

Farm & Garden.

SAYING NOTICE.

The farmer sat in his easy chair between the fire and the lamp's glow; His face was ruddy and full and fair. His three small boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture book; His wife, the pride of his home and heart, Baked the biscuits and made the tart. Laid the table and steeped the tea, Dainty, swiftly, silently; Threw and weary and weak and faint, She bore her burdens without complaint, Like many another household saint—Content, all selfish bliss above In the patient ministry of love.

At last beneath the clouds of smoke That wreath'd his lips the husband spoke: "There's taxes to raise and in't rest to pay— And if there should come a rainy day, 'T would be mighty handy, I'm bound to say, Have sumthin' put by. For folks must die, And there's funeral bills, and grave-stones to buy."

Enough to swamp a man, party night, To be provided for when we go. So 'f you'll let me tell you what I'd do: I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could— Extra fire don't do any good— I'd be savin' of soap an' savin' of lye, An' run up some candles once in a while; I'd be rather spec'ful of coffee an' tea, For sugar is high, An' all to buy,

And cider is good enough drink for me. I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es And look out sharp how the money goes— Goggles is useless, nater knows; Extra trimmin' 's the bane of women."

"I'd sell off the best of my cheese and honey, And eggs is as good, high about, as the money; And as to the carter you wanted new— I guess we can make the old one do, And as for the washer and sewin' machine, Them smooth-tongued agents 's so pesky mean, You'd better get rid of 'em slick and clean. What do they know about women's work? Do they calkilate woman was born to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe Sat in a corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go On careless errands to and fro, They saw that her form was bent and thin, Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in, They saw the quiver of lip and chin— And then, with a wrath he could not smother, Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother— "You talk of savin' wood and lye, An' tea and sugar all the while, But you never talk of savin' mother!"

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Again we wish to say a few words to our farmer readers in regard to this department of the DEMOCRAT. We have taken some pains to make it of interest to them, and it contains each week much valuable information. We would like, however, to have our own home farmers, who know better than we do just what they need, make us short contributions and give us the benefit of their practical experience. It is our desire to conduct this department in such a manner as will be of the most practical benefit to them; but in order to do this successfully we must hear from them and know their wants. Give us short letters on farm topics, crop prospects, and your ideas on the various questions of the day in which the farmer is particularly interested. A little interchange of thought on these topics will be an advantage to all concerned.

CEREAL PRODUCTION.

The reports of the cereal crops for the year have been compiled by states in the census office, and show an increase of nearly 90 per cent. over the total cereal production for 1870. In 1880 the total cereal production, that is, including wheat, rye, oats, corn, buckwheat and barley, was 1,235,000,000 bushels; in 1870 it was 1,357,225,023, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. over 1880. The total for 1880 was 2,714,002,031, an increase, as already noted, of nearly 90 per cent. over 1870, and of 123 per cent. over 1860. It should be stated that the crops referred to are those of 1870 though cut down as the census of 1880. Comparisons show that between 1860 and 1870 the New England states decreased their cereal production seven and one-half per cent.; the Middle States increased over 10 per cent.; the southern states decreased nearly 18 per cent.; while the western states during this period increased their cereal production over forty per cent.; and the Pacific states (including territories) no less than one hundred and forty-three per cent. Between 1870 and 1880 all portions of the country show an increase; but in the New England states the increase is extremely small, being less than two and a half per cent. That of the middle states is about the same as between 1860 and 1870; while the western states increased one hundred and thirty-six, and the Pacific states one hundred and nine per cent.

The crop of Oregon in 1880 was given at 1,820,278 bushels; in 1870 at 4,559,654 bushels, and in 1860 at 2,571,000 bushels. The cereal production of Washington territory increased from 230,737 bushels in 1860 to 554,549 bushels in 1870, and to 1,228,638 bushels in 1880. California return shows in 1880, 12,029,637 bushels; in 1870, 28,487,124 bushels; and in 1860, 44,977,955 bushels. It has been asserted that the Pacific states produce more wheat than any other section; but in fact Illinois heads the list, both for wheat and corn. Also the tables show that Ohio, Indiana and Michigan each produced more wheat for the census year of 1880 than Minnesota—though doubtless the last named state will soon take the lead. But in proportion to population Oregon produces more than twice as much wheat as Minnesota, and nearly twice as much as California.—Oregonian.

