

Farm and Garden

FIELD BEAN CROP.

Harvester That Throws Two Rows Into a Single Windrow.
By L. C. CORBETT.

For many years the handling of hoe crops, such as field beans, upon an extensive scale was impossible because of the great amount of hand labor necessary to gather the crop. Within recent years, however, labor saving devices have been invented, so that now the once laborious practice of hand pulling individual plants can be done away with by the use of a bean harvester.

This implement is built on the principle of a pair of shears and consists of

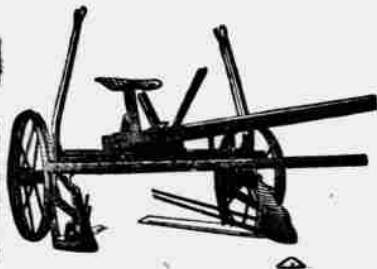


BEAN HARVESTER AT WORK.

Two long steel blades mounted upon a strong framework carried upon wheels. The long shears-like blades are set to cut the roots of the plants just beneath the surface of the ground. Above these blades guard rods or guide rods are so arranged as to move from their original positions the plants whose roots have been severed, and since the implement is designed to cut two rows of beans across the field the plants of two rows are thrown together in a single windrow. This clears a space for the passage of one of the animals in the team, so that it is necessary for only one to pass through the standing crop, thus decreasing the amount of loss by shelling which would result from both animals being driven through the standing crop.

After the plants are thrown together by the harvester it is customary for men with ordinary pitchforks to follow the harvester and place the beans in small heaps to cure for several days before storing them in barns or sheds for thrashing. In some instances where the work is done upon a very extensive scale and where the loss from shelling is not considered sufficient to justify the employment of hand labor for bunching the beans with forks an ordinary horse rake is employed for the purpose.

Where the beans are to remain for a longer period and to become more thoroughly cured in the field and where the work of harvesting is done entirely by hand the crop is frequently placed in shocks which are built about a pole four or five feet in height, both ends of which have been sharpened and one end placed firmly in the ground. A small quantity of straw, grass or other material is placed around the base of the stake and the beans as they are pulled and are piled



BEAN HARVESTER.

around the pole until a compact miniature stack about four or five feet high is formed. The operation is very similar to the common practice followed by growers of peanuts in stacking and curing. The curing process in any case is carried far enough to prevent the vines molding after storing them in the farm prior to thrashing. If the vines are thoroughly ripened in the field before harvesting they can be stored in from two to three days if the weather is satisfactory.

Plow Points.

Where too large a proportion of the farm is kept under plow the soil soon becomes impoverished and unproductive.

All animals thrive best when fed at regular intervals and given each time no more than they will readily consume.

Clean, straight fence rows, and fences in good repair, add materially to the appearance and value of the farm.

When the cost of keeping a good article is no more than keeping a poor one it is certainly advisable to keep the better.

No vegetable accessible to the farmer absorbs so much nitrogen from the air and leaves so rich a storehouse of it as clover.—Kansas Farmer.

Some New England Dairymen.

Not a few New England dairymen are so favorably located and have so much skill that they get an advance above the ruling price for an article of extra quality.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Suggestions as to the Care of the Wardrobe—Helpful Hints.

Wishing to give the wardrobe proper care, do not forget to look every day at the binding of skirts, at the buttons on boots, at veil and gloves. Indeed one must glance at all that has unceasing wear. A fresh binding sometimes will alter the entire appearance of a girl, making her look neat and dainty where before the ragged edges of her skirt suggested that she was at once untidy and ignorant. Shabby finery is inexcusable. Chiffon that has become worn and ragged when it cannot be replaced should be removed and something simpler substituted for it. Tears, worn places and rips never are seen on the well bred girl, for from her early youth she has learned how to wield her needle well and mend her belongings with as much daintiness as she embroiders.

When a Child Has Convulsions.

The first thing to do after sending for the doctor when a child has convulsions is to plunge the little one up to the neck in a bath of hot water, but remember that the water must not be too hot. Test it with your elbow, which is not as hard as your hand. When the heat is right for your elbow it will not hurt the baby. The child's head should be sponged also with cold water. As soon as the little one is able to swallow give a small dose of castor oil. This helps to remove blood pressure from the brain.

Diphtheria Cure.

At the first indications of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close. Take a tin cup and put into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire, so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter and the diphtheria will pass out. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.

Boiled Ribs of Beef.

Take the middle of the flat ribs of beef, stew until the meat is tender and the bones slip out easily, using just water enough to cover the meat, to which a bouquet of sweet herbs has been added. Take up the meat and herbs. Set the liquor away to cool, remove the fat. Add to this gravy diced carrots, turnips, celery and six small onions. Cook until tender. Thicken the gravy with a little flour, put the beef back into it to warm and serve.

