

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DIRECTORY. OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. D. Wyatt Aiken, (Chairman,) Oakesbury, S. C. E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.

The extract below is from remarks made before a Tennessee Grange—they might have been made with equal propriety in other localities: "The staple diet of our farmers is meat—salt meat—and bread, the most expensive diet they can use."

The Master of the National Grange estimates the total sum saved to Patrons through the various business agencies at \$25,000,000, and the secretary shows on his side that there were more Granges organized during the two months past than ever before.

An Ohio exchange says that the Order has increased so rapidly in that State that there are now 1,300 Granges there, and Worthy Master Ellis and Secretary Miller say that there are not over 15 Granges in Ohio that are two quarters in arrears for dues, and not more than the same number have consolidated or abandoned their charters;

The following is the ruling of the National Grange, on the question whether a change of occupation is a forfeiture of membership of the Grange: "A person who has lawfully become a member of the Order does not forfeit his membership by changing his occupation, if his conduct continues to be such as becomes a good Patron, and is not hostile to the interests and objects of the Order."

The Sacramento Union sees good reasons for believing that the Grange in California, having passed through the ordeals of the Order in many other States, such as the admission to its ranks of designing persons, mismanagement of incompetent officials, etc., is now in a reviving condition, and that it will prosper under a legitimate growth.

INDIA WHEAT.—Of late some noise has been made about wheat purchased in Liverpool which was grown in India. Samples of wheat from Bombay have been received in this country, and been examined by some of the best judges of the New York Produce Exchange.

The cranberry company at Appleton, Wis., has now a marsh embracing 1-40 acres, of which 300 acres are improved. It is expected that 6,050 barrels will be raised this year.

In trivial matters second thoughts are always the best.

STATE NEWS.

A Walla Walla exchange says: "Some of our deep-thinking, long-headed farmers, when they come into town in close proximity to a sack of flour, will say like this: 'If flour is worth \$1 per sack out of the store, then wheat is worth 62 1/2 cents per bushel. Now, if wheat is but 30 cents, how much ought flour to be at that lay out?'"

Last Monday, says the Roseburg Independent, Mr. John Morrison, an old gentleman living near Myrtle creek, went on horseback to drive in some calves from a pasture. Not returning for some time parties went out to look for him, and after searching an hour or two, found him lying near a fence dead.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Douglas county, last week sheared 600 stock sheep, the fleeces of which, in the aggregate, weighed 3,200 pounds. This is at the rate of 5 1/2 pounds to each sheep sheared, and is a splendid showing under the circumstances.

The Courier of Lafayette, is informed that fall wheat, with but very little exceptions, is not yielding as well as usual. The average yield probably be less than 22 bushels per acre. The highest yet reported is that of James Stewart—31 bushels per acre.

The coroner's jury which sat upon the body of John Krall, killed by Frank Davis on the South Umpqua, Aug. 13, found that Davis acted in self defense of his family, and committed no crime. Krall was an Austrian about 30 years old, and was discharged from the insane asylum last April.

The saw mill at Independence, owned by Mr. Hodges, and under the management of the Richardson brothers, was burned down Tuesday. The fire originated in the saw dust. The loss is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000. The loss will be heavily felt by the parties.

Mr. H. D. Thompson died at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. G. Vanostern, three miles east of Lebanon, August 10th, from injuries received two years ago last February in falling from a hay mow.

Another member of the Scott family, who came by the John L. Stephens and settled near McMinnville, is reported down with the small-pox. A case is also reported near Irving's station, Lane county—Luther Whitney, a passenger by the same steamer.

The mounds are out, site selected, and contract let for the construction of a new Astoria steamer. The owner, Mr. R. D. Hume, will use the new steamer principally in trade connected with his cannery and other establishments, at Astoria and Bay View.

The Umpqua academy will open for the ensuing academic year on Monday, Sept. 4th, under the direction of Prof. F. H. Grubbs, principal, assisted by Mrs. F. H. Grubbs.

The Slesper quartz mine, situated at Connor creek, Baker county, has ceased work. The last clean-up was a failure. This is very disastrous to the mining interests of Eastern Oregon as well as to the many creditors of J. W. Slesper.

