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LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 1111  
A. O. U. W., LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 1111  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, Ore.  
Chas. Tomlinson, W. M.; Wm. Gunther, P.

DEGREE OF HONOR-LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 1111  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, Ore.  
L. of H. Mary Post, C. of H. Mary Post

I. O. O. F.-LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 1111  
I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock from the 1st to the 4th of each month at a check from April to September W. A. K. Cheney, N. G.; C. H. Cheney, Secretary

REBEKAH LODGE-LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 1111  
I. O. O. F. meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, Ore.  
Mrs. Ida Herford, N. G.; Mrs. Edna Miller, P. G.; F. W. Payne, Secretary; Mrs. L. J. Magilton, Treasurer

J. E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER NO. 3, LAKEVIEW, OREGON  
Meets on Tuesday, 10 or before full moon and two weeks thereafter, in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock.  
Visiting members are cordially invited.  
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-1st  
First Sunday in each month, preaching 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. Lesson at 6:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Ladies Aid Wednesday at 3 p. m. Choir practice Friday 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to youth.  
C. B. REES, Pastor

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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 3:30 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

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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE  
at New Pine Creek, Oregon. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on each Sunday of every month. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer service at 7:30 P. M. on Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend the services.  
HAYDEN HOWARD, Pastor

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LAKEVIEW OREGON

Modern Agriculture

XII.—The Selection and Care of Farm Machinery

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College  
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THE methods of farming followed today are made possible only by the use of modern labor saving machinery. The farm hand of today needs brains more than muscles. The ability to handle a complicated machine successfully is more valuable than the power to do a hard day's manual labor.

With the coming of improved machinery the problem of what to buy and what to get along without has become a serious one. The farmer has more money tied up in machinery than in any one thing besides his land. Having too much machinery is nearly as bad as having too little. What is needed is a wise selection.

It is always well to do a little figuring before buying a new machine. Dividing the cost of the implement by the number of years it may be reasonably expected to last will give the amount that must be charged to depreciation each year. Add to this an allowance for repairs, storage and each year's share of the interest, and you will have the yearly cost of the machine. A little further figuring will show whether the benefit received from it in a year will warrant this cost.

Machinery may be roughly divided into five classes—tillage, planting, haying, harvesting and miscellaneous. Of the many tillage implements there are some that are absolutely necessary on any farm. Among these are the plows. For the farmer on a quarter section a sixteen inch riding plow will be all that is needed for the field work. In addition it may be well to have a cheap walking plow for plowing the garden, turning out potatoes and for use in case of an emergency. A gang plow requires too many horses to be practicable on the average 160 acre farm. On larger farms, where plenty of horses are available, a gang plow will save the time of an extra man. It is a good plan to have the plow supplied with two or three moldboards of different slants. A steep moldboard pulverizes the soil more and for this reason is a good thing to use on stubble land. On clover sod, however, a longer moldboard should be used in order to lessen the draft.

One of the most important tillage implements is the disk. No other machine will pulverize the soil so quickly or thoroughly. The use of a tongue truck—a small two wheeled arrangement—under the rear end of the tongue is of considerable advantage in taking the weight off the horses' necks. Solid wheel disks pulverize the ground more thoroughly than spaders or cutaways.

A good harrow is a necessity on any farm. The flexible type is best for all conditions, as it gets down into the hollows and rides over trash better than will a solid frame harrow. Spring tooth harrows, rollers and weedeaters all have their special uses, but can hardly be said to be necessary on the average quarter section.

Next in order come the cultivators, and there are so many styles of these that choosing is a difficult matter. The most important part of the cultivator is the shovels. A happy medium is struck in the six shovel type. The shovels on this can be run deep enough to loosen the soil well the first two times over the field and can later be set shallow enough to avoid serious injury to the spreading roots if you are in the corn business extensively enough to afford two sets of cultivators it is well to have special surface machines for the last two cultivations. Some companies make surface binders which can be attached in place of the shovels when so desired. In the hands of a careful man the two row cultivator does good and rapid work.

First in the line of planting machines come the seeders. While costing a little more at first, there is no better implement for sowing small grain than the disk drill. The disks cut through cornstalks and other trash, and the seed is deposited evenly and at a uniform depth. The resulting evenness of stand will cause an increased crop sufficient to pay the entire cost of the drill in a year or two.

Another type of furrow opener is preferable to the disk, since the latter is hard to guide. The essential point in planters, however, is the drop. If you are in the habit of grading your seed corn carefully so that the kernels are all about the same size the edge drop plates will give a more even stand than will the round hole drop. Planters in which the plates are turned by a chain from the axle and the wire used only to open the shoe are sure to drop every time that those in which the work is done by the wire.

There are two haying implements that are absolutely essential, the mower and the rake. Be sure to pick a wide cut mower. Six feet is a good width. The extra draft amounts to little, and considerable time will be saved in going over the field.

Where much hay is made the old way of raking in bunches and pitching it on to the wagon by hand is too slow and laborious. A much better plan is to rake the hay into windrows with a side delivery rake and gather it up with a hay loader. Where the hay is put in the barn a set of double harpoon forks will make short work of the unloading. If it is to be stacked some form of stacker will save a great deal of hard work.

