



Salem, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

Deputies of the State Grange.

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

For Douglas, and the Counties south of it—R. M. Gurney, Ten Mile P. O.; Polk—James Talon, Delta; Lane—H. W. Hill, Junction; Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, East Portland; Clackamas—E. Forbes, Eagle Creek; Benton—A. Simpson, Corvallis; Yamhill—A. D. Henry, Lafayette; Washington—T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro; Marion—B. A. Witzel, Turkey; Linn—E. E. Fanning, Tangent; Was. Co., Selo; J. H. Smith, Harrisburg; Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, and Idaho—Frank Shelton and Wm. Shelton, Walla Walla, W. T.; Geo. Hunter, Dayton, W. T.; Western Washington Territory—E. L. Smith, Olympia, and Julia Horton, Seattle; Southern Oregon—D. S. R. North, of Ashland.

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.

Marion County Grange Association.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, February 22, at 10 o'clock a. m. at Good Temple Hall in Salem, there will be held a meeting of delegates from each Grange in Marion County, to consider the feasibility of organizing a Marion County Grange Association, and any other business of interest to the Order. A master and two delegates will be admitted to represent each Grange, and any five degree members of the Order who feel interested can be present.

D. A. Witzel, Deputy for Marion County.

Salem, Feb. 8, 1874.

A CALL.

To the Tax-Payers of Douglas County, issued by the Farmers' Club held at Roseburg Jan. 24, 1874.

Whereas, through political leaders and rings, comprising members of both parties, the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Laboring interests of Douglas County have been criminally neglected and outrageously taxed, and the will of the people, through petition and otherwise expressed, shamefully disregarded, their treasury depleted, and heavy obligations contracted, in open disregard of just economy and in direct violation of the constitution and law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as Farmers, Mechanicians, and Laboring Men, we cut ourselves loose from all party obligations in local affairs, and rally under a banner broad enough to embrace all who favor just laws and oppose oligarchy, rings, combinations of monopolies, extravagance, and disregard of economy in County, State, and Nation.

Resolved, That we look upon the present mode of choosing candidates through nominating conventions, each party acting separately, managed and controlled as they are by oligarchy and rings, as the foundation of our political corruption; and are convinced that it is a heinous, bartering, and selling system, which forces honest men to the rear, while members of rings and unscrupulous politicians are pushed directly to the front.

Resolved, That we, as Farmers, Mechanicians, and Laboring Men of all classes, we call upon the Tax-payers of Douglas County to meet in their respective precincts on SATURDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, to elect delegates to attend a County Convention to be held in ROSEBURG, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1874, to select from the Tax-payers, irrespective of party, candidates for all County Offices. Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every fifteen votes, and one delegate for each fraction over eight votes.

Each precinct will be entitled to the following number of Delegates:

No. Votes cast.	No. Delegates.
Deer Creek.....	50
Calapoos.....	30
Canyonville.....	30
Looking Glass.....	10
Mount Scott.....	4
Yonahda.....	11
Canas Valley.....	3
Rixton.....	3
Wilbur.....	3
Cow Creek.....	3
Colo's Valley.....	3
Gardiner.....	3
Scottsburg.....	3
Myrtle Creek.....	10
Whole number of Delegates.....	116

JAMES D. BURNETT, President of Farmers Club.

W. F. OWENS, Sec'y.

How to Obtain Patents.

Any person desiring information as to the mode of taking out patents, can send a request to the FARMER'S OFFICE, accompanied by a one-cent stamp, and will receive by mail a copy of the revised Patent laws and a pamphlet containing full information as to how inventions can be patented.

Subscription Price of the Farmer.

We call particular attention to the fact that our subscription price is now \$3.00 per annum. We double the reading we furnish for the trifling addition of 50 cents to the year's subscription.

Persons whose subscriptions commenced before January 1st can remit \$2.50, which was the price at that time, and will be credited for the year, and we particularly request all whose subscriptions were not prepaid on that day to make remittance, as we are under great expense and need all that is due us.

Those who are in arrears are informed that the amounts they owe us would be a material assistance, as some have not yet paid for 1873, and are a whole year or more in arrears.

The date on the tag tells to what time the subscription has been paid.

Oregon Weekly Statesman.

