

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FARMERS' WEEK

December 8 to 13, 1913

This will be a notable event in the educational history of Oregon.

Farmers' Co-operation will be the leading topic of a stimulating series of lectures. The week will be crowded with discussions, and demonstrations in everything that makes for the welfare of the farmer and the home-maker.

WINTER SHORT COURSE

January 1 to 30, 1914

The College has spared no effort to make this the most complete short course in its history. A very wide range of courses will be offered in General Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry Keeping, Mechanical Arts, Domestic Science and Art, Commerce, Forestry and Music. Numerous lectures and discussions on FARMERS' CO-OPERATION, at home and abroad, will be a leading feature. Make this a pleasant and profitable winter outing. No tuition. Accommodations reasonable. Reduced rates on all railroads. For further information address

H. M. TENNANT, Registrar,

Corvallis, Oregon.

Farmers' Business Courses by Correspondence without tuition.

ALBANY

Collective, Academic, Musical and Commercial courses. Faculty trained in best institutions of America and Europe. We help students to earn their own way. Bursaries for girls. Christian influence, excellent surroundings. New equipment. Good of quality. Address: W. H. WILSON, President, Albany College, Albany, Oregon.

TYPHOID DEATHS

and sickness are no more necessary than smallpox. Army medical experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of antityphoid vaccination. Be vaccinated now by your physician, and your family. Ask your physician or druggist, or send to us for information concerning Typhoid Vaccine and results from its use.

THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. PATENT NO. 8

SICK TWO YEARS WITH INDIGESTION

"Two years ago I was greatly benefited through using two or three bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. S. A. Keller, Elida, Ohio. "Before taking them I was sick for two years with indigestion." Sold by all dealers.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED REALTY FIRM IN SOUTHERN OREGON

ONE TO 12,000 ACRES OF LAKE COUNTY BEST LANDS

For sale either for stock or agricultural purposes.

J. W. MAXWELL & SON LAKEVIEW, OREGON

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

\$1000 Dollars Reward

We, W. F. Detert and W. D. Duke, own all the cattle branded 70 or XL and formerly owned by Cox & Clark and the Heyford Land & Cattle Company. These cattle are now on the ranges of Modoc and Lassen Counties. For information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties illegally branding, killing, driving off or disposing of any of the above cattle we will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS and the costs of arrest and prosecution. Send all information to E. H. Day, Alturas, Modoc county, Cal., or to us at Latrobe, El Dorado County, Cal. If guilty party might escape, promptly notify the Sheriff of the county in which the illegal act was committed and advise us by wire at our expense.

W. F. DETERT,

W. D. DUKE.

Registered White Scotch Collies

I have a number of white collie puppies, both sexes, that are from the best bred kennels in the world. They are eligible for registration. Papers furnished with each sale. The best sheep and cattle dogs known. Can ship them by express. Write for prices and photographs of dogs. State sex wanted. Guy Lafollette, Princeton, Ore.

MRS. McCLAIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH OROUP.

"When my boy, Ray, was small he was subject to croup, and I was always alarmed at such times. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy proved far better than any other for this trouble. It always relieved him quickly. I am never without it in the house for I know it is a positive cure for croup," writes Mrs. W. R. McClain, Blairsville, Pa. For sale by all dealers.

WARM BARNS NOT GOOD FOR SHEEP

Sheep are perhaps the most easily wintered of any animals we keep upon the farm, as they require no pampering and do not need confinement in warm, expensive sheds, writes W. J. Griffith in the Iowa Homestead. A good roof is essential, and the three closed sides should be tight enough to keep out cold, driving rains, snows and very cold winds. The south side may be left entirely open for about four feet from the ground. The cold does not matter so long as the shed is dry. In this locality all who use the cold fresh air sheds have good luck with their sheep.

