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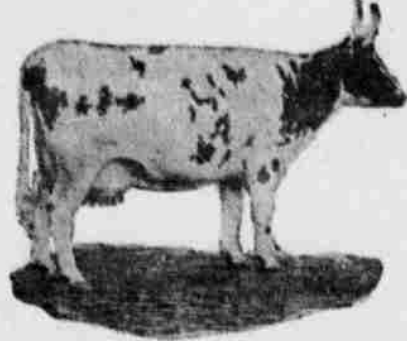
Ranches—City Property—Rentals

Taxes Paid and Rentals Collected for Non-residents

Office Opposite Heryford Building

SELECTION OF THE DAIRY HERD SIRE

Dairying is the very best business known to the farmer, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. It is the only means of farming known whereby the skilled man can take a poor piece of land and make it grow richer year after year. The longer he follows it the more fertile the land becomes from the products of the farm itself. It is no case of robbing your neighbor's farm of its fertility to build up your own. The longer this is followed the richer and more intelligent the farmer becomes. It will be assumed that you already have a fair grade of milk cows. It is



Kilford Bell III, the pure bred Ayrshire cow here pictured, was champion over all breeds at the last National Dairy show. She is a cow of fine dairy type and a splendid representative of the Ayrshire breed. Kilford Bell III was the winner of the Valentine silver trophy, a \$500 cup that is given for the best cow of any breed at the National Dairy show.

common knowledge that you can take a fair grade of milk cows and breed them to a sire a little better than they are and the female offspring will be better milk cows than the mothers. These young cows can be bred to a sire better than themselves, and the next generation will be still better. The better the ancestry of the sire the better the offspring. If this plan is carried on up the line the trouble will be in getting sires better than the cows. This, however, is the plan to work on, for as soon as the sire becomes no better than the cow there is no advancement made. As soon as he becomes poorer the value of the increase in the herd becomes poorer. Consequently it behooves us to keep in step and get only suitable sires to head the dairy herd.

In selecting the sire be sure that he has sprung from high class milkers. His mother should be a high class milker, and the mother of his father should also be. The further back this can be traced the more likely will his offspring be the kind of milker you would want and expect it to be. Then, too, do not forget the individual himself. He is the one to do the service, not his predecessors. Look him over well. Does he fill the bill? If so you should buy him even though he costs a few dollars more than you think you can afford to pay. Here is the one place a man can stand up and smile when he thinks he has paid too much for a sire. A good sire hands back a prize box when you pay for him. Upon opening it you do not find nickels and dimes, but he answers in terms of ten, twenty, fifty and now and then hundred dollar bills in the way of better calves, better cows, more milk, larger cream returns and larger pay checks.

Silage For Wethers.

Breeders who have fed silage to lamb ewes have generally had very good results. Trouble has come from feeding silage that was not perfectly sweet. Moldy or frozen silage or silage from very immature corn should not be fed to ewes. It is absolutely necessary to see that each ewe gets the amount intended for her. Two to four pounds per head daily is quite generally considered enough for best results. This is eighty pounds for twenty sheep, and if fed carelessly it is mighty easy for one or more "biggish" ewes to get six or eight pounds daily, and disaster may follow, when the silage will get the blame and not the man. It will make good feed for fattening wethers in connection with other roughage and grain rather rich in protein. The same care must be used as in feeding the ewes.—National Stockman.

Indigestion of Horses.

When a horse has indigestion it may be that his teeth are irregular and sharp, says Farm Journal. Have them attended to by a veterinarian. Allow him a box stall in the stable and bed with shavings or sawdust, if he eats his bedding. If he bolts his feed give it from a wide bottomed feed box and also put some cobblestones in the box. Feed whole oats, wheat bran and the best of hay, allowing one pound of each for each 100 pounds of body weight, as a day's ration. Carrots or parsnips would be good for him. Do not let him stand a single day idle in the stable. If the trouble persists mix in the feed twice daily one tablespoonful of a mixture of two parts powdered wood charcoal and one part each of granular hypophosphite of soda, ground gentian root and powdered nut.

