# WILLAMETTE FARMER. of Europe a composition of silver and cop-

## To Fruit - Growers. THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT-DRYER.

GIVE NOTICE TO ALL FRUIT GROWERS I GIVE NOTICE TO ALL, FRUIT GROWERS that is shall usamineture three machines, and have inferent sizes for some, will through the summer and full, on resconsible and accommuniting trans. These machines were exhibited and operated at the State Fair of 155 and receives a thereigh enderse-ment from a majority of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural society who are in L observed its working. They will be made of suitable size, for use in fami-lies, or for drying train and vegetables on a large scale.

They ary apples fit for marker in two hours and a

alf. They are operated will bent diffinity and demand as the bibler as is president to exactly to manufacture

arten trait. They are within the metric of every termer and a company organizing with small could can patchase. Machines to do a large training. The Inventor has made to clickel to provements that will be embedded in the machines to be number better

will be embodied in the matchines to be humberlines this sense. The matchine operated so the Stars Fall of 1855 was sold to Mrs. E. A. Walling of Spring Varley. Yolk County, and operated successfully by Mr Colton, who is interested with her in the orchard and its products, and they endorse it as contrasty successful, though op-erated under great difficulties, and they expect to use it much more successfully the coming scarse. The frait manufactured by Mr. Cotton, olrical ap-ples was lately soil, by church  $\chi$  Co. 10 Front St. San Francisco, large decars, for 14 etcs per pound, and they pronounce 15 a good article. All frait growers and persons interested in the dry-ing and preserving of fraits, vegetables or means, are invited to corresp and with me in relation parchasing these machines.

these machines, Orders in advance, and designating time of delivery of the machines, will be ponctually filled, All Machines warranted to do goos, work,

S. A. CLARKE, SALEM, OR. April 30, 1876.

BOOTHBY & STAPLETON, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and means of keeping up and increasing the fer-Moldings. BTC., ETC. BRACKETS,

And all Kinds of Scroll-Sawing.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood-working machinery to rannfacture the above articles, will offer inducements to customers. Also.

WOOD-TURNING, In all its varieties.

Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.

Office and Manufactory, cor. of Front and State streets SALEM. dawtf

NORTH SALEM STORE.

W. L. WADE,

AT THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIV ed a full assortment of

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Clothing

Osiculated for the City and Country Trade. Bought as inv. and will the sold at as SMALL A PROFIT, as those who SELL AT OOST. ST Goods delivered any part of the city free of charge. Novey



Scab,

Screw Worm. Foot Rot, FANCY FARMERS.

theories while others have raised crops for

Fancy farmers have changed the wild hour

kept in the service of man. They have im-

proved and hastened the developement of all

domestic animals till they hardly resemble

Fancy farmers introduced irrigation and

under-draining, grinding and cooking food

for stock. They brought guano from Peru,

and nitrate of soda from Chili. They intro-

duced and domesticated all the plants we

have of foreign origin. They brought out

the theory of rotation crops as a natural

tility of the soil. They first ground up gyp-

the creatures from which they sprung.

glory to the farming it never had before.

to

per, called bullion, has long been used for No class of men have been ridiculed so small coins, which are made current at a much, and none have done to much good, much higher value than that of the metal as those who are denot linated fancy farmers. they contain. They have been in all times and countries In China Sycee silver is the principal curthe benefactors of the men who have treated

rency, and is merely lugot silver of a unithem with derision. They have been to farform fineness paid and received by weight. mers what inventors have been to manufac Spanish dollars also circulate there, but only turers. They have experimented for the after they have been stamped as proof that good of the world, while others have simply they are of the standard fineness. As Asia worked for their own gain. They tested Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was of that metal. Laly and Sicily possessmarket. They have given a dignity and ing copper, brotize was first coined there. Heroditus says the Lydians were the first people known to have coined gold and silver. into the Suffolk and Bark-hire: the wild bull They had gold coins at the close of the ninth of Bright into the Shorth r it the mountain century B. C., Greece proper only at the sheep, with its lean body and hair flores inclose of the eight century B. C. Servius to the Southdown and Merino. They have Tallius, King of Rons, made the pound brought up the milk of closes from pints. weight of copper currency money. The gallons. The, have lengthened Romans first could silver 281 B. C., and the sirioin of the builock, deepened gold 207 B. C. Some nations, although they the mider of the cow, enlarged the ham worked the metals with skill, seam never to of the hog, given streng h to the shoulder of have coined money, and such was the case the ox, rendered finer the wool of the sheep, with the Irish, of whom no coins are known added fisetness to the speed of the horse, prior to the English invasion in the twelfth and made beautiful every animal that is century.

