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Chas. Touningsen, W.M.; aWm. Genther, F.+

DEGREE OF HONOR-LAKESHORE L.
No. 77, D. of H., A. O. C. W., Meets
third Thursdays of each monto
Hall: Linie Harris; C. of H.;
L. of H.; Mary Post, C. of C.; Sr.

L.O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. O. F., meassevery Saturdal evening Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock from Octa-to April 1 and at 8 olelock from April 1 September 30. A. E. Chenev, N. G.: Cheney, Secretary.

REBERAH LODGE-LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO 21. I O O F., meets the second and tourth ment, which is caused by bacteria, Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, goes on much more slowly or not at Mrs. (da Herydord, N. G.; Mrs. Edna Siller, V. G.; F. W. Payne, Secretary; Mrs. L. J. all when they are kept in a cold place.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-THE METHORIST EPISCOPAL CHORNING at 11 a.m. Aside from this, preaching act 11 a.m. Aside from this, preaching every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p. m. at Lakerise Sunday School at 10 a.m. Lastie 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 Yout.

C. B. REES, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW-Preaching service at 11 A M and 7:30 P M on 18t and 8rd son. Sunday School at 10 A M. Junior Society at 2:30 P M. Baptist Young People's linea at 6:30 P M on each Sunday. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 P,M Wednesday eyening. Everybody invited to attend all services.

CATHOLIC CHURCH-EVERY SUNDAY MASS and Benediction at 10.0 clock a. m. Sunday school after Benediction. Week day Mass at 7:00 a.m. MICHAEL O'MALLEX, S. J.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE at New Fine Creek, Oregon. Preaching services at HAM and 750 PM of each Sunday of severy month. Sunday school at DAM. Prayer Service at 7:80 on Wednesday evening of each Wood All are certifially invited to attend to services.

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XI.—Bacteria - How They Affect the Farmer By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College Conveight, 1909, by American Press Association Summer manner of the same of t

bacteria, or germs, as they are more popularly called, but few people know what thousand together to make a spot of doing this is by cleanliness. The large enough to be seen with the

the farmer is not measured by their

Bacteria are tiny plants, each composed of a single cell. These cells y H. P. Beikusp are of various shapes and sizes. Some like a corkscrew. Some are found F. O. Anistrom
A 2 Four B. Jac s n

Singly and some in groups. Some cannot move at all, some move by twisting themselves about, and still because the some move by twisting themselves about, and still because the source of the Bensil which they move themselves along.

> Bacteria are made up of a clear, jellylike material called protoplasm. This protoplasm is surrounded by a Mayor harder cell wall. There is a great Cometimes difference in the thickness of these cell walls, and on this thickness depends to a large extent the ability of the germs to withstand unfavorable conditions. Those with thin cell walls can be killed easily, while the thicker walled kinds are very difficult to exterminate,

Bacteria propagate themselves by dividing. One cell divides into two. Each of these two grows to full size and divides again, and so on. Under favorable conditions this process may be repeated every half hour. At this rate the descendants of one germ would in ten hours number more than a million,

At times the part of the protoplasm of a germ will gather into a round. comparatively hard mass, called a spore. The rest of the cell then crumbles away. This spore is inactive, but possesses much greater powers of resistance than when in the active state. These spores often remain alive to start the infection afresh after the notive bacteria have all been killed by disinfection

Bosteria, like higher plants, have definite requirements for growth. One of the most important of these is mois-10 | firying will not kill bacteria, but I sam their multiplication. An-4. C. O. F.—LAREVIEW ENCAMPMENT No. 1 I O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuurs day evenings of each mouth in Out Follows Hail, Lakeview, C. D. Arthur, C. P., A. H. Hummersley, Scribe. multiplying. This is the reason that the souring of milk or the spoiling of

One of the principal foods of bacteria is nitremen. Without it they can-.E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO 5, LAKE- not live. Be ouse of this fact sugar ties Origon. Meets on Thesday, on or before full incon and two weeks thereafter, in
Masonic Hall, at 7: 30 clock.
Visiting members are cordially invited.
CORNELIA A. WATSON, W. M., dependent on the air for their supply. One of these is the kind that causes meat and vegetables to decay. This is why canned fruit and vegetables do not spoil. The bacteria have been killed and the oxygen driven off by heating. The few germs that do get in before the can is sealed up cannot develop for lack of air. If the can is not air tight, however, some oxygen will find its way in, the germs will multiply, and the contents will spoil.