Subscribers to the Weekly Statesman will this week receive the FARMER, and those persons who are taking both papers will soon receive statements of how they stand at this time, and be credited accordingly.

Our Future Prospects.

It may be some satisfaction to our friends and contemporaries—especially to those who seem to be jealous of us—to know that the *Willamette Farmer* and *Daily Statesman* have got up steam, and are going along under an improved headway. Our work now exceeds an ordinary man's power, and is too much for the most powerful man to be found, and as a measure of safety, certainty, and economy, we have added a steam engine to our establishment, and are determined to devote its tireless energies to the service of the people.

This office is the only one in Oregon, outside of Portland, which has ever had to use steam. The great increase of our business requires it, and we bow to the will of the people, who demand more and more of us each week, and our arms not being tireless we call in the aid of the elements to make them do the bidding of our patrons.

We have taken hold of a great work, and we call the attention of all to a few circumstances. The subscribers to the *Willamette Farmer* now receive a paper that has no superior in our State, and which fills more than any other journal in Oregon, the idea of a popular family and farm journal. A year and a half ago we commenced publishing the *Willamette Farmer*, and from that day to this, under the pressure of hard times and many discouragements, we have constantly improved it, until now it is all that our readers can desire, and contains as much valuable reading as any agricultural journal in the United States.

This is saying a great deal, but we believe facts bear out the assertion. We have taken chances in making these improvements, but the main risk was that the people would not sustain us in it. They have filled our expectations so far, and we take this last step in improvement, confident they will support us still. Expressions of confidence and good will come to us on every wind, and we go on with the determination to still improve so far as the public patronage will permit.

We ask the active good will of all our friends to sustain our enlargement, by furnishing new subscribers to swell our means and strengthen our business. We work for the people, and with their increasing support we must succeed, and our earnest endeavor will be to deserve their continued patronage.

Politics and the Farmers.

Death-bed conversions are not the best evidence of repentance, but it is some satisfaction to know that a sinner has owned up to the necessity of reform, even if it is too late for him to put it in practice. We have lately been much entertained at the rather late-in-the-day conclusions of political parties and partisan newspapers, as we hear expressions from them when the fact that the farmers are looking after their own interests as a class, dawns upon them. The leading monopoly journals see no reason why farmers cannot run things, invites them to step in and run what there is left of the Republican party, and intimates that there is room within its gates for them all, and no doubt it would like to corral them all and dictate what farmers shall be nominated to hold office. Then the Democratic papers are becoming "granger" to the core, and seem to think the farmers' movement is a branch of that somewhat decayed organization. One obscure but irresponsible organ flings advice at the Patrons in the shape of mud splatters of some of the prominent leaders and insinuations that they cannot trust themselves to choose leaders. While another, with the profits of the State printing before its eyes, long ago rolled up its sleeves and commenced to sing: "I want to be a Granger, and with the Grangers stand," and sensibly abstains from giving advice. Another journal advises its party in all seriousness to study the "cardinal points" of the Granger movement and indoctrinate the party platform with them.

Certainly the millennium has dawned on the world, and the farmers have done it. Only a few months ago the movement in the United States commenced to be powerful, and already corruption discovers itself, political rings disappear, monopoly becomes a saint, and old worn-out politicians don the garb of righteousness and stand at the cross-roads to beckon the people to come in and be saved by the Grangers. Having accomplished all they sought to do socially and politically and morally, and made all the world decent and habitable, with a single turn of the crank, perhaps the Order of Patrons of Husbandry had better disband. It has taken no part in politics as an Order, and yet the politicians come and bow down to it as if it was some golden calf set up for their cupidity to worship. If this thing goes on much longer the world will become too good by half, and the other half will be thrown suddenly out of employment, for under a high state of civilization it takes one half the world to watch the other half, catch the rogues, and run the courts, and keep the penitentiaries and insane asylums.

Fortunately, the time has come when

the people are shaking themselves loose from old party shackles, and stepping out free-headed, to do what seems best. The out-growing of a lifetime of prejudice is a great work to be performed, but they are accomplishing it most nobly. The next step to take, after learning to think for themselves, is to act for themselves, and we cannot but think the people will rightly appreciate all the traps and nets spread by party politics, and remembering that they never were appreciated by the race of politicians until these found out that a mighty giant was awake, and now they want to wheedle the monster they have aroused into doing their dirty work with his mighty strength. As that is not what the people have waked up to do, we confidently expect that the good sense which has actuated them so far will last them through to the end without any special advice, so we have none to give, but if the politicians don't take back-seats we are mistaken. Even death-bed repentance won't save them.

