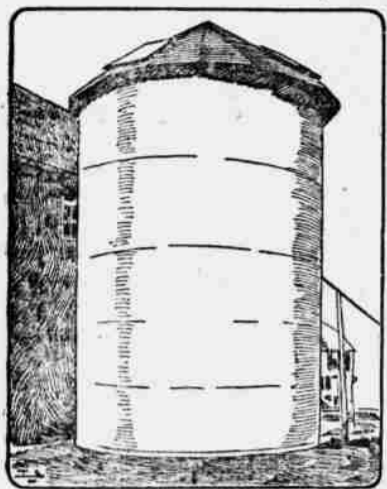




Writing of the silo in Hoard's Dairyman, a Wisconsin dairyman says: My concrete silo is ten feet in diameter inside and thirty-one feet deep, holds about forty tons; total cost was \$200 and about fifty days' labor, all of which was done by myself.

Now, in regard to silage moldering next to cement, I haven't been able to find any yet, and I am within two feet of the bottom. Silage next to the concrete is as good as, if not better than, in the center and has been all the way down. Wall is six inches thick and was given one coat of pure cement inside, applied with a brush like whitewash. Now, I have been observing



A CONCRETE SILO.

other silos around here. I know of one other made just the same, with same results. Another that did not have the brush coat all the way up because ladder wasn't long enough showed mold down to where brush coat was put on. I find the same true of stone silos. One near me built last year that was not given the brush coat spoiled in over one foot above ground; after getting below level of the ground was all right. Another thing in regard to stone silos noted was where the walls were not smooth there would be mold in the depressions in wall.

In regard to freezing I can see no difference between the stone and concrete, but the concrete will thaw out much quicker. Now, to sum up, you want a silo that is perfectly air tight, with smooth walls. Corn put in in right condition will keep all right, no matter what material the silo is made of. The only question is, which is cheaper as well as the most durable? I wouldn't keep cows without the silo.

Test Association in Michigan.
Writing of the test association in Michigan, Colon C. Lillie says: A few farmers in a community owning a sufficient number of cows simply meet and organize under the laws of the state, elect officers and hire a competent man to do the testing. The expense is to be paid pro rata by each man in proportion to the number of cows he owns. It is desirable to have a sufficient number of cows in the association so that the expense will not exceed \$1 to \$1.50 per cow a year. The tester visits one herd a day. He arrives in the afternoon, sees the cows milked, takes a sample from each cow, weighs her milk, estimates the feed and the cost both night and morning. Then he tests the milk of each cow and figures out the cost of the ration, leaving a record with the farmer. This farmer then takes him and his outfit to the next farm and so on. He gets to each farm every month so that a farmer has monthly records each year. At the end of the year the tester figures up the yield of milk and butter fat and the value of the same, the cost of feed given each cow and figures out the profit or loss on each animal in the herd and furnishes every patron with this complete record. What dairyman can afford to be without this knowledge of his dairy herd when the expense will not exceed \$1 or \$1.50 per cow? Suppose a man should come to you and say that he would tell you just exactly how much profit you were making on each cow for \$1 or \$1.50. Would you not think it a bargain to accept the proposition? And yet this is just what a co-operative cow testing association offers to every man.

Milking Important.
Milking is one of the most important parts of dairymanship. The cows should be milked quickly, clean and quietly. Do not excite your cows or they will not let their milk down. Don't strike a cow because she kicks. If she kicks, there is some cause for it. Look for the cause and remedy it. It may be a sore teat, it may be an inflamed udder or it may be that she has been misused and regards her milker as an enemy that she must fight. If such is the case, treat her kindly, and she will soon learn that you are not going to harm her. Clip the long hair off the udder and flanks and wipe off the udder with a damp cloth before milking, and you will be surprised to see how much cleaner the milk will be.—Dr. David Roberts.

Cleaning the Separator.
In cleaning the separator clean all parts that come in contact with milk. First immerse in cold water, then give every part and seam a thorough scrubbing with a brush. Scald all the parts with very hot clean water; afterward rinse again with clean cold water and allow to dry. Expose every part to fresh air and sunshine. Do not put the bowl in hot water at first, as the milk will then adhere to it.

A BATTLE OF HEROES

At Rocroy Fell Forever the Once Invincible Spanish Infantry.

