WILLAMETTE FARMER

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S. A. CLARKE. D. W. CRAIG.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

Live Cattle Exportation.

American farmers have a deep interest in the recent embargo placed upon the export of live cattle to England. The order made by the English Privy Council requires that all such cattle shall be slaughtered before leaving the docks, or in other words, they shall not be landed at any British port alive. If the authorities go no further than this the difficulties in the way of live meat shipments can readily be overcome at no great expense. But it is to be feared that this is only the beginning of a war upon this important business which will not cease till measures are taken to effectually stop the exportation of American live cattle in that direction. The complaint upon which the embargo is founded is a mere pretext, as such a disease as cattle plague does not exist in the country, except in two or three restricted localities; and to guard agaist the exportation of the few diseased cattle that might be sent from these infected districts, a cattle inspector, under English authority and pay, might be employed to examine all stock offered before being put aboard ship. The secret of the difficulty is not in the fear of the meat consumers of England that they will buy an unwholesome article, but in the jealousy of English cattle growers, who see their profits reduced by the business. So far as their influence goes it will tend to embarrass and injure the trade, but if it goes to the extent of stopping it altogether, American ingenuity will soon invent some simpler and cheaper means of shipping fresh meats than that now in use, and the difficulty will be overcome in that way. Fresh meat shipments have been successfully made, but at too great an expense to compete with live cattle exportation if the latter were unrestricted. So long as England wants our beef, and will pay a higher price for it than it brings here she must have it. For scores of years to come the rich pasture lands of the Central and far West and Southwest will produce cattle more cheaply and profitably than other articles of export, and a way must be provided for sending them to foreign markets where the best prices can be obtained. During the year 1878 the average weekly shipments to England reached nearly 3,000 head, and the business was constantly increasing. As the demand was steadily increasing and the supply here is almost unlimited, the rate might soon be doubled or even quadrupled, if the restrictions were removed, to the advantage of both countries.—*Indiana Farmer.*

THE CONSUMPTION OF EGGS AND POULTRY.—Very few persons not acquainted with the poultry and egg business could realize the vast amount of capital that is devoted to this important industry. It is statistically reported that the city of New York uses four million dollars' worth of eggs each year, the average receipt of eggs in the city being about 1,000 barrels per day, the value of which will approximate in a year $8,760,000. Two poultry merchants in Burlington county, New Jersey, shipped to New York in six months, about 117 tons of poultry, worth about $95,000. Cincinnati alone is supposed to export annually, about 25,000,000 of eggs. England is said to have a constant investment in poultry of over $50,000,000, and yet she is the largest importer of eggs and poultry. Ireland alone sends her annually over 70,000,000. France and Belgium have sent her in one year, nearly 530,000,000 eggs, worth $5,000,000. The production of eggs in France is estimated at $48,000,000 a year, and the total value of eggs, hens, capons and young chickens marketed yearly, is $80,000,000, and the amount of capital invested in poultry will approximate in round figures $75,000,000. The result is certainly astonishing, but the figures are true. They show that this business yields to the French poultrymen about one-third as much in value every year as the average wheat crop of all the States of the American Union, and nearly twice as much as the gold mines of California produced in their best days.

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Every paper in the United States ought occasionally to keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a certain and speedy cure for hog cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cobs, effectually scorch it, and then give the affected hogs free access to it. This remedy was discovered by E. E. Locke, at the time his distillery was burnt in this county, together with a large lot of store corn, which was so injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out and greedily eaten by the hogs, several of which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The remedy has been tried in a number of cases since, and never failed.—*Indiana Gazette.*

A SINGULAR CASE.—One day last week the fine mare of Mr. Myron H. Weaver, of this place, was taken suddenly sick. Several of our horsemen were called upon to ascertain, if possible, the nature of her sickness, but all found it difficult to determine; some suggesting one remedy and some another, but nothing seemed to do any good. Finally she was taken to Mr. C. J. Dewitt, a blacksmith of this place, who upon learning that rye straw had been used for bedding, and that occasionally she had been fed with it, soon found the cause of her ailment. Putting his hand in her mouth and raising up her tongue, he found about two handfuls of rye beards, which being removed, the mare got better at once, and is now as well as ever. We publish this item as a matter of information to owners of horses that are fed straw, and particularly rye straw.—*Havana, N. Y., Journal.*

Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symptoms of colic are readily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. But there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmer's Club, by Mr. Frederic Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When the horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once, says Mr. Street, a horse cloth, or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths, to retain the heat. As they cool renew the cloths, as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

The Uses of Insects.

