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ADVERSISING RATES:

MONOTONE.

He rose and gazed upon the day
And said: "The wind is east again." And ere he went his wageful way
In somber tones: "I fear 'twill rain."
She watched him far adown the road, She watched him far adown the road With listless hand to listless head; Her breast heaved with a weary load And bitterly she said:
"I care not if the wind be east,

I know not if the wind be west, I care not if I starve or feast, Only I wish my life had zest.

He came with the returning night, She smiled with fond, receptive air; His greeting was a formal slight, In tones that never warmth could bear. So wearily the moments sped; From hopeful dawns to Her craving, hungry soil asked bread— He gave her naught but husks. She sobbed: "Oh, depth of misery, That cannot know communion's res What is the hour of day to me? I only wish my life had zest."

The seasons sped like bitter tears, All spent in drudgery the while; Her face, so fair in fermer years, Had long forgotten how to smile. At last she laid her burden by; At last he wept, so cold before; he old light glistened in her eye

To light, alas, no more.

He an oothed the faded hair above The brow that perfect peaceexpress
He gave her tokens of his love—
That could no more for her have z

We chill with dreary commonplace Fond hearts that yearn for sympathy. The hard lines form upon the face— The soul forever leaves the eye. Ah, man, enwrapt with golden lures!
No thousands from your selfish pile
Can change that cruel work of yours, wistful, frozen smile Who cares not if her lot be hard,

Who minds not if she work or rest, If she but meet with kind regard, If but her life have heartful zest. -Springfield (Mass.) Republican

Stock.

Cattle for the General Farmer.

Cor. Breeders' Gazette.

We often hear it said the general farmer cannot afford to keep cattle of a high grade. If he cannot afford to raise good cattle, he certainly cannot afford to raise poor ones. The greatest profit comes from the animal that will mature quickest, and take on the greatest amount of best flesh for the food consumed. This being so, no farmer can afford to keep a big-horned, narrow chested, flat-ribbed, hollow-backed, narrow-hipped, drooped-tailed animal. Such an animal is only good for soun and dried beef, and poor soup at that.

It costs a greater proportionate expenditure of food to produce bone and horn than it does flesh and milk. Animals having an undue share of bone we call coarse, and all coarseness is bad. Such animals are gross feeders in proportion to their weight.

As it costs no more to feed a high grade than it does a scrub, and since we get greater returns for the food consumed, and this bred cattle.

Neither can the general farmer afford to keep the finest pure-blood animals for beef production. He wants a good high grade, say of about three-fourths pure plood, of some good, beef-producing stock, as the Shorthorns, Herefords, or Devons. These animals should have small heads, fine muzzles, light bones, deep, wide chests, straight backs, broad hips, deep bodies, the skin and flesh elastic to the touch, with good thick hair; no particular matter about the color, only that it be true to the breed.

By preeding to a good full-blooded bull, and keeping good common cows, in a few years he will have his animals up to a quality equal in value, for all practical purposes, to the pure blood. By this manner of breeding, and good feeding, he will be able to send ani mals into the market that will sell readily, and bring very nearly double the price of serubs.

It is not well to use a grade bull for breed ing when we can get a pure-bred one, for the grade may throw his bad blood into the progeny, and thus stop the improvement.

Farmers can usually buy a good, young Short-horn bull, use him, and then sell him for about cost. In this way farmers can get their bullocks to weigh from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds at twenty-four months, whereas scrubs would need to be kept a year or two longer to reach the same weight.

It takes a certain amount of food to keep an animal alive, so if the high grade weighs as much at two years old as the scrub at three we will save the food that it takes to keep the animal alive for one year; save the work of feeding them for one year; will not have to run the risk of losing them from disease or other causes this third year; and we will get to turn our money over oftener by keeping cattle that will mature soon. So if the gen eral farmer can afford to keep cattle at all, he certainly can afford to keep those of a good grade, and only those.

Blackieg in Cattle.

