## WILLAMETTE FARMER: SALEM, OREGON, JULY 16, 1886



Breaking Horses.

This is a word commonly used-break ing a horse. It is wrong. Nothing needs to be broken, everything to be guided Teaching is a much more appropriate word to use than breaking. The education of a horse is the important consid eration and, as in the man, it should begin at an early age and be a gradual development, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the horse. It is impossible to crowd everything into a horse's brain in a few hours or a few days. Cramming is no better in educating the brute than in educating the man.

In the first place, the horse must be made to feel that you are its friend ; that it need fear no harm or hurt in your presence, so long as it in no way acts viciously. All improper actions should be promptly and firmly restrained, but no unnecessary harshness that will cause extreme fright or fear should be resorted to. In this, as in the case of the child, it is more difficult to do many things that are right. But patience, perseverance and gentle punishment for wrong doing will in time have their desired effect. When once the horse knows what you want it to do, and it has learn ed to look upon you as its friend and even protector, it will freely obey your wishes, if you make them manifest in a way that the horse understands.

There is as wide difference in the disposition of horses, as of men, and some horses, like some beasts, are practically untamable. They lack the necessary intelligence oftimes, but have all the vicious propensities. But more horses are spoiled by improper handling and usage than are naturally worthless because of lack of intelligence and possessing a vicious disposition; and an intelligent horse made vicious by ill treatment is even worse than a stupid one. Patting or petting a horse that does wrong is a great mistake; and it is about as great a mistake to fail to do this and make the horse feel your approval when it does right. Overloading or in any way discouraging, is one the worst things that can possibly be done to a young horse. If it fails to start the load, and you punish it, who can say that it does not feel that it is punished for making the effort? If you pet it. possibly it may think it is an approval of its failure. In either event, it is a bad case and should be avoided in handling a young horse, and especially a colt. Few old horses will pull with all their might many times without refusing to try again. Mistakes in handling make more balky and vicious horses than all other causes combined. In fact they are almost the only cause of these

riding. Working on an empty stomach is drawing on the constitutional resources of the body. Such a drain is to be avoided as much as possible. Remember, the animal nature is very much like that of man ; for this reason, the horse requires food and drink with the same regularity and frequency that man does.-Journal.

### Bray Horses.

Hon. A. B. Allen, of New York, in a letter to the London Live Stock Journal has the following to say about heavy draft horses

Of horses, it is surprising how the prices of the heavy farm and dray sorts keep up. Thousands of stallions have been imported within the last few years and produced, I presume, some hundreds of thousands of offspring, crossed on the larger class of mares of the country; and yet the demand for such. when grown to a suitable age for work, so far from lessening seems to be on the increase; and I think it will continue for years to come-the economy of a single stout, large horse being able to do the work of a small pair, being found to be so great both on the farm, in the mines and in towns and cities. Fine single roadsters and pairs of choice carriage horses are also in great demand. These are beginning to be obtained in stylish 16-hand trotting stallions on good country mares. Extra stout, compact, thoroughbred stallions would answer the same good purpose, as is done in England; but we have very few such at medium sized, fit only to race and get horses for the saddle.

### Breed High and Seil High-

It is always advisable to have the best no matter what description of live stock we breed, or goods we handle. When times are depressed, if either sort drops low in price it is certain not to be the better descriptions, but always the second and third rate that goes begging derstand. for cash buyers at good prices. Does this apply in any special degree to horses? Most certainly it does, for there are always men, not in any way jeopardized in their financial condition during a period of depression, because of not being engaged in any hazardous business undertaking, who stand ready to buy the best drivers or carriage horses that come to market. Bear in mind that this description of horses like the ways sell at inside figures .- Ex.

Groom the horse outside the stable. The horse is rather fastidious and detects any bad odor or filth about his food on my stomach, and lived wholly food. He is not apt to relish his hay by injections. I was a living mass of and oats if the] manure, etc., from his body, removed and converted into dust and clutched the carpet, and prayed for by the comb and brush has settled in death! Morphine had little or no effect the feed trough. Besides, part of the in deadening the pain. For six days matter removed from his body is the and nights I had the death-premonitory dead matter thrown off by the glands and taking this into the stomach and lungs, as he will be compelled to do if the grooming is done in the stable, will poison his blood. Groom thoroughly. The comb is a good instrument in its place, but the brush should be used more than the comb. Clean the hide as well as the hair. Grooming is to preserve the health of the horse even more than to give him a decent appearance.

# A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

#### A Physician Presents Some Startling Facts. Can it be that the Danger Indicated Is Universal.

The following story-which is attracting wide attention from the press-is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourreaders entire :

To the Editor of the Rochester( N.Y ) Democrat: SIR :- On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the ides. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began, still I thought nothing of it ; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach considerable numbers now by crossing would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and land; but we have very few such at doctored myself accordingly. But I got present. Most of these are light and no better. I next noticed peculiar medium sized, fit only to race and get passing - also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot u:

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another general debility ; another, congestion of the base of the brain ; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years pased, during which time I was steadily growwork of exceptionably competent artists, ing worse. My condition had really are comparatively scarce, and will al- become pitiable. The slight symytoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no

develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as oc curring from "heart disease,,' "apoplexy, paralysis, spinal complaint, rheuma-tism, pneumonia," and the other comselves if we do not lay it before our mon complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys Few physicians and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing hem. Instead of common symptoms t often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path n which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal Consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30,

## A CLERGYMAN'S CURE.

The REV. S. J. CHARAM, Presiding Elder of the U. B. Church at New Haven, W. Fa, writes that he had been a sufferer from Erysip-elss for twenty years, when he was advised to try ATEN'S HABBATAHILLA as a remedy for it. He did so, obtained relief before he had used half of the first bottle, continued taking it, and, when he had used three bottles, found himself "completely cured of the tormenting disease." This was after he had, unavailingly, tried many other remedies, and had the treatment of some leading physicians.

