fowl. They are close and enterprising

foragers and during the warm season will find their own living on a well regu-

lated farm. The hens are good mothers and divide their labors in nearly

Henry Stewart says: "There is no

Stoch.

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE

In judging a horse every equestrian has favorite points which he wishes to see developed according to his own row of hock bones, and head of the metput makes a very material difference in judging, for what would be considered a most valuable conformation in one aninual, would be a decided defect in an- associated with long calces, are predisother; as in a horse for draft purposes posed to "cmb." we look for a cyndrilical chest, great space between the fore legs, and an upright scapula (shoulder blades), whereas, in the horse for speed, the chest must be deep and the scapula directed obliquely backwards. It is the judicions selection and crossing of animals mutually rich in recognized useful points that has brought our race and draft horse to their present state of perfection, and the same remark applies to our cattle, sheep, etc.

We will refer to a few a points which may benefit some of our readers. To begin with the head of the horse, let the forehead be broad so that the brain may be correspondingly large. The ears should be medium size and not too closely placed to each other. The eye should have a soft, subdued expression, but at the same time be prominent and clear, and without that well-known look denoting the vicious, intractable animal. The abave of the nostrils should be

wide and distended, allowing sufficient during respiration, as no matter how much pressed the horse is, he never breathes through his mouth, on account of the development of the soft palate. Indeed a horse may be sold to never quart of blood is oozing from his veins, when he draws a few labored inspirations through the mouth. The space between the wings and the lower new should be broad and capacious, so that the numerons glands and other important structures contained in it will not be hampered. The neck should be underately ong and nicely tapering towards the head, which should spring from the neck with a graceful curve, and not hang from it at an acute angle, like a hat upon a rack, for with this latter conformation and a short neck, the animal, if attacked with an acuto disease, as strangles, or laryngetis, is apt to come out a roarer. In the forequarter look to the formation of the shoulder joint. In the horse for speed, see that the scapula is well developed and directed obliquely backwards. so that it may afford ample surface for muscular attachment, whilst the ob liquety allows a gliding motion, favors extension and elevation of the limb prevents concussion. An upright shoulder loaded with muscle is beneficial to the draft horse, enabling him to throw all the momentum possible into his collar. The true arm when upright, especially if the forearm be long and the bones un demeath small-is a continuation seen in a horse with ,broken knees, and must be avoided. The forearm must be muscular and lengthy, or the barse will put down his foot from where he took it up. Let the knee be broad and large from side to side so that the small bones may be well developed, to distribute the pass ing concussive effects of each footfall Seen from before, the outer aspect should be rounded, while the inner is not to be objected to account of its irregularity. The aspects slope gradually backward to the supercarpel bones placed above and behind the knee. This bone should causing violent contractions which are be a conspicious object to "calf knees," (knees bending backwards) in light har they produce gases of decomposition ness and saddle horses. Knees bending which being absorbed into the blood, disslightly forward (unless conformed to slightly forward (unless conformed to the disposition of the true arm referred to) need not be objected to. Horses with the system is weakened by insufficient bent knees, do not usually have broken nutriment, it is attacked by serious dis knees. The common bone should be flat, large and cleanly cut, the back tendons strong, clear and well defined, and result the fetlocks large, rounded, and without any roughness. The bone forming the pasterns must not be too long or oblique nor too short and upright, as both of these conditions predispose to ringbone, the former being very liable to ligamen-tons strains, the latter by the constant jarring of the articular ends of the liquety of from 50 to 55 deg. The quar-ters of the wall are less inclined. The outline of the ground surface of the outer, is somewhat more salient than on the inner side. Both heels are strong of the same height. The sole and should be slightly concave at its circumference, deeper at its center; the frog. firm, solid, moderately developed, and permitted to reach the ground, especially if speed and weight carrying are demanded from the horse. The size of the chest is an index to the size of the lungs. For speed let the ribs be incidenately opening and very deep-depth rather than width must be regarded. A wide chest is nearly always antagonistic to high speed. For draught purposes the chest can hardly be said to be too wide. A short back, with the legs covering plenty of ground. or otherwise "put short above and long below," should riways be looked for. The space between the last rib and angle illum should not be considerable. Saddle horses having too great a space

