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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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A. K. JONES, Editor. J. CHANCEY, For. Man.

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Lodge Directory.

GRANT BROTHERS LODGE, No. 56, A. F. and A. M.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

O. P. BELL, W. M.

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UNION LODGE, No. 80, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings on Friday evenings of each week at their hall in Union. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the lodge, E. W. LONG, N. G.

G. A. THOMPSON, Secy.

Church Directory.

M. E. CHURCH—Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

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PREBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services morning and evening on the first and third Sundays of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

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Treasurer.....G. A. Benson
School Superintendent.....J. L. Hindman
Surveyor.....E. Simonis
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Councilmen.....W. D. Beldeman, J. S. Elliott, W. L. Scott, J. B. Eaton, G. A. Thompson, J. B. Thompson, J. A. Denny, J. D. Carroll
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Union, Oregon.

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Union, Oregon.

Office, Main street, next door to Jones Bros.' variety store.
Residence, Main street, second house south of court house.
Chronic diseases a specialty.

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Office at Abler, Union Co., Oregon.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

How to Treat Wounds in Farm Animals—Suggestions on Raising Oak Trees From Seed—General Industrial Miscellany.

Wounds in Animals.

There are two principal methods, writes an English veterinary surgeon, by which wounds are repaired. The first of these, and the more favorable of the two, is the method termed by surgeons healing by the first intention. Under favorable circumstances this takes place in an incised wound when the surfaces are brought carefully together and maintained in close contact after bleeding has ceased. The two surfaces then become cemented together by the formation of a thin intermediate layer of new tissue. The other principal mode of repair is healing by the second intention. That is what takes place in large incised wounds when the cut surfaces can not be brought and maintained in opposition, and it is the invariable method of repair in punctured and lacerated wounds. Here the gap in the texture becomes filled up by the growth of new material taking place from the bottom of the wound, while a new skin grows inwards from the edge of the wound. This skin, however, is not exactly similar to the natural healthy skin from which it extends, being thinner, more delicate, and without any hair. A third and much rarer process of healing in wounds is what is termed immediate union. In this it is said, the divided surfaces being brought into accurate contact unite without the intermediate growth of any new texture. It is questionable if such is really the case, but it is certain that sometimes in small wounds the cut surfaces when placed together unite so speedily and exactly that no scar is left. In an incised wound treatment in the first instance should be directed toward favoring union by the first intention. The essentials for this are—a sound constitution on the part of the animal, accurate and close contact with the divided surface, and the absence of inflammation in the wound. Without man's interference this process would seldom or never ensue in the lower animals, for in all wounds except the smallest the cut surfaces gape apart unless some means be adopted to keep them together. The means commonly adopted by surgeons for this purpose are the application of strips of plaster across the surface of the wound, or the passing of sutures through its edge. In adopting the former plan, a few strips, according to the length of the wound, should be applied at intervals; but the entire surface should never be entirely covered by the plaster. The surfaces, moreover, should not be brought together until bleeding has been arrested, for should a clot of blood be effused into the wound it would prevent healing by this method. Sutures are simply stitches used to tie or sew the edges or surface of a wound together. They are used of various materials, such as thread, horsehair, cat-gut, and wire. Nothing further need be said about the application of these, since their insertion into a wound should always be left to a veterinary surgeon. In a punctured or a contused or lacerated wound, where the surface can not be maintained together, or where inflammation ensues in such a wound, then the treatment must be that favorable to healing by the second intention. Inflammation, shown by redness, swelling, and great tenderness of the edges of the wound, should be combated by assiduous bathing with hot water. In a contused and lacerated wound, such as "broken knees," particles of sand and other foreign matter must be carefully and lightly sponged from the surface; in punctured wounds, or stabs, it must be made certain that nothing remains in the bottom of the wound; and in all classes of wounds healing in this way provision must be made to allow the discharge from the wound a ready escape.

With the last object it is often necessary, in a punctured wound, to enlarge the opening, or to make what is called a "counter-opening"—that is, one running from the surface upward to the deepest part of the wound. The necessity for a free escape from a punctured wound is seen in the case of "pricks" of the feet. These are generally simple in their effects if the tract of the nail be carefully followed and enlarged; but if not, the nail-hole is apt to become obstructed, and prove insufficient for the escape of the discharge from the wound. In that case the discharge accumulates within the hoof, and gradually forces its way toward the surface, in the direction of least resistance, and hence ceases to burst out at the top of the hoof. In all wounds union is promoted by putting the part at rest. In the case of such large animals as the horse this is always extremely difficult, and sometimes it may be necessary to put the animal in slings.

