



OREGON WELL WATER.

Causes of Unsanitary Conditions Set Forth, with Remedies.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., April 23.—In a bulletin on unsanitary water conditions, E. P. Pernot, an O. A. C. professor, gives the following warning:

"The condition in which I find water received from various parts of the state warrants my calling the attention of the public to the unsanitary conditions which must exist surrounding their water supply. Some samples of water taken in sterile bottles under aseptic precautions contain as high as 63,580 germs per cubic centimeter (a teaspoon holds about five cubic centimeters of water and an ordinary drinking glass about 225 cubic centimeters.) A glassful of such water would therefore contain 14,305,500 living germs. While it is true that many varieties of these germs are not directly disease producing, the continued introduction of such large quantities of them into the system lowers vitality and increases susceptibility to the disease-producing types when they gain access to the body. Water containing so many organisms carries also, in solution, the ptomaines from the putrefaction of the organic matter in which they grew. These large number of organisms generally find their way into open wells by surface drainage, and where they can pass, so many of the disease-producing types pass also.

"The waters from driven wells are comparatively free from organisms. An open well is an abomination and is not in keeping with our present understanding of the laws of sanitation.

WHAT A GOOD WELL IS.

"The question arises, how can we better our condition? Where a well is the only means of obtaining water, let it be dug to the water-bearing stratum, wall it up with brick laid in cement, for ten feet, arch it over, with the pump pipe and arch well cemented in; fill the remainder of the hole, which may be 15 to 20 feet, with clay, well tamped down, and the result will be a bottomless brick jug, deep underground, into which no surface water, worms nor animals can penetrate. The water from such a well is as pure as can be obtained from the locality in which it is situated.

"There are many families living in the country who should enjoy the best of health, but who are always ailing. The cause of ill health may, as a rule, be traced to their use of polluted water, produced by the unsanitary condition of their surroundings. Few homes have proper drainage from sinks and baths; dish water is thrown out of the back door on the ground near the well; garbage is similarly disposed of to decompose and drain into the well. Wash water containing filth that would not be tolerated on the clothing is also emptied on the ground to drain into the well. Most of the open wells situated near the house or barn are but cesspools. It is the lowest point in its vicinity into which liquids drain.

"Frequently a privy is located within a stone's throw of an open well. When the water table rises to the surface of the ground, as it always does during the winter in Western Oregon, all surface water is contaminated, and as the water level lowers, the open wells become reservoirs for the drainage.

"The ordinary stone or brick

wall of an open well only serves the purpose of preventing the caving in of the earth, and in no sense acts as a filter.

"We have received samples of water from open wells, situated near barnyards or dwellings, which, were loaded with organisms that are instrumental in decomposing manure. The samples gave strong reactions of ammonia by chemical analysis and were even tinted with the color of liquid manure. One particular sample was thus polluted from a flower bed near the house, the flower bed, having been heavily manured.

"In localities where water is piped into the house and there is no sewer, the toilets should be connected with a properly constructed septic tank, and the effluent should be piped a long distance from the well and empty on the surface of the ground, where sun and air may still further purify it. If an open closet must be used, a concrete vault, well cemented, should be constructed, instead of a mere hole in the ground, and lime frequently thrown into it to prevent the breeding of flies. Earth closets have been very successful and consist of galvanized iron trays or tubs that may be emptied away from the premises; dry earth or ashes should be used in connection with them to absorb moisture and suppress odor.

THE DANGER FROM FLIES.

"If, perchance, the organism happens to be the typhoid bacillus, a fly speck upon an apple, or other food, will eventually contain thousands of germs. This we have conclusively demonstrated by hatching flies in a sterile box, then feeding them with bread, or sugar, saturated with cultures of the typhoid bacilli, then allowing them to excrete upon apples, cabbage leaves, or other material that gives moisture. The fly speck, after some time, assumes the form of a colony and is found to be loaded with living typhoid bacilli, showing that they had passed through the fly uninjured and had multiplied abundantly in the fly's deposit.

"It is well known that milk is an ideal food for typhoid bacilli, and for that reason it should be well guarded from the invasion of flies. Keep flies out of the house, especially that part where food is kept.

"Attention should also be called to the abominable practice of disposing of dead animals by throwing their carcasses into abandoned wells, or emptying closets into them, for the water bearing strata will be polluted for miles. Typhoid fever is a filth disease and any person who thus pollutes a water supply commits a criminal offense."

Resigns for New Position.

Roy Wassam, who has for a number of years had charge of the Dallas office of the Charles K. Spaulding Lumber Company, will soon resign that position to go onto the road as a traveling agent for the same corporation. His place in the Dallas office will be filled by Curtis Houser, an intelligent and progressive young man of this city, who will prove a capable person in his work. Mr. Wassam will move his home temporarily to Newberg until he becomes settled in his new line of work. During his stay in Dallas he has won many friends and proven himself a man of many fine social and business traits and his departure from Dallas will be the occasion of much regret.—Observer.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Suggestive Quotations on the Sunday School Lesson by Rev. J. H. Smith for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

May 9th, 1909.

Paul's First Missionary Journey—Antioch in Pisidia. Acts xii: 13-52.

