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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.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY F.ETRIGG REGISTER, ROCKFORD, I.A.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



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The house palms and ferns should be given a bath now and then to rid them of mealy bugs and other insects that may be bothering them.

The present winter season is said to be the first since the St. Lawrence river valley was settled that that stream has not been frozen over by Jan. 1.

The relative purity and quality of different grades of gasoline may be determined by ascertaining the rapidity of evaporation, the purer oil disappearing the more quickly.

There are over 3,000,000 hired men that cost the farmers of this country over a billion dollars annually. Perhaps this great army is more responsible for the success of the business than any other one factor.

Up to the 1st of January the folks living in the Mississippi valley hardly needed to go to California, Texas or Florida to enjoy fine winter weather. However, this statement is subject to change without notice.

Do not bed pigs on oats, buckwheat or other dusty straw, and if the house is dusty choose a warm day, sprinkle with moistened sawdust and sweep it thoroughly. Dust causes coughs, sore mouths and sometimes death.

The egg selling crusade of the Housekeepers' league of Philadelphia was the means of knocking cold storage eggs from 38 cents down to 24 cents per dozen. There should be a suggestion in this for long suffering consumers in other parts of the country.

In the use of eggs for the table by boiling in the shell it is well to remember that strictly fresh eggs will lie without tilting at the bottom of a dish of water. As the age of the egg increases the air space enlarges, causing one end to tilt and the eggs to rise to the surface finally.

The other day ten carloads of oranges were confiscated at a point in Illinois by representatives of the United States department of agriculture on the ground of constituting a violation of the federal pure food law. The charge on which the fruit was seized was that it had been artificially colored to resemble the natural ripening process.

The \$5,000 prize offered last year by the Northwest Development league for the best five bushels of wheat grown in the American northwest has been awarded to Messrs. Joseph P. Nash and Charles Bridgeman, joint owners of a ranch in Shields river valley, Montana. The average yield on fifty-two acres was fifty-nine and one-third bushels, weighing a full sixty pounds to the bushel.

Farmers in some sections of North Dakota were up against a pretty stiff proposition just in the shape of a twenty-five cent potato market, four dollar a day help and a freight rate which practically prohibited their shipping their tubers to market in view of the prevailing low price. In many instances they invited their neighbors in and told them to help themselves for the digging.

A score or more years ago an English immigrant to Australia took with him a pair of hares to help keep him from getting overonesome. In time these multiplied, as is the habit of the rabbit family, and ran wild, and in the years following the Australian continent has had a veritable pest of rabbits. More recently a certain breed of cats was introduced, which in time also ran wild, took to the desert and now are said to prey on newborn lambs.

A remarkable flight of a carrier pigeon is reported from Montreal by Clarence Robinson, a resident of Westmount, a suburb of that city. Some time ago he imported some pigeons from England and a short time ago received word that one of the birds brought over and which had escaped had returned to its former home in England. Twelve days were required to make the passage, and it is thought the bird must have rested on some ship or floating object en route.

Road improvement agitation seems to be in the air. New York has voted a second \$50,000,000 bond issue. Pennsylvania will shortly vote a like appropriation. California is now expending an \$18,000,000 fund, while the state of Maine has authorized a \$2,000,000 bond issue for highway improvement. Texas is a leader in the good roads campaign with a big bond issue which is now being expended, while Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and several other states have either voted large appropriations for better roads or have such projects on hand.

OREGON ALMANAC VALUABLE BOOK

The Examiner has received an advance copy of the Oregon Almanac an official pamphlet issued by the State Immigration Commission. The book embraces 144 pages within its covers and is published under the authority of the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly. Various maps and statistics of the state's resources give it particular value.

A circumstance that is most commendable and worthy of note is the fact that all material used in the book make-up, from the paper upon which it is printed to the cuts, conforms strictly to the "Made-in-Oregon" propaganda, a sentiment which itself means more than words. It expresses a state-wide loyalty in the idea that the people of this state believe in using Oregon products. Copies of this booklet may be obtained free of charge by addressing C. C. Chapman, State Immigration Agent, Portland, Oregon.

A description of each community of the state is correctly and impartially described in the Almanac, the following being given relating to Lake County and Lakeview:

"Lake County, South Central Oregon; plateau region. County Seat, Lakeview.

"Population—4,658; 90 per cent American born. Of the foreign born about one third is German, the remainder consisting mostly of Irish, English, Canadians and Scandinavians.

"Transportation—Lakeview, in the southern extremity of the county, is the northern terminus of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad, which junctions with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines at Reno, Nevada, and is the sole direct railway outlet for the county's products at present. By stage and auto from Lakeview to Klamath Falls, Klamath County, 110 miles, to connect with Southern Pacific railroad, north and south.

