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Farm Dairying



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**XVIII.—Cow Diseases.
Second Article.**

By LAURA ROSE,

Demonstrator and Lecturer in Dairying
at the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege, Guelph, Canada.

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LEAKY teats are caused either by weak muscles or because the teat opening is too large.

Treatment.—Throw and tie the cow. Insert a milking tube in the teat to preserve the milk duct. With a sharp knife remove the skin from the end of the opening, making a good fresh wound. Draw the edges of the hole together with a few stitches, tying each stitch separately. Dress with a healing ointment.

This should be done when the cow is dry and is better to be done only by a veterinarian. If the leak be through a hole on the side of the teat scarifying the edges of the opening with a sharp penknife when the cow is dry may cause the edges to unite.

To Cure a Sucking Heifer or Prevent Self Sucking.

Insert in the heifer's or cow's nose an ordinary bull ring. Just before inserting the ring slip on it a harness ring the same size, which hangs loosely after the bull ring has been inserted. This is a sure remedy.

Impaction of the Rumen or Paunch.

Cause.—The paunch becomes over-filled with solid food and its walls so paralyzed as to lose the power of contraction.

Symptoms.—Enlargement of abdomen, the drumlike sound is absent, and when the part is pressed the induration remains for some time. The animal is dull, her breathing heavy, grunts and grinds her teeth.

Treatment.—Give a strong purgative—one and a half to two pounds of salts and two ounces of ground ginger in two quarts of warm water. Follow up with two drams of nux vomica every six or eight hours until the bowels move freely. If the bowels do not move in eighteen to twenty-four hours give more salts. A little walking exercise helps the expulsion of the food. In bad cases the cow is opened and the food removed by hand. This should be the work of a veterinarian.

Tympanitis or Bloating.

Cause.—Eating fermented grains, rank clover, especially when wet or with the dew on it; raw juicy potatoes, etc., may cause fermentation and the accumulation of gases.

Symptoms.—The abdomen distended, especially over the left flank; the walls of the belly elastic to the pressure of the hand and when tapped giving a hollow, drumlike tone; breathing labored.

Treatment.—If much distressed, prompt relief is afforded by puncturing deep on the left side into the flank four or five inches from the spine and midway between the last rib and the hip bone. This is best done with a trocar and cannula. If one is not at hand use a knife and insert a large goose quill or something of the kind to keep the wound open to allow the gases to escape.

Give from one to two pounds of epsom salts and an ounce of powdered ginger. Further fermentation may be prevented by a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in a pint of water. In slight cases a dose of two ounces of oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil will generally dissipate the gases. No food should be given for twelve hours, and feed lightly for a day or two.

Impaction of the Third Stomach or Fardel-bound.

Cause.—A diet of coarse, indigestible food and insufficient water to drink; eating dried grass or leaves, etc.

Symptoms.—Refuses to eat; ceases to chew cud; in some cases slight diarrhoea, followed by constipation; head carried low; dull, painful expression; stands still or lies down with head extended; gives a short grunt during expiration; advanced stages—staggering gait, impaired sight and sometimes symptoms of frenzy.

Treatment.—Same as for impaction of rumen. Assist the purgation by copious injections of warm soapy water three or four times a day. If the brain be affected, douche the head with cold water or apply ice.

Tuberculosis.

Symptoms.—A dry cough without other constitutional disturbances indicates tuberculosis of the lungs. A cow losing flesh gradually and becoming generally unthrifty looking may have the disease in any organ. The only safe way to know if the herd be free from this very contagious disease is by having the animals tested with tuberculin.

If any react they should be put to

stable by themselves and the building where they have been kept disinfected. If only slightly affected the animals may be fattened and sold to the butcher, for the meat is said to be wholesome.

The milk, especially if the udder be suspected of being diseased, should be scalded for the use of either man or beast. There is no known cure. The only way is to test the cows and keep those free of disease rigidly apart from the others. Drinking from the same trough, eating from the same stall, are easy means of spreading the disease.

