

Stock.

FARMER BEN'S THEORY.

"I tell ye, it's nonsense," said Farmer Ben, "The farming by books and rules, And sendin' the boys to learn that stuff At the agricultural school, Rotation o' crops and analysis! Talk that to a young baboon! But ye needn't be tellin' yer science to me For I believe in the moon.

"If ye plant yer corn on the goin' moon, And put up the line for cows, Ye'll find it will bear, and yer wheat will too, If it's decent land where't grown. But potatoes, now, are a different thing, They want to go down, that is plain; And don't ye see ye must plant for that When the moon is on the wane.

"So in plantin', and boein', and hayin' time It is well to have an eye On the hang of the moon—ye know ye can tell A wet moon from a dry, And as to hayin', ye wis one now Are out in' yer gran' too soon; If ye want it to stand, just wait till it's ripe, And now on the fall of the moon.

"And when all the harvest work is done, And the butcherin' times come round, Though yer boys may be looking the very best,

And as fat as hogs are found, Ye will find your pork will shrivel and shrank When it comes on the table at noon— All fried to rags—if it wasn't killed At the right time of the moon.

"With the farmers' meetin' and Granges now Folks can talk till all is blue; But don't ye be swollerin' all ye hear, For there ain't more'n half an' true, They are tryin' to make me change my plans, But I tell 'em I'm no such coon; I shall keep right on in the safe old way, And work my farm by the moon." —Judge Harris.

STOCK NOTES.

The Country Gentleman, in response to a request from a correspondent for a cure for horses which have contracted the habit of pulling at the halter says: Take a sufficiently long piece of half-inch rope. Put the center of it under the tail like a crupper, cross the rope on the back and tie the two ends together in front of the breast snugly, so that there is no slack, otherwise it would drop down on the tail. Put a good ordinary halter on, and run the halter strap or rope through a ring in the manger or front of the stall and tie it fast in the rope on the front of the breast, then slap his face and let him fly back. He will not choke or need telling to stop pulling back. Let him wear it a short time, and twice or thrice a day scare him back as suddenly and forcibly as possible. After one or two trials you will see that he cannot be induced to pull back.

It is a great mistake, says an exchange, to let horses out to pasture until after the spring work is done. One feed of grass will spoil a horse's appetite for hay, and he will be in poor condition for working, no matter how highly fed with grain. Many good farmers keep their horses up during the entire year. A healthy man works through the summer with only an occasional day of recreation besides that of Sundays. Why should not a well-fed horse do the same?

It distresses us to see a horse or a mule in a dray, wagon or carriage with his head reined up so that the bits have cut his mouth. It diminishes the horse's power to pull and gives him pain. A horse's head ought to be as free as his feet, except that the head must be used as the guiding part. It would be just as sensible to tie and brace up his tail when he is to be backed as to fasten the head when he is going forward. A horse of any spirit always holds his head where it ought to be when he is in motion.

Of all the breeds of white swine there are none that we esteem more highly than the Cheshire. They are undoubtedly descended mainly from the Yorkshire, and in all their points resemble the very best modern Berkshire very closely in every respect, except in color. They are pure white, with a skin that has a beautiful pinkish-tint, that gives them an exceedingly attractive appearance when dressed. They mature early, fatten readily and grow to a good size, but, in common with all white swine, are rather more subject to skin diseases than black ones. They are very hardy, however, and withstand great extremes of cold as well as any breed of which we have any knowledge.

Horses are naturally scrupulously clean, and the nearer you keep them in such a condition the better they are sure to thrive. Particularly so are they so about their food when at liberty to select what they wish, yet it is too often the case that when they are fed in stables and elsewhere their troughs become sour and mouldy, or that their food is thrown to them in some filthy place that would be enough to destroy their appetite.

Why Heavy horses are wanted. A careful look into the way the shipping and transfer business of the country is now carried on, and a due consideration of the magnitude of this, shows to anyone that the nearer a shipper can get his truck, and the team that hauls this, to approximate a freight car, the nearer the requirements of the trade will be met. Coal is common fuel, almost entirely so in the greater cities, mainly so in places of less size, and on many farms wood has been supplanted by coal. This very heavy article requires to be handled and transferred two or three times before it reaches the consumer, and the heavier and less numerous the loads, the less the expense of transferring. The wages of competent teamsters more so in the larger cities, is higher than some time ago, and a saving in the number of men engaged is one source of economy in making these transfers. Two light teams cannot be advantageously used upon one heavy truck in a crowded city. Business streets upon which wholesale transactions are carried on are, as a rule, narrow, and only one pair

of horses can work to advantage to a heavy load. A light team of wheel-horses cannot do the backing often required, and in an emergency, growing out of soft going, worn out pavements, or an activity to ascend, four horses are not likely to work in such accord as to render the work reasonably easy. A team required to move, without undue strain, the very heavy loads to which they are often hitched,—three or four tons, must have such weight of body that when they lean forward upon the collar a truck load can be moved without too great an effort being required.—Ex.