long and deep. For draught purposes the bones are shorter, the leg more especially so, and placed more vertically. Great muscular development of the quar-ters is desirable in any breed. The hock must be large and clean, the

hip bones well developed, for the same son given at the knee. Those tied-inbelow, or in othe r words, having the lower ideas of what they should be. Of course attrial (or hind carmon bones) fine and leg to a tree, nor any of those cruel ill-developed, are susceptible to "bone practices which our fathers in their ig-put makes a very material difference in the interval insuch as is seen in very heavy breeds of stinct. But take them from the nest, horses, is liable to "thorough-pin." A put them in a large coop in the open air confirmation the opposite to this-over-bent or sickle-shaped hocks, especially if

The remarks applied to the digital region in the fore limb are also applicable to the same region in the hinder extremity.

Careful Watering of Anima's Necessary.

As the perfect mixture of the food with the saliva is indispensable to its digestion, a certain amount of mastication is necessary. Food that can be scratch for a living. Activity will tend boiled is neither economical nor fully digestible, and is likely to cause trouble in the intestines by its crude condition. On this account it would seem that dry rather than moist food, and ground his own language, scratch with the would-be sitters, and soon eggs will be rather than whole grain are preferable as being more likely to receive better mastication and salivation before they try Yard. are swallowed. It does not appear that there is any necessity for the dilution of

food with water in the stomach, because in all parts of the digestive canal from the mouth downwards there are abun-

room for the entrance and exit of air dant liquid secretions for the purpose of digestion. Further it is known that sorbed with great rapidity and passed at breathe in this way except when the last fine network of absorbant vessels in the coats of that organ, and that thirst is not caused by the want of water in the stomach, but in the blood, and when the blood is fully supplied the thirst is quenched. Water then is not food, at least it is not truly an ailiment, in animals as it is in plants, because it passes at once by absorption into the blood without decomposition into its elements had boiled eggs, supposed to be fresh, as in plants, and water may be absorbed | find their way to the breakfast table, and by the skin, and thirst thus quenched, or the kidneys stimulated to action by its direct passage from the skin into the It may therefore, be considered blood. as injurious to digestion to give an animal water with or directly after its food but it should be supplied sufficiently before feeding; for to fill the stomach with water when it is engaged in digest ing food tends only to difute the secre tions of the stomach and to weaken their solvent action. But the water should be supplied before feeding, or otherwise the digestion may be interfered with for want of a copious supply of saliva. This reasonable deduction from the facts happens to accord with the practice and experience of practical horsemen who have noted the effects of watering at dif ferent times. The discharge of undigested food through the bowels which is

so frequently to be noticed, is a waste and a constant menace to the safety of the animal. It is probable that this is caused more by mistakes in watering than in other ways. For a thirsty horse cannot grind its food because of a want of sufficient saliva to moisten it, and it is in part swallowed whole. The digestive fluids have not time to dissolve the whole grains, or even the finely ground meal swallowed without sufficient mastication.

Poultry.

To Break Up Sitting Hens.

the right proportion between laying and hatching. They are of a good size, the hens reaching a weight of nine and the Do not drench in water, nor put them in a barrel with an inch or two of water cocks of twelve pounds, and their flesh, in the bottom, nor tie them up by one though not of the highest, is of good quality. Though not the fowl for the fancier, perhaps, they undoubtedly are the breed for the yard of the general farmer. under a shade tree, if the weather is doubt that a well-kept flock of poultry warm, and feed them largely with everyis the most profitable of all farm stock. thing, including baked bones, that you give to your laying hens. In many But a little flock well-kept, like a little cases the lowl commences to sit when farm well tilled, brings the most profit she is in good condition to keep on lay-ing eggs, if we can but get the notion out of her head that she must be a cluckto the farmer. Just so many as can be kept without crowding, and with ease and convenience, will be the most profiting mother. She needs, perhaps, the able. Poultry will not bear crowding material for egg shells, which may be easily supplied. Furthermore, she should not be put in a small coop, where any more than sheep or pigs or people and it is well known that when any of these are too closely kept disease appears she will sit down and not obtain exerand works mischief. It is a necessity of cise; better put her in a pen having no the case, because cleanliness must be sacrificed to necessity." floor, but loose earth, where she can Keep ducks on your place if you have desire to sit. It is well to provide, also, a place set apart for their especial 'use. for social activity, and to this end a There are these places where you do not cock may be introduced to a pen where sitting hens are kept. He will talk in want them-the door-yard, the barnyard and the garden. Ducklings may be allowed in the garden, but a flock of found, when you may be sure that the old ducks in a vegetable garden will convert you to the doctrine of total detime has come for more freedom .- Poul-

