WILLAMETTE FARMER

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

How to Train a Colt to Harness.

A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette gives the following as an easy and practical method of accustoming young colts to the restraints of harness:

Put on him an easy collar, having a pair of reins attached, or add two pieces to lengthen the traces, and let a strong man walk behind him, holding these. After a few minutes the leader may order the man to pull the traces very gently, so as to press the collar but slightly at first. In a little time he may pull tighter, while the leader keeps his eye on the colt, and if he shows any signs of flinching, let him order the traces to be slackened again, and the same course gone over repeatedly, but stopping the colt occasionally to gentle him, taking care, however, to slack the traces just as he stops and to turn a little to one side when starting each time, while the man pulls the opposite trace.

After this exercise let him be taken to the cart or other vehicle for which he is intended, allow him to smell and examine it; then push it away and draw it up to him several times, raising and lowering the shafts, until he takes no notice of its noise, or of the different appearances when raised and lowered. Now turn him around and put him between the shafts, rub them against his sides, push back and draw up the cart, striking him behind and on the sides with it, until he allows himself to be "knocked about by it," so to speak. This will do for one day's lesson. Next day let all his harness be put on, leaving chains or straps to hang and strike against him, while the whole of the previous day's lesson is gone through step by step. Same on third and fourth days. He may then be yoked or hitched to the cart, and should have at least one hour's exercise at going up and down hill, turning, etc. First, start on level ground. If these directions be carried out the colt learns that the vehicle he draws is not meant to hurt him, and he will never try to "kick it away" or "run off" from it.

Rules for Training:

First—Never try to beat a colt into doing a thing, or, if servous, he may turn out a vicious horse, and if stupid he may become stubborn. Remember, that by patience and gentleness he can be got to do anything that will not hurt him.

Second—When a horse shows signs of shying at any object, do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allow him to stand and look, as he comes closer; and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

Third—Before putting on any article of harness, let your colt smell it, and then rub it against his head, neck and body.

Fourth—Always start a horse with the voice, never with the cut of the whip. In starting, turn a little to one side, and in stopping, when going up a hill, do the same.

To Tell the Age of Fowls.—If a hen's spur is hard and the scales of the legs are rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not; but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh-colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, nails sharp, the under bill soft, and the comb thin and smooth.

An old turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosites on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard; a young one but a sprouting one, and when they are off the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic shoot upon the neck.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill, and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is the difference that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of the head than the old ducks.

Young Heifers as Milkers.

W. J. F., a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, makes the following very correct statements in reference to the milking and management of young cows:

A young heifer with her first calf should be milked as long as possible, for it will be difficult to make her give milk later at any subsequent calving. To secure a longer flow of milk she may go farrow the following year and meanwhile be fed bran and roots rather than meal, so as to discourage secretion of fat. If heifers calve at two years old, as they should, the year after should be devoted largely to increasing the size of the animal. It is important, while this is being done, that the growth of the milk glands should also be encouraged. In this way the cow will be as large as needful, and also be developed to her best capacity as a milker.

I am strongly inclined to think that the fall is the best time for a young heifer to have her first calf. This, of course, is only where warm basement stables are provided, with plenty of rich, succulent food the first winter.

The first flow of milk may not be quite as large as it would be if she calved in spring; but coming to grass feed after being milked all winter, a continued large mess will be insured until midsummer. Then, with a little extra feed in August and later, she may be easily kept in milk until cold weather comes or a full year after calving. If a young heifer calves in the spring, this is much more difficult. There is always a good demand for new milch cows in the fall, and those which the farmer wishes to sell should be timed so as to calve then. The succulent food which cows get in summer is better for both cow and calf than the dry hay, straw and grain which are their usual winter rations.

Milk Yield of the Different Breeds of Cattle.—Dr. J. C. Morris, in a paper prepared and read by him before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, says in relation to the different breeds of cows and their milk products: "We have around us, besides the common cow, the Durham, Ayrshire, Devon and Alderney or Jersey. The yield of these varies greatly in quality—that of the Durham or Short-horn being large, but poor in butter and moderately rich in casine—the best yield increases and the quantity diminishes in the order named. Thus, eighteen quarts of Durham (and often of common, which are mainly grade Durham), fourteen quarts of Devon or twelve quarts of Jersey milk yield one pound of butter (Flint). The Ayrshire and Devon milks are rich in casine and butter. The latter yields its cream but slowly, and is therefore, in my opinion, the best for family use. The Jersey milk is rich in butter, but comparatively poor in casine, while the Durham is too watery. The Ayrshire is better than the latter, but still hardly as rich or as evenly balanced in its constituents as the Devon."

