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BEETS AND SOIL FERTILITY.

With a view to getting somewhat definite information relative to the amount of fertilizing elements removed from the soil in the growing of a ton of beets, the writer recently made inquiry of the bureau of plant industry at Washington and received the desired information from A. D. McNair, expert in charge of the farm management investigations. The query was made to ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of the claim made by the promoters of a beet sugar factory to farmers who have been raising beets for the concern that a larger crop of corn can be raised after beets—in other words, that the growing of the sugar beet tends to enrich the soil. Mr. McNair states that he has found from his own experience that corn does not do well after this crop, though he is not positive that other crops are injured thereby. He adds that promoters of sugar beet factories sometimes hold that sugar beets take nothing from the soil and try to justify their arguments by stating that sugar is made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—in vulgar parlance, "wind and water"—and as such it does not contain any fertilizing ingredient. This statement, true as far as it goes, overlooks the important fact that the pulp residue or fibrous parts of the beet do contain large quantities of fertilizing materials. From the table which follows, which gives the pounds of fertilizing elements per ton of product, it will be seen that, as compared with potatoes, corn, silage, cabbage and timothy hay, beets do not pull very heavily on the soil, yet the figures disprove the statement that the growing of beets enriches the soil:

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.	Potash.
Sugar beets	4.4	2.0	9.6
Potatoes	5.8	1.6	10.2
Corn silage	8.4	2.6	7.8
Cabbage	7.6	2.2	8.6
Timothy hay	25.2	10.6	18.0

TOO MANY ACRES.

A ride on the cars through almost any section of the country forces the conclusion that the chief trouble with the type of farming which is being quite generally followed is that landowners are putting half as much labor as they ought to on twice as much land as they can work. In almost every section is to be seen the pitiful evidence that the land is being tilled in a slipshod and careless manner, evidenced by an omnipresent growth of weeds and all too meager crop returns. The tilling of too much land to handle discourages the most profitable kind of stock raising and dairying, increases the problem of farm help in the house and outside and makes a drudgery of a type of life that at its best, with modern conveniences and machinery, ought not to be oppressive or unenjoyable. It is patent from more points of view than one that the prosperity as well as the peace of mind and happiness of a large per cent of the agricultural population in the United States would be found in larger measure than is true today were there a better and more thorough working of fewer acres of land.

DEATH IN CORNSTALKS.

Almost every fall reports are numerous of the death of cattle shortly after they have been turned into the cornfields. While death in some of these cases may be due to the working of an active poison which is not as yet fully understood, in a majority of cases a postmortem examination of the affected animals would show that death resulted from impaction of the stomach and bowels. To guard against this contingency the cattle should be provided with an abundance of salt, while they should have easy access to all the water they can drink and even be driven to the supply to make sure that they get it. This will furnish the system sufficient liquid to handle the digested corn fodder, which is at best dry and absorbs much moisture. Care in this matter of providing an abundance of salt and water will often prevent serious loss.

CREAMERY PROMOTERS.

Reports in the papers here and there are to the effect that professional creamery promoters are getting in their work in some localities, with the result that creamery companies just organizing, acting on the suggestion of these chaps, have bought much equipment not of the best type and poorly suited to their needs. If a creamery is to be organized in a locality it would be far better as well as more economical in the end for those interested in it to secure the advice and experience of a creameryman of known reliability and one acquainted with the equipment needed under similar conditions than to be imposed upon by the smooth talk of one of these unknown promoters.

Recently there embarked from the city of Milwaukee for Buffalo a grain barge laden with 270,250 bushels of wheat, the largest cargo of grain ever shipped from a port on the great lakes.

While Houdan chickens, introduced into this country from a province in France, are not particularly handsome to look at, they are excellent layers and good to eat, though not quite as highly prized for the table as the yellow legged varieties.

It is always a consoling thought for the fellow who doesn't go fishing often enough to keep his hand in or get posted as to where the best places are to know that his family is not really dependent upon his catch for their subsistence and that the meat market is within walking distance.

A very effective storm door may be made by tacking a long piece of building or tar paper on to the screen door, using narrow cleats or strips in fastening it to the frame. The paper covering will protect the wire screen from the weather, while at the approach of warm weather next spring it may be removed.

