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During these hard times the tendency to trench is very strong and very proper. Let the farmer ask himself, however, if he can afford to dispense with the only journal in the State that belongs to him and represents his interests? Thirteen years ago we purchased the WILLAMETTE FARMER and invested in it all our means and the best years of several lives. Consider, friends, whether it is not more reasonable at this time, (when you know how hard the times must pinch the publisher of your own journal) to go out and collect a small club of new subscribers at the low price offered rather than think of "economizing" by doing without the services of a friend of such long standing.

Correspondence.

NASAL GLEET.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 3, 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Agreeable to promise I will give your readers the cause and symptoms of the Nasal Gleet in horses that is destroying a number of horses in our State. My attention is called to an article published in the FARMER, partly describing the disease, giving the semiology or symptoms of the disease. But I will endeavor to give the etiology, pathology and semiology, so that the reader can have a better understanding of the question.

Semiology. First stage there will be a general dullness and stupidity come over the animal; the facial sinews will become clogged, inflammation in its first stage has arrested the secretion that is usual in health; there is also loss of appetite. The nasal membranes are hot, dry, and sometimes tumefied. There may be also symptomatic fever, with chills or rigors, and a hard pulse with difficult breathing. Next comes the moist stage when there is a discharge from the nostrils of a thin character, generally attended by sneezing and more or less weeping from the eyes. After a lapse of a few days the discharge will change to a thick creamy fluid, which shows puss has been formed and mixed with the abnormal secretion. At this stage of the disease it yields very readily to medicinal agents. But not if allowed to go on to the second stage or the chronic form of catarrh. It is now called nasal gleet. Symptoms.—In the majority of cases there is an irregular discharge of a muco-purulent puss of a very offensive smell from one or both nostrils. If from one nostril only it is indicative of the sinews of that side only are affected. This discharge will also vary very much in its quality, according to the nature of the malady, the duration of the disease and the structure that may be involved. The sub-maxillary glands will be tumefied, but loose in the cellular bed; or, on the other hand, hard and adherent to the periosteum of the jaw; the eyes on the side of the head affected will look quite dim, and the upper lid will very often droop a little and there may be a rough appearance of the hair over the part affected. The animal's breath from the nostril of the side diseased will be very offensive, indicating disease of the bone or more or less decomposition of the matter contained therein. The power of mastication may be more or less wanting, a defect which points to the teeth. If the disease is of long standing and the sinews full of puss, or the disease peculiar in its nature, there will be more or less enlargement of the affected sinews; or, if the disease be of an inflammatory nature, there will be pain and perhaps pitting of the parts upon pressure and the submaxillary or temporal arteries of the side affected may throb more or less. These symptoms are diagnostic of disease of the sinews of the head, and are I think, sufficient to induce the practitioners to seek for the precise cause which has produced them—(Varnell). When the sinews, or a division of them are filled with puss percussion applied to the outer walls, will cause a dull sound to be emitted, and by comparing the sound of the side affected with the healthy one a distinction can be drawn that will be of material assistance to correct diagnosis. In some instances there will be a bulging outward of the

bones over the spot containing the puss.

The causes of nasal gleet are numerous, among which nasal catarrh or cold in the first stages is very common with young horses that are for the first time brought from fresh pasture, and put in hot, filthy, ill ventilated stables. The hot and foul air in such stables causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate muscles of the nostrils and other air passages. Catarrh often results from exposure to the rain and sudden changes of temperatures during spring and fall. Also by putting horses to unusual hard work after which they are stabled as above stated. The above is the most common cause of nasal gleet, but it may arise from numerous other causes such as external injuries, carries of the upper molars, disease of the superior maxilla, from elongated inferior molar teeth, alveolar abscesses, hypertrophy of the fangs of the teeth, of diseases of the facial bones, and of calcareous concretions in the submaxillary sinews and from blood clots in a state of decomposition. In horned cattle and sheep from the lodgement of the larva of estrus bovis.

Nasal gleet is not contagious as a great many think, for I have known of horses so affected to work alongside of other horses for over a year and yet they never contracted the disease. It will, however, finally degenerate into the glanders by neglect. It is almost as bad as glanders in one sense of the word, as an animal so affected for a long time is worthless to work and is in most cases incurable without incurring considerable expense.

I will say, also, that farmers having an animal with a chronic discharge from the nostrils, should have it isolated from contact with other animals and all blankets, combs, brushes and pails used in cleaning, feeding and watering, be kept from others until they are satisfied of the nature of the trouble, and if it should be glanders have it destroyed at once and either burn or bury deep in the ground and disinfect the stable thoroughly, whitewash every thing and replace the mangers by new ones. I would also advise the stockman to be careful about employing men that are traveling over the country and claiming to be veterinary surgeons, for whenever you see a man that has to take to the road, hunting here and there for some poor animal to doctor, you can put him down as a man who don't understand veterinary science. A good doctor can locate in any small town and work up a good business in diseases detrimental to our domesticated animals.