New wheat is only 30 cents per bushel in the Walla Walla country; butter 15 and 20 cents per pound, and eggs 15 cents per doz.

Two sheep were sheared at Eugene last week which yielded 77 pounds of wool—the fleece from one weighing 33 and from the other 39 pounds.

The apple crop in Clackamas county will not yield over one-half the usual average.

The corn crop in Yamhill county is a good deal above the average for Oregon.

A Trip to Salmon River.

ED. FARMER: It is not every body that feels disposed to write their observations on a trip of this kind. There were four of us in our company. Started in a two-horse spring wagon, for Salmon River, we were three days in roughing it over mountains and through deep cañons, into pleasant valleys. These small valleys were apparently rich. All vegetation looked well, hedged in by high mountains, and heavy forests of fir, and spruce; the small streams that ran through were filled with delicious trout.

The second days travel brought us within 2 miles of Long Prairie, (we were to go there before camping, but could not on account of our team; one of our horses gave out, it being driven through mud knee deep, and mountains all day). The next morning rolled out before day break, and camped on Long Prairie long enough to get breakfast, then went on, traveled about 5 miles, and came to a Salmon-brush bottom, we did not go far before we got into one of those detestable mud holes in which we stayed for near one hour, had to cut the brush off one side to get solid footing enough for the horses to pull the wagon out, we then hitched to the tongue and came out all right. We traveled on that day till near noon. Came to the Coast 2 miles south of the mouth of Salmon River, we then pitched our tent. Spent two days and a half days on beach between camp and Salmon river, shooting at seals and sea-gulls we spent but little of our time in fishing. And soon getting tired of such sport we started for Siletz Bay, a drive of 10 miles down the beach when our party arrived at the Bay they found the sands uninviting, the shells and rocks were thoroughly culled over; no feed to be found, so we turned around our team and came back to our old camp on the beach where there was plenty of grass. Stayed over night and next morning started for home. There were but two camps on the beach besides ours, one from Hillsboro, the other from Amity, Polk county.

The rocks were horrid. A team with any load could scarcely get in, if at all out. First camp after leaving the coast was at the old toll gate, on Salmon river. Salmon river cannot be best for trout fishing. Game plenty, such as bear and deer. The bear is hard to get at on account of so much salmon berry brush and other undergrowth.

We met several teams going in. The Siletz is the poorest place we visited, though much better than most other places of resort. We advise persons taking such a trip to choose the month of September, for the roads are nearly dried up then; and go at the fall of the moon; then is the highest and lowest tides.

The county convention of Grangers of Douglas county was held in Roseburg last week. Messrs. P. Cooper, I. M. Gardiner and Geo. W. Riddle were elected delegates to the State Grange, to be held in Albany on the fourth Tuesday in September.

The way the Sioux Fight.

The Denver (Col.) News prints a letter dated June 20, at Camp Cloud Peak, Wyoming, which gives an interesting account of Gen Crook's battle with the Indians, a few days before the Custer massacre. The writer says: "The Sioux were all splendidly mounted, and so long as pressed did much of their firing on horseback. Some of the most reckless feats of equestrianism imaginable were performed by them within range of the entire company. In numerous instances one or two warriors dashed out from behind their cover of rocks, huffed close to the neck of the pony and half bounded, half tumbled down the nearly vertical banks after a bold Crow, Snake, or white skirmisher, delivered a shot or two, and like a flash disappeared in spite of volleys sent after them. Up hill or down, over rocks, through cañons and in every conceivable dangerous condition of affairs their breakneck riding was accomplished. One reckless brave got badly pressed by the cavalry, at a certain point in the field, and jerking out his bowie knife he slashed apart the saddle girth, slipped it with all its trappings from under him, while his pony was at full speed, and thus unnumbered made his escape. So closely did the Indians approach our skirmishers at times that they inflicted several wounds with battle-axes, lances and arrows, and in one or two instances they closed in upon a brave soldier and got his scalp before comrades could rush forward to the rescue. They repeatedly courted death by endeavoring to secure the bodies of their own dead. One instance of this kind was plainly visible to many of us. An Indian riding along the bluff was with his pony, made the target for dozens of rifles, and rider, pony, and all finally tumbled head over heels down the hillside. Two braves immediately sallied forth for the body of their defunct brother, but one of these also fell before it was reached. The other seemed to think one live Indian better than two dead ones, and hastily scrambled back. Another warrior met him, however, and persuaded him to go along on a second trial. About the time the bodies were reached a pony was shot, and both Indians, then thoroughly demoralized, made for cover and reached it in safety. One thing is an absolute certainty, and that is the fact that the Sioux had staked a great deal on this battle, and that their fighting was consequently little less than savage frenzy or the fighting of demons.