Cow Stable Ventilation.

The cow stable should have plenty of ventilation, but this does not mean that there should be an incessant draft because of poor doors and leaky sides in the barn. A barn that is sided up with cracks big enough to throw a cat through is no place to keep a dairy cow.

SNOOZERS ARE LOSERS.

There are some folks that love to lie in bed most of the day. And thus the better part of life These sleepers waste away. But I'm the kind that likes to see The sun rise o'er the hill And cover everything with gold And all with glory fill.

It is then the birds sing sweetest; It is then the lovely flowers Cast the most bewitching perfumes From their dewy, sun-kissed bowers; It is then God's peace seems round me In the blossom-scented air And I see the God of nature And his glory everywhere.

"Life is real, and life is earnest," And it was not made for sleep. And there now are sleeping virgins Who will later wake to weep. They who give their days to sleeping And their nights to revelry Are but burying their talents As the precious moments flee.

"Life is real, and life is earnest," And each has his part to do. And if you use life for sleeping Who will do your work for you? Day for work, and night for resting. Even then our time is short To fulfill the task assigned us And achieve a good report.

C. M. BARNITZ.

KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q.—I note the name "Shakebag" is given by cockfighters to a large species of game. Why the name? A.—The Giant or Herculean game was called shakebag because at a main it was customary to shake them out of a bag into the cockpit and thus no trickery could give the one an advantage over the other. Q.—A butcher has kindly offered me fresh blood to feed my hens. Is it all right to feed raw in the mash, or must it be prepared in some way? A.—It should be boiled in a sack and not much should be fed at a time. Q.—What makes a hen bag down behind? A.—Overfat generally. The muscles break down. They can't hold up her fat body bustle. Q.—Do you consider broken-glass good grit for poultry? A.—No. It punctures the digestive organs. Q.—I have a cock bird that bullies the hens and will not let them eat. How can I stop this? A.—Put another rooster in the coop and let him lick the brute. As with humans, he will then go to the hens for sympathy. Q.—How may I distinguish sex in geese? A.—The gander has more rubber neck and is large and coarse, while the goose gabbles much in a voice loud and coarse. Q.—What is a poult and a keet? A.—A young turkey, a young guinea.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

The cold storage law of Pennsylvania requires that stored eggs be kept no longer than eight months. To defeat this the egg gamblers withdrew eggs from storage and then entered them again as new fresh eggs; 32,000 crates, thirty dozen to the crate, were thus changed in Philadelphia alone. As hens do not lay so plentifully in winter and egg gamblers are not in the habit of paying the price of fresh winter eggs it shouldn't be a hard job for the state detectives to catch the swindlers. Congress also is investigating this matter. No less than twelve bills in quick succession were introduced demanding that the department of justice investigate the cold storage business on account of the high price of winter eggs. We are glad to see the investigators headed the right way and the public no longer blaming the hen or the egg producer, but the food gamblers.

All the poultry geniuses are not on big plants nor the poultry papers. Not by a jugful. Many of the best managed and best paying flocks are on farms and town lots, where there are big results, but no horn blowing.

Poultry lectures at farmers' institutes command a fine hearing and in most sections are the most popular. The women especially turning out en masse to hear them. This is certainly encouraging to those who are striving to improve farm poultry.

An Indiana poultryman spent \$5,000 on his annual catalogue and as much more on general advertising, and his sales of stocks, chicks and eggs for that season were over \$50,000. Others may have just as good stock, but fail to realize because they fail to advertise.

Many big city papers now give a special page a week to poultry. These editors see the importance of the vast poultry industry and wish to help the town lot hen man as well as the farmer. Their efforts are reciprocated, for the poultry articles draw much poultry advertising and new subscribers. Some editors, however, do not observe the signs of the times, print no poultry information and lose accordingly.

