

THE ART OF BUDDING.

May Be Successfully Done at End of

Growing Season. Budding consists in taking a bud from one tree and inserting it under the bark of another tree, says American Cultivator. It is used to take the place of grafting and is practiced in a commercial way in propagating peaches, plums, cherries, roses and certain varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. It is essential that the bud and stock unite freely. To have this occur the cells of the cambium layer of the stock must be in a state of active division, indicated by the ready sepa-



HOW BUDDING IS DONE.

ration of the bark from the wood. The union of the two, the bud and the stock, takes place at the edges of the bark of the inserted bud. For this reason the bud should be inserted as soon as it is cut from the twig so as to hind the binder as the wheat was beavoid drying out. In climates having ing harvested. severe winters budding is most satisfactory when performed near the end should be plump and mature when year's growth. The "bud stocks" should be cut the day the buds are to be inserted, trimmed and wrapped at once in a damp cloth to prevent drying out. Trimming consists in cutting off use as a handle in inserting. In cutting the buds use sharp knife; insert blade of knife one-fourth inch below bud, cut upward just behind bud, removing but little of wood, coming out (see Fig. A).

To insert bud make T shaped inclsion in stock about two inches above ground (see Fig. B). With the spatula held firmly in place by a bandage wound above and below, being careful to leave the eye of the bud uncovered. Raffia fiber (wet), bast, candle wick or waxed cloth may be used for tying. Raffia is usually employed. If the bud "takes" remove the bandage in about ten days by cutting loose on back side of stock to prevent the hindering of growth of bud. In three or four weeks cut off the stock just above bud to stimulate the growth of new

Peaches are budded the same year that the pits are planted. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to hold a bud they are ready for budding.

After budding examine the stock frequently and remove any suckers that may start at base of seedling.

Winter Wheat. A remarkably good yield of winter wheat has been secured by growers representing a very large area of the winter wheat belt. It is also reported that the grain is of exceptionally high quality. This gratifying result will ad. to the substantial prosperity that prevalls throughout the country. Winter wheat as a money crop has begun to interest farmers who hitherto have not grown it to any appreciable extent. A number of Illinois corn belt farmers. for example, are planning to seed much of their land to wheat this autumn Wheat fits into rotations and is a dependable crop. It can be grown at an attractive profit as a rule, and owing to the perfection of machinery having to do with its production the crop simplifies the farm labor problem to some extent. There probably will be more land sown to wheat this year than for many seasons. Where it is a reliable crop it is a money maker. But it is bad farming to grow wheat in succession on the same land. It should be followed by other crops, especially legtimes, and phosphorus usually should be applied to soil used for grain growing.-Breeder's Gazette.

Old Pastures Reclaimed.

Some years ago a neighboring farmer undertook the renovation of a portion of his pasture that was overrun with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally explains itself. a good soil. The piece was fenced and for two years devoted to crops. No manure was used, only commercial fer-

This land was not run out, but simply the grasses had given place to weeds, brakes and other wild growth. It had never been plowed, and the thorough treatment given resulted in a good catch of grass and was afterward a fine piece of pasture. This was a case where a moderate amount of labor and cost transformed an unproduc-tive field into one of much value.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

ne Timely Hints to Guide the Prudent Farmer.

October.-Sow cover crops, rye and buckwheat, on ground that would otherwise be bare during winter. Late in the month harvest roots and store in pits or root cellar. Finish harvestgrapes. Leave only hardy vegetables, such as parsnips, Jerusalem artichokes and horseradish in the field. These may be dug as needed through the winter or in early spring. Fill cold frames with lettuce, radish and onion for house use before frost. Dig and start in a dry place dahlias, cannas, gladioli and similar bulbs and roots. When the temperature goes below 50 degrees at night start a fire in the greenhouses. Plant last settings of strawberries in pots early in the month. Celery must have a final earthing up. Asparagus and rhubarb for forcing must be dug and allowed to freeze before removal to the cellar.