Our troops fired over ten thousand rounds of ammunition, and it is believed the Sioux discharged from a third to a half more. Behind a ledge of rocks from where a band of them fired for a little over half an hour, about a peck of cartridge shells were found, and other places of concealment were strewn with them almost as thickly. Many of these were the long, hard-shooting Sharps, which shows another decided advantage they have over our troops. But the marvel of it is how so much ammunition could be expended with so little loss of life to our force. Dodging and skulking and scattering out, as the savages always do, we could not expect to hand them a very long mortality list, but not possessing that snake-like, wasp-like faculty of being where we are supposed to be, it is hard to see why an average Indian marksman could not kill but once in a thousand shots.

Studies Among the Sioux.

A Dakota correspondent of the Eyanville (Ind.) Journal says: They have a keen sense of the ridiculous, particularly the women, and somewhat of humor. I think it was Running Antelope who said that when he first heard of it he was much surprised that the white men killed their Navioirs; but now that he knew them better he had changed his mind. I recollect once, when a friend and myself were standing too near a circle where they were having a square dance, two hags whose heads were silvered by well nigh a century, threw their arms around our necks, and drawing us into the circle compelling us to join in their gyrations, much to the hilarity of the rest. But of all objects of study the woman are the greatest, from the prettiest, good natured young girls of seventeen to the toothless old hags, who in this very tribe, have been known to come on the battle field after the fight to kill the wounded. Much righteous indignation has been expressed by American writers with regard to the servile labor which is required of the women among the Indian tribes, and this criticism is but to be expected from a people whose habits of pampering their women exhibits itself in the absurd etiquette which requires that a gentleman must offer to carry a parcel for a lady if it be but an ounce weight, and is now resulting in the cry of "woman's rights." But these Indian girls are the happiest set I have ever seen, and if the old women are bent from being hewers of wood and carriers of water, the men do their part in hunting and fighting. The men are at once both modest and bold. The manner of love-making among them is strange. When afflicted with Cupid's dart the young men go about wearing their blankets in such a manner as to cover up all the head except the eyes, and, having spied the object of their affections, they slip up behind her quickly, throw the blanket over her head also, and, holding her tightly around the waist, compel her to listen to the soft accents of love. In case of a popular belle, they will sometimes range themselves in a line at the door of her wigwam, and when she comes out pass her from one to the other as she in turn disburdens her surcharged heart. They have been known to keep a girl this way all day long. Lastly, the language of the Indian is well known to be picturesque, and no one can appreciate the grace of their oratory without having seen it, and even in ordinary conversation their gestures are profuse. It is the very poverty of their language that makes it sound poetic; thus, for "the ship sails," having neither the word "ship" nor "sails," they say, "the wind makes the boat run on the water," thus bringing in two of the natural elements in that one sentence. It is noticeable that when we sometimes express awe by so many summers, they always say winters, and when we say "so many days since," they say "so many nights or sleeps."

An English farmer recently remarked that "he led his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul." We have seldom, if ever, seen so much agricultural wisdom condensed into a single sentence.

BEFORE PAINTING YOUR HOUSES,

Send for Sample Card and Circular, and carefully Examine the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT, MIXED READY FOR USE.