Healthy wounds are seldom much benefited by the application of lotions or ointments. When the wound is of small size it is best to leave it uncovered; and if it be in summer it may be smeared with zinc ointment, or with forty parts of olive oil to one of carbolic acid. In large wounds the surface should be lightly covered with a cloth kept wet with a solution of carbolic acid in forty parts of water. When a wound should be called "proud flesh" it should be rubbed over at its most prominent part with sulphate of copper (bluestone), or washed with a solution containing two ounces of sugar to a pint-bottle of water.

Raising Oak Trees.

During the past few years large quantities of acorns have been taken from this country for the purpose of planting. White-oak acorns are preferred, and they have been chiefly obtained in the state of Missouri. They are generally planted on sandy or broken land that is intended for pasturing sheep. In Great Britain sheep are accustomed to eat acorns, and it is considered profitable to raise sheep for food. No variety of oak has received much attention at the hands of the planters of fruit trees. They state that the tree makes a very slow growth, and for this reason they prefer to plant trees, that grow rapidly and furnish fuel and timber in a shorter time. A foreign writer suggests that oaks may be raised to excellent advantage in connection with other varieties of trees that grow rapidly. He admits that oaks grow slowly while they are young, but states that they increase in size rapidly when they are fifteen or twenty years old. He therefore recommends planting a row of oaks between the rows of quick-growing trees. The latter will be large enough to use for various purposes when they are from fifteen to twenty years old. If care is exercised they may be cut down so as not to injure the young oaks. These trees being removed the oaks will grow rapidly and completely occupy the ground. Oaks are easy to propagate, as the acorns can be obtained at small cost and are almost certain to germinate. Acorns are much easier to manage than large nuts like those produced on the hickory or pecan tree. They can be planted where it is desired to have them grow, or in nursery rows, from which the small trees may be taken up when they are at a suitable size to transplant. The value of the oak can scarcely be overestimated. The wood is excellent for fuel, timber and posts. The trees afford good shade, and would be regarded as highly ornamental if they were not so common.

Industrial Briefs.

An improved lead-headed nail for use in putting on corrugated iron roofs has made its appearance in the English market. The shank of the nail is round and sufficiently sharp at the point to enter the wood readily, and may be driven home in the same way. The head flattens under the blows of the hammer, or a punch may be used which will give it a conical head. The lead of the head comes in contact with the sheet-iron in such a way as to lessen the chance of leaking.

A lamb that is found on a rainy morning nearly dead with cold should be taken at once into a warm room and put into a hot bath. Have the water at 95 degrees and put the little thing all under except its head. It should be kept there till thoroughly warmed through, then fed a couple of spoonfuls of new milk, and rubbed dry and chafed till the least dampness has disappeared. It is surprising how quickly this will revive a lamb that seems past help.

Reports respecting the cocoa crop in Ecuador are said to be desheartening. In many districts the blight has appeared, and as no storms have occurred to kill the insects which cause it, much damage is being done. Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28, the total receipts in Guayaquil were only 1,118,894 pounds, as against 2,483,421 pounds during the same period of last year—a decrease of 1,365,027 pounds, or more than 50 per cent.

The preparation of reinnet, to insure a perfect article, begins with the treatment and care of the calf. Everything to promote the character of a healthy animal, not pampered and not cloyed, should be adopted. On the other hand, starvation will be as objectionable as over-feeding. The animal should in no case be slaughtered until it is a healthy, vigorous one, and this may be determined usually soon after birth.

The trucksters about Cincinnati make quite an extensive use of brewery waste, or slops, for fertilizing purposes. They seem to look upon it as being of considerable value. Some of them compost it with stable manure and similar materials, while others spread it thinly over the land in the same condition as taken from the brewery, and work it thoroughly into the soil by plowing or otherwise.

The national department of agriculture has issued a directory of departments, boards, societies, colleges, and other organizations in the interest of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, dairying, bee-keeping, fish-culture, and kindred subjects. Copies of the directory may be obtained by addressing the commissioner of agriculture at Washington.