November.-Final harvesting of cabbage, celery, roots, etc., and final planting of spinach. Make cuttings and scions of grapes, currants, gooseberries and tree fruits, tie in bundles and bury butt end upward. Stratify seeds of peaches, plums and other stone fruits and store where they will not freeze. Spread mulches on bulb beds, around shrubs, upon herbaceous borders and, when the ground is frozen hard, upon strawberry beds. Prune grapevines and other trees. Plow or dig heavy soil and leave in loose condition to freeze. Cover cold frames with straw mats or shutters on cold nights. Tidy up the place for winter. Review the season's practice and improve plans for next year.

RAPE AS A STOCK FOOD.

Its Value as a Catch Crop For Forage and Green Manure.

At the Kansas experiment station last year a very good crop of rape was grown in wheat stubble by simply seeding with a disk drill directly be-

Rape may be grown in the cornfields, being seeded at the time of the of the growing season. The buds last cultivation or afterward, but it has not been so successful when grown taken from shoots of the current this way, as the corn takes the mois-

ture needed by the rape. Professor Burnett of Nebraska recommends sowing rape in the spring with some grain crop, such as wheat or oats, allowing the rape to take possesthe leaves, saving a bit of the stem to sion of the field when the grain crop is cut. He states that "in Minnesota and the Dakotas with a good stand of rape in the stubble sheep can be turned in about three weeks after cutting the grain. Such a field will support ten or about one fourth of an inch above bud fifteen sheep per acre and keep them growing six weeks."

Professor Hitchcock says that "each year finds the area in which rape is grown extended until it now includes of budding knife loosen the lips of much of the spring wheat region of the bark in angle of the T cut and slip in northwest, where it is grown chiefly as catch crop.

> The above experiments indicate that rape can be made a profitable catch crop in Kansas, especially for the farmer who is raising sheep and hogs. As a green manuring crop rape, owing to its containing a large amount of water, does not produce a very large amount of vegetable matter, but what there is decays readily when plowed under, and when the crop is pastured there is generally a considerable amount trampled down, which when turned under adds materially to the productiveness of the soil.

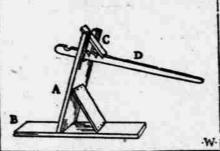
> > Restoring Prairie Soil.

All who have taken up prairie farms will recognize the truth of the following statement of Professor Ten Eyck of Kansas in regard to them:

When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous grain cropping and cultivation the physical condition of the soil changes-the soil grains become finer, the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle, it dries out quicker than it used to and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. The perfect tilth and freedom from clods, so characteristic of virgin solls, is always more or less completely restored whenever land has been laid down to grass for a sufficient length of time.

An Effective Wagon Jack.

The wagon jack herewith shown is reproduced from Farm Progress. It is simple in construction and effective in



use. A is of oak 2 by 4 by 33 inches B is 2 by 4 by 14 inches. C is 12 inches long, and lever D is 5 feet long, the short end being one foot. The drawing

Chemical Weed Killer.

A chemical weed killer has been developed or tested by the Wisconsin experiment station in attempts to kill wild mustard, cocklebur, yellow dock, etc. The peculiar thing claimed for this poison is that when sprayed on a growing grain crop infested by weeds it kills the weeds without injury to the cultivated crop. The solution used consists of 100 pounds of iron sulphate dissolved in fifty-four gallons of water,

VEGETABLES FOR POULTRY.

Preservation of Health.

