

HOTEL LAKEVIEW

ERECTED IN 1900


MODERN THROUGHOUT

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS

SAMPLE ROOM For COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COURTEOUS TREATMENT

LIGHT & HARROW, Proprietors
F. P. LIGHT GEO. HARROW



We Have the Best Assorted Stock of Both

Rough and Surfaced Dry LUMBER

In CENTRAL OREGON, and can give you what you want--when you want it--ALL THE TIME

SUNSET LAKE LUMBER CO.

Yard on Center St. Phone 721 Lakeview, Ore.

Lakeview Ice, Transfer and Storage Co

Telephone No. 161
J. P. DUCKWORTH, MANAGER

Bus to Meet All Trains. Transfer and Drayage. Storage by day, Week or Month

OUR CUSTOMERS ARE OUR ADVERTISERS

WALLACE & SON

(Wm. Wallace, Coroner for Lake County)

UNDERTAKERS

PROMPT ATTENTION AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Parlors, next door to Telephone Office
WATSON BUILDING

Twin Valley Land Co.

Incorporated

C. R. BLOOD, Ast. Sec.; C. O. MISENER, Gen. Agt.

We have for sale:

**Orchard and Alfalfa Lands
Farm Lands, Timber Lands
Homesteads and Desert Lands**

Special attention given to O.V.L. Land Holdings

We are agents for

The Fairport Town & Land Co.

FAIRPORT TOWN LOTS now on sale. Make your selection before the best ones are sold. A big investment for a small amount of money.

LAKE COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

Incorporated.

A Complete Record

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.

Errors Found in Titles

In transcribing the records we have found numerous mortgages recorded in the Deed record and indexed; and many deeds are recorded in the Mortgage record and other books. Hundreds of mortgages and deeds are not indexed at all, and most difficult to trace up from the records.

We have notations of all these Errors.

Others cannot find them. We have put hundreds of dollars hunting up these errors, and we can fully guarantee our work.

J. D. VENATOR, Manager.

PESTS IN GRAIN BINS.

Must Be Killed Before Storage of Harvest if Damage is to Be Averted.

A few cents' worth of carbon bisulphide will kill the insects hiding in the cracks of your bins waiting for the new grain. Insects injurious to stored grains, says G. A. Dean, a bug specialist at the Kansas Agricultural college, work so vigorously that the farmer must either kill them, dispose of his grain or sit still and allow them to damage it. Killing these pests before the grain is stored prevents much damage in the fall and winter, he says.

Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places for these pests. Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed with the old which already is infested. Throw this out. Unless the old grain was badly infested with any one of the four or five common injurious insects it may not be necessary to fumigate now, but a thorough cleaning of the floor, walls and ceiling should not be neglected. To avoid infestation in the stack the grain should be thrashed as soon after harvesting as possible. Considerable damage has been done by these insects to stacked wheat and oats in Kansas in the last four or five years.

One pound of carbon bisulphide when the temperature is about 90 degrees will fumigate 500 cubic feet of space. At 80 degrees 400 cubic feet will be thoroughly treated. The building and bins must be as nearly air tight as possible while fumigating. The carbon bisulphide should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. Evaporation is rapid, the vapor settling to the bottom of the bin and poisoning the insects. If the grain is not to be used for seed it is well to allow the vapor to remain in it for forty-eight hours. Doors and windows should be opened wide after the fumigation and the bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering.

One should be very careful in handling carbon bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable. Electric lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there always is danger of producing a spark. It is not safe to have heat of any kind in the building when the fumigation is in progress.

No man should be contented with the average yield of crops. The average is between the high yield and the low yield and is so far below the high that no one should be satisfied with such returns for his labor.—Farm and Ranch.

"SCALPER" FOR WEEDS.

Homemade Tool That Does Good Work Around Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Etc.

This "scalper" for weeds is a simple affair and can easily be made by any blacksmith in a short time, and the cost, made from the handle, need not exceed 25 cents. It is made of an iron rod about twenty-four inches long and three-sixteenths to one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This rod is bent in the form of a triangle and the two ends welded together so as to go in an ordinary hoe handle. Before bending, however, six inches in the center of the rod (afterward the base of the triangle) should be heated and pounded out to make a flattened surface at least one-half inch wide with a slight bevel so that one side will be sufficiently thin to make a reasonably sharp edge.

