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Miscellaneous.

Work and Hurry.

Mr. Herbert Spencer thought that the most valuable piece of advice he could leave us in departing from our shores was to be less restless—to work less and play more. Overwork was the besetting sin of Americans, according to that English philosopher, who spoke with the more feeling and the stronger emphasis on the subject because he himself was a victim of the very excess against which he warned us. He had come to the United States, in truth, with the hope of restoring tone to his nervous system, so shattered by indiscreet application to study that he was unable to sleep soundly.

Sensible people here, however, knew that working too hard was not an American vice. It is rare to find an American whose tendency to sin takes that direction. The men who complain most of overwork are usually those who are unfitting themselves for exertion by bad habits of self-indulgence. They could do their work without undue strain if they did not otherwise overtax their nerves.

But there is another very frequent cause of nervous prostration. It is hasty and unmethodical labor, the habit of hurrying. But that cause, it seems, is commonly active in London no less than in New York.

The London Lancet warns the "city men," that is, the business men, that they are wearing themselves out with unnecessary hurry and bustle. It also tells physicians that they would do far more to prevent the spread of nervous disease if they undertook to cure this vicious mental habit, than they can hope to do by dealing only with the particular ills which come from it.

One of the chief characteristics of business life, the Lancet says, is to be always in a hurry. The moment a lad enters a business house "he begins to make believe to others, and too quickly to himself, that he is overwhelmed with work. The result is the formation of a 'mental habit' of hurrying, which before long becomes the keynote and motive of the whole life. It is the custom to write and speak as though commercial men were really as much pressed for time as they pretend to be. Now, the simple fact is that all their haste and turmoil, prejudicial and often ruinous as it is, is artificial."

The bustling, hurrying man, as a matter of fact, is a poor worker, and accomplishes comparatively little in a day. Too much of his steam power is expended in kicking up a dust. The habit of hurrying and of feeling in a hurry is fatal to good work, and diminishes the amount of work a man can get through with. The friction is too great. So little of practical value is accomplished, despite all the superfluous expenditure of energy, that he cannot go home at night with the sweet consciousness of duty done, of a day's work completed. He has left too many stitches to be taken up.

The men who accomplish the most never seem in a hurry, no matter how much they have to do. Everybody must have observed that. They are not troubled for lack of time, for they make the most of the minutes by working in a cool, clear, orderly, and methodical fashion, finishing each job properly, and not wasting their nervous force on trifles or expending it in bustle. They never complain of overwork. They are more likely to be hunting up new work to do, in order to give their faculties more varied employment and to exercise some which are not sufficiently used.

Too much work to do! The highest pleasure and greatest satisfaction are found in work only, and the more work a man has to do, if it is work to which he is adapted, the better he likes it. The men to pity are those who can get nothing to do, and those whose only business is to hunt for pleasure for itself—the fellows who have no other occupation than that of killing time. But we are also sorry for the men, as described by the Lancet, whose manner suggests a boiler worked up to the highest pressure and only saved from bursting by frequent letting off of steam.—N. Y. Sun.

The Old Blue Hen.

As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, if we expect to have our chickens improve with each succeeding gen-

eration, we must pursue the same reasonable and scientific course we would pursue with cattle, hogs or any other stock if we expected like results. If it costs too much to buy full bloods of any particular breed of fowls we can get cocks and grade up. All farmers, or breeders of pure stock, in this line, have spare cockerels in the fall of the year that can be obtained at fair prices. The Poultry Monthly says:

The "old blue hen" is a term applied to the extra good common hen. She is found on every farm and enjoys a reputation second to none. She has performed her duty faithfully and well, has always been a favorite, and is never forgotten. Long after she has passed away her qualities are extolled and her merits compared as a standard of judgment with other hens of every other breed. She is the model by which the usefulness of all other hens are measured, and often she is pensioned and spared from the knife as a reward for her extraordinary capacity of egg production.

