WILLAMETTE FARMER: PORTLAND, OREGON, JULY 13, 1883.

Stock.

Farm Horses.

The breeding of farm horses, or "horseof-all-work," as they have for a long time been called in this country, constituted a simply because he is found in the neigh-large part of the business of those who in borhood, we must expect to be tormented the earlier years of agricultural operations, with an indifferent class of farm horses. devoted themselves to the rearing and de- But when we remember that a bright, and velopment of this animal. In the Colonhorses were imported both from England and from the Continent of Europe. The with dull and inefficient brutes. The same English houses were valued as much for may be said of the mares used for breedtheir power and vigor as for their blood. ing and work. expenses. The horses imported, however, of a race which on the course, the road, under the saddle and at the plow, were capable of performing much and valuable into Canada a great number of hardy, medium-sized animals capable of performing a great amount of labor and of by millions and which, while varying in munity, size, according to the locality in which To according warm, courageous, enduring blood of the S. Com. of Agriculture. Thoroughbred and the coolness and patience of the Norman, and the solid resoluteness of the Clydesdale and the style of the Cleveland Bay, we have created a horse which in his perfection combines all these qualities and is one of the most useful animals in the world. It is fortunate that from any combination of the breeds known among us a horse can be obtained which will answer the purpose which the American farmer has in view. It is not uniformity in size which we require, but uniformity in character; and this can be secured by subjecting the animal to uniform influences for many generations. A tion of the characteristics I have referred to will show the correctness of this view so length. His shoulder should be strong muscle. His hips should be compact well-rounded ; his rump handsomely deopen at the heel, dark-colored, with an elastic frog, and with a fine-grained, tough, horny structure. His barrel should be round, his chest deep. His wind should be strong and his digestion perfect. Now, size from 900 pounds to 1,500; of any height from 15 to 16½ hands; of any of great endurance on the road or at the plow. He should be selected with reference to the work he is to perform and the locality in which he is to live. For heavy work on drays, or for hard toil on level lands, a large-sized horse may be useful. But in hilly countries, and in sections where quicker motion and more dexterity are needed, the smaller horse will answer a better purpose. Strength is not always governed by size-altho gh there are circumstances in which the dead weight which a horse throws into the collar is more important than his nervous force. For ordinary farm work a verheavy horse is not desirable, especially when we consider the variety of service he has to perform. And we may congrat-ulate ourselves that the enormous horses brought to this country have a tendency to become reduced in size, as they are bred here, and to become more active as the reduction goes on. The characteristics or the moral qualiities of the American farm horse are to be found in all the breeds of which he is made up. It is necessary that he should be fearless, patient, intelligent, docile and courageous in his work. He comhines the best qualities of his varied incestry. all preserved and developed by the work which he performs, and the influences by which he is surrounded. As the Arab has become keen, spirited, untiring, dashing, iron bit and brace. domestic by long association with the Bedouin of the desert, so the farm horse has become teachable, steady, tractable, patient by long association with those whose long summer days are spent in the field at the plow, or the horse-rake or tedder. But he has another side to his character without which he would not satisfy that purpose. After being bent the two the active and busy society to which he tires were riveted together and welded. belongs. He is strong, enduring, active on the road ; and from long-continued laid on the wheel and the rim of the wheel exercise in this way he has become the was scratched with a "scratch awl." Rivets embodiment of activity and vigor as a were put through the felloes at every joint. driving horse. He, as well as his sire and She screw-plate used then was a piece of

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farm and in his business on the road.

as we will insist on breeding to a stallion inch. which has no spirit and no intelligence, active, and intelligent stallion can be found wherever horse-breeding is a busiial days many well-bred and valuable ness, we may assure ourselves that there is would ask me what they were for.