Lord Vernon, who visited the best dairy establishments in the country last season, has established a creamery on his estate for the benefit of those of his tenants who desire to keep large numbers of cows but have not the facilities for making first-class butter and cheese. It is thought that other extensive land-owners will follow his example.

It is said that a larger crop of apples may be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from their bodies against the pistils of thousands of flowers, which thus become fertilized. Many of the strange freaks of hybridizing varieties are due to the agency of bees.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedmen, and Kindred Interests will be held in Hershey hall, Madison street, Chicago, June 17-30. Edgar Sanders, president, Wright's

Grove, Chicago; D. Wilmot Scott, secretary, Galena, Ill.

Wild animals have killed a great many cattle in Montana of late years, and the bounty law cost the Montana treasury \$12,000, paid for scalps, during the year 1884. There were killed during the year 547 bears, 143 mountain lions, 540 wolves, and 1,621 coyotes.

E. A. Coleman informed the Kansas Horticultural society that he had a blackberry patch fourteen years old which bore a large crop last year, and he thought old bushes often were plowed up sooner than was necessary.

Latest reports from the south of England are to the effect that the hop vines are in very poor condition. Slight frosts, cold winds, and lack of rain have caused the leaves to turn yellow.

It is estimated that forty thousand sheep have died in Greene county, Pennsylvania, during the past three months, owing to the scarcity of feed and the severity of the winter.

A carp weighing 7½ pounds was caught last month with a seine near Westtown Landing, Pa., in a small bay stocked with carp five inches long two summers ago.

John Hall, engaged in bee-culture at Resaca, Ga., was stung to death, May 14, by an angry swarm of bees which he was trying to hive.

The Publisher Cracked.

"I am, indeed, glad to hear that you are prospering in your newspaper venture," said a gentleman to the editor.

"Thanks," responded the quill driver.

"Yes, I am indeed, glad to hear that you are doing so well. A man who has struggled along so bravely as you have, deserves to be successful. Close application and persistent work demands recognition. See how I have labored, long and most industriously, and can look back to the time when a dollar was as big as a cart wheel, but, by perseverance and hard work, I have been enabled to count my wealth by the thousands."

"It has for a fact, and the heroic efforts of every man should be fully appreciated by those who have a soul within him, and is financially able to do so."

"True, every word of it," said the editor, who was now assured that a two dollar subscription was almost within his grasp, and another honored name would find itself on the "announced list" of his subscribers. But you know us publishers experience great difficulty in collecting our subscription money, we are put off with various excuses, and wear out our souls in our frantic efforts to collect what is due us."

"What is the subscription price to your paper?" asked the gentleman as he put his hand in his pocket.

"Only two dollars," replied the editor. "Only two dollars a year, postage paid."

"Let me see," said the gentleman, "that's only five cents a week, cheap enough. You may send it to me for a year."

The editor smiled a beautiful smile, which was instantaneously transmogrified into a scowl that was a cross between the laugh of a frightened gude, and the snarl of a subdued carion, when the gentleman concluded by saying:

"Here's five cents for the next issue, and you can send your boy to the house every Saturday and collect the same amount. I like to encourage home talent."—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

Fruit Eaters Need No Doctors.

We were struck recently by the remarks of a doctor friend of ours, who said no one thing will do so much to make people independent of the medical profession as the daily free use of fruit. He had noticed that those farmers in whose families fruit was regularly and largely consumed seldom needed his services. We thought what a pity that every farmer in the land could not be convinced of these truths. It is a deplorable fact that farmers' families do not enjoy that robust health that country air and outdoor life, with plenty of exercise, should give. It is also a fact that living on farms whose rich acres are aching to produce abundant crops of the varied fruits, but very few have plenty, and many never have any fruit, except it may be an occasional apple. The standard food in a majority of farmers' houses consist largely of bread, butter and meat (mostly pork) fried in grease, and where pastry or cake is used, it has had in large proportions in its composition; and this food is eaten at least twice, and in many families, three times a day, year in and year out. Is it any wonder that they are not more healthy, and that their prevailing diseases are such as indicate an over-consumption of greasy food? If fruits were expensive or difficult to raise, there would be some excuse; but there is no part of the country without plenty of varieties adapted to its soil and climate, and just such as are fitted by nature to both nourish and cleanse the body, and no more skill is required to grow them than to grow corn or wheat.

