

IN CHEHALIS COUNTY

HAPPENINGS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

News of interest from all sections of Chehalis County, gathered by Aberdeen Herald correspondents and gleaned from our county exchanges.

MONTESANO.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland, Tuesday, June 22, 1909, a son.

Mrs. Joe Nethery and baby, of Aberdeen, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Nethery.

Mrs. Cal Ogden and children returned Wednesday from a two weeks visit to relatives in Salem, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hubble will leave shortly after the celebration of the Fourth of July on a trip to Europe.

Wm. Allen has sold the Butler home of four acres, located in the eastern part of Montesano, to parties from the harbor, for \$2,400.

Mrs. Mary Nethery intends to construct a house for rental purposes on the lot between her home and the cottage erected for Lloyd Pickering.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the week: Philip H. Pike, Alice M. Randall; Charley Johnson, Jennie Kuitanen.

Albert Schaefer went to the Sound Saturday and returned Sunday night with a handsome new automobile. It is a six-horse power 1909 model Ford-Dayton roadster.

Miss Lillian Fleet is spending her vacation at home. Miss Alma Lesh, of North Yakima, a schoolmate, is the guest of Miss Lillian and will spend a couple of weeks here.

E. W. Fleet was in Tacoma last week, participating in the two-day meet of the Washington State Sportsmen's association. On Tuesday, out of a possible 250 he scored 198.

The efforts of the several committees during the past week have had the effect of adding to the assurance previously felt of an immense success at the celebration to be held in Montesano on the fourth and fifth of July.

ELMA.

The Elma High school has been placed on the recommended list by the state board of education.

Mrs. Roy Herriman came up from Montesano Thursday for a few days' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Catherine Cleary, of Los Angeles, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Glancey last week.

Mrs. J. R. O'Donnell and children are in the city from Tacoma, and will remain until after the Fourth.

Mrs. W. W. Hewitt returned to her home in Hoquiam Thursday, after a visit with relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Callow entertained a party of young people on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss News Chilberg.

Mrs. Stanton Price, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wertz, returned to her home at Oakville Thursday.

A. F. Roese, editor of the Osceola, Wis. Sun, and Hans Johnson, of the same city, are visiting E. C. Kibble, an old time friend.

Miss Gertrude Combes returned Tuesday from Seattle. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Pearl Gordon, and baby.

The celebration of the national holiday in Elma this year will eclipse any previous occasion of the kind in the county, and afford entertainment for the people of this section, never before enjoyed.

HOQUIAM.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Allman have returned from a visit of a week in Portland.

Judge Seth Warren left Saturday for Seattle, to remain until Tuesday. He will visit the fair.

Harry Shadburn of Portland, a brother of Mrs. J. S. Kincaid of Hoquiam, is visiting in this city for a week.

The National Lumber & Box Company Friday night made another record cut, sawing into boards 318,000 feet in ten hours.

Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Allen of Pullman are visiting the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Oliver, in this city. Mr. Allen is postmaster at Pullman.

The son of Councilman J. Roman Friday brought home from Seattle suffering with a case of diphtheria, and is now quarantined at his parents' home, corner Fifth and I streets.

Mr. Cornower, who recently held the position of salesman for the North Western Lumber company, resigning to take a position with a Se-

attle firm, has returned from the Sound and will resume his former duties with the Hoquiam concern.

Mrs. J. P. Lambert, after spending a week in Tacoma, proceeded to Centralia, where she met and escorted to Hoquiam her sister, Mrs. Luckey of Portland, who, arriving here Saturday will visit on the Harbor for three or four weeks.

Nick Christensen has returned after four months spent at his former home in Norway. He brought back with him a nephew, Otto Bemp. Before going to Europe, Mr. Christensen held the position of master mechanic in Polson's camps.

OAKVILLE.

Gas Kendall returned from Aberdeen Monday.

Oliver Musgrove, of Sharon, was in town Tuesday.

The Cruiser Company received a gasoline engine this week to run their presses.

Oakville Aerie, F. O. E., will give a grand ball in the Odd Fellows Hall on the night of July 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Musgrove went to Elma Sunday evening, to visit Mrs. Musgrove's mother, who is ill.

W. H. Bryan, of Olympia, was in town Tuesday. He had been in this vicinity for a few days looking up a location for a saw mill.

