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We have made an entire transcript of all records in Lake County which in any way affect Real Property in the county. We have a complete Record of every Mortgage and transfer ever made in Lake County, and ever Deed given.

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**Visit by the Sea**  
OR A  
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Did you know you could reach this delightful, care giving, health giving, fun making

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Ask any Agent of the O.-W. R. & N. and find out how little it will cost to leave care and dirt and heat behind and have a real

### REST BY THE SEA

## IMPROVE THE SCHOOLHOUSES

Work to Make the Rural Institutions Better.

### THEY SHOULD BE INVITING.

Have Rooms Well Ventilated, Lighted and Heated So That Health and Mental Energy of the School Children Shall Not Be Impaired.

The past twenty years have witnessed a marked advance in school architecture in many towns in the rural sections of the country. More attention is being paid today to school buildings, sanitation, surroundings and location than ever before. The United States was slow in making the start, but now that the initiative has been taken there is no excuse for progressive school directors not doing every thing in their power to relegate the old, obsolete and frequently insanitary buildings to oblivion, replacing them with modern, up to date, sanitary and sightly schoolhouses.

"The need for an enlightened and liberal policy in schoolhouse construction to the end that the schoolhouse be attractive in appearance and scientifically constructed cannot be too strongly urged," says Iowa's superintendent of public instruction. "It may require a few dollars more to secure such a schoolhouse, but it should be remembered that the district is building for half a century at least, and only the best should be considered. The schoolhouse with its surroundings should be the most attractive place in the district, in which every child and every patron will take pride. And the schoolroom should not only be inviting, but it should be so ventilated, lighted and heated that the physical health and mental energy of the children shall not be impaired."

The problem of supplanting the old schoolhouse with a new structure carries with it the discussion of several important topics, chief among them being the school site, the school building and the ventilation of the building. We can do no better in this connection than to quote from Professor W. H. Gemmill, superintendent of schools in Dallas county, Ia., who gives practical advice on all these subjects.

"In selecting a site, the area of the lot, the elevation, the character of the



AN OLD FASHIONED INSANITARY SCHOOLHOUSE THAT IS A MENACE TO COUNTRY'S HEALTH

soil, the drainage, the direction of the slope and the central location should be considered. No school ground should ever contain less than one acre, with a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 240 feet. In the larger consolidated district it should contain not less than two and may very properly contain three acres. If possible it should be an elevated piece of ground, a small knoll or a gentle slope, and the drainage should be away from the yard and house. The soil should be light, dry and porous. A sandy or gravelly subsoil affords the best drainage, while an eastern or a southern slope secures rapid evaporation. Under no circumstances should the stratum be clay impermeable to ground water. It is desirable that the schoolhouse should be located near the geographical center of the district, and the board should select the site with this in mind, but the site should be high and dry and the brightest and most beautiful spot near the center. Under no conditions should pleasant and wholesome surroundings be sacrificed if a better and more suitable site can be secured some little distance away. The additional distance in traveling will be labor well spent if thereby the pupils are placed in more beautiful and inspiring scenes.

"The foundation walls of the schoolhouse should be brick or stone and extend a little below frost line. The walls should be at least one foot in thickness and extend about three feet above the surface. It is usually well to have a vertical air chamber, and if there is no basement suitable ventilators should be provided on each of the four sides so as to permit of thorough ventilation of the space between the surface and the floor during the summer months. Good shutters should be provided for these openings in order that the winter's cold may not affect the air within the room near to the floor.

"No more important question is before the farmer today than that involving the housing of his children of school age. With an awakened appreciation of the fact that better rural schools will bring about a stay at home family which will not find it necessary to seek the town for the desired education there has come a realization of the fact that more practical studies must be taught in more sanitary and more sightly buildings."

## Points for Mothers

**Comfort For Stay at Home Mothers.**

"We are staying home this summer," said the young mother, "as we do not think the baby old enough to be taken out of its usual environment, and we would not go without him." There are no doubt thousands of young mothers and fathers doing the same thing. They realize that there are a certain number of years of their lives that they must give to the children and that they must put aside their own comfort in order to do it. Mothers don't break down when they are doing this sort of work as a general thing and should try to live as calmly and comfortably as possible under the circumstances. It is always with relief that one hears the young mother say "we" are staying at home, for the father owes it to his child as much as the mother to be near it during the critical months of babyhood. Together they can most certainly do better for the child than either one could alone, and along with the cares of motherhood should go hand in hand the responsibilities of fatherhood. The child who is only mothered loses much in its life, for the father's influence is often sane where motherhood is only sweet. The well brought up child must have the father's help as well as the mother's through every step of his life, and he generally gets it in America, whatever may be said of the better training for parenthood in other countries. The father has a double duty to perform, for while he looks out for his child he must also see that the mother keeps herself in condition. An irritable mother will very likely have the same kind of child. She may not be at all at fault, having been rendered physically incapable of caring properly for her child by worries of one kind or another. So the young husband must see that she is amused if necessary, that she has nourishing food and that she is not unduly worried by all the business troubles of the family. That precious baby does not realize all the sacrifices that are made for him, and he never will be aware of them until he, too, stands with a child of his own in his arms and the pride of fatherhood in his eyes.

