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JAPANS TWO WARS.

Japan has two minor wars on her hands the by-product of her benevolent assimilation of other peoples. The first is in Formosa. Japan has been fighting the Formosans ever since the treaty of Shimonosih gave that peppy island into her keeping. While the Chinese owned it they were content in the happy-go-lucky way to snatch what camphor, tea and sugar they could from the soil between raids of the naked savages and to let well enough alone. The native Formosans are Malay, closely allied to the wilder peoples of the Philippines and with some kinship, with the Japanese themselves.

Travelers tell us that the interior of Formosa is a tropical jungle almost impenetrable. One writer says that the natives lie low and steal forth into the open at midnight with their long knives to cut off the heads of any Japanese caught napping.

During the war with Prussia the Japanese left Formosa with only a small garrison and the aborigines had pretty much their own way. But since the war the Japanese war office has sent three regiments to the island and the pursuit of the elusive child of the forest is now on in earnest. The Japanese soldiers have started in at the south end of the island and propose to go up through it, cleaning it out and "pacifying" it, so that when they are through the native Formosans will either be good or be dead—most of them in the latter state.

The other minor war is in Korea and it is growing more serious. This little war began in the streets of Seoul last July when Japanese soldiers shot down the rebellious Korean troops who refused to give up their arms very much to the surprise of the Japanese, who have always underrated the Korean spirit. The struggle that started in Seoul has spread over the peninsula and it looks, as if Korea would have to be "pacified" after the manner that is being followed in Formosa. The Koreans have hated the Japanese for three hundred years and they may go far towards fulfilling the prophesy made in New York not long since by Prince Yi that "his countrymen would continue to resist Japanese absorption until they are all dead." So Japan is keeping up the war spirit, but it is costing her some money to do so.

A GOOD DEFINITION.

A freshman in an Ohio college was credited recently in a newspaper with a good definition of an oration. "An oration" he wrote, "consists of three parts; the preamble, the body and the peroration. The preamble is what you say before you begin, the body is what you have to say, and the peroration is what you say after you are through." This definition, which is probably an instance of unconscious wit, will apply to many a sermon or address. In such a sermon the introduction in what the preacher says before he begins and the conclusion is what he says after he is through. We have heard such sermons—not in Corvallis, of course, but back in Missouri. Moral: cut off the introduction and the conclusion. Talmage had one great virtue in all his public speaking, he never indulged in long introductions, but struck right out and hit the nail on the head the very first sentence. "Rule: begin at the beginning, and quit at the end."

CORN FODDER.

A Massachusetts Man's Practical Method of Green Curing.

Those who have corn fodder or stover and have not a silo will do well to try my way of curing it, suggests a writer in New England Homestead. Cut it before it is injured by the frost, and if very green allow it to lie on the ground from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. If the heaps are very large turn them and let them remain another day and night.

Large Bundles.

Then put it into as large bundles as can be handled and arrange from twelve to sixteen bundles in a stack, first setting a stake or bean pole to stand them around and tying the first four bundles to the stake. When all are in place bind them around the center of the stook and again around the tassels. This will make it necessary to use stout twine or tarred rope for binding, but it is not very expensive.

Curing in Stooks.

The stooks will stand upright and not fall in the wind, and if the fodder heats at all the heat will pass upward, so that it will not mold, and the fodder will cure perfectly with all but the outside stalks as green as when cut. Fodder so cured is worth nearly as much as good English hay, and if it is cut in pieces an inch long the cows will eat it nearly all, and if they receive one and a half to two bushels every night they will do as well and give as much milk as if they had the best hay in the barn.

Silos and Silage.

Silage has been the great stimulus to winter dairying, and without it a large part of the farmer's profits would be cut off. Those whose memories go back to the period when the winter dairy was composed mainly of "strippers" fed on moldy hay and dry corn fodder, with sometimes a little bran, and when even with this meager ration the cows scarcely paid for their keep, do not need to have their attention drawn to the great improvement which the winter dairy has undergone nor to be told how large a part it plays in the farm economy, remarks Farm Journal.