If the cow be a valuable one and the disease is not deeply seated she may be kept for breeding purposes, but the calf must not be allowed to suck any of its mother's milk. If the cow's milk be thoroughly pasteurized it is then safe to feed.

Rheumatism.

Cause.—Exposure to cold and wet, especially when heated by driving. Lying on cold floors or standing in a draft.

Symptoms.—If acute rheumatism sets in there will be loss of appetite, roughness of coat and dryness of muzzle, bowels constipated, urine high colored, joints swollen. The symptoms of chronic rheumatism are similar, but less severe.

Treatment.—Give two pounds of epsom salts and one ounce of ground ginger. Follow up with two dram doses of salicylic acid three times a day.

Rub the joints well three times daily with camphorated liniment.

Keep the animal warm and dry.

Wounds or Cuts—Lacerated Udder.

First stop the bleeding by tying a bandage of clean muslin directly over the wound or above it. Often a bleeding artery will protrude. A thread can be run under it with a needle and the artery tied. After the bleeding stops cut off the ragged edges of muscle with scissors which have been dipped in an antiseptic solution. Then bathe the wound with an antiseptic wash. Let nature do the healing. Keep the wound clean and free from germs by frequently bathing it with the antiseptic wash.

Sometimes a cow's udder is badly torn on barbed wire or brush. Thoroughly cleanse the wound with an antiseptic wash, using a syringe if one is at hand. Trim the rough edges and draw the cuts together with white silk thread, tying each stitch separately. Leave an opening of an inch at the lowest point of the wound. Insert in this opening a small piece of cotton wadding to help carry away any discharge. Bathe the wound if necessary with a boracic or weak carbolic acid wash and renew the wadding. When healed remove the stitches.

Contagious Abortion.

Abortion being a contagious disease, the germs will lurk about the stables and infested animals for years.

Use some good disinfectant freely around the stalls, gutters, etc. Give



Photo by University of Wisconsin.
MAKING THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

each animal that has aborted forty drops of pure carbolic acid in one pint of water in its food three times a day until all vaginal discharge ceases.

As a preventive give the other cows the same dose twice a day for the same length of time.

Some dairymen dose their cows in this way with carbolic acid every two or three months just in case this dreaded disease might break out.

Another simple method, which can be used when cows are in pasture, is to mix thoroughly 100 pounds of barrel salt, pounded fine, and one pound of crude undiluted carbolic acid or four ounces of the acid to twelve quarts of salt. Give to the bulls and cows as one would ordinary salt.

Retention of the Afterbirth.

In case the afterbirth does not come away give a few doses of carbolic acid (forty drops), and no other assistance will be necessary.

Burying Diseased Animals.

When burying an animal which has died of any contagious disease put half a barrel of fresh lime over it. Crystals of copper sulphate may be used. Burn all bedding, litter, etc., and whitewash the walls, stalls, etc., having some disinfectant in the wash.

Stock Foods—Tonics.

No. 1.—One pound ground gentian, a quarter of a pound of ground ginger, a quarter of a pound of powdered saltpeter and a quarter of a pound of powdered iron sulphate. Mix and give one tablespoonful in feed once daily for ten days, omit for three days and feed as above for ten days more. Cost, about 20 cents per pound.

No. 2.—Two pounds fenugreek, two pounds ground ginger, two pounds powdered gentian, two pounds powdered sulphur, two pounds potassium nitrate, two pounds resin, one pound cayenne pepper, eleven pounds flaxseed meal, five pounds powdered charcoal, five pounds common salt and twenty-five pounds wheat bran. Cost, about \$4.50 per 100 pounds. Mix well and feed the same as No. 1. This tonic is almost identical with the commercial mixtures.

A CRAZY CURRENCY

China Has a Monetary System
That Borders on the Chaotic.

UNIT OF VALUE IS THE TAEI.

