

Stock.

It is convenient sometimes to mark your tools. This can easily be done as follows: First, clean the place you wish to mark and then cover it with a thin layer of beeswax, raising the edges so as to form a basin. Now write your name in the wax with a sharp instrument, cutting through to the steel. When this is done, fill the basin with undiluted nitric acid or aqua fortis, and let it stand awhile. The longer it stands the deeper it will cut. Then wash with water. The same process can be applied to hard wood, but great care is required.

Land plowed deep in the fall will produce, on an average, a fully one-third larger yield than the same land plowed in the spring, besides being in a more advantageous form for cultivation. Deep fall plowing mellow the land and causes it to yield up more readily the fertilizing qualities of the soil and retain better the elements of plant food. Let any farmer observe the difference in the crop production over the same quality of soil plowed in the spring. Especially will the difference be seen in a dry season.

A cow poor when she drops her calf in the Spring is never brought up to her best while being milked. With the richest feed she may gain in flesh, but it will soon be at the expense of her milk yield. It is far more satisfactory to have the cow in the first flow of milk in good condition, when her yield may be stimulated by succulent food, without reducing her flesh too much. A really good cow will lose flesh rather than gain it while in full flow of milk.

On many farms the sheep are regarded as better able to take care of themselves than the other stock, and consequently, are left to pick up most of their living as best they can. While it is true, sheep will stand exposure and lack of proper food without, perhaps, showing the effects so plainly as other stock, still it is poor economy to keep them without food and shelter required to have them thrive constantly. Unless they do this, they are not a source of profit, and if a farmer is not so situated that he can handle sheep in such a way as to bring him profitable returns, he will, of course, be better off without them. This is the season of the year when sheep, as well as other kinds of stock, need attention, and, although, there are some farmers who give the required care, there are many others who need constant reminders which a due regard for their own interest should make unnecessary.

Sheep each have an individuality. While not as marked as in the human family, it is nevertheless real. It is just as natural for some sheep to be always in the lead of the flock, as for others to be always in the rear. They seem to be in front or rear from choice. Again, it will be noticed that a sheep often has a particular part of the trough or rack, and, by constant use has acquired a scant idea of property, which is offended when another sheep usurps its chosen place. This individuality, if such it may be called, lasts throughout life, and may, to a certain extent, be transmitted by the mother to the lamb. Is there not also an individuality in the different breeds of sheep that is transmitted from one generation to another, as surely as the bodily characteristics. — Montana Live Stock Journal.

All cattle, especially bulls, ought to be dishorned at three or five weeks old. It is a very simple operation then, as the horns do not adhere to the skull at that time, and is not nearly so painful as castration. I have begun, and shall continue, to dishorn all the bulls I raise for service, and castrate all I raise for farm work or steers. I have dishorned five Jersey heifers for a herd of no-horned Jerseys. I have a pair of Jersey steers that look exactly alike, and are as smart as can be, for work. I can teach them anything very easily, even to get upon a half barrel. They are three years old and weigh about 2,500 pounds. It costs me about one-fifth less to keep dishorned cattle of the same weight and size than it does those with horns. — J. B. in Country Gentleman.

Ten Hours on the Farm

One would suppose at first thought that anything which tends to make the farm more remunerative would also diminish the hours of labor, but such does not seem to be the case. Modern labor-saving machinery and improved methods of cultivation increase greatly the receipts of the farm, but still the majority of farmers cling to the old method of working from sun to sun. If mechanics work only eight or ten hours, why should farmers, whose labor calls for greater intelligence, work twelve or fourteen? Is there a surplus of farmers? We hope not. For farming is the most desirable and pleasurable of all occupations.

But management is a direct cause of long hours. He who neglects proper care of his harness meets with a breakdown on the road, and not only loses valuable time, but adds an extra bill at the harness-maker's. A useless division of fields by fences means short work and long hours. He who fails to read

the papers and to keep up with the times must expect to work overtime. Again: Men's desires are not so easily satisfied as they were fifty years ago. Grandfather's flail and violin are hung side by side as relics, while the piano plays an accompaniment to the melodious din of the steam thrasher. Maud Muller no longer "rakes the meadow sweet with hay," for the modern horse-rake performs her work much more quickly while the daughter herself sweeps the carpets or bends over her books at a boarding school—work little known to the farmer's daughter fifty years ago.