"Water—Numerous small streams furnish ample supply of pure water for domestic use. and Goose, Warner and Silver lakes afford abundance of water for irrigation purposes. Ground water from seven to 70 feet all over the county.

"Timber—As but one-third of the area of the county is covered by forests, the natural growth of which consists principally of yellow pine, sugar pine, some fir and tamarack. One half of timbered area is embraced in national forest reserve and is for sale at stumpage of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre.

"Minerals—Inferior earth, opals, soda, borax, niter, potash, gold. Lakes Albert and Summer saliferous in character and the state has entered into contract with private parties for development of salt and borax industries. Soda deposits 99 per cent pure at Alkali lake.

"Lands—Surface: High, level and rolling plateaus and mountainous. Soils: Disintegrated lava and volcanic ash; alluvial loam, clay loam, sandy loam; alkali spots in a few instances. Rich in potash and lime and naturally adapted to the growing of grapes, hemp and hops. Alfalfa, hay, grain, small fruits and vegetables do well. Yields greatly increased by irrigation and projects completed and in different stages of progress aggregate an area of nearly 500,000 acres. Two large irrigation segregations approved and construction work under way in the Chewaucan and Sommer Lake valleys. Enormous area of land open to entry under Enlarged Homestead Act, allowing 320 acres to each person of adult age. Average value farm lands \$14.67 per acre, cultivated and uncultivated.

"Roads—One thousand miles of public highway, in fair condition, maintained by taxation.

"Fuel—Wood is the principal fuel used and costs \$5 to \$8 per cord.

"Industries—Stock raising, farming, dairying, small fruits and vegetables.

"Size of farm needed. 320 acres in dry farming regions; 160 acres irrigable but non-irrigated lands, and 40 to 80 acres irrigated lands.

"Average daily wage for skilled labor \$3.50 per day; unskilled \$2.00.

"Scenery grand; streams and lakes alive with fish and wild fowl; deer and antelope in the mountains.

"Large area of dry farming homestead lands in the northern part of the county, in the vicinity of Fort Rock, has been selected by the Hebrew Agricultural Society of Oregon for the purpose of promoting a Hebrew colony. Many families have already taken advantage of the opportunity and taken up homesteads under the provisions of the Enlarged Homestead Act, and a heavy immigration movement is assured for the Spring.

"For information address: Lakeview Commercial Club; Paisley Commercial Club; Silver Lake Commercial Club; Viewpoint Homesteaders' Association. "Newspapers will send copies: Lake County Examiner, Lakeview Herald, Lakeview; Weekly Leader, Silver Lake; Chewaucan Press, Paisley. "Lakeview—County Seat—Altitude 4,800 feet. Population 1,253 by U. S. Census 1910. Local estimate 2,000. Northern terminus of Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad, which junctions

OREGON'S WATER POWER ENORMOUS

Ultimately, the use of waterpower will exert a greater influence in developing Oregon than would a dozen Panama canals. Heat and light for rural homes, motive force for transportation, for mills, for factories, for agricultural industry, and for all the many uses to which hydro-electrical energy is applied, are avenues through which development of the state will be enormously promoted.

All the grain annually raised in Oregon would not be comparable to the wealth which the waterpowers are capable of creating. All the hops fruit and dairy products annually produced would be small in comparison. The lumber products could be made to equal it, and in the production of such an output of lumber the water powers would be a large contributing factor.

It would take 36,000,000 tons of coal every year to produce the total horse power now running to waste in the streams of this state. No coal mine in the world presents such a total of stored wealth, and besides, while the coal mine can be exhausted, the water powers flow on forever.

What is more, by proper development of Oregon water power, motive force for industries can be enormously cheapened. It now takes eleven tons of coal to produce one twenty-four hour horse power for a year. The same power can be produced through Oregon hydro electric energy at the cost of two to five tons of coal.

The effect on Oregon of an application of the cheaper power and the use of such power applied to industry would be of incalculable value in enriching and developing the state. Thus, the estimated cost of hydro-electric power from such a project as State Engineer Lewis suggests at Celilo would be, delivered in Portland, \$14.

KLAMATH PARTY VISITS CRATER

Klamath Northwestern: Mr. W. L. Clapp of this city, and his party, who left for Crater Lake last week, returned to Fort Klamath last night.

The party was successful in securing several fine pictures, which was the principal thing its members were after. From Fort Klamath the party went to the lake on snow shoes and skis, drawing their sleds which contained the provisions. They encountered all the way from 10 to 25 feet of snow and in drifts it was over 30 feet deep.