There has been considerable anxiety and

description of the disease and notes on reme dies and methods of treatment, but we find in an article lately written to the New York Tribune, by James Law, the eminent veterinarian of Cornell University, some further notes concerning the disease, the disposition of animals dying by it etc., which may prove of service to our cattle-growing readers on their distant ranges. He states that the stock which has been exposed to the infection of blackleg, whether from sick animals or from infected pastures or places, may attain some measure of protection from taking daily in the food or water some disinfectant which will check the development of any germs that may be present in the mouth throat, stomach or howels. For this purpose one drachm of carbolic acid and three drachms of sulphate of iron may be dissolved daily in the drinking water of each adult animal, or sprinkled on its food; or one drachm of iodide of potassium and one half ounce chlorate of potassa may be used in the same way. If there is any tendency to costiveness, it should be counteracted by roots, apples, potatoes, soft mashes, or by daily doses of two or three ounces of Glauber salts. Constipation usually begets fever, and fever strongly predisposes to the reception of the anthrax gerin. Young animals are always most liable to the disease, partly because their tissues are soft and impressible, but largely, no doubt, because they have not had an opportunity to become insusceptible, through an earlier mild attack. Young growing animals should therefore be kept apart from pastures where blackleg habitually occurs, and if they must be at any time exposed to even the slightest extent, care should be taken to keep them in the most vigorous health, and to prevent them from becoming suddenly plethoric.

To prevent the evil effects of a rapidly increasing plethora, it is desirable to feed well at all times, and never allow the subject to get into too low a condition. The use in this connection of linseed cake has the double effect of keeping the beast constantly thriving and counteracting all costiveness and fever. Some seek the same result by giving yearling cattle weekly or semi-weekly doses of half an ounce of saltpetre, or of two ounces of Glauber salts; while still others insert tapes or strips of leather or cord through the skin of the dewlap, and smear them frequently with crude turpentine (pine gum) or other irritant, so as to keep up a running sore. These are kept in for weeks, or even months, and though notan absolute protection against the disease, yet they serve to materially reduce the mortality. Cattle strange to the pastures should be subjected to the same precaution as young growing cattle. After it has once set in, blackleg runs such a rapid course that treatment is rarely of any avail. In mild cases the use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, alternately give it. In taking up the plant, the root is with chlorate of potassa and iodide of potassium, as advised above, for prevention, and to the swelling oil of turpentine, or carbolic acid in oil (1 in 10) may give good results.

The carcasses of the dead and all the pro lucts of the sick should be burned; or, if buried at all, it should be in a dry, porous soil, with a covering of quicklime to favor speedy decomposition, and securely fenced in, so that no other cattle can approach the place nor eat the grass grown upon it for several years. If damp or impervious soil is only attainable for burial, then burning the carcasses is far to be preferred. When a pasture has once had an outbreak of blackleg, it cannot be considered safe for several years to come. The purification of such pastures may be expedited by placing them under a rotation of crops and stirring the soil as trequently as possible, so as to expose the germs to the air and lessen and remove their virulence by changing the medium in which they grow. The grand principle is never to be lost sight of that it is the habit they acquire of using up little oxygen in their growth whi these germs for growing in the blood, and it is the habit of using up much air that unfits them for survival in the animal fluids where little air could be found.

Keep the Best Sheep.

The flock owner who would constantly adance the standard of his flock must adhere to the selfish rule of looking out for himself. He must weed out the least desirable animals, for the shambles or for sale or to those who choose to buy, and keep the best results of his breeding and purchases. Where his surroundings are such as to limit the number of animals that can be profitably handled, out a few years need clapse before a comparatively high standard can be attained, and this stil further advanced by a rigid weeding out of less desirable members of the flock, and holding on to the best, in spite of the temptations of long prices for parting with them. Many of the most successful breeders make it a rule to cull out and sell a certain number of sheep each year, supplying their places from a choice of lambs. This not only adds to the flock the latest results of breeding, but also serves to keep its number good from young animals, competent to withstand such accidental hardships as may overtake them, and from which may resonably be expected the best response to liberal feeding and intelligent

manipulation. The man who permits his flock to be 'picked," be the price received ever so tempt ing, but lends swiftness to his competitor, which will be turned against himself in subse quent races for supremacy as a breeder. The man who thus invites himself to a secondary place on the list of breeders, need not affect surprise when the better foresight and stronger nerve of his neighbors place him still lower in the category of those who secure success by deserving it. - National Live Stock

For catalogues of Turkish rugs and designs send to John B. Garrison's, 167 Third street, tf

some actual loss from blackleg among the herds of the Pacific Coast during the last few months. We have already given a full and full particulars.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue months.