All poultry keepers who have a garden and grow vegetables should utilize the surplus for their fowls, as they help to keep the birds in health and ing and storing apples, pears and also economize the expense of feeding, says A. V. Meersch in Western Poultry Journal. In the summer months fowls do not require as good feeding as in the winter, on account of their being able to find such a large amount of natural food for themselves in the sets for winter use. Sow spinach for shape of slugs, worms, grubs, seeds spring cutting. Transplant all flowers and insects. In many cases where the winter rations are continued through the summer disease and death follow, owing to the birds becoming overheated and too fat internally. Green food of all kinds is invaluable for keeping poultry in health; therefore all cooked leaves of cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, etc., should be mashed for the morning feed. Uncooked cabbage leaves should also occasionally be thrown in the run, as they are fond of them, and they are to be recommended on account of their cooling and health giving properties. The poultry keeper with a garden should therefore let nothing in the way of garden food go to loss, with the twofold object of keeping the fowls in health and of reducing the food bill.

> The "Too Much Moisture" Bugaboo Our confidence in the too much moisture question has had a rather severe setback within the past few months, writes Rev. C. E. Petersen to American Poultry Journal. Two of our incubators were as usual placed in the cellar, but on the second week of the hatch heavy floods and much rain little by little filled the cellar bottom with water, and as I had no means of either removing the water or the incubators they were left in rather an unfavorable situation and my hopes of a good hatch did not run very high. One night the water rose till it stood high around the incubator, but the eggs were beginning to show signs of hatching, and the next day I had the largest and best hatch that I have taken off for years. We certainly had no lack of moisture for two weeks in this case. No, we don't know it all yet about successful incubation, but we will some day, and then perhaps we will find that we have troubled about questions that have bearing on the subject of successful incubation.

> > Patience In Breeding.

Many poultry fanciers, and especially those who wish to exhibit, are in too great a hurry; they want to breed winners at once. Vigor and utility are sacrificed in order to obtain certain points, yet the same results might be attained without this loss if a little more patience were exercised. Defects and undesirable points can be gradually eliminated and wished for points can be bred in without the loss of any utility properties if sufficient time is allowed for the process. The extreme matings and the inbreeding practiced in order to obtain immediate results frequently end in causing the the plodding, patient breeder who successfully runs fancy and utility hand in hand and reaps the dual advantage.

A Popular Fallacy.

L. B. Gardner of Atlantic, Ia., has this chunk of wisdom in Western Poultry Journal:

They will tell you that fowls that lay during the winter will go to sitting early and won't give you any eggs in the spring. Don't you believe all winter and kept right at it, not even showing a sign of becoming broody. We have neighbors whose fowls laid scarcely an egg during the winter and last spring managed to shell out a few now and then and thought they had done their duty and got broody. It doesn't take much figuring with eggs at 14 to 25 cents per dozen to see which are the paying hens.

Breed For Eggs.

There is no poultry breeder that can successfully breed for show birds alone and make a success of the poultry business. He must breed for some thing else besides the showroom. His poultry must give him a daily profit or his poultry fever will soon cool down. Begin by breeding for market and eggs, and there will be a profit and a love for the work, and you will make a success, concludes the editor of American Poultry Journal.

Wheat For Poultry.

Wheat is one of the best feeds for poultry the year round. Where wheat, oats and barley can be grown no other grain food is necessary. For green food cabbage, turnips and rape will answer every purpose. If given proper care all the American varieties are good egg producers, and one variety will lay as well as the others.

Rheumatism In Fowls.

For rheumatism in fowls begin treatment with a dose of epsom salts, twenty to thirty grains. The following day add thirty to forty grains of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) to the quart of drinking water and give two to three grains of salicylic acid twice a day. Apply camphorated or carbolic ointment to the affected joints.

Poultry Supply and Demand.

Of course the poultry business will be overdone for some people, but not for those with the right stuff in them. While the supply is increasing at a rapid rate the demand is increasing ers at the poor farm, Saturday. even more rapidly.

Keep Cockerels and Pullets Apart. Never let cockerels and pullets run together after the fourth month. Don't

Additional Local.

The Christian church was packed Sunday evening with an audience that showed intense interest in the subject of conversion as presented by Rev. Handsaker. night, "Baptism."

cordially welcomed.