Sheep are dipped in summer and spring, and ticks do not bother in



The Black Faced Highland is the principal sheep of the Scottish highlands, where it is kept in large flocks, both for its mutton and fleece. The breed is smaller than the Cheviot and thrives well on scant pastures and the rough herbage of mountains. The mutton is of the finest quality, but its fleece is coarse and weighs only about four to five pounds, being of the class known as carpet wool. The marks of this sheep are black or mottled face, with strong and prominent nose. The horns of the ram are large and heavy, with one or two spiral turns, according to age. The ram shown was a prize winner last year.

winter, as the cold is unfavorable for their development. One man in our neighborhood attempted to winter his sheep in a warm stable and met with loss. Many of his sheep died, and those which remained were very thin and run down at lambing time. Many of his lambs were weak and died soon after birth. Many came dead. The flocks were so bad on these sheep that he was forced to shear early and before it was thought of by others in order to save his sheep. His object in using the warm stable was early lambs.

If early lambs are desired the ewes can be put into warm quarters at lambing time for a few days. Sheep should have free range, and it is a fine thing if this can be in a brush field. Then they will pick much of their living and come out in the spring very fat and with a heavy fleece. Sheep should be kept within their sheds during cold rains and wet, heavy snowstorms. Moisture in the coat of fleece is very dangerous. Exposure to a cold rain is almost sure to cause catarrh. If sheep are not fed a little grain all winter and are fed up as lambing time approaches they will lose their wool badly. A little grain is best during the winter not only to keep the ewe in condition, but to develop the unborn offspring. A variety of foods is not necessary as with other stock, and it is well when one ration is established to stick to it. Clean hay and cornstalks make a good roughage, and corn and oats, with roots or ensilage daily, make a good combination. Two pounds of grain daily are sufficient.

Again, plenty of exercise, with pure, cold air and ordinary feeding, will produce the best results in wintering sheep. Certainly there is no need of expensive outlays when simpler, cheaper construction will answer the purpose better.

Garbage Poisoning.

All hog raisers should be careful in feeding garbage from large cities or towns. Many hogs are raised exclusively on this stuff, and they very often develop serious intestinal disorders, the symptoms and lesions of which may be mistaken for cholera. It has been found that the cause of this disease is in the presence of powdered soaps in the garbage. These soaps irritate and inflame the lining of the intestinal canal and act as poisons, at times killing the hogs. Miscellaneous garbage is dangerous. If it is from your own table you may know what is in it; otherwise it may contain rank poison.—Rural Farmer.

Sheep Are Healthy.

Sheep are generally healthy, they are immune from tuberculosis, and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent were condemned of those inspected for food purposes in 1912.

HORSE HINTS.

Barbed wire and coils are a bad combination. When training the colt see that the straps and buckles are in good condition. Irregular feeding, improper feed, changing the feed or damaged feed will cause colic. When the hoofs are hard and dry let your horses have a good run on the grass. We do not believe in blinders. Teach your horses to work without them. Be careful not to overload your team. Overloading is the cause of much unsoundness in horses.

GOOD ROAD GRIST.

We can't deny that we are far behind the rest of the world in good roads, but we are willing and expecting to go ahead.

The people are more willing to be taxed for good roads than for almost any other public improvement.

This is a big country, but the nation is big enough to construct a system of national highways.

The mud tax is the biggest tax of all, and sometimes some of it is between the farmer's front gate and the barn door.

Good roads to merchants mean a direct benefit in sales and a decreased expense in deliveries.

Good roads salvation costs money, but you will not regret the money when you reach the other end of the good road.

WHAT BETTER ROADS MEAN TO THE FARMER.

The Only Thing Needed Now to Help the Agriculturist.

If I were compelled to say what I thought was the most important phase of agricultural life I would say roads, says a writer in the American Agriculturist.

To take the drudgery away from the rural life and give the farming community a chance to enjoy life and make money while it is hard at work I do not know of any one thing that could be of more real benefit than good roads.

I believe that bad roads more than any other one thing have been responsible for the exodus from the country to the city. People cannot be happy unless they are contented.