Horticultural.

Established Grades of Wheat.

At a meeting of the farmers' board of trade held a short time since, the secretary was instructed to have the grades of wheat, as established by said board, published officially. Following is a correct copy of same:

No. 1 Extra—To weigh not less than sixty counds to the measured bushel; to be bright, cound and clean, of the variety known as cotch Fife, or any other equally hard wheat.

No. 1 Hard-To weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel; to be bright, sound and clean, Scotch Fife or other equally hard variety.

No. 1-Same as No. 1 hard, except to include soft varieties of wheat.

No. 2 Hard-To be sound, reasonably clean, composed mostly of hard varieties of spring wheats; to weigh not less than fifty-

six pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2-To weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel, sound and easonably clean.

No. 3-To weigh not less than fifty-four pounds to the measured bushel, reasonably clean and suitable for warehousing. No. 4-To weigh not less than fifty-one

warehousing. Rejected-Weighing not less than fortyeight pounds to the measured bushel, suitable for warehousing. No musty or badly grown wheat or rice wheat shall be graded higher

GEORGE GILES, Sec'y. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21, 1882.

Transplanting.

Dexter Field in The Polaris. I am writing more particularly of cabbage, tomato, pepper, strawberry, and such plants as every one who has a garden has occasion to re-set. Whenever plants are taken from the place where they have been growing, many of the small fibrous roots through which they have received nourishment are broken; and the trouble in re-setting is to keep the plant alive until new roots start. When a plant is taken up and re-set, the roots that furnished food for it before being transplanted, do not act in the same way when it is re-set; but new roots are thrown out along the old ones, also from the stem of the plant, and they push their way out into the soil, sucking up food as they go. If the plant has the right conditions surrounding it, these roots will of spices-cloves, alspice, pepper and bay start within twenty-four hours, and they will be sufficiently grown in two or three days so on the meat in a cool place where it will not the plant will not wilt in the middle of a hot

When transplanting any of the above plants, cut off all the leaves, preserving only the crown or center; these old leaves are of no benefit, for they call for a good deal of moisture, while the plant is in no condition to either heavily pruned or placed in a condition where it cannot supply the required amount of food. So prune the top of the plant as much as the root. Do not set plants of any kind in very dry soil. Let the soil be moist when the plants are set. If it is late in the spring, or in early summer, (and the soil is generally pretty dry at that time of the year) it may be kept moist by cultivation. Through all the dry season the ground can be kept moist if it is stirred enough. When the time comes to re-set, stir or cultivate the ground afresh, working the surface till it is fine, then mark off the rows. Now, all is ready for perfectly good for two years by wrapping tr asplanting. Select cloudy weather for in newspapers and tying up in a paper flour this work, if possible. If the weather is fair, bag. Canvassing would perhaps be as good, wait until evening. Take up the plants, cut. but certainly no better, and the majority of leaving them there until re-set. Now mix in doing so. soil and water in a dish till it is about as thick as common mortar. Take one plant at a time. put the roots and stem, all but the crown, in this mortar. Open a hole in the moist ground seems to be out of the question to command son's trowel is good for this work) and presshole thus opened and down until only the necessity of curing small quantities of meats, crown will be above the ground. Draw out the writer is resolved, in future, to have the tool, press the soil firmly around the plant, nothing at all to do with any put up in large and it is almost sure to live. After the plants houses. are taken up, expose them to the air as little as possible. The object of puddling the plants-that is, putting them in mortar-is to cover them with a coating of soil to prevent the air coming into direct contact with them; also for food for the small roots as soon as they start. When plants are set in this way there is little need of watering afterward. If water is put around them, cover the wet sell with dry loose earth, so it will not dry at

Small Potatoes for Seed.

