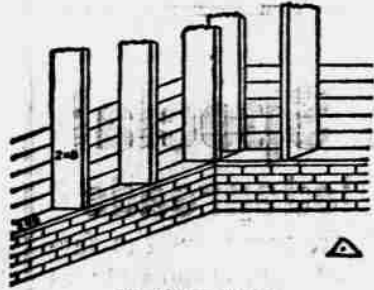


Farm and Garden

ICEHOUSE.

Low Cost Structure That Can Be Built by Any Clever Man.

A large block of ice will last much longer relatively than one somewhat smaller. Fifteen feet square on the outside should be about the size to build an icehouse for the farm, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. Allowing one and a half feet for the space between the two walls and the space between the inner wall and the ice, this will give a block of ice twelve feet square, and if it is twelve feet high it will contain theoretically fifty-two tons, but in practice not more than forty to forty-five tons, according to how closely it is laid. The loss of



ICEHOUSE WALL.

Ice from melting is very great in all ordinary icehouses, and especially is this true where it is taken out daily in such small pieces as is usually the case.

The house should be built above ground, and if it can be placed where it will be protected from the noonday sun by shade trees it will be found to be of advantage. A low cost icehouse can be built with ordinary lumber and by any one handy with tools. The essentials to be observed are: First, drainage below and ventilation above; second, a perfectly tight foundation. Warm air rises, and if a current of warm air gets started through the ice it will cause quick melting. Third, a double wall surrounding the ice on sides and top.

The foundation should be made of brick, concrete or stone masonry, in which sills 2 by 8 should be bedded in cement. On this erect 2 by 8 studding twenty-eight inches apart. On the inside for the inner wall one-half inch sheathing material may be used of almost any kind of lumber. Some durable wood is to be preferred, as these boards are apt to decay quickly. For the outside good novelty siding may be used. It should be free from knot holes and cracks. The rafters should be 2 by 4, with sheathing on the under side. It is important to have plenty of air space between the shingles and sheathing beneath the rafters, as every one knows how hot it gets under a barn roof in summer. The space between the two walls on the four sides may be left empty if the outer inclosure is very tight, as a dead air space is one of the best nonconductors. But it will not be a dead air space if there are holes or cracks in the siding.

If the ground on which the house is situated is of a gravelly, porous nature no provision need be made for drainage, as the water will be absorbed as fast as the ice melts. Otherwise the floor should be graded off, so as to slope to one point, where surplus not needed may be taken off by means of a trapped outlet pipe to exclude all air while allowing the water to escape.

The door opening of the house should begin about four feet from the ground and extend upward nearly to the top of the roof. The outer may be made in two or three sections and the inner inclosure supplied by boards crosswise, put in as the house is filled and taken out as it is emptied. It is a mistake to provide too much ventilation. For an ordinary house one foot square openings at each end under the apex of the roof are sufficient, and it would be of advantage to provide for closing these on warm days.

Homemade Barrel Header.

The stores sell very excellent barrel headers or presses. But one can be rigged very quickly by using a plank or scantling with one end under a stud reaching to the shed plate and temporarily nailed in place. The barrel to be headed forms the fulcrum. Be careful not to press the apples too hard.—Farm Journal.



BARREL PRESS.

New Variety of Spinach.

A new variety of spinach which has never been listed in any of the American catalogues is being grown at Valverde, near Denver, which is creating very favorable comment on the Denver market. The seed was imported from Prussia, and for the lack of a better name it is called German spinach. Its chief advantage lies in the thickness and juiciness of the stems, which prevent the rapid wilting of the plants when placed on the market and also add to its bulk when prepared for the table.—Denver Field and Farm.

Using Kerosene.

Kerosene used freely in the poultry houses around platforms and roosts is a good disinfectant and helps to keep the place free from chicken lice. It is a remedy generally right at hand which may be applied with a brush or sprayed on at any odd time and at slight expense.

PETROLEUM EMULSION.

New and Promising Fall Treatment For San Jose Scale.

Those who have to combat the San Jose scale will be interested in knowing that the Connecticut experiment station at Storrs has worked out a new formula which is very promising. It can be applied in the fall, when the scale is most susceptible to injury, and is easily applied and prepared. It has no ill effect on the flesh nor does it corrode spraying machinery.