To meet these expenses the farmer must labor, or at least think he must labor, as many hours as his grandfather did. Co-operation is well enough, but first let each man look to his own farm, and see if he cannot make his head save his heels. Regulate expenditures and methods of work, and the hours of labor will take care of themselves. "Spend less and you will not need to earn so much." Root out miniature weeds in one day, rather than wait till the work requires ten days. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich," but there is a limit to human strength. It is well that horse and steam power now relieve the workman's muscle, otherwise man's desire for gain would give him no rest. — Sonoma Democrat.

The Labor Question.

A gentleman, widely known as an able writer on economic questions, sends the following clear outline of views accepted by farmers. In them may be found suggestive truths worthy of consideration by men who talk glibly of organizing labor in its defense against the encroachments of capital. He says: The labor movement is in its infancy—the great problem is unsolved, and many failures are to be expected before the right method is found out. Certain it is that much of the work done has been a "blind leading of the blind"—thus far. It seems to us that a great mistake has been made by the labor organizations in pursuing a course of conduct that must alienate the sympathy and support of the farmers of the country. The farmers are almost to a man conservatives, made so by education and the force of circumstances.

Any movement by the labor element to disarrange values, to interfere with the prompt delivery of the farmers' shipments to market, and, above all, any attempt to carry out Mr. Henry George's theory of laying and levying all taxes on land, alarms the farmer at once, and he draws back thinking that the finger of the labor men is larger than the loins of the corporations. The farmer knows that now he is charged too much in the way of taxes on his real estate. He may think he is benefited by paying a heavy tariff on everything he buys, but he will be hard to convince that he would be better off by placing all public burdens on land, and let personal property go free. He can't see it, and he will not be made to see it. The farmer is a frugal man. He spends less for useless things than any other man of his means. He does not think it necessary to spend ten or twenty cents a day for beer or cigars. He attends no theatres, few circuses and fewer ball plays—all cost time and money. If the same temperance and self-denial were practiced by townspeople, 'twould be much better for them.

The farmer does not strike. He makes no pools to limit production. He makes no corner in his own crops. He is anxious for the highest market price for his produce, and he ought to have it. He works hard. There is no "ten hour system" for the farmer nor his wife. "From the rising of the sun until the going down of the same" he is at work, and his wife also. He has no use for idlers and tramps are an abomination to him. He works for small compensation, and he wonders at men who will remain in idleness, want and dependence for months, rather than work for less wages than they may think their due. He is opposed to coercion. If a workman for him does not suit he gets his discharge at once, and he will hire the next man who comes along. He does not believe in a Procrustean scale of wages. He knows, as every employer of labor knows, that some men are worth 20 per cent. more than others. The farmer has no patience with a system which compels him to pay as much for the worst as for the best man. These are some of the points in which trades unions and Knights of Labor have antagonized their natural allies, the farmer.

Not Necessary.

Two ladies had an amusing experience in making a formal call at a house in Boston the other day. The maid asked them to wait until she ascertained whether the persons inquired for were in. Presently she tripped down stairs and announced that "the ladies were not at home." One of the callers finding that she had forgotten her cards, said to her friend, "Let me write my name on your card." "O, it isn't at all necessary. Miss—" put in the maid, cheerfully. "I told them who it was!"

Judge Bleckley's Man Servant.

A curious story is told of Judge Bleckley. A short time ago, as the story goes, a negro man servant stole one of the judge's shirts. The judge suspected him, but said nothing. The negro's fears were allayed and he had about forgotten the theft. One morning, while in his bath, Judge Bleckley determined that the time for action had come. He rang the bell for the servant. When the negro appeared Judge Bleckley arose suddenly from the bath tub and quickly extending his long fingers, dripping with water, said in a voice of thunder: "You stole my shirt!"