Yet the Tael is Neither a Coin Nor an Ingot, but Merely an Abstract Term, and Signifies a Unit of Weight—Silver Shoes and Cash on a String.

Of the many strange things in China not the least strange is its currency. To the foreigner it seems a miracle that any business can be transacted successfully with such a medium of exchange. It has been described as chaotic. Nevertheless business and trade flourish in China, which speaks volumes for the business acumen of the Chinese. Perhaps the fact that trade flourished in China long before such a thing as currency was known accounts for the fact that the Chinese, with such a lax system as they now possess, still stand in the front rank of commercial nations.

In China all forms of exchange from barter up are in use. A very large part of the country's business is done against the actual delivery of weighed silver. For convenience silver is melted into rough ingots having the shape of the Chinese shoe. These silver shoes have stamped upon them their fineness and weight. The unit of weight is the tael, which is equal to a quantity of silver weighing 580 grains troy and is worth about 60 cents in our money.

The tael is not an ingot nor a coin, but simply an abstract term signifying a unit of weight, such as a "pound" of butter or an "ounce" of gold. Though an abstract term, it is the measure of wealth and the unit of value throughout the length and breadth of China. A man buys a business for so many taels of silver. His profits are computed in taels. When he makes payment he weighs out the silver according to this unit.

The silver shoes vary in weight from one to seventy-five taels. All silver shops and banks have forges, where the silver is melted in iron ladles and poured into molds. The smelters with their ladles and molds remind one of cooks. They stir the silver with a pair of metal chopsticks. To one not aware of what they were doing it would be natural to suppose that they were engaged in concocting something good to eat. In the process of recasting the ingots their fineness is often changed, being either improved or debased, whichever best suits the interests of the shop. Bankers and money changers are able to determine the quality of the silver by the sense of touch. The sellers or depositors are always at their mercy and must often submit to the operation of having their silver discounted on account of "bad touch."

In the interior of China small purchases are made with copper coins with square holes in the center. These are called "cash" and are threaded on strings so that they may be carried across one's shoulder or on a pole. A string of 1,000 of these cash is worth about 50 cents in our money. Sometimes bits of silver are clipped from the silver shoes and used for small purchases. When traveling in the interior one must take with him a large amount of silver shoes, exchanging them for strings of cash at the various shops. The money changers have two sets of scales, one to be used in the purchase of silver and the other in the selling of it.

In an attempt some years ago to introduce a currency based on western models the Chinese government purchased and put into circulation several million Mexican dollars. The people took to the new coins and called for more. The provincial governments then set up mints and began to coin Chinese dollars of approximately the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollars. They also coined an enormous amount of subsidiary items in the shape of small silver coins and copper pennies.

Soon it was discovered that the new currency was as unstable as the old. The value of the dollar in relation to the subsidiary coinage varied from day to day. The cent was never worth the hundredth part of a dollar. Some days 110 cents were required to make up \$1, and on other days it took 130 cents. Similarly the value of the dollar as compared with the tael was continually fluctuating. Sometimes \$100 would bring 70 taels and at other times only 65. It was sickening to the people, but very profitable to the money changers.—Harper's Weekly.

The Mozart Cycle.

The only works of Mozart designed for the stage (there are nearly a score of them) that have remained regular "repertory operas," as the Germans say, are "Don Giovanni," "Figaro" and "The Magic Flute." Once in awhile, however, a Mozart cycle is given in one of the larger German cities, and this includes generally, besides the three operas named, "Idomeneo," "Die Entführung," "Così Fan Tutti" and "Clemenza di Tito."—Argonaut.

Knew His Man.

"Why did you tell that man you don't smoke when you do?"
"I had a good reason."
"Perhaps he was going to give you a cigar."
"No; I know that chap. He was going to ask me for one."—Detroit Free Press.

Among all the fine arts one of the finest is that of painting the cheeks with health.—Ruskin.

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