**Educating the Children.**

The bishop of London once said: "I am convinced that the uplifting of the morality of our people lies above all and everything else in educating our children rationally and morally. I believe that more evil has been done by the squeamishness of parents who are afraid to instruct their children in the vital facts of life than by all the other agencies of vice put together."

Of this same phase of education Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton of New York says:

"The classes in social settlements are doing a tremendous work in giving both boys and girls many impersonal, wholesome interests, and in each of these settlements there should be classes for fathers and mothers, where the sex question is taken up frankly."

**Week End Gifts.**

The house party guest who cannot think of a suitable gift for a family of children should look over an assortment of boxes fitted with all sorts of indoor and outdoor games for boys and girls and selling at the smallest prices. A box, for example, containing two little tennis rackets with balls and a jumping rope is 25 cents, and for a larger child a box with two rackets and balls is 50 cents or \$1. A box of battledores and shuttlecock is 50 cents or in larger size \$1. A special outfit for little girls includes a battledore set, a catchball and a jumping rope, all with white and gold handles. It is 75 cents. A catchball with a trumpet end that issues a startling blast is 15 cents.

**"Seeing Things at Night."**

If mothers notice that the brains of their little ones conjure up uncanny sights and thoughts from the shadows of a room more or less dark let the light burn brightly. To force a child to become accustomed to the darkness is a grave error if its nervous system is so organized that this forcing is productive of a fright.

The nervous system of a child is a very susceptible organization, and the deleterious impressions made upon it will often make their influence felt throughout its whole after life. If the child asks for a light under such circumstances do not refuse it.

**A Birthday Ring From Germany.**

A newly imported novelty from Germany is a wooden birthday cake ring brightly painted in a manner to appeal to children and pierced with holes, in which the birthday candles are to be set. As the holes are many, it is possible to have as many candles as are necessary, even when the children of a family are grown up. The ring of wood is only about an inch thick, and it is intended that the cake be set inside this rim.

**Castor Oil.**

To the mothers who find it hard to give the little ones castor oil make ginger cookies and add a little more sugar than the recipe calls for, and to a common sized batch add two tablespoonfuls of castor oil and keep the secret to yourself. Present the tin and let the ones who are ailing eat of them and see how well this remedy works.

## OUR FUTURE SUPPLY OF BEEF

Address Delivered in Lakeview by C. L. Smith of O.-W. R. & N.

"There is no disputing the fact that the practice of growing stock on free range, and either marketing as 'grass beef' direct from the range or selling to farmers for feeders in the corn belt to be fattened, has not only passed the limit, but it is rapidly on the decline. Not only is the area of open range decreasing but what is left has been overstocked to such an extent that it takes great many acres to furnish feed for one steer. Often this feed is so short that cattle come off the range in poor condition, making the cost of winter feed very expensive. There is but little left of what used to be winter feed, and any scheme for regrassing the worn out ranges will prove abortive without a radical change in both past and present methods of handling.

All this clearly indicates that the beef supply of the future must come from the farms of the country—fenced fields and cultivated land. This means the radical changes in methods of feeding or much higher priced beef. There are today several methods in practice, all of which will need some modification to meet the requirements of constantly changing conditions.

Baby beef seems to suggest one line that may be followed with profit. Even with high prices prevailing for grain and hay during the past two years, the men that have been producing baby beef have been able to make fair profits, much better profits, in fact than those who fed mature stock, whether such stock was home grown or from the range. With the three-year-old or four-year-old range steer in the feed lot, two to two and a half tons of hay and one ton of grain per head is necessary to finish a 1200 to 1500 pound steer. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated again and again that a well bred calf kept growing thriftily up to eighteen or twenty four months of age can be finished in condition to top the market with less grain and hay during its life than is required to finish four-year-old; the two-year-old being better beef weighing as much and selling for as high a price per pound. One carload of yearling steers recently sold in the Portland market for an average price of \$65.00 per head. It would seem, then, that to cheapen the cost of beef, it will be necessary to take advantage of such well recognized facts as these:

The younger the animal, the less feed it takes to make a pound of gain. The greater the variety in ration, the greater the gain per pound of feed, therefore the less will be the cost per pound of meat made. The animal, old or young, uses the proteids and carbohydrates in certain proportions, more or less of either than the animal uses is wasted; therefore, the nearer the ration is compounded to make a balanced ration, the less waste there will be.

In beef making, as in other lines of manufacturing, cost of production is reduced by the elimination of all unnecessary waste.