Agricultural Notes.

Another man has smoked in his stable, and there is one barn less. Ten cows happened to be in the yard and were saved. Everything in the barn burned.

A gill of raw (unboiled) linseed oil given to a sow just before and after farrowing will prevent the disposition to eat her offspring. This habit is an acquired one and is caused by keeping the sow with others of her own species who worry and annoy her. Perfect quiet and isolation are considerations which should not be neglected.—*New Orleans Home Journal.*

We ferment manure for the same reason that we decompose bone-dust or mineral phosphates with sulphuric acid and convert them into superphosphate, or the same reason that we grind our corn and cook the meal. These processes add nothing to the amount of plant-food in the bones or the nutriment in the corn. They only increase its availability. So in fermenting manure. This process renders the plant-food in the manure more immediately available.

A venerable patient, a retired founderyman, tells us that, during his apprenticeship to a shipbuilder of Philadelphia, he became acquainted with a never-failing remedy for burns and scalds, and that in his subsequent foundery life he saw innumerable such injuries relieved of pain and healed as if by magic, by powdered charcoal. The softer it is the better, and that from pine wood is the best. It is to be thickly sprinkled over the burned or scalded surface as soon as possible, and renewed as it become moist or drops off.—*Louisville Medical Journal.*

PERSONAL.

Paul Boyton is 35 years old.

Mosby will meet Grant at Hongkong.

W. H. Vanderbilt gives art receptions.

President Grevy has but one daughter.

Faraday's widow died recently in England.

Senator Bayard of Delaware has nine children.

Mme. Grevy is an invalid and lives in seclusion.

Talleyrand said that happiness depended on a hard heart and a good stomach.

The Khedive of Egypt has just ordered a new set of harness from this country.

Victoria Woodhull is said to have become a Sunday school teacher in England.

The Empress of Brazil has presented to Queen Victoria a dress woven of spider webs.

Gladstone's admirers propose to build a hospital to his memory that will cost $110,000.

Ex-Queen Isabella lives quietly in Paris. She is cheerful benevolent, frank, winning and simple in manner.

The monument to Victor Emanuel which Italy desires to raise will cost not less than $1,000,000.

Father Abram J. Ryan, the poet priest, is very ill at his home in Mobile from a partial paralysis of the throat.

The Princess Louise, following her mother's example, pays a bounty of $5 apiece for triplets born in the Dominion.

It is stated that Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, will lead the Belgian exploring expedition which is soon to start for Africa.

Archbishop Purcell was ordained to his Cincinnati diocese in 1833, and has been in continuous authority for forty-six years.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has spent nearly $71,000 in ten years on the poor children of the various industrial schools of New York.

Dishorning Cattle.—Some time since, this paper called attention to the brutal practice said to be in vogue in Ireland of dishorning cattle intended for transportation to English markets, and showed an easy remedy—that of disbudding while the animal is young. This is easily performed. Hold the calf securely, at an age of from three to four weeks. With a hot iron, touch the budding horn until it is seared well down to the head. It will kill the germ, and therefore the animal will have no horn, or but the rudimeut thereof, according as the operation has been well or imperfectly accomplished. Bind over the seared portion a little cotton lint saturated with oil, and the calf will suffer no inconvenience from the operation except the limited one from the burning, not so severe as in the case of gelding.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Obituary.

The many friends of Mr. John Ring and Mrs. Caroling E. Ring will regret to learn that their only son, Mr. John W. Ring, met with an accident, causing his death in about twenty-six hours. Deceased resided near the Dalles, Wasco county. He leaves a young wife, a father, mother, and three sisters, to mourn their untimely loss. The young man was twenty-two years of age. The circumstances are about as follows: On the 24th day of February last he went to let a horse out in the pasture, when the horse wheeled around and kicked him in the stomach. He lived twenty-six hours, when death came to his relief. His remains were brought down and buried in Rock Creek cemetery, in the southern part of Clackamas county. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him, and had many fine traits of character. The writer knew him well, having sustained the relation of teacher to him. He possessed more than average ability, and gave evidence of unusual promise.

