

CORVALLIS

Cleaning and Pressing Parlor

Operated by
J. S. RUSSELL & WIFE
 Steam Cleaning, Chemical and French Dry Cleaning, Re-
 lining, Altering and Repairing
Ladies' Clothing a Specialty

All gentlemen's garments dry cleaned if not soiled too much.
 I am connected with the Majestic Tailoring House, of Chicago. If you contemplate placing an order for a new suit, it will pay you to look over my samples.
 We are here to stay. Your patronage is solicited.
 Up Stairs **132 Second St.** Whitehorn Bldg

SCHOOL SALE



What are the Little Ones' Needs?

Stockings for one thing—really good, strong, sturdy stockings—the kind that is worth while.
 Buy stockings for the youngsters during the School Sale. See our Special Display of **CADDT STOCKINGS** No better stockings made for boys and girls.

Every "CADET"

Stocking is knitted from twisted yarns, that give double the strength and wearing power. Knees, heels and toes reinforced with special linen.

"Cadets" can't rip, rub or stain—in black, tan and white. Read the guarantee on the box top. Now's the time to buy stockings. See these.

For Boys and Girls
 25c a pair

J. M. NOLAN & SON

Rev. C. T. Hurd Called.

Rev. C. T. Hurd came up from Portland, Monday night and will arrange to ship his family and household goods some time during the coming week. He has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Anabel and will take active charge of the work as soon as his business affairs here in connection with the Y. M. C. A. work can be disposed of.
 As a minister of ability, as a citizen, and as superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. work, he has shown himself a man of fine ability and greatly endeared himself in the hearts of our people. He is a man of deep conviction along moral and religious lines and has a striking personality. While we regret his loss as a citizen, it affords us great pleasure to recommend him to the good people of Anabel.
 The church over which he has been called to preside is a suburb of Portland, having been organized about two years and has about 60 members. We extend our best wishes for success in the new field and congratulate our neighbors in securing a good worker in the Master's cause.

Neat Job Printing at the Gazette office.

Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Theo Welcher and E. A. Cummings under the firm name of Welcher & Cummings has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Welcher retiring from the business. All outstanding debts will be paid and bills collected by Mr. Cummings, who will continue in the business.

THEO WELCHER.
 E. A. CUMMINGS.

Again we would remind you that wood would be acceptable on subscription.

For Fine Job Printing go to the Corvallis Gazette.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers for week ending on Sept. 13, 1906:
 United States to W. H. Graham, 54 71-100 acres near Monro.
 W. F. Caldwell to D. W. Nael, part of lots 1 and 2, farm lots addition, Philomath, \$400.
 N. M. Johnson and husband to G. Paddock, 160 acres south of Philomath, \$50.
 J. & V. E. Paddock to G. Paddock, 160 acres south of Philomath, \$787.50.
 J. G. Norton to F. R. Norton, and wife, 5 acres near Philomath, \$10.
 J. G. Norton to F. B. Norton, 40 acres near Philomath, \$10.
 United States to Ebba I. Willson, 80 acres near Bellefontain.
 United States to F. B. Warfield, 60 acres in Alsea.
 Lena McCrillis to J. T. Patterson and wife, lots 4 and 5, block 13, N. B. and P. Avery's addition to Corvallis, \$10.
 Alma Fitzpatrick to F. G. and Zella Davis, lots 9-10-11-12, blk. 2, Dixon's 2d addition to Corvallis, \$10.
 D. W. Nael to W. F. Caldwell and wife, 50 acres near Philomath, \$3500.
 J. P. Hummer to D. W. Nael and wife, lots 49 and 50, block 10, Philomath, \$1000.

New Concrete Walks.

The county court is showing commendable enterprise in constructing new concrete walks in the court house square and repairing the old ones. There is nothing that adds more to the general appearance of thrift than to see the public buildings neat and clean. The cross walks at the court house have needed attention for some time and now that the rainy season is approaching it will be greatly appreciated by the public.