One naturalist whose name and standing are not reported has figured out that the production of a pound of honey if expressed by the labor of one bee would require 2,500,000 trips. In view of these figures it is not strange that the little fellows get hot under the collar sometimes when folks rob them of their sweet stores.

Trees of the sapindus or soapberry order grow in north Africa, their fruit being used as a substitute for soap, while the black seeds which it contains are used by the natives in the making of necklaces. The trees are very prolific, the fruit which they produce containing as high as 38 per cent of saponin, or vegetable soap element.

A few counties in central Iowa probably raise more popcorn than any area of equal extent in the world. Here farmers make a business of growing it, as do their fellows elsewhere in the matter of field corn. The growers receive from $1 to $1.10 per hundredweight for it and in places are erecting large cribs in order to store it for higher prices.

A southern college for ladies certainly has much to commend it when it lists as chief among its claims the fact that no entrance examinations are required and that a fine herd of Jersey cows furnishes an abundant supply of milk for the institution. If more ladies' colleges had less examinations and more Jersey milk there would be fewer broken down and invalid graduates at commencement time, with a correspondingly greater health and happiness in after years.

The temperature maintained in the henhouse is not so important a matter as adjusting the ventilation so that no direct drafts will blow on the hens while they are at roost. Many who have studied the question and tried the plan recommend a burlap curtain at the windows instead of glass. This is justified on the ground that poultry are more subject to disease from breathing impure air in a poorly ventilated house than they are in quarters which are properly ventilated though much colder.

A common fault to be found with the graded road work usually done by road supervisors is that, while sufficient earth has been brought to the crown of the road, the ridge is usually left rough and uneven, with the result that few drivers have either the patience or patriotism to work it down. For this reason traffic usually follows the slopes of the highways, the crown of the road being left until teams are driven on to it by muddy roads in the fall or spring. Were the crown of the road finished more carefully and smoothly and possibly dragged or rolled, the work would be much better done and more satisfactory all around to those who have to drive over it.

Summer is the best time for cutting timber. It dries rapidly and becomes hard and sound. Cut and saw basswood in summer, and in a few weeks it will become thoroughly seasoned and will finally harden so as to almost resemble horn. Cut it in winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt the presence of the water or sap in great abundance in winter, and especially toward the latter part, hastens this incipient decay. Rails cut and split in summer and the bark peeled to hasten drying have lasted twice as long as winter cut rails. It is the practice to cut nearly all timber in the comparative leisure of winter, but it certainly would be better to pay a higher price to have it done in summer.

How would it do to ask your better half if that machine with which she has been doing the family sewing for a number of years past does not need repairing or replacing by a new one? She may not have got into the habit of asking for everything that she would like, and it is barely possible that you have failed to mention it to her. If there is anything that is calculated to tax the patience and rouse the ire of an otherwise even tempered woman it is a machine which is out of whack and which she cannot get to respond to her attempts to regulate. Such a machine is in the same class with a balky gasoline engine or a reaper that won't tie bundles properly. If the machine is worn out, turn it in on a trade or throw it on the junk pile and gladden the good wife's heart by fetching her a new one.

DYNAMITE IN THE MAKING.

Workmen Who Are Encircled by Death in Gallons and Tons.

So thoroughly deceptive is dynamite in the making that you are apt to be disappointed on viewing the surface of things. You could more readily fancy thunderbolts leaping and crashing from tender blue skies than that the most fearful forces in creation are hidden under such a peaceful exterior. Nitroglycerin, a cupful of which would distribute you over square miles of landscape, is diligently mixing around you in hundreds and thousands of gallons.

It is making itself in big iron retorts, cascading down leaden gutters and merrily tumbling in minute Niagaras into immense vats, where the deliquescent yellow peril pursues its journey powderward. Out of one receptacle it fares furiously through special lead coils, driven only by cooling blasts of air, and is drawn off like draft ale and piped on to the next perfecting stage. Gaze with the nitroglycerin expert into one of those big caldrons. The interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, the only illuminating agency permitted in or about the danger houses.