Since the Douglas county call has been published, and our hearty endorsement of it was uttered, we have received the most reliable assurances that the same feeling prevails in this county, and that the majority of the dominant party here are willing to give up their pre-eminence and join in a general independent movement. A most illustrious citizen of Yamhill speaks for that county, and a life-long and most radical democrat from Polk answers for his fellow-citizens. The sentiment seems to be universal among the people that they can unite and harmonize, as all old issues have passed away and what remains is to purify the nation of corruption, practice retrenchment, economy, and reform, and preserve the right of the people against monopoly, and in this great work all good men can and must unite, despite the claims of partisan aspirants. It is a safe rule that aspirants are dangerous. The safest way is to lay such on the shelf and select for office men who are not clamorous for it. If they sell themselves for office before they get it, they certainly cannot be trusted after they get it.

Hybrid Grapes.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have been requested to write an article on "hybrid grapes and their quality." I do so with pleasure. I have now in bearing some of the best hybrids, as Rogers's, Arnold's, Moore's, Underhill's, and two of Campbell's. The last are not in bearing.

Of Rogers's hybrids, I have Salem, Lindley, Massasoit, Agawam, Merrimac, Herbert, and several which have never been named, as No. 2, No. 39, No. 5, Salem, Lindley, Herbert, Massasoit, and Nos. 5 and 39, are large, early grapes, of fine quality for table and wine. The Salem and Lindley are superior grapes for market, bearing early and large. All these grapes are hardy, healthy, vigorous, and productive.

Of Arnold's, I have Brant, Othello, and Antuchon. Antuchon is the best. Brant very early and good. Othello is a large black, sour thing—good for wine, but not fit to eat. May improve.

Of Underhill's, I have two, the Croton and Senasqua. The Croton is a fine grape. It is a hybrid between the Royal Muscadine and the Delaware. The Senasqua is a small scrub of a thing, in vine and bunch—is unworthy of culture.

Of Moore's, I have only the Clover-Street, Black—a hybrid between the Hamburg and the Diana. A large, dark grape, very compact and large-shouldered bunch; sour (ill very ripe); late, as it did not ripen till the last week in October. I do not like it, but it may improve with age. There is room.

I do not recommend any of these hybrids for vineyard culture at all, for I do not, as yet, consider them well tested. But if, in future, I find any of them worthy of extended culture, I will let their merits be known.

There are too many varieties. A few, of the best, are all we need; but of the forty kinds I have, the Delaware and the Royal Muscadine are the best—are enough.

A Dog Law Needed.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since it was first issued, and have done what I could conveniently to get subscribers for it, but I have never offered anything to it for publication. But as it is generally understood that I am friendly toward dogs, and as they bear on my mind at this time, and as every other man we meet is expecting to go to the Legislature next session, I think it is necessary to set them to thinking how we are to get rid of the surplus hungry curs that we have in this State. Now, I think it is high time we had a law that would be so heavy we would not keep one or two dogs for each child in the family, especially the cur dogs and fleas. Five hungry curs made a raid on my sheep a few days ago, and killed and wounded twenty head, so they have died since, and they had wounded some forty or fifty more, and several of them will die yet. Now I ask the people of Oregon if we who have invested our money in sheep are to sit still and submit? If so, we had better go out of the sheep business.

Now this is a question of deep importance to the State as well as to the wool-growers, as our country is well adapted to that business, especially this part of the country. I have been in the sheep business for the last twenty years, and during that time I have lost a great many sheep, and nine out of every ten have been killed by dogs, and as far as I am acquainted over the country this is the case with other sheep-raisers. We

have a wolf club organized in this part of the country for the purpose of exterminating wolves. I have been of the opinion for some time that we should include our dogs in the list.

JOHN DOWNING, Pleasant Grove Farm, Feb. 9, 1874.

Oregon Central Business Council.

ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1874.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

At a meeting of the Oregon Central Business Council of P. of H., held in this city on the 10th inst., the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, with the request that the WILLAMETTE FARMER and other papers favorable to the interest of the Farmer publish the same:

Whereas, certain plow manufacturers in the State of Illinois have combined and resolved not to sell plows to Farmers, Farmers' Granges, or Farmers' Clubs, at less than retail prices; therefore,

Resolved, That this Council recommend to the different Granges of the State that they do not purchase any plows or other Agricultural implements manufactured by the companies aforesaid until the resolution adopted by them is rescinded.

Bro. J. B. Stump, our local Business Agent, in view of the probability of the organization of a Business Council in Polk county, tenders to the Council the resignation of his office, which was accepted, and Bro. L. C. Burkhardt, of this city, was elected in his stead; gave bonds, and is now ready to enter upon the duties of his office.

The Farmers' Movement in this county is progressing finely, and they mean business.

A. W. STANARD, Sec'y of Business Council.

INFORMATION ABOUT OREGON.

—Messrs Jones & Patterson, of this city, have just received from N. W. Garretson, Secretary of the Iowa State Grange, a letter of the following purport: "Some friend in Oregon has favored me with your descriptive circular, with weather record, as also your descriptive land circular. Having spent much of the last summer and fall in your State and city, and having published some scrap notes of Oregon, and expressed a purpose to become a resident of your State, I am beset from all sides with questions that I find answered in these circulars of yours. My office being now the head center of 100,000 Iowa Patrons, my facilities are first class for distributing these, which I feel are just advertisements of your State; and to improve this opportunity would I feel all good men and women, to your population, and at the same time benefit them; so if it should be your pleasure to send me at once a supply of these circulars, I will gladly send them out. My address is Des Moines, Iowa."

NEW GRANGE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Robert N. Gurney, Esq., District Deputy, P. of H., writes us from Canyonville, Feb. 11th, as follows: "I have just organized a grange at this place, with 23 charter members, with a prospect for it to enlarge very fast. It is named the Canyonville Grange. Wm. Cornutt, is Master, and C. Ledgerwood Secretary. The great drawback here is money. The farmers have mostly paid their taxes, and are hard up. I understand that the miners about this place are taking considerable gold dust out this winter, which will be quite a help to the community. All here speak well of your paper, hard times being the only cause to prevent its more general circulation. Yesterday was stormy: snow and rain; this morning is pleasant."

We see it stated that the Pacific Mail Company offer to take Wool from San Francisco to New York at 1 1/2 c. lb., supplying all the steam tonnage necessary for the transportation of the entire clip. It ought to give a better price for Oregon Wools.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY JOHN MINTO.

The Profits of Sheep-Farming, as an inducement to Immigration.

Mr. William Reid, U. S. Consul at Dundee, Scotland, writes to the *Oregonian* a letter full of valuable suggestions for the advancement of the material interests of Oregon. He thinks that if the character of our resources was made known more generally in the northern part of Great Britain we should soon receive valuable additions to our population from there. He thinks, also, that an organization can be formed between the farming and other interests and capitalists in Scotland, by which a line of wheat-carrying vessels of 700 to 800 tons capacity shall be built to ply between Portland and Glasgow or Liverpool. A Scotch company, Mr. Reid says, are willing to take nine-tenths of the stock necessary for the enterprise, if Oregonians will take the other tenth as a guarantee that they will use the line to move their crops. He also intimates that a part of these ships, to the full value of Oregon's subscription, might be built in Oregon—that is to say, the company stock is to be \$500,000, of which \$50,000 are to be taken by Patrons of Husbandry or others in Oregon, and vessels to at least the last-mentioned value to be built here. Mr. John Molt, of Portland, is now, or soon will be, in possession of the propositions and plans of these Scotch capitalists, and we hope they will meet with the attention and consideration from the people of Oregon that the objects to be attained so well merit, which is not only to adopt this most reasonable and effective means of dispensing with the services of the middle-men of San Francisco in the disposal of our grain surplus, but it promises great benefits to us as a means of furnishing us immigrants of a most desirable kind—Scotch farmers and farm laborers, and small capitalists who wish to engage in sheep husbandry. Mr. Reid thinks that if a

knowledge of the conditions which surround wool-growing as a business in western Oregon and Washington Territory were properly published, there would be a great rush of young men from Britain to engage in sheep farming here.