The material of which silos may be constructed and whether they should be separate structures or attached to the barn are questions about which there may be differences of opinion, but most people are agreed that a cheap silo is a dear experiment in the long run. There are a number of reputable firms manufacturing silos that have stood the test of time, and one cannot go wrong in making a selection from these standard and well tried models. The prime consideration in the construction of a silo is to secure a receptacle that is strong enough to resist the great pressure put upon it and to preserve its contents air tight. The location should be selected with reference to its convenience for filling and emptying.

According to a recognized authority, each cow should have an allowance of about four tons of silage in the seven months it is usually fed. It is, therefore, easy to determine by the number of cattle to be subsisted how much silage it is necessary to preserve. A silo reasonably deep is the best preservative of its contents and the most economical, but it is held by good authority that it is desirable to keep the structure within reasonable bounds, and when the demand goes beyond that it is better to have two or more silos.

Utensils For Apple Picking.

As regards utensils in which to pick apples, there is much difference of opinion. Some prefer bags, some baskets, while others prefer pails. I prefer pails and under no conditions would use bags.

During my observations this fall in the harvesting period I found that the best picking was being done by men who used pails. A good model to use is such a pail as is shown in the figure, used by Mr. Mason of Hood River. Other pails very similar to this are used by other growers. These pails should be made 10 by 10 and will just fit into an ordinary orchard box, so that to empty a pail you place one hand over the top of the apples, lay the pail on its side in the box and slowly lift up the bottom of the pail. Practically no bruising is done under this system of picking. The pails have hooks and are hung on ladders or branches, relieving the picker of the weight which the bag system demands he must carry.—C. I. Lewis.



PAIL AND PAILS.

Red Texas Oats.

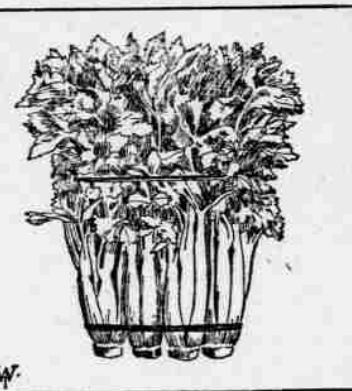
The strain of the Red Texas oats which has given the largest yield for two seasons and which stands third in order of yield for the four years' trial has been grown at the station for four years and has seemed to improve rather than to deteriorate in quality and yield. Oats not considered well adapted for growing in this state. It is the general experience that oats soon "run out" in Kansas, and farmers consider it necessary to secure new seed every two or three years. The trials at the Kansas station, however, indicate that it is not only possible to maintain the quality and yield of oats, but also to even improve them by good culture and by sowing only the best grade of seed.—A. M. Teneyck.

Farm and Garden

SHIPPING CELERY.

The Crop as Marketed From the Row or From Trenches.

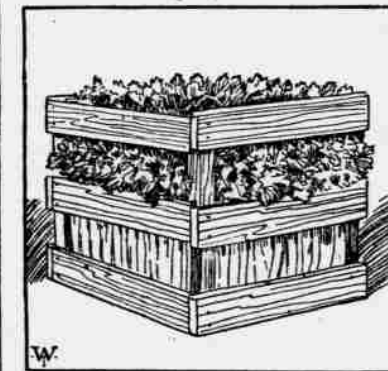
During the early part of the season or until the time for heavy frosts the packing of celery will be done entirely from the rows where the crop is grown, later from the trenches and afterward from the storehouse. In preparing celery for market from the rows where grown it is not necessary to remove the entire root from the earth, but it may be cut off just below the surface of the soil by means of a stiff knife. Remove the outside leaves and trim the root evenly, pack in boxes and load on the wagon for removal to the washing house. The blanching



A BUNCH OF CELERY.

[Trimmed, washed and ready for market. Boards should not be removed till necessary, and the trimmed celery must not be allowed to lie exposed to the sun or wind for any length of time. It is well also to have a piece of canvas to protect the celery while it is on the wagon on the way to the washing house. In marketing from the trenches the process is practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.]