Be sure and remember the great Taft meeting at the court house Tuesday evening.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Dusty Highways Mean Disease, Says Government Expert.

VALUE OF IMPROVING THEM.

Where Thoroughfares Are Good Children Are Clean and Well Cared For and Vice Versa—How California Learned an Economic Lesson.

"I have noticed wherever I see bad roads I invariably see neglected, unkempt, unwashed children. If I travel along a good road I see children well cared for. I do not say that one directly follows the other, but they undoubtedly go together. A community that is negligent of its roads will be negligent of its children, and a community that is negligent of its children will not produce good citizens, for, above all things, will it have a high standard of public health."

This observation on cause and effect was made by Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, assistant director of the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture, at a meeting of the American Public Health association.

Dr. Cushman was asked to justify the statement. "It is, I think, justified by a day spent in an automobile in any country section," said he, "and, insisting as I do on the condition, I think it has a bearing on the question so frequently asked by unthinking Americans, 'What possible relation can there be between the public road and public health?'"

"If the medical men of the world know what they are talking about the relation is intimate. Dirt and dust mean disease. Cleanliness and sanitary surroundings work for a better citizenship. The relation of science to mundane things is evident, if one will use even a percentage of the powers of deduction which Conan Doyle gave to Sherlock Holmes. Science holds in her archives a delightful little story which well illustrates my purpose. It is related that at one time the flavor of the famous Staffordshire cheese had departed and a splendid industry was endangered. Sir John Lubbock, the great naturalist, made a prolonged investigation and finally reported to the farmers that in his judgment the best restorative measure possible would be to import a great number of cats and set them free in Staffordshire.

"Naturally the unbelieving scoffed at the proposed antidote, for they deemed the suggestion ridiculous. They asked a reason for so extraordinary a prescription.

"The peculiar flavor of the Staffordshire cheese comes from a hybrid clover which formerly grew here in great abundance," said Sir John. "The bumblebee is the one means of cross fertilizing that clover. The field mice have increased very rapidly in numbers of late, and they are destroying the nests of the bumblebees. If you can destroy the mice, the bees can work on that clover, and Staffordshire cheese will soon be as good as ever. Get cats therefore."

"I don't vouch for the story," continued Dr. Cushman, "but I endorse it for its power of illustrating the delicate equilibrium which under our complex civilization exists between the public health and public utilities. Nobody will deny that the 2,150,000 miles of public roads of America constitute the national dust factory, and furnish fully 90 per cent of the dust we inhale. The delicate breathing apparatus of the human body was never meant to harbor such substances as every passing breeze blows from the thoroughfares, and the percentage of people dying from disease carried by dust is higher than is generally believed.

"When the public will concede that to be a fact the director of public roads and the state and county road builders and overseers will get a greater degree of popular support than they now receive. The American finds dusty roads a menace only when it is brought home to him that they cost him money. That was demonstrated to the orange growers of California a few years ago, when dust covered fruit no longer commanded so high a price as when free from dust. The result was an aroused interest in road improvement and in dust suppression.

Appeals on the score of cleanliness and good health never stirred the Californians, but a slump in the price of oranges brought about a wonderful era of activity. The outcome was gratifying and California soon had dustless, oiled roads. In that state the oils possess a higher asphaltum base than the oils of any other section of the world, and when they are spread on the roads the volatile portion of the oil evaporates and the asphaltum remains as a binder.

"The almost immediate success of this plan attracted the attention of highway engineers throughout the world. In France and some of our eastern states it was at once assumed that oiling was the best road treatment and that the longed for solution of the dust nuisance problem had been found. This has not been proved to be the case, because in many localities the only oil available possesses a petroleum rather than an asphaltum base. It has been found that when the volatile portion evaporates the oil left behind becomes greasy and similar in consistency to vaseline. Such quality of oil does not adhere and bind the road, but is picked up and scattered by passing traffic.

"If, then, as the doctors say, dust means dirt, dirt means disease, and disease means death, dusty roads have no place in our national economy."

