



Salem, Saturday, December 27.

Mr. C. W. Royal, of Salem, is traveling agent for the WILLAMETTE FARMER.

Deputies of the State Grange.

Farmers of Oregon and Washington, organize for self-protection and for the enlightenment of the industrial pursuits. To facilitate this work, I have commissioned the following persons to institute Granges in this jurisdiction, as my Deputies:

- For Douglas, and the Counties south of it—J. M. Gurney, Ten Mile P. O. Polk—James Tatum, Dixie. Lane—H. N. Hill, Junction. Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, East Portland. Clackamas—E. Forbes, S. E. Corvallis. Benton—A. Simpson, Corvallis. Yamhill—A. B. Henry, Lafayette. Washington—T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro. Marion—B. A. Wilson, Turner. Linn—E. E. Fanning, Tangent; Wm. Cyrus, Seilo. J. H. Smith, Harrisburg.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, and Idaho—Frank Shelton, Walla Walla, W. T.; Geo. Hunter, Dayton, W. T.

Any locality within this jurisdiction for which no Deputy has been appointed for the organization of Granges, will receive immediate attention if application is made to me, I will attend in person or send a Deputy.

DANIEL CLARK, Master State Grange of Oregon and Washington, Salem, Oct. 1, 1873.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, begun and held in the city of Salem on Wednesday the 9th day of November, A. D. 1873, the following proceedings were had, that is to say, A. J. Dufur was duly constituted and appointed a General Business Agent for the Order to reside at and hold his office in the city of Portland; to enter upon the duties of such office on the first day of March, A. D. 1874.

DANIEL CLARK, Master. A. J. DUFUR, Secretary of State Grange of P. O. H.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That we recommend to the Subordinate Granges in this jurisdiction that they elect their officers at the last regular meeting of such Granges held in December, A. D. 1873, and the officers then elected be installed at the first regular meeting held by such Granges in January, A. D. 1874.

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By order of the Executive Committee there will be held a meeting of the Oregon Farmers Union in the Legislature Hall at the city of Salem, on Monday, January 28th, 1874, and important business will be brought before it for consideration. All the Farmers Clubs now organized that may be organized before the call meeting are requested to send delegates to the same. All persons who have heretofore attended as delegates still hold their seats as delegates, and where there are vacancies they are entitled as follows, from Art. I. Constitution: Each Club, League or Grange shall be entitled to one member for each 25 members or fraction of 25 members over. Two different committees appointed at the last meeting are respectively and earnestly requested to forward their reports as soon as practicable, also the Secretaries of different Clubs, Leagues, and Granges who desire to send delegates, will please forward to this office the names of the same.

J. HENRY BROWN, Secretary Oregon Farmers Union.

The Oregon Union Association of Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will meet at the Masonic Hall, East Portland, on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, 1874, at 1 o'clock p. m. Each Grange is entitled to send three delegates, of whom the Master shall be one. It is hoped that all Granges not already represented will send delegates, as business of interest and importance to the Order will be transacted.

S. P. LEE, Secretary Oregon Union Association.

To TEACHERS.—All teachers in the State are earnestly invited to attend the Teachers' Institute to be held in Salem commencing December 29th, 1873. Cards of invitation have been sent to many; others have doubtless been forgotten, many are personally unknown to us, and the post office addresses of others are uncertain. We hope all will feel free to attend and make themselves known to the Committee.

P. S. KNIGHT, R. MALLOY, T. H. CRAWFORD, Committee on Correspondence.

B. Goldsmith, President of the W. R. T. Co., has furnished free passes on the company's boats to teachers and others who desire to attend the State Teachers' Institute next week at Salem, J. C. Ainsworth, President of the O. S. N. Co., has offered half fare tickets, on the boats of that Company, to those wishing to attend the Institute.

WHEAT.—There is a still further advance of wheat at Liverpool, latest quotations being 48. 3d. for club, but the rise is offset by the increase on freight charges. We find, then, that, while wheat in Liverpool is quoted higher than for many years back, we receive less in Oregon than we have at times when we enjoyed the benefit of low freights.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—H. W. McKay & Sons, of New York city, advertise in our columns to-day a large lot of splendid goods, to be sold very low—all on account of bankruptcy caused by the recent financial panic. Read the advertisement.

CONCERT.—A grand concert is to be given at Reed's Opera House, on Monday evening, Dec. 29th, by St. John's Choir, assisted by the Salem Orchestra. A pleasant time is anticipated by the public. Admission fifty cents.