The Galveston, Texas, News thus speaks of one of the tricks of the trade:—"Some Texas papers print fabulous accounts of the weights of fleeces from Alamo sheep. The discount for dust is not given. Texans seldom wash their sheep before shearing or scour their wool afterwards."

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF BI-METALLISM.

The "New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of a late date, has a very interesting article on the commercial aspects of bi-metallicism under the caption of "Bi-metallicism and Free Trade," in which it says:—"If the flag of the times are read as truly at present as they were two years ago, England will pay dearly during the next few years for her resistance to the bi-metallic accord which needs only her adhesion to insure its success and great resulting blessings. She is losing her trade and causing a wall of custom tariffs to be built up around what have been her markets. Just now the Eastern markets suffer, but what if the result of the failure of the Monetary Conference shall be to drop silver to 45d. per ounce, as in 1876? How many mills can then afford to be paid for their cloths and yarns to be paid for in rupees and dollars?"

It further shows that to retain gold which would naturally flow to England, Germany has started on the plan of increasing the duties which are payable in gold, with the double object of protecting her home industries, and obtaining gold to try and offset some of the drain that she is always under to England.

Italy wants \$400,000,000, which England does not wish to give, and the "Saturday Review" now talks of England, France, and Germany, defending their gold which Italy would draw from them. This is very suggestive, and shows plainly that the amount of gold in the world is not high equal to the needs, and all nations adopt the single standard. It ought to open the eyes of English statesmen and financiers to the reasonableness of the double standard. But they probably know that already, and simply wish to continue to control the commerce and finance of the world, by controlling its gold and keeping up the gold standard. The exigencies of trade may, however, compel them to give what is needed in that direction. It is certain that the single standard tends to reduce the prices of all commodities, to promote bankruptcies, and to bring about a frightful series of evils in its train; while the double standard, being in accordance with nature in this respect produces none of these calamities.

Most farmers, probably, believe that the great bulk of constituents of their crops are derived from the soil. This is a very great mistake. Take, for instance, a hay or pasture field. It contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen of the plants are derived from the atmosphere, the nitrogen and mineral matter from the soil. This would be equivalent to 92 per cent of dry hay being derived from the atmosphere, and only 8 per cent from the soil. From this it may be seen that the farmer who has all these ingredients locked up in his manures, which he might apply to his land for plant food, by letting it lie scattered until decomposed and wasted, sends off 92 per cent of the feed the plants of other lands, perhaps of farms a thousand miles away.

Certain returns made in England in reference to sixteen counties show that farms are going a-begging. There are no tenants to take them. Good lands in the districts of Huntingdonshire, which formerly—five or seven years ago—brought from 32 to 40 shillings per acre, is now let with difficulty from 15 to 25 shillings; clay land, which let at 20 shillings, may now be had at 7 to 10, if any one can be got to take it. In Leicestershire, where the soil is better, a farm of a 150 acres, half grass which has been let for thirty years at 35 shillings an acre, has just been relet for 20 shillings.

The last panacea for the woes of the British farmer is that he should grow tobacco. A writer advocates its cultivation in the middle and Southern counties of England, and asserts that it would yield, if properly grown, a profit of £20 an acre. The cultivation of tobacco is at present forbidden in England, under an old Act of Charles II., and in Ireland by an Act of fifty years ago. Tobacco was cultivated in Ireland for some years previous to that date.

Professor Kozdie, of the Agricultural college, of Michigan, an expert chemist, recently said that a pint of water made of skim milk, thoroughly skimmed and water brine will render wood inflammable, and he proved it by experiment. He said this point of water is as durable, very clean, impervious to water, of agreeable color, and as it will prevent wood from taking fire, he urged its use, particularly on roofs, outbuildings, barns, &c.

There is a growing interest in raising silk cocoons among American farmers. The American manufacturers decline to buy the raw silk in such small quantities as are furnished by individual growers. A new association, therefore, acts as middlemen, buys the cocoons and sorts and forwards them in gross. A sure market is thus provided for the small producer. The price of cocoons varies with their size and quality, ranging from \$150 to \$250 per pound, and eggs from \$4 to \$5 per pound.

