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J. M. Nolan & Son

SWEENEY IN HORSES.

Cause of This Condition and Treatment of the Disease.

Nothing is more distressful to see or lays a heavier burden of criticism upon the farmer than the sight of an otherwise sound and well formed horse ruined with sweeny, says the Missouri and Kansas Farmer. If the causes of this condition were better understood we have a feeling that farmers would have fewer animals thus affected. On many farms during the winter the horses do little or no work. When spring comes and before the muscles are toned up the heavy work of plowing or disking is begun. The draft may not be exceedingly heavy, but it is steady and unrelenting, and the muscles of the shoulders soon become tired. Then the horse in order to relieve himself twists his head to one side and pulls with one shoulder for a time. In a little while the nerves of this shoulder become so compressed and benumbed that paralysis ensues. The nerves then are unable to control the nutrition of the muscles, and they waste away. This is sweeny.

Sometimes drivers of horses are careless in the way the cross lines are adjusted, so that the head of the horse is pulled to the side, bringing the most of the strain upon one of the shoulders. Then, again, sometimes there is no link between the singletree and the whiffletree, so that the inner end of the former rests upon the latter the moment one of the horses drops a little behind, and the entire load is borne by the outside tug. Horses until they get used to work should be frequently rested. If you think their shoulders do not become tired just because the draft is light put a five pound weight on your shoulder and walk a mile. You would think nothing of carrying a two bushel bag of corn a rod or two, but you soon begin to think it is a dreadful task to carry a five pound weight even a quarter of a mile. Rest the horses often until their muscles become hardened. Just a word about the treatment of sweeny. Since it is merely nerve paralysis which lies at the base of the disease, it is worse than cruel to put in rowels and setons. Rub the muscles and excite them with liniment. Use the horse with a breast collar at some light work. The disease is very difficult to cure, but it generally can be mitigated.

Dipping Swine.

On each and every farm there should be some provision made for dipping swine. This not only proves to be an easy and effectual method of disinfecting animals which are being brought upon the farm, but it also furnishes a good way for disposing of lice. Every swine herd should be dipped at least twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. There are very few herds of swine that are not affected at some time or other with lice. Some recommend sprinkling or spraying for lice. This is not a very good way to overcome the difficulty, as the lice are usually found on the head close to the ears, under the armpits and in other secluded places where spraying could not in any way reach them. Swine thus affected, when put through a dipping tank, will be free from all trouble.—W. J. Kennedy.

Loss in Sheep Raising.

The cause of loss in sheep raising may be summed up as follows: First, low condition of the flock at mating time; second, insufficient food and shelter during winter; third, neglect during lambing time; fourth, worrying by dogs; fifth, selling the best lambs and keeping the culls; sixth, using inferior rams, and, seventh, neglecting to destroy the ticks.—W. S. Fraser.

THE SWINEHERD.

Give the pigs a clean pen, with plenty of water and shade.

Burn some cobs to a charcoal and give the hogs some now and then. It helps to keep them healthy.

When thoroughbred hogs are kept for breeding purposes, they should be given every chance for growth rather than the production of fat.

Pull up some weeds and throw them over into the pen once in awhile and see how the pigs will hurry after them. Weeds taste good to them in the spring.

The hog makes better gains on the same grain feed than any of our domestic animals, but the hog cannot use rough forage as well as cattle, horses and sheep.

Light hogs for bacon are in good and increasing demand. They make good meat and are more healthy than the excessively fat ones often seen on the market.

Pigs intended for fattening should be

forced for growth early and later given foods rich in carbonaceous elements that will produce fat and fit them for early market.

Get the hogs to market when they are properly fitted. When they get heavy and do not eat so readily, they are fitted. When they are fat and up to a good weight, gain or weight is put on at an increased cost.

A sow that has proved herself to be a good breeder should not be fattened and sold so long as her reproductive powers are maintained.

Old sows should not be kept over unless there is a good chance of getting a good litter of pigs. They are usually good breeders until up to five or six years old.

When you butcher the hogs at home, be clean about it. Do not leave anything about the yard to decay and breed disease.

If you are troubled with lice on the hogs, use kerosene emulsion. Spray the hogs and spray the pen.

As soon as the grass starts the pigs should be put in the pasture. Hogs like pasture short and fresh grown. If the grass gets tough and woody, there will be a waste. See that every pig pasture is supplied with fresh, pure water.