The people on the farms are like other folks—they like to visit their neighbors, go to church, go to the amusements and see the sights and take part in all these things. But they are prohibited from doing these things and many others, for the reason that the roads often are so bad they cannot travel on them for fear of accidents and trouble; hence they stay at home until they become so dissatisfied with the farm they quit and move to town.

If this was remedied by good roads, so they could go and see their neighbors and spend an evening with them, or go to some entertainment at the nearby town and see a good show, or attend some public meeting and have a chance to take part in what is going on in the world about them, they would be better satisfied.

This is not all nor the best side of good roads. The farmer living in the community where the roads are good is prosperous, for the reason that he can keep in touch with the markets.

With the R. F. D., parcel post, telephone, he needs only good roads to make farm life the most complete and most desired on earth. The exodus from the country to the city will end when good roads come, and the reverse will then occur—from the city to the farm.

TEXAS COUNTY ISSUES BONDS

\$50,000 to Be Spent in Midland For Better Highways.

A wealthy ranch owner of Midland county, Tex., was opposed to a proposed \$50,000 bond issue for good roads. On the day of the election he started for the county seat determined to vote against the bonds. Fortunately for good roads, it had rained the previous night, and the highway was in terrible shape.

After several hours of fighting water holes and mud up to his axles he reached town converted, announcing that any man opposed to better roads in Midland county was a particular brand of fool. He voted for the bonds, and the issue carried by a large majority.

The movement was started last winter by the Midland Commercial club, and a vigorous campaign of education was carried on. There was a small but determined opposition which fought the proposition very earnestly. Mass meetings were held and speakers brought in by the Commercial club from other counties to tell of the benefit of good roads in neighboring communities. Automobile excursion trips were also got up to other counties where roads had been built so that a practical lesson might be taught to skeptics and scoffers.

Colorado's New Road Laws.

Colorado has done away with the old "pork barrel" methods of expending state road funds. Its present legislature has lately enacted two laws, the passage of which has been strongly advocated by good roads enthusiasts, commercial associations and the business and motor interests of the state for several years. One of these laws creates a state highway commissioner, with an advisory board representing the five sections of the state, to have general supervision of state roads. The second law places the internal improvement fund in the hands of the highway commission for expenditure on a comprehensive system of roads. This fund now amounts to about \$750,000. It is provided that the commission shall appropriate sums equal to those of the respective counties for work on state primary roads, but it has power to increase this as high as \$5 to every \$1 of the county's in weak counties having low valuation and expensive road construction. Consequently there will be available for road development in Colorado this year between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 to be spent on connected roads.

THE REAL VALUE OF PEDIGREE IN HORSES

By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER,

College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

The pedigree of a horse is simply a record of the animals that in succession have entered into its breeding. Whether it is a guarantee of individual prepotency depends upon the excellence and known virility of the ancestors on each side of the pedigree.

The more and better the dams recorded in the pedigree the more certain may we be of the breeding qualifications of the pedigreed animal. The sires should be of equal merit, and the most important point is to see that they are of known purity of blood and individual excellence. Constant watch



Photo by Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

One of the laws of breeding is that "like produces like" in a great degree, and hence the likelihood of superior offspring. Some of the reasons for keeping pedigrees are: Pedigree gives the breeder accurate data as concerns the lineage of his animals. Usually the pedigree gives the breeder a chance to trace performance in ancestry. In nearly all cases pedigrees are the evidence of purity of breeding. The splendid pure bred Percheron stallion here pictured is a striking example of the value of using pedigreed sires.

must be kept that upon neither side is there an objectionable outcross or the presence of a sire or dam noted for unsoundness or other faulty trait, character or feature.

Furthermore, the man back of the pedigree must be taken into account. The pedigree is of little value unless the breeder and seller are men of integrity.

Neither is a pedigree a sufficient criterion of merit nor an apology for individual imperfection. In some instances a horse with a long line of reputable ancestors, but a comparatively poor individual himself, may prove an impressive sire. In most cases a somewhat indifferent individual that has a fine line of ancestors, as proved by his pedigree, is greatly to be preferred for breeding purposes to a "scrub" grade or even a cross bred animal.