Not all bacteria are injurious. Al though some of man's most deadly enemies are found among these invisible micro-organisms, yet many of them are his best friends. We have niready learned about the bacteria that five on the roots of legumes and change the nitrogen of the nir Into a form in



FIG. XXI-SOME TYPES OF INCIDENTAL which it can be used by plants. The rotting of manure and trash to make humus and of humus to make the elements of plant food available is also due to the action of bacteria. In this way bacteria, by making animal wastes available for plant food, complote the circle of plant and animal

The putrefying bacteria, or those which cause rotting, are more beneficial than harmful. By their action dead animals and other refuse matter are quickly reduced to the elements from which they were made. Even the odor given off during the process is also beneficial as a reminder that the matter of burying or burning has been neglected.

Other micro-organisms in the form of yeast are a necessary help in breadmaking. The yeast plants, growing in the dough, set free considerable amounts of carbon dioxide. This gas-In trying to escape fills the dough with

oles and spaces, making it "rise." The harteria which cause milk and ream to sour are also useful Butterunde from sweet cream is lacking in flavor, and there is not so much of it. she o the ch bules of hutter fat do not collect as readily as in sour cream. But, while the germs that cause milk to sour are harmless, there are others

E hear a great deal about often found in milk that are not. The first variety will always be plentiful enough anyway, and the others should be kept down to as small a number as possible

One of the most Important methods milk pails and strainers and the sepanaked eye, yet their importance to rater should be thoroughly cleaned every time they are used. Mere rinsing with cold water is not enough. Following the ordinary washing by scalding with boiling water is the only sure way of killing all the germs. In cleaning dishes a brush is much better er costs in rough or bushy ground. Exthan a rag, since it can be more easily cleaned itself. A dish rag remains damp for a long time after it has been used and furnishes an excellent place cost planting the pine would prove for bacteria to grow. The "dish rag profitable as a crop, paying at least 5 flavor" caused by these can often be detected in butter.

> After the dishes have been scalded they should be placed in the sun for time plantings now made are ready for several hours. There should be as market,



PIG XXII-HOW SPORES ARE PORMED

every day. A coat of whitewash by the thirteenth year and to \$650 in should be applied occasionally, as in seventy years. The present value of Hay should not be fed immediately the investment and interest if original before milking, as the dust from it is cost were kept as low as possible. The covered with bacteria. The udders amount of lumber in one planting sev and flanks of the cows should be kept enty years old showed that the annual perfectly clean. A little dirt falling growth had been around a thousand with it thousands of germs. The milk come of \$6 per acre for seventy years is drawn, but taken immediately to very good business investment for the the milk room.

Many creameries and city milk deal- other reasons. ers practice pasteurization. This simply consists in heating the milk to as high a temperature as possible withvors and killing the others butter of

very high quality may be made There are bacteria everywhere-in the soil, in the air and in the water. By far the greater number of these are harmless. Even disease germs are unable to obtain a footbold in a perfectly healthy unimal or person. The secretions of the mouth and the directive organs are fatal to many of Even if they succeed in getting into the blood they are not yet out of danger. The blood contains large numbers of white corpuscles, which seem to have no duty to perform but to seize and destroy these invaders. It is only when an animal becomes weakened from one cause or another that these corpuscles fail to do their duty and the germs begin their destructive work.

The first step in avoiding infection by disease producing bacteria, ther, is to keep the animals healthy by proper feed, exercise and shelter. The next point is to do everything possible to prevent the germs from getting into the animal's body.

In case a contagious disease of any sort appears the sick animals should be shut up by themselves as far as possible from the rest of the herd. Disinfectants, such as coal tar dips and bichloride of mercury (one part of the chemical, two parts salt and 1.000 parts waters, should be used freely. Care should be taken not to carry the germs from the sick animals to the well ones while caring for

Wounds, such as wire cuts, need especial care to prevent infection. Ordisary disinfectants are too irritating, yet something must be done to keep the bacteria from attacking the raw urfaces. Keeping the wound bound p tightly and sprinkling daily with owdered lodoform is one of the best mys of insuring rapid healing

The germ problem, like the problem weeds and insects, is easily solved it is gone at in the right way unliness, sunlight and disinfection do much to hold the injurious ones in check, and the others need no encouragement to continue doing their invisible though none the less real work to help us. There is no espetial reason why the germ problem should be made a matter of constant uneasiness on the part of the It requires a selectfut to disbetween bacteris that are in mons and those that are no carr the meantime it is seen took.