In a late copy of the Husbandman we find discussion in the Elmira Farmers' Club, about what potatoes will do for seed, and extract as follows :

J. Bridgman. - For a single year I should not hesitate to plant potatoes as large as walnuts shucked, but I should not be willing to continue the practice year after year, and I would stipulate that small potatoes must be planted whole. Some years ago I had a field of five acres to plant, and my potatoes of full size ran out before the work was done. I had a lot of small potatoes-quite small many of them-and concluded to use them rather than waste time hunting others and pay a round price beside, so I planted half an acre or more with those small potatoes, uncut, and marked the ground carefully in order to determine relative yield. During the growing season all the field was treated alike, with no reference to difference in planting. When the crop was dug I took special pains to note results, and found it impossible to decide by the product where small potatoes had been plant-

ed. The crop was quite as good and as large from that planting as from other portions where large potatoes had been used. I do not a rule, but it shows that a good crop of large potatoes may be raised from small ones planted. Now I have said I should not like to follow year after year planting small- potatoes, and I have a reason. It must be understood that my successful crop from such plant. - Prairie Furmer.

ing was where I had selected small potatoes grown from a planting of large ones. But the next year, if small potatoes had been culled out from that crop, I would have had small potatoes raised from small ones, and the faults, such as might exist, would be more likely to show. A safe rule is, probably, to plant small potatoes when, all things considered, they are as good as can be procured without unreasonable cost. I intend to plant this year petatoes too small for table use, but they will be put in whole. When they are cut, substance is lacking, the pieces wither quickly, and the sprouts lack support.

W. A. Armstrong. I remember a year when I had not enough, potatoes of full size for planting, and I used, to finish the field, very small potatoes; I daresay the average was scarcely larger than a hickory nut. Fancy varieties were planted in a portion of the fieldthe seed cut to about three eyes; common market varieties in a large portion, the potatoes cut in halves or quarters; and in the remainder the very small potatoes. The crop was good, and there was no perceptible difference in quality or yield in that part where small potatoes had been planted. I should not to plant potatoes of a larger size, simply be- has a second time telegraphed to Mrs. Lawcause there is less risk of getting imperfect rence from Berne, Switzerland. A cablegram seed. The main requirement is a strong, vigorous shoot. Get that, and if there is no po tato at the end of it, there may be a good crop from the planting.

Curing Hams, Shoulders and Sides of Pork,

From the Prairie Farmer.

The writer has been so very successful in curing pig meats the past few years that he does not believe she is in Switzerland would like to exchange experience with some of your many housekeeping correspondents. if any of them will be kind enough to make her. . public what they know on this subject, which is of considerable importance to a good many farm households.

We have always used the best dairy salt that could be procured, dried it well on a hot stove, if at all damp, and mixing it with all the sorghum ayrup that could be stirred into it, without making it too fluid to remain on the meat. Into 100 pounds of salt and a gallon of syrup is stirred and well mixed one ounce of powdered saltpetre and one quarter leaves-thoroughly ground up. This is rubbed freeze, and it is then piled up three or four tiers high, but not more. Twice a week for a month the meat should be gone over, rubbing the mixture in where the meat is bare, and changing position, putting the bottom pieces on top, letting all blood, etc., drain off from it as completely as possible.

The objection to sweet pickle is that the blood and wat ry parts of the meat ooze and drain into it, defiling and injuring it all. Some packers think that dry curing and piling squeezes all the juice out of the meat, but our experience is that none is forced out but what ought to be expelled anyhow, and that the process is tar superior to wet curing.

When in salt about two weeks the meaought to be smoked. This will require about month or longer, according to the material used. Uusually the looks of the product must letermine the length of the smoking.

