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I GIVE NOTICE TO ALL FRUIT-GROWERS that I shall manufacture these machines, and have different sizes for sale, all through the summer and fall, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

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HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood-working machinery to manufacture the above articles, will offer inducements to customers. Also, WOOD-TURNING, In all its varieties. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.

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IT IS SAFER, BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

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RECIPES.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—A Central New York banker who regards cakes in general as an invention of the evil one, indorses but one kind which he desires as an adjunct to his breakfast cup of coffee. This recipe as his cook gave it to me:—1) coffee cups of light bread dough; 2 ditto of white sugar; 1/2 teacup of butter; 3 eggs; 1/2 teaspoon of soda; a teacup of stoned raisins. Cloves, cinnamon or nutmeg to taste. Rub the raisins in flour. Stir the batter with the hand, and if not thick enough add a small bit of flour. Put a layer of the batter in a deep, round baking pan, then a layer of raisins, until all the batter is in the dish. Place the pan in a warm place for two hours, or until the mixture is light; bake.—Ed.

QUINCES PRESERVED WHOLE.—Pare and put into a saucepan, with the parings at the top; then fill with hard water, cover close and set over a gentle fire till they turn reddish; let them stand till cold; put them into a clear, thick sirup; boil them for a few minutes; set them on one side till quite cold; boil them again in the same manner; the next day boil them until they look clear; if the sirup is not thick enough boil it more; when cold put brandied paper over the fruit. The quinces may be halved or quartered.

TO PRESERVE PEARS.—Take pears not quite ripe and peel off the skins. Prepare a sirup with three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Melt it and boil for half an hour, removing all the scum that rises. Put in the pears and let them boil for ten minutes, or just long enough to soften a little; then take out and cover tightly with paper wet in whisky or alcohol, and cover with another paper placed over the mouth of the jar.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Choose small button onions, as nearly the same size as possible, peel them and pour over them strong, boiling hot brine; cover them closely, and next day drain them from the brine; wipe them dry and put them into cold vinegar, with whole pepper, bruised ginger root, blades of mace and sliced horse-radish. Keep them covered with vinegar, close the jar tightly, and set in a cool, dry place.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take twelve lemons, squeeze the juice from them, grate the rind of six into it, and let it stand all night. Then take six pounds of white sugar, make a thick sirup of it; when it is cool strain the juice and as much oil from the grated rind as will suit the taste. A tablespoonful in a glass of water makes a good drink.

PRESERVING AND KEEPING TOMATOES.—Mrs. Roma W. Woods, in the Western Farm Journal, says:

"The first and most important thing to remember is this: that all fruits that mature quickly, as rapidly decay; they simply reach perfection, and at once begin to die, and when decay has once commenced, it cannot be permanently arrested. So I use under-ripe rather than over-ripe tomatoes. If they are free from soil or other dirt, they will not need washing before scalding. As you take the skin from each, slice it twice, and drop into your porcelain kettle. When nearly full, pin a piece of mosquito netting over it, and put the kettle over the fire; stir frequently with a silver spoon or hard wood paddle, and when you are sure that the mass has all boiled, dip it out into your glass cans, which should be standing on several thicknesses of cloth, folded smooth, which has been wet in cold water; pour the hot water out of the cans, and fill nearly full. Leave them on the cloth and open, until you can hold your hand upon the side of the cans. Put on the rubbers, fill one can full of boiling water, or boiling tomato juice, and put the porcelain lined top on, and screw it tight; and so on until your cans are sealed. Wipe each can thoroughly first with a damp cloth, then with a dry cloth, and put them in a dark place until the next day. If they are perfectly dry you may put them away in a dark cool place, and in winter keep glass cans where they will not freeze.

In preparing for the table (do not use iron or anything with the tin worn off to cook them in), season with salt, pepper, butter and white sugar; and when they boil up once, remove from the fire and dish them; too long boiling extracts the bitter principle in the seeds—standing in tin will make them dark and bitter.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED AT NIAGARA.—Mr. Hermann Weigel, of Toledo, met with a terrible fate at Niagara last week. He was one of an excursion party visiting the falls, and was standing very close to the edge of a sheer precipice of eighty feet, when his wife alarmed at his dangerous position took hold of his coat, and begged him to stand back. He laughingly replied he was safe and suddenly jerked away from her, losing his balance by the quick motion and falling headlong onto the rocks below. The dead body was recovered with difficulty and taken back to Toledo.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The next-fifth-annual meeting of this body will be held in the hall of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture at Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 13 and 14. Among the addresses announced will be one on a Century of Agriculture, by President W. C. Flaggy; Our Stock, by L. F. Allen; Our Dairy Interests, by N. A. Willard; Agricultural Literature, by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant; and the Prospects of Agriculture, by Joseph Harris. Geo. E. Morrow, Prof. of Agriculture of the Iowa Agricultural College, is the Secretary of the Congress.

