

Stock.

Breaking Colts.

"Educating" is a better word than "breaking" when applied to colts reared by intelligent and humane horsemen. Though many a colt is really "broken" in training, there is seldom, if ever, any necessity for such a course. Take a "sucker" when he is too young to have any very pronounced opinion of his own, and there will be found but little trouble, in making him understand that his master is really his best friend. When this has been accomplished no further trouble need be anticipated, so far as an intelligent colt is concerned. Unfortunately, occasionally it happened that a horse is met with that has been a fool, and of such an animal it is difficult if not impossible to make a horse that can ever be handled with any degree of safety. It often happens that a really intelligent horse becomes possessed of a vice that is troublesome and dangerous, but such a case never presents the difficulties which characterize that of a horse that has been borne a fool. As long as a horse has intelligence he can be educated, no matter how strongly unfounded prejudice may mislead him, more than 99 per cent. of the foals that are dropped have quite enough intelligence to enable them to get through the world pleasantly and satisfactorily, but the reason that so many horses are addicted to troublesome and dangerous vices is to be found in family education.

Too often the system of handling colts is something as follows:

The young thing is allowed to run with his dam and to make no human acquaintances. All he knows about boys and men is whenever they can get near him they hit him with a whip or make some (to him) horrid noise that terrifies him. He very quickly comes to look upon boys and men as the most dangerous and troublesome enemies of the equine race in general and of himself in particular. This state of affairs continue till he is two or three years old. Then some day he finds himself chased about a paddock and worried till he is half dead with fright and fatigue, and finally from sheer exhaustion he is compelled to allow himself to be handled. He does not know what is wanted of him, and all that he learns about it comes in the shape of bitter experience. After trying every other course to escape punishment and fright, with disastrous results, he gives himself over in sheer desperation to a sort of sullen despair, and allows himself to be pushed about by his tormentors or hauled about by another horse that is harnessed with him, just because he has given up all hope of escaping the persecutions of his enemies. His spirit is broken and he is pronounced broken to harness. He is now obedient so far as he knows how to be, but he is so because he dare not be anything else, and not from any desire on his part to do what is right. Such a horse may do what is required of him, but he is liable to run away if suddenly frightened, to kick if anything touches his heels, and, in short, to do almost anything that is objectionable in the very emergency when his good behavior would be most highly prized by his master. That is what may properly be styled "breaking" a colt.

If a man wants an "educated" horse he should begin by winning his confidence during the foal's babyhood, the sooner the better. It does not much matter what the youngster is taught during his first summer, so long as he is thoroughly familiarized with the halter and accustomed to being handled freely (though always kindly and with gentleness). He soon learns to regard those who handle and feed him with the warmest friendship, and his highest ambition will be to merit their approval as evidenced by a kind word, a caress, or some little dainty of which he happens to be particularly fond. As he grows a little older he should be accustomed to the bit, to the harness, and to other appliances to be used when he shall have arrived at a proper age to go into business. In this way the youngster really grows into his work. He is taught to carry his head properly, to draw, to turn, to back, to be mounted, harnessed and unharnessed, all without any painful or unpleasant process. He grows up to be, not the cowed slave, but the trusted, well-tried friend of his master. All that he does he does cheerfully and pleasantly; in short, he is an "educated" and not a "broken" one.—Farming World.

Shelter Saves Feed

Don't wait till winter to provide your cattle with shelter. If you have not done so put in a part of this summer or fall, in doing it. Remember warmth saves food. If you do not believe it, give it a trial and see. Keep some stock in the weather and some in the house and see the difference there will be in them on them on the same feed. Some animals are what we call hard keepers. They eat a great deal before they make any grain whatever, whilst others are easy keepers. When examined closely it will be observed that the make-up and shape of the animal has much to do with it, that the rough, coarse, raw boned, loosely built animals is a hard keeper, and the closely built, compact,

low down, smooth, handsome animal is an easy keeper. The steer with the tucked up flank and the horns growing straight up and turned back over the head, that walks in a straggling sprawly way, and looks as if he had been loosely thrown together, is a hard keeper, while the steer that walks erect with a firm step and has a neat trim horn and bright clear eyes, well set out and full, with ample chest and straight lines is a good feeder and requires comparatively little food to support.

It depends again on shelter. The steer that is sheltered from storms, whether by good sheds or windbreaks, requires less food of support than the one which is fed on the open prairie or lies round the hay stack. The heat in the body must be kept up, and if in addition heat is continually thrown out to warm the north wind, that heat must be made by burning feed and no gain can be made until the temperature is supplied. This draws heavily on the food of support. The farmer who makes no gain in the weight of his cattle during the winter season uses all his feed as food of support, or, in other words, wastes it. The only profit he has in the increased price of the original weight, which is not really over half a cent per pound and seldom that. This explains why many farmers fail to realize profit in stock raising. They use all of their food to the machine and none to do the work. They are exactly in the shape of the man who has team enough to haul the wagon but not enough to haul any load.