Alfalfa hay alone is not a balanced ration, therefore it is not economy to try making beef on alfalfa hay alone, either feed a portion of grain or grass hay and some grain if you are to make the largest gain for each pound of feed.

It costs less to keep an animal growing than to start it after it has stopped. Once an animal is stunted for lack of food, no after feeding can entirely remedy the damage. It always takes more feed to make a pound of gain on an animal that has once been stunted than one that has been kept constantly growing.

The food of maintenance is an expense account, therefore it requires much less feed to manufacture 1500 pounds of meat in twenty four months than in forty eight months in which to do the work.

With young, growing animals, it is a well recognized fact that if a portion of the ration is succulent food, roots, silage of green feed, either as pasture grass or soiling crop—it requires a less amount of nutriment to make a pound of grain than when the entire ration is grain and forage.

On high-priced lands, silage and soiling crops are, as the rule, more economical feeds than pasture.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest all root crops can be grown to advantage. Under intensive methods, by liberal use of manure, thorough preparation of the soil and good cultivation, 30 to 60 tons per acre can be grown. I have been told that in Scotland they make good beef nominal cost with turnips and straw. Of course, this is done with a Scotch steer and a Scotch feeder; both the best of their kind.

It has been practically demonstrated that we can grow corn in most sections of the Pacific Northwest, and with the single exception of alfalfa, on irrigated lands, it will produce more feed per acre than any other plant known.

Feeder corn, alfalfa hay and roots make a palatable, well balanced and economical ration for young growing

stock.

The best known way of storing fodder corn is in a silo.

Steers under two years of age make an average daily gain greater in value than the cost of the feed.

During the past season I have visited many yards where three and four-year old steers are being fed to find a single lot where the daily gain was equal to the cost of feed. The only source of possible profit was in the increased value of the original carcass or on an improvement of the market. Nine times out of ten, the feeder assured me that unless there was a raise in the price of beef, he would lose money.

To cheapen the cost of beef production, so that beef may be grown on cultivated lands at a profit, will require well bred animals, economical feeding, continuous growth, early maturing and early marketing. Range stock or range methods applied to the modern farm will result in loss and dissatisfaction.

The combination of scientific knowledge with practical experience and good judgment are necessary for a full measure of success. To scoff at scientific knowledge, balanced rations, intensive cultivation, well bred animals, practical experience, keen observation and good judgment, is, today at least, unwise. The combination can easily distance either factor or factors with any one of these left out.

The scientist who ignores the value of practical experience is quite as much a fool as the "practical" man who refuses to bring to his aid the results of scientific research. The most successful beef producer of the Twentieth Century will be the man who has a taste for live stock, a scientific training, and "practical experience" in the application of science to the practice of breeding, feeding and caring for his livestock, the growing of feeds and soil cultivation. He will grow a variety of crops, feed for continuous growth and sell before the animals stop growing.

## PINE CREEK ROAD IS NO SPEEDWAY

Narrowness of Grades Doubtless Prevented Many Accidents

Perhaps it is fortunate that the road between Lakeview and New Pine Creek is not sufficiently wide for two automobiles to run abreast. Otherwise it would on occasions resolve itself into a speedway. For instance last Thursday when the trip down the valley was on, Senator Weed's car was driven what we consider at a high rate of speed, passing several other autos when the road permitted. At least one auto owner who was taken unawares did not take kindly to the Senator passing him, for when the big Franklin whizzed by he immediately got busy and proceeded to speed up himself. However, before he got under way the Senator's car had passed another, and the latter was in the same frame of mind as the first man passed, and he did not propose to be caught napping again. As a consequence he held the road for some distance, and when the other car did succeed in passing him the Senator's car had such a lead that he could not be overtaken. Had the road been sufficiently wide to allow the cars to pass there would no doubt been some fast time made to say nothing of the probabilities of accidents.

## HURRIED GOODBYES SAID BY VISITORS

Many Go to Klamath and Crater Lake on Homeward Journey

Many hurried goodbyes were said Friday morning when the delegates to the League Convention started on their return home. The greater number went y way of Klamath Falls and Crater Lake, intending to go out by way of Bend. President Wm. Hanley's party of 16 started at 8 o'clock, and they will spend two days looking over the Klamath country. Sunday they go up to Crater Lake, and back to Harri-man Lodge at Pelican Bay, and Monday will make the through trip to Bend. Other parties will spend less time in Klamath county, and more at Crater Lake, all reaching Bend Monday evening.

A few will make the drive to The Dalles, where they will ship their cars to Portland by boat.

G. M. Sterling of Portland arrived Tuesday on the auto stage from Klamath Falls. He is seeking a location and has no doubt exercised good judgment in coming to Goose Valley.

Chas. Pratt Friday purchased the fine black horse that was exhibited in the streets during the League meet. The horse belonged to the Pratt estate, and the price paid was \$625.