Pure-Bred Stock.

As a rule pure-bred stock is not the most profitable for farmers to keep. Many who have tried to breed a herd of pure blood animals have not succeeded. The best to begin with in great. The writer recently visited a herd of Jerseys, some of the cows in which had cost many hundreds of dollars. The product in flesh and milk from these cows is not so much over the grade cow as to warrant the prices paid. The management that such close bred stock requires is much greater than that of grade stock; that is, crosses between the pure blood and the native. Pure blood animals and herds, like the one above mentioned, are of value as breeding centers, from which the great mass of common stock can be built up. At a low estimate the value of the grade product can be raised \$15 or \$20 each, the first season. It may be that a farmer with an extensive herd of grades thus produced can afford to keep two or three pure bloods for further improvement of the herd, but in many cases it is better to replenish the pure blood from one of the centers of such stock. It is a national blessing that "fancy farmers," as they are sometimes called, are pleased to invest in pure bloods, for by this means they are kept up. It would be unfortunate if from any cause these herds should be broken up and scattered. It is through them that the whole live stock of the country is to be improved by a gradual process of grading. In this important work the less fortunate stock raisers may find a profitable field of labor.—Exchange.

Jersey Cows.

The Jersey is a thoroughbred, and possesses as fully as any the thoroughbred's capacity to respond to feed beyond the amount required for the daily repair of the waste of the body, and will make this extra return as surely as the Shorthorns will make it in beef or the Ayrshire in milk.

They being thoroughbred can be depended upon to transmit in breeding, in most cases, the good qualities of one parent, and very often the best qualities of remote as well as immediate ancestors.

The Jersey makes more butter in proportion to her size and feed; having a small body, she has just so much less to build up in youth and to support and repair day by day. They come in at 20 to 22 months, thus making a saving over most other breeds of a year of food, handling and protection.

As a rule they go dry a shorter period than any other breed, two months being over the average period and many produce butter and calves without dying off.

They will stand more corn and other winter grain feeding without getting fat; she will put the oil into her bag rather than into the carcass. This is a point of great importance in these modern days of all the year round butter making.

The Jersey has shown herself as well fitted to thrive in all climates and upon all kinds of food as any breed and some she surpasses.

Three-quarters of the highest priced butter used in New York and New England to-day is made from Jersey cows; it brings from 40 to 80 cents per pound, and the demand is greater than the supply.—Ex.

Root Crops.

There are two things cultivators of roots should remember—one is the extent to which this crop will bear manuring, and the other, that the ground is never ploughed deep enough. In regard to manuring I have a suggestion to make, which is that after the root field has received what is called a good application of well-rooted barnyard manure, then go to work and double the application, and if you err at all it will be on the right side. In regard to ploughing our root fields we, plough for corn, potatoes and other crops, four, five or six inches deep, as the case may be, but for carrots and mangolds, this is a most decided drawback. Land that is designed for carrots and mangolds should be thoroughly subsoiled; it will pay well in the greater perfection and size of the roots produced. How many farmers there are who grow, perhaps, five hundred bushels per acre of mangolds, when twelve or fifteen hundred should be considered a fair crop! In order to produce the larger yield, we must attend to these preliminaries of manuring and subsoiling.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

How to Keep Onions.

Many complain that onions do not keep. The trouble is in keeping them too warm. The onion is a bulb—a plant at rest—and least warmth starts it into activity. It is much better that onions should remain frozen through the winter, provided they can thaw gradually, than to be put into a cellar or other warm place where their vegetative powers will be aroused. If put in large heaps onions will be sure to spoil; but if spread in thin layers and covered with hay or straw, so that if frozen the thawing will be gradual that will keep well through the winter. It is the custom with onion growers to get their crop to market as soon as possible. If they were to provide proper storage they would realize much more from them when sent to market late in the season.

Poultry.

Feeding for Eggs, not Fat.

The feeding of whole corn and nothing else through the winter makes weak fowls in the spring. Fowls will not lay so well when thus fed. Corn makes too much fat, and after a certain amount has been made disease, is probable. This condition comes on when the hens should be prepared for laying the spring eggs. As the warm season approaches the torpid state produced by the cold weather begins to wear off, and the birds begin to look about them with more activity. If the fowls have been kept high on whole corn, the fact will now appear. Excess of fat produces excess of heat, and the unnatural heat weakens the internal organs to so great an extent that they are unable to perform their required offices.