In our far away new country qualified practitioners are but few, and within reach of but a few, and in the absence of a good practitioner the best treatment is to pay particular attention to the comfort and wants of the horse in regard to diet, comfortable clothing, bandaging the legs if cold, laxative food (if costive) such as grass, roots, bran mash, cooked food with a cool (if in the summer) airy box stall, with plenty of clean dry bedding. Give no medicine unless first knowing what you are giving it for, as no medicine will occupy neutral ground, and will either do good or harm. Therefore, give no medicine but let nature do its own repairing and you will cure more sick horses by so doing than if you had a complete drug store at your hand.

Not wishing to take up too much of your valuable space I will close this already too long article, with a promise to give you at some future time an article on glanders. Yours,
C. W. JEFFREYS, V. S.

FENCE OR NO FENCE.

FULTON, Or., Jan. 1st. 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Through the columns of your much esteemed paper I desire to call the attention of the Honorable Legislature to the subject of Fence Legislation. This is a subject of much importance

to great numbers of our citizens, directly and seriously affecting their rights and interests, especially of those who have recently settled upon the prairies of Eastern Oregon remote from timber. In order that we may more fully realize the extent, fertility and agricultural importance of this region, we have but to consider that it is much the larger proportion of the State, containing territory enough to make a State larger than many of the older commonwealths, and embracing choice farming lands with all the necessary natural conditions of soil and climate for many thousands of happy homes. These lands will compare favorably with those of Western Oregon, in fertility, producing good yield and quality, not only of grass and grain but also of fruits and vegetables and general farm crops on high rolling prairie without irrigation; and where, but a few years ago, it was considered almost a barren waste, fit only for stock to graze upon.

This region is being settled and improved by a class of people most of whom are poor in purse, but are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, often enduring hardships and privations little thought of or comprehended by well-to-do people. In the face of strong opposition and great hindrance, legal and otherwise (fence law included) thousands of people have settled in this country upon land which, prior to their advent, could not have been sold for fifty cents an acre. Each succeeding step in its development has been met by this same opposition and by the report that the land, for the purposes of cultivation, was worthless. The settler persisted in his effort to make him a home here. The result has been to increase the value of these lands many hundred per cent. in some cases changing hands at twenty and thirty dollars per acre and over; also to cause the lands to yield thousands of tons of grain and other products, for market as well as for home use. To build up villages and towns of considerable importance, with their business and trades of various kinds, their commerce and transportation, all indirectly affected by what directly affects the farmer. If he prospers and has much to sell there is much to transport and he can buy much of the merchants, &c., and all prosper. If he has little or nothing to sell there is little or nothing to transport, there is little or no traffic with the merchant, and all suffer. They are the hard-handed tillers of the soil who feed and support earth's hungry millions, enrich a State and are civilized man's great dependence.

A farther effect of the settlement of the country has been to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the vast rolling plains of Eastern Oregon are destined to be used for agricultural purposes, and are capable of maintaining an additional population of many thousands, and adding many millions of dollars to the wealth of the State.

It is in behalf of such interests as these that the attention of the Legislature is now sought.

This people's great legislative need is the repeal of an oppressive statutory fence law, which was probably passed with an enormous idea of the character of this country; new developments and a new order of things require a new rule.

This new law should be repealed or modified:

- 1st. Because its requirements are unreasonable and impracticable to a large number of our citizens.
- 2nd. Because it discriminates against some classes of persons and property and favors others.
- 3rd. Because it is financially bad property.

William Johnson, a farmer, who was recently shot by a desperado called Tang Smith, died of his wound. Smith runs loose and no one is anxious to arrest as he is well armed.

Rail Road Fares.

SALEM, Feb. 2, 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In the efforts of the Legislature to regulate rates and fares on railroads the first thing to be done is to fix a basis or standard to guide them, and every railroad would have to be ruled by the percentage of profit on the costs of construction and operation, and if it were to be left to the average votes I fear that the percentage allowed would be rather small.

But say that we allow five per cent. over operating expenses, would not the State insist on a plan of operation that would equalize the benefits of the railroads as much as possible and to gain that object would make nearly a uniform price regardless of distance.

The complaint of discrimination would be made against the State, and concessions would have to be made to points independent of the railroads, as the greater amount of business done, the cheaper it could be done collectively. The farmers of Lane county would claim that they could raise wheat no cheaper than near Gervais, and if they had legislative influence would carry their demand into effect.