G. J. Taylor was in town Wednesday. He received a telegram as he was starting for Oakville, announcing the death of his father at Leanington, Ont.

A HORSE SHOW COMING.

Equine Enthusiasts, from Mighty Perchers to Skotland Midgists,

Lovers of horses will have an exceptional opportunity to witness one of the largest collections ever gathered together in this city when the Hagenbeck-Wallace Shows exhibit here Saturday, July 10. Over four hundred horses and ponies will be housed in auxiliary tents so arranged that the general public may enter and exit at will, passing up and down the board walks that afford opportunity for close inspection of the superb and beautiful equines. No fees are charged for this privilege of witnessing a really regal horse fair. The exhibits are divided in classes ranging from mighty Perchers to mites of shetlands. There are many big, muscular, broad-backed work or baggage horses—dapples, grays and blacks—in four, six, eight and ten-horse teams, all matched to a nicety and set off with trappings of the most brilliant hue. Fifty head of ring stock are the finest specimens from where bare backs graceful rider ever missed a courtesy or threw a somersault. Two score of pretty ponies, some no larger than a good-sized Newfoundland dog, are at once the delight of children. There is a giant horse so large that the hostler requires a ladder to reach its back when he curryscombs the animal, and a hairless horse whose skin is like velvet to the touch. There are two score kingly equines classed as menage and high-school horses that command the greatest admiration either in the arena or paddock. There is a pure white Arabian specimen that is declared to be the most beautiful horse in the world, and there are many clean-limbed, blue-blooded racing animals that sporting men would gloat over and yearn to call their own. All these complete a blue-ribbon assemblage without equine equal and unparalleled even in the history of the greatest of horse fairs.

ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Reports of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels and Those Loading at the Mills.

The barkentine Benicia is at the Union mill, loading for Honolulu.

The schooner Ludlow is at the West mill, loading for San Pedro.

The schooner Robert Searles is loading at the Union mill for Honolulu.

The schooner Edward R. West is loading at the Slade mill for San Pedro.

The schooner Zampa sailed Saturday from the American mill for San Francisco.

The steamer G. C. Lindauer sailed from the Wilson mill Friday for San Francisco.

The schooner Mathew Turner sailed Friday from the Union mill for San Pedro.

The steamer Coronado arrived in port yesterday to load at the Western mill for San Pedro.

The steamer Harold Dollar arrived in port Saturday, and is loading at the Hart-Wood mill for Redondo.

The British steamer Foxten Hall, drawing 21 feet of water put to sea Saturday, with lumber from the National mill, for Panama. The Foxten Hall sailed into and out of Grays Harbor with ease, without the aid of a tug.

KEEPING UP HIGHWAYS

Government Bureau's Sound Advice on Road Drainage.

REMOVE ALL WATER QUICKLY.

That on Surface and Underground as Well—Center of Highway Should Be Raised—Size of Tiles and Laying Them Matters of Importance.

The United States office of public roads in Washington sent out the following bulletin regarding the proper manner of road drainage:

With an average of 27,000 tons of water falling in the form of rain on each mile of public road in the United States annually, it is scarcely to be marveled at that the ten commandments of the road builder can be summed up succinctly in the word "drainage." The saying has truth for a basis, as good drainage is the primary requisite for all roads. Even in some roads this holds true, for there "good drainage" means such as will safely remove the storm water without erosion or gullying and still retain the surface moisture.

To obtain good drainage one must first take into consideration both the surface water and the underground water. The surface water must be removed quickly and completely and without subjecting the road to excessive scour or erosion. For this reason the center of the road should be raised and the slope toward the side ditches should be from one-half to one inch to each foot distance, or so that the water will run freely to the side ditches and not flow down the road or remain in puddles on the roadway. The side ditches should be of ample size to care for the severest storms, with a fall of not less than six inches to each hundred feet. Frequent, ample cross drains should be constructed and every opportunity taken to get the water away from the road as quickly as possible. Any road along which you see water standing in the side ditches or on which puddles of water have collected or which has been badly gullied and eroded by the rains has poor drainage and is in need of immediate attention. In fact, earth roads nearly always require a little attention after each rain.