A good name is like glassware—once cracked it is soon broken.

What Sort of Horses to Raise.

The prevailing demand at most of the horse markets is for strong and heavy horses. If a horse is not over fourteen hands high, provided he is strong and heavy, the owner can find a ready market for him at a satisfactory price. Tall, slender, long legged and comparatively light horses are not sought by railroad companies and by others who employ a great many horses. A writer in the Live Stock Journal states that there are several families of trotters, notably the Patchens and the Mambrino Chiefs, and many thoroughbreds, that, judged solely by their height, are big enough to come up to the generally accepted standard; but the prevailing tendency in the conformation of these horses of from sixteen to seventeen hands in height is not just what is generally regarded as desirable in the general purpose horse. They are too high for their weight; there is too much daylight under them; they are not "blocky" and compact and solid enough for the general purpose horse, as ordinarily defined.

The popular idea seems to require, in the general purpose horse, the general characteristics of the Morgan, increased in weight by about fifty per cent., with its present proportion of height to weight unchanged. Few of the sixteen and seventeen hand thoroughbreds or trotters that we have seen approximate this conformation. They come more nearly up to the accepted standard of the carriage and coach horse; they are tall, high-headed, rangy and stylish enough, but they are deficient in that form which is well expressed in the use of the term "blocky," and which, more than any other, is desired in the general purpose horse. This conformation prevails so generally among our "big" thoroughbreds and trotters, that it appears to us an uncertain business to attempt to produce the general purpose horse from sires chosen from among them and the common mares of our country. In the hands of a careful, intelligent breeder, by judicious selection of both sire and dam, good results may be obtained, and ultimately, by selection, the desired form and size may be produced with some degree of uniformity; but, in a large majority of cases, experience has shown that the produce from such sires and dams falls very much below the desired weight and form.

It is evident, therefore, that the breeding of the general purpose horse by this process must, for a long time to come, be an uncertain business, if the size and form heretofore alluded to be accepted as the true standard. The important object to be gained appears to be an increase of weight. As before remarked, many of our thoroughbreds and trotters are high enough; but to say that a horse is sixteen and one-half hands and a man is six feet gives but a very imperfect idea of his actual size. It is out of this general feeling that an increase mainly in weight is desired that has grown the practice of publishing the weight of stallions advertised for sale—a practice that has been ridiculed by professional horsemen, but which, in spite of the ridicule, is constantly growing in favor, because it gives a much better idea of the size of the horse than the simple statement that he is so many hands high; and the general compliance with this custom is proof that the desire for general increased weight in our horses is widespread.—N. Y. Herald.

Draft Horses and Trotters.

Regular labor, never excessive, nor interfering with systematic feeding, gives health and vigor to the mares, so that they may have a foal every year, and the farmer lose only a few weeks work. The foals, if well fed, and moderately pushed by feeding crushed or ground oats, with perhaps a little corn meal, or oats and corn ground together, the oats being largely in excess of the corn, will make rapid growth, and be available for light labor at two to two and a half years old. This is particularly true of French horses. At this early age many are sold, particularly colts, and worked for a year or two chiefly upon "truck" farms, and best sugar farms, or where there is a great deal of light work, and where few or no horses are bred. Meanwhile, being fed very well and gently handled, chiefly by women, they develop enormous frames and excellent dispositions, and as soon as they become too heavy for the work needed of them, and at the same time marketable, they are turned off at a large advance above their cost, and, having paid their way by their labor, they are thus the source of a handsome profit at a period of life when other classes of horses are only a care and expense.

It seems as if this fact, that draught horses are of no expense to their breeders after they are two years old, if they may not be profitably sold at that age, settles almost the question, "which is the most profitable class of horses to raise?"

The Orloffs of Russia.

A recent traveler describes them as driven in shafts, often between two running mates, at the top of their speed, for miles, and rarely, or never breaking their square quick trot. Thoroughbred horses, English hunters or Arabians, are used for their mates, and we can judge very well that there must be a speed obtained which would be judged respectable even on our fashionable trotting courses. This breed is the result of the discreet breeding of a single man, Count Orloff. It has the reputation of being composed of a large supply of the best Oriental (chiefly Arabian) blood, mingled with that of some English, and more of the best trotting stock of Europe, (Russia, Germany and Denmark).