This Paint is prepared in THE BRUSH. It requires no It is composed of the best trade—Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Zinc, and the finest of IT IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, TIXING PAINT IN THE wanted by every farmer, who has a house, fence, Requires no skilled labor, can handle a brush. It is quired size, from a quart to BY THE GALLON. It gives elastic glossy finish, and wash off, like most paint in against rainstorms and all Buildings painted with this fresh and like new to-day, for years. Of no other paint can this be said and proved.

liquid form, READY FOR addition of oil or spirits.— materials known to the Strictly Pure White Lead, coloring matter for tinting. MOST DURABLE, AND BEAU- WORLD. Is just what is mechanic, and everybody barn, or wagon to paint,— as any one can apply it who put up in cans of any re- five gallons, and is sold a firm, elastic, and brilliant will neither crack, peel, nor common use, but is proof action of the elements.— paint five years ago look and will need no more paint

The Averill Chemical Paint Company supply a long-felt want. They not only furnish a paint more lasting, handsome, and at the same time cheaper than the best of others, but it is in a liquid form—white and all the fashionable and most exquisite shades—ready for the brush. So that farmers, in fact everybody, can be their own painter, if necessary. Indeed, all the buildings upon which the Averill Chemical Paint has been applied, are marvels of beauty.—Christian Union.

We know of no subject of such importance to householders as that of a good, handsome, durable paint for their dwellings. Within the past few years we have watched the progress of the Averill Chemical Paint, and have had frequent opportunities to test it fully. We think it just the article to supply the need, and give it our hearty endorsement.—N. Y. Independent.

From the Thousands of Testimonials sent us, we select the following, which we present for your careful consideration:

A PAINT FOR FARMERS.—Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, Ill., is a man of great practical knowledge and experience; hence, we attach a great deal of value to the following, from his pen, which we find in the Prairie Farmer:

"Some two years ago I sent for and got from a barrel to a barrel and a half of AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT of light tan color, which I thought would suit me well enough for all work—houses, doors, blinds, fences, bee-hives, wagons, tools, and all. I put two coats upon my residence here, and run over three or four of my smaller farm-houses on my farms. With what was left I painted my bee-hives, wagons, wheelbarrows, rollers, arrows, fences, etc., and so on all these buildings, implements, tools, gates, etc., the paint is as hard and glossy to-day, so far as I can see, as it was a month after it was put on, and bids fair to hold its own at least for five years to come (if not ten of them), better than ordinary white lead and oil does for even two years.

"I have watched it now for about two years with interest and care, and have never found a single spot where it peeled, cracked, or chinked off, as our other paints do. Others who have used this paint like it equally as well. But the point is, I can take one and the same keg and brush, and go over all my buildings, wagons, and tools, with no needless waste of paint, brushes, or time. It is quite as good for inside finish, as it leaves a coat that shines and washes like glass."—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE AVERILL PAINTS.—In reply to some inquiries of our readers, we would state that we have given these paints, prepared by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY, a full trial, and they appear to possess all that is claimed for them: spreading easily, adhering well, drying soon, and imparting handsome shades of color to the surface covered. Farmers and others who do their own painting, may avail themselves of the convenience of purchasing these paints, of any desired shade, already mixed for use, at a very reasonable price.—Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

TO THE CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter I have to state that for more than six years I have dealt in and used your paint. I have, during that time, carefully observed its application and use, and from practical knowledge can certify to its unrivaled excellence. During my six years' acquaintance with it there has not come to my knowledge a single instance of failure in any case where it has been used. All to whom I have supplied it unite in commending it for its superior claims over all other paints now in use. The AVERILL PAINT, externally used, or, in other words, exposed to the action of the weather, neither rubs off nor changes color, as do other paints, and will retain its freshness and adhesive property for years. Pure lead and oil will in a short time become dry, and are easily rubbed off; the loss of oil leaves the lead in a dry, oxidized state. As a matter of economy, the claims of the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT to popular appreciation and general use are beyond question. A house properly painted with it costs less will be better preserved, and presents a neater appearance at the expiration of seven years, than it would if twice coated with lead and oil paints now in use. There can be no question, then, that to use it is both labor-saving and economical. So well satisfied and convinced am I of its established right to this distinction over all kinds, that had I fifty houses of my own to be painted, the "Averill" alone should be my choice and used. Yours, very truly, S. J. ALDEN, Druggist.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, August 16, 1875. TO THE CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: Gentlemen.—In reply to your note of the 13th inst., I willingly state that the work done by you in painting the exterior of the North Hall or College of Letters is in every way satisfactory, and the appearance of the building since it was painted excites the favorable comment of all who have seen it. As I have had occasion to use the Averill Paint before, my experience has been such that I prefer it to any and all others when properly applied. I am very truly yours, ROBT. E. C. STANNAN.