From this cause oftentimes fowls are found dead on the nest or beneath the roost. The fowls may have appeared all right the day before, for only a close observer would discover anything amiss. The laying organs have been weakened, and in many instances destroyed by the heat and fat, being crowded and cramped by it. Frequently the eggs escape into the body, and are not laid in the nest. This does not cause death so suddenly as the other phase where the eggs remain in the oviduct. In this case the fowl is active, goes on and off the nest with the usual chirp and clack, but leaves no egg. The hen appears hearty and well, but may be found dead twenty-four hours later, at all appearances a sound, fat fowl. The fowl was too fat, that is the difficulty.

This latter case is more frequently met with in pullets when first coming into laying. When the weather is warm, and the fowls are running at large, the trouble may be removed by a reduction or change of food. During the cold months their food should be varied, and egg-production stimulated and kept up as much as possible. It is the business of a hen after full grown to produce eggs, and she will do it when running abroad in mild weather. For this reason poultry keepers should give in winter both animal and vegetable food, allowing only a scant ration of corn once a day. Other grains may be fed more freely, and with good results.—Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Egg Eating Hens.

As hens are sometimes subject to this vice they are not always at fault. As we before attempted to explain that many breeders were responsible for "feather pulling" among their fowls, so can we say the same for the eating of eggs by hens. As the hen is forced to provide the material for forming the egg, nature prompts her to select that which most closely approximates to those substances from which the egg is derived, and as her appetite is the prompter in the matter, she makes no distinction of her own free will, harmlessly, so far as she is concerned, doing that which we do not wish,—eating eggs. But hens only learn to eat eggs, and when the breeder throws refuse egg shells in the yard, or allows the contents of broken eggs to remain where they can be devoured, an acquired habit will be the result. This is not all. If the food is not of a variable character containing all the necessary constituent elements that enter into composition of an egg, shell also, the breeder must expect the hen to resort to any device within her power to comply with the law of supply and demand. But few cases are known of hens breaking the eggs to eat them until the art is taught them in some way, and they are not ambitious of knowledge in that direction when they are fully supplied with all they need.

Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket.

There is an old saying and it is true. It is bad policy for a farmer to cultivate only one crop. If that fails he has lost his year's work; but if he cultivates several crops, some of them are always sure to succeed, and some will command a remunerative price. A farmer about to commence, looks over the field, and finding that butter always commands a good price, buys a few cows, and then to prevent the slops from the dairy being wasted, he buys some hogs. Poultry pays, and 100 hens and cocks are bought. When he buys his horses he sees that it is better (instead of geldings that are deteriorating as they grow older,) to invest in fine large mares that will each produce him a foal worth, say as a yearling, \$100 every year, in addition to doing the work of the farm. If the mares are large they will easily do this. There is always a demand for large horses and mules for draft purposes, and they sell readily. Every farmer should try to make everything pay a profit; "every edge cut."

The Duck.

The duck is peculiarly the poor man's bird, its hardness renders it so entirely independent of that care which fowls perpetually require; and, indeed all those classes of persons in humble life who have sloppy offal of some sort left from their meals, and who do not keep a pig to consume it, ducks are the best waste for them. Even the refuse of potatoes, or any other vegetable, will, with a little bran meal, satisfy a duck, which it thankfully accepts and with a degree of good nature which it is pleasant to contemplate, swallows whatever is presented to it and very rarely occasions trouble. Though fowls must be provided with a roof and decent habitations and supplied with corn which is costly, the cottage garden waste, and the smails and slugs which are generated there, with the kitchen scraps and offal, furnish the harder ducks with the means of subsistence. And at

night they require no better lodging than a nook in an open shed. If a habitation be expressly made for them it need not necessarily be made more than a few feet in height nor of better materials than wattles and clay mortar a door being useless, unless to secure them from thieves.—Doyle's Domestic Poultry.

The Game as a Farm Fowl.

A correspondent in a cotemporary says: Since the introduction of Asiatics and other fancy breeds of recent years, games have been somewhat overlooked. Farmers have been swept away by the general current and fell in with big fowls and all sorts of new fangled ideas. No doubt much good has been done in thus changing off for finer and better stock, but I invariably find that men who have changed from games to the large and awkward Asiatics, or even Plymouth Rocks, go back to their first love. They find that the grand, graceful and majestic games are the true farmer's fowl. Fearless and defiant, they are the fowl to romp over the farm to find their own feed, and as a table fowl no breed on earth can equal them, and are excellent layers of fine eggs, being very little behind non-sitters in a year. And if we take into consideration cost, certainly the game is most profitable. They are easily reared and are very small eaters, and if you want something good in the way of a fowl, you know you have it if you keep games.