We often talk about the plague of insects. They are often great plagues, but we must not forget that we owe insects a great debt of gratitude as well. Only a very small portion of the insect world is noxious; the others are engaged in good work for us—some engaged in warring against the same insect foes that we war against, and the others in clearing away dead and injurious matters. On this last head, an English scientific paper well says:

"Insects are useful in destroying dead vegetable substances, which are even more pernicious to man than animals in the same condition; and not only the soft and succulent portions, but even the solid wood is destroyed by them. In the immense forests of the tropics, the ground would be covered, and new shoots be choked up, by the ruins of trees which had fallen by accident or age, and which it would require ages to disperse without the aid of insects. But no sooner is a tree fallen than one tribe of animals cuts its bark to pieces, another bores holes in it in all directions; so that the moisture from dew or rain may stand, decompose and soften. Others come in to eat off the parts that are softened, and so on till it is entirely broken up and scattered; and this is done with such expedition, that they will in a few weeks destroy and carry away the trunks of large trees, without leaving a particle behind; and in places where, two or three years before, there was a populous town, if the inhabitants, as is frequently the case, have chosen to abandon it, there will be a very thick wood, and not a vestige of post to be seen."

Professor Caldwell, of Cornell University, regards boracic acid as the best antiseptic agent he has found for preserving milk sound for unusual lengths of time. He found that with the temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit one part of boracic acid added to 500 parts of milk caused it to remain sweet for fifty hours. At this temperature natural milk soured in twenty to twenty-two hours. With the temperature at twenty-two degrees one part of boracic acid in 1,000 parts of milk kept it sweet for fifty hours. When applied to the milk warm from the cow one part of acid to 1,000 parts of milk will keep it sound twice as long as milk not so treated. Boracic acid is not detrimental to health used in the quantity named, Professor Caldwell having used the milk freely without harm to the stomach.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

SCIENTIFIC.

Petroleum has been discovered in Formosa.

Some scientific gentlemen in Washington have organized an Anthropological Society.

Cats and birds do not mind being laughed at, but dogs and horses are sensitive to ridicule.

Most of the carragreen or Irish moss used for cooking purposes in this country is gathered at Situate, Mass., where about 150 families are engaged in that labor.

About two million shank-bones of oxen are worked up every year in Sheffield, England, for knife-handles, tooth and nail-brushes, combs, fans, button-molds, etc.

The water of the Gulf near Key West, Fla., is so putrid and poisonous that fish die, and the business of fishermen is almost destroyed. A scientific investigation is urged.

Intense cold develops paraffine on the inside of oil-pipe lines in the oil regions, so that they have recently not been able to transport oil enough to keep pace with production.

A Russian journal, the *Siberia*, states that in 1878 the smelting-houses for the single province of Irkutsk turned out no less than 1320 pounds of gold (43,564 lbs. English).

A German has reduced the fibers of the jute plant, by fine subdivisions, to such a silky thread that it will be extensively used by a Manchester (Eng.) firm in the manufacture of fabrics.

When trout spawn is examined under the microscope in various stages of development, the embryo's heart heart may be seen pumping the blood from a vein stretched out on the surface of the yolk.

An important discovery of graphite has lately been made in the interior of Wellington Province, New Zealand, where large deposits are believed to exist, very pure in quality and compact in texture.

An Astonished Editor.