Sample Card of Colors sent Free, on application. Be sure and write for one, and Examine for Yourself, before buying any other.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Portland, General Agents for Oregon.

CRUSHED OATS.—In England oats are crushed by hand in machines, not larger than a root-slicer. One large, smooth faced wheel, with a face about 3 inches wide, revolves in close proximity to a smaller one, 6 inches in diameter, and about the same face as the larger one. A hopper admits the discharge of the oats between these two wheels, which, rolling together, crush each grain as flat as a wafer. As they drop from the crusher, the plump oats are nearly circular; those less plump elliptical, and the few false kernels in the samples I examined, were flattened and broken, but showed no white flour, and no definite form. In one ordinary sample, which weighed 44 pounds to the bushel, almost every oat was flattened into a white, floury disk, nearly or quite as large as an old-fashioned silver 3-cent piece. Oats thus crushed may be fed as they are, and not one will pass the digestive organs unacted upon, as so often happens with whole oats; they may be mixed with cut or chaffed hay, wet, or with steamed fodder of any kind. They go decidedly further. Those who figure most closely, are most positive in their approval of them from motives of economy solely, and uniformly assert their superiority to ground oats, even though they were to grind them themselves.

method for making butter, which was called to his attention several years ago. It consisted of putting the cream in a canvas bag, so as to prevent the cream from escaping and any foreign matter from entering; then placing the bag in the ground two feet deep when the earth was dry, covering it over allowing it to remain twelve hours. This he did, and at the expiration of the prescribed time found the linner bag full of the most excellent butter. After receiving the same attention as butter gathered from an ordinary churning, it was pronounced by competent judges a superior article. Since this first venture he has repeated the experiment, sometimes with success and sometimes with failure. Consequently he explains the churning as due to electric currents passing underground, the whole law of which not having yet been attained accounts for the failures.

A meteorological correspondent writes to the Hartford Post that the hottest weather in Connecticut during the past century, occurred eighty-five years ago this summer (1791), when the mercury ranged from 80 to 115 degrees in the shade. That year will be long noted for being dry and hot. For one hundred and twenty days from the 1st of May until the 1st of September the sun came burning down out of a cloudless sky, and it is said that our forefathers gathered in their respective places of worship and prayed more earnestly for rain than they ever did for salvation. This was the most terrible drought ever known in New England, and many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—Letters from Mr. Henry M. Stanley have just reached London, eleven months later than his last previous letter. He has been exploring the lakes which are supposed to be the sources of the Nile. He finds that the outlet of the Albert Lake is no doubt the White Nile, which flows thence through Lakes Victoria and others, on its way northward. Col. Gordon also writes from Kani, near the north end of Lake Albert, saying that this lake is 140 miles long and 50 miles broad, without any tributaries of importance, and that it has two outlets—one the White Nile, and the other flowing to the northwest, but which may possibly unite with the White Nile at a considerable distance to the northward. Mr. Stanley expects to make his way out to the coast through the unexplored country to the west of the lakes.

NOVEL METHOD OF BUTTER-MAKING.—Dr. E. Ware Sylvester, Wayne county, N. Y., related his experience with a French

In Texas they passed a law imposing a fine of \$100 for every oath used in hearing of a private dwelling, but before the Legislature adjourned they had to repeal the act, as it was found that nearly every male in the State was rendered useless by it. One mule-driver ran in debt to the authorities \$50,000, before he could get his long-eared charges out of town.