By the food of increase we mean the food over and above the food of support that is laid up and stored away for future use, either in growth or fat, in which lies the main profit of feeding. The value of an animal lies in its power to digest a large quantity of feed and lay up fat readily. If an animal is so weak in constitution that it can eat and assimilate only what will keep it in its present state, it had better be disposed of. If it can eat but little more, get rid of it. If you have to run the machine one hundred days and make one hundred pounds, you had better sell four such animals and buy one that will make the gain of one hundred pounds in fifty days. If it takes one hundred tons of hay to keep a given number of cattle a winter in good shelter, and it takes a hundred and fifty tons to keep the same number without shelter, then your shelter is worth to you a sum on which the price of fifty tons of hay would be interest. If the hay saved is worth \$150, then your grove is worth to you \$1,500 because it has lessened the cost of the food of support. Hence the problem of the farmer is to decrease by good breeding, by good feeding and shelter the amount necessary for food support, and to allow as much of the food as possible to be utilized as food of increase. There are three profits in handling cattle—the manure, the increase in weight. The latter, which is the main profit depends altogether on the relation which the food of increase bears to the food of support.—Iowa Homestead.

Preserving butter.

The housewife is often at a loss to know how best to put up butter in the summer months for use or for sale at a season of the year when it commands the highest price in the market. To do this there are two modes which are said to be equally effective, the one being to work the butter over gently and salt it as soon as taken from the churn, when it is made into pound prints, or even into larger rolls, and after wrapping the same in clean muslin cloths it is placed in large crocks or jars filled with brine, and then properly weighted down to keep it completely submerged. When ready to send to market, it is then taken out, and either sent to the grocer or sold in open market, as may be preferred. No fears need be entertained that butter so managed will absorb any additional salt from the brine or take up additional moisture. Being completely surrounded with the brine, no air can come in contact with it, and it can thus be preserved comparatively fresh and sweet the better part of the year.

The other plan is to wash the butter while it is yet in its granular state, with brine in the churn, until the buttermilk is all washed out, and, after placing the granules in muslin sacks, to immerse the same in brine, as above stated, in fruit jars containing two or more quarts; after which to let stand a few moments for the air to escape, when the covers are screwed on, is done in putting up fruit. By the latter mode butter has been known to keep for more than a year as sweet and sound as the day it was put up.

Pacific a Percheron Norman Stallion for Sale.

Pacific a 13-16 Percheron Norman Stallion for sale. The parties owning this reliable animal have placed him in our hands for sale and any information desired will be cheerfully supplied by us.

The pedigree of Pacific is as follows. Sire Atlantic (No. 17); dam Mollie by imported Waterloo (868) weighing 1920 pounds; Pacific grand-dam was by Fox, a half-bred Norman, he by an imported Norman horse; Pacific now weighs 1750 pounds and is a good foal getter and is an animal that commend himself to anyone who may desire a young horse for breeding purposes.

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ENORMOUS FORTUNES.

Wealthy Men in the United States, England and on the Continent.

Free England and democratic America lead the rest of the world in very rich men. The free play of modern industries and the absence of a paternal government favor the growth of enormous fortunes in the English-speaking countries. Outside of the few Jewish bankers, such as the Rothschilds, and Herr Krupp, the great gun-maker, there are very few millionaires on the continent of Europe. In Prussia, Herr Krupp has an income of 5,000,000 marks, about \$1,250,000 of our money, on which he pays \$37,000 tax to the government. Next comes Baron Rothschild of Frankfurt, with about \$680,000, and Baron Bleichroder, whose income is about \$600,000. There are only two other Prussians with an income over \$300,000. We beat the world in millionaires. This is accounted for by the fact that on the continent the railroads and telegraph are owned mainly by the government, and the profits on transportation accrue to the benefit of the National treasuries. In the United States the railroads and telegraph are in private hands, and the manipulation of their stocks, as well as the profits of the business, goes to pile up the enormous fortunes of our Jay Goulds, Vanderbilts, Stanfords, Huntingtons, Sages, not to mention the hundreds of others who have become millionaires as the result of manipulation in the stocks of corporations. It may be worthy of note, in passing, that wealthy real estate owners, outside of the Astor family, are not very common in this country. Our laws provide for the breaking up of great estates upon the death of the head of the house, and this puts a check to accumulations of landed wealth in a few hands. But personal property, in the form of the ownership of shares in corporations, can be better kept together in this country, and it will be noticed that in the wills of Commodore Vanderbilt and his son, William H., provision was made for concentrating the wealth on one or two of the heirs. The Astor estate in New York has been held together, it is believed, by an evasion of the law regulating the discount of bonded property. But the time must come when it will be scattered among all the heirs.—Democrat's Monthly.

Woman and Her Work.

