Farm Department.

—EDITED BY A FARMER.—

Thayer's Merry Thoughts.

Who should grow berries? Farmers everywhere, for family use. Farmers must grow berries or do without. They may be produced ready for picking at two cents per quart. The farmer saves costs of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express and profits of growers. He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family, has the best market in the world—a home market; He can select the best land and location on his own farm and is sure of a profit with half a crop.

Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lessons of intensified farming and results in better tillage, larger crops, better stock and improved methods in every way. Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long. The growing of berries for family use is easily done. The growing of berries largely, and selling in good market, requires considerable skill and a special business tact. Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose. The market gardener selling his own products can often make an acre or two of berries very profitable. They are suitable companions for their vegetable friends, and sell well together.

The business or professional man, almost broken with care, may recover wealth and strength in the pleasant walk of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body. Many women dependent on their own efforts are securing substantial aid from their garden; berries and flowers thrive best under the gentle touch of women. Many a bright boy may receive the first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vegetables. Give them a patch of ground and encourage them in this work. The amateur growing berries for pleasure also gets close to the heart of nature and in common with every worker of the soil may receive heresmile.

Farmyard Manures.

The writer cannot refrain from again recurring to the fact of the great responsiveness of farmyard manures in these northwestern soils. I never saw anything like it in Ontario, and as it is in Ontario so is it in the eastern states.

act in our soils is wonderful. We plowed in manure about August 1, and sowed there on winter rye. In another part of the field rye was sown even earlier, but without manure. At this date (Nov. 5) there is no comparison between the two pieces of rye; that which was manured is so much more vigorous than the other, and the manured land also brought more pasture that comparison need scarcely be made between the two plats. This quickness of action is owing in part to the free working character of the soil. It being nicely friable the manure mingles more completely with the soil. And for the same reason the rootlets of the young grain plants push more readily through the soil, and in consequence come more readily in contact with the manures. In this we find one explanation of rapidity of growth in this country, when we have enough moisture, and because of the permeable character of the soil it suffers equally quickly in dry weather, when underlaid with a sandy or gravelly subsoil.

In this northwestern region manures are unquestionably durable, much more so than in the east. I have not had time to demonstrate this by experience, but testimony from all quarters would seem to sustain this claim. Everyone who has paid attention to the question is apparently ready to testify to the long duration of the benefits from one application of manure. All concur in the opinion that those benefits may be traced for four or five years. In many soils in the east the benefits of such applications are not traceable after two years, and sometimes not after one year

Two reasons may be assigned for the long continuance of the good effects of manures in our land. These or some of them have been previously touched upon, but I refer to them again. First, vegetable matter in our soils, and it may be added out of them, decays slowly. This arises in part from the greater purity of the air, and in part from the quantity of moisture in the soil This slow decay means a gradual reduction of plant food which evidently covers several seasons. In consequence successive crops may be grown upon manured lands, each one participating in the benefits of the manure. In rainy sections the decay becomes thus transformed into available food for plants, when the plants can't take it up quickly enough, the residue washes down into the drainage water and is thus bourne away. Second, with us there is not enough of rain as a rule to either unduly hasten decay or to wash the plant food hastily down into the subsoil. We deplore the lack of rain sometimes, and not without some reason, but is it not possible that in the end an excess of moisture may be more harmful than a lack of it? If we have enough to sustain plant life in good form until nature has completed her processes for the season, so far as crop growth is concerned, why should we want more?

In view of the great benefits that result from the application of farmyard manure, is it not a crime that so much of the precious material is wasted? If a crop of wheat was grown and allowed to go back to the earth ungathered, we would hold up our hands aghast at such waste. But why should such a course be considered anyways different in its essence from wasting manure made upon the farm which will produce wheat? In view of what it contains and of what it will do for us, why should we allow a particle of the precious stuff to go to waste?

Because of the slow decay of manures within a great source of productiveness is thus placed within our reach. If all our manures were carefully husbanded and applied our lands would not grow poorer. And if vegetable matter was grown and plowed under they would grow richer. And the limit of the increasing fertility of the land would be the limit of the extent to which we produced fertilizing stores. Possibilities are thus brought within our reach such as the Eastern man can never possess. When we apply manures we apply a quantity that will pay us back in measurable installments of considerable continuity. When the Eastern farmer applies manure, and especially on sandy land, he handles an eel that will slip away from his grasp if not consumed, or principally so, the season of application.—Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Supply of Beef Cattle.