Measure one-half inch on either side of the flattened surface or blade and bend from these two points so as to form the triangle with the blade as the base. The sides of the triangle are



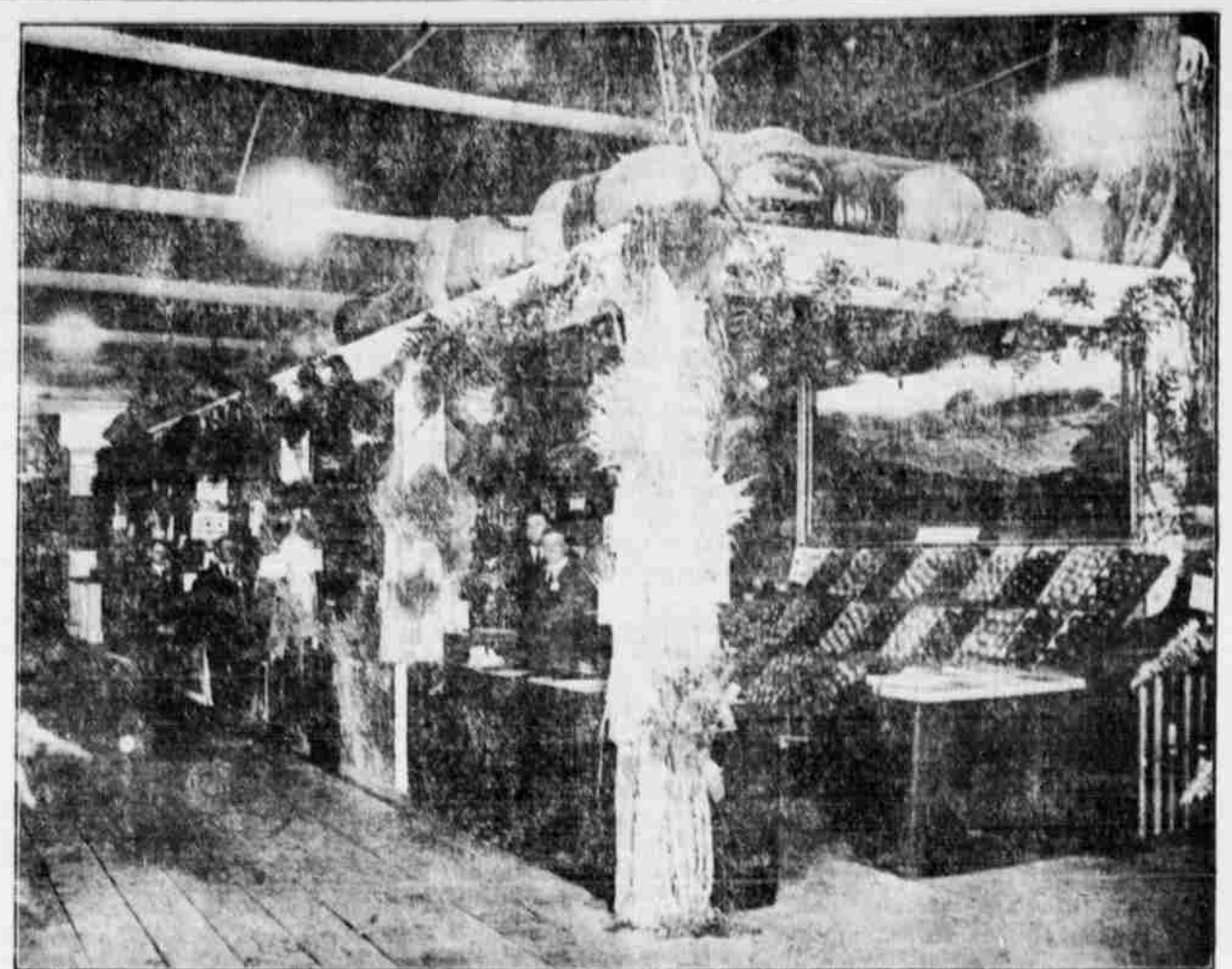
about five inches long, and this leaves two ends of three and a half inches to be welded together, forming the shank.