The negro dropped as though he had been shot, and remained motionless upon the floor. Judge Bleckley got out of the bath tub, approached him, and found that he had fainted and was then unconscious. Applications of hartshorn revived the negro, and he confessed to the theft. A few days afterward a peculiar half dollar that Judge Bleckley had carried for thirty years, and that had been lately lost, was mysteriously restored to its accustomed place. The servant not only made confession but restitution. From that day to this he has been a changed man. He has lost flesh, cheerfulness and tone. The judge will allow no one to speak to him in a harsh voice, and treats him with tender consideration himself. It is doubtful, however, if he will ever recover from the shock to his mental and nervous system occasioned when the judge arose from the bath and denounced him in thunderous tones. — Atlanta Constitution.

Detectives' Work.

"The public," said a detective to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express, "thinks that the most difficult part of our work is in discovering a clew. That is a mistake. The hardest task is found usually in keeping a suspect under our eyes. I'll give you an instance. Supposing I am on a big case, and believe I know the culprit. I have to follow him all over the city, town, and country in the hope of securing convincing evidence of his guilt. Ten chances to one he is a real sport, and always moving. He visits this and that liquor store, travels into that and this house, and now and then steals into the theater, gambling-house, or some other resort. Well, no matter where he goes, I must always be on hand to follow him still further when he comes forth again. Sometimes, when in a liquor saloon, he will remain two or three hours drinking and talking with friends. It would not do for me to go inside, for his guilty conscience might cause him to suspect me. I am therefore compelled to stay in the freezing air until he chooses to come out. Tracking suspects down-town is also bad, because the majority of business houses in the lower districts have an entrance on two different streets. While you are watching the door on this side the fellow may be getting away through the other. Winter is no time for detective work, and I know it from experience."

A Queer Story.

I heard a queer fact to-day that seems to come fittingly under the head of mind-reading. Last fall there was a company of Zuni Indians stopping in and around Boston. The Zunis showed great admiration and fondness for the sea, and one day of their visit was passed in an excursion to Manchester, on the coast, a few miles from Boston. While there the old chief, Pa-lo-wah-te-wa, broke out with the exclamation: "The old man died last night," referring to one of the patriarchs of the tribe in Zuiland, whose illness had occupied the minds of his brethren for some time before. This remark was jotted in the memorandum book of a newspaper man who overheard it, and thought it might be worth remembering.

This newspaper man has received a letter from Mr. Frank Cushing, the young ethnologist who was instrumental in bringing the Zunis here. He wrote that "the old man" of the Zunis did die last fall. As no accurate record of these events is kept among the Indians, it is impossible to verify the exact date, but as near as Mr. Cushing can learn, the death took place not far from the time at which Pa-lo-wah-te-wa declared it on the sandy shore of Manchester, with the sick man 2,500 miles away. — Minneapolis Tribune.

It is related of an absent-minded old bachelor, who was recently married at Athens, Ga., that when, in the marriage ceremony, it became his duty to place the ring on the fair maid's finger he drew a silver quarter from his pocket and handed it to the bride, to the consternation and confusion of all parties. After he had embarked on a train for the wedding tour and the conductor came around for tickets, he discovered that he had bought only one ticket, forgetting that he had doubled his expenses and responsibilities that day.

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"Business in wool is very quiet," said a wool dealer yesterday. "There is lots of wool arriving, but most of it goes into the warehouses. The total clip this year will be between 14,000,000 16,000,000 pounds. Shearing was backward this year and is no more than under full headway now. Many buyers have withdrawn from the market on account of the high asking prices. Growers are holding their stock for 17@18c per pound; and buyers will not pay such figures, they claiming that the \$1.50 rate to New York, combine with inanimated markets and excessive stocks, does not justify them in paying over 13@15c. Some local commission houses are also buying wool on their own account, thereby becoming speculators as well. The ordinary buyers and speculators do not care to make offers to the commission houses, believing that the latter would take the wool themselves at the offers and render account sales to the growers accordingly. This would also bring the growers into a speculative position. Local buyers are not doing much."