It seems probable that we shall not see American trotters established as a uniform breed, until some one, or some company of breeders, systematically diffuse (not cross) thoroughbred blood of some sort, either

English or Arabian, through that of a well selected group of mares of our most famous trotting families. It is a work of years, and fixed results would hardly be expected before the third or fourth generation.

I have been led without thinking into this discussion of the subject of breeding trotters, when I intended merely to contrast the breeding of draft horses with that of trotters, and to impress the fact that the trotting horse is generally a heavy bill of expense to his breeder, and a disappointment when sold, while first class draft and express horses, and stylish carriage horses may be bred with a certainty of reward, which is always the highest satisfaction to the breeder.

I may here mention an interesting fact which came recently under my observation while abroad, and that is, that the Russians are using the established breed of Count Orloff to develop sub-races or branches of the breed. Among these is the Orloff carriage horse. These which I saw were superb 15 1/2 hand stallions, coal black, light limbed, upheaded, level, and powerfully muscled, with high, stylish action, and reputed to be very honest trotters. What a boon it would be to this country to have such a breed.—Cor. Am. Ag.

The Shorthorn Business.

The report of recent sales of shorthorns as published in this paper, show pretty conclusively that "the bottom is dropping out of breeding fancy animals of this breed or cattle for profit. It is not likely that a Shorthorn will ever be sold for \$25,000 in this country again, or that a cow that has seen her best days will bring \$40,000 at an auction sale. Even Shorthorn breeders are recovering from their mania and are beginning to talk like rational persons.

There has been more humbug about the Shorthorn business than in any thing in which farmers were ever engaged. There was never a domestic animal of any kind worth \$40,000 for any purpose, and it is not likely that there ever will be one. Even \$1,000 is a very large price to pay for an animal which can only be used for food. Still many farmers have been persuaded into investing in a heifer, expecting to double their money with every calf raised from her.

The Shorthorn is an excellent animal for beef, inasmuch as it matures quickly, while its flesh is of good quality and has a small proportion of waste. That is the most and the best that can be said of this breed of cattle. In England, the land of roast beef epicures, the Shorthorn is not generally regarded as the animal which furnishes the most delicious meat, but the preference is given to the Herefords and the Highland cattle. This is the case, notwithstanding the great number of persons who are interested in extolling the merits of Shorthorns as beef producers.

The Down is the superior of the Shorthorn in respect to beauty and hardiness. The latter is true of the Herefords and Ayrshires. The latter are excellent milkers, and their milk is very valuable for cheese making. The Shorthorns, on the contrary, are not generally large milkers, neither is their milk very rich. As a rule the smallest Jersey will produce more butter during the year than the largest Shorthorn, while it will bring double the price per pound.

The Shorthorn has been bred both in this country and in Great Britain almost entirely with a view of developing size, symmetry and early maturity. The animals have been pampered till they have no hardihood, and need to be tended like sick babies. Many of the fashionable families of Shorthorns produce a smaller number of offspring than fashionable families of human beings. In some instances their numbers have diminished rather than increased during a term of years. If a cow happened to have a calf the event was noticed in all the papers, and the young child was immediately put out to wet nurse for the reason that the mother did not give milk enough to support its life. Generally its period of maturity would be in an inverse proportion to the length and purity of its pedigree. Promising Shorthorns, like the children described in Sunday school books, and like those the gods love, die young.

Like every kind of business not strictly legitimate there has been a good deal of fraud in its management. Thousands of dollars have been paid in premiums by agricultural associations for bulls that never sired a calf, and for cows that never gave a drop of milk. Sometimes show herds or barren animals have been collected, which could be done with little difficulty, fattened till they could hardly walk, and sent by rail about the country to take premiums at agricultural fairs.

The complaint has become general that a very large proportion of purchases reported at the annual Shorthorn sales, which have become so fashionable during the past few years, are not genuine. Every breeder is anxious to keep up these sales and to have prices sustained, and accordingly they buy with the understanding that the seller buys to an equal amount when their sales occur. In many cases no money passes and no notes are given.—Chicago Times.

HIGH PRICES OF SHORTHORNS.—The high prices at which some of the fancy Shorthorns sold in England shows that there is no falling off in the interest of this old and very popular breed. At Mr. Green's sale in England lately, a heifer, less than four years old, was run up to \$15,000 in gold. Another, still younger, sold at \$15,000. What think our farmers about raising such stock, which cost no more to keep than the poorest and cheapest.—Ed.