## White Giant Rye.

We had occasion to visit Bear Creek val lev the past week, and among the many excellent farmers in this rich valley we mention that of Mr. W. D. Arnett, a model farmer, who showed us a field of seventcen acres of the above mentioned variety of rye. We have seen and raised good rye of different kinds, but never saw in any country such a crop. We have seen fields that were taller and thicker, but never saw such promise of an abundant yield. If the heads fill

sum and bones, and treated the latter with properly, and no storm or other accident acid to make manure of peculiar value. happens it, we will not be surprised to learn They first analyzed soils as a means of deof its yielding fully sixty bushels to the acre. termining what was wanted to increase their and there are acres that will overrun eighty. fertillty. They introduced the most approv-This variety of rye is new to this country, ed methods of raising and distributing water. and so far as we can learn of its history from Fancy farmers, or fancy horticulturists, Mr. A. or from others, it is about this: Three have given us all our varieties of fruits, vegyears sgo, Mr. Barber, a miller of Golden, etables and flowers. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago, originated the Early got from Germany a few seeds of this grain and sowed it; also, Peter Maguus, from some Rose potato, which added millions of dollars source unknown to us, got and sowed some. to the wealth of our country, and proved to be a most important accession in every part Mr. A., a year ago last March, sowed a few pounds of seed procured from Mr. Barber, of the world where it was introduced. Anand by almost superhuman exertion saved other of these same fancy men originated from the ravages of the grasshoppars about the Wilson strawberry, and another the one-third of an acre, from which he thresh-Concord grape. It was a fancy farmer that ed twenty-five bushels of rye; this he has brought the Osage orange from Texas to the sown on his own place and, by contract, on the place of Jos. W. Bowels, E-q., of Little-Among the men of this country who were ton. Mr. A. had the rye hand picked previ-

classed as fancy farmers at an early day. ous to sowing, to free it from all foreign were Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and seeds. The rye was sown from the 1st to the Livingstone. The first introduced mules; 15th of March, on corn ground, that was not the second, the cultivation of improved rice; plowed previous to sowing, and on ground the third, the use of land plaster; and the that has been in constant cultivation for fourth, the raising of lucerne. More than eleven years. and has had no manure. It any men of their time did they add to the was sowed in drills, one foot spart, a Buck-eye drill being used. The 'hoppers destroy-ed about one-balf of an are this spring, and but for the unremitting exertions of Mr. A. wealth of their country. After them came another race of fancy farmers, who introduced Arabian horses, Spanish sheep, and the improved breeds of Raglish cattle and swine. and family would have taken much more. These faucy farmers added immensely to the It stands to-day one even mass of waving wealth of the practical farmers of the coun-

grain, about five and one-half feet high, with heads that are from five to nine inches in length, and with from thirty to tifty kernels to the bead, and such kernels! as white as the purest white winter wheat, and twice the size, in fact the size is wonderful, and the perform experiments and give the world the sample in our office attracts the attention and admiration of every one who sees it.

benefit of them. These are the men who We called the attention of Mr. Arnett to will carry on investigations for the cake the fact that it was his duty to save his whole of investigating. These are the men who crop for seed, for from present indications bring in new grains, new fruits. new vegetathe yield will far exceed that of the best bles and varieties of animals. These are the corn-field in the State, and judging from the men who will devote their time and money beauty of the grain it will make the choicest to the improvement of old varieties and the of flour, and it will make the strongest and creation of new ones. The country is sadly best of feed for horses or for hogs. We shall in need of more fancy farmers.-Chicago