But, somehow or other, no farmer ever succeeds in raising a whole flock like the old blue hen. He never has more than one of that kind. Carefully he selects her eggs for sitting, and cautiously he watches the nest where she lays in order to secure them. He places the eggs under a good hen, or allows the old hen to hatch them herself. The chicks come out sprightly, grow fast, and arrive at maturity, but the pullets do not prove old blue hens. They usually turn out to be the most worthless scrubs on his farm, no two being alike in shape, color, nor size, and finally the farmer comes to the conclusion that there is nothing stable in feeding fowls for a special purpose.

But the trouble with farmers in such cases is, that while they are particular about the old blue hen they have not noticed that they have no old blue rooster. They forget that the rooster is everything and that he improves his qualities on all his offspring. If the old blue hen is expected to produce something excellent when mated with a worthless barnyard mongrel, she is expected to do what would not be looked for in cattle, sheep or other stock. Farmers, the moral of this is that you should use thoroughbred mates only, for in no other manner can a common flock be improved.

Measuring Standing Grain.

An officer in the English navy has constructed a table for estimating, with all needful accuracy, the amount of wheat on an acre of land, before it is harvested. The estimate can be made as soon as the grain is ripe. Make a wood or iron frame one yard square, carefully let it down over the standing grain, and shell and weigh all the grain on the straws belonging inside the frame. From his elaborate table, as published in the Dublin Farmer's Gazette, we extract the following:

2 ounces per square yard equals	10.08 bushels per acre.
2½ ounces per square yard equals	12.60 bushels per acre.
3 ounces per square yard equals	13.86 bushels per acre.
3½ ounces per square yard equals	15.12 bushels per acre.
4 ounces per square yard equals	17.65 bushels per acre.
4½ ounces per square yard equals	20.17 bushels per acre.
5 ounces per square yard equals	25.21 bushels per acre.
5½ ounces per square yard equals	29.00 bushels per acre.
6 ounces per square yard equals	30.25 bushels per acre.
7 ounces per square yard equals	35.29 bushels per acre.
8 ounces per square yard equals	40.33 bushels per acre.

These estimates are on the basis of 60 pounds per bushel. The 2½ ounces per square yard is about the average yield of wheat per acre in America; the 5½ ounces per square yard is the average in Great Britain.

The Vermont law giving women the right to vote for school offices, has been in force three years. Of the 241 towns in the state twenty have this year chosen women for superintendents of schools. Of the twenty the majority are clergymen's wives. Female superintendents were not a novelty in the state even at the time of the passage of this law, but the legality of their election had not previously been formally recognized.

How the Appropriations for Oregon and Washington will be spent.

Answering the inquiries of an Oregonian reporter as to what improvements would be undertaken in the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers this year Captain Charles Powell, United States engineer in charge of river and harbor improvements, said that it was his intention to complete the permanent works at Postoffice bar, with a little dredging in advance so as to reduce delays which might otherwise occur.

At St. Helen's bar, as the low water stage approaches, there may be some temporary work, probably by sluicing, if found necessary; but permanent works for contracting the channel at this point will be commenced and carried well toward completion. This will include a revetment to protect and hold the lower end of Sauvie's Island, and a dyke on the Washington Territory shore.

Temporary work at Walker's Island is under consideration. Whether it will be undertaken depends upon the depth of water found on the bar. If it be not absolutely necessary, of course no work will be done.

Nothing definite has been decided concerning the expenditure of the appropriation for the Columbia river bar, all details being subject to the consideration and approval of the secretary of war.

The improvements begun at Yaquina and Coos bays two years ago will be continued, and active work on them will be commenced early in August.

The appropriations for the upper Willamette, Cowlitz, Chehalis and the five rivers north of Seattle, with unpronounceable names, will be devoted to removing snags, drifts and jams.

Of course the Cascade locks appropriation will be devoted to a continuation of that work.

Rogue River Fruit.