Remember, boys, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be—
Prepare for death, and follow me!

Oregon papers please copy.

W. W. H. Samson.

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You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

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Clatsop—W. H. Gray, Young's River.
Douglas—D. S. R. Buick, Myrtle Creek.
Jackson—J. N. T. Miller, Jacksonville.
Josephine—Joseph Pollock, Leland.
Lane—Roscoe Knox, Creswell; Allen Bond, Eugene City.
Linn—R. A. Irvine, Albany.
Marion—J. W. Bacheller, Butteville; W. M. Hilleary, Turner.
Multnomah—Plympton Kelly and Jacob Johnson, East Portland.
Polk—F. A. Patterson, Dixie.
Tillamook—J. C. Bewley, Tillamook.
Union—John Creighton, Union.
Wasco—John End, Tygh Valley.
Washington—J. A. Richardson, Tualatin; J. W. Sappington, Gaston.
Yamhill—R. B. Laughlin, North Yamhill.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Columbia—Thomas Throssell, Dayton.
Clarke—David Stamp, Vancouver.
Cowlitz—John S. Bozarth, Pekin.
Lewis—W. H. Miller, Boisfort.
Walla Walla—W. B. Thomas, Walla Walla.
Whitman—William King, Palouse City.

Patrons in those counties in which no Deputies have been appointed would much oblige me by designating Brothers suitable to act in that capacity.

A. R. Shipley, Master Or. St. Grange.

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The Grange Progressive.

The grange, in the first instance, was instituted mainly for it social advantages. It is true social intercourse necessarily carries with its an educational value—but to make the order an educational factor as one of its main purposes was an after thought. The same may be said as to its business features. These several aims have grown out of the necessities of the case. As a money-making machine it was natural that undue prominence would be given by many—perhaps by a majority of patrons—to the saving and making of the almighty dollar. The times were hard, creditors needy, monopolists extortionate, rings common, money scarce, taxes high, crops short. The farmers all over the land, with here and there an exception, were in debt. They felt that they were mainly the producers of wealth, but like the sheep were sheared for other people's prosperity. It is of no use to say that all business men were in the same boat, and that it was not so much a question of success in trade as success to keep afloat until better times should return. While this was true the farmer believed that he was made to pay too dear for his whistle, partly by combinations to extort the last possible cent, and partly by a vast army of middlemen who, to eke out a moderate subsistence, were compelled to take a slice from the cheese, or pound of butter, in the shape of commissions, as it passed through their hands. Now, these facts have never been denied. The manufacturers claimed that they received no more than a fair remuneration for the labor and capital invested, and eddied the apparently large profits and extortionate charges over prime cost, on royalties exacted, and in the maintenance of agencies. Out of these were developed a limit to the renewal of letters-patent, and the purchasing of first hands. Out of this latter followed the maxim of worldly wisdom—to buy in bulk and pay cash down—a simple law of business worth whole volumes of finance. We will not now follow the work of the grange in promoting its success in the matters taken in hand. That it has been successful, every farmer, whether a member of the order or not, who has bought an agricultural implement knows. But another result followed which has had the same result as the fellow had who sheared his pig—more noise than wool. A common howl went up from every cross-roads grocery, peanut stand, cobler's stall, from every rat-trap patentee and from the army of agents, whose name is legion, that the farmers had combined to ruin trade and drive the industrious poor to the poor house. Regardless of these prognostications the grange has been a success. The farmer has reaped pecuniary rewards whenever he has followed its precepts. The nation has again entered upon an era of prosperity, hastened and strengthened in large measure by the thrift which follows the observance of the principles it inculcates.—*Grange Bulletin.*

The use of mustard water for destroying insects in the soil of flower pots has recently been recommended. A tablespoonful of mustard to a gallon of water.

Hot water at 120 degrees Fahrenheit will kill typhus germs, and soap acts as poison to them.

A machine for cutting stone paving-blocks has been invented.

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