In 1643 the Spanish governor of the Netherlands, Francis de Mello, besieged Rocroy, which is not far from the frontier of Flanders. The army hastily sent up to relieve Rocroy was commanded by the youthful Duke of Enghien, afterward "the great Conde." He was but twenty-two and had with him as monitor in war the aged and timid Marshal l'Hopital. Enghien had the daring of a boy and the eye of a conqueror. He was one of those whom inexperience helps to great victories.

Fearlessly he advanced his men through a dangerous defile, where they might easily have been overwhelmed. Fearlessly he deployed under the eyes of the Spanish army, which stood in its slow, stolid way waiting to be attacked. l'Hopital held the right wing of the enemy in check while Enghien routed their left, and then with his light moving cavalry got around to their right wing and routed that also, thus relieving l'Hopital, who was hard pressed. Still there remained a compact center, a reserve of Spanish infantry, the invincible soldiers who for so long had triumphed on every battlefield. Against these the impetuous Enghien hurled himself, and a battle of heroes raged. Thrice the strong infantry of Spain dashed back the waves of fierce assault. At the fourth rush of the gallant French they broke and gave. The great rock which had braved so many storms tottered and fell. The waves of the victorious attack came boiling and surging over the ruin.

Then fell forever the invincible Spanish infantry, the terror of the world. More than 100 years before French courage had destroyed the belief in the unconquerable Swiss. Now Enghien had done the same thing with the Spaniards. Rocroy restored the threatened preponderance of the French in the war.

Against Underfeeding.
A medical man who is an acknowledged authority on diet has uttered a warning against the idea that there is anything healthy in a restricted diet. Disputing the popular belief in the prevalence of overeating, he asserts that many deaths from heart failure are largely due to a foolish neglect to take sufficient nourishment. Rigorous dieting to reduce weight is, he considers, always dangerous. It is better to work off the superfluous flesh by exercise. Again, the habit of restricting the food allowance results in a decline of appetite, whereas our object should be to increase the appetite and thereby strengthen the digestive powers, assisting the result by judicious exercise. The first sign of illness in man or an animal is usually loss of appetite, while, on the other hand, a good appetite is generally a sign of fine health.—Exchange.

A Suicidal Lion.
Thackeray almost broke the heart of a silent worshiper in Charlotte Bronte when first they met at table. "Behold a lion cometh out of the north," she quoted as he entered the drawing room, while he, as one of his biographers tells us, was feeling nothing but a poor but ravenous specimen of an Englishman. At dinner she was placed, by her own request, opposite Thackeray. "And I had," he said, "the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of me disappear down my throat, as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it. At last I took my fifth potato she leaned across, with clasped hands and tears in her eyes, and breathed imploringly, 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray, don't!'"—Bellman.

The Nurse's Vocation.
The distinction between the woman to whom nursing is a vocation and the woman who merely earns her living by nursing is a very real one, although it is a very difficult one to define. A nurse may be full of faults and yet have a true vocation, while, on the other hand, a woman of the most estimable type may be lacking in the smallest spark of the divine fire. The vocation for nursing leaps out from the humblest as well as from the highest homes in the kingdom. Its one shining mark is its vitality.—Hospital.

Wouldn't Puff the War.
Napoleon III. had given orders that reporters should not be permitted to accompany the French troops as reporters. His reason was characteristic: "The effects of our 'mitrailleuses' will be so terrible, and those writers will make such descriptions of them, that our battles will impress people as mere massacres, and everybody will have a horror of them." A reporter of Le Figaro, Alfred d'Aunay, was so indignant at the emperor's order that he exclaimed: "Very well, then. We will not puff this war!"

SUPERS MUST EAT.

Why a Scene in "Romeo and Juliet" Was Spoiled.

The supers used in big stage productions have the appetites of elephants. No food or drink used on the stage is too mean for them to neglect—provided the property man isn't looking. They drink the cold tea as though it was really wine instead of the fake vintage. They devour the ginger cake that passes for pate de foie gras. They have even been known to attack realistic papier mache grapes and the ices made of cotton batting.

The play on this particular night was "Romeo and Juliet" and the scene in Juliet's garden the piece de resistance. The stage was filled with apple trees in bloom. White petals were scattered thickly on the cocoa matting greensward. They were not really apple blossoms, but white, pulpy popcorn, substituted for muslin flowers after many experiments, because they looked just as well and lasted longer. The fake blossoms differed from the popcorn of the candy stores in one particular. The firemen thought the pulpy corn increased the danger from fire and ordered the manager to squirt a fireproofing mixture on them.