Sex of Eggs.

Every spring there is more or less inquiry for the best way of determining the sex of eggs, as pullets are much more desirable and profitable than cockerels. Up to date there has been no way of determining this matter, any more certainly, than stock breeders can regulate the sex of their horses and cattle. When this can be done, to a positive certainty, there will be less chance and more positive knowledge on this point at least. Our method has been to select those eggs of a uniform size, regular shape and strong shells, and then take our chances on the result. It may be taken as an evident fact that the largest percentage of early birds are cockerels, and that from a mature cock and hens or pullets the most of the progeny will be females while a cockerel (an immature bird) mated with hens and cockerels will usually bring most of the progeny males. Circumstances may influence and control this greatly, however.—Farm and Garden.

Young chicks just from the shell are far too tender to digest corn meal, which is a strong food at the best, and require something that is milder and still nourishing. Some of the very best breeders use dry wheat bread-crusts, or stale bread; this is broken up fine, scalded, and then fresh milk poured over it. In this way it is fed at intervals, and the young chicks thrive splendidly on it. It may cost a trifle more, and it may take a little more time to prepare it than it does to mix up some cold water with a little corn meal, but then you stand a far better chance of raising a large percentage of your young birds. Those who have not tried this method of feeding, should do so, and they will be surprised to find how well the chicks take to it.

From several of our exchanges we learn that grouse and other game birds are now more plentiful than they have been for years. If the law is observed there will be some splendid hunting this fall. All that the farmer's sons have to do is to get their father's permission to stick up notices warning hunters not to trespass on their land. The law is for the benefit of all and not solely for the members of the Portland Rod and Gun Club or youngsters from the towns and cities.—Enterprise.

"Buchanaba"

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. St. Druggists.

\$250 WILL BUY The Best Pony SAW MILL Yet Offered for the Money. H. P. GREGORY & CO. AGENTS, No. 5 North Front St., Portland, Or.

USE ROSE PILLS ENGINES! RELIABLE, DURABLE & ECONOMICAL. H. P. GREGORY & CO. AGENTS, No. 5 North Front St., Portland, Or.

CUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive a copy of our new book, "The Best Way to Run a Farm," by H. P. Gregory, No. 5 North Front St., Portland, Or.

A. ROBERTS, SUCCESSOR TO... FISHEL & ROBERTS. THE LEADING Clothier, Merchant Tailor, And Hatter. OF OREGON, Guarantees to sell the very best CLOTHING for less Money than any other house in the state.

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WALKER, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Know That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia. Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion. Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life. Dispels nervous depression and low spirits. Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child. Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood. Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy. Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison. Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY PURE PRESTON MERRILL'S YEAST POWDER THE ORIGINAL HAS MANY IMITATIONS BUT NO EQUAL. STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, MOST HEALTHFUL. ESTABLISHED 1845. THE FIRST YEAST OR BAKING POWDER INVENTED. ITS PURITY AND STRENGTH ALWAYS MAINTAINED. THE MOST ECONOMICAL BREAD PREPARATION MADE. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS. CIDER PRESSES BY HAZARD BROTHERS & COMPANY, No. 210 Fulton St., New York.

Children CRY FOR Pitcher's Castoria. Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it. IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

DR. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE. A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

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 ERADICATING THE DISEASE, 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 disease, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

For sale by Hoige, Davis & Co., Agents.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE. (Old "NATIONAL," Established 1866.) 23 Front Street, Washington and Alder PORTLAND - - - - OREGON. A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal. J. A. WESCO, Penman and Secretary. An institution designed for the practical business education of both sexes.

Students! Admitted on any week day of the year. No tuition at any time, and no examination on entering. Scholarship, for Full Business Course, \$60. PEN WORK. Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The College Journal, containing information of the course of study, when to enter, time required, cost of board, etc., and also a ornamental penmanship copy, from the pen of Prof. Wescow, sent free. Address: A. P. ARMSTRONG, Lock Box 104, Portland, Oregon.

THE DINGEE & COVARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOSSOMING ROSES. SPLENDID POT PLANTS, especially prepared for immediate bloom. Delivered safely by mail postpaid, and outside of Oregon, add freight. Your choice of all labeled, for \$1.00 for \$2.00; for \$2.00 for \$3.00; for \$3.00 for \$4.00; for \$4.00 for \$5.00; for \$5.00 for \$6.00; for \$6.00 for \$7.00; for \$7.00 for \$8.00; for \$8.00 for \$9.00; for \$9.00 for \$10.00. WE GIVE A HUNDRED Dollars of choice and valuable ROSES, with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete treatise on the Rose, 75 pp., elegantly illustrated—free to all. THE DINGEE & COVARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.