This new remedy goes by the name of petroleum emulsion. It is made as follows: Use two quarts of carbolic acid, two and a half quarts of fish oil and one pound of caustic potash. This is brought to a temperature of 300 degrees. The next step is to add three and a half quarts of kerosene and five and a half quarts of water. This mixture is a stock solution, or, as Professor Jarvis explained, "an emulsifier." Then for the next step eight parts of this emulsifier is taken, one part of water, eighteen parts of crude petroleum and four parts of rosin oil.

Dilute the Mixture.

To spray, dilute this mixture with fifteen parts of water. The formula sounds a little complicated, but is not in actual practice. Stock solutions are made, and it is little bother to have the mixture ready for application. It stays in suspension for days at a time, and while an agitator in spray barrel is not necessary it is a little better to use such. Arsenate of lead cannot be mixed with it, but paris green can with fairly good results. There is no special danger in making the mixture, says New England Homestead. Horticulturists everywhere, west as well as east, will watch the behavior of this mixture closely.

NOSE BAG.

Easy Way to Feed the Farmer's Horse Away From Home.

A common way of feeding dray horses and other street teams in the city is illustrated here. A sack is made out of good strong ducking of a circumference that will allow of its being pulled over the horse's nose and leaving sufficient room for him to work his jaws easily. This sack is anywhere from a foot to fourteen inches in length. The bottom is made of a good stiff piece of harness leather cut out and sewed firmly into the hem of the ducking. A leather strap is rivet-



FEEDING THE HORSE.

ed into one side of the mouth of the sack, and a buckle is riveted on the other, so that the whole may be strapped on to the horse's head, as shown. In order to feed a horse must be unchecked, and he soon learns to place the sack on the ground, where he can push his nose to the bottom of it to clean out the last of the food.

For the farmer who takes a day to go to town these sacks will be found very handy, as a horse can be fed with them without any waste of grain, providing he is unchecked. A little caution should be used in placing the sack on a horse not accustomed to it, as it may cause him to jerk back. However, after he has once eaten a meal from it he can be considered well broken in.—Iowa Homestead.

Ripening Green Tomatoes.

Often when frost comes there are many tomatoes on the vines that are nearly full grown, but that have not yet ripened enough to send to market. I have picked some tomatoes and put them in a cool, dark place to ripen slowly and sent them to market when the supply had run low, and prices run high, says a writer in New England Homestead. But for home use a better way is to pick the smaller ones from the vines and then hang up the bunch in the cellar, darkening the windows and keeping the place cool. They will ripen slowly, and one may indulge in ripe tomatoes in January, when those grown in a hothouse and not as large or any better flavor are selling at 25 cents a pound or more. Try it.

Saving the Clover.

It is a failing of the American farmer when a blade of grass or a stem of clover makes a strong showing to try to turn it into beef, mutton or pork. In this effort to utilize it he entirely forgets that the plant may need a little winter protection. He does not understand how little is often sufficient to save the plant from frost destruction. Where the clover is not pastured it is often allowed to perfect its seed, which is as fatal to the crop next year as the winter freezing. Clipping would save the crop where it is so forward as to bloom and perfect seed.—Rural New Yorker.

Sow Some Vetch.

Be certain to sow some vetch. Sow with oats or wheat in October. If you sow in the oats or wheat, sow the vetch afterward, only harrowing it in lightly.—Southern Cultivator.

WINTERING CABBAGE.

Small Heads, Properly Stored, Continue to Develop.

One of the simplest ways of keeping cabbage is to store in an orchard or some sheltered place, often alongside a fence which has been made tight by a liberal use of straw. The cabbages are stored with their stems on and are placed head down and as close together as possible. Two or three tiers are often made, the heads of the second tier being placed between stems of the lower, and so on, the piles being made of any width and length desired. The whole is covered with leaves, salt grass hay or straw and a little soil, ralls, brush or litter. Small unsalable heads when stored in this way in November will continue to develop during winter and frequently sell as well as any in February.

Packing in Furrows.

Small quantities may be stored by plowing two or three furrows ten or twelve inches deep on a well drained site and placing the heads with their stems up as close together as possible. Some prefer to lay them but one or two thick, while others will pile them up two to two and a half feet high, bringing them to a point. The pile is then covered with straw, salt grass hay or a thin layer of straw and then several inches of soil. They are stored before freezing, and when the soil covering them is frozen it may be covered with straw manure or any other litter to keep the soil frozen until the cabbages are needed for sale.

Again, large quantities are stored in cabbage houses, this being the best way commercially for a large part of the state.—New York Cornell Experiment Station.