The split bar drain is essentially a tool to maintain good drainage on our

earth roads and should be used after each rain. On a heavy clay or gumbo soil the drag when properly used tends to puddle the road surface, keep it free from ruts, dense, smooth and hard, thus securing the best surface drainage possible. But in many places the underground water is too near the surface and must be removed before a good road will be possible. This means that some form of subdrainage must be resorted to, usually the drains of clay or concrete. Water from whatever source must be got rid of effectively. As water in freezing expands one-eighth its volume, the road heaves out of shape, and when the ice melts the road disintegrates beneath the rising tide of mud constantly fed by rains, melting snows and underground springs.

In seepy and boggy places the subdrainage in order to be fully effective should lower the water level to not less than three feet below the road surface. If tiles are used they should be carefully laid, true to grade. Most failures in the drainage can be attributed to carelessness in laying or too flat grade. The less than four inches in diameter should rarely be used, nor should a grade of less than six inches to the hundred feet be used unless absolutely necessary. In a very dense soil it is always advisable to cover the tile to at least a depth of six to twelve inches with a coarse sand or fine gravel. Care should always be taken to procure a free outlet for the drains and to protect the outlet with a concrete bulkhead or catch basin, which can always be kept clean and the outlet free.

The kind of tile to be used depends on local conditions. Concrete tile if properly made is quite as good as clay tile. Which kind to use is entirely a local question of dollars and cents. If concrete tile can be made more cheaply than clay tile can be had, use concrete; if not, use clay tile.

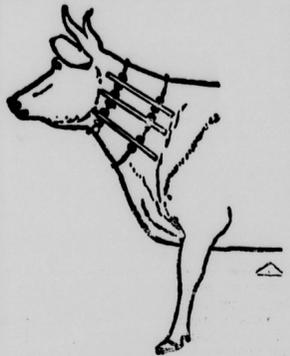
Convict Labor in Building of Roads. At a recent meeting of the national good roads board, held in New York city, Senator C. T. Lasker of Virginia outlined the method of building roads with convicts in the Old Dominion. C. Gordon Neff, the chairman of the board, has decided to make a canvass of the entire United States to find out which states employ convicts in the building of roads. This will be followed up later with an effort to get other states to use convict labor in road building. There is a general movement to abolish convict labor in lines of the industry where it interferes with organized labor, but in no section of the country does organized labor object to the use of convicts in the building of good roads.

SELF SUCKING COWS.

Inexpensive Devices That Will Cure Them of the Habit.

In answer to an inquiry about a device to prevent a cow from sucking herself, a dairyman says:

"Securing two lengths of small cord, also six pieces of round, light wood about twelve inches long and one and one-half inches in diameter, I bored three-eighths inch holes at each end of the sticks, then, having tied a knot at one end of the rope, I threaded on the sticks. Not having shorter pieces of wood, I bored through the center likewise to thread between the longer sticks. I knotted the cord on either side of the sticks, then, throwing the



A COLLAR DEVICE.

same across the cow's neck, having regulated the knots and sticks to suit the small of the neck and also the shoulder, I tied the ends of the cords around the first knot. This device prevents the cow from reaching her flanks and in my case has stopped the falling and will save quite a few pounds of butter."

Another device to cure cows of this habit is a spiked halter. A buckle at the upper part



behind the ears makes it quite easy to detach. The spikes should not be over two inches long. They are best made of wrought nails, but a good wire nail with a flat head will suffice. The nails may be placed in an iron vise and the heads flattened as much as possible. They are then driven into a piece of thick leather and secured by sewing or riveting it upon another piece of leather.

An old halter can be used to good advantage. First drive the spikes in the nose piece as desired, then sew or rivet a piece of leather over the heads of the nails.

Rough Treatment Costly.

Few farmers realize what it costs to be rough with cows. Make a test and be convinced. Use the Babcock test when the cows are handled quietly and properly and again when they are yelled at and hurried in the stable. The loss following rough treatment will astonish most farmers. A careful milker, quiet in his ways about the stable, is worth many dollars more in a single season than one who is brutal. There is not a cow, no matter how poorly bred, that will not respond to kind treatment. The more highly bred the more susceptible she is to these influences. Never allow a harsh, unfeeling man in the cow barn. It is not possible to give a cow too much care.

THE FEEDER.

In order to promote health let the hogs have all the ashes and charcoal they will eat.