We have visited numerous poultry plants where we were asked to figure out why the pens were damp. We found in some plants that the litter was too thin and not renewed often enough. In others the dirt floors were wet from the moisture of droppings or poor outside drainage, and of course wet the straw and affected the air.

There are other uses for a bone dryer besides cutting green bone. Dry bones may be cut up for fertilizer and vegetables sliced for the chickens and cattle. When there is soft green corn it may be cut up, cob and all, and fed. Thus it is saved from molding.

This is the season when canker appears, and it is not difficult to cure if taken early. The growth should be gently removed and peroxide of hydrogen applied, and after a few applications the trouble disappears.

The county commissioners of Spokane county, Wash., appropriated \$250 toward the Christmas exhibition of the Inland Empire Poultry and Pet Stock association. Other county commissioners please copy.

C. M. Barnitz.

MODEL HOMES OF ESSEN WORKMEN

Germany a Leader in Solving Problems of Housing.

GUNMAKER AS A PIONEER.

Foresight of Germans Provided Comfortable and Adequate Housing Facilities For Workers—Krupp First to Put Idea into Effect.

The foresight of the Germans was responsible for the provision of comfortable and adequate housing facilities for the workers, says Wilhelm Wiegand in Town Development. Over fifty years ago it was realized that an investment for efficiency was the most profitable investment possible, and this realization was followed up by the conclusion that such efficiency can be secured only when the workman is so housed and cared for that his health and happiness are assured. The truth of this hypothesis is now so generally acknowledged that its statement appears trite. But fifty years ago the theory had never been tried and proved true, and it must have been difficult to squander good marks and pfennigs for the consumption of a visionary ideal.

The founder of the great Krupp gun works at Essen, however, with more than native German sagacity, was perhaps the first to comprehend the concrete value of the vision. So in the year 1860 twelve houses that were to rent at a most modest figure were built for the convenience of the Krupp employees. After that the advance was rapid. Within seven years 318 more houses had been added to the colony, and as the plant grew year by year the number of houses increased until there are now over 6,000. Even this number of dwellings, however, provides for but one-third of the employees of the great shops, for the Krupp interests furnish labor for about 40,000.

Unlike other colonies that have been founded to provide a home for the workman at the least possible cost, the



MODERN HOUSES OF KRUPP EMPLOYEES.

colony of Essen has not been forced to sacrifice beauty and comfort to mere utility. Built primarily to serve the purpose of utility, compactly arranged for the strictest economy of space as the houses are, they maintain an atmosphere of charm and individuality that goes far toward making them real homes for their tenants. Indeed, a glance at the ivy covered walls, shaded windows, patches of shrubbery and flowers, gives one the impression of a small agricultural village rather than of a thundering industrial center. The buildings have been arranged so that every family may have its beautiful share of light and open air. Each dwelling has a small lawn and a garden space for vegetables and flower gardens. The interior of the cottage is as attractive as the exterior. Every house contains at least two rooms, and the great majority have from four to six rooms and often a basement. In accordance with the prevailing custom the main room serves the double function of kitchen and living room. This room, always immaculately clean, is always comfortably warm from the heat of the stove. The whitewashed walls are covered with the shining kitchen utensils that are used throughout the country as wall decorations.

For comfortable habitations in Essen the workmen pay from 100 to 300 marks a year, the higher figure providing a five room cottage in the most favorable environment. Imagine any house in America renting for from \$23.80 to \$71.40 a year! At this price, of course, the proprietors can make no money, and, although they calculate their gain at 1 per cent per annum, the expense of deterioration must be estimated at 3 per cent, so that the Krupp company stands a yearly loss of 2 per cent on every house. To offset this loss, however, the company has discovered through the experience of the fifty years that the efficiency of their workmen has been tripled and that the loss from strikes and labor difficulties in general has been reduced to a negligible fraction. That the company has never questioned the wisdom of sacrificing a small amount of money to a great gain in service is most conclusively demonstrated by the continuance of the policy of home building.