tions fortified by getting and

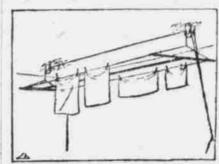
provence of Cultivat The planch: THESE PROPERTY. 11 30 .. save been a new now by State 1 , or the Itawies of Cenneetlem with 1811 g remates Mr. Hawey expert ner is a d down to a few lines, indicates that for sandy, cheap lands, so h as were used for most of the experiments, the best trees are pines white 8 out, Nerway and pitch. It appears that in the long run white pine is the best, the trees being cheaper and the growth through a term of years being equal to any and the lumber of good market value. The Norway plue is also considered very satisfactory, although the trees cost more at the outset. The Scotch pine is a very rapid grower and will do well for planting in open spaces, white pines requiring some shade of bushes or brush to do its best at the start Two-year-old trees are most satisfac

The young pines can be bought for about \$3 per thousand and at five or six feet apart are set 1,500 to the acre. In fairly open land the cost of planting was \$1.70 per thousand, with highamination of a number of old plantations of white pine in the state indicates that with cheap lands and low per cent compound interest at present prices of lumber, with every probabilfty that prices will be higher by the

Attention is called to the very rapid way in which the investment increases by compound interest and taxes. It is plainly unfair that the lumber crop should be taxed over and over again during growth, the tax gradually eat ing up the profit from the plantation. It would seem that every state would see the advantage of encouraging bust much sunshine as possible in the milk ness tree planting by abating the tax room and cow stable also. Sunlight, on past growth and taxing only the which is so necessary to the growth of annual increase. An original investthe higher plants, is fatal to bacteria. ment of \$5 per acre for land and \$12 The stable where the milking is for planting, compound interest and done should be cleaned and aired taxes, in Connecticut amounts to \$75 addition to being a good germ killer it old plantations indicates" that the also makes the stable much lighter growth of pine lumber would pay for from them into the milk will take feet, indicating a yearly average inshould not be left in the barn after it Such figures indicate that forestry is a state as well as being desirable for

Interior Clothesline.

The clothesline or hanger as illusout scalding it. This kills most of the trated herewith is intended for use in germs, and the few that are left will the house during wet or cloudy weathnot develop rapidly enough to do er. The frame is made with a centermuch harm. In creamertes a starter- piece of round wood about one inch that is a portion of milk which con- in diameter and any length to suit tains a particular kind of bacteria-is the size of the room. The wood may added after pasteurization and the be square if a round piece cannot be cream then "ripened" for tweive hours secured. The two end pieces are of or so. By thus supplying germs which the same material and eighteen inches are known to produce desirable fin long. The pieces are held together at



THE INDOOR DRIER

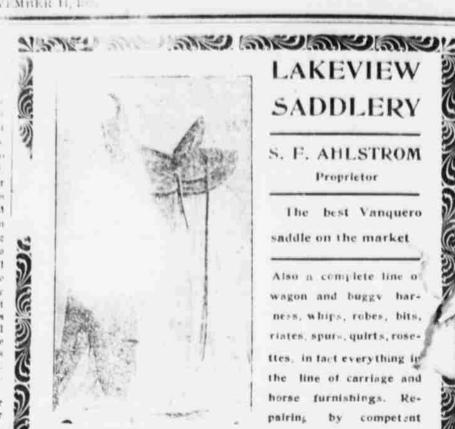
the connections with small braces made from iron. The frame is hung to the ceiling on three one-half inch brass screw pulleys. Clotheslines are stretched between the end pleces on which to hang the clothes.

Loading the Wagon.

It is generally believed that the load pulls easier if put well forward on the wagon But this is not so on the ordinary wagon, where the bind wheels are larger than the front ones. Should the wheels be equal in size the load should be equally distributed. If the trucks are so low down that the horses have an upward pull on the load, then it would be all right to put the load well forward. The load should be proportioned to the surface contact of the wheels. A large wheel sinks less than a small one. Therefore the load should be heavlest on the hind wheels. Distribute the weight so that no one wheel or no one side is carrying the greater share, lest it make the draft excessive for the tonnage carried.

Wash Eggs For Market. It would in a sense be better to wash eggs sent to market than to send them in a dirty condition. But washed eggs have no keeping qualities. The water appears to dissolve the gelatinous substance which seals the pores of the shell, and air is thus admitted and soon starts decomposition. The better way to treat dirty eggs is to take a woolen rag only slightly moistened with water and gently rub off the dirt.

Nut Industry on the Farm. An industry which the farmer might take up with profit is nut growing. Improved out trees begin bearing at about six or elect years, bearing the same as apple or pear trees. Large trees when graffed begin to bear about the third or fourth year, and large trees that are to died will bear sooner than small one. but the small ones bear longest. Figlish walnuts can now be grown in the central states.



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