Cottonseed Meal For Lambs. A bulletin of the department of agriculture says that a mixture of two parts of cornmeal and one part of cottonseed meal fed for ten weeks to lambs with pasturage gave a weekly gain of 2.05 pounds per head. The lambs were fed about eight and one-half pounds each week of the mixture.

Beginning With Pigs.

I begin feeding the pigs as soon as they will eat with soaked corn and middlings, says a breeder. It is well to deal out the ration by weight or measure, so as to be on the safe side and not overfeed. As soon as you have them used to this give them plenty of bone and muscle forming food. Milk, middlings, oilmeal, tankage and some corn, with a run on pasture, will give you a 300 pound pig in eight or nine months. Get a good growth first, and after five months you can add plenty of corn, provided you feed other things with it. I like oilmeal for this purpose. By following this method you can get your hogs on to the early market, which I consider best in both fall and spring.

Rations For Ewes in Lamb.

A few rations that have been fed to ewes in lamb with good results follow. They are the daily feed per 100 pounds live weight: Second crop clover hay alone, 3.5 to 3.7 pounds; Corn fodder in which are hobbins, 3.7 pounds; Second crop clover hay, 1.8 pounds; roots, 1.5 pounds; shelled corn, 3 pounds; Second crop clover hay, 1.5 pounds; corn fodder, 1 pound; oats and corn, 3 pounds; Second crop clover, 2.5 pounds; barley, 2.5 pounds; Corn fodder, 2.6 pounds; roots, 1.5 pounds; oats and corn, 3 pounds; Out straw, 2 pounds; roots, 1.5 pounds; cats and bran, .6 pound.

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Points For the Horseman.

A handful of oilmeal in the horse's feed once a day will act as a good condition powder and put his coat in sleek condition.

The too large collar is about as bad as the too small collar. See that the collar fits. The horses will pull better and there will be no danger of sore shoulders.

Weak points in the brood mare will not appear in the progeny if the sire with which she is mated is strong in the same points. This fact cannot be emphasized too much.

Do not allow your blacksmith to fit your horses' feet to the shoes. See that the shoes are fitted to the feet. By the right kind of shoeing many defects in gait may be overcome, but it takes a blacksmith who understands that kind of work.

Keep the Teeth Right.

A bulletin of the Colorado experiment station says: Remember that the horse's food is not cooked, and therefore his teeth must be in good condition to properly masticate his food. It will well pay every farmer to examine the teeth of all his horses at least twice a year. It is worse than throwing feed away to give it to horses that can neither masticate nor digest it. Poor feed and bad teeth are responsible for three-fourths of all the colics and other digestive disorders of the horse. Horses are worth money. It pays to keep these things in mind.

How Clutches Can Have a Sweet Odor.

If bunches of wild clover blossoms found growing in the vacant lots in the city and along the roadside in the country are picked, put into cheese-cloth bags and placed in clothes closets and drawers, lovers of perfume will find that their clothes have a delicate, sweet odor. The blossoms can be changed each season.

How to Freshen Black Gloves.

A person who freshens her black kid gloves successfully says that she uses a few drops of good black ink in some olive oil. This she applies to the roughened or worn spots and places the gloves in the sun to dry.

If you want to Advertise in newspapers anywhere at anytime call on or write E. C. McCall's Advertising Agency 127 Broadway Street NEW YORK

SUMMER SCHOOL IN CENTRALIA.

The Southwestern Washington Teachers' Training School will hold a six weeks session in the new Washington brick building, beginning June 28th. All subjects required for first, second, or third grade certificates will be offered. Special work in primary methods by a specialist in that line of work. Laboratory work in Physics and Physical Geography. The new State Manual, required of all teachers, and Music will be taught. Tuition, \$10. Take as many subjects as you please. Information in regard to this school will be given by any of the following members of the faculty of instructors: Co. Supt. W. D. Bay, Chehalis, Wn., Supt. R. B. Kellogg, Centralia, Wn., A. R. Terpening, Principal of Centralia High School, Miss Louise Campbell, Chehalis, Wn. 2t.

NOTICE TO BERRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RAISERS

The Chehalis County Commission to the A.-Y.-P. exposition desires to obtain for exhibition the very finest specimens in your respective lines that can be procured. Any fruit shipped to us by express will be cheerfully paid for at the market rate and all express charges paid. You can consign the fruit by express to H. D. Chapman, Chehalis County Building, A.-Y.-P. exposition. tt



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