## The Drive Well.

The early history of the drive well is interesting and instructive. It appears from farmers along the footbills ha Judge Benedict's decision that Nelson W. harvesting their grain. The proprietors of beaders and threshers have been busy for Green, the inventor, was the Colonel of the Green, the inventor, was the Colonel of the some time making contracts to head and Seventy-Sixth Regiment, which he had thresh, and the farmer-' wives are busy pre-formed, then-1801-62-stationed at Cort-paring for the great event of the year, the coming of the barvest bands. Every man land, N. Y. Rumors were current that the rebels intended to carry out a general sys-tem for killing off the Union troops by pol-soning all the wells as fast as the men ad-vanced. It was to defeat this nefations protect that Col. Green invented the drive well, which he immediately tried in his own this beginning the invention has spread not land, N. Y. Rumors were current that the this beginning the invention has spread not or 600,000 busilels of grain, while some are only over this contury, but throughout the units certain that the surplus will equal 30, 000 tons. The indications all point toward a world: and the war departments of nearly world: and the war departments of nearly very low price for wheat this fall: the figures all povernments now attach to their military is to 35 cents per bastel representing the present impressions of largers. branches special corps and wagons to con-vey and opera e the American drive wells wherever their armes move. One of the witnesses stated that one hundred and tilly thousand of these wells were in operation in New York State alone. Over a hundred and fifty patents have been granted for improve-ments. The drive well ranks almost next to the sewing machine in point of utility is to the sewing machine in point of utility is bullato threshing machines run by steam in the vala domestic apparatus. It. thousands of lo- ley. calities it is only necessary to drive, with a califies it is only necessary to drive, with a mallet, a tube down through the kitchen floor into the ground, in order to command an abundant supply of pure water; thus the welling, the barn, and other parts of one's from the water it supplied, all within halt an hour from the time the operator began his

well, for example. The lad of the rising generation claks a squeaky pump handle, bends himself double, and sticks his face of the report of the committee on Patents under a rusty spout, in order to get a drink of water. He knows nothing about the delights of the bucket, and original method of water lifting, so charmingly described half a century ago by Woodworth:

"The old osken bucket, the iron-bound bucket.

The moss-covered bucket which hung in the How ardent I seized it with hands that were

glowing, How quick to the white pebbled bottom it tell.

Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing, And dripping with coolness, it rose from the

How sweet from the green mossy bam to receive it, As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my

Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to

Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket arose from the well."

-Scientific American.

noisy, voracious, unruly common geese be considered on a farm but a nuisance, unless securely penned in some swampy field? This natural aversion we were not exempt from till we tried the magnificent Toulouse, and then it was changed to a liking for these geese. In appearance they are noble and dignified, and will thrive without water to They are never unruly, and can be fenced as easily as sheep; are very quiet, not noisy, and extremely hardy. They are good layerrs, averaging abont forty eggs each, in a season, and are seldom broody. If the old stock is not kept fat, and after Spring opens only on lishes the following calculations of the per- pasture and vegetables, without grain, nearly every egg will hatch. The goslings are much stronger when young thau the common, and are more cas-The driving wheels of "575" are five feet in diameter, their circumference, therefore, fifteen feet. Each turn of her drivers sent fresh grass-plat, and reared them without any mother. Their growth is so rapid that at four weeks old they will weigh from six to eight pounds each, and at three months, from tileen to eighteen pounds. At four band and wife named Rogers, were weeks old they need no further housing, and among the ill-fated passengers, and the can be taken from the nursery and placed in the open pasture to graze and shift for themselves, provided they have their regular meals of soft feed, which should be continued till they are three or four months old. in France and England, Toulose greese are prized for their great size, excellent flesh, and abundant yield of soft, fine feathers, of which they will average about half a pound to the "picking," and would be profilable for this purpose. In the severest weather they require no shelter, and never feed mature birds any grain when the ground is bare, when they have access to pasture tields. In color, geese and gauders are exactly abke, viz: a uniform, handsome gray with breast and under parts a shade lighter. They are so mild and tractable in disposition, and possess so many good traits, that they are profitable where they can be kept, and especially where grain and grass are cheap. There are hundreds of waste places upon which, with a triffing expense, large numbers of these geese could be raised. To show how prolific they are, we have known, for two seasons past, one hundred goslings to be raised eech year from the eggs of eight females, besides a large number being sold for Toplouse should be voted the "goose of the led at home is to discriminate against period."