In speaking of the special rates made by the Oregon and California railroad for fruit shipments from Southern Oregon, the Ashland Tidings remarks:

This opens the door for the marketing of all the surplus fruit any orchard may produce, even though the amount be small. It is a new business for the people of our valley, and they should enter upon it with some discretion and judgment. Rogue river valley already is pretty well advertised throughout the state as a fruit country, and the people of the cities will be expecting to see some choice fruit come from here. If they are disappointed the first year it will be a serious misfortune, a material injury to our prospective fruit industry. Our people should remember that California fruit is shipped to Portland in abundance, and it is usually picked and packed so as to present a nice appearance. The special aim of Rogue river fruit exporters should be to send a superior quality of fruit to market—fruit that will command a higher price, at least a readier sale, than the California article. They can do this if they will. They have the fruit here but they must remember that the neglected orchards also yield a large amount of scrubby, inferior fruit, and we must learn to do as the thrifty people of other countries do—send the finest of their products to market, and keep for their own use what isn't worth sending. Such a rule as this would insure a high reputation for our orchards, and might perhaps lead to the improvement of products, if the people care for good things themselves.

Turkeys as Pest Destroyers.

Our vine-growers are on the lookout for turkeys. A market for two or three thousand young turkeys could be found at the leading vineyards. They want them to range in the vineyards and catch the slugs that are now attacking the vines. They found the turkey an excellent hand at the business. They would hire men and set them at work, but a sufficient force is not obtainable when needed. But the turkey does the work nearly as well as a man, and while catching the worms is earning his own food. Then, too, after the worm-catching season is over, he will sell for as much or more than he cost in the first place, and therefore he is a more valuable employe than a man would be. We think it would pay the large vine-growers to put up incubators and every spring have a large brood of young turkeys ready to turn into the vineyards.—Fresno Republican.

Oregon's standard remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia and loss of appetite, Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Many persons speak of moths running out bees. It is a question with intelligent beekeepers whether the moths ever do this. If from any cause, such as being without a queen, or disease, or wasting away, a colony becomes weak, or extinct, or nearly so, the moths may enter the hive, take possession and lay their eggs, from which the larvae are hatched. But in such case it would be a mistake to assume the destruction of the bees was due to the moths. Moths love darkness rather than light, as other evil doers, and hence deposit their eggs in cracks and crevices about hives where bees cannot reach them. Even the hatched larvae are cowardly creatures and hide themselves away, or a colony of healthy, active bees would soon destroy or chase them away. It is said a handful of Italian bees is sufficient to defend a hive against moths. A person who has written about the management of bees says he has put frames of honey containing their larvae into a hive of Italian bees, and in half an hour has seen the bees bringing them out. One should be careful, however, not to leave crevices about the hives in which moths may lay their eggs, and from which the emerging larvae may find access to the comb, where, once buried in it, the bees may not be able to reach them. Especially should no old comb be left lying near the hives, or in the apiary or bee house. Where poultry have access to the apiary ground they catch the moths and the larvae as well when they come in sight or can be scratched up. Poultry therefore should be allowed to run in the grounds occasionally, and continuously where the presence of the moths or their larvae is suspected.

Poultry houses should be cleaned out every week or two—at the farthest and the scrapings placed in barrels or boxes mixed with an equal quantity of dust or very dry pulverized earth. They should also be whitewashed early in the spring, once or twice in the summer and late in the fall. For the inside of a house the wash should contain two teaspoonfuls of crude carbolic acid to every bucketful of the lime wash, which latter should be applied to every corner and crevice of the building. If the floors are of plank, clean them off nicely and cover with a few inches of fresh earth. Dirt floors should be dug up for at least six inches. The windows should be kept clean so that the fowls may see daylight, and in bad weather, or when confined, enjoy themselves much better. The roosts should be washed every week with kerosene oil and the nest-boxes washed inside and out and fresh straw added, sprinkling the same with a little sulphur.

Sometimes the good housewife wishes to know how to cook an old hen. One who has been experimenting in this matter for some time says in the Scientific American: "I killed a hen which was so old, that cooked in the ordinary way, she would have been uneatable tough. Instead of being thus cooked she was gently stewed about four hours. After this she was left in the water till cooled, and on the following day was roasted in the usual manner in a roasting oven. The result was a perfect success; she was as tender as a full-grown young chicken, and of quite equal flavor. This surprised me. I anticipated the softening of the tendons and ligaments, but supposed that the extraction of the juices would have spoiled the flavor. The usual farmhouse method of cooking old hens is to stew them simply, but the main feature of the above experiment is the supplementary roasting."

Holstein Cows.