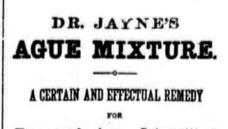
## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Is the most perfect blood-purifier known to medical science. It Purifies blood corrupted by Hereditary Scrof-uia, poisoned by Mercury, or tainted by the sequels of Diphtheria, Boarlet Fever, and other Contagious Diseases; Extirpates from the blood the germs of dis-ease implanted by excesses in living, and by disorder of the digestive functions; Entrygorates the system, enriches impoverished blood, re-estabilishes the harmonious working of all the machinery of life; and Curves all maindles resultant from vitiation of the blood, the most fruitful cause of disease. FREPARED BY

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists : Price \$1; Bix bottles for \$5.





Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

This class of diseases so common in all parts of the World, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinage of water-courses, are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs.

The mere breaking of the Chill is but a stop towards completing a radical cure; the various organs of the body, especially the stomach a" . liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture, in conjunction with Jayne's Sanative Pills, as prescribed in the Directions which accompany each bottle, will not on!"

## BREAK UP THE CHILLS.

but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thoroughly

### ERADICATING THE DISEASE.

and the best evidence of this is the incarciable success which has always followed the admin istration of these remedies, ar attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanae, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the l'nited States, where the discusce. for which it is adapted, most prevail.

For Sale by Snell, Hitzhu & Woodard, Portland.

### DR. MINTIE. THE SPECIALIST.

No. 11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal. TREATS ALL CHRONIC, SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DIFEASES WITH WONDERPUL SCICLUS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY !



LISP HEMEDY I is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Prestator, boeu, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, and in drinking intoxicating liquors, Dr. Mintle, who is a regular physician, graduate of the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfelt \$500 for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (un

fer his special advice and treatment) will not cure \$1.50 a bottle, or four times the quantity \$5, sent to address on receipt of price, or C. O. D. in private by Dr Mintie, 11 Kearny St., ns and pamphlet



direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fan with. These INVALUABLE

evils .- Live Stock Journal

#### Watering Horses

Do you expect your horse, like a camel to lay in a supply of water to cross the desert of an entire day ? Do you even expect it to go half a day without drinking, and all this time to drag a plow or wagon, in the blaze of a burning sun? If so you are all wrong. The stomach of the horse compared with the size of the animal, is no larger than that of man. The horse perspires, as man does, and as a natural result gets thirsty the same. When you feel the need of drink because of heat and the loss of meisture by perspiration, think of your horse which is very likely suffering the same as you are. If not given sufficient drink, it will take an enormous and injurious quantity when it gets a chance, drinking until its sides are extended and it is ready to split." It then is really in no fit condition for anything until some of this water gets into the circulation, cooling and refreshing the fevered atoms of life, and the balance is thrown off through the appropriate organs. Then your horse is back again to the normal condition of health and activity, and no longer feels logy or lazy, as if the whole system were ready to fall apart. With the stomach and intestines full of water, the horse is not even in a condition to eat. The wash of so much water must both dilute and carry away through the intestines the gastric juices designed for use in the digestive process. Then give your horse frequent opportunities to drink. A few swallows as you put up at noon or night in the stable will do it good and help digestion, but gorging with water should be avoided. As with water, so with food, the small stomach of the horse requiring comparatively concentrated food and at frequent intervals, When you are at work or riding on the road, and feel your stomach calling for food, you may know your horse feels the same need, as he is doing more exhaustive will soon restore the healthy action of it fully. Bright's disease has no distincwork than you are, especially if you are the liver, bowels and kidneys.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre, and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts; indorses it, and all who try it testify to its many virtues.

#### Beautify the Farm.

Make your rural home beautiful. Lay nt spacious grounds about the farmhouse, plant shade trees, lay graveled roads and plant flowers. Don't lay up decided change for the better, as also all of your earnings for the benefit of your heirs and the lawyers, but spend some of it in beautifying your home. The farmer who always shuts his eyes to the sesthetic features of life, and himself down to the task of making himself down to the task of making money, loses a large portion, and the make known this remedy for the good biggest portion, too, of his existence. His home should be attractive to himself, to his wife, and, above all, to his children. Unpleasant homes, in too many instances, drive the sons of farm- 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free ers to the towns, to excitement, dissipation, and to wreck. Such sons do not generally leave pleasant and beautiful

#### Is Your Liver Out of Order ?

sive, you have headache, feel languid,

pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor hiscoughs constantly! My water wa filled with tube-casts and albumen. was struggling with Bright's disease o the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkakle cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least bencheial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. first it sickened me, but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitat-ed condition. I continued to take it ; The sickening sensation departed and 1 was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a did my wife and friends. My hicconghs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, as this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and Then is your whole system deranged the truths developed are astounding. I the blood is impure, the breath offen-therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than onedispirited and nervous, no appetite, sleep is troubled and unrefreshing. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons Liver Regulator-it statement, but I am prepared to verify tive features of its own, (indeed it often