Walla Walla.

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The Union of July 15th says: Many of the

premises may be quickly and cheaply sup-plied. We have seen one of these wells in-serted and finished, and animals drinking e trapping which cannot but have an imporpoltant bewring upon the inture of English pol-ltics. The title of Empress was simply a fancy of the Queen. Instead of acting with work. Modern improvements, as all must admit, are highly useful and convenient to society in general; but it cannot be denied that they are sadily destructive of the romance and poetry that twine about the good old-fash-tioned ways of doing things. Take the drive well, for example. The lad of the rising -N, Y. Heratd.

> The House of Representatives has adoptthe four-motion feed patent owned by the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine com-pany. The patent had continued twenty-one years, and protests were received from neary 1,000,000 persons.

OVER-WATERING PLANTS, - The greatest trouble with amateur cultivation of plants arises from over-watering them. The soil should never become so dry that it will crumble under the finger, but it should not be supplied with water until it has entirely absorbed what it has received. Every year the practice of using water quite warm to the hand grows in favor with me, and now I could not give a plant the smallest sip of cold water, being sure that it would injure it. Plants that are coming into flower or in full bloom, of course, require more water than those that are not in so vigorous a condition. Saucers are quite as needful for the window garden as for the breakfast table, and every pot should be supplied with one, and if it is filled with boiling water every morning it will add to the luxurlance of the plant, and frequently no other moisture will be needed for Tonlouse Geese. This variety, says the *Poultry* Nation, is doubless the largest known. Men in small quantities to the soil of the pots. general have aversion to geese, and we don't Ivies are always beautified by an appliblame them, other, for what could the little cation of tea leaves and tea, and it is an excellent thing to wet a sponge in tea, and moisten the leaves with it, as it wipes off all the dust which accumulates upon them continually.—Ex.

The Pittsburg Commercial says: The great house of A. T. Stewart & Co. has now become a thing of the past, the new firm of Libbey and Hilton having swim in, if plenty be provided for drink. formally assumed the name. The condition of the vast establishment is said to be like that of an army without a general. Never was the genius of Stewart more necessary to the welfare of the house than at the prompetitors. his death will encourage all competitors. will now be a chance for other men. An effort will generally be made to drum trade to other houses, and a grand war is likely to begin against that centralized establishment which once laid its grasp upon so many branches of trade.

AND ALL Parasites that infest Sheep.

TT IS SAPER, BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAP. THAN ANY OTHER EPPECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

pro- One gallon is enough for one hundred to two marred Sheep seconding to their age, strength, and condition.

It is par up in FIVE GALLON CANS-Price, \$12 Sens for circular, to

T. A. DAVIS & Co., PORTLAND, OREGON, Wholesale Agents for the State,

Or to some nearest Retail Druggist. maß

# SALEM FOUNDRY, & Machine Shop, OREGON.

FALEM.

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

TEAM ENGINES, SAW MULLS, GRIST MULLS, Evapete, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of Na-redeery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short office. Pattern making door in all its various forms, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at soort notice. Also, manufacturer of ENTERPRISE "LANER on MATCHER, and STICKERS and STARER on MATCHER, and STICKERS and STARER.

## Brooks & McFarland,

(Successors to Preach & Co.) WHOLESALE AND TAIL DEALERS IN

## General MerchandisE,

Corner of Second and Washington streets. DALLES CITY, OREGON.

spatie

N. &J. D. LEE.

General Merchandise, EEP & FULL STOCK OI STAPLE and PAN-yr Gonds, Clother, Bards We Orberton, Book, Understein, etc., DALLAN, Or, Times

try

Northern States.