Think of it! The government of the United States annually appropriates less than one-ninth as much money for the promotion of agriculture as it does for the support of the army of 20,000 men. Compare this with the number of farmers who constitute the basis of the nation's wealth and prosperity, and developing our enormous agricultural industries which supply home demands for food and feed hundreds of thousands in foreign lands!

According to the average of thirteen analyses made by Professor Emilio Wolf, of Germany, green grass contains eighty-eight per cent of nutrition. If cut when in bloom it will contain but sixty-two per cent, whereas if not cut until the seeds are fully formed, or if it will contain only thirty-one per cent, of nutrition.

The Denver Colorado Inter-Ocean says that although alfalfa has been sold in named state will soon take the lead. But in proportion to population Oregon produces more than twice as much wheat as Minnesota, and nearly twice as much as California.—Oregonian.

Prim sixty-eight to seventy-two per cent of the total wheat yield of the country is winter wheat. Indiana has 1,135,000 bushels of flax seed—or about six bushels per acre and 159,000 tons of fiber.

THE FARMER'S WOODING.

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping, And just as the first rays of the sun came out from behind the hills, Upon the hills, so blue and far, the maple leaves were showing, Their soft white beauty in the breeze that from the sea was blowing. A little maid came through the lane, with song and rippling laughter; The buttercups made way for her, the daisies nodded after.

A strong young farmer saw her pause beside the parting river; She drew a lily from its depths with golden heart and quiver. "Thou art more fair than lilies are," said he with head uplifted, And threw a poppy, as the stream toward the maiden drifted.

She set the flowers in her hair, the red and white together; A cloud grew black before the sun, and rainy was the weather. He came across the river then, the farmer from his moving; He minded not the water's depth, he cared not for its flowing. "O love!" said he, "if gleaming sun and cloudless skies o'erleak us, The river's barring walls may roll unpass'd, untrod between us; But when loud thunder fills the air, and clouds and rain come over, I'll cross the ocean to your side. I am no fair-day lover."

And so one day the village bells rang out for the wedding of the river; Their music met the buttercups and daisies all a-quiver. While some one drew a lily from the stream so blithely flowing, And plucked a blood-red poppy that amid the wheat was growing: The maiden set them in her hair, the white and red together, With many a smile, a tear or two, and glances at the weather.

They passed beneath the chapel's shade, the farmer and the maiden, Where arches crossed above their heads, With snowy blossoms laden. And in that place of holy calm the blind words were spoken: He in his heart bore out the truth, she on her head the token. The years went by, and some were bright and some were clouded over, But ever stood he at her side; he was no fair-day lover.

OUR RESOURCES.

It is difficult to realize the great resources and possibilities of the United States. We are not only largely supporting a population of 30,000,000, but we are contributing materially to the support of millions in other countries. Even those familiar with the movement of vessels, and who watch the loading of cargoes for foreign lands, fail to comprehend the magnitude of our commerce. The value of our exports for the fiscal year now drawing to a close promises to exceed anything yet put on record. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has recently issued a statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year. The figures are brought down to March 31st. The grand total value of the exports for these nine months is \$630,500,000, an increase of \$72,000,000 over the corresponding period in the former fiscal year. Assuming that we shall carry the average of this total into the last quarter, the result for the year ending June 30th will be over \$900,000,000. That is indeed a large business to carry on with foreign nations. Cotton is of course the leading export staple, occupying Wheat and Flour combined. Bacon and Hams come next in order of value; then Corn, Lard, Petroleum, Tobacco, Cheese and Live Cattle. All other items show a value of less than ten millions each for the nine months. Cotton forms nearly 50 per cent. of the gross exports of the United States. A comparison of half a dozen of the leading staples of export for the nine months ending March 31st is herewith annexed:

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Cotton	181,200,000	192,000,000
Wheat	149,000,000	151,000,000
Flour	131,000,000	132,000,000
Corn	43,750,000	37,100,000
Barley	26,000,000	27,000,000
Lard	18,250,000	22,000,000
Live Cattle	7,615,000	10,300,000
Pork	25,000,000	25,000,000
Cheese	8,212,000	12,700,000
Bacon	15,500,000	15,500,000

The large increase in Cotton exports is noteworthy. The Wheat shipments have probably been as large as in 1879-80, but the value per bushel has been less. Hog products show a large gain. There is also a heavy increase in Cheese. The above brief list comprises nearly 80 per cent. of the total exports of the United States. This shows their importance as factors of wealth.