The most important harvesting machine is the self binder. The binder is

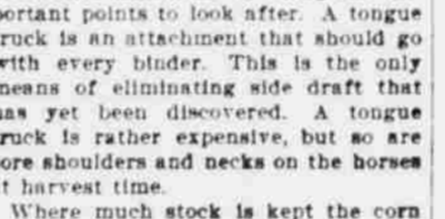


FIG. XXIV.—LOADING THE MANURE SPREADER DIRECT FROM THE BARN WITH A LITTER CARRIER.

the most complicated machine on the farm and the one most likely to get out of order. In buying a binder simplicity of construction, ease of adjustment and handiness of oiling are important points to look after. A tongue truck is an attachment that should go with every binder. This is the only means of eliminating side draft that has yet been discovered. A tongue truck is rather expensive, but so are sore shoulders and necks on the horses at harvest time.

Where much stock is kept the corn binder is a necessary implement. By cutting a large share of the corn and using it as fodder or silage much feed is saved that would otherwise be wasted. About 40 per cent of the entire feeding value of the corn plant is in the stalk. When these are left standing in the field the greater part of this feed is wasted. The shocked fodder may profitably be run through a shredder before feeding. This will husk the corn and leave the stalks in the best shape to be fed or used for bedding.

One of the most important of the miscellaneous implements is the windmill. No farmer can afford to pump water for his stock by hand when the wind will do it for nothing after the mill has once been put up. In erecting a windmill be sure that it is put on a high enough tower so that surrounding trees or buildings will not cut off the wind. A mill which is geared back so that the wheel makes three revolutions or so to one stroke of the pump will run in a lighter wind than will the straight geared type. A three legged tower is just as strong as a four and considerably cheaper.

A machine that is almost indispensable on a stock farm is the gasoline engine. The original cost of these engines is reasonable, and the amount required for fuel and repairs is small. With a gasoline engine to furnish the power to run a sheller and grinder feed can be cheaply and easily prepared for the stock. The engine will also saw wood. If you are fortunate enough to have any saw, run the shingle cutter, grindstone, separator, churn and washing machine. It may also replace the windmill as a source of power for pumping.

In selecting a gasoline engine be sure to get one large enough to do the required work easily, remembering at the same time that where much light work is to be done a small engine will do it with much less gasoline than will be used by a large one. This objection to a large engine can be overcome to a large extent by so arranging the work that several light machines may be run at the same time. The most reliable type of engine is the four cycle, in which there are two revolutions of the flywheel to one explosion. The water system of cooling is the most efficient, though air cooled engines are all right for light work.

Another necessary machine of the stock farm is the manure spreader. Not only does this save a great deal of work, but it also applies the manure more evenly and will cover a greater amount of ground with a given quantity of manure. There should be little wood in a manure spreader, since it rots out quickly.

WOMAN  
Individuality Versus  
Selfishness—Mothers-  
in-law Wise and  
Otherwise—Green  
Diet For Good Health.

"Yes, my dear, she may be all you say," remarked little Mrs. Clover. "She may be frivolous and not addicted strictly to the truth and all that, but she possesses one quality which earns my heartfelt applause."

"And what's that?"  
"She keeps up appearances. I have seen her when I knew she was wildly unhappy, but you never could have guessed it. Her smile was sweeter than ever; her conversation if anything was more animated; she was dressed with the utmost care, she never made the mistake of going around with red eyes and disheveled locks, I can tell you that much. I admire that intensely in her."

"Not much like little Mrs. Loudly, eh, what?"  
"No, indeed! When Mrs. Loudly's misfortunes came upon her in the shape of losing her money she had every one's sympathy, and she would have been helped on all sides if she had preserved a little dignity. But she seemed to give up all pretenses. She went around looking shabby for lack of fixing her clothes; she was lonely, and instead of cultivating nice quiet people she took to going around with bohemiandans and frequenting cheap table d'hotes. Her manners became as common as her surroundings, and more than once she made herself conspicuous in cheap restaurants. The result is no one who is at all nice goes with her now, not because she is poor, but because she lacks the sense to keep up appearances."

Selfishness Sundera Home Ties.  
The promotion of individuality is a fine thing, but individuality carried to extremes makes for selfishness, and selfishness means the dying out of real family life, with which we are threatened as a nation.

There are more selfish daughters in America than in any other country of the world, and there are more thoughtless wives. Girls go into matrimony with the idea that they are to have a



FREQUENTED CHEAP TABLE D'HOTE.

good time as long as possible. They don't think much of what they can do for their husbands. They think a great deal, on the other hand, of what their husbands can do for them.

My opinion of individuality is mainly this—that where it is cultivated at the expense of others it becomes almost a crime. How often this is the case you have only to look around in order to find out.

Mothers Wise and Otherwise.

More marriages are broken up by relatives than for any other cause. The mother who interferes with her married daughter commits a grave mistake, and she will live to receive the bitter reproaches of that daughter. The mother who interferes in her son's family is even worse, for the daughter-in-law, whose house it is, has to stand her whether she wants to or not.

There are no words to tell the foolishness of the aged woman who goes to live with a young couple. I have seen any number of instances of this and never one that was happy. In one case the man's mother used to cry every time he went out of an evening with his wife and left her alone. Of course all women are not as unreasonable as that, but there is always a certain amount of motherly jealousy, and then, too, the young people have no real privacy. They cannot enjoy a quiet evening together without the presence of the third party, and this in time becomes most wearing.

The wise mother leaves the young people alone to solve their own problems and enjoy their own happiness.

Concerning Woman's Diet.

"American women should eat more salads and fewer sweets," says a well known doctor. Try substituting a good fruit and lettuce salad for dessert some time. Use the best olive oil and very little vinegar. Endive, which may be had in nearly every town nowadays, is most excellent for the health.

Meat salads are hard to digest. Try nuts instead, chopped very fine and mixed with a light mayonnaise. Heavy puddings and the national pie are the cause of nine-tenths of the unhealthy complexions one sees in this country. CLARA HARDEN.

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