That unusual intelligence and aptitude Amidst the hardships and poverty of set-for domestic service have been developed there was but little time to attend to from this class of horses is manifested by many a disaster where the horse has the turf, and still less money to defray its the facts that from them have sprung the learned that pleasant words mean a guarbest of our roadsters and trotters. serviceable farm horses have been the Morwould have acquitted themselves well in gans and Messengers and Morrills and such service, and they laid the foundation Clays and Patchens and Hambletonians, groom said to his employer : "I can't exand the serviceable family horses carrying us to church, to the business resorts, and and run at anything he sees." The on our pleasure excursions are these same owner, a small man, and ill at the time, on our pleasure excursions are these same Morgans, Messengers, Morrills, Clays, work. The early French settlers brought Patchens and Hambletonians-horses of ping into the skeleton, he drove a couple great endurance, patience, activity and in-

enduring the hard fare and cold climate of which these breeds are famous. And if the horse was driven by them quietly that country. These strains of blood soon we breed good drivers while we breed good back and forth, with loose lines slapping commingled and created the foundation farm horses, we shall have gained so much on his back. The whole secret was in a farm horses, we shall have gained so much for ourselves and a driving American com-voice that inspired confidence. The man of that great mass of horses now counted for ourselves and a driving American com-

they are bred and fed, constitute that good care are both necessary. A neglectequine family known as the "American Horse." The addition to these strains of that attachment to man which develops that attachment to man which develops to your horse as you would to your sweetand Normandy has added to the size of While we breed, therefore, with care, we these animals in those sections where for- should feed and treat with care and kindage and grain are abundant, but the char- ness also, if we would secure those characteristics are not changed. And while acteristics, which make the American farm we have poured into this channel the horse valuable .-- Hon, Geo. B. Loring, U.

Breaking Heifers.

Mr. S. Leonard, of Wood Co., Ohio, is, it is contended by those using it, supewrites on "Breaking Heifers." There is rior to any other material for both mother no subject fraught with more interest than and pigs. The uncut straw should be this, and yet it is strange that it is so little spread into a bed of at least one foot those outside doors cannot be gotten at. understood. Who has not been at one of thick; two feet would be much better these breakings? Ohio is said to be fifty and safer, particularly in cold weather, years ahead of Kentucky, but I am sur- when the pigs could nestle in it and keep prised to find it recommend the "tving up" process to begin with. His next ad- be farrowed pretty safely early in March, vice is "be kind to her." That's all right, description of a useful farm horse will but just how he makes the cow consider show this to be true, so far as his shape that first performance as kind treatment earlier in the autumn, and bring a higher and size are concerned-and a considera- will be news to me when I find it out. Having had a little experience in that far as concerns the moral qualities. A line myself, I give my plan. I don't regood farm horse should be well-balanced, solve that "she has a calf and must be strong and sagacious. His head should milked," but I resolve to let the calf do be mild, clean, long, expressive. His ear should be of medium size; his eye full, that caused me to adopt this resolution clear and gentle. His neck should be several years ago, but I find it has worked well arched, muscular and of medium admirably in every case. I know of no word in the English language that better and solid at the base; of good width from defines the first part I take in the breakthe elbow to the point of the shoulder, ing process than the word "saunter." I sloping moderately and strong at the top usually saunter around and make no at- often lie so close to a naked floor that -with withers not too sharp. His back should be straight, firm, hairy, having what Virgil calls a "double spine," and on, with the calf next to the cow. After tempt to milk, only when the calf is suck- the young ones cannot get hold of them ; joined to the rump by an even mass of the calf is two or three days old I separate them, and when I turn the cow in rather than raw or prominent; his stiffe I again proceed to milk while the calf getting its fill ; by this time, however, I we loped; his tail arched slightly from the attachment to the body. His legs should be straight, well-corded, with strong joints what in the way, then I toll him off and thor, shaving off about one inch of the body is the straight what in the way is the straight with strong joints what in the way is the straight with strong joints what in the way is the straight with strong joints what in the way is the straight with strong joints what in the way is the straight with strong joints what is the straight with strong joints with strong joints what is the straight with strong joints what is the straight with strong joints what is the straight with strong joints with straight with strong joints with strong joints with straight with strong joints with st and wide below the knees and hocks. the cow will lick the calf as long as any The pasterns should be somewhat short one wants to milk; and just after I milk but elastic. His foot should be round, then I feed-never before. Cows treated just behind her when she lies down, they open at the heel, dark-colored, with an in this way will, after a while, consider

on for generations back, has served for la- half inches wide, with three holes in it. borer and roadster until he has become an The bolts had to be made to fit the plate. Horseshoes, small bolts, etc., were

forged from this iron. From September till March, we made shoes and nails until nine o'clock P. M. Now the smith can get shoes, nails, in short, everything, ready made; but forty years ago, it was very different. If my father were to see the tools I use now, he

Talk to Your Horses.