Testing Eggs.

Place them, if at all doubtful, in mischief, and the satisfied little wriggle vessel of water deep enough to allow the that they give to their absurd little tails eggs to float-if they will. Those foul as they waddle off in search of something and musty with age will stand on end, and in the barn-yard ducks are unmiti-gated nuisances. When allowed in the digestion. Further it is known that the little end, too, as persistently as if water poured into the stomach is ab-held there by a magnet : but the good ones lie quietly at the bottom of the once into the blood by the close and dish, and thus the good and bad can be more readily separated than in most aircumstances in life

Feather Ends.

The danger of over-feeding fowls is a

At from five to six months old, separ

and sunny and dry at all times.

is excellent for this purpose.

in the young growing bird.

allow them to run together.

World.

yard anything but a cleanly place. In the barn-yard they will so be-foul the It is very annoving to the good house drinking trough that it will need a vigvife to break an egg of bad odor into orous scrubbing before the stock will drink from it. Have a place for your her cake or custard; and when hurried. one is apt to forget the usual rule, which ducks and keep them in their place and is, always to break each egg into a cur they will prove satisfactory and profitby itself, so that the good ones may not able. The larger breeds of ducks can be ffer, like Dog Tray, by being found in fenced more easily than sheep, and there is not the slightest excuse for having bad company. Still worse is it, when them anywhere except in the lot approto the egg cup of the visitor.-Poultry priated for their use.

else to

Probably Safe.

pravity quicker than anything else un-der the sun. The most exasperating

part of the whole performance is the

knowing look with which they view the

loor-yard they soon become so tame

that they are eternally under foot, and

besides, a flock of ducks will make a

destroy. About the door-yard

A New Hamshire farmer who heard Plan your fowl-houses so that they of a New Yorker stopping at one of the shall be warm in winter, cool in summer mountain hotels,drove thirteen miles one day last week to ask him if he thought Those who wish to secure the best the prospective shortage of crops would oung birds at moderate prices should bring about another financial panic. He order early, for they will have larger and better flocks to select from. waited around the hotel for several

hours, and finally ascertained that the Provide dusting places for all fowls, ung and old. Dry dust from the man he wanted to see was absent and young and old. Dry dust from the road, pulverized by the wheels of wagons would be gone all day. "Where has he gone?" "Over to Silver Creek."

"What fur?" "To fish."

real one which is often incurred in the "Gone afishin', and kalkerlatin' to b case of adult stock, but not to be feared gone all day?"

"Yes.'

"Took a bottle of brandy and a lunch ate young cocks from the pullets, and rear each sex by themselves. When you and a silver-plated fish-pole, and went off kinder onconsarned, did he?" wish to mate them for breeding (in De-"Yes."

"Well, then, I guess I'll jog back hum cember or January), is time enough to and finish them 'taters," continued the old man, with a sigh of relief. "It kinder To use sulphur as a fumigator of buildings, it is necessary to remove the seems to me that if this kentry was in danfowls, close the room or house, mix a lit-tle saltpetre with the sulphur in an iron York wouldn't come here to fool their vessel, and apply a match to the mix-ture. This should be done in the morning, and the doors and windows Street News.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.