## What Has Passed for Money.

What we want to develop the agriculture

and horticulture of the country to their full-

est ext int is a large number of fancy farmers.

men who work for pleasure rather than for

private gain. These are the men who will

Many things have been used at different times for money-cowre shells in Africa; wampum or beads made of clam shells, by American Indians; soap by Mexico. The Carthagenians used leather for money, probably bearing some mark or stamp. Frederick II., at the siege of Milan, reviving this custom, issued stamped leather as money. In 1350, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also used leather money, having a small silver nail in the middle. Salt is the money in Abyssinis; rodfish in Iceland and Newtoundland, "Living money," slaves and exen, passed current in ancient Greece and among the Anglo Saxons, in payment of debrs. Adam Smith says that in his day

once enacted that wheat should be received in payment of all debts, and the convention in France, during the revolution, on the proposition of Jean Bon Saint Andres, long discussed the propriety of adopting wheat as morey, as the measure of the value of all things. Plating was coined in Russis from 1828 to 1845. But the metals hest adapted and most generally used as coin are copper. nickel, sliver and gold, the first two being now used for coins of small value, to make

watch the progress of this crop, and let our readers know how it yields, and its advantages as a crop for Colorado, or elsewhere .-Colorado Furmer.

## The Great Railroad Feat.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of June 2, pubformance of engine "573," which drew the "Continental Fast Train" from Jersey City to Pittsburg on the 1st inst.;

in diameter, their circumterence, therefore, fifteen feet. Each turn of her drivers sent her ahead fifteen feet, and to get over 2 311, 320 feet—444 miles—between the Union deput and Jersev City. the driving wheelst made just he 288 revolutions. Now the stroke of her pistons is two feet, and each revolution of the drivers necessuates two strokes of the piston or a lineal travel of four het. These bid 288 revolutions of the wheels therefore 156,238 revolutions of the wheels, therefore, mean that each piston of "573" travelod 625, 152 feet, backward and forward, while the of do bis. Adam Smith says that in his day interest was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for the women to carry nails instead of money to the barber's shop and instead of money to the barber's shop and site house. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which is death to counterfeit it, being the earliest specimen of paper money.
Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia, up to 1660, fifty-seven years after the foundation of the colony, and men bought wives for such a weight of tobacco; while in Canada the heaver skin being the areat staple, was, in like manner, made a unit, and sill transactions estimated in socomplicated a creation as a moler in beaver. The legislature of Massachusetta once enacted that wheat should be received degree of perfection the iron horse of '76 has

been brought. A feature which was not mentioned yes-terday, is the device for oiling the journals of the car wheels while the train was in mo-tion. A trap door in the floor of the car, and the peculiar construction of the staffing boxes rendered this aid to "no stops" possible.

Texas has one county larger than the State of Rhode Island, but it you should see one of the Spragues you would realize that land against land is no rule to go by. Any one of the family feels as big as all Texas. nated as the precious me'sis, measures of draw \$185,000 in gold per year. See what it value and legal tenders. On the continent is to be baid-headed.

A curious question in law arises out of the loss of the City of Waco, in Galves-ton Bay, in November, 1875. A husheirs of both are contesting a claim to a sum of money left in bank by Mrs. Rogers. The case turns on the question-which died first? the husband or wife. If the former, then her next of kin can claim the money. If the latter then the husband became her heir-atlaw, and his next kin has the best claim. It is a difficult matter to settle under the circumstances

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier has in ts last issue an account of a remarkable and ingenious suicide, wherein James . A. Moon takes chloroform and creets a gaillotine made of a broad-ax, held to place with a string, that was burned off by a candle, while Moon placed himself in a horizontal position beneath it, upon a floor in Room 11 of the Lahr Honse in Lafayette. The string burn-ed off, the ax fell and severed the body at one stroke.

DRUMMERS' LICENSES.-Under a reent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the license hereto-fore exacted from drummers will have to be abandoned. The decision is based on that part of the Constitution which gives to Congress the regulation of commerce between the States. It holds that to impose a tax upon a busihatching purposes. For all purposes the ness in another State which is not levthat St. te.

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