

Stock.

Colic in Horses.

Robert J. Dawson, V. S. of San Francisco, Cal. in answer to a correspondent who asks concerning colic in horses gives the following valuable information through the columns of the "Pacific Rural Press" namely:

In answer to "A Subscriber" I will endeavor to give the best treatment for horses suffering from colic or gripes. He is right when he says that my notes upon that subject treated mostly with preventive measures, and I maintain this is the most important matter in all diseases. In the first place, I guess that it is hardly necessary to point out to this gentleman that having clearly proved to his satisfaction that the cause of colic in his horses was due to the consumption of hay in a particular condition, he must discontinue to feed upon this kind of food, and the effect will cease. But in the case of those animals really suffering from pain, there must be two objects borne in mind, viz., to abate or altogether remove the pain by sedatives, and, secondly, to remove the offending material from the intestines by purgatives. As an extremely useful and efficient remedy for the first, I have used for many years the ordinary gum opium (powder) in one-dram doses, mixed with a pint of warm water.

The dose may be repeated in two hours if relief has not been obtained. If it is a case of ordinary colic, this may be relied upon as a most effectual remedy. This one-dram dose is that for an ordinary horse, an animal of the kind and size of those usually worked upon the farm in buggies, etc. Of course in the case of a small pony, such as a Shetland or Exmoor, half a dram is sufficient. And, on the other hand, a horse as large as some of our city firms employ, I have frequently given, in the course of one day, as much as four drams of opium. Some veterinary authorities say that the objection to opium is that it has a tendency to produce constipation of the bowels. This I will admit, but there is no medical agent which is a good sedative in the practice of veterinary medicine; and the subsequent administration of a purgative counteracts this constipating effect. In many cases of intense pain from any cause, I have used, with much good effect, the injection of morphia under the skin, by means of a hypodermic syringe made for the purpose. And so quick is this remedy in producing the desired results, that a poor animal may be rolling and throwing itself about in the most intense agony and one minute after the administration he will be absolutely free from pain and probably commence to eat. The application of blankets, which have been dipped in hot water and afterward wrung dry, to the region of the bowels, is very comfortable and soothing to the suffering animal, and is a thing highly to be recommended. So much for the sedative treatment.

Secondly, if the colic is due to a spasmodic contraction of the bowels, produced by the drinking while much heated of very cold water, the above-mentioned administration of opium, etc., is all that is needed; but if the attack is produced by the animal having eaten indigestible food, it is greatly essential that this material must be removed from the intestines by purgatives. For an ordinary-sized horse six drams of the best Barbadoes aloes should be given, mixed with one dram of Jamaica ginger, which will prevent griping; but it is necessary to remember in giving purgative medicine to horses, that some horses, like some people, are very much more easily purged than others, and the administration of veterinary medicine must remember this, as if he gives too strong a dose of laxative the horse may die from super-purgation. And this is an ailment—this this diarrhoea in horses—which is very difficult to stop, so that if the owner feels that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the individual peculiarity of horse in question, he had better resort to giving bran mashes in large quantities daily. This will have the effect of producing a loose discharge from the intestines, which can be regulated by means of lessening or increasing the quantity of bran. Linseed oil in this disease is also a safe medicine, given to the amount of one pint, and if a desired effect is not produced in 24 hours another half-pint may be given. I may state, in passing, that it takes 24 hours always in the horse to produce purgation.

There are a great many things in comparative pathology which are interesting, and speaking of colic in horses, I have often noticed that the animal is much more liable to an attack after extraordinary exertion, or when he has used up a great deal of vitality. It has been thought, but not proved, that new hay will at a certain period, when the chemical changes are taking place, the conversion into sugar, and so on, produce colic. Personally, I question this, and am much more inclined to think that the pain is produced by eating too much of this agreeable food, thereby over-distending the stomach, and the digestive system not being able to get rid of it, the ingesta undergoes fermentation and produces what is known as

"flatulency," or windy colic. And in this disease the brandy and carbonate of soda, which "A Subscriber" gave, was rational treatment, and likely to do some good; the carbonate of soda neutralizing the generated gases and chemically converting them into liquids, which, taking less room in the intestines, does away with over-digestion, and consequent pain.

Automatic Poultry Feeders.