A writer for the Breeder's Gazette relates the following: A pleasant word to The anty that danger from punishment is not imminent. One morning a big muscular ercise that horse any more; he will bolt asked that the horse be hooked up. Stepof miles, and then asked the groom to herited docility. We would do well, there-fore, to preserve the varied qualities for had been frightened at everything he saw To accomplish this, good breeding and that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull to your horse as you would to your sweetheart. Do not fear but what he understands and appreciates loving tones, if not the words ; while it is by no means certain that the sensitive intelligence of many a horse does not comprehend the latter.

A Thick Straw Bed for Breeding Sows.

Thick straw for bedding breeding sows warm. With such a bed the young could instead of waiting until April or May. This would be a considerable advantage, as they could be made heavy porkers figure at that time than later in the season, as young fresh pork is then much sought for.

Some believe that pigs just farrower would be easily smothered in a deep bed of straw, but the straw is so porous that the air freely circulates and furnishes what is required for healthy breathing, while it acts as a soft cushion both over and under the young ones, and thus prevents the sow, when she lies down, from pressing them to death. This bed also elevates her dugs on the lower side, which and thus both dam and offspring sufferthe former from not having her milk sea-sonably withdrawn, and the Liber for the want of necessary nourishmen!.

Another method of preventing the so from overlying her young is to gik the pen, about six inches high from the floor, shaving off about one inch of the lower corner, so as to prevent cutting against the sow. If the young ones are can run under this projecting joist, and

In some parts of the West the large oat crop and deficiency in corn will cause invaluable ally to man in his labor on the The first tap used by my father was made the substitution of oats for corn as feed with a three square file. In those days for hogs. A bushel of corn weighs nearly If I am told that a large proportion of bar iron was used for everything. The twice as much as one of oats. If ground these horses are dull and sluggish I can usual sizes sold by merchants were two together the mixture makes a better feed only say, man has made them so. So long inches by one-half, three-fourths or one for growing pigs and breeding sows than either grain alone.

A correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette is of the opinion that fattening hoge in large numbers under one management is not attended always with success, as they do not seem to thrive when many are fed and kept together. The same care cannot possibly be given them as is done with only a few, as cleanliness is indispenable to the health of the animals.

A contract has been made with Chicago parties to kill 10,000 sheep in Montana during November. The carcasses are to be hung up until January or February, and then shipped to the New York mar ket. The altitude of this Territory is about 7,000 feet above sea level, air pure and dry. This experiment has been suc cessfully tried on a small scale, and will lead to large shipments.

Regarding artificial incubators it may be safely stated that there are several kinds that work well, but only in the hands of careful, attentive persons. A beginner should try one of small capacity, for an occasional loss of a large number of eggs amounts to a sum sufficient to destroy the profits. The care of the young chicks is of more importance than the incubation of the eggs.

"The effect of a strong ray of light falling on milk," says the Dairyman, "is to develop the fermentive organisms that ead to the decomposition of the liquid. They are of a vegetable character, and need light as well as warmth to enable them to thoroughly do their work. It is best therefore to keep milk in the shace, not necessarily in a dark room, but away from the light of a window.

Of all roots, except potatoes, beets are most sensitive to frost. Carrots being mostly deep in the ground will stand considerable freezing without much injury. provided they are left to thaw to the ground. Parsnip and vegetable oyster plants are better for being out all winter and of parsnips especially only enough should be put in the cellar for use when

Not enough difference is made in the price of chickens well or poorly fed. To many persons one chicken is just as good as another; but to one who appreciates differences in flavor there will be as wide a range as between different fruits. The difference is partly in the breed, but much also depends on feeding. Fowls left to get their own living eat many things when hungry that a well fed fowl would not touch.—American Cultivator.

An English agriculturist announces as the result of careful experiment and observation, the conclusion that where corn is drilled from east to west the yield is much larger than when drilled from north to south, as in the former case the sun can shine down the rows, whereas in the latter case each row makes a kind of wall which shades the next row. There is so much common sense in this that many will wonder why they did not think of it before.

A farmer named Charles Green, and living near Woronoco Lake, in Waukesha county, has a very fine calf which has been fed ex-clusively upon oatmeal and water. As soon clusively upon oatmeal and water. As soon as the calf got accustomed to its feed a single handful of the meal was put into a pail, and then boiling water (enough to cover it nicely) was poured in, and in ten or fifteen minutes the admixture assumed a glutinous form, when the pail was tilled half full of water and then fed twice a day to the calf.