CROWN GALL.

When Once Intrenched in the Soil It Is There to Stay.

In describing the disastrous effect of crown gall on a most promising orchard of Elberta peaches at the Georgia experiment station Hugh N. Starnes writes in Farming as follows: San Jose scale works openly and obviously, but crown gall is insidious. It



EFFECTS OF CROWN GALL.

works for the most part under ground and is seldom in evidence until the soil is thoroughly permeated and its work of destruction complete. When once intrenched in the soil it is there "for keeps." For it there is no enemy. Its very nature is unknown. No one can say what it is. Fungicides and germicides are equally ineffective against it. It laughs at "the maddock and the match." An area once infested by it is thereafter valueless for fruit growing.

Moreover, its presence is practically universal. It may be found in almost every nursery in America. There are a few notable exceptions. Each of these nurseries, itself already a center of infestation, becomes a center of distribution as well, whence it is scattered broadcast over the land, for unfortunately the public does not seem to appreciate its potentiality for evil, nor are there as yet adequate laws anywhere for its suppression. Sooner or later, however, the nurseryman, the orchardist and the legislator must awake to the danger and unite in the effort to at least hold it in check, for it is almost too much to hope that it can ever be eradicated.

From the Mississippi valley laboratory of the United States department of agriculture at St. Louis Professor Hedgcock extends the promise that the form of crown gall infesting the peach, plum, cherry, apricot, almond, grape, raspberry and other small fruits is not the same as nor intercommunicable with the form found on the apple and pear. The latter, itself divisible into two distinct types, is also fortunately very much less injurious.

Corn Selection.

A steady increase in the number of ears per plant borne by Potter's Excelsior sweet corn has resulted from selecting seed with that end in view.

In 1901, the fourth year of the experiment, but the first one in which sufficiently detailed records were kept to show the percentages, only 35 per cent of the plants bore more than one ear. In 1905 90 per cent bore more than one ear, the highest number from a single plant being thirteen.

Selecting seed from the lower ear produced on the stalk did not give as good results as selection from the upper ear, which is doubtless due to the fact that such lower ears are often poorly developed.—Rhode Island Experiment Station.

The Collard.

The southern collard is the surest and safest vegetable product known to the gardener, and there is a market for collards in every town containing business men who were country boys.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Treatment For the Removal of Blackheads—Helpful Hints.

Take a bath all over every day, scrubbing the whole body with a coarse washcloth or bath mitten and a good soap, rinsing thoroughly and rubbing hard for the drying. This starts the blood circulating and helps to clear the skin.

Every night take a big basin of warm water and two soft cloths, folded; wet them and lay first one and then the other on the face until the skin is soft and pink. This will take half an hour at first; then press out as many of the blackheads as possible where they come easily. Have a spoonful of half alcohol, half water, and touch each pore with a drop as its contents are pressed out, but not before. This helps to contract it. After this is done, with the palms of the hands rub a good lather into the face well, rinse in two or three clean warm waters and then in cold, with a dash of toilet vinegar in it. Wipe the face dry and rub in a lot of cold cream. In the morning wash the face in cold water without soap and rub in more cold cream, wiping off any that shows. Repeat until blackheads vanish.

Cautions in Visiting Sickrooms.

Never venture into a sickroom if you are in a violent perspiration if circumstances require you there, for the moment your body becomes cold it is in a state likely to absorb the infection and give you the disease. Never visit a sick person, especially if the complaint be of a contagious nature, with an empty stomach, as this disposes the system more readily to receive the contagion. In attending a sick person place yourself where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not between the diseased person and any fire that is in the room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapor in that direction, and you would run much danger from breathing in it.

Uses of Baking Soda.

A package of baking soda is a helpful article in the home, as the following will show. When one neglects to soak beans overnight before baking them add half a teaspoonful of baking soda to the water you boil them in and in a short time they will cook tender. A bad burn may be speedily relieved by an application of soda dampened with a little water. If the feet are sore or tired, if mosquitoes or other insects bite, if hives or prickly heat bother the children, put a teaspoonful of soda in a bowl of lukewarm water, and bathing in it will afford pleasant relief.

Bathing the Eyes.

Few practices are more beneficial to the condition of the eyes than is that of bathing them regularly every night before going to bed. Dust readily accumulates on the lids between the lashes and causes them to smart, an excellent method of cleaning them being the old fashioned one of dabbing the lids with a piece of cotton wool dipped in cold weak tea.—Woman's Life.