A HOPEFUL MOVEMENT.

To me city planning is the most hopeful of all municipal movements—first, because it means a visualization of the city as a possible agency of great good to mankind. Heretofore we have looked upon it as an evil, as a behemoth. Now we are beginning to realize that it contains great possibilities of good; that poverty can be minimized; that the houses people live in can be controlled; that the city of tomorrow need not be what the city of today is—a menace to our civilization.

Over a hundred cities in this country have already undertaken ambitious town planning projects. Each week adds new cities to the list. Experts are being employed; the architect, the landscape artist and the engineer are being called in for the solution of these problems. America awoke to this problem later than did Germany, France or England, but with our unbounded resources, with our fertile imaginations, I believe that in another generation the American city will outstrip even the cities of Germany in its municipal achievements. For it must be remembered that the American city is on a democratic basis. It is acquiring freedom to act under home rule legislation, and whatever the failures of democracy may have been in the past, I have faith to believe in the evidence already before us that democracy will solve the problems which now confront it more effectively than have even the most advanced nations of the old world.—Dr. F. C. Howe.

ENTERPRISING FRIENDLINESS.

How Decatur Citizens Won the Hearts of Incoming Locomotive Workers.

When an industry moves from one community to another the change means for many of its employees deserting homes dearly paid for, taking children out of school, breaking of church and lodge affiliations.

It was for this reason that Decatur, Ill., through its chamber of commerce, determined to do everything in its power to make the locomotive shopmen employed by the Wabash railroad like their new place of residence when the road moved its machinery from the old shops in Springfield to the new plant in Decatur, one of the largest of its kind in the world.

When they learned that they were to be transferred to Decatur the shopmen sent a committee to that city to investigate. The report was unfavorable. The shopmen were informed that vacant houses were few, that rents were high and board expensive.

It was then that the Decatur chamber of commerce interested itself. An investigation of almost every boarding house in the city disproved the report that board was excessive. A meeting of builders was called, and, though no definite promises were secured as to how many houses they would erect, the chamber satisfied itself that enough would be provided by the following spring.

Through its secretary, John M. Byrne, the chamber compiled a list of boarding houses, secured the names of the shopmen who were coming and encouraged real estate men to write them with a view to finding out their needs.

On the morning the advance guard of the newcomers, some bringing their wives and children, were due to arrive the chamber of commerce officials, accompanied by thirty citizens, each with his automobile, met the train, escorted the shopmen to the waiting machines and took them, on a ten mile ride over the principal streets and through the park.

At the end of the ride any lingering feeling of prejudice and hostility had been removed and shopmen shook hands with their hosts. The news traveled back to Springfield, with the result that shopmen who had been planning to go elsewhere decided to remain with the Wabash and make Decatur their home.

It required little effort for a city to show itself human as well as enterprising.—Survey.

First Efficiency Exposition.

The first National Efficiency exposition and conference will be held in the new Grand Central palace, New York city, from April 4 to 11 under the auspices of the Efficiency society, incorporated. The exhibits will show the increasing application of scientific methods to modern conditions, and there will be assembled displays of appliances, methods and products in the fields of industrial, mechanical, governmental, educational and household efficiency. Special invitations to participate in the conferences to be held during the exposition will be issued to scientific organizations, state and municipal officials and authorities on efficiency.

Chicago Social Recreation.

West park No. 2 in Chicago, known as Stanford park, recently celebrated the close of its third year of play—a very busy year of genuine social recreation as is shown by a perusal of the director's brief page of statistics. There was a total attendance of 750,110 persons, 2,400 of whom organized into clubs; 68,000 used the reading room and 128,000 the swimming pool. These numbers can be, as Director Teller advises, interpreted only in terms of "justice, neighborliness, democracy, good citizenship and brotherhood."