Never select for the head of your pen a male that is never hearty, but is always malingering and never seems to care whether he eats or not. Such a hog has not much vitality.

His Tip.

Diner—You have waited upon me very acceptably, and I have enjoyed my meal thoroughly. You have behaved like a gentleman, and a gentleman you certainly are, notwithstanding your humble occupation.

Waiter—I hope, sir, that I am a gentleman. I always try to be one.

Diner—It is as I suspected, and, being a gentleman, I shall not insult you by offering you money. Perhaps at some future time I may be able to reciprocate your courtesy. Till then farewell.—Pearson's.

To the Point.

A young foreigner had recently arrived in London from his native country, and some friends of his family arranged a dinner in his honor. The evening arrived, the guests invited to meet him were assembled, but the young fellow did not appear. A friend called on him the next day and, reminding him that he had accepted the invitation, inquired why he had not been present. His reply was ingenuous.

"I was not hungry," he said.—London Tit-Bits.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

How to Arrange a Bopeep Party For Small Children.

All the children who are invited to a Bopeep party should be asked to come dressed as shepherds and shepherdesses, not an expensive garb by any means. The hostess of the afternoon, probably the mother or aunt of the heroine of the day, should be dressed as Mother Goose, and should receive the children.

Among the prize games played during the party should be one that brings forward a large sheep drawn on muslin. The sheep must be minus a tail, and the picture must be pinned upon the wall. Then let each child be blindfolded and let him try to pin on the tail in the correct place. The one who can pin on the tail nearest to the correct place receives a prize.

The tea table should be prettily decorated with a mound of moss, in the center of which just as many woolly lambs as there are children should stand. As place cards for the girls have tiny dolls dressed as Bopeeps, with small cards attached, on which the name of the little guest is written. The boys may receive balls, jumping jacks and similar toys.

How He Painted the Name.

They tell a good joke on a Maine captain of a little coasting vessel, says Chicago News. The vessel was lying in port, and the captain decided to show the old "salts" about there how the name should be painted on a boat. He was fully able to pay a painter to do the job, but he was stingy, and, moreover, he

wanted to let people see how readily he could "turn his hand to anything." So he dropped a float overboard, but, finding that he could not reach high enough on the bows to do the painting from that standpoint, he went on deck and leaned over the side to do the work. The name that he desired to put on was Maggie, and having finished the lettering he went on shore to take a look at his work. To his amazement he saw it thus:

ENDING

Of course you understand how he made the blunder.

A Memory Test Game.

Take six coins—a silver dollar, a fifty cent piece, a twenty-five cent piece, a dime, a nickel and a cent. Have the room darkened or blindfold the players; let the coins be passed quickly from one to another, not in regular order, but, say, the nickel, the dollar, the ten cent piece, the quarter, the cent, the half dollar. Each player holds each coin two seconds before passing. When all have had the coins, the light is turned up, paper and pencil are supplied and the players write down the order in which the coins were passed. The one getting the correct order, or nearest to it, receives the prize. Of course, the order is decided upon by the hostess beforehand.

A Freak of Lightning.

A strange freak of lightning is reported from a town in New York. It found its way into the butler's pantry of a certain residence, on a shelf of which were some brilliantly decorated royal Dresden plates. The lightning made a slight discoloration about the edges of several of the plates, but on the wall it made several photographs of them, with the decorations reproduced, colors and all. Here, in an instant, the electric fluid did what men have been trying in vain to do for many years—it took a photograph in colors.

Shocking Catastrophe.



Miss Puss a letter did indite To Miss Tabby Cat; But spilt the ink, oh, dreadful plight! Her heart went pit-a-pat.—Philadelphia Record.

DYSPEPSIA.

Cure It by Observing a Few Important Rules of Health.