MACARONI IN ITALY.

To the Working People This Food is a Luxury.

Every one pictures the Italian as eating macaroni. What if I tell you that the Italians, taking them as a people, do not eat macaroni, and yet this is virtually true. Macaroni in Italy costs 4 to 8 cents a pound, and it is too costly for common use. It is about as accurate to say that the Italians live on macaroni as that the Americans live on turkey. Macaroni to the working Italian is a luxury. You often see young fellows on a holiday indulging in a dish in a restaurant or before a street cook stand about as Americans would eat ice cream. A customary workman's dinner is a hunk of bread broken apart and "battered" with a few traces of tomato sauce. As for meat, it is the greatest rarity, and the only drink they can afford is water, which has the advantage of being cheap and filling. The Italians at home are not only temperate, but abstemious. Wine and beer, and even tea, coffee and chocolate are forbidden to them on account of the expense. In all Italy we saw no one under the influence of liquor. So also there is practically no smoking. The government has a monopoly of the tobacco business, buys its supplies in quantities direct in America and elsewhere and charges three prices for everything. The few tobacco shops keep a piece of smoldering tow tied at the doorpost, so that patrons and passers may light their cigars by it.—Los Angeles Times.

WOMAN'S WIT UNCERTAIN.

As When This Wife Failed to Appreciate Hubby's Pleasantry.

"Don't always rely upon the ready wit of a woman," said the man who is sometimes pleased to consider himself an oracle. "That ready wit business is sometimes prone to get away from you. For example, my wife and children had been staying in the country, for several weeks, and I was regular with my letters, as every loving husband should be. Finally on the day before my wife was to start for home I concluded my letter to her with these words:

"This will be the last letter I will write to you for a long, long time."
 "When I got down to my office the next morning I found a telegram from my wife waiting for me. 'What on earth do you mean?' read the dispatch. 'Later a registered letter came from her. She had blotted almost every line with tears. 'What it was all about I could not imagine.

"Then my telephone bell rang, and when I answered I heard my wife's voice speaking over the long distance phone.

"'Oh John,' said she, 'is that really you? I thought you had committed suicide!'"—Washington Post.

Remedy For Choking.

"Raising the left arm as high as you can will relieve choking much more rapidly than the act of thumping one's back," said a physician. "and it is well that every one should know it, for often a person gets choked while eating where there is no one near to thump him. Very frequently at meals and when they are at play children get choked while eating, and the customary manner of relieving them is to slap them sharply on the back. The effect of this is to set the obstruction free. The same thing can be brought about by raising the left hand of the child as high as possible, and the relief comes much more quickly. In happenings of this kind there should be no alarm, for if the child sees that older persons or parents get excited the effect is bad. The best thing is to tell the child to raise its left arm, and immediately the difficulty passes away."

The Popping Stone.

"The popping stone" marks the spot where Sir Walter Scott asked Miss Carpenter to marry him. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Irthing, at Gilsland, an inland watering place near Carlisle. The popping stone is visited by many thousands during the summer months, and it is said many a laggard lover has had his courage screwed up to popping point at this romantic spot. In the immediate neighborhood may also be seen "Mumps Ha," which Scott immortalized in "Guy Ransome," while a little farther adrift the Roman wall and Lanercost priory prove attractions to visitors to Gilsland.—London Chronicle.

Hardships of the Very Poor.

Little Marion, having few real playmates, has supplied herself with several imaginary ones, with whom she has many surprising experiences. Her mother recently overheard her playing with her large family of dolls and entertaining a visionary caller.
 "Yes, Mrs. Smif," she said, heaving a deep sigh, "we are poor, terribly poor. We are so poor that I have to spank my babies to keep them warm."
 —Woman's Home Companion.

Costs Sometimes.

"There's no use talking about it—a chronic disease is an expensive thing to have."
 "That depends. Mine never cost me anything."
 "What's your trouble?"
 "Kleptomania."—Cleveland Leader.

The Biter Bit.