Sore Throat Gargle.

Strong sage tea, one-half pint; strained honey, common salt and strong vinegar, of each two tablespoonfuls; cayenne, pulverized, one rounding teaspoonful. Steep the cayenne with the sage, strain, mix them and bottle for use. Gargle from four to a dozen times daily, according to the severity of the case.

Whitewash Hints.

If one pint of wheat flour is made into a thin cooked paste and added to each pailful of whitewash the whitewash will not rub off easily. Add to this a small quantity of carbolic acid and it will purify the cellars and dairies where used, keeping down all musty odors that might taint the milk and butter.

Apron of Handkerchiefs.

Obtain two large size handkerchiefs. From one cut a corner about seven inches. Then gather the part that is cut. The other handkerchief can be cut up for the band and strings. The corner cut from the first handkerchief can be sewed on the right hand side of the apron for a small sized pocket.

Cement For China.

Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water and stir in plaster of paris until the mixture is of proper consistency. Apply with a brush to the fractured edges, stick them together and in three days' time the article will not break in the same place.

Cleansing Fluid.

For yellow or grimy things make an emulsion of kerosene, clear lime-water and turpentine in equal parts. Shake them together until creamy, and then add a cupful to a boilerful of clothes and boil for half an hour.

Baked Apple Jelly.

Fill a two quart granite or earthen dish with alternate layers of sliced tart apples and sugar. Bake three hours, closely covered. This is delicious and should turn out a solid pink jelly.

Mustard Sauce.

Blend over hot water six tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, six tablespoonfuls of cream, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a salt-spoonful of salt and dusting of paprika.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

He Demanded a Trial by a Jury of His Peers.

"I have been engaged in the practice of law a good many years," said S. S. Urmy, police judge of Topeka, Kan., "and about the most humorous thing I ever saw in a courtroom was in Topeka."

"One day an old negro man was being tried in the justice court—that was before the office of police judge was created—and he demanded a trial by a jury of his peers. He could neither read nor write, and his lawyer insisted that the jury, to be his peers, as required by law, must be unable to read or write too. To avoid dispute I agreed to it, but we had a time finding twelve men in Topeka who could neither read nor write. But we did find them, and the case went to trial."

"Before the jury retired I took two pieces of paper and wrote 'guilty' on one piece and 'not guilty' on the other and instructed the foreman of the jury to destroy the one he did not wish used and to return the other to me when the jury reached a verdict. The jury was out only a few minutes when it came in. The foreman handed me a piece of paper with the word guilty written on it."

"Well, gentlemen, you find him guilty, do you?" I asked.

"No, sah, judge, no, sah. We done found him not guilty," spoke up one of the jurymen. Then he added, with disgust, "I tole that fool nigger he was tearin' up the wrong piece of paper." — Kansas City Star.

Dr. Chiropodist and His Sign.



—Ally Sloper.

Didn't Know the Dialect.

It is probably a fairy tale, but nevertheless it is told that Andrew Carnegie had just emerged from the White House when he was approached by a newspaper man.

"What did the president say to you, Mr. Carnegie?" questioned the reporter.

"Hoot, mon, gang awa!" answered the ironmaster in the language of his boyhood.

"Yes," said the reporter, "and I see you went away, but did you hoot?" — Woman's Home Companion.

Not Posted.

"Hands up!" said the footpad. "And if I refuse?" queried the belated pedestrian.

"Well, in that case," resumed the footpad, "I can only say that you don't know the rules of the game. I decline to negotiate with one so grossly ignorant. Good night, sir." — Philadelphia Ledger.

Not Appreciated.

"Do you keep anything from your wife?"

"Well," answered Mr. Meekton, "I try to tell her everything. But she finds my conversation so dull that she generally goes to sleep before I am half through." — Washington Star.

Thwarted.

The airship inventor was puzzled. "If I could manage to apply the hot air I talk about my machine to the machine itself I'd fly, all right," he added.

But he couldn't.—Brooklyn Life.

She Won Out.

Her—Before her marriage Grace was a girl with a mission.

Him—What was her mission?

Her—To marry a man with a mansion—and she won out. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Excellent Start.

"Dumley says he thinks he'll go in for yachting this summer. He's more than half equipped already."

"Got the yacht, has he?"

"No, the clothes." — New York Press.

Disproved.

Mrs. Newpop—Shakespeare said that "good luck lies in odd numbers."

Mr. Newpop—But his wife never blessed him with triplets.

Not the Original Amount.

"Her face is her fortune, isn't it?"

"Yes, and she's raised the check too."

PIGEON HINTS.

Some Suggestions For Breeders of the Feathered Beauties.