"What ever the future may bring forth in relation to supplies of cattle and the demand for meat, the fact remains that present supplies of ripe fat cattle and also of beef in the storage houses are very low, and the demand is not only strong, but 'growing stronger,' says Drovers' Journal. "The wheels of commerce have commenced to turn again, and by the time things get into full swing there in the marketing of cattle, or else very big advance in prices. The beef makers are at work with a big corn crop as a basis, but they are short of cattle, taking the country over, and there are good judges who think the beef eaters will get ahead of them."

The Poultry Business.

Says The Feather: The poultry business is the largest of our agricultural industries, and yet it is practically in its infancy. There is oceans of room for enterprising men and woman to earn a livelihood with the hen. It is a business that will not sustain indefiniteness of purpose; the idea and aim of the prospective poulterer must be carefully and thoughtfully planned before he embarks in his work. Don't rush madly into it; study it, learn it and build a solid foundation for the business to grow on. Begin moderately and gradually increase your stock as your knowledge increases in caring for that stock after you get it. Nothing will succeed unless you know the secrets of success. The secrets of poultry raising are not many, but you should know them if you hope to succeed.

The Sugar Beet.

The sugar beet publishes report of the net earnings of several beet sugar factories in Germany, which show that the industry there, where it is larger and more successful than in any other country, is not particularly renumerative. Five factories whose production amounted to $1,064,819 made a profit of $50,596, or about 5 per cent on sales, a margin that in this country would be considered too small to cover risk of business. Another factory made $6,000 on an investement of $118,600, or a small fraction over 5 per cent on capital, and naturally very much less than that on business done, Another plant made $11,600 on a capital of $208,006. These returns are less than were realized a few years ago, indicating that profit making is decreasing in Germany, even with its large production nd extensive experience. These figures are not calculated to encourage capital to embark in the sugar beet industry in this country, more's the pity.

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Send for that little book, "Infant Health," great value to mothers. Sent free.

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How to Fumigate a Hen House.

If a hen house is fumigated with sulphur properly, this is the surest method of killing lice, as well small kinds of germs, such as cholera and mite.

In order to make sure that nothing can live, while the sulphur is burning the house must be made as tight as possible. This is best done by pasting strips of wrapping paper along the crevasses of the windows, around the slides and on any other cracks that can be found. If the joint does not fit closely, fill in the space with pieces of twisted newspaper. All this can be done with profit for the sake of the warmth gained even if you don't wish to fumigate. Be sure the ventilators are securely closed, and that the door you leave fits snugly.

For a hen house, large enough for a hundred hens, five pounds of common stick sulphur is sufficient. Break this up in pieces of about an inch square, put it into two iron or tin vessels that do not leak. Places these on the floor of the hen-house, one at each end; pour over the sulphur somewhat less than a pint of alcohol—wood alcohol is much cheaper than the pure alcohol and just as good for this purpose. Quickly touch a match to this before the alcohol has time to evaporate; close the door and leave the lice to their fate.

In short time the air should be so thick that when looking through the window you cannot see over two feet. Leave the hen house shut up for a couple of hours then open the door ventilate, and in an hour the atmosphere will be perfectly clear.

Using alcohol and sulphur is much cheaper and better than buying sulphur candles, which cost a ridiculous sum and burn so slowly that they are little better than useless.

Cost of One Acre of Corn.

In an experiment of the O. A. C. Farm the cost of an acre of corn is summed up as follows:

Plowing ground	$1 25
Harrowing and marking	1 00
Seed corn	25
Planting corn	50
Cultivating five times	1 50
Picking and husking	2 80
Six mo. interest at 8 per cent on land valued at $50 per acre	1 20
Total	$8 50

As this is the cost of producing an acre of corn in Oregon, we give below the cost of an acre grown in the corn belt of Nebraska by Joseph Hull, o Bort county, Nebraska, in the Nebraska Farmer: "I am on the Missouri bottoms and while I only get a crop is above the average, but the last two years were all most a failure. The following is the cost of an acre of corn in Nebraska:

Plowing land	$1 00
Harrowing	10
Seed corn	60
Cultivating four times	1 00
Hoeing or cutting weeds after laying by	20
Husking 45 bushels per acre	90
Crib room	10
Shelling and hauling to market	1 45
Taxes on land	25
Interest on land at 6 per cent at $50 per acre	1 80
Cost of hauling manure on one acre	1 10
Total	$8 15
Normal corn crop 45 bu. at 15c	6 75
Value of cornstalks	25
Total value of corn crop	$7 00
Cost of production over value of crop	$1 15

Facts About Eggs.