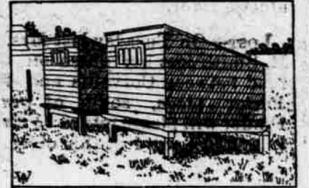
Hewitt—Who was that fellow who in a fit of absentmindedness tried to light his cigar from the electric light?
 Jewett—He's a joke writer who makes a specialty of jokes about countrymen blowing out the gas.—New York Press.

As soon as a man acquires fairly good sense it is said that he is an old fog.—Acheson Globe.

COLONY HOG HOUSES.

At farrowing time the sow needs to have a warm, comfortable and well lighted house by herself. This house needs to have a railing on the inside about nine inches from the floor and extending out from the sides about twelve inches for the protection of the young pigs. This railing is best made of two 2 by 4's with two inch space between them and also the wall. It is desirable to have small yards connected with the houses to give the sows before farrowing and the sow and piglets after farrowing moderate exercise.

A form of house in use in the central west is shown in the cuts. These



PORTABLE HOUSES IN FIELD.

houses are 6 by 8 feet, 6 feet high in front and 4 feet in the rear. They are inclosed with drop siding and covered with grooved roof boards and ogee battens. The floor is made of two inch planks. These houses are placed on runners.

As seen in the first cut, the houses are located in an alfalfa pasture and are raised sufficiently to allow the hogs to run under them for shade. In this case the houses proper are used for the storage of feed. Being on runners, they are easily handled by a team and can be placed on any part of the farm. When desired, they make excellent chicken houses. In cold weather they can be placed under an open shed or in a protected place and be very warm.

The yards are best made in movable sections. The lumber required is nine pieces 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet (see second cut).

These houses have proved their merit, especially for early spring and late fall pigs. They soon pay for themselves by the increased number of pigs saved through their use.

Advantages of Portable House.

The advantages of the portable hog house may be summarized as follows: It is easily and economically constructed; it is readily moved to any desired location; it is useful alike to the general farmer and the breeder of fine stock; it is the most natural and sanitary of all methods of housing swine. Only the simplest workmanship is required to construct it, and much odd lumber may be utilized. The renter who finds it impossible to provide expensive quarters for his hogs can well afford to build portable houses, as they can be retained as personal property.

Where separate paddocks are given to swine of various ages and sex portable houses are practically a necessity. By using a house which can be moved to a fresh piece of ground insanitary conditions are avoided. From four to six mature animals or from ten to twenty shoats are accommodated by each house. The swine are thus kept



HOG HOUSES WITH YARDS.

cleaner and more thrifty than when allowed to gather in large numbers. Animals showing evidence of disease can more readily be isolated when portable houses are used.

Insanitary Milk Depots.

Reporting upon the conditions of the milk depots (places where milk is retailed) in a large city of the central west, J. M. Trueman of the Illinois experiment station says:

"It was an exception to find a milk depot that was clean and sanitary. A great many of these markets are located in dark, dirty and ill ventilated basements where the sunlight never enters. They are never scrubbed out, and many of them could not be scrubbed clean because the floors are of rotten wood or only of earth, and so they are kept foul with sour and decaying milk. These depots would be bad enough if they received only bottled milk and sold it without opening the bottle, but commonly the milk is stored in large cans, dipped into open vessels when sold and often carried through dusty streets for several blocks. Such conditions are deplorable. Occasionally, but rarely, one of these small depots is found scrupulously clean."

Idea of a Sheep Enthusiast.

Sheep are healthy and hardy and unlike all other animals. If decently managed, a good sheep never dies in the debt of a man. If it dies at birth, it has consumed nothing. If it dies the first winter, its wool pays for what it has consumed up to that period. If it lives to be sheared once, it brings its owner into debt for it. If the ordinary course of wool and lamb production goes on, that indebtedness will increase until the day of its death. If the horse or steer dies at three or four years of age or the cow before breeding, the loss is almost a total one. The shepherd must not expect all sunshine, however, for the damage done to our flocks yearly by worthless dogs is enormous.—Pennsylvania.