The President of the United States has issued the following:

In furtherance of a custom of this people, at the close of each year, to engage, upon a day set apart for that pur-pose, in a special festival of praise to the giver of all, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do here by decignate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of National Thanksgiving. The year which is drow-ing to an end has been replete with evidences of divine goodness. The prevalence of health, fullness of harvest, stability of peace and order; growth of of fraternal feeling, spread of intelli-gence, civil and religious liberty-all these, and countless other blessings, are cases for reverent rejoicing. I do, there-fore, recommend that, on the day above mentioned the people rest from their accustomed labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, express their devout gratitude to God, that he hath dealt so bountifully with this Nation, and praying that his grace and favor abide with it forever.

SALEM, Nov. 5, 1883.

In accordance with a long established custom, and in conformance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, Z. F. Moody, Governor of the State of Oregon, would recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1883, be observed by all citizens of the State as a day of praise and thanksgiving to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the many blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year, and would further recommend that all secular pursuits be suspended upon that day, and that our people resort to their usual and respective places of worship for the purposes herein set forth.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State hereto attached this 5th

day of November, A. D. 1883. Z. F. Moody, Governor. Attest, R. P. EARHART,

Secretary of State.

The Governor of Washington Territo ry has issued the following proclamation :

Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America has proclaimed and advised that Thursday, November 29th, 1883, be observed by the American people, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many blessings which He has vouchsafed to us during the year now passing to its close. Undisturbed by pestilential diseases

devastations by angry elements, or inter-nal discords; blessed with free government, equality before the law, Christian civilization, healthful influences, undiminished harvests, multiplied common and advanced schools, increased means for transportation by land and water, and opportunities for agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial greatness, with large accessions of hardy, intelligent and industrious people, all will constrain us to join in the general acclaim of thanks and praise to the Giver of all good.

To this end, I, William A. Newell, Governor, do recommend to the people of this Territory, that, suspending usual pursuits, they commemorate the appointed day by appropriate festivities; gifts to the poor; and by offering in their re-spective places of worship the homage of grateful hearts to the Merciful Father for His countless benefactions. Given at Olympia this 2d day of No-vember, A. D. 1883, witness the great seal of the Territory of Washington.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL, By the Governer, Governor.

N. H. Owings, Secretary of the Territory.

OWESTPRICES



no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BIT-TERS never fails to cure all triese diseases.

Boston, November ső, 1881. Brown Crassicat Co. Gentlemen :- For years I have been agressi sufferer fröm Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried ed) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by Brown's Inow Birtrass, I tried a botte, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Inco Birtrass, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since tak-ing Brown's Incon Birtrass, all my toubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable re-vults. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNR, go Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BIT-TERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

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that all Iron Bitters are made by rown Chemical Co., Baltimors, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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CALENDAR.

CALENDAR, FALL TERM-First Wednesday in Sopember to first Wednesday in December. WINTER TERM-First Wednesday in December to first Wednesday in March. SPRING TERM-First Wednesday in March to first Wednesday in June. HOLIDAYS-Caristmas to New Year's

EXPENSES Tuition Fer Term in Advance. This school aims to give thorough instruction and parental discipline, to form correct must inhits and moral purposes. It offers good facilities to studen of both sexes. For further information, apply to. **Rev. J. F. Ellis.** aug17ml

HOPKINS ACADEMY. OAKLAND, I I CAL. Rev. H. E. Jewett, Prnicipal.

using viole known as colics, or inflammations; or they produce gases of decomposition entilation order, and the double effect often over

Scours in Calves.

Scours in calves is always a result of indigestion. In nearly every case overfeeding produces this result. Generally the removal of a cause will remedy the jarring of the articular ends of the bones on each other. An intermediate sondition is to be preferred. A well shaped hoof seen in profile, has an ob-liquety of from 50 to 55 deg. The quar-hiquety of from gans a rest. Stop all food, unless the oung creature has been reduced to a low condition of weakness, when some gentle support and soothing remedy for he inflamed intestines should be given. Gum water, starch well boiled, linseed ca, with some sugar dissolved in either. will be very useful, but only small quantities may be given : the soothing effect upon the bowels is the most useful re-sult, and half a pint at once, given every three hours, will be sufficient. We have ound that new milk given warm from the cow, half a pint at a time, and no more, will relieve the diarrhosa and if continued for three or four days, will restore the calf, when the usual warm skimmed milk sweetened with some sugar or molasses will again' be taken

safely.

opened in the afternoon for a thorough The Census.