When inserting in a handle the scalper is bent so as to make a slight angle with the handle. The scalper is the lightest and most efficient tool we have for working in sweet potatoes. With it even green hands can do fairly good work with little injury, as the plant is protected from the two extremes of the blade or cutting edge by the rounded corners made by the unsharpened rod. The scalper takes the place of a hoe everywhere except in heavy soil or where soil must be pulled up to the hill. Although used mainly for sweets, we find it valuable for working in strawberries, cabbage, onions, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc., and it proves a great help in a fight against grass and weeds.—Rural New Yorker.

Harvesting Wheat.

Wheat should not be allowed to get overripe before being cut because there is more waste from shelling, and it does not make so much or so good flour if the outer covering becomes too thick and hard. More goes to bran. The practice of setting it up in round shocks and capping with two sheaves broken over in the middle is not favored as much as it used to be.—American Cultivator.

The city man who imagines that the farmer has only to plant and sow and harvest and then deposit his cash has still a few things to learn.



OREGON AT THE NORTHWEST PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

The state of Oregon was fully represented at the Northwest Products Exposition by the finest collections of fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables that the state has ever sent East to an industrial and agricultural show. In charge of the booths were Messrs. O. E. Freytag of Oregon City, J. E. Sawhill of Bend, and M. J. Duryea of Eugene, Oregon.

All three gentlemen were prominent speakers at banquets given by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association during the course of the land show. Thousands of booklets, leaflets and folders of handsome appearance were distributed to the land seekers who crowded the show during the entire two weeks.

AND WE ARE YET ON THE BORDER

We are still on the border, says the Evening Telegram. "We," in this case, refers to the State of Oregon, typically considered. In the Eastern, Central and Southern part of the state there is plenty of the range left and the spirit of the range abounds, not excluding that phase of it which runs to the correction of lawlessness. We have in mind the report from Burns, which runs to the effect that the stockmen of that section have found it expedient to organize for the protection of their stock against the depredations of horse-thieves. There is nothing at all remarkable in such an organization, except that one cannot help being impressed with such news as originating in the same commonwealth wherein the activities of so splendid and so modern a city as Portland are in evidence. Reading a news story of this sort on the streets or in the homes and hotel lobbies of a city like this seems like perusing the record of life in a community far removed—a border land that indeed is distant in time as well as in miles. But the truth and comparative continuity of it only bring to mind how closely progress crowds upon the more primitive conditions. It affords a more impressive conception of the things we are doing in Oregon and the manner in which we do them. Cities of skyscrapers on one side of the state, while the inhabitants of the other side are organizing to enforce the law of the range. It is a remarkable contrast if one stops to think about it, but thoroughly typical of the present status of the American West.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

This remedy has no superior for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to take. It contains no opium or other narcotic. It always cures. For sale by all dealers.

Oregon Trunk Service

The Oregon Trunk Railway now makes a specialty office stock shipments from Central Oregon points to the Portland market every Wednesday. A train leaves all Central Oregon points Wednesday and is run on a special schedule to reach Portland at 1.30 p. m. the same day. This service has been arranged to comply with the wishes of Central Oregon shippers in order that delivery may be made at the Portland stock yards in ample time for feeding, watering and resting before the special sales Thursday morning.

HIS STOMACH TROUBLES OVER

Mr. Dympette, would you not like to feel that your stomach troubles were over, that you could eat any kind of food you desired without injury? That may seem so unlikely to you that you do not even hope for an ending of your trouble, but permit us to assure you that it is not altogether impossible. If others can be cured permanently, and thousands have been, why not you? John R. Barker, of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of them. He says, "I was troubled with heartburn, indigestion, and liver complaint until I used Chamberlain's Tablets, then my trouble was over." Sold by all dealers.

THE SELECTION OF A DAIRY SIRE.