MULE RAISING.

The Feed Box and Good Blood Go Hand in Hand.

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL.
 In breeding mules the first point is to see that the mule's sire is a large jack, recorded in the American Jack stock stud book. He should stand 15.2 hands or even 16 hands high and should weigh up to 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. He should have a large, strong body and heavy bone. Weight and bone are cardinal points in a jack. If mares sired by light stallions—standard bred, coaches, etc.—are bred to such a jack, mules of good quality and fair weight may be expected. If the mares are by good standard bred saddle or thoroughbred stallions, the mules will be very active and will possess much quality and finish. If these mares have good weight, say 1,100 or 1,200 pounds, this mating will produce the finest sugar mules. If somewhat smaller, good cotton mules will result. If draft bred mares are used, the mules will of course be heavier. Such mules are the draft mules of the market and are in great demand for city use. They have more weight than sugar mules, but not quite so much quality.

For small, indifferent 800 pound mares without breeding nothing better can be expected than the production of inferior cotton mules or pit and pack mules. It is useless to try to breed good mules from poor mares. There will probably always be more demand in the south for mules than for work horses which can be supplied by locally raised animals, but it is necessary first to have a supply of good, useful farm brood mares. It is doubtful if any jack is good enough to sire a good mule from a small, coarse, plug mare.

In conclusion let it be said emphatically that it is a waste of time and money to try to breed horses, mules or any other kind of live stock without feed. It is all right to let animals rustle and find their feed, but



CHOICE DRAFT MULE.

(Height 15.2 hands, weight 1,500 pounds. Note his smoothness of form, combined with quality and finish for a mule of such unusual size. Many good judges have pronounced him unequalled.)

they must find something worth rustling for when they do rustle, or the rustling will do far more harm than good.

Exercise is splendid for the development of bone, muscle and constitution, but it must be supplemented with plenty to eat. A farm animal (horses and mules are no exception) makes its greatest growth when it is young, and it makes it at the least cost.

It is a straight business proposition to feed young animals well, and it even pays to begin on the mother before the youngsters come into the world. Let the colts learn to eat a little grain before they are weaned, and keep this up when pasturing is poor. Let them run in the fields through the winter—the exercise is good for them—and bring them up at night and give them a feed. Do not think that because a colt eats cotton stalks and dried cornstalks he enjoys it. He may eat them because he has to.

Nothing responds to feed like a colt, and, conversely, nothing responds more quickly to its absence. Stunt the colt after weaning, refuse to feed him, and you have a stunted horse or mule, undervalued at maturity. The feed box and good blood go hand in hand, the one supplementing the other. It is a hopeless, cheerless, profitless proposition to separate them.

Pasture For Foals.

There is far more in arranging about pasturing than is often supposed. A pasture may be good for calves and cows and poor for foals and horses. In respect to the pasture deemed best for foals a Kentucky exchange advises as follows:

It is not required to have for such a purpose what is known as rich land. Very rich land produces rank grass, and this is not the sort to make fine, strong bones and muscles of the firm and enduring sort. Foals raised on such material will be pretty sure to be lacking in spirit, being slow of movement and deficient in wind, so that when placed in harness to be required to go at a moderately fast pace—something not likely to be done except by a frequent application of the whip—they breathe heavily, sweat much and soon tire.

The best soil for foals is one that is dry. Sometimes this is secured by natural and at other times by artificial causes. If the soil abounds in rocks scattered about and that are a foot or more in diameter, they are not objectionable, but small stones are faulty, because the foals in running are liable to strike them and so injure their hoofs. The grass on the lands needed for foals should be sweet and tender. Thus every part of the animal grows as it should.

Butter Coloring.

"The natural color of June butter is a sufficiently high color, and when only enough vegetable color is added to produce this shade there will be no danger of using so much as to impart a butter color flavor to the butter," says Messrs. Farrington and Miles of the Minnesota experiment station.