Large eggs will sell readily.

Wheat should be fed if you want eggs.

The eggs of hens are more uniform than those of pullets.

The uncertainty concerning an egg hurts its market price.

Ordinarily, if a hen lays an egg a week it will pay for her feed.

Eggs can be produced at a greater profit on moistened feed than on dry.

The greater the number of eggs the hens lay, the less the cost in proportion.

The egg-producing hen is as much a special purpose creation as the special butter making cow.

Clean eggs command from three to five cents per dozen over dirty eggs and sell much more readily.

Unfertile eggs will keep longer than if fertilized; therefore, keep hens by themselves. The eggs should be kept cool and not allowed to touch each other.

Polled Herefords.

W. W. Guthrie of Kansas writes the Chicago Live Stock Report the following interesting account of what he is doing in forming a new breed of cattle which will be of interest to cattle breeders generally.

As Mr. Guthrie's letter indicates the object of his experiments is the establishment of a breed of Polled Hereford cattle which will in all points be the equal of the thoroughbred and possess good milking qualities: "I have now reached the fifth generation of my Polled Herefords, and. I think, successfully, I had in the forth generation a bull that was the get of my muley bull from a thoroughbred cow, which was all that I could ask in size color and shape, but without the regulation amount of white. I put him with two heifers that were of muley stock on both sides, and at 16 and 17 months old these heifers had respectively a bull and a heifer calf which were well marked if anything a little too much white on their legs, but they are good stand, nice, healthy calves, and taking them from the heifers at the first the heifers have proved to be excellent milkers. The calves are now about 4 weeks old and the two heifers are giving at semi-daily milkings a full bucket of milk. I think that my experiment is all that I could ask and that I am certain to make an established breed of Polled Herefords which will be the equal in size, color and condition of the thoroughbred and with good milking qualities."

Better Shelter for Swine.

With the advent of cold, wet weather come the increasing necessity for shelter for swine and protection against storms, drafts, snow, sleet and other seasonable forms of discomfort. The razor-back may be a rustler that can endure almost any adverse conditions of climate, although the winter losses in the sections where he is most common do not prove it. Still he may be; but it is quite certain the hog of the swine belt has given up a large part of his original hardiness in exchange for qualities that are more useful to mankind. Not only is it impossible for him to thrive when he is uncomfortable—and the more he is improved the less is it impossible—but his health requires that he be made comfortable by being provided with protection. Dry beds and reasonable shelter without crowding, are essential to the maintenance of health.

Pig-Pen Thoughts

[By Theodore Louis, of the Minnesota experment station.]

After frosty nights, chilly dews and heavy fogs come we notice derangements among swine.

Frosty nights, cold rains and damp beds are frutful sources of cold which are forerunners of disease and loss.

Do not be in a hurry to breed for early litters unless you are sure to have a comfortable place that will aid in this difficult task.

A little prompt care now to provide dry sleeping quarters where the winds are shut out may save loss and pay well in increased profits.

There is more coughing and the hair is not so lively, and occasionally a lame pig comes out in the morning, where sleeping places are damp and cold.

If one believes that a shed, with a steady cold drought, is good enough for hogs, let him watch and see if he can ever find a hog that will take kindly to it if he can find another corner that is free from it.

The preventatives of rheumatism are not drugs and stimulants but comfortable, warm beds and rooms. The pigs now may not need as much bedding as in midwinter, but they will do better with enough bedding to keep them comfortable and save the warmth of body.

Sugar Beet Knowledge.

If the American farmers produced the sugar beets necessary to furnish sugar to the American people it would necessitate the cultivation of about 3,000,000 acres of land, based on raising on e crop of beets on the same land every t wo years. At 10 tons of beets to the acre, worth $4 per ton, the farmers would receive $60,000,000. As

[Continued on third page.]