Don't neglect the drinking water at this season of the year, and have it fresh for the birds every day. During the cold weather add a pinch of cayenne pepper to the drinking water, which will not only warm the birds up, but will prove very beneficial.

Whole corn fed shortly before dusk during the cold winter months will aid in keeping the birds warm and comfortable during the cold nights, and as homing pigeons are not used for flying during the winter months the additional flesh that corn will put on the birds can easily be reduced in the spring by a few days' hard flying.

Grit should not be overlooked during the cold weather, when the birds are kept in confinement and the ground is frozen too hard to permit them to pick up the necessary ingredients for the purpose of properly digesting their food; hence we must provide plenty of good sharp grit for our pets.

Don't allow the birds to bathe often, or once a week during cold weather, as the dangers of their catching cold are too numerous for the benefits and pleasure the birds derive from it, and, in my opinion, a bath often than once a week during the cold weather would be "penny wise and pound foolish."

Provide plenty of perches for the birds so that none will remain huddled up on the floor or in corners subject to a draft of cold air, which will result in a case of roup, canker or consumption.

Keep an eye on the birds in general and remove the first one that shows symptoms of disease of any nature, as its presence among the flock will prove an expensive experience to our carelessness, and, besides, "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," especially to pigeon fanciers.

Go through the loft with the courage and heart of a lion and get rid of all birds that are not fit to be fed during the winter, as a good bird will eat no more than an inferior one, and the money saved from feed on an inferior bird will soon buy a full blooded specimen. Have no mercy on a cheap, inferior specimen.

Open Front Poultry Houses.

Wilber Bros. of Petros, Tenn., say: We use and much prefer, especially in the south, where our winters are mild and summers warm, the open front scratching shed style. Probably this style of house would not suit the northern or eastern breeders in their deep snows and zero weather. It gives great satisfaction south, where the winters are mild and deep snows seldom seen, and birds can be on ground most every day in the year.

For young growing stock we prefer and use movable houses made of light wood and often piano boxes or large dry goods boxes well covered and ventilated, that we can move often from place to place, that birds may have new range.

A Remedy For Worms.

For adult fowls affected with worms try one tablespoonful of oil of turpentine mixed with an equal quantity of olive or sweet oil. This remedy should be given after the bird has been fasting for at least twelve hours. It is best given by introducing it directly into the crop through a rubber tube passed down the throat. The mixture can be placed in an ordinary hard rubber syringe with a soft rubber tube attached to same. The dose may be repeated in two or three days if necessary. Thoroughly disinfect all droppings, using a good creolin disinfectant.

To Cure Feather Pulling.

Mix a teaspoonful of extract of aloes with half a cup of lard and apply this ointment to the affected parts. The bitter taste will discourage the feather pullers. If the birds are closely confined you may find it necessary to use poultry bits. These are small wire bits which can be attached to the upper mandible and will prevent feather pulling. They can be had of almost all poultry supply dealers.

Keep Chicks on the Grass.

It may be handy to throw scraps out at the kitchen door or window, but this practice makes a nuisance of the chickens if the yard fence is not chicken proof. They loaf around the back door waiting for a few crumbs and do not grow so fast as they would ranging green fields, picking up the dainties nature so generously provides at this season.

Hens on Range.

When hens are on range, the amount of food they get is an unknown quantity, and as they are sure of exercise enough, it is usually safe to feed them all they will eat. Feed but twice a day. Give in the morning as much of either mash or grain as they will eat clean and go foraging after eating. In the evening give them all they will eat.

Raising Pheasants on Chick Feed.

Pheasants are considered hard to raise. They are certainly harder to rear than chickens. They are being successfully raised now on chick food. Formerly it was considered necessary to feed them on maggots; but this has been proved to be a fallacy. Golden are most common and are considered one of the most hardy varieties.

Poultry Industry's Aids.

The Western Poultry Journal believes that "the incubator, brooder, spray pump, liquid lice killer and dry chick feeds have been the greatest aids in the advancement made by the poultry industry."

Wheat is the best all round feed for the hens. But they need something besides wheat after all.

THE TOAD.

Its Eyes and Its Venom and the Changing of Its Skin.

"Moving slowly through the long grass is a small, rough skinned creature, almost the color of the earth that shows at the roots of the trees," writes a nature observer. "It is a toad just emerged, somewhat tardily, from his winter hiding place (a hole about as big as himself) and only now awake to external influences. Lethargic and sleepy though he is, he is quite sufficiently alert to know that I am looking at him and wondering to see how his skin has lost all its color from the long absence of the light. It is hardly possible to trace any shade of olive green and dusky yellow or ashen gray and brown upon the warty surface of his back. And the darker markings which sometimes form irregular bands over the back and legs are merged into the general dullness and dustiness of the soil which has covered him for so long. As a rule, toads and frogs and other hibernating animals are seen in the open as soon as the first warm days of spring restore their lowered temperature."