Hotel Corvallis Thursday and Friday of tain cemetery. this week. Consultation free.

enjoyable "afternoon" Saturday. There plains in the fitties, and was mar- Corvallis, \$750. were fifty guests and each was requested ried to Lavina Buckingham, of Casper Klarner to Harriet to bring her thimble. Upon a rival a the vicinity of Monroe, in the Klarner, 155 acres west of Philomaterial for dressing the same, and after much jolity and happy conversation the dolls were all suitably clad. Then it was that Mrs. Miller surprised the company with the announcement that the occasion was in celebration of her 20th wedding anniversary and that each guest was to retain the china doll she had dressed as a "china" souvenir. Dainty revered pioneer who helped to refreshments concluded this very unique make Oregon and Benton county and pleasant affair.

At the meeting of the Coffee Club yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alice B. Marshall, the pianist, gave a number of selections which were very much enjoyed by the ladies. Refreshments were served and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

"This box contains the remains of Dr. E. H. Taylor. It is in care of S. N. Wilkins, coroner, and if not removed at once the authorities will take charge of it." was the statement contained in a typewritten notice that adorned one side of a plain wooden box about six feet long that yesterday stood at the foot of the Dr. Taylor stairway on Main street. Many a passerby stopped and read at first with horror, to turn away finally with a broad grin, as the work of a practical joker was discovered.

Rev. Boggess, who is a teacher in the Pacific University, at Forest Grove, occupied the pulpit at the Congregational church Sunday morning and delivered a splendid address. Prof. Taillandier was in charge of the choir and was pipe organist for the occasion. The choir rendered a beautiful anthem and the day's services throughout were very impressive.

Mayor A. J. Johnson and daughter, Miss Zeeta, were to arrive last night from by the guests. a trio to Seattle, where the former went to dispose of some property which he had cheon was the concluding feaon the market in that city, and the latter ture of a very happy evening, to visit old friends. They have been which was enjoyed by about 25 absent ten days.

In a most spectacular game Saturday afteraoon on the University campus at Seattle the University of Washington amateur to give up in disgust. It is played a scoreless game with a team from the Oregon Agricultural College. Fully 1,500 people watched the game, while band to John Nelson and wife 400 organized rooters clamored in vain 120 acres in Blodgett Valley, for a touchdown. Only luck, however, saved OAC from an adverse score, as Forsythe, of Washington, tried a beautiful place kick from the 33-yard line and struck a goal post, the ball rolling outside. Washington excelled in a strong line, while OAC was better in the back field, though the Oregonians were materit. We have fowls that laid steadily ially weakened by Lorney being forced to quit. Bragdon, at the right end, was the star for the varsity, and Pendergrass, Dobbin and Wolf saved the day for OAC. Oregonian.

Bellefountain Thunder.

Joseph Gregg was laid to rest in the Bellefountain cemetery Saturday, Rev. M. M. Waltz officiating. He was assisted by Rev. Reynolds of Philomath Philo Starr and wife of Corvallis; Mrs Wesley Starr of Junction City, his sister, and three of her children were at the funeral. Rev. and Mrs. McClain, his son-in law and daughter, were also pres-

George Goodman has moved into the Kiger home north of town, where they will reside for the coming year.

George Clark has occupied the home where George Goodman has been residing. James Lamb and children are to reside with Clark, who is going to run his own place this year.

The new blacksmith, Mr. Newman, who recently came from Ballston, Ore., seems to give satisfaction with his work. Farmers are progressing very nicely with their fall sowing.

Bellefountain has grown so much in the last few days that it is able to sport two steam woodsaws. One is managed by N. Clem and the other by Sam Reader.

A. W. Hawley went to Southern Oregon last week to contract for and bring home a drove of some 700 fine ewes. He sold his own drove here at a good profit and is now purchasing at a lower figure than is possible in the valley.