Golden Text—The word of the Lord was published throughout all the region. Acts xii: 49.

Verses 13—At what points had Paul and Barnabas touched, according to the last lesson?

What important events were narrated in the last lesson?

Look up your map and say where are Paphos, Perga, and Antioch in Pisidia.

Verses 14—Should a Christian always attend church on Sunday, if he has the opportunity, whether at home or abroad?

If a man does not act like a Christian when away from home, is he a real Christian when at home, no matter what his outward acts may be?

Verses 15—Are not our present day churches too stiff and formal, compared with the services in this synagogue?

Should not our services be sufficiently elastic to call upon others beside the pastor, to take part in them?

Verses 16—Were there many devout Jews and others, in those days, who feared God and were accepted of him, who had not embraced Christianity?

Should preachers and teachers in addressing non-Christian audiences, assume that there may be some of the number who really "fear God," notwithstanding that they may never have heard of Jesus? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verses 17-37—In addressing a hostile audience it is well for a speaker to commence with things which they believe in common, making them lead up to the main question: what matters did Paul refer to, in carrying out this wise rule?

What points in this address of Paul's would you say were the most striking?

Verses 38-39—In what sense can God forgive sins through Jesus, that he could not through the law of Moses?

Granted a future life of rewards and punishments, what question can compare in importance with the forgiveness of sins?

Are men sane who neglect to have their sins forgiven, seeing they admit the grave dangers of delay?

Verses 40-41—What do unconverted sinners need to "be ware" of?

Why do sinners not accept of the salvation offered to them by Jesus?

Verses 42-43—What is it a sign of, when men want to hear the gospel preached?

Is there always an affinity between spiritual people, notwithstanding differences of opinion?

Does it do us all good to be urged to be true to God?

Verses 44, 45—Does the story of the cross still draw crowds as it did at Antioch?

When one preacher is jealous at the good another preacher is doing, what is that a sign of?

Is a truly good man ever jealous of the good others are doing?

Verses 46-49—Is God more partial to one nationality than he is to another?

Does God ordain all those to eternal life who will accept of Jesus?

Are gladness and joy always in the hearts of those who love and serve God?

Verses 50-52—When the bad persecute the good, which gets the real trouble?

Lesson for Sunday, May 16th, 1909.—Paul's First Missionary Journey—Iconium and Lystra. Acts xiv: 1-28.

May Day Celebration.

May day will be observed by an all day's celebration, under the management of the student body of the High School.

The contest for May Queen closed last Saturday night, elect-

ing Miss Lola Gorman, queen.

The first feature of the day will be the grand parade, which leaves the school building at 10 a.m.

The crowing of Queen Mary follows immediately after on the school grounds. She will be attended by her maids; Maude Allison, Jessie Collard, Gertrude Hollingsworth and Hazel Smith.

After the crowing of the Queen, the following races will be held on the school grounds for which prizes will be awarded as follows: Girls potato race, \$3 pair of Oxford shoes, J. C. Porter; Wheelbarrow race, \$2.50 purse, Hale & Co.; Sack race, baseball bat, King and Benett; Girls egg race, two good luck pins, James Mills; Boys (under 12 years) 100 yard dash \$1 fishing pole, Carl Nelson; Girls (under 12 years) race, book, Caldwell & Furgeson; 100 yard dash tree for all, tie clasp, A. E. Wilson; Three legged race, Knute, Mrs. Mount, pair of overalls, Hodson Bros.

AFTERNOON.

Beginning at 1 o'clock a field meet between the two literary societies will be held at the College campus.

After this a baseball game will be played between the Yamhill High School and Newberg School boys.

Refreshments all day.

Admission to afternoon contest 15 and 25 cents.

Portland Notes.

Swift and Company announce that they plan to begin actual packing operations in their new plant at Portland in July. This brings to the surface the necessity for the farmers of Oregon to grow more hogs. Pigs can be raised until they are three months old on vetch or other roughage at practically no expense other than for pasturage. A fat 200 pound hog in Portland today is worth \$15.50 cash, live weight. The packers will have to get a supply,—must they send the money for the hogs to Nebraska, or will we raise them in Oregon?

Two millions of dollars for the four hundred and sixty-two acres universally known as the "Ladd farm" puts Portland city lots in a class with Oregon orchards, and the developers of this magnificent property will certainly be satisfied if it pays dividends equalling those of a well-kept, modern orchard.

While estimates as to the present population of Oregon vary, some men who have the right to be called well posted feel that the state today has upward of three-quarters of a million people. With every county in the state getting new settlers, some have attracted a greater immigration during the past year than for five years before.

A party of Illinois investors recently clubbed together and sent one of their number, who had visited Oregon during the Exposition, for a trip through the state. Upon his return to Portland, this gentleman said he had found Oregon people much changed. At that time they were intensely conservative, today they are enthusiastic, optimistic, and unanimously predict a great future.

Something Doing.

Call and see, and you will be convinced that the Newberg Mfg. & Con. Co., can furnish your mill work, windows, doors, columns, mouldings, and cabinet work, or anything in the stone line, as cheap and good as can be had anywhere. Give us a chance.

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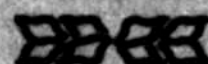
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Announcement

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