Some of the farms in the vicinity of Brush creek, below Vancouver, were visited by "Jack Frost" one night last week; one man's buckwheat was nipped, and sundry other tokens of the midnight visitor were left.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.—The characteristics which have made this breed of hogs so popular are set forth by an Ohio breeder as follows:

- 1. They do not get mangy. I never had one that was troubled this way; and this is something of so much importance that it should not be overlooked by any farmer who knows anything of the swill.
2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities. And yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When only nine or ten months old it will readily fatten into clear pork, weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.
3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed test experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.
4. They are naturally quiet at all times, unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter, and good sucklers.
5. I claim that the Poland-China is the hog for the packer, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the amount of high priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.
6. It is the breed we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come when grass in the spring begins to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing the second summer with the least cost.

The Poland-China is small boned and long bodied. It has short legs and a broad, straight back; it has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Washington Monument Society which, under a charter from Congress now holds possession of the unfinished shaft here and everything relating thereto, had a meeting to-day to consider the Congressional appropriation of \$200,000 and the provisions imposed. The Society decided to give a transfer deed to the government, relinquishing possession of the monument and its surroundings. They signed a document to that end addressed to the American people to be issued in a few days, calling on them to aid the government by continuing their subscription to the monument, thus sharing the honor of finishing the work. The officers of the Society say there was great hope that the Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies would aid materially the work, and think much will be done by them. The monument has thus far cost \$230,000 and is only about one-third done. The society has now over \$10,000, and a quantity of material, memorial stones, etc. As soon as the transfer is effected thorough examinations will be made of the foundations of the structure by a board of engineers, and the work will be immediately resumed.

MINING IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.—The Roseburg Independent says, we were yesterday shown some very rich gold and silver bearing quartz from the Esther mine. It came from the lowest tunnel, now being run in on the mine, 300 feet below the summit, and while some of it will assay \$400 to \$500 to the ton, the rock will average from \$50 to \$100. The ledge grows wider as the tunnel penetrates the mountain, and at the present time, with the tunnel 60 feet in the ledge, presents two feet of solid quartz in width, which has been maintained unbroken 30 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A shaft has been raised from this a distance of 40 feet to the tunnel above, and this shaft shows a solid ledge all the way up of the width mentioned. A shaft is also being run from the second tunnel to the one 90 feet above, and everything put in readiness for the new machinery soon to be received from San Francisco. When the new machinery arrives the mill will be put on the best rock in the mine, whereas it has only been crushing the poorest, and then the Esther stockholders will reap the profitable returns their patience, the skill of their superintendent and their energy entitles them to.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—Notwithstanding the positive orders received by Agent Litchfield, of Alsea reservation, from headquarters recently, as published in the Gazette last week, which indicated that no immediate change would be made relative to his agency, it seems from still later advices that an entire change of programme has been adopted, and a new order issued, commanding him to turn over all property of the U. S. and Indians, in his possession and under his control, to Agent Bagley, of the Siletz Indian reservation. We are informed that Mr. Bagley is making arrangements to carry out this latest order.—Gazette.

HARD WINTER.—Several Indians have told us that they expect a very severe winter in the coming one. That every one of their signs would indicate one of the hardest winters this country has witnessed for many years. They are very anxious to work in order to get "grub" enough to last them through, as they believe there will be no weather this winter that will allow them to do much at their usual winter's occupation, viz: chopping wood, making rails and grubbing.—Herald.

FROM THE VANCOUVER INDEPENDENT we learn that John Probstel's log barn, containing 30 tons of hay and some farming implements, was burned on the night of Aug. 30th. It was with the utmost difficulty that a large barn adjoining, containing 80 tons of hay, was saved. The loss is estimated at \$1,600. Mr. Probstel is one of the thriving farmers on the Locamas.

The Independent says: John Probstel, the grape culturist, says: Clarke county will produce as fine grapes as can be produced in Germany, and that the wine produced in this county is far superior to that of California. It has less of the alcoholic principle than is found in the California wine, is therefore less fiery and of a smoother and lighter character.

RUST IN WHEAT.—We learn that many fields of wheat, in Benton county, have been seriously injured by rust, something that has seldom, if ever, been known in Oregon. In consequence of rust, some fields are hardly worth harvesting. Its presence is accounted for by the heavy dews which have occurred within the past few weeks, and recent rains.—Gazette.