Give the growing chicks a taste of The New York Herald in a late issue boiled potatoes, and notice how they "go has published a very interesting resume for them." In many places the potato crop is large and this vegetable cheap. of the census. It shows briefly that the nation contains 50,167,782 people, of It is even cheaper than corn, but if fed which number 43,475,480 are native born comes the animal with a suddenly fatal in connection with corn and other articles of diet, it is a great help to raise young stock economically and successon the soil. There are 881,857 more males than females. The whites numfully per 43,402,970; the colored 668,793: the

Keep the fowls well now. If you expect to get eggs from your hens in December they must be amply fed with egg-producing provender. Give them bones in granulated form ; have plenty of bages, turnips, etc.,-while they are housed in confinement.

Nine-tenths of the poultry houses we have observed on farms are too small. It would have cost very little more to have made them one-half larger and would have been an economical expenditure of money. Some breeds of fowls may be more easily quartered than others but crowding is good for none. In these small houses the roosts are put directly over the nesis and the manure drops into the nest, continually befonling them. Everything is on such a narrow, contracted scale that a person works among the poultry with difficulty and frequently startles the staid old hens by lunities in the country. his burst of eloquence when his head strikes some offending object.

safely, Those who have closely examined the subject have stated that the working men tried the Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, etc., M. Hinkle, principal surgeon of the National Surgical Institute, with competent assistants and all needed ap-paratus, will be at the St. Charles hotel stadic horses having the goar a mark spend at least \$400,000,000 per annum and our experience places the Plymouth in Portland, Oregon, November 220 and the purpose of examining cular. In continuation the pelvis should for drink and nearly \$200,000,000 for goar and well covered with muscle. The money thus be large and well covered with muscle. Ragged hips, sithough found in some of would have been sufficient to provide a large and the spend in some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend in some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend in some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend in some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend in some of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with a spend of the spine, limbs, all bodily covered with spine, limbs, all bodily covereg with spine, limbs, all bodily covereg with spine, be large and well covered with muscle, the best horses, are objected to on account of their unsightliness and his bility to injury. Exercised the thigh and leg must be bigh figure of \$5,000,000,000.

1850. 33 Years Practical Experience. John A. Child & Co. COLCE AND DRUGGISTS. DES ME Corner Morrison & Second Sta. Chinese 105,488; the Japanese, 148; the civilized Indians 66,407. The census PORTLAND, · ORE taker dare not bother with the Anaches. Of the 7,000,000 foreigners 37 per cent are Germans, 35 per cent. Irish. The Germans will always outnumber the Irish, but there need be no alarm about SWEETHEART Send for a package of "ELENEORA" writing paper-it contains four jackages of Writing paper, all differ-ent tints, with envelopes to match. Price 50 cents by moail postage paid. Address: WILEY E. ALLEN, 155 Third street, Portland, Oregon. vacancies on the police force as their numbers will not drop below 2.430,000 Pennsylvania has the greatest number of puplic schools-17.619-but New York spends nearly \$3,000,000 for educational purposes. Illineis owns the most live stock : value \$132,637,762. Missouri has the greatest number of mules, own-PERCHERONS ing not less than 193,027, of the democratic appendages. New York leads the list of cow owners, butter and cheese rous Gold and Silver Medals recently makers and milk producers, the figures 1,437,255 cows. 111,822,433 pounds of butter, 8,362,590 pounds of cheese, and 231,965,583 gallons of milk. It also raises 33,644,807 bushels of potatoes. won in France. Send for Catalogue. A. ROGY. 832 Palisade Ave., Jersey City Ohio owns 4.907,486 sheep, and Iowa 6, New Jersey. 085,316 hogs, which are the highest fig-ures, and Illinois tops the horse owners with 1.023,072 head. There are 91,977 NOTICE!

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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