Fits positively cured by Dr. Stryker, who has opened a private dispensary at 266 Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, where he will successfully treat all curable cases of chronic and private diseases, such as consumption its first stages, piles, scrofula, and diseases of women, etc. Correspondence solicited. Electric belts and appliances for sale. mar-25-m

GOOD SALAD DRESSING.—To the yolks of three fresh eggs, well beaten in a basin, add half a teaspoonful of pulverized sugar, a little salt and pepper to taste; then take two cups, measure three tablespoonfuls of Lucca oil into one and one tablespoonful of vinegar into the other (tarragon is the best); add one or two drops of oil to the egg mixture, stir it well, then one of vinegar, still stirring the mixture, one or two more of oil, and so on till all the oil and vinegar has been added. Stir it well all the time. Everything depends on the oil and vinegar being added slowly and well stirred; then stir in one tablespoonful of cream or milk.

It is unreasonable for any one to expect to enjoy good health when the blood is impure and sluggish, or thin and watery, because through it the entire framework, brain, bone and muscles receive their nourishment. Frese's Hamburg Tea is admirably suited to remove all obstructions from the bowels, kidneys and bladder, and thus purify the whole system.

The Babies Cry for It

And the old folk laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrap of figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It strengthens the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, while it arouses them to a healthy activity. For sale by the Port Drug Company, Salem.

New York Wool Market.

New York, May 24.—The wool market is unsettled. As long as wool continues to be held in the interior at full prices, holders here do not feel like pressing small supplies for sale, for they cannot be replaced. On this account there may be said to be a firmer feeling. Prices are not materially changed, and are still far below a parity of prices obtained for the new crop.

Farm Implements

W. Q. Adams is the best workman in his line Salem ever knew. He especially makes farm implements and repairs them. The Cultivator gotten up by him is believed to be the best thing of the kind ever used here. He has made and sold hundreds that are in use in Marion, Polk, Linn, Lane and Benton counties, and give perfect satisfaction. He is crowded with orders for work at present, but is able to supply anything in his line at short notice.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS like the following will be inserted in our columns, in their proper classification, for \$5 to \$10 a year, including copy of paper. Larger space charged for pro rata.

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D. H. LOONEY, Importer and Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE. I have a few Choice Heifers and Bulls for sale. Address or call: Jefferson, Or.

LADD & REED, PORTLAND, OREGON. Importers and Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep and Clydesdale Horses.

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SILK RIBBONS!

We have purchased at recent wholesale auction sales several large lots of beautiful silk ribbons at prices which will enable us to offer splendid bargains. These ribbons are all from two to three yards and are in all lengths, and many of them are the finest quality of ribbons in the market. They are of various colors, in a variety of patterns, and are, in fact, nearly all colors are represented. Also, different kinds of ribbon adapted for bonnet strings, neckties, buttons, and for various other uses. We have, on hand, the following: black, blue, green, brown, red, etc. We do not only sell ribbons, but we also make up hats and bonnets as well. We have a large stock of ribbons on hand, and we are prepared to make up hats and bonnets as well. We have a large stock of ribbons on hand, and we are prepared to make up hats and bonnets as well. We have a large stock of ribbons on hand, and we are prepared to make up hats and bonnets as well.

DR. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

This class of diseases so common in all parts of the World, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinages of water-courses, are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs. The mere breaking of the Chill is but a step towards completing a radical cure; the various organs of the body, especially the stomach and liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture, in conjunction with Jayne's Sanative Pills, as prescribed in the Directions which accompany each bottle, will not only

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 diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

For sale by Snell, Hitzu & Woodard, Portland.

PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY. PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS ARE MADE ONLY OF BEST QUALITY OF GLASS FOR WITHSTANDING HEAT. SEE THAT THE EXACT LABEL IS ON EACH CHIMNEY AS SHOWN IN PICTURE. CONSUMERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST IMITATION PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS MADE OF POOR GLASS. MANUFACTURED BY GEO. MARBET & CO. PITTSBURGH. FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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