They could legislate impediments on the river so as to make "the short haul," help to pay for "the long haul," irrespective of the justice of it, and the same features would exist if the State owned the roads.
R. PENTLAND.

Sugar Beets and their Growth.

DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

At the suggestion of Senator J. N. Dolph, I would like to say a word to any of your readers who are interested in the culture of the sugar beet.

Lately I have made a study of the sugar beet industry in California and find the conditions of soil and climate favorable to beet culture. I believe that in Oregon and Washington Territory, these conditions are equally as favorable. I hope soon to make a careful investigation of the soil and climate of the Northwest Pacific coast with especial reference to establishing an indigenous sugar industry there.

To this end I should like to have a number of farmers in that region try experiments in beet culture.

By addressing Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. package of beet seed will be sent to all who desire them.

A postal card sent to me will also secure a copy of my report on the sugar beet in California as soon as published.

I am sure that the possibility of building up a new and profitable agricultural industry in the Northwest will be enough to interest progressive farmers in the enterprise. Respectfully,
H. W. WILEY.

Chief Chemist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Gooseberries.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 24, 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have had a great deal of experience in growing gooseberries. Years ago I grew only the English gooseberry. Having tried some ten or fifteen kinds I with much reluctance had to dig them up and burn them. They all mildewed and a fungus tough substance grew over the whole berry. After discarding them, one by one, for years, at last I sent for the Iowa Red. This was small healthy, not productive nor of large growth in bush. I tried Downing, Houghton, Smith and some others, but even their American sorts mildewed some seasons. I concluded this was a bad climate for gooseberries. Finally I got on the boat and went down to East Portland and purchased, of that excellent nursery man, Mr. Prettyman, one

dozen of his Champion gooseberry. "I struck it rich."

I have grown it for some years, it "pans out big." It is healthy, vigorous, and enormously productive. The berry is large and of good quality. I esteem it highly.

The new acquisition "Industry" gooseberry of Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester N. Y., is now receiving a big push as being "all we want in a gooseberry." It is a foreign root, but is claimed to do admirably, is vigorous, large, immense yielder and does not mildew. Well, that may be so there, here it may mildew. Who will try it? Somebody must. I suppose I may as well test it as not.

The Champion, with me, is worthy; and I'll grow it till I find something better. Worms are becoming injurious having holes in the berries causing them to rot. There is a worm also that eats in the roots and kills the plant. It seems, therefore, an ever watchful business to grow gooseberries, or indeed any kind of small fruits.

Annual pruning, good land, plenty of manure and culture; kill the worms and you will have Champions sure.

A. F. DAVIDSON.

Onions.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 20, 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

There are used or sold in the Salem markets every year fully 2000 bushels of dry onions, and the most of them are shipped here either from near Portland or from California. Why not produce them here; very fine onions grow anywhere if good seed is sown on properly prepared ground. And little care taken of them while growing keeps them clean of weeds, and they certainly pay much better than wheat. If one is going to commence growing onions, who knows nothing of their culture, it is better to procure a treatise on "onion growing," as well as consult with some one who has had some experience in this line, and get somewhat posted before commencing operations, and when once begin stick to it and don't neglect it to attend something else, then say there is no profit in it. I for one am going to raise a few this year, for the Salem market, if I don't fail. Who else will see what they can do.
DEXTER FIELD.

Weather Report for January, 1885.

EOLA, February 1, 1885.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

During Jan., 1885, there were 12 days during which rain and snow fell, and an aggregate of 4.16 inches of water, 1 clear, 7 fair and 11 cloudy days other than those on which rain fell.

The mean temperature for the month was 36.98 deg.

Highest daily mean temperature for the month, 52 deg., on the 30th.

Lowest daily mean temperature for the month, 27 deg., on the 15th.

Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M., 40.94 deg.

Highest temperature for the month, 62 at 2 P. M. on the 33rd.

Lowest temperature for the month, 21 deg., at 9 P. M. on the 1st.

Frost occurred from the 21st to the 28th inclusive.

The prevailing winds for the month were from the north during 21 days, south 0 days, south-west 10 days.

During Jan., 1884, there were 10 rainy days and 3.45 inches of water, 11 clear, and 5 cloudy days.

Mean temperature for the month, 36.49 deg.

Highest daily mean temperature for the month, 51 deg., on the 4th.

Lowest daily mean temperature for the month 28 deg., on 24th.

T. PEARCE.

An Italian fish dealer was arrested for selling mountain trout, but he sent for another lot and they were caught in Puget Sound, twenty miles below Tacoma where they take these fish in a seine together with smelt, herring, cod and boulders. Not much mountain trout there.