Ivan Hawley and wife are now ready to begin keeping house on their own ranch, three miles south of town. There was a death of one of the paup-

George Goodmans will give a Hallowe'en party at their home Wednesday

evening. Common laborers are very scarce. A person cannot hire a man to work at any asonable wage.

Buried Friday.

After a long period of ill health caused from kidney disease, Joseph Gregg, for over 50 \$1. years a resident of Benton coun-There were five additions to the church ty, died at his home at Belle- Elliott, 140 acres five miles north during the day. The revival continues fountain at one o'clock Friday of Cornalis, \$175. during the coming week. Subject to- afternoon. The funeral was held at the Bellefountain church There will be a "Mothers' Meeting" at Saturday at ten a, m. The serthe Reading Room, Thursday, Nov. 1, at vices were conducted by Rev. Harry C. Kenney 81 acres north 3 p. m. All women of the town will be M. M. Waltz, assisted by Rev. of Corvallis, \$1. Reynolds of Philomath, and the

Deceased was born in Illinois Mrs. F. L. Miller was hostess at a very 79 years ago. He crossed the Denny Main, 46 acres south of early days. Of this union five math, \$2,000. children survive, viz; Heman, Vernon, Philo and Marcum Gregg, and one daughter, Mrs. Bettie McClain of Philomath. Mrs. Gregg died about three years ago.

> what they are today, and his prime of life," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpassing takes another respected citizen from the community and a kind father from the home. fies the blood, and cures Malaria, Bili-The family has the sympathy of all in their sonow.

Pleasant Social Event.

Miss Etta Smith, whose marriage to Vance Alexander Taylor occurs tomorrow, was given a public it is the best liniment in the "shower" Saturday evening by Miss Mary Sutherland at the Rodesse, La., says: "I use Ballard's latter's home on Water street. Snow Liniment in my family and find The event was a decidedly en- it unexcelled for sore chest, headache, joyable one for all present and reached by a liniment." Sold by Grawill long be remembered.

Many pretty gifts of linen, china and cut glass were presented the bride-elect, who is one of Benton county's most popular and attractive young women.

There was a musical program which included a vocal solo by Mrs. M. S. Bush, instrumental Chicago is 17 Hours Nearer by solo by Miss Lillian Ranney, vocal solo, Miss Nelle Marvin and other impromptu numbers

A tempting two-course lunguests.

Real Estate Transfers.

Nellie E. Bennett and hus-\$3,000.

I. D. Pittman and wife to C. R. Marsters, 3 acres in Blodgett

Valley, \$100. I. D. Pittman and wife to Violetta Marsters, 80 acres in

Blodgett Valley, \$1,200. Elvaron Mulkey and wife to Deatrick Miller, 40 acres near Blodgett, \$500.

A. J. Williamson and wife to General Passenger Agent, Portland, O-.

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Philomath, \$175. Cynthia Johnson to J. W. Foster 80 acres south o Corvallis, State of Oregon to William H. U. S. to Mary A. Egbert, Patent 160 acres south of Philomath. Charles M. Butler and wife to

Lizzie Ripley and husband to Dr. Lowe the oculo-opticion will be in interment was in the Bellefoun- X. W. Boom, 157 acres north of Corvallis, \$10.

Walter Kisor, tract of land near

A. R. Norwood and wite to

A Young Mother at 70.

"My mother has suddenly been made young at 70. Twenty years of intense suffering from dyspepsia had entirely Joseph Gregg was one of the disabled her, until six months ago, when severed pioneer who helped to she began taking Electric Bitters, which have completely cured her and restored the strength and activity she had in the storative medicine on the globe Sets Stomach, Liver and Kidneys right, puriousness and Weaknesses. Wonderful nerve tonic Price 50c, Guaranteed by Allen & Woodward's drug store.

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Showed at the battle of Austerlitz, he was the greatest Leader in the world. Ballard's Snow Liniment has shown the world. A quick cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns. Cuts, etc. A. C. Pitti, corns, in fact for anything that can be ham & Wortham.

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