

Stock.

Destroying Vermin in Cattle.

The surest remedy for vermin on cows and calves is to shear the animal and then rub into the surface of the body a mixture of one part benzine and six parts oil.

Then you may either rub the body thoroughly with the mixture of one part of soft soap with three parts of the above mentioned lye, removing it twenty-four hours with a brush dipped in warm water, or rub in the mixture of one part benzine and six parts oil.

The Care of Young Pigs.

As the time draws near when the most of the young pigs to come in 1886 will be here, and in need of the best care that can be given them, it is well to consider in what way improvements in methods of managing over those practiced in former years can be made.

Mr. Heber Humfrey, in his excellent papers on Berkshire, written for the London Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1886, gives some hints regarding young pigs well worth the reading by any one, whatever the breed of swine he may be keeping.

It is not a question of expense so much as of time and trouble to give them a little digestible food often from the first day they will eat any. It is surprising the help it is, both to the mother and the pigs. We all know in the great majority of cases, this is regularly done as a matter of course, but by some few it is not thought of, or rather it is not thought to be of much importance; or they think, perhaps, it is a good mother and she is doing the pigs well and nothing more is necessary.

The difficulty comes about something in this way. The quantity of milk the little pigs get from their mother at each meal is very trifling; it is exceedingly rich and taken often, and if this goes on many weeks and no more bulky food is taken, their whole system settles down to a state of things that cannot last, so that when they have some day, almost suddenly, to rely on food of perhaps ten times the bulk there is literally not room for them, with only two or three meals a day, to stow away sufficient to carry them on in good condition.

The natural and uniform distention of the intestines has not been going on, and the consequences are far more serious than they appear at first sight. The few that cannot push through, and so show it at the time, become squeaking little things that never once look likely to pay their way. The others eat and drink and grow, and to all appearance are healthy and salable, but the lungs and liver, as well as the bowels, have undergone such a strain through the sudden change of food that the chances are many that the pigs will have weak, susceptible parts about them—just such weak points as would be likely to turn a slight risk into a certain danger.

The contingencies are common to every breed of pigs, and with all a good start is of the first importance. Always excepting weakly constitutions brought about through unsatisfactory breeding, I think that unfair weaning brings more pigs into difficulties in this country than any other cause.

If this be true of the young pigs in England, where it might be supposed they would be well cared for if kept at all, what shall be said of the average American pig that so often comes, as it were, by chance, and is left to fight for itself all the way through life? Had Mr. Humfrey made a visit to this country and on return home written thus of the American weaning pig no reader could have thought him far out of the way. We would do well to profit by his hint, and see to it that the little pigs are early taught to eat well, and that the change from milk to other feed be so gradual as in no way to check their growth.—Gazette.

Baked Rice Padding.—One quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls of rice, scant cups of sugar, flavor with vanilla or cinnamon, bake in a slow oven three hours; to be eaten cold; very nice.

INSECTS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

The Relations of the Farmer Thereto.—How they Originate and How to Depose Them.

BY F. S. MATTERSON.

The muscular power of insects is simply astonishing. An ant can carry a solid piece of lead larger than itself. A flea can jump two hundred times his own length, and the turnip flea is somewhat less agile, and nearly all of the destructive insects are possessed of tremendous energy considering their size.

The laws of nature are always uniform and consistent, and animals of great activity or force, must consume food in accordance, to obtain that force; as the same law obtains, in animals and engines, that speed is obtained at the expense of power, and power at the expense of fuel, hence the voracity of insects.

The same is true of birds, whose vigorous life and celerity of motion demands food accordingly; and if a horse ate as much according to his weight as a wren, a farmer's team would soon eat him out of house and home.

The turnip flea beetle is a fair sample of this voracity. This little black oval bug, about the tenth of an inch long, appears in May and June and eats the leaves of turnips, cabbage, mustard, beets, etc., both cultivated and wild. His method is to skeletonize the leaf by eating out its tissues on the upper side. And some seasons, he comes in such multitudes as to do much damage. He eats some plants that are classed as weeds, but does not compensate for the damage which he does. He is diurnal, working entirely by day, and greatly prefers dry weather and hot sunshine. Of his methods of propagation I am ignorant, and do not know his larvae or his chrysalis. How to be rid of him is the question.

The old remedies are, dusting plants when the dew is on, with ashes, lime, road dust, and other things, all of which is very laborious and unsatisfactory, as he many times appears proof against all these applications. Sweeping the plants with a hand net, and killing those caught by dipping them in boiling water, will afford some satisfaction and lessen their numbers according to the perseverance applied. Working among plants, helps considerably by keeping the bugs scared off. I presume that poisoning with some preparation of arsenic, as Paris green or London purple would be effectual. Perhaps pyrethrum powder, or pulverized white hellebore root would also do for them. Their natural enemies are the small insectivorous birds, especially the goldfinch, yellow bird, thistle bird, wild canary, etc.

And now I want to mention briefly the hen-louse, and the canary bird mite, and the passing to the consideration of more agreeable subjects, and treat of some useful insects that I can speak kindly of, and not be obliged to be constantly abusing them.

Old poultrymen will perhaps regard me as ignorant on the hen louse subject, and I shall not dispute with them. The insect in question that I am acquainted with, lives in cracks and crevices of the hen house, and roosts, nests, etc., and annoys the hens at night. Its habits are very similar to those of the malodorous bed-bug. As to the remedy that I shall suggest, I stand in no awe of the criticisms of ancient poultry sharps. It is, cleanliness and coal oil. Keep your fowl house from becoming foul. Whitewash if you want to, but remember that this is to please yourself, not your hens. The lice care nothing for whitewash. But paint your hen roosts and crevices where lice resort, with pure kerosene, three times during every summer, using it freely; and I will agree to eat every hen louse you will find after the third application. The vapor of the oil will not hurt the hens unless your house is too light and unventilated, or the oil is used in very excessive quantity.