Why is it that so few farmers make any attempt to provide an adequate supply of what would add much to their pleasure, and save many times its cost in doctors' bills, to say nothing of the sufferings and loss of their dear ones. We entreat you, decide just now not to let the spring pass without planting a fruit yard. Surely it is better to grow fruit than to be continually dosing with medicinal—*Rural New Yorker.*

WASHINGTON'S TREES.

Our Nation's Capital Leads the World in Shady Sidewalks—Their Effect on Health.

The air of Washington is full, at this season of year, of a white, downy substance. If you open your mouth to talk about offices, writes a correspondent of *The Cincinnati Times-Star*, it flies into it; if you wink at a pretty girl on the avenue you get it in your eyes. It flies into the white house on the wings of the wind, and rolls up in fluffy white balls in the corners of the great vestibule through which the disappointed office-seekers go out from their calls on the president. It does not stop there. It penetrates to the rooms of the private secretaries, and the cabinet-room, and even the office of the president himself. It attends the cabinet meetings, flies in the faces of the stately heads of the departments, and tickles the nose of the president. It looks like down, and to the stranger who is not accustomed to the ways of Washington it appears to be down, perhaps coming from the "downy beds of ease" in which all statesmen and government employes are supposed to spend most of their time. But it is not. It is a fine cottony substance coming from poplar trees with which many of the older streets of the city are lined. "Cottonwood poplar" is the popular name of this somewhat unpopular tree.

"The poplars ought not to be an unpopular tree in Washington," said one of the park commissioners, talking of them to your correspondent. "They have a good deal to do with making the city of Washington one of the healthiest in the country, as it is."

"How so?"

"Because they prevent malaria. They are a great absorbent, both as to root and leaves, and are one of the best preventives of malaria that is to be had."

"How do they compare with the eucalyptus, that have been so extensively used for this purpose in Italy in the last few years?"

"They compare very favorably here, for the eucalyptus will not thrive here or in any part of the country, except probably southern California. We have tried them and have become satisfied that they will not do for our purpose. Our climate and soil do not suit them."

"Are there many poplar trees in the city then?"

"Yes, something in the neighborhood of a thousand of them."

"And what proportion is this of the total?"

"Oh, less than 10 per cent. You see we have more than a hundred thousand trees in the city of Washington."

"More than a hundred thousand?"

"Yes, considerably more; probably the total now reaches about 125,000 in streets and parks."

"How are they divided between streets and parks?"

"About equally. There are over 65,000 on the streets alone, and nearly or quite as many in the parks. There are no streets of any consequence without trees, and on many of the wider ones there are four rows of them, a row on each side of the sidewalk."

"How many miles, then, of trees are there on the sidewalks, about?"

"Pretty nearly 150 miles of them."

"And how does that compare with other cities of this country?"

"It surpasses that of any other city of this country, or of the world."

"Of the world?"

"Yes. There is not a city in the world that has as many trees in proportion to its population as Washington has. I have made this a study for many years, pretty nearly all my life indeed; but especially in the last fifteen years in which I have been a park commissioner, and have visited and obtained statistics from all the great cities, and I am sure that Washington is far ahead of any of them."

"How long has this accumulation of health and beauty been going on?"

"Well there has been more or less tree planting here ever since Washington was a city, of course. But the systematic work was begun under 'Boss' Shepherd in 1871. There was some opposition to it at first, of course, but everybody sees the value of it now."

"And the work is still going forward?"

"Yes. We set out six or eight thousand trees a year, and are able to furnish many more. We have a hundred thousand young trees which we expect to furnish for the 'flats' as they are needed. We set out several thousand of them last season."

"What is the cost of the care of these trees and the yearly adding to them?"

"About \$18,000 a year only. We have studied it carefully, raise our own trees from seeds or clippings, and reduce the cost to a minimum."

"What do you find the greatest part of the work of caring for the trees?"