Soap Removes Mildew.

Mildew is easily removed by rubbing or scraping a little common yellow soap on the article and then a little salt and starch on that. Rub on well and put in the sunshine, or soap the linen previously wetted and apply salt and lemon juice to both sides, or apply freely powdered pipe clay, fuller's earth or finely powdered chalk. Expose it for several hours to the atmosphere.

To Press Trousers.

After brushing the trousers thoroughly lay seam to seam and dampen with a sponge or whisk broom dipped in water. Lay a newspaper over one leg at a time and press with a hot iron. When the paper is scorched take a fresh one. The result is a fine crease, with no lint and no ruined towels.

Island Moss For Throat Trouble.

Wash, boil half an hour in water, cover, strain, add sugar and lemon juice, then bring again to a boil. So great is the thickening quality of the moss that it is estimated that one-quarter pound of moss will make a gallon of clear, transparent jelly that may be flavored to suit the taste.

Laundering Linen.

Fine linen should never be starched. Clean it by washing thoroughly in clean water and with pure soap. The satiny sheen, so beautiful, is obtained by ironing it when it is damp. Sunlight and fresh air are indispensable for keeping linen in good condition.

To Keep Feathers in Pillows.

When making sofa or bed pillows rub the wrong side of the ticking with a bar of dampened laundry soap and the feathers will never be able to force themselves through the ticking.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The Widow Who Wanted to Use Her Hubby For a Gatepost.

At the cabin of a Tennessee settler where I stopped overnight they told me of a widow living three miles away who, finding that the body of her husband had been petrified after lying in the ground for five or six years, had sold it to a showman for \$50 in cash. The people were not at all sentimental, but they didn't look upon the transaction as just right.

Next day as I journeyed along I stopped at the house of the widow named for a glass of water. When she learned where I had stayed overnight she asked:

"Did they tell you about my dead husband turning to stone?"

"Yes."

"And about my selling him to a showman?"

"Yes."

"And they don't think it was right?"

"Oh, they didn't say as much."

"But I know what they have said to others and how they feel about it. Maybe it wasn't just the right thing to do, but I'll tell you what's in my mind. If I kin get an offer from a rich man I'll marry ag'in, and the first thing after that I'll buy Jim's body back and use it for a gatepost and have him near me all the rest of my life!"—Chicago News.

A Week of Days.

Gyer—Old man Day has a full week of children.

Myer—How's that?

Gyer—He has seven children, six girls and a boy. That's six weak Days and one son Day.—Detroit Tribune.

A Terrible Thought.

"I want to be loved for myself!" exclaimed the romantic heiress.

"My dear leddy," rejoined Baron Fucash apprehensively, "is there any possibility of this being a case of mistaken identity?"—Washington Star.

Worried.



Farmer's Wife—What is the matter with my husband anyway?

Doctor—I shall diagnose his case directly.

Farmer's Wife (as the doctor labors with extraordinary care)—Do not make it too expensive, doctor.—Fliegende Blatter.

Literary Note.

"Draw up a chair and watch the fire of genius blaze," he said.

"Where?"

"In the stove. I've just put in a crate of rejected poems!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Forgone Conclusion.

First Artist—That pretty model who is so quiet and reserved is a good deal of a puzzle.

Second Ditto—Naturally. Isn't it her business to be a poser?—Boston Herald.

His Girth Grows.

Coakley—Notwithstanding all the exercise Dubley takes he seems to get fatter and fatter.

Joakley—Yes. All his exercise seems to go to waist.—Philadelphia Press.

The Secret Out.

He—How can Mrs. Smythe afford to keep three servants?

She—My dear, she plays bridge with them every Monday and they owe her money.—London Opinion.

Only of Rice.

"What do you think of this custom of throwing rice after newly married couples?"

"I don't think there is a grain of sense in it."—Baltimore American.

Insinuation.

Mr. Nuwed—Is there anything I can do to help you, dear?

Mrs. Nuwed (preparing dinner)—Poor Charley! Are you so hungry as that?—Kansas City Times.

Professional Enthusiasm.

"What do you think, girls? Miss Passee has got a beau."

"Oh, he doesn't count. I know him. He is a dealer in antique bargains."—Baltimore American.

Congenial.

Madge—I know one case where the wife of a genius gets along with him all right.

Marjorie—Pshaw! She must be a genius too.—Puck.

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