"Some people wonder what Shakespeare meant by the 'precious jewel in its head.' The brilliant eyes with their yellow rings, like a gold setting to the onyx, are as gems laid upon its head. Wonderful eyes they are in their range of vision and able to see meal worms placed to the rear far quicker than when some distance ahead. The venom of the toad, which is an acrid, milky fluid concealed in the glands at the back of the head, has been many times described by naturalists as harmless unless it touches some abrasion of the skin, when it causes local irritation. But though not particularly virulent when swallowed by another animal, yet injected into a wound it is very active and causes ulceration and all the symptoms of irritant poisoning. A dog which has once seized a toad and tasted this bitter fluid and burnt his tongue will never attack one again. Snakes will starve rather than swallow a toad."

"During the warm weather the skin is sloughed, and the ponderous toad shakes off the thin film that covers him and emerges in a new skin, fresh and bright. So also do the frogs change their skins in the course of the summer, assisting in the process themselves. The old cuticle divides down the center of the back and the two halves gradually fold and recede farther and farther from the center. By continued twitching the folds are brought down the sides, and then the hinder legs, first one and then the other, are brought forward under the arm, which presses down upon it and thus draws off the old skin inside out."

Truthful Boy.

"Thomas," said Mr. Smith as he gazed into his son's eyes with a soul searching look, "have you eaten any of those peaches I put in the cupboard?"

"Father," said Tommy, "I cannot tell a lie. I have not touched one." Mr. Smith eyed him wrathfully as he plunged his hand into the pocket of his coat and drew forth five incriminating stones, which had each once been enshrined in the luscious flesh of a peach, but which were now staring in all their horrid nakedness.

"Then how is it," said the parent, "that I found these peach stones in your bedroom, and there is only one peach left in the cupboard?"

"Father," said Thomas as he silently but swiftly left the room and placed a chair in such a position that Mr. Smith would fall over it if he followed too quickly, "father, that is the one I never touched!" — Pearson's.

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A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate woman and child. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz., pure alcohol. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerated stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

Julius Caesar

Was a man of nerve, but sickness left its mark and he became aged before his time. Sickness is often caused by a torpid liver. Herbine will regulate your liver and give you health. — Mrs. Carrie Austin, Hollon, Kansas. "I consider Herbine the best medicine I ever heard of. I am never without it." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County: In the matter of the estate of Jesse M. Gilstrap, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that J. P. Hummer has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jesse M. Gilstrap, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified by law required to the undersigned at Public Sale, Benton County, Oregon, or at the office of J. F. Yates at Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from this date.
Dated September 30, 1907.
J. P. HUMMER.

A Most Worthy Article.

When an article has been on the market for years and gains friends every year, it is safe to call this medicine a worthy one. Such is Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It positively cures coughs and all Pulmonary diseases. One of the known merchants in Mobile, Ala., says: "For five years my family has not been troubled with the winter coughs. We owe this to Ballard's Horehound Syrup. I know it has saved my children from many sick spells." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Rochester, Oregon, July 29, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1892, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended by all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lydia J. Hawley of Monroe, County of Benton, State of Oregon, filed in this office on April 4, 1907, her sworn statement No. 2466 for the purchase of the Southwest quarter of Section No. 2 in Township No. 15, South of Range No. 8 West W. M. Ore., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907.
She names as witnesses: Leonidas H. Hawley of Monroe, Oregon; and Sam Bowen, Alfred Ryckart and M. P. Kraft, all of Alsea, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of November, 1907.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Lest We

Forget—Baby is restless, can't sleep at night, won't eat, cries spasmodically. A bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge never fails to cure. Every mother should give her baby White's Cream Vermifuge. So many times when the baby is pale and fretful, the mother does not know what to do. A bottle of this medicine would bring color to his cheeks and laughter to his eyes. Give it a trial. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly confirmed and appointed executor of the Last Will and Testament and estate of Mary A. Moore, deceased, by the county Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, sitting in probate. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same, duly verified, to me at my residence in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the law office of E. Holgate in Corvallis, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.
Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this 24th day of September, 1907.
MINOR SWICK, Executor.

Farmers.

Read the "Weekly Oregonian" of Portland and the "Corvallis Gazette" for the general news of the world, also for information about how to obtain the best results in cultivating the soil, stock raising, fruit raising, etc.

You can secure both of these excellent papers for one year by paying to the "Corvallis Gazette" the sum of two dollars and fifty cents in advance. Remit the money by postoffice order or bank draft and these most valuable papers will be promptly mailed to you. 8311