THE FARMER Office feels under great obligations to Weatherford & Co., druggists of Salem, for their kind remembrance on Christmas eve.

The rise in the river has made boating quite lively.

The Illinois Farmers.

In the platform adopted by the Illinois Farmers Association, we find much to endorse even if there is something to criticize. It is mentioned in the telegraphic news of this week, and our readers will study it with interest. That portion of it which absolves the farmers of the country from allegiance to old political parties, is most commendable, preceded as it is by the declaration that "every American voter should do all in his power to secure the election of honest and competent men to office." We shall only take exception to the wholesale denunciation of protective tariffs, which is becoming a dogma in the agricultural districts of the West, when home manufactures find slow progress, and when the people are yet hardly aware of their paramount importance in building up the fortunes of a State. The present position of political parties is about correct on the tariff, for each seems to have settled down upon the idea of a tariff for revenue and incidentally for protection. Our national finances, owing to the existence of an immense national debt, necessitates a vast revenue to meet the interest on that debt, and the peremptory issue must be "free trade and direct taxation," or a revenue raised by a tariff on articles consumed mainly by the rich; the farmer of moderate means is lightly taxed for national expenditure, and can thank the tariff system for that immunity. Here in Oregon we have a wool product, which is increasing in value every year, and our wool is protected by a tariff which discriminates in favor of the Oregon producer, and the result of this discrimination is that wool growers share among themselves, in this State, at least, one hundred thousand dollars more price for their wool.

Navigable Waters of the Willamette River

As cheap transportation is becoming one of the important subjects for public discussion at the present time, and farmers throughout the United States are anxiously enquiring, what mode of conveyance we adopt to carry our productions to market, relieve ourselves of the expensive conveyance already afforded by exacting monopolies, and leave us a fair remuneration for our toil, the improvement of our river channels and interior water communication seem to point to the most speedy means of obtaining this relief.

In connection with this important subject, the improvement of the Willamette river for navigation is of the greatest interest not only to the commercial and agricultural welfare of the people of this State, but likewise to the great shipping and wheat consuming interest of many parts of the world. Draining, as this great river and its tributaries do, a valley nearly two hundred miles long and from thirty to seventy-five miles broad, rich in grain-growing and grazing lands, with immense deposits of coal and iron, the murmur of its waters seems to say to the mechanic, the miner, and the husbandman, we can furnish you the means of cheap transportation to market for all your toils. The superior quality of wheat, the unprecedented yield per acre, together with the vast amount of arable land and the fact that even a partial failure of this important crop has never yet been known within this valley; speak in language too plain to be misunderstood that the time is not distant when the wheat market of Oregon shall be one of the great commercial items of the world. To meet this emergency that is now already upon us (cheap transportation of this great staple of our State), and to assist, encourage, and remunerate the farmer for his production, Congress should be solicited, not only by the petition of our citizens, but by every laudable effort of our present Representative and Senators to make an especial appropriation to build wing-dams, remove obstructions, and render the channel of this river navigable for light-draught steamers as far up as possible, at all seasons of the year.

It is true that by private enterprise and State expenditures, locks have been built at the Willamette falls, and a small amount of Government aid has been procured from time to time to assist in this great enterprise. But these appropriations have been used more to enhance the commercial interest of a single town, than to furnish quick and cheap transportation to the farmers of the upper Willamette valley, and are only the entering-wedge for more extended improvements which the grain-growing interest and agricultural importance of this great valley justly demands. We have often heard it stated by river pilots, and those who are acquainted with the channel of this river, that \$150,000 judiciously expended would render the channel of the Willamette navigable from Oregon City falls to Eugene; but be this as it may (for we are no river pilot or civil engineer), we believe we are safe in the assertion that the reduction of freight to the farmers, leaving the shipper a fair remuneration for his services, would more than doubly repay this amount on wheat alone every year. In computing the capacity of the Willamette valley for producing wheat, if proper encouragement were given the farmers to market it by means of cheap transportation, we will take six counties—Marion, Linn, Lane, Benton, Polk, and Yamhill—lying along the banks of this river and in the heart of the valley.