Hams cured in this way have been kept ting off all outer leaves. If the weather is pork house hams are unfit for eating late in very hot and dry, throw the plants into water, the summer, though some persons will persist As a rule, the curing of meat successfully

consists in close attention to a number of mi nute details, all of which are necessary. It by thrusting down any thin, flat tool (a ma- the necessary cleanliness and care from ordinary pork house employes, and after trying turning them loose on the butte, and the Aling it over to one side. Put the plant in the for the last twenty-five years to avoid the

Effect of Stable Air on Milk.

The effect of stable air on milk is no excep tional case. It is in perfect accordance with the general effect of the inhalation of every other odor, and is an effect which may be avoided. There is no necessity for it. There is more difficulty, it is true, in caring for the stables of cows than of horses, owing to the peculiar nature of their offal and the greater quantity of their urine, it being estimated thirteen times that of horses. But it can be got out of the way. There is no good excuse for leaving it under them or behind them, or anywhere within the stable, so that its fumes or the malarious exhalations from its fermentation can reach the cows. By having the manure frequently removed, and keeping the scent down with absorbents and disenfectants, some means being used for keeping what little scent there may be away from the cows heads, as sweet and pure milk can be made in

Woman in the Grange.

Gov. Porter, at the late meeting of the Indiana Grange, among many other sensible things, said : Women are admitted as members of your Order, and I am glad to see so many ladies here to-day. Those who are consulted so much at home in regard to the conduct of the farm and household are counted worthy to be consulted with and to take part in discussions in your counsels in regard to the most important questions that concern you. The time has gone by when it is conidered unfeminine for women to understand business, and the farmer, who must place reliance, in case of death, upon his wife, if upon say that a single success like this establishes anybody, to preserve his estate until his children shall have attained an age and capacity to manage it, likes now to make sure that she is instructed in business, and will not have to lean upon some unknown and incompetent or fraudulent person for advice and assistance.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER. Two Men shot Down While Engaged in Felling a Tree.

Mr. E. C. Hackett, of Prineville, Wasc county, furnishes the following under date of March 15th: Two men were murdered to-day over on what is known as Big Willow, about 15 miles north of this place, in cold blood; in la miles north of this place, in cond boot, in fact, it is about the greatest crime ever committed in these parts. Their names are Aaron Crooks and S. J. Jorry. The particulars of the sad affair, from the best we can learn, are bout as follows: Some time since suit was brought by a Mr. Brown and Crooks against nan by the name of Langdon, the man Jore being a witness for plaintiffs, and in which trial a verdict was found for plaintiffs against the man Langdon. It is supposed that this so enraged Langdon that it led him to waylay them both (Crooks and Jorry) and shoot them down in cold blood while they were felling a tree. Parties are in pursuit of Langdon, but as he is armed with a Winchester rifle, trouble is undoubtedly brewing, as a man with the nerve to do a deed of this kind will undoubt-edly hold out to the bitter end. Our Justice, A. W. Powers, goes out this evening to hold the inquest, after which I may furnish you with further particulars.

LAWRENCE HEARD FROM .- J. A. LAWRENCE nesitate to employ the same expedient again who some time since deserted his wife and in case of necessity; but, as a rule, it is better left here in company with Miss Nellie Sloan, was received by her on Friday as follows: "Nellie sails for New York on the 25th. Have written three times. Reconsider your deter-mination." Mrs. Lawrence some days since instituted suit in the Circuit Court for a di vorce, and will pay no attention to the mes sage. Captain Sloan has not heard a word sage. Captain Sloan has not heard a word from his daughter since the letter she wrote him from San Francisco. He is taking every mode he can devise to find his daughter. He she ever followed Lawrence out of this country. He thinks he got her money and then gave her the slip, not caring what became of

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND .-- A. A. Owsley, of this place, returned from his ranch at the mouth of Grand Ronde river, Sunday last says the Pomeroy Republican, and reports finding the remains of a human being about one mile below where that river empties into the Snake. The arms were gone as was all the flesh except a little on one foot. He could not tell whether it was a white man or a Chinaman. The skeleton was about five feet five inches high and had evidently been in the water several weeks. Was this some poor prospector or stock man who had met his death alone while attempting to cross the treacherous Grand Ronde, or was it one of the numerous Chinamen who inhabit the bars on the upper Snake river and engaged in rocker mining? It will probably remain a mystery for all time to come.