The prompt book had this stage direction at the climax of the third act: "Romeo fights Tybalt. Murmurs off L, changing to yells. All on." On this evening there were no murmurs, no yells, no "all" to go on. As the curtain fell Romeo went to the stage manager, beside himself with rage.

"What the—beg pardon—good—ah"—he yelled. "Where—was—that crowd?"
"Out of business," replied the stage manager. "They're lying in a row down in the cellar. They ate the doped popcorn."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Neither Did the King.
It is told of King Frederick VI. of Denmark that while traveling through Jutland one day he entered a village school and found the children lively and intelligent and quite ready to answer his questions. "Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?"
With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Christian V!"

Just then a little girl, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised her hand.
"Do you know another?" asked the king.
"Yes—Frederick VI."
"What great act did he perform?"
The girl hung her head and stammered out, "I don't know."
"Be comforted, my child," said the king. "I don't know either."

Why Do We Yawn?
There can be little doubt that one of the objects of yawning is the exercise of muscles which have been for a long time quiescent and the acceleration of the flow of blood and lymph, which have in consequence of this quiescence become sluggish; hence its frequency after one has remained for some time in the same position—for example, when waking in the morning. Co-operating with this cause is sleepiness and the shallow breathing which it entails. This factor, as well as muscle quiescence, is apt to attend the sense of boredom which one experiences in listening to a dull sermon; hence it is that the bored individual is apt to yawn. As in the case of sighing, the deep breath which accompanies the act of yawning compensates for the shallow breathing that is so apt to excite it.

Speaking of Rivers.
The Thames and the Seine are about as large as the nameless creeks that wander across almost every country in America, while the waters of the blue Danube could be poured into the boiling flood of the Mississippi without changing its colors a single shade.

What! You have never seen the Mississippi! Then, suggests Guy Walker in Good Housekeeping, postpone your trip abroad and see your own country first, for one of the most awe inspiring sights in nature, greater even than the roaring falls of Niagara, is to watch the silent, majestic and resistless sweep of the Mississippi at its flood.

Yearn of the Studio Girl.
"I know what I'm going to do," said the studio girl. "I am going to get me a real bed to sleep in. I think I'd be a lot happier if I slept in a real bed. I have been sleeping on couches so long I am sick and tired of these things you make up to look like anything but a bed in the daytime."
"The other night I went to stay all night with a married friend of mine and slept in her spare room in a real bed, and I tell you I felt like a real lady."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Idea of Luxury.
In the reign of King George II. the footman of a lady of quality under the absurd infatuation of a dream disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which, proving to be blanks, made him decide to leave this troublesome world. In his private box was found a plan of the manner in which he would spend the £5,000 prize, which his mistress kept as a curiosity.

"As soon as I have received the money I'll marry Grace Towers, but as she's been cross and coy I'll use her for a servant. Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer with toast, nutmeg and sugar in it; then I will sleep till 10; after I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table by 1. I'll have a stock of wine and brandy laid in. About 5 in the afternoon I'll have tarts and jellies and a gallon bowl of punch. At 10 a hot supper of two dishes. If I'm in good humor and Grace behaves herself she shall sit down with me. To bed at 12."

Japanese Flower Decoration.
In the Japanese method of flower decoration, to become a master of which a man must study for at least fourteen years, seven years of hard work making him only fairly proficient, only few flowers are used. One beautiful bough is considered ample aesthetic food for a day. The Japanese know that only one beautiful object at a time can be appreciated, and they aim at placing that object in perfect relation to its surroundings. A vase of flowers in a Japanese house is the principal thing in the room, near which the chief guest of the evening is seated.

Additional Locals.
(Sunday is said to have been the hottest day of the year, one thermometer registering 90 in the shade, in a cool place. Another registered 110 in the sun in a south window. The sea breeze which began to blow about 3:30 was as refreshing as finding a drink in a dry town. Yesterday also was a scorcher.

Mrs. T. A. Jones and little daughter returned the last of the week from a visit with relatives in Astoria.

L. R. Ray died Sunday at his home near the Bay Rickard place, west of Philomath, aged 67 years. He had been ailing two or three years. He formerly resided at Monroe. The funeral occurs today and interment will be in Newton cemetery. The survivors are the widow and four sons who are in Benton county and a daughter in California.