An exchange says: We find upon our table one of the newest pictures. It is beautiful in design, small, but showing great artistic skill in its make-up. The prevailing colors are green and black, the two blending so harmoniously that the effect is pleasing in the highest degree. We shall not, of course, presume to give an exact description of this picture, but some of the characters look so noble, so striking, that we cannot refrain from describing them. The head-center, or rather the hero, of the picture, holds in his left hand a banner, in his right hand a sword; his hat is thrown on the ground; his head is thrown back, his left foot extended, and, taken all together, his appearance is that of one challenging another to mortal combat, waiting for the other fellow to knock off the chip. His eyes are cast upward, resting on the word fi—— Hello! what's this? Great snakes! if it isn't a five dollar bill! We took it for some new kind of a Christmas chromo that had come in the mail. But we see how it is—either our "devil" has been robbing a bank, or some delinquent subscriber has been conscience-stricken!

Party bouquets should be flat.

Ear-rings are quite small now, small gold balls, or a solitaire gem, being the prevailing style.

Spring bonnets will be much larger than those worn this winter, and will tie closely under the chin.

Bouquets worn in the belt sometimes have sprays and tendrils extending up to the left shoulder.

A bow and arrow of immortelles is the newest and among the prettiest designs in preserved flowers.

India muslin dresses are finished by masses of little soft ruffles hemmed with white or colored floss.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind, and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size 75c.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happines of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natuasl result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptons that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

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BAKER CO.—Thomas Smith, Baker City.
BENTON—A. Holder, Corvallis.
CLACKAMAS—C. N. Wait, Canby.
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. R. Laughlin, North Yamhill.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COLUMBIA—Thomas Throssell, Dayton.
CLARKE—David Stamp, Vancouver.
COWLITZ—John S. Bonarth, Pekin.
LEWIS—W. H. Miller, Boisfort.
WALLA WALLA—W. H. 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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A. Holder, Corvallis.

Feature of the Grange Movement.

One noticeable feature of the grange movement is the chance which is given to women of taking any part for which they may show themselves fitted. In some places in Canada ladies are appointed as secretaries, and are as well qualified to perform the duties of that office as are the brethren. This feature in the grange is calculated to have the very best effect on the institution, we believe. In the hall she has the same right as any to take part in any discussions that may arise, and her presence has a refining influence which cannot but tend to benefit all the members. An organization which depends on the whole community, both male and female, for its support, asks for aid on much more intelligible grounds than if only one half were allowed to take part in its deliberations. The grange was devised to benefit not only men, but women as well, and it shows the wisdom of its founders that they recognized the right of the latter to representation in the assemblies. It was a move which concerned not only the material, but the intellectual and social welfare of the people as well, and what was more fitting than that those who have by far the largest share in moulding the characters of future generations should be allowed to have a voice in the management of an institution especially calculated to supplement her work with the children she is rearing.—*Canadian Farmer.*

In the grange meetings, the young and those who are diffident should be urged to give expression to their views on the various topics discussed. This may be accomplished by the lecturer or master, who, by asking the most diffident member in the grange question after question, will elicit replies of the most instructive and practical character.

Black velvet bands around the neck are revived for evening full-dress occasions.

Embroidery is lavished on all dresses, and not only on dresses, but on the accessories.

Solid Merit will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of——for 25 cents.

A HEBREW PLEA FOR THE CHINESE.—The Jewish Record protests very justly against the action of three Hebrew Rabbis in San Francisco, who united with several clergymen in that city in urging the President to sign the Chinese bill. The *Record* says: "We assert that the action of these gentlemen is anti-Jewish, as well as anti-American. The eternal doctrines of Judaism proclaim the equality of all classes. No stronger rebuke to these reverend gentlemen can be uttered than the injunction: 'Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in Egypt.' And with still greater emphasis comes the divine command: 'One law shall be to him that is home-born and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you.' The inspired prophet, Malachi, in his reproof to the priests, exclaimed: 'Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us.'"

The revenue of the English Patent Office is greatly increased at present by the number of applications for patents on electric-light apparatus. Two or three applications are filed nearly every day.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The **White** is for the human family; the **Yellow** is or horses, sheep, and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the Office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Dey Street, New York City.

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MERRY MASON, Durbin's Stable, SALEM, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, each week, and at the old DELANEY FARM, a mile and a half west of Turner, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

TERMS—Season, **$30,** payable at end of season. Insurance, **$50,** payable when mare known to be with foal, or is parted with. **U.S. gold coin.**

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The Season will begin April 7.

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