"The pruning. This is as serious a task to us as the pruning of the service is to the new administration. Indeed, no subject connected with their operations has given the park commissioners so much concern as the matter of pruning trees. Tree pruning is at all times an operation which demands skill in the operator, and can only be safely trusted to experts, a class of laborers whose services can not be secured except at wage rates which the present appropriations are unable to meet. The necessity of pruning may be referred to three salient reasons. First, that of the removal of branches and twigs which interfere with travel on the sidewalks

and on the streets; second, the thinning out of the heads of luxuriant trees to prevent their prostration by heavy gales, a fatality to which street trees are more liable than those planted in parks; and, third, the heading in or cutting back the entire system of branches on diseased trees, and this is also a necessity which seldom occurs with trees in open parks and in open spaces. In the aggregate the pruning is the heaviest item of expenditure in the ordinary care of the trees."

"And as to the kind of trees that you use, are they mostly natives of this country?"

"Yes, the most of them. On this subject we have a good many inquiries from various cities, and have prepared a list of those used by us. The maples, poplars, box-elders, and lindens are the most used, but they do not complete the entire list by any means. There are some thirty-five kinds used on the streets alone, to say nothing of the large numbers in the parks."

Cruelty to Sullivan.

The sympathies of tender-hearted people will go out towards John L. Sullivan, the pugilist. His wife has commenced proceedings against him for a divorce, and in his answer Sullivan charges his wife with cruel treatment and drunkenness. This is indeed hard. The poor man can have no peace. His business is fighting, when away from, and it certainly is discouraging, after going about knocking out people, and coming home for a little quiet rest, to be knocked out by a wife who ought to love and protect him. Mr. Sullivan could get all the fighting he wanted away from home. He could whip the biggest man and the smallest waiter girl, could take possession of a saloon and throw everybody out of doors, could unmercifully beat his horses on the streets, and any one could see that what he needed when he got home was rest, but he was met by a cruel woman who would whip him. O, cruel woman, how could you hurt the man who came home to be loved, and to get up? Those who have seen the great Boston pugilist in the ring, or on the road, admired by thousands, and seen strong men try to injure him, and seen him knock them silly, little thought that when he got home his wife would cruelly maul him, knock him down and sit on him. Had the condition of things been known his enemies would have matched against Sullivan an "unknown," and placed his wife in front of him when the hour came for battle, and frightened him under the ropes and into the woods. Picture to yourself, gentle reader, that strong man coming back from New Orleans, a victor over Paddy Ryan's crew, with the laurel wreath on his brow, and a keg of beer in his stomach, wearing as he approached his own door, stumbling at the knees as he enters his house, pale and weak as he meets his "cruel" little wife, crawling under the bed in abject fear as she lands him one in the ear. She snatches the laurel wreath from his brow and in its place puts a wash bowl, and he begs to be allowed to come out from under the bed. Of what use is it for him to win reputation as a hard hitter, and have his cruel wife make him toe the mark at home? Away from home he was a terror, and no one could stand up before him. After a victory he would fill up with champagne to prepare himself for the inevitable licking which he must receive when he got home. Poor Sullivan! What a fall it must be for the "brave"!

He ought to be made the laughing stock of the whole country, grieved by all the people, the object of the contempt of all mankind, and the waiter girl whom he struck down should empty slops on him out of a second story window, until he should call the police to protect him from "cruelty." *Pek's Sun.*

In the Days of Stage Coaches.

A book recently published in England, called the "Royal Mail," tells this story of the old coaching days: "Speed was of the first consideration, and the stoppages at the wayside stages were of very limited duration. At an inn the travelers would hardly have made a fair start in appearing their hunger when the guard would be heard calling upon them to take their seats, which, with mouths full, and still hungry, they would be forced to do, though with a bad grace and a howl—the acknowledged privilege of Englishmen. A story is told of one passenger, however, who was equal to the occasion. Leisurely sipping his tea and eating his toast, this traveler was found by the landlord in the breakfast-room when the other passengers were seated and the coach was on the point of starting. Boniface appealed to him to take his place, or he would be left behind. 'But,' replied the traveler, that I will not do till I have a spoon to sup my egg."

A glance apprised the landlord that not a spoon adorned the table, and, rushing out, he detained the coach while all the passengers were searched for the missing articles. Then out came the satisfied traveler, who also submitted to the search and afterwards mounted the coach; and as the mail drove off he called to the landlord to look inside the teapot, where the artful traveler had placed the dozen spoons, with the double object of cooling the tea for his second cup, and detaining the coach till he drank it."

We presume that if General Frank He Journey'd to Russia he would because of Frank Hatter.—*The Current.*