The army worm is ravaging the grain fields of Northern New York, and the farmers are greatly alarmed in consequence. But coming so early in the season it is hoped that prompt and energetic means may destroy the pest and check and confine its destructive work.

Cut worms are very poor climbers, and much of the damage they do to plants may be avoided by making a compact mound about the plants, as large as an inverted tea cup.

A gardener of Tampa, Florida, cut recently a bunch of bananas with ninety fingers. The stalk, bearing the bunch was a year old, and grew in his yard. It was of the "dwarf" variety and about four feet high.

Secretary Allen, of the Omaha Board of Trade, estimates the grain crop of Nebraska for 1881 at 105,000,000 bushels, an increase over 1880 of fifty per cent. The wheat crop is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels, a gain of about 50 per cent.

Alsike clover gives smaller crops than red clover but of better quality. It is especially recommended for soils liable to heaving by frosts, and affords excellent pasture ground for bees.

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in passion.

Salt is being used largely by some Wisconsin farmers on their spring wheat.

He who is false to present duty looks a threat in the town and a fool in the cause.

It does not require any genius or talent to find fault; but to give credit where credit is due is indicative of a good heart and sound judgment.

FARMS FOR SALE.

STEWART & GREY, Real Estate Brokers, ALBANY, OREGON.

The following is a partial list:

170 acres more or less, half mile west of Albany, Oregon, and 6 miles from Albany, 80 acres in cultivation; 40 acres more or less in cultivation; balance good pasture land; soil, rich black loam; good house and barn, good board fence; all in good repair; young orchard of 1000 trees; all in running stream for stock; good school, church and post-office; good neighborhood and good society. Will cross the ocean to your side. Rent for one-third share, or \$5 per acre cash.

100 acres 6 miles south-east of Albany, 6 miles from Brownsville and 6 miles from Harrisburg. 50 acres in cultivation and all rich black loam; no timber, but plenty of wild fruit; all in running stream for stock; good house and barn, good board fence; all in good repair; young orchard of 1000 trees; all in running stream for stock; good school, church and post-office; good neighborhood and good society. Will cross the ocean to your side. Rent for one-third share, or \$5 per acre cash.

230 acres 14 miles east of Albany, 4 miles from depot on narrow gauge; 50 acres in cultivation; 210 acres more or less in cultivation; balance good pasture land; soil, rich black loam; good house and barn, good board fence; all in good repair; young orchard of 1000 trees; all in running stream for stock; good school, church and post-office; good neighborhood and good society. Will cross the ocean to your side. Rent for one-third share, or \$5 per acre cash.

100 acres 16 miles east of Albany and 8 miles from Harrisburg. 50 acres in cultivation; 210 acres more or less in cultivation; balance good pasture land; soil, rich black loam; good house and barn, good board fence; all in good repair; young orchard of 1000 trees; all in running stream for stock; good school, church and post-office; good neighborhood and good society. Will cross the ocean to your side. Rent for one-third share, or \$5 per acre cash.

2200 acres 10 miles east of Harrisburg on the line of the narrow gauge railroad. The finest stock ranch in the country; a living stream of water runs the entire length of the farm. All enclosed with splendid fence; materially to the support of millions in other countries. Even those familiar with the movement of vessels, and who watch the loading of cargoes for foreign lands, fail to comprehend the magnitude of our commerce. The value of our exports for the fiscal year now drawing to a close promises to exceed anything yet put on record. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has recently issued a statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year. The figures are brought down to March 31st. The grand total value of the exports for these nine months is \$630,500,000, an increase of \$72,000,000 over the corresponding period in the former fiscal year. Assuming that we shall carry the average of this total into the last quarter, the result for the year ending June 30th will be over \$900,000,000. That is indeed a large business to carry on with foreign nations. Cotton is of course the leading export staple, occupying Wheat and Flour combined. Bacon and Hams come next in order of value; then Corn, Lard, Petroleum, Tobacco, Cheese and Live Cattle. All other items show a value of less than ten millions each for the nine months. Cotton forms nearly 50 per cent. of the gross exports of the United States. A comparison of half a dozen of the leading staples of export for the nine months ending March 31st is herewith annexed:

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THE ALDEN FRUIT DRYER.