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. You can impose on it to a wonderful degree. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand before it breaks down. "The last straw" doesn't break it down, but it makes it stop work. Continually put the wrong things into your stomach, and digestion will get weaker and weaker. Before long, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Let it continue, and there is nothing bad that it will not lead to. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. You can take them just as freely as you take your food. There is no danger that you will become a slave to their use. They will cure you and then you can stop taking them. Send for free sample package of from 4 to 7 doses. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Over 680,000 copies of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser have been sold at the regular price, $1.50. The profits on this immense sale have been used in printing a new edition of 500,000 copies, bound in strong paper covers, which is to be given away *absolutely free*. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*.

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Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Eminent public men, from many cities, sat around the board at the Hotel Walton last night and did honor to Colonel Alexander McClure, editor of the Times, who completed his fiftieth year in journalism.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Fred A. Lego.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.—Furnished room to let, suitable room. Meals served in family style for one. One barn with three stalls, at reasonable rate. Call at 226 Front street.

GARDENING, PRUNING of all kinds, grafting, grading and smallest jobs, etc. First class work. Call at second house south of Marion on Thirteenth street or address the postal I. D. Herrick, Salem, Or.

MRS. N. B. SCOTT.—Stenographer and typewriter, room 12, over Ladd & Bush's bank. Prompt attention to all classes of work. 12 2 tf

FOR RENT.—Eleven acres adjoining the Indian school, at Chemawa, five acres of garden land, good house, barn and well water. By month or year for low cash rent. Address Box 145, or apply at G. W. Pearmine, two miles north of town on river road. 11-25 1m

CARPET PAPER—Large roll of heavy brown wrapping paper for sale cheap. Just the thing for putting under carpets. Call at Journal office.

When You write to your friends

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who are coming west to visit you, just add a postscript like this: "Be sure to take the Burlington Route. It's much the best."

You are quite safe in doing this because our service FROM Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and all other southern and southeastern cities is just as good as our service TO those points. And that as everyone who is acquainted with it will testify, is the best there is.

Tickets and timetables on application to the local ticket agent.

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Salem Water Co'y.

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For water service apply at office. Bills payable monthly in advance. Make at complaints at the office.

Open spicket to prevent freezing, positively prohibited. Care should be taken if in danger of freezing to have stop and waste gate closed, see section 3, rules and regulations. No deduction in bills will be allowed for absence or for any cause whatever unless water is cut off from premises.

HORN-CLIPPING.

As we have clippers for dehorning cattle we desire the patronage of all wishing such service. Price 15 cents per head for all ages.

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Orders placed with the above company will receive prompt attention and safe delivery. Trucks and drays found on the corners o State and Commercial streets. Express wagons at all trains and boats. In connection with our business we will also run a feed store. Handling flour, mill feed, oil meal, oats, chopped feed, straw, hay and wood at the lowest cash prices.

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Suits $15 upwards. Pants $5 upwards.

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A large quantity of land for sale at low figures and on easy terms.

HAMILTON & MARSH,

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For the Holidays

Big stock of fancy Japanese goods. All kinds of chinaware and novelties. All kinds of silk handkerchiefs. Bottom price on entire stock to close out.

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Under opera house. 11 21tf

Salem Steam Laundry

Please notice the cut in prices on the following:

Shirts, plain	10 cents
Under drawers	5 to 10 cents
Under shirts	5 to 10 cents
Socks, per pair	3 cents
Handkerchiefs	1 cent
Silk handkerchiefs	3 cents

Sheets and pillow slips 24 cents per dozen, and other work in proportion.

Flannels and other work intelligently washed by hand.

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WOLZ & MIESCKE. Props.

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This is a new remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, Unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six packages (full treatment) for $2.50 by mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free.

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11:15 a. m.	Ar. S. Francisco Lv.	7:00 p. m.

Above train stops at East Portland, Oregon City, Wapinitia, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jefferson, Albany, Tangent, Shedd, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Eugene, Cottage Grove, Drain and all stations on Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MIXED TRAIN.

South		North
9:30 a. m.	Lv. Portland Ar.	4:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	Ar. Salem Lv.	2:30 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	Ar. Roseburg Lv.	8:45 a. m.

SALEM BRANCH.

South		North
4:00 p. m.	Lv. Portland Ar.	11:15 a. m.
6:15 p. m.	Ar. Salem Lv.	9:00 a. m.

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For Portland and way points steamers Hassalo and Elmore daily except Sunday, at 6:00 a. m. Returning, leave Portland daily except Sunday, at 6 a. m. For Dundee and way points steamer Modoc, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, about 3 p. m. Returning, leave Harrisburg for Corvallis, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m., arriving at Salem the next morning.

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