There has been something done in the way of automatic chicken feeders, but the following from a correspondent of the Callistogian will be read with interest: A few days ago I saw an old lady emerge from a barn with a quantity of wheat in her apron, and heard her cry "chick, chick, chick," while she scattered the grains broadcast upon the ground. I suppose that old lady has done the same thing day after day for years, and will continue to do so to the end of the chapter, if inventive genius does not come to her aid. As I watched the antediluvian process of feeding chickens, I wondered why the men who invented such labor-saving machines as egg-beaters, apple-parers, sewing machines, etc., never thought of automatic, or some other matic, chicken feeders. I have an idea borrowed from a pheasant preserver in Great Britain which may serve to put some practical mechanic in our district in the way of making a cheap and useful contrivance. In the preserve above mentioned, pheasants are fed with maize in the winter month, and I assure you a gamekeeper would have a big job on his hands were he to feed all his birds by hand. Besides, were he to scatter it on the ground, all the birds of the forest would come in for a share. The difficulty is overcome by placing boxes in convenient localities and training the birds to come to them. The feeder is simply a box with a lid and a hole perforated low down on one side. Over the hole is a piece of board which swings on a pivot and opens or closes the aperture. On the side of the pivot away from the hole there is a step or a perch for a bird. When a pheasant lights on this perch, the maize runs out in a cup fastened to the side of the box. As soon as the bird flies away the lever falls back and covers the hole. The leverage is so arranged that birds lighter than pheasants fail to open the source of supply, and so the little sparrows, robins and wrens go on short rations. Could not old cracker-boxes with dented pieces of tin be manufactured into similar feed boxes, and thus lessen the work of human chicken-tenders? It would be necessary to fill the boxes only once a week or month, according to the capacity of the box or the chickens.

Creamery vs. Dairy Butter.

At a discussion before the New York State Dairymen's Association on the subject of creamery and dairy butter, Col. F. D. Curtis remarked that farmers conduct their business generally on a hap-hazard plan. We want more cows in our dairies, but we also want more attention in the selection of our animals. Let every farmer strive to increase the yield of his cows. He mentioned a neighbor who owned a herd of common cows, who some time ago began to grade his herd with Jersey stock, then gave them proper shelter, and in a short time he doubled their yield.

In quality the principles control. Throughout the State there is too much carelessness, too much filth in our dairies. Col. Curtis believes there is too much butter made in private dairies. He has seen, in a butter house in New York, hundreds of tubs of dairy butter that could not be sold except to foreign shippers at a sacrifice. In his own cellar he could not keep butter, so he concluded to send it by express in 10-pound packages to New York while it was still freshly made, and then he got the highest price for it. He had a cellar which would not keep butter well, because it was somewhat damp and musty. The walls were cool, moist, hot air came in, the more it condensed in the cellar walls. By closing the windows so that there was no circulation, the trouble was remedied, and the cellar answered its purpose fairly well.

Mr. Curtis believes in the system of co-operation in butter making, and in selling only the cream, thus leaving the skim-milk for use in feeding and for the family. If one can reduce the cost, he can produce the same effect as when he increases the price. This is where the West beats the East in butter making and selling. The Eastern farmer wants facilities for cheap transportation and a good market in which to sell his goods. It is difficult to avoid the middlemen, but if one can get his butter into the hands of a retailer, he will often get more money in that way. He had accomplished that object, although it had taken him years to do it.

Mr. Gilchrist of Delaware suggested that the time when the West beat the East in butter making was in the winter season. This Western dairymen can do by means of cheap corn. He believed that Delaware County butter will sell as well as that of the West. He does not believe that summer butter is lost by keeping until fall or winter. He knew a missionary who once bought Delaware County butter, and found it to be perfectly sweet sixteen months after

it was made, though it had been in the warm countries of the East. He believes in dairy butter as a competitor with creamery butter, for the former will stand up when the creamery melts down.

Mr. Richardson agreed that the finest and best butter made is the dairy butter. He thought in New York State the creamery system was not carried on properly. If the cream-gathering system be used, then it may be successful. He thought a pound of butter might be made from about nineteen pounds of milk, feeding on corn ensilage and rain, with a little hay at noon. The same cows on grass in summer netted him only \$18.76 per hundred, while in the fall he did much better. The farmer who is within reach of the large markets can make more out of winter butter than he can out of the summer product. He gets more out of separator cream than he could out of raising cream, using only 19.9 pounds of milk for one pound of butter. Mr. Blanding makes butter with a creamer out of sixteen pounds milk to the pound of butter from Jersey cows. He is an advocate of creamery butter, both as to keeping quality and price.

Prof. Roberts of Cornell thought some of the speakers were harshly critical on American dairymen, as compared with their English brethren. First, we are comparing a new nation with an old one. All the town people came originally from the country. The West has been thrice selected from England, New England and New York. In Wisconsin there were fifty-two farmers' institutes last year, while in New York there were only three. We go over to great England and find them making one pound of butter out of twenty-seven pounds of milk, while tethering their cows. We can do almost as well as that here. Let us once in awhile talk of those things that we have been successful in.

