

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

NATIONAL
President: William H. V. ...
Vice: ...
Secretary: ...
Treasurer: ...
Attorney: ...
Judge: ...
Comptroller: ...
Director: ...

STATE
Governor: ...
Lieutenant Governor: ...
Secretary of State: ...
Treasurer: ...
Attorney General: ...
Commissioner of Education: ...
Commissioner of Agriculture: ...
Commissioner of Pensions: ...
Commissioner of State Lands: ...

SUPREMACY
Justice: ...
Justice: ...
Justice: ...

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Judge: ...
Judge: ...

LEGISLATIVE
Senator: ...
Senator: ...
Representative: ...
Representative: ...
Representative: ...

LAKEVIEW
Mayor: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW
Mayor: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...
Councilman: ...

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Register: ...
Receiver: ...

LAKEVIEW BOARD OF TRADE
President: ...
Treasurer: ...
Secretary: ...
Finance Committee: ...
Industrial: ...
Publicity: ...
Stock: ...
Municipal: ...
Agricultural: ...

LODGE DIRECTORY
A. O. U. W.—LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, Ore.
Chas. Fanning, W.M.; Wm. Gunther, F.
DEGREE OF HONOR—LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111.
No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W., Meets third Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, Ore.
L. H. Mary Post, C. of C.; S. J. Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111.
O. F. Meets every Saturday evening in Masonic Hall at 7:30 o'clock, from Oct. 3 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to September 30. A. E. Cheney, W. M.; L. O. F., Secretary.
I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT NO. 111.
I. O. O. F. Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, Ore.
A. E. Cheney, W. M.; L. O. F., Secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE
First Sunday in each month, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Lakeview. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Large 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 young people to attend all services.
C. B. REES, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW—
Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on 1st and 3rd Sun. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Society at 2:30 p. m. Baptists Young People's Union at 6:30 p. m. on each Sunday. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend all services.
J. HAYDEN HOWARD, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—EVERY SUNDAY MASS
and Benediction at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday school after Benediction. Week day Mass at 7:30 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 7:30 p. m. of each Sunday of every month. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend all services.
J. HAYDEN HOWARD, Pastor.

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

J. D. VENATOR
Attorney at Law,
Land Matters Specialty
OFFICE—Daily Building

X.—Some Insect Pests By C. V. GREGORY, Agricultural Division, Iowa State College Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

AMONG the enemies which the farmer has to combat perhaps none are more troublesome than insects. Nothing is more aggravating than to have a promising crop of fruit or grain attacked by a horde of "bugs" and greatly injured if not entirely ruined.

Insects, like weeds, are very difficult to deal with if you go at them one at a time, but if properly managed they can be easily held in check. From the standpoint of the damage they do, insects may be divided into two classes—those which attack field crops and those which are injurious to fruit and garden crops.

There are a number of insects which attack corn. While these are seldom present in large enough numbers to destroy any considerable part of the entire crop, the money value of the damage they inflict on the corn grown on a quarter section each year amounts to no small sum.

One of the most important of these pests is the corn root worm. The eggs, which are laid in the cornfield during August or September, hatch during the next June or July. The worms when full grown are about one-third of an inch long and as big around as a pin. They bore up inside the roots, injuring them so badly that the growth of the plant is seriously checked. Often, too, the roots are so weakened that the corn blows down badly. Some time during August the worm goes through a transformation called pupation, which changes it into a small light green beetle. This beetle feeds on the silks and tips of ears and lays eggs for the next year's crop of worms.

Another insect which lives on the roots of corn is the root louse. These lice are very small and helpless. They are kept through the winter in the egg stage in ant hills. In the spring after they hatch they are placed on the corn roots by the ants. The ants are very fond of a sweet fluid which is secreted by the lice, and they take care of them for this purpose.

Other insects which do more or less damage to the corn crop are the stalk borer, wireworm, white grub, bill bug, cutworm, etc. These insects live and multiply in grass land and from there find their way into the adjoining cornfields. They do the greatest damage, however, when the grass land is plowed up and put into corn.

The damage from nearly all insects affecting corn, small grain or grass can be readily prevented by a good system of rotation. This is especially true if clover is used, since such insects as cutworms and grubs do not work to any extent on clover. The frequent plowing of the ground and change of crops where a rotation is followed are fatal to most insects. Damage from these pests will be still further reduced if the soil is kept so well supplied with plant food that the plants can get a quick start in the spring. Treated in this way, they are more vigorous and better able to withstand insect attacks.

These remedies, with the exception of the last, cannot be applied to orchard and garden crops, since these must be grown on the same land year after year. For the insects affecting these crops spraying is the best remedy.