Around you are other houses at uniform distances apart and connected by a series of narrow gauge tracks wherein workmen are railroading nitroglycerin from here and pulp cotton from there to be compounded into dynamite and blasting gelatin. Greatest care is taken in rolling the product from house to house. As soon as a loaded cart is ready to pass out of the nitroglycerin house, for instance, a semaphore signals from an adjoining station, to which the consignment is carefully hurried.

Around you are long storehouses packed with pulp in tons of innocent whiteness. Presently this pulp will assume a tan color under the nitrating process, and then, suddenly becoming carbonite, red cross, hercules, judson and giant powder, forcite or what you order, it develops the quasi virtues of dynamite—dynamite or blasting gelatin in which more natural forces are condensed to the cubic inch than exist anywhere else in creation. Death, curbed and sleeping, encircles you in gallons and tons. Annihilation threatens at every turn in the form of potential pulverizing forces. But the man and the mercury are there also, alert, responsive, reliable.—Leslie's Weekly.

LIBRARY SLOW POKES.

Time Killing Methods of Officials In Continental Europe.

"Americans who grumble about having to wait a long time for books when applying to a public library," said a Boston literary woman, "should try to work or study in a foreign library, particularly in Germany.

"The typical continental librarian takes no account of time. The reader, worker or student must turn in his or her application for books at least a day in advance. The men who search for the books applied for are aged, tottering creatures who have been shuffling around the dusty piles of books for years, and the word hurry is not in their vocabulary.

"The most priceless books and manuscripts are kept in places which are perfect fire traps, and disorder predominates in every department. When you speak about the impossible methods employed the librarians tell you that they are too poor to introduce any modern indexes or catalogues. This is to some extent so, but as a matter of fact they would not change if they had all the money in the world at their disposal.

"They do not wish to encourage the common people to use books. The learned are among the aristocracy, and the spread of the knowledge which is hidden in those wonderful literary museums is far from the purpose of the men at the head of Europe's libraries.

"There may be some delay in our libraries, but our people in the lower walks of life are certainly ahead of the common people of the old world in the matter of getting books when they want them, and generally free of charge."—New York Telegram.

The Town to Be Born In.

In the [illegible] town of Klingenberg, [illegible] Bavaria, in addition [illegible] rates to pay for the [illegible] town, those actually [illegible] receive from the [illegible] of £12 15s. a year, [illegible] regularly at, say, [illegible] the owner to [illegible] the age of sixty [illegible] old age pension. [illegible] that the inhabitants [illegible] in the parish before [illegible] to this payment [illegible] of Klingenberg as a place of residence would doubtless be enormous.—Westminster Gazette.

For Bargain Day.

"She's no lady!"

"Why, I always thought her most refined."

"On the surface, yes. But what do you think of a woman who wears her little boy's football shoes to the bargain sales and spikes every one who gets in her way?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

After Him.

"It's hard to lose your friends," remarked the man who was down and out.

"Hard?" snorted the man who was on the high tide of prosperity. "It's impossible."—Philadelphia Record.

The Prompter.

"I suppose that inspiration prompts many of your jokes."

"A few," admitted the press humorist. "Desperation, however, prompts the most."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Favorite leaves Bandon		6:00 a m
" "	Coquille	9:00 a m
" "	Bandon	1:00 p m
" "	Coquille	4:00 p m
Dispatch leaves Bandon		7:00 a m
" "	Coquille	1 00 p m
Liberty leaves Coquille		7:00 a m
" "	Bandon	1:00 p m

Passengers going on the Favorite at 6:45 a m can get a train for Marshfield.

Notice of Sale of Stock

Notice is hereby given that whereas on the 2d day of July 1908 the Bandon Farmers & Merchants Telephone Company levied an assessment upon all subscribed shares of the stock of said corporation of $6 per share, and whereas the by laws of said corporation provide that after 60 days stock shall be sold for delinquent asssessments; and whereas said assessments have not been paid upon the following shares owned by the following named persons: R. H. Rosa, two shares; Robert Fredrick Jr., one share.

Therefore said shares will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the City Hall, Bandon, Oregon, at 1:30 p. m. Monday, December 28., 1908.

By order of Board of directors, mode Nov. 2, 1908.

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