Sunday night, on their return, they reached the Burns and Utter sawmill, where they stayed all night. This is the last place from Fort Klamath before one reaches the lake.

The temperature around the Fort Klamath country remained at about zero most of the time, which makes the snow hard and affords fine skiing.

The party will return to Klamath Falls this afternoon, on the trail from Chiloquin.

HIS STOMACH TROUBLES OVER

Mr. Dyspeptic, 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 K. 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.

Many Americans have gone abroad before seeing the wonders of their country. It is learned here that thousands of Europeans, fired with curiosity by the stories of the wonders of Western America, are now making weekly payments to secure passage through the Panama Canal in 1915 to see the San Diego Exposition, the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, the San Francisco Exposition and the other natural wonders of the west.

with the main lines of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads at Reno, Nevada, and Western Pacific Railroad at Doyle, California. In heart of Goose Lake Valley, a most fertile and productive agricultural section. The principal industries are cattle raising, sheep and wool, and lumbering. Gravity water system and electric lighting plant are under private ownership. Shipping and distributive center for immense territory of agricultural and timbered lands. City has well lighted, modern improved streets, sidewalks, and other municipal improvements.

"Has substantial public buildings, high school, \$65,000 brick and stone building, graded public school and four churches; Baptist, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian."

CORN STOVER FOR STEER FEEDING

On many of our farms there is an unnecessary amount of labor expended in husking the corn and then feeding the corn and stover separately to the live stock, writes an Ohio farmer in National Stockman. Much of this useless labor might be saved. Professor Mumford of the Illinois station, when feeding steers clover hay, found shock corn supplemented with ear corn and silage superior to shelled corn and oilmeal.

The result, substantiated by common experience, shows that corn need not be husked for the best results in steer feeding, and in somewhat less measure



As producers of high grade beef the Aberdeen Angus breed takes second place to no other. Indeed, judging by the honors won at the international live stock shows in recent years, the Angus is to the fore. However, the Herefords, Shorthorns and Galloways are splendid beef makers, and the admirers of each particular breed and enumerate points in which their choice excels. Since their introduction into this country the dairies have made a great record both in the show ring and on the butcher's block. The Angus steer shown is a fine specimen of this popular breed.

this is true with the dairy cow and with the sheep. Whoever has watched the cattle eagerly searching a bundle of stover for a possible ear or nibble which the would-be thrifty farmer has overlooked must be impressed with the folly of husking the corn for steer feeding. It is true that when fed in this way some corn passes through the cattle undigested, and if the hours are permitted to follow the cattle there will be no loss.

Suppose, for example, you are feeding two-year-old steers. The feeding may last just as soon as the corn is ripe enough to be put in the shock—in other words, after the ears have been husked and the stalks and some leaves still remain green. Do not feed immature corn, as it will be injurious and cause the cattle to shrink. On the average about Sept. 15 is a good time to begin to feed, and in five or six months two-year-old steers will be ready for market. By feeding in the fall the weather is most favorable, and when it gets too bad to leave the cattle exposed they may be confined in yards or pens and the feeding continued.

It is now conceded that stall feeding is the least profitable for the ordinary feeder and that grinding the corn does not pay, especially when hogs are permitted to follow the cattle. One hog to each steer is about the right number to consume all the waste corn. At first each steer should have about three pounds of corn and the amount be gradually increased until he is getting all he will eat. The waste of stover may be avoided by feeding some extra husked or snapped corn. Three pounds of bran and one or two pounds of oilmeal or cottonseed meal will increase the gains materially and thus will bring the cattle to an earlier finish.

In summing up we find that (1) this furnishes a good and effective combination of grain and roughage and lower in price than either fed separately. (2) It can be hauled from the shock and scattered on the ground to be plowed at low price for labor. (3) The manure is scattered in the field without additional expense. (4) The feeding is done when the weather is the most favorable.

Economy of Sheep.

Sheep do not require an expensive building. The essentials of such a building are freedom from dampness and drafts and a protection from storms in the roughest weather. No other farm animal can ever compete with the sheep. A flock of sheep demands comparatively little labor. They grind their own grain, another factor adding the economy of labor as well as that of maintenance. They are the best grain grinders we have. The weed seeds consumed by sheep are never known to grow afterward. This is not true of other farm animals.

Sheep and Fertility.

The sheep is just as efficient a manure spreader as he is a manure maker. On hillside where coarse animal waste would hardly stick long enough to do the ground any good sheep droppings take the place of a specially prepared fertilizer.

Look to the Lame Ewe.

Catch the lame ewe and see if she isn't in the first stages of foot rot. Looks like it from here, though it may be that her hoof only needs trimming.