The principal insect that attacks the apple is the codling moth. These insects pass the winter in a ball of silk, or cocoon, which they spin around themselves. These cocoons are hidden beneath the bark and under rubbish. Such as happen to escape the hungry search of woodpeckers and other birds change to the pupa stage in the spring. In this stage changes take place inside the body of the worm which transform it that early in June comes out of the cocoon as a small brown moth.

months appears about the middle of July. It is this brood which does the most damage. It is the worms which hatch from the eggs laid by them that are so often found in fall and winter apples.

Many poisons, of which paris green is the one most commonly used, are effective in destroying the codling moth. Paris green is usually used in connection with bordeaux mixture, which is a remedy for the various fungous diseases which affect the leaves and fruit.

To make this mixture dissolve five pounds of copper sulphate and five pounds of lime separately in twenty-five gallons of water each. When they are thoroughly dissolved mix the two solutions and add four ounces of paris green. The lime in this solution is added to prevent the chemicals from injuring the leaves and to make the mixture stick better.

Three sprays are sufficient for the codling moth. The first should be given immediately after the blossoms fall, the second from ten to twenty days later and the third about the last of July.

One of the chief insect enemies of the plum and one which also attacks many of the other fruits is the curculio.

The curculio beetle lays its eggs in the young fruit shortly after it sets. In doing so it leaves a half moon shaped scar, which is its trademark. One of the surest ways of getting rid of this insect is to jar the beetles from the tree at this time.

Spraying is also an effective remedy. The bordeaux-paris green mixture may be used, but arsenate of lead is better, since it is less liable to injure the leaves. It is applied at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water. The spray should be applied just before the blossoms open, just after they fall and again about fifteen days later. Poisonous sprays should never be applied to fruit trees while they are in blossom. It is not necessary in order to destroy the insects and will kill many of the honeybees, upon which the blossoms are so dependent for pollination.

The insects that have been mentioned so far live by eating the leaves and fruit and in doing so take up enough of the poison to put an end to their destructive work. There is another class of insects, however, for which such remedies are not effective. These are the sucking insects, of which plant lice are the most common examples. Insects of this kind feed by drilling through the outer layer of the leaf or bark and sucking the plant juices. They thus escape damage from any poison which may be on the surface.

To get rid of sucking insects some substance which will kill by coming in contact with them must be used. There is nothing better for this purpose than kerosene emulsion. This is made by dissolving half a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling rainwater. This mixture is then taken from the stove and two gallons of kerosene added. The compound should be churned violently for a few moments by pumping it up with the spray pump and back into the pail. This causes the oil to mix thoroughly with the water. Before using, this original mixture is diluted with six to ten parts of water.

A common insect affecting garden crops and one that is hard to handle is the striped cucumber beetle. This is a serious enemy of cucumbers, squashes, melons and other plants of like nature. Spraying does little good and is liable to injure the tender plants as well. Where but a few hills are raised, covering them for the first two weeks with a small box with mosquito bar stretched across the top is a good preventive measure. Another effective plan is to go over the patch in the morning while the dew is on and the beetles cannot fly, knock them to the ground by giving the plant a slight blow and put a drop of kerosene on each one.

Where any of these crops are raised on a large scale the most effective remedy is the use of "trap plants." Plant the field to squashes a week or ten days before time to plant the main crop. The beetles are especially fond of squash plants and will gather on them in large numbers as soon as they come up, but about the time the other plants begin to peep through the ground the squashes can be sprayed with very strong kerosene emulsion. This will destroy both the squash plants and the beetles. There will still be enough of the latter left in the neighborhood to do much damage.

FIG. IX.—A SPRAYER AT WORK



FIG. IX.—A SPRAYER AT WORK

AUTOS FOR ROADWORK

Kansas Farmer Gets a New White Dragging a Road Home.

BETTER THAN A HORSE TEAM

Machine For Pulling the Drag Makes Faster Time—Reform the Motor Car Has Brought About in Improvement of Roads.

When the motor car first found its way to the Kansas farm it appeared a luxury. Soon it became a not uncommon pleasure and then a necessity. And a necessity it is today, especially in the Kansas wheat belt, where more cars are to be found on the farms than in any other part of the west.

Many farmers have them, and a majority of those who are not so fortunate have the motor car fever in a most virulent form. The farmers confess that this fever can be checked only by a failure of the wheat and corn crop or by the desire of every farmer being gratified by having a car at his disposal.

The machines are now so thick on the Kansas prairies in some sections that one traveling over the rural roads



will count at least two motor cars in every five vehicles passed in a day's drive.