"Could a man make a shirt for six cents?" asks Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's. "No! What limit is there to a woman's ambition or performance? She drives a stage, plays the violin, sews, sings, dances, acts, paints (both in oil and water colors), teaches, is a clerk, a typewriter, a typesetter, an editor, a marvelous producer of short stories (said by critics to be the most difficult art in the world), a telegrapher, and as a yeller through the telephone probably will never have an equal. Go where you will there is woman, lovely or plain, ready to cure, to elude, to guide, to aid, to instruct, to amuse, to rule, to lead, and point the way for lulling man."

—One of the largest and most perfect emeralds in the country has been presented to James Frank Morrison, of Baltimore. It weighs 63 carats, and is worth about \$3,000.

You deceive yourself, my son. You think you should like to know what people think of you, but you don't want to know anything of the kind. In your heart of heart, you know you don't.—Burdette.

—Procedure Amendment.—"To insert 'A member rising in his place may move.' How can he rise without moving? Of course he can move without rising. But they'll never get on at this pace.—Punch.

—The Thoughts of Our Bad Boy.—"I don't see worse than you, my lad. To punish you for being bad. When dad has done. 'Thinks, 'sofly, don't I wish it had.'—Twas Sittings.

—Jones—"I don't like Robinson." Brown—"Why not?" Jones—"He said I was no better than I should be." Brown—"Well, are you?" Jones—"Of course I—well, that is—say, Brown, is anybody?"

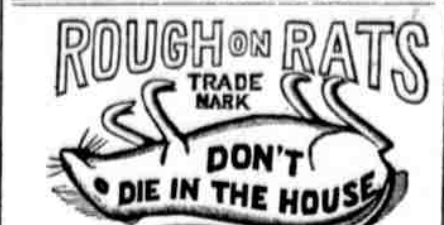
—Papa, said a Chicago young woman, "at the concert I heard somebody refer to the tout ensemble. What kind of an instrument is that, papa?" Papa (not quite sure of himself)—"I think it must be French for trombone.—N. Y. Interior.

—How it happened.—Prisoner—"It's me family troubles, your honor, that are the cause of my getting drunk." Justice—"What do you mean?" Prisoner—"Sure I used to take back the washing that the old woman did, and its her shameful carelessness in trusting the money to me that led me into temptation."—Tid-Bits.

—Our little niece, four years old, was visiting her grandmother. Among other things given her to play with was a large, old-fashioned cent. Maud took this up and viewed it meditatively for some time. Then she suddenly exclaimed: "Grandma, I've been thinking if they used to have such big cents as this, their dollars must have been whoppers!"—Babyhood.

—Lady (in art store)—"Have you any paintings you can guarantee to be real old masters?" Proprietor—"We have a few, madam, that are well authenticated. What particular study or subject would you prefer?" Lady (a little undecided)—"Well—er bit of Adirondack scenery. I think; or, if you haven't that, Niagara Falls in Winter will do."

Brace Up.
You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headach, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at P. & N. Son's Drug Store.



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"Rough on Rats" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 5c. box of "Rough on Rats" to a pail of whitewash, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the henery; inside and outside of the nests. The cure is radical and complete.

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For Potato Bugs, insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 box of "Rough on Rats" (Agricultural Size) to be thoroughly mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a tablespoonful of the full strength "Rough on Rats" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 15c. 5c. & 1c. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

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Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY VIRTUE of an execution, issued out of the Circuit Court of Marion County, State of Oregon, bearing date of June 28th, 1887, and to me directed, to enforce a decree and order of sale made by said Court on the 13th day of June, 1887, in a suit wherein Mary Jackson, as administratrix of the estate of J. B. Jackson, deceased, was plaintiff and Charles Mosberger, Estella Mosberger, and others were defendants, I have levied upon and on
Saturday, the 24th Day of August, 1887,
at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House doors, in Salem, in said county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of said defendants Charles Mosberger and Estella Mosberger, or either of them, on or after the 23d day of October, 1888 (the date of the mortgage foreclosed in said suit), in lots Nos. three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in block No. one hundred and seven (107), in Hubert's addition to the town of Hubbard, situated on the Oregon and California Railroad, in the county of Marion, State of Oregon; and that said sale will be made to satisfy the sum of \$204.20 and interest thereon from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; and the further sum of \$15.75, costs due the plaintiff on said decree, and amounting costs, and also the sum of \$273.90 and interest thereon at a rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of said decree and \$27.00 attorneys fees due by said decree from Charles and Estella Mosberger to Hamilton & Co., and also the sum of \$188.90 with interest from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and \$2.13 attorneys fees due by said decree from said defendants to N. T. Romain and J. F. Clark as executors of the estate of J. S. VanWinkle, deceased. Dated at Salem, this 23th day of July, 1887.
JOHN W. MINTO,
Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.

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A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
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BREAK UP THE CHILLS,
but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thoroughly

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and the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where the diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

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