A SINGULAR REQUEST. - The Indian Ka-tatah, who was sentenced to be hung on the 31st inst., has requested that his time might be shortened in order that the interpreter, Mr. George Kostrometinoff, and the Indians here as witnesses might be present at the execution. As they will sail on the 29th cr 30th, Judge Deady yesterday ordered that the execution take place on Tuesday, the 28th. It is not often that a coodenmed man makes such a request, but it is hardly to be wondered at in this case, as should the interpreter and witnesses be gone the poor wretch would have to meet his death surrounded entirely by strangers, not one of whom could understand a word he might say, and with not one friendly or familiar face present.

DEATH OF A PIONEER. - General Stephen Coffin, a pioneer of 1847 and at one time owner of one-third of the townsite of Port-land, died at his home in Yamhill county on Thursday night. He was well known throughout the Northwest and filled many positions of trust faithfully and honorably. His memory will live long in the hearts of many to whom he rendered timely assist-auce in the goalty history of the States He ance in the early history of the State. He had arrived at the ripe old age of 73 years, and calmly breathed his last surrounded by his family and many friends.

TO BE PROTECTED. - Mr. John Denny, who resides near the foot of Washington Butte, Linn county, has received the 29 Mongolian pheasants sent to him by his brother O. N. bany Register warns all hunters, should they be in the vicinity of Washington Butte, or anywhere else in the county, not to harm feather of them, under the penalty of being

CONTRACT LAT. - The contract has been let for the construction of a college at McMinnville, Yambill county. The Reporter says: The masonry portion was awarded to Canuto Co., and the woodwork to Jones, Hill & Co., the contract price being \$17,000. This is exclusive of material, which is furnished by the building committee, at an expense of \$4,000, making the total cost of the building about \$21,000. Work is to be commenced at Work is to be commenced a once and the building is to be completed by the lat of October. I will be a fine building a General Nursery Stock. and an ornament and credit to the town

NARROW ESCAPE. - The house of Mr. Arthur Warren, two miles from Oregon City, had a narrow escape from being burned or Wednesday. It happened that one of his children climbed a ladder to the roof for the children climbed a ladder to the roof for the purpose of placing a box for pigeons there, and fortunately discovered flames just burst-ing through the roof alongside the chimney. The alarm was given and several men at work in the fields near by arriving succeeded in ex-tinguishing the fire before any very serious

EAST PORTLAND PROSPERING. -Great ac ivity exists in building in East Portland. A large number of cottages and several fine residences are in course of construction or about to be contracted for. The baom extends as far as Mt. Tabor, where some half a dozen houses will shortly be completed. The mill and sash and blind factory is unable to keep up with orders.

STONE QUARRY.-The quarry recently opened near the old Paquet residence, just above Canemah, says the Enterprise, is now rather a lively place. Large quantities of stone are being taken out there that will be used in the construction of the First National

Baker City Reveille: Bunch grass is not like any other grass in the States. It is sui generis. It grows in bunches, five or six inches apart, and is exceedingly nutritious. It becomes cured in July, and is as nourishing when dry as when green. It possesses the nutritive and fattening qualities of rye, barley corn and cats; hence, cattle, sheep and horses, pastured upon it, become very fat. The fattest venison we ever saw anywhere was made so by bunch grass. The best beef and mutton in the world is produced by the bunch grass of Eastern Oregon and Washington.

ROBERT BRUCE. The English Coach and Draft Stallion, Weight 1550 lbs.

Will make the season of 1882 dividing the time between the farm of the understand, adjoining Suver's Station, Cervallis at time between the farm of the understand, adjoining Suver's Station, Cervallis and Saturdays, Mondays as Tuesdays at Saturdays, and Thursdays as Corvallis; Fridays and Saturdays at Albany, Brown at Ill cave the farm Tuesdays and stop at nor half substantial points Sunday mornings.