Marion county covers an area of 1,109,790 acres, and it is estimated by intelligent farmers and competent judges that at least seven-eighths, or 1,071,016 acres, of this is susceptible of cultivation and is good arable land. Allowing one half of this, or 535,520 to be sown to wheat, and this to produce only twenty bushels per acre, we have for Marion county 10,710,400 bushels for one year. Placing Linn county on the same basis, with an area of 1,824,000 acres, and 1,598,000 acres of arable land, one half of this sown to wheat and producing twenty bushels per acre, would give for Linn county 15,980,000 bushels a year. Lane county has an area of 3,171,840 acres, and we will place this at only one half arable land; sowing one half of this or 542,960 acres to wheat, we have at twenty bushels per acre for Lane county 10,959,200 bushels. Benton county we place on the same basis of Lane, with an area of 710,400 acres. One half of this reckoned as susceptible of cultivation, and half of that sown to wheat would give Benton, at twenty bushels per acre, 3,554,000 bushels. Polk covers an area of 399,360 acres, placing seven-eighths of this as arable, and one half sown to wheat, at twenty bushels per acre, Polk would produce

Value of a good garden.

People who have moved into a new country, and made homes there, are apt to neglect the less things for the great ones, or the things which seem less important, because easier acquired, for the great work of opening up their farms, adding new fields and making new fences, clearing and breaking new ground to sow to grain. The charms of home are apt to suffer by their devotion to this greater work, and the neglect very frequently extends to the kitchen garden, which, on well established farms, assumes a place of the first magnitude in farm economy.

The luxuries of life bloom and bear fruit in the garden, and the most healthful and simple diet, as well as the most rational and enjoyable is found there. The early lettuce and radishes and young onions, come in the early spring when all other vegetables become scarce and when those that have survived the winter have generally become wilted and stale; the choicest of small fruits are furnished from their garden beds in May and June, and afford us luxuries consistent with health all summer. Then when Autumn comes, the thrifty gardener gathers his stores for winter; cabbages, onions, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, and, not least, the mealy potato, and with these, to be seasoned by prime cuts from the pork barrel, or a quarter of mutton, he is able to live like a king.

Every farmer claims to have a garden, and most of our readers will perhaps think that our remarks are thrown away, but if a garden is a luxury, and what we seek to advance, is the actual profit and satisfaction the possession of a first-rate garden gives to a family. It is something every farmer should be proud of and strive to excel in, and only those who possess such a one are able to live in the possession of good country fare. Under favorable circumstances, one doesn't expect there puddings, pies, or cakes, better than we have them in town but we do expect to find fresh milk and butter, the best of bread, and a good

variety of vegetables. The farmer has the advantage over the merchant to whom he sells his wares, and the town customer, that his vegetables are fresh gathered, unbruised by a long ride to market, possessing all the excellence with which Nature has endowed them.

Rock Point Farmers' Club.

Club met Dec. 13, 1873, President G. S. Downing in the chair. Two delegates, E. T. Perkins and G. S. Downing, were elected to attend the State Farmers' Union to be held on the 5th of January next at Salem.

The subject, "What shall we do with our boys?" was then taken up. Mr. Downing said that every man who has boys should be interested in this subject. My mind is hardly made up, but it seems sufficient to train up a child properly we should induce him to be truthful and honest above everything else, also to be manly and genteel in his bearing toward others. Keep clear of a fault-finding spirit toward our children—deal gently with them—be careful of giving them a bad name.

Mr. Putnam differed from Mr. Downing—knew of many self-made men would not object to good bringing up. Had known many preachers' boys who were bad. Found that some boys would make men in spite of all obstacles.

Mr. Hunt said the best way to have good boys was to travel through life carefully ourselves, and let us be sure we dignify our own calling; let us teach them that honest labor is preferable to "bumming" around on their friends, waiting for something to turn up.

Mr. Udell thought boys should keep good company. Bad company spoils well disposed boys.

Mr. Keene said we should give our boys a good scientific education. Farmers should be well educated, and then they would honor their calling.

Mr. Perkins said he would buy the best tools for his boys to work with, and not discourage them by having them work with poor tools. He would not send his smartest boy to town to be a lawyer or physician—believed in giving the boys a chance.

Mr. Ed. Downing thought we should let our boys follow the bent of their minds as to occupation, and assist them in developing their peculiar genius—and not send our boys to studying politics, as they are sure to become corrupt.

Mr. Martin thought the discussion did not stick to the subject. He would teach boys obedience and respect for our authority. Be just with them; teach them everything useful; give them privileges; allow them holidays; all work and no play makes a dull boy.

After receiving one new member, the Club adjourned to meet the second Saturday in January. Subject for the next meeting, "Resolved, That farmers should pay more attention to fruit culture."

G. W. HUNT, Cor. Sec'y.

Monmouth Grange.