Miss Georgia Hartless departed yesterday for Eastern Oregon where she is to teach the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gifford Nash spent their vacation on the family ranch at Nashville, Oregon. They have returned to their flat at Twenty-third and Irving streets, and Mr. Nash has reopened his handsome studio at Eilers' Piano House.—Sunday Journal.

She Found Relief.

If you are troubled with liver complaint and have not received help, read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, Moody, Texas. "I was in poor health—with liver trouble—for over a year. Doctors did me no good and I tried Herbine, and three bottles cured me. I can't say too much for Herbine, as it is a wonderful liver medicine. I always have it in the house. Publish where you wish."
Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 30, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lewis J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 5425 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 15, South of Range No. 8 West W. M. Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907.
She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon, and Sam Bowen, Alfred Eycraft and M. F. Eycraft, all of Alesia, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Real Estate Transfers.

Blanche Prather to E A and B E Prather, lots 7 and 8 bl. 1, Chase's 2nd addition to Corvallis; \$1.
E A and B E Prather to E McLennan, lots 7 and 8 bl. 1, Chase's 2nd addition to Corvallis; \$1.
R W Jones to E McBee et al, lot 3 bl. 1, Dixon's First addition to Corvallis; \$500.
J F Yates (administrator) to J W Ingle, lots 5 and 6 bl. 5 and lot 1 bl. 6, Corvallis, and lots 5 and 6 bl. 2, Avery's addition to

Corvallis; \$1.
J S Flint to C C French, 26.91 acres west of Corvallis; \$439.18.
C Read to V A Vidito, parcel of land adjoining Corvallis; \$450.
Oregon Trust and Savings Bank to J D Wilcox, 15511.88 acres in Benton, Lincoln and Polk counties; \$32000.
E E Mundy to R L Casteel, lot 7 and fractional lot 6 bl. 13, N B and P Avery's addition to Corvallis; \$1350.
E McLennan to Nettie B DeLay, lots 1 and 2 bl. 10, Wilkin's addition to Corvallis; \$10.
Chas Evans to Lulu P Vernon, 1-10 acres in Alesia; \$1.
E E Wilson to Lulu P Vernon, 40 acres in Alesia; \$10.
C Schimmel et al to F S Pitman, land north of Corvallis; \$10.
F S Pitman to C Schimmel, 13 lots in Avery and Wells' addition to Corvallis; \$10.
F S Pitman to A R Schimmel, 13 lots in Avery and Wells' addition to Corvallis; \$10.
John Curn to W B Cate, lots 7, 8 and 9 bl. 8, Corvallis; \$10.
Brady Burnett to Ida B Callahan, undivided 1/4 lot 6 bl. 9, Corvallis; \$1000.
W B Kiger to A and Bertie Hope, 20 acres north of Corvallis; \$10.
C S. imson to J J Cady, bl. 10, W L's and McElroy's addition to Corvallis; \$1400.
J J Cady to H Davis, bl. 10, Wells and McElroy's addition to Corvallis; \$1250.
C Stimson to S Mecklin, 5 lots bl. 20, County addition to Corvallis; \$1500.
S Mecklin to J L Lewis, 5 lots bl. 20, County addition to Corvallis; \$10.
J L Lewis to H Davis, 5 lots bl. 20, County addition to Corvallis; \$10.
Curtis Stimson to J E Aubrey, 10 acres west of Corvallis; \$500.

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce is bringing hope to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. Golden Medical Discovery cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 15, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Guy Davis, of Eugene County of Lane, State of Oregon, filed in this office on January 17, 1907, his sworn statement No. 5289 for the purchase of the Southwest 1/4 of Section No. 38 in Township 20 N. South, Range No. 9, West W. M. Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1907.
He names as witnesses: Hal E. Wood, Marvin L. Hammit and Austin E. Wood, all of Eugene, Oregon, and William L. Cryster, of Springfield, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of October, 1907.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

GRAHAM & WELLS
Corvallis, Oregon
Will Show Splendid
Pianos AND Organs
At Their Store
Delayed Shipment From the Factory is
Bringing More of Them.
Music Loving Customers
Are requested to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
This Old Reliable House pays Spot Cash for them and therefore can sell good instruments for the money instead of selling high rents, railroad fares and hotel bills for traveling salesmen.
IF THE MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE
Will patronize our house in this line we will continue to keep a stock of good instruments and give you reliable goods for the money. If there is anything you do not understand you will find the sellers near your home.