Including the building and lots upon which it is situated, is for sale at a bargain. The building is a fine one, and is sold separately. This is a good opportunity for fruit raisers to secure the best dryer made at low prices.

The John Taylor fruit dryer is the best dryer made, and is a good location for a custom fruiting mill, foundry, or any such business.

For further particulars call on the President, or Secretary, or write for particulars to L. C. Rice, Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Bates, Newspaper Advertising Agent, at Park Row (Times Building) New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT at our best rates.

Slaves' Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of the kind in the market. In large, handsome open tins, price 50 cents. For sale by Postley & Mason, Albany, Oregon.

Church Directory.

Y. P. C. A.—Meets at their rooms in Foster block building on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, and on Sabbath afternoon at 4. Business meetings are held on the evening of the second Monday in each month. Everybody invited to attend.

U. P. Church.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. F. G. Irvine, D. D. Sabbath School, 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening of each week. J. W. Harris, pastor.

M. E. Church, South.—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 P. M. C. M. Church, pastor.

M. E. Church.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Song service in the evening before sermon. Sabbath School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. Elbert N. Condit, pastor.

HARTIST Church.—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

Presbyterian Church.—Service every Sabbath morning and evening in College Chapel. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. Elbert N. Condit, pastor.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Linn County and State of Oregon, bearing date August 24th, 1879, bearing a day of the regular August term of said Court, for the year 1879, in the matter of the estate of John H. Hodes, deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Albany, Oregon, and in the State of Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, 1881, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said John H. Hodes, deceased, in and to the land lying and being situated in Linn County, Oregon, and in the State of Oregon, to-wit: One-half the purchase price, cash in U. S. gold coin in hand on day of sale, and balance in six months, with interest thereon, at the rate of one per cent per month from the day of sale, secured by note and mortgage on the premises for the payment thereof. May 25, 1881.

L. H. MONMANYE, Administrator.

Assignee's Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee for the benefit of creditors, of all the property of Charles Hodes, of North Brownsville, Oregon; and all persons having claims against said Charles Hodes, will present the same, verified as required by law, within six months from this date, to the undersigned, at his residence, in Brownsville, Oregon. Dated May 25, 1881.

W. C. COOLEY, Assignee.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of John Marks, Sr., deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, verified as required by law, within six months from this date, to the undersigned, at his residence, in Brownsville, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. May 25th, 1881.

J. M. MARKS, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, duly made and entered of record the undersigned have been duly appointed the Administrators of the estate of C. D. Burkhardt, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, properly verified to the undersigned, at the late residence of the deceased near Albany Linn county Oregon within six months from this date.

C. M. BURKHART, J. D. BURKHART, Administrators.

THE BOSS PAIN KILLER.

OF THE WORLD.

DR. HENLEY'S LIGHTNING OIL.

The New Medical Wonder of the 19th Century.

THE WONDERFUL ABOLISHER OF PAIN.

A SPECIFIC FOR DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

The most astonishing the world has ever known.

Rheumatic Pains stopped in 10 minutes. Neuralgic Pains stopped in 15 minutes. Headache stopped in 5 minutes. Toothache stopped in 1-1/2 minutes. Any feeling of numbness in the flesh relieved in 10 minutes.

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY.

For sale at all druggists and dealers in medicine, and at the time they work, write for particulars to HODGE, DAVIS & CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.

Following is one of the many testimonials received. The writer, Mrs. Weatherford, is well and favorably known in this city. For particulars inquire of J. W. Weatherford & Co., Portland, Ore.

DR. HENLEY: I was suffering from rheumatism, so that for several days I was not able to straighten myself. I used some of your "Lightning Oil," and it removed the pain soon. The first application. The fourth application removed all soreness, and I was able to go to my usual work. I have not since been troubled with rheumatism. I have used your oil on my family. I have used it on my horse. I have used it on my dog. I have used it on my cat. I have used it on my pig. I have used it on my cow. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goat. I have used it on my chicken. I have used it on my turkey. I have used it on my duck. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I have used it on my cattle. I have used it on my horses. I have used it on my dogs. I have used it on my cats. I have used it on my pigs. I have used it on my cows. I have used it on my sheep. I have used it on my goats. I have used it on my chickens. I have used it on my turkeys. I have used it on my ducks. I have used it on my geese. I have used it on my swine. I