There are many farmers who have They good butter cows and do not know it. nave poor pastures in summer and no shelter and indifferent feed in winter. In the house they have no convenience for making butter; the milk is set where there are no arrange ments for keeping it cool in summer, and in the living room, exposed to the odors of the kitchen, in winter; and neither the quantity nor quality or any index of what a cow can do is kept. Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East In dia missionary the formula of a simple vegeta-ble remedy for the speedy and permanent curs for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, area a positive and radical cure for Nervous Astoma and all Infoat and Lung anectons, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering felfows.





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a horse of this description may be of any subject I will state that I find it poor in slivers .- American Agriculturist. economy to feed hogs on the first milk from a cow that has a young calf. I color, although bays, browns, sorrels and have just lost one of my best sows from grays are the best, and he will be capable this, and the first man to whom I communicated that news queried thus : " Didn't you know that would kill hogs when strichnine and arsenic wouldn't?" I replied if I had I certainly would not have

given it to my hogs. I mention this merely as a warning to others, who may this number can be laid. To find the not have heard that the first milk from a ow with a young calf is deadly poison to hogs. If this be a fact it ought to be generally known. An analysis by some chemist might give some light on this subject.-Farming World.

A Reminiscence of Blacksmithing

A correspondent of the Blacksmith and Wheelwright communicates to that journal the following reminiscence of blacksmithing in "ye olden time:"

Forty years ago Northern Pennsylvania was almost a wilderness. My ance-tors squatted on land from three to five miles apart from each other, and my father was for some time twenty uiles away from any blacksmith. The tools were of a primi-tive kind. The bellows was made nearly square, and had a square box on top to hold wind, as they turned it. The dril ling machine was a post-hole in the shop and a twelve-foot lever, with one or two of us boys on the other end, while my father, sitting down, did the drilling with a large

I have often seen him drill for two hours to do a job that can now be done by one of the new drill presses in fifteen minutes

When he put on wagon tires he cut the tires in two pieces and then bent them with sledge hammers on a block made for

To make the tire the right size, it was dam and grandsire and grandam, and so steel three-eighths thick and one and one spoonfuls twice a day in soft feed.

Simple Facts about Bricks.

The Carpenter's and Builder's Journal gives the following facts:

An average day's work for a bricklayer is 1,500 bricks on outside and inside walls : on facings and angles and finishing around wood or stone work, not more than half of number of bricks in a wall, first find the number of square feet of surface, and then multiply by 7 for a 4 inch wall, by 14 for an 8 inch wall, by 21 for a 12 inch wall and 28 for a 16 inch wall.

For staining bricks red, melt one ounce of glue in one gallon of water; add a piece of alum the size of an egg, then one-half pound of Venetian red, and one pound of Spanish brown. Try the color on the bricks before using, and change light or dark with the red or brown, using a yellow mineral for buff. For coloring black, heat asphaltum to a fluid state, and moderately heat true surface bricks and dip them. Or make a hot mixture of linseed oil and asphalt; heat the bricks and dip them. Tar and asphalt are also used for the same purpose. It is important that the bricks be sufficiently hot, and be held in the mixture to absorb the color to the depth of ne-sixteenth of an inch.

Ducks can be raised with profit, if kept under favorable conditions. An English farmer raises annually about 1,200 for the London market. Many of them are hatched in winter and kept under cover till the approach of warm weather.

In the usual manner of preparing cuttings greater success follows when the cuttings are taken off immediately on the fall of the leaf before freezing, when they should then be packed away in moss or soil until time for planting in the spring.

The United States Veterinary Journal, Chicago, recommends the following as a remedy for heaves : Powdered rosin, two ounces : tartar emetic, two ounces ; Spanish brown, two ounces, and Cayenne pepper, two ounces. Mix, and give two tea-

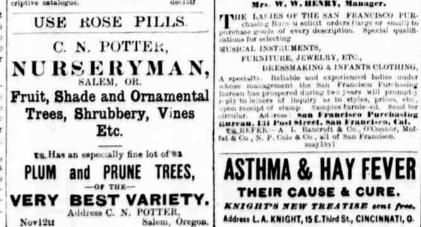
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