Monmouth Grange, No. 4, is in a fair way to lead the Granges of this State in the addition of members. On last Tuesday we conferred the fourth degree on a class of twenty-four, and on Saturday conferred the first degree on a class of fourteen. This makes about seventy-six members now having fellowship with Monmouth Grange, and before the winter is over we expect to number over one hundred. The objects for which the Order was instituted, is receiving encouragement by the people, and if they remain true to themselves, and firm in the maintenance of their rights, with a fixed determination that they, the laboring class, will fight the battle of reform, until monopolists and grasping speculators shall ground their arms, and concede to the producer a fair share of the profits resulting from their labor, then one of the main objects for which the Order was instituted will have been accomplished. Let the farmers be up and doing, and demand that protection from their legislators which has so long been denied them.

OLD DEBTS PAID.—There is now a general relief to the stringency of affairs which prevailed in the Willamette valley last spring. The bountiful crop and good prices have been a godsend to all the country merchants. If the crop had been light, or prices low, many of them would have suffered great distress. For, while the farmer who owed for his supplies could not have raised means to square his accounts, the country dealer would have been denied credit or advances at the wholesale merchant's, and so he would have been closed out in the tightness of the times. But the wheat brought the coin, and the farmers canceled the score, and everything has been made lovely all around.

The Grangers.

This seems to be an opportune time to put the "Grange movement" in practical operation. The farmers being mostly out of debt, and forehanded in cash, are prepared to practically test the experiment of "clubbing" in the purchase of supplies, especially implements. Now that they have a State Agent, and a good man he is, if each Grange in the State will, as early as possible, make out a list of the wagons, plows, harrows, sewing machines, reapers, mowers, threshers, &c., &c., needed by their members, and send these lists to their head center, he will be enabled to tabulate them, see what he has to do, and then test the agents, dealers, and manufacturers as to what can be saved by co-operative purchasing. Experience will show that it takes more time to put their purchasing machinery in operation than they expect, and that it will be bad policy to wait until it is so late that they will be compelled to purchase of agencies in Oregon. Take time and sea room to launch the young craft, and there is every prospect for the most beneficial success.

CHANGING BUSINESS.—When in Portland the other day we learned from Put Smith, the well-known broker, that he was closing out his business in that city, with the intention of going East soon, and purchasing the best blooded sheep to be had of Cotswold and Merino breeds, and devoting himself for the future to sheep-raising as a business. He will return in the spring and take his sheep to Walla Walla, which place will be his residence in the future. His stallion, "Pathfinder," will stand at Salem next spring, of which due notice will be given. After that, the old horse will be removed to the Walla Walla country. From what we know of Put Smith's energy, we judge that his determination to raise blooded Merinos and Cotswolds will prove a great advantage to the sheep husbandry of the upper country.

PENMANSHIP.—At Prof. Conner's writing class at Central School house, Olivia Swegle made the most improvement in penmanship during the term, and A. A. Leonard did the finest writing. At the Willamette University the most improvement for the term was made by J. M. Hockett, and Miss Anna Case did the finest writing. Mrs. Belle W. Cooke and Prof. Crook, awarding committee.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—J. W. Shattuck, so long the popular landlord of the Cliff House, Oregon City, has taken the well-known Commercial Hotel of this city. He invites the patronage of the traveling public.

FARM SOLD.—John Minto, Esq., has sold his fine farm five miles south of town, embracing a half section, to two young men named Bradner, late from Michigan. Price, \$5,000.

The new boat now being built at Portland by the W. R. T. Co., is calculated to carry 400 tons—the largest river craft in Oregon.

A Grange has been organized at Eugene City, with James Cox, master, and St. John Skinner secretary.

THANKS.—To F. N. Woodworth Esq., of Howell Prairie, for a box of fine apples.

Send 25 cents to MAUCK'S LITERARY WEEKLY, Cheshire, O., for a copy and a pair of beautiful Chromo: value and satisfaction guaranteed. More agents wanted.

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

1840 For over Thirty Years 1873 PERRY DAVIS'S Pain-Killer

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to America. It is the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on the sea or land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many Liniments, Rubefacients, and other Remedies have been offered to the public, but not one of them has ever attained the truly enviable standing of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO? It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to be, a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed. If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart Burns, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where proville, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons travelling should keep it by them. A few drops in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN-KILLER are great. It is found to Cure Cholera when all other Remedies Fail.

When used externally, as a Liniment, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia, if not a positive cure, they find the Pain-Killer gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It gives instant relief from Aching Teeth. Every House-keeper should keep it at hand, and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle. Dec 20 - 1873

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