For some unknown reason it seems almost impossible to induce dairymen to study the methods calculated to produce the best results in breeding. writes L. J. Meredith in Iowa Homestead. They cannot understand the great value that is wrapped up in a good dairy sire. By weeding out all unprofitable cows with the scales and Babcock test and raising the best producing heifer calves from the best producing cows we have a reasonable assurance of success in building up a herd of economical producing cows. With an inferior, chance bred mongrel bull at the head of our herd we are certain of failure. By all means we should select a good individual of well ascertained purity of breeding and a true type of the breed that he represents.

Before we start out in search of a suitable sire we should make a close examination of the best cows in our herd, noting their weak and good points, but more especially the weak ones, and resolve in our mind's eye to select the kind of bull that is needed to correct these weak points and strengthen the good ones. When we are equipped in our mind's eye with an idea of what we want we may make a visit to some of the best breeders of the breed we want and keep going until we find what we want. Above all, we must not get "stuck" on some fine looking bull and make a compromise.

Persistence is sure to bring its reward. We will not only be able to see the bulls, but the sires and dams which



Seven years ago but two Holstein cows had records above twenty four pounds of fat in seven days. Since then 150 cows have either reached or exceeded that high mark, and twelve of the number have records in excess of twenty-eight pounds. Similarly the yearly test work has been developed, 60 cows having qualified with highly satisfactory fat lactation period records. Official testing has, in fact, been carried on by seven states, the District of Columbia and four Canadian provinces. The Holstein cow shown herewith was a prize winner last year and is an excellent example of the breed.

they descended from. Never be tempted by a likely crossbred bull calf from your own pure bred sire and one of your grade dams. To use him would mean plain retrogression and ruin, for here the principle of atavism and close inbreeding would get in its work and the size and form as well as the inherited good qualities from the pure bred sire would be lost.

Whenever the time comes when you can no longer use the pure bred sire to advantage in your herd start out in search of another, and before leaving home make another close examination of your best cows and find out what variations have taken place and what type of a bull is needed to carry out your ideas of further improvement. Choose one of the same breed as the discarded bull and preferably one bred along the same lines. By strictly adhering to this rule you will gradually

be able to grade up your herd and crossbreed, as is practiced by a large number of dairymen.

Upgrading is gradually bringing the herd up to the standard of pure bred cattle, while crossbreeding is commonly practiced means nothing more than leaving some established road and driving off into the wilderness. Grade cows will long continue to be at the head of the net as dairy producers. Thus there must be a rigid weeding out of inferior cows, and great care must be exercised in the selection of breeding bulls to use with the grade cows.

Hogs Need Abundant Water.

In most places water does not cost anything. It is just as important to making a fat hog, however, as corn or alfalfa. Its cheapness has led us many times to overlook its value. The hog will eat a big bushel of fat and lean hog meat easily. He needs water to give his fat, and to keep his blood thin to enable it to disperse his food and to prevent constipation.

If your hogs drink from the sky and are fed to grow water, you are not looking at the two ways to successful hog raising. Let our imagination carry us that far we will realize more fully the value of water.

A good supply of pure water is a splendid disease preventive. If the hogs are required to quench their thirst insufficiently in a hot summer climate of escaping disease is on the face of it, not as good as though they had free access to a liberal, unimpounded supply of fresh water. Especially during the hot summer months give the hogs all the fresh water they can get, because it is healthful, economical and necessary.

Water in the Cow Pasture.

In the summer it sometimes happens that the water in the pasture dries before the owner is aware of it; the cows shrink in milk and the young calves suffer. Better look after it often in the on the safe side, it says.

A TIN CAN CONTEST.

Boyer City Drain Tile Club of Columbia, S. C., have had a contest.

In Columbia, S. C., the Boyer City Drain Tile Club has been holding a contest for the best tin can. The contest was held on the 15th of the month and the prize was a \$100.00. The contest was held in the city of Columbia, S. C., and the prize was a \$100.00. The contest was held in the city of Columbia, S. C., and the prize was a \$100.00.

Serious Business.

Policeman III: What are you doing up that ladder? (Hundred screaming lads)—Hush! I'm only seeing if my wife is already asleep.—Elleguide Blatter.