The little scarlet mites that infest the cages of the canary, and other pet birds are similar in their habits to the last mentioned. Cleanliness, and frequent changing and scalding of cages is the remedy. Many others have been recommended, and many do some good, but are not to be depended on. Coal oil is not to be recommended for various reasons.

The "constantly-tired-out" feeling so often experienced, is the result of impoverished blood, causing enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion. The system, thus invigorated, feels new strength and energy.

WHAT WE SMOKE AND CHEW

Not Pure Tobacco, but Various Sweetened and Medicated Preparations.

It is rather late in the day, says Health and Home, to enter a protest against the use of tobacco. Whatever the faculty may say on the point of its injurious qualities, however much the clergy may point out the possibility of its leading to intemperance, the fact remains that a large proportion of the world uses tobacco in some form or other. The Chinese, according to their accustomed vanity, pretend to have been acquainted for many ages with tobacco. But we must remember that in the earliest written oriental tales which have come down to us—the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"—there is no allusion to the custom of smoking, and there is every reason to believe that all oriental smoking was imported from England, and that Sir Walter Raleigh lit the first pipe smoked out of America.

The adulteration of tobacco, very common both in this country and abroad, arises from two considerations. The pure, natural leaf, in its yellow hue, is undoubtedly the finest tobacco in the market. But so many accidents conspire to render the finest leaves scarce that even the natural leaf itself is imitated. Coarse leaves are bleached by the use of chlorine to the bright yellow color of natural leaf, and sulphuric acid, properly diluted, is used to make the little "freckles," which are supposed by connoisseurs to indicate a superior quality of leaf.

But the "natural leaf," somehow, doesn't seem to suit the taste of the average chewer of tobacco. He asks a certain degree of sweetness in his plug. To fill this bill and create a special flavor which shall give a kind of identity to a peculiar brand and cause it to be eagerly sought for is the object of the manufacturer.

When the bundles of steamed leaves are fully dried they are ready for the application of the mixture of sirup and licorice, which imparts to the chewing-tobacco of commerce its sweetness and flavor. The leaves must be as dry as a bone when subjected to this licorice bath, for the least dampness will render them white with mold in a few hours. After this the leaves are taken into a drying-room, where the thermometer during the day is at 90 degrees. At night the whole power of the furnace is turned on, and the heat is so intense that in the morning the room has to be cooled off before the operators can enter it. When the tobacco has, under this powerful heat, become perfectly dry, the adulterator gets in his work. One factory sprinkles it with New England rum, another uses Jamaica rum, another moistens it with the rancid corn whisky he can find, and each brand has its own peculiar essential oil. Some use fennel, others ginseng, while the acrid sumach, abounding in tannin, cheap and plenty, gives the peculiar burning of the tongue which characterizes much "fine-cut." Astringent barks, worm-wood, the refuse to the cinchona, and others give the bitter taste which some consumers like, and the twist or "negro head," which is largely exported to tropical climates, gets a special absorption.

We have heretofore published the statement of Mr. Cooper, revenue collector of North Carolina, himself a large tobacco manufacturer, asserting that tonqua bean and wintergreen were also largely used in adulterating tobacco, both of which are deadly poisons, and that he knew of a negro who, having drunk a wineglassful of the mixture, died in half an hour. If these things be true of the ordinary chewing tobacco, what can we say of the smoking article, where sticks and stems and dirt and all uncleanness go to make up the cigar? Where an end ought to show the wrinkled edge of a pure leaf it shows a front like that of a composite bit of marble. A true tobacco cigar is fine in grain and free from stems. The wrapper is nothing in a cigar; the filling is everything. No leaf is worthless for the manufacture of one or another of the innumerable brands between the golden chaff with which the millionaire fills his vice-chamber and the laborer's caddy. Almost the only chemically pure tobacco is that which the planter dries for himself, spreads on the cotton sheet in the garret, and sends little Tommy to bring him a bunch of—crumbling it between his fingers to fill his pipe. But this simplicity doesn't please. The public would rather be poisoned.

Administrators Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Hon. County Court of Marion county, Oregon, Administrator of the estate of Harrison Weider, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to Mrs. Elmer Weider at her residence, six miles north of Salem, within six months from this date, and all persons who are indebted to said estate are required to make payment to said Elmer Weider without delay. GEO. W. WELDER, Administrator of the estate of Harrison Weider, deceased.

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SUMMONS. In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, J. L. Hughes, plaintiff, vs J. P. Schroffell and Mary Schroffell, defendants.

J. P. SCHROFFELL AND MARY SCHROFFELL, defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon you are required to appear and answer the within complaint in the above entitled action, on or before the 7th day of June, being the first judicial day of the June term of said Court; being the first term after the expiration of the time for the publication of this summons; if you fail to answer or to appear at the time you will take judgment against you for \$50.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from January 15th, 1886; and also for \$25.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from August 15th, 1885; and also for \$42.18 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from January 1st, 1885; less \$24.00 paid March 24th, 1885, and for all costs and disbursements of this action.

Service of this summons is made by publication in the Willamette Farmer by virtue of an order of the Hon. T. C. Meier, Judge of the above entitled Court, made on the 24th day of March, 1886. SPRIGGS & SCHUBERT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Executors Notice to Creditors. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN THAT GEORGE WILLIAMS has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Kelly, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of Andrew Kelly, deceased, are hereby required to present them to me at my office in the city of Salem, Marion county, Oregon, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated this 30th day of March, 1886. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Executor of the Estate of A. Kelly, deceased.

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