The class of men which Mr. Reid thinks would find our inducements satisfactory, are the farming class of moderate means, who find rents in Britain too high for them to hope to lay by any thing like a provision for their families by farming there, but who might come here and buy our cheap lands, live rent free, and bequeath an improved inheritance to their children; and a different class, the younger sons of aristocratic families, who can start with a capital of \$10,000 to \$15,000—men who prefer the free life of sheep farming to the more confining pursuits of trade and commerce. Now, we need an increase of that branch of our industry more than any other, and if we can show more favorable inducements for these two kinds of immigrants than the colonies of Great Britain can offer, there will be a mutual benefit conferred. And that we can do so there is no reason to doubt; indeed, we have been already receiving immigrants of the first-mentioned class, and such have come and settled in western Oregon, claiming they can buy land of better quality *in fee* here than they can rent for the same money in Aberdeenshire.

Oregon has plenty of room for many immigrants of both the classes mentioned. The Scotch farmer who would come here and settle in western Oregon could make the production of combing wool a specialty much easier than the same class do the same thing in the Canadian provinces, and there is all the Columbia river valley for those who wish to pursue sheep husbandry alone.

BUTTER CREEK, Umatilla co., Jan. 27, 1874.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please allow me to ask, through your valuable paper, why it is to the interest of the wool-grower, to have his wool graded and repacked at Portland for market. Wool with dirt, gum, and alkali commanded as high a price at Portland last spring as clean unwashed wool.

I received a letter a few days since from the grading company at Portland, saying it is to the interest of all wool-growers to have their wool put up as free from dirt and gum as possible, as it would all shake out in repacking. If dirt and gum mixed with wool, commands as high a price in the market, as clean wool, why is it to the interest of the wool-grower to have the dirt and gum shaken out? Sheep that will produce the most gum and dirt retains much popularity in the country. There will be, no doubt more than one wool-grower in Eastern Oregon that will miss his calculation when he fails to find a market for his gum and ill-keep.

C. D. HARRISTY.

From the omission of a word or two in the last sentence but one, we fail to get the writer's meaning, but judge from the rest of the letter that he thinks those who raise the Merino sheep are all wrong. This we judge because he uses the word "gum" so often—the term not being applied to the fleece of other sheep, and not always correctly applied to the Merino. We have many Merino sheep that have no more gum in their wool than many grade South Downs we have raised, and indeed not as much. Of course it is injurious to a wool-grower to sell dirty wool for wool in good condition, but that can be done with any breed of sheep if the wool-grower is mean enough. If our correspondent has taken extra pains to put his wool crop into market in the best possible order, and has failed to have his efforts properly recognized by the buyer of his crop, we can assure him he is not the first that has been disappointed in that way. There is scarcely reason to hope that good shepherding will be suitably recognized until wool-manufacturers and wool-growers dispense with the paid agents who buy for manufacturers or large dealers.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of Johnson's Eucalypti Eucalypti, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Capt. Charles Rager, who keeps a superb stock of heavy horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses Sheridan's Cough Cures, Powders regularly in his stable, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Send 25 CENTS TO MAJORS LITERARY WEEKLY, Cheshire, O., for a copy and a pair of beautiful Chromo; value and satisfaction guaranteed. More agents wanted.

The Living Telegrapher.

Symptoms are the silent characters through which the diseased body telegraphs its condition. But they are not always read aright, and the medicines administered sometimes aggravate instead of relieving the complaint. Conspicuous among the instances of malpractice which are of daily occurrence, is the habit of dosing dyspeptic and constipated invalids with powerful cathartics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are skillfully blended the vegetable elements best adapted to the invigoration of the stomach, and removal of morbid humors, of regular discharges from the bowels, should be taken twice or thrice a day as a remedy for indigestion of every type, and for constipation, whether chronic or casual. No other medicine will be required and the cure will be rapid and painless. No medicine, as yet discovered or compounded, equals Hostetter's Bitters as a specific for all affections of the liver, as well as for diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the nerve.

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

HOP ROOTS.

OF THE BEST VARIETY, FOR SALE. Address K. NEWMAN, TACOMA, W. T.