Upon reaching the washing room the celery is placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the adhering soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied in bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size, as shown in the cut. The bunches are packed in a box for first grade celery and eight or nine for second and third grades. These boxes should be practically air tight, and a



CELERY CRATED IN THE ROUGH.

lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. The celery should be nearly dry before it is placed in the boxes and throughout the entire handling must be kept as cool as possible.

A common form of crate is here figured for shipping celery in the rough. It is similar to those used in Florida and California. In such crates the celery is less liable to become injured and is more easily handled than when shipped in loose bunches.—W. R. Beattie.

Irrigation Practice.

In the mountain states of the west, where irrigation is practiced—in Colorado, for example—ideal conditions for plant growth prevail, for there the sky is clear, the sunshine intense and the air dry. Therefore if water can be supplied when the crops are in need of it assimilation will go on at its best and the production of organic substance will be all the more favored. The result will be a large crop of large sized grain. The results, in fact, show this to be true. Whereas the average weight of a thousand grains grown in the semiarid regions from Texas to North Dakota varies from twenty-three to thirty-one grams, a thousand grains in the mountain states of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, etc., where irrigation is in vogue, average over thirty-six grams.—J. A. Le Clerc.

Sugar Beet Land.

Five years ago the land in a certain valley in Utah was offered for sale at \$20 an acre. Since that time a sugar factory has been built, and from 6,000 to 8,000 acres of sugar beets are grown in that valley annually, bringing to the owners a return of \$75 and upward per acre. As a result practically none of the land is for sale at the present time. If by force of circumstances a tract of this land changes hands the price obtained is \$100 or more per acre.—C. O. Townsend.

Spinach For Market.

Early sown spinach should be ready to cut in October. Watch the market and rush it in. A heavy freeze will ruin the growth already made.

THE MALLABLE RANGE
MADE IN SOUTH BEND

Outweighs Them All

And there is a reason for every pound of tough steel and enduring malleable iron in it. The 3-ply construction makes it wear well and there is an extra heavy bracing on the oven, for you must know the oven is air-tight. The heat can't get out and the dust or ashes can't get in.

There are so many distinctive features peculiar to the South Bend Malleable Range that we have no room to speak of them all.

IT'S Peer Among the Ranges

Drop into the Store of
HOLLENBERG & SON
Any Time From
DECEMBER 2d TO DECEMBER 7th.

You will be presented with three minute biscuits and delicious hot coffee and presented with a beautiful cook book and a useful souvenir.

WITH EACH RANGE purchased during this exhibit you will receive a 9 piece set of high grade cooking ware well worth **\$4.50**

Unselfish Tears.
President Samuel P. Colt of the United States Rubber company was discussing in New York the amicable trade agreement that has been made between his firm and the Intercontinental Rubber company. "It is best," he said, "for competitors to agree to be fair and honest with one another, and this agreement of ours is a fair and honest one. It is not like those where in two rivals, while pretending to be fair, yet knife one another continually in the back. Such hypocritical agreements remind me of two children, two little boys, I know. "They were lurching, Billy and Jack, and when the butler brought on the dessert it was seen that there was only one orange in the fruit basket. Instantly Billy, the larger boy, set up a loud bawling. "Now what's the matter?" said the governess. "What are you crying about, Billy?" "I'm cryin'," Billy answered, "because there's no orange for Jack."

Care of New China.
China as soon as bought should be placed in a vessel of cold water, each piece being separated from another by a little hay or torn up newspaper. Gradually heat the water until it becomes nearly boiling, and let it then become cold. Remove the china from the water and wipe. This treatment will render the china much less liable to crack than if used before being boiled.

Curry of Fish.
Fry one tablespoonful of chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter until brown, add one small teaspoonful of curry powder, one cupful of white stock, one-half cupful of rich milk or thin cream, one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, rubbed smooth, pepper and salt to taste. When smooth add one pound of cold flaked fish. Simmer three minutes and serve.