However, the safest way is to select a sire combining both excellent breeding and individual excellence.

WORKING THE SEPARATOR.

Incorrect Operation May Result in Loss of Butter Fat.

Have you ever taken the pains occasionally to note whether or not your separator is being turned to the speed required in the catalogue? Hold your watch on the person turning the crank once a week or so, says Better Farming. The crank of the separator can easily be turned one or two revolutions too fast per minute, and it is just as easy to lose considerable butter fat by the slacking speed. The necessary one or two turns per minute will result in the bowl running 600 or 700 revolutions too slow. This is a little thing, but it may save the fat of one cow.

You cannot afford to waste fat after you have gone to the trouble of producing it. A recently invented device for obtaining the speed at which cream separators are operated is now on the market. The instrument is in the nature of a speedometer by which the operator of the separator is always kept informed of the number of revolutions at which the machine is being run. This provides 100 per cent efficient operation, or, in other words, tells the operator exactly the number of revolutions per minute that the maker provided for in its manufacture, as it gives an unfailingly accurate check on the number of revolutions per minute.

That there are many farmers operating cream separators who could profitably use such an instrument is shown in tests recently conducted by the experiment station of Purdue university. In one test it was shown that through the incorrect operation of the cream separator a dairyman owning twenty cows lost \$554.10 in one year because "he guessed at the speed of his cream separator." Any dairyman who owns an average dairy will lose a large per cent of what his profits should be in a year when he operates his separator without an accurate check on the speed.

Amount of Silage For Cows.

The amount of silage to feed a cow will depend upon the capacity of the animal to take feed. She should be fed as much as she will clean up without waste when consumed along with her hay and grain. Raise or lower the amount until the proper quantity is ascertained. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed just short of the limit of her appetite. If she refuses any of her feed it should be reduced at once. The small breeds will take twenty-five or thirty pounds per day, the large breeds about forty and the medium sized ones amounts varying between.

HOTEL LAKEVIEW F. P. LIGHT MANAGER



ERECTED IN 1900

Sample Room for Commercial Travelers

Modern Throughout.

First Class Accommodations

THE PALACE BAR

O'CONNOR & DUGGAN - PROPRIETORS

A Gentlemen's Popular

:: Resort ::

PHONE 32

CHOICE BRAND WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

SHAMROCK STABLES

CON BREEN, Proprietor

HALF BLOCK EAST OF COURT HOUSE

Special Attention to Transient Stock

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month

Always Open Phone 571

LAKEVIEW - - - OREGON

NEVADA--CALIFORNIA--OREGON RY.

Daily Service Reno to Lakeview Except Sundays

No. 1 Arrives Lakeview at 8:40 P. M.

No. 2 Leaves Lakeview at 6:40 A. M.

Daily Except Sunday

Pullman & Buffet Service Between Lakeview and Reno

C. W. CLASS, AGENT :: LAKEVIEW, OREGON

Great Combination Offer

The Examiner management has made arrangements with the Portland EVENING TELEGRAM whereby we can give subscribers the advantage of a gigantic combination offer for a limited period. You can get a Metropolitan evening paper with all the latest news from all over the world and the news of Lake County in the EXAMINER at a remarkably low price.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM is the best paper in the state, market reports unexcelled, Saturday edition contains a magazine and comic section in colors.

The Portland Evening Telegram - \$5.00 per yr.

The Lake County Examiner - - - 2.00 per yr.

Total - \$7.00 per yr.

Both papers through this office if paid in advance for 1 year on or before Dec. 31st, 1913

\$5



Christmas Poultry

of the choicest grade is here in abundance. No matter where you buy the rest of your dinner, get your poultry here. We have secured the markets to obtain a supply of the youngest and tenderest of birds. If you eat any other kind on Christmas, it will not have come from here.

'Lakeview'

Meat Market

HAYES & GROB. PROPS