There is probably not another machine found on the farm today that can be put to so many practical uses as the motor car. There are very few things to do on the farm except the tilling of the soil, in which the car cannot be brought into practical use. It is valued by the farmer for its speed probably more than any other quality, as the farmer is learning more and more to value his time, just as the man in the office or the factory.

To the north of Salina a dozen miles or so there is a public road which shows that it has been well taken care of. The effect of the King drag is to be seen for more than a mile along one farm, and it is not an uncommon sight on that road to see a farmer with his touring car spinning along at the rate of six to eight miles an hour with a large King drag following, attached to the machine with a chain. This farmer has used the drag for some time, but more frequently in the last few months than ever before. He prefers a car for the drag to a team of horses because he makes better time.

Sometimes it takes two men, one to run the car and the other to weight the drag. A heavy weight will answer the same purpose as the second man, but it is a custom for the farmers to work the roads together, and it comes naturally since the advent of the motor.

It is seldom that the farmer's car is seen at the garage. The farmer is so accustomed to making his own repairs that he naturally falls into the job with the car. He finds it just as easy as repairing his harvester, his cultivator or his bicycle. Perhaps he may have a slight difficulty with some of the electrical parts of the engine, but when he has seen it repaired once he never has the same difficulty again, at least not to such an extent that an expert has to see it.

The public roads in central Kansas are such that a touring car can be taken out almost any time. Mud cuts no figure with the farmer, and this is one feature that makes his car of such value to him. The town man will not run his machine in the mud, but the farmer doesn't care much. However, the farmers are talking good roads now more than they ever did before, and this is one reform the motor car has brought about. Already in many of the public roads the little gullies have been filled up and the little knobs have been cut down. More than a year ago the Salina motor club began the advocacy of good roads. The farmers were not in general sympathy with the motorists, and they were slow to take hold of the scheme, arguing that the roads in central Kansas were not so bad. They knew the object was to make it easier riding for motorists and especially for the tourists from eastern cities, who desired to spend the summer in Colorado, making the trip overland.

The farmer, as a rule, laughed at the idea then, but now he is right in line. If he doesn't own a car now he expects to some day, and he is in hopes the roads will be made better before his machine arrives on his farm.

More roads were dragged last year than ever before in the history of Salina county, and it is safe to say that the present year will be a record breaker in this line of work.

The motor car of the farmers is increasing good roads in another way. The dealers are the most active good roads advocates in the state. One of the principal motor dealers, for instance, makes it a business to deliver a good roads lecture with every car. The dealers have been farmers, and they know the subject from the standpoint of both sides. Farmers get the idea at the very beginning, and they never go behind the new doctrine.—Kansas City Star.

LAKEVIEW SADDLERY
S. F. AHLSTROM
Proprietor
The best Vanquero saddle on the market
Also a complete line of wagon and buggy harness, whips, robes, bits, riates, spurs, quilts, rosettes, in fact everything in the line of carriage and horse furnishings. Repairing by competent men.

HOTEL LAKEVIEW
ERECTED IN 1900
MODERN THROUGHOUT
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
SAMPLE ROOM FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
COURTEOUS TREATMENT
P. P. LIGHT & HARROW, Proprietors

GOOSE LAKE VALLEY MEAT CO.
SUCCESSORS TO TURNER & BAILEY
J. F. MAYFIELD, General Manager.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUILDING NORTH OF HOTEL LAKEVIEW

Red Livery Barn
W. O'SULLIVAN, Prop.
New Rigs and Fancy Teams to Let
Special Accommodations For Freighters
Corner Canyon and Main Sts., Lakeview, Ore.

WOODCOCK & BARNES,
Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.
North Water St., Lakeview, Oregon.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Everything in the line of blacksmithing or iron or wood work done in a satisfactory manner and at bedrock prices. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Associate Wanted
We desire to get good party or parties with capital to join us in handling and improving our lands and properties in Nevada and California, especially around Reno, the metropolis. We have good salable properties and years of experience. To good party a sure and big profit will be given.
Address or see OVERLAND TRUST & REALTY CO., 228 Center Street, Reno, Nev.

Portland Business College
"THE SCHOOL OF QUALITY"
Tenth and Morrison, Portland, Oregon 22 A. P. Armstrong, L.L.B., Principal
Old in years, new in methods, admittedly the high-standard commercial school of the Northwest. Open all the year. More calls for help than we can meet—position certain. Class and individual instruction. Bookkeeping from written forms and by office practice. Shorthand that excels in every respect. Special penmanship department. Write for illustrated catalogue.