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Dr. Flint's Heart Remedy will prolong life by preventing those sudden deaths from heart disease which bring untold grief to families, often plunging them into poverty, because of the untimely decease of the bread-winner. At druggists, \$1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., S. F.

Dotted Insertion.

Cast on 21 stitches and knit across plain. 1st row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, knit 1, over narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over knit 4, over, narrow, knit 1. 2d row—Knit 3, over, narrow, narrow, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass the slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1. 3d row—Knit 3, over, narrow 3 together, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, kit 1, over, narrow, knit 1. 4th row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, slip 1, narrow, pass the slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over, slip 1, narrow, pass the slipped stitch over, over, knit 3, over narrow knit 1.

Wonderful Cures.

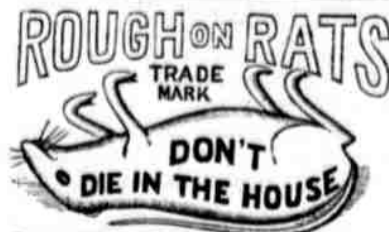
W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by the Port Drug Company. 1

A Cougar Story.

A few days ago a citizen of Hood River called upon us, and gave us some particulars of the killing of five cougars, near Camas prairie. It appears that a man named Ott, who has been spending the winter and spring in the vicinity of Mt. Adams trapping, had an encounter with cougars in which he was successful in killing three at one time and two on another occasion. Some weeks ago previous to this he called upon Dr. Newcomb, at Hood River, and the doctor informed him that it would take some time for medical treatment. The man said he would call again, and in the meantime went to see his traps in the neighborhood of the mountain. Coming to one of these, he found a large cougar caught, and immediately killed him. While removing the skin, and some distance from his rifle, he was viciously attacked by another one. He had only his knife in his hand, and in the fight managed to inflict fatal injuries upon the cougar, but received some severe scratches about the face and head. He had no sooner killed the animal, than he espied another cougar approaching him, but had sufficient time to procure his rifle, with which he dispatched him. Having sufficient honor for one day he went to his camp in his bruised and bleeding condition. The next day he again went to his traps, and was successful in killing two more cougars. Mr. Ott is the victor over five cougars, and our informant says that after he goes through a course of medical treatment and is accustomed to the ways of the country (he is lately from Switzerland) Camas prairie will be rid of these vicious animals.—Ex.

To Cure a Felon.—Cut a lemon in two and put the sore finger into it. When the lemon gets hot and slimy, take another piece. If taken at the beginning it can be cured promptly in this way.

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"ROUGH ON RATS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 5c. box of "ROUGH ON RATS" to a pint of whitewash, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the Hennyery inside and outside of the nests. The cure is radical and complete.

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For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 box of "ROUGH ON RATS" (Agricultural Size) to be thoroughly mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Such depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a tablespoonful of the full strength "ROUGH ON RATS" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, etc., etc. & 2c. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

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Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY VIRTUE of an execution, issued out of the Circuit Court of Marion county, State of Oregon, bearing date of June 28th, 1887, and to me directed, to enforce a decree and order of sale made by said Court on the 15th day of June, 1887, in a suit wherein Mary Jackson, as administratrix of the estate of J. B. Jackson, deceased, was plaintiff and Charles Mosberger, Estella Mosberger, and others were defendants, I have levied upon and on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1887, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door, in Salem, in said county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of said defendants Charles Mosberger and Estella Mosberger, or either of them, on or after the 22d day of October, 1888 (the date of the mortgage foreclosed in said suit), in lots Nos. three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in block No. one hundred and seven (107), in Hubbard's addition to the town of Hubbard, situated on the Oregon and California Railroad, in the county of Marion, State of Oregon, and that said sale will be made to satisfy the sum of \$204.20 and interest thereon from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the further sum of \$13.75, costs due the plaintiff on said decree, and accruing costs, and also the sum of \$73.96 and interest thereon from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the sum of \$15.50 attorneys fees due from said defendants to Columbus Waterhouse by said decree, and the further sum of \$87.10 and interest thereon from the date of said decree at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and \$5.71 as attorneys fees due by said decree from said defendants to N. T. Komaine and J. F. Clark as executors of the estate of J. B. Van Winkle, deceased. 1. Dated at Salem, this 26th day of July, 1887. JOHN W. MINGO, Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.

AGUE AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, &c. This class of diseases so common in all parts of the World, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinages 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 step towards completing a radical cure; the various organs of the body, especially the stomach and liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been especially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture, in conjunction with Jayne's Sensitive Pills, as prescribed in the Directions which accompany each bottle, will not only 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 invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where the diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

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