An Herb Bouquet.
In cooking recipes one often comes across the term a "bouquet of herbs." This means that a few sprigs of parsley, a piece of thyme, a clove of garlic, a bay leaf and a few peppercorns are all tied together, ready to be dropped into whatever they are to flavor and are (in this way) easily removed.

Scratched Mahogany.
To remedy a scratched mahogany surface take the kernel of a Brazil nut, separate through the center and rub the oil thoroughly into the scratched or marked place. The white mark will disappear entirely. Then your favorite furniture polish may be applied to the restored surface.

Wicker Furniture.
Natural colored willow or wicker furniture should be washed quickly in warm soapsuds in which about a tablespoonful of borax has been placed for a pail of water. Dry in the sun after first rubbing off most of the water with a clean cloth.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.
An Amusing Experience of a Government Bank Examiner.
The bank examiners of the treasury department have some odd and amusing experiences during their investigations of country banks. At one small and primitive institution in Kentucky an examiner found a deficiency of \$100. Of course an explanation was demanded. The cashier made a brave attempt to look wise. Finally he took \$100 from a private money drawer. "There, that will fix it," he said. "How will you enter that to make good the balance?" asked the examiner. The cashier looked bewildered, but finally said he would not enter it at all. "You see," he remarked, "that drawer I just went into to make the balance is what we call the 'outs and over' drawer. Whenever we're out of balance we go to 'outs and over' to make things right. Then, again, when the sheet shows more cash than we ought to have the surplus goes to the drawer. Funny the city banks never thought of that scheme!"—Harper's Weekly.

His Fear.



Colonel Bluegrass (of Kentucky)—Yes, suh, I have a constitution of iron, suh.
Major Milkdiet—I suppose that is the reason you never drink water. You are afraid it will rust.—Philadelphia Press.

A Pertinent Question.
"The great corporations which control necessities," said the man of unusual theories, "should be regarded merely as servants of the public."
"Yes," answered the weary looking citizen, "but have you ever tried to control a household of servants?"—Washington Star.

Woman's Way.
Jones—Brown was foolish to marry a dressmaker after saying he had made up his mind to have his own way in everything.
Smith—What has marrying a dressmaker got to do with it?
Jones—She'll rip his mind apart and make it over again.—Chicago News.

STOP THE STRENUOUS LIFE
Weakens the Tissues and Lessens Organic Vitality.

The stress and strain of the strenuous life in both city and country tends towards stomach troubles. Five people suffer today where one did ten years ago with sick headaches, dizziness, flatulence, distress after eating, specks before the eyes, bloating, nervousness, sleeplessness and the many other symptoms of indigestion. All who are suffering with stomach troubles, and that means at least two out of three in Corvallis and other towns, should use Mi-o-na stomach tablets. Nothing else is as safe, yet effective; nothing else can be so thoroughly relied upon to relieve all troubles from indigestion as Mi-o-na. It is not a mere digestive taken after the food is eaten, but a true tonic, stimulant and strengthener for the muscular walls of the stomach, increasing the flow of digestive fluids and putting the stomach into such condition that it does the work Nature expects of it. So reliable is Mi-o-na in its curative action that Graham & Wells, with every 50-cent box they sell, give a guarantee to refund the money, unless the remedy does all that is claimed for it.

Notice for Publication.
United States Land Office.
Portland, Oregon, October 22, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1896, 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, Mrs. Bertha Johnson of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 7069, for the purchase of the Northwest quarter of Section No. 24, in township No. 10 South, Range No. 5 West, 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 Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1908.
She names as witnesses: Mrs. Minnie Mack of Monmouth, Oregon; Mr. Will Mack of Monmouth, Oregon; Mr. J. C. Olson of Corvallis, Oregon; Mrs. J. C. Olson of Corvallis, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of January, 1908.
ALGONSON S. DRESSER, Register.

100 Cents on the Dollar

We take Portland Clearing House Certificates at One Hundred Cents on the Dollar. 75 Cents in Merchandise, 25cts Cash.

J. M. Nolan & Son