kernels from each ear in a corresponding square in the germinating box. In this way the vitality of each ear may be readily determined.

Shortly before planting time the ears should be shelled and run through a seed corn grader to take out the butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into even grades. The next step is to block up the planter and run through a sample of each grade, changing plates until a set is found that will drop the required number of kernels practically every time. If this is done and well tested seed and a good stand will almost certainly result.

Avoid too deep planting. All that is necessary is to have moisture and warmth to sprout the seed. If the seed be dropped without putting it down more than an inch or two, so much the better. Since the plant cannot begin to digest and use the plant food of the soil and air until it has unfolded its leaves it is plain that the less soil it has to push through before it can spread out its leaves and get to work the sooner it will commence to grow. Deep planted seeds often so nearly exhaust the plant food in the endosperm before they reach the surface that they are never able to develop into strong, healthy plants.

After planting the aim should be to keep the soil in the same fine [illegible] it was in at planting time in order to provide large feeding ground for the roots and prevent the escape of capillary moisture.

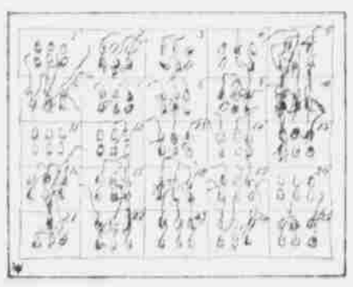

FIG. XVI—A GERMINATION BOX SHOWING THE RESULTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL EAR TEST.

WOMAN

Miss Anne Morgan's Factory Crusade—Rich California Girl a Policeman — Jane Addams' Appeal.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the great financier, is engaged in a health crusade for the benefit of men and women in cigar factories. Associated with her are several members of the women's department of the National Civic federation. Miss Morgan recently visited a number of factories in New York in company with a leading member of the International Cigar Makers' union, with whom she previously had a conference on the subject. After Miss Morgan has inspected all the factories in which the poorer

MISS ANNE MORGAN, SANITARY CRUSADER.

classes are employed she will go to the state legislature with such recommendations as will benefit the workers in the factories so far as their health is concerned. The report on conditions of factories will first be submitted to the National Civic federation as a whole. Miss Morgan is no novice in this sort of work. For several years she has been active in the work of ameliorating the sanitary conditions of people engaged in factory work. It is her idea that in benefiting this class she benefits the public. It is well for any community when a woman of Miss Morgan's position affiliates herself in work of this character. Her motives cannot be misconstrued.

Farm Girl Wins Braun Prize, $2,500.

Mabel E. Sturtevant of Brookfields, Mo., will have a summer in Europe. She was born and bred on a farm and educated herself almost entirely by her own efforts. She has won the Braun prize in competition with the students of American and European universities. The Braun prize will bring her more than $2,500. She is twenty-six years old and is a graduate of the University of Missouri. She is also secretary of the National Teachers and Students' association and was recently admitted to the bar of Missouri.

Jane Addams' Appeal For Destitute Children.

Miss Jane Addams, whose work in connection with the Hull House settlement in Chicago is known all round the globe, is interesting herself in the cause of the destitute children of the United States. She was one of the conspicuous pleaders in this work at a conference recently held at the White House. She went to the conference to secure the help of the president in the undertaking in which she is interested. The subject was discussed not long ago in Chicago at a meeting of the National Child Labor committee. At that meeting Miss Addams said, "It seems that our government concerns itself more with canned meats and fisheries than it does with the things that have to do with real life." This unique way of putting it quickened the determination of the committee. Interest in the problem is widespread, and the results will undoubtedly soon be felt throughout the nation.

Miss Fannie Bixby, Rich, a Police Matron.

Miss Fannie Bixby, one of the richest girls in California, is a full fledged policeman. Recently she was appointed a deputy constable at Long Beach, near Los Angeles. Then she took the oath of office as policeman at Los Angeles and was given a star. She has taken this course because of her interest in helping wayward girls. She is a veritable little sister of the poor. Not long ago, when wayward young women of Long Beach were being arrested, Miss Bixby volunteered to act as police matron without pay in order to minister to the conditions of the unfortunate. There is nothing in the face or the manner of the young woman to indicate that she is fitted for the mission she has undertaken. She is lithe of figure, gentle in her nature and has a quiet way of doing her work that suggests a Sister of Charity rather than the officer of authority.

MARCIA WILLIS CAMPBELL.

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Everything in the line of blacksmithing or iron or wood work done in a satisfactory manner and at bedrock prices. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office Lakeview Oregon, Aug. 30th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Oregon has filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of Act of Congress of Aug. 14th, 1848, and the acts supplemental and amendatory thereto, NE. quarter SE quarter, Section 25, T. 35 S., R. 20 E., W. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 22nd day of October, 1909.

ARTHUR W. ORTON Register.

The foregoing notice will be published in the Lake County Examiner, a weekly newspaper printed in Lakeview, Oregon for a period of not less than thirty days prior to the date last herein mentioned. S9014

ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Aug. 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the State of Oregon has filed in this office its application to select under the provision of the act of Congress of Aug. 14th, 1848, and the acts supplemental and amendatory thereto, the SE quarter SW quarter, Section 6, T. 39 S., R. 21 E., W. M.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 29th day of October, 1909. S30g21

ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.

The foregoing notice will be published in the Lake County Examiner, a weekly newspaper printed in Lakeview, Oregon, for a period of not less than thirty days prior to the date last herein mentioned.

ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.