Pedigree: Robert Bruce was sired by imp. Sir william Wallace; Dam, a noted and beautiful Cervani Bay, bred by Mr. Phelps, of Kentucky, and sold by him to Abe Fry, of Illinois. Sir William Wallace has been in the stud for nine years in McLean county, Ill.

Termst Season, \$50; insurance, \$30. Good passes, age furnished mare from a distance at my farm. All attention given. No accountability for accidents.

JAMES IMBRIE

WIDE - AWAKE Percheron Norman Stallion. Will Make the Season of 1882,

Commencing March 27th and endisJuly 1st. Mondays, Thesdays, as
Wednesdays of each week at my
farm 10 miles east of Sa em, in the
Waldo Hills. Thursdays, Friday,
and Saturdays at Gaines Pisher's
doubt the most uniform breeder in the State, havis
never sired a colt only of a gray or roan color.
Termss Season, \$25; Insurance, \$36; saason due at
the end of the season; Insurance due when the march
known to be with foal. Good pasture for marcs from a
distance at \$1.50 per month. Will not be responsible
for accidents. Beserviption: Wide-Awake is a liet's known to be with foal. Good passing for a distance at \$1.50 per month. Will not be responsible for accidents. **Description:** Wide-Awake is a light gray; 17 hands high; weighs 1,800 pounds; is 9-year old this Spring. Was imported by James A. Perry, of Wilmington, Ill., and is an extra traveler.

T. J. EDMONSON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON,

will make the season of 1882, commencing March 27th and ending July ist at his stable on at STATUNO on Wednesdays and Thursday; at STATYON on Wednesdays and Thursday; and at STATYON on Wednesdays and Thursdays and at SCIO on Fridays and Saturdays of each week.

Terms: Leap, due at service, \$10; Sewson, due at end of season, \$15; Insurance, due when mare is known to be with toal. Old Louis has proved himself one of the best sires in Oregon as well as California.

Description: Louis Napoleon was sired by 06 Louis Napoleon the first Percheron Norman imported to Illinois; his dam was by Old Sampson, imported by Colonel Oakley, of Taswell county, Illinois; his grand dam was a Canadian mare; he weighs 1,500 pounds; height, 16 hands; color, white.

PHIL. GLOVER.

PHIL. GLOVER

TANGENT NURSERY,

(Started 1857-30 years a Nurseryman.)

H. W. SETTLEMIRE,

Fruit, Ornamental and Shade Trees -AND-VINES & SHRUBBERY. send to Tangent, Oregon, for price list and

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sells better sewing machines for less mone than has ever been done in Oregon before, tf

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IN OREGON, CONS STING OF

PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY. GRAPE, and CHERRY CURRENT. LAWTON BLACKBERRY, RASPRERRY RAWBERRY SETS, And

CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, BLACK WALNUT BUTTERNUT, FILBERT & BAY TREE.

Ta. Which will be sold low for CASH. Special inducements to parties who wish a large quantity of GERMAN or ITALIAN PRUNES.

We have a few thousand Cherry Grafts of leading carieties ready for planting at \$20 per thousand S. LUELLING,

WOODBURN NURSERY

FRUIT TEERS, Shade, Ornamental and NUT TREES. Vines and Shrubbery At the Very Lowest Rates

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SALEM, OREGON. Prettyman & Potter,

APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PRUNES, PRACHES,

VINES AND SMALL PRUITS. SHADE AND NUT TREES.

THE DINGEE & CONARD COS

A SUPERIOR HARROW!

PARMERS EVERYWHERE WANT IT-ME CHANGS EVERYWHERE CAN MAKE IT.

will mail the plan, and right to make one, to the first in any place who sends me \$1. Marrows and parts of Marrows For tole.

I have used this harrow two years, and so have seril of my neighbors, and we know it is superior to hap other harrow of similar cost. For further partie

USE ROSE PILLS.