It is amazing that so common a difficulty as dyspepsia should be so little understood by the general public and that its remedy should be so hard to find. But it can be cured and without any marvelous nostrums by observing a few important rules of health. The dyspeptic must first fix in his mind the fact that his ailment is the result of bad habits of eating and living and that these must be changed; that drugs will do him no good. He must begin by avoiding all starchy foods, as potatoes, rice, oatmeal, beans, etc. Meats, soft boiled eggs, milk toast, zwieback, etc., are the best foods for avoiding fermentation and the gas that causes dyspeptic pains. In serious cases buttermilk is one of the best dependencies. Another is boiled milk with a slight addition of limewater. Either of these will enable the most chronic dyspeptic to procure some sustenance without serious distress. He should drink freely of hot water, at least two quarts a day, always taking a glass half an hour before mealtime. He should not crowd his meals close together, as with an impaired digestion it is often best to have the meals six or seven hours or more apart. The rule to be followed is

that a new meal should not be eaten until the previous one is digested or out of the way and the stomach has had a little rest, and there must be further rest after eating.

It is absolutely essential to eat slowly and chew with the greatest thoroughness. Complete chewing in the mouth, permitting no washing down with coffee or tea, salivates the food so that it is ready for digestion when it goes into the stomach, and persistence in the practice will put good flesh on any lean dyspeptic. There is a theory that when solid food is chewed in the mouth to an absolute pulp the organs in the back of the mouth exercise a selective action and send to the stomach only that which is fitted to be converted into blood and tissue, thus relieving the digestive organs of handling the waste. Whether or not this is correct is for the science of the future to determine. Certain it is that nature gave us grinding teeth for the purpose of chewing our food and never intended that we should swallow it unchewed, as do those animals having more than one stomach.—Charles H. Cochrane in Metropolitan Magazine.

Living Snow.

One of the most curious sights in northwestern Canada is that of living snow. There a curious phenomenon is seen in the appearance of millions of minute black insects when a thaw occurs. During the winter the snow is dry and crisp, like sand, and nothing whatever can be discovered of these insects, but as soon as a thaw comes they are found everywhere in large patches, looking like a dusting of soot. They are generally known as snow fleas, or jumpers, and have slight hopping powers, being able to leap three or four inches. They entirely disappear when it freezes again, and not a trace of them can be found. They do not fall with the snow, as there may have been no snow for a month or more before their arrival, and are probably something similar to the "red snow" of the arctic regions.—Dundee Advertiser.

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 29, 1907. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1898, 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, Lydia J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 8435 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 Byerly and M. P. Byerly, all of Alsea, 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.

General Robert E. Leo

Was the greatest general the world has ever known. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the greatest liniment. Quick cures all pains. It is within the reach of all. T. W. Pointer, of Hempstead, Texas, writes: "This is to certify that Ballard's Snow Liniment has been used in my household for years, and has been found to be an excellent Liniment for Rheumatic pains. I am never without it." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

THESE ASSISTED.

In Furnishing Benton Specimens—State Fair Exhibit.

Corvallis, Ore., Sept. 16, '07. Editor Gazette:—

The following is a partial list of those who kindly contributed to the State Fair exhibit:

GRAIN
E. E. Smith, Dick Kiger, Mr. Aldrich, E. S. Harrington, Sam Dixon, Chauncey LeVee, Ira Griggs, August Webber, Doc Kiger, Wm. Read, Levi Oren, John Swick, Mrs. L. Taylor, R. Hughes, Mr. Totten, Fred Fischer, Mr. Bates, R. Skipton, J. D. Howell, Harry Belknap, Frank Smith.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
John Kiger, J. D. Howell, Walter Humphrey, Geo. Humphrey, Gragg Bros., Mrs. Gellatly, Prof. Sheak, D. C. Rose, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Gerber, Mrs. John McGee, E. E. Smith, Mrs. C. M. Smith, Mrs. Aldrich, Prof. Lewis, Mrs. Kate Piper, W. J. Wilbanks, Mrs. Geo. Fuller, Sam Dixon, Mr. Hughson, Walter Taylor, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Glaze, Mr. Smail, Mr. Mispeler, W. H. Peacock, Mr. Mayberry, Mr. Hartsock, Mr. Morris, Mr. Kisor, Mr. Gibson, Geo. Armstrong, Mr. Drake, Mrs. James G. Githens. About \$10 worth of fine grain

The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superiority for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system, is no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots—such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-known medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholin, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia, as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and, through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing by applying to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post. You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

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, 1898, 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. 8296 for the purchase of the Southwest 1/4 of Section No. 28 in Township No. 14 South, Range No. 9 West W. M., 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. Cryslar, 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.

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Corvallis, Oregon

Will Show Splendid

Pianos AND Organs

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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.