Grade Holstein cows seem to milk about as well as full bloods. One grade cow in my herd, as a two-year-old, gave about ten thousand pounds. When fresh she produced ten gallons a day. She never goes dry. Several half-blood Holsteins, three years old, and from high grade Short-horn cows, produce when fresh from five to seven gallons a day on grass alone, and, of course, when they are fully matured they will yield much more. One grade Holstein heifer, from a pure bred Short-horn cow, when two years old gave forty pounds of milk a day.—Corr. Western Agriculturist.

A Saddle Found.

A valuable saddle was found on the night after the circus was at Salem. Full particulars can be had by addressing or calling upon Wm. A. Taylor, at Macleay Post Office, Marion county, Or.

Vitriol Your Wheat.

Mr. J. S. Douglas and Mr. Jeff Harris, living near Dallas, in Polk county, called this week, and in the course of their conversation spoke of vitrioling wheat, etc. They both had some interesting experience on this subject. Mr. Douglas spoke of a German family, neighbors of his, who did not vitriol, and as a consequence it is all smut. He passed through it Monday, and assures us that there was scarcely one good head in eight. It seems the German harvested a fair crop last year by not vitrioling, and tried it again this year with indifferent success. Mr. Harris says that he had a small strip on which he sowed half a bushel of unvitrioled wheat—as an experiment. There is not any of it but what is smutted—while that which he vitrioled is all right and doing well. There has been an occasional success made by planting wheat not vitrioled, but it will not pay. There is only one way and that is the right way—vitriol your wheat. They report that the crop out-look is splendid, and heavy yields are anticipated.

The Sham Battle at McMinnville.

An attache of this paper was at McMinnville last week and participated in the festivities of the sham battle and G. A. R. reunion that occurred on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst. The weather was extremely showery, and the attendance was anything but what was expected. The management has lost heavily and has not even the satisfaction of knowing that it was a success. On Thursday there was a large attendance, and it was estimated that there were 3,000 people on the grounds. The battle was, considering the number engaged, a success. There was no accident to mar the occasion. We do not think the people of McMinnville turned out very strong to make it a success. There was a terrible lack of accommodation, and had the expected crowd come where would they have been packed?

Charlotte Thompson, with a complete dramatic company will open at Reed's Opera House, this city, on Friday evening for three nights only. The repertoire contains the plays entitled "Jane Eyre," "Miss Moulton," and "Nell Gwynne." Miss Thompson comes to us from the Union Square Theatre, New York and is said to be an emotional actress of rare merit. She is assisted by Mr. C. G. Craig, a talented actor. Remember the time and place. Admission \$1, and 50c in the gallery.

GRIEF HAS COME UPON Brother and Sister Train of the Harrisburg Dissiminator. The death of their only daughter, Minnie O., aged 16 years 5 months and 16 days, on Monday, July 2d, '84. They were wrapped up in their child,—just budding into womanhood—and the prayers of their friends are that they may bear up under the inconsolable loss.

The North American Review for August contains an article by Justice James V. Campbell on "The Encroachments of Capital" which will command the serious attention of all readers. Richard A. Proctor treats of "The Origin of Comets," and succeeds in presenting that difficult subject in a light so clear that persons who have little or no acquaintance with astronomy can follow his argument. "Are we a Nation of Rasicals?" is the startling title of an article by John F. Hume, who shows that states, counties and municipalities in the United States have already formally repudiated, or defaulted in the payment of interest on, an amount of bonds and other obligations equal to the sum of the national debt. Judge Edward C. Loring finds a "Drift toward Centralization" in the recent judgment of the United States Supreme Court on the power of the Federal Government to issue paper money, and in the opinion of the minority of the same court rendered in the suit for the Arlington property. Julian Hawthorne writes of "The American Element in Fiction," and there is a symposium on "Prohibition and Persuasion," by Neal Dow and Dr. Dio Lewis.

Do not waste your money, and risk injuring your hair by purchasing useless washes or oils, but buy something that has a record—a remedy that everybody knows is reliable. Hall's Hair Renewer will invigorate, strengthen, and beautify the hair, restore its color if faded or turned gray, and render it soft, silken and lustrous.