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Officers of Oregon State Grange.

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Overseer—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.
Lecturer—Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Sublimity.
Secretary—T. L. Davidson, Salem.

Clackamas County Council.

The Clackamas County Council meets on the fourth Friday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m. Place of meeting, at J. G. Trullinger's mill, near the center of the county.

Officers—N. W. Hall, President; A. Nichols, Vice President; W. W. H. Samson, Secretary, P. O., Needy; John Ring, Treasurer; Frank Vargish, 1st Steward; N. H. Darnall, 2d Steward; Wm. Riggs, Gatekeeper.

By order of the Council. W. W. H. SAMSON, Sec'y.

Notice to Patrons.

The Post Office address of S. P. Lee, Treasurer of the State Grange of Oregon, is changed from Oregon City to Portland. Express packages will also be forwarded to Portland.

Remittances.

Money due the FARMER can be paid to the State Agent at Portland, Mr. S. P. Lee, if more convenient than sending the same to this office.

Co-Operation in Great Britain.

The following remarks are from the opening paragraphs of Charles Barnard's Paper on "A Scottish Loaf Factory," in Scribner for November:

Co-operation, in its more particular sense, refers to the combination or union of a number of people, either to supply themselves with certain staple articles of consumption, or to manufacture some articles that may be sold for their mutual benefits. When it has to do with selling coats, provisions, and other goods, it is called "distributive operation." The other kind of co-operation, the union for work, is called "productive co-operation." The aim of both distributive and productive co-operation is primarily to benefit the co-operators in a financial sense; but it must be noticed that the original aim of distributive co-operation was not so much to buy and sell teas and sugars at a profit as to get good teas and pure sugars.

Sale of Consign Wheat—Owners Protected.

In The Grocer, of New York, we find the following, which will no doubt be read with interest by our many readers: "The marked disposition of the courts to guard the owners rather than the buyer of property from the hands of persons, such as warehousemen or other fiduciaries, not authorized to pass title, has received another illustration in a decision by the United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, in the case of Thielman against Reynolds.

action, agreed with him on a price, paid him \$300, and agreed to turn out a quantity of Winter wheat in further settlement of the account. It proved, however, that Hoag & Co. were not the owners of the Winter wheat either, and Thielman accordingly sued Reynolds to recover their grain, claiming that as Hoag & Co. had no title they could pass none to a buyer. The defendants contended that the subsequent agreement between the plaintiff and Hoag & Co. constituted a ratification of the sale, and consequently he must look to them alone, but the Court said otherwise, and decided that Reynolds had obtained no title. It was therefore adjudged that Thielman recover the value of his wheat, less the \$300 received from Hoag & Co."

"There is abundant warning in this and other recent decisions, that the buyer of property must look well to its title, no less when it is of a kind which passes from hand to hand than when it is real estate. The mere possession of goods is not sufficient to protect even a buyer without notice of any circumstances to put him on his guard. It is thus made his duty to inform himself on the real ownership before parting with his money. If the tendency of these decisions is in any way to embarrass the freedom of trade, it is perhaps fairly compensated by the security which it imparts to the ownership of personal property."

HOW TO MAKE THE GRANGE USEFUL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Grand Bulletin, whose Grange was speedily brought up to a membership of sixty, initiating only those whom the most deliberate judgment pronounced worthy, says:

"After the initiatory process became less interesting from its frequency we raised important questions, involving science and practical experience, thus increasing the interest in the lodge-room. By interchanging opinion, mental benefit resulted. Also, a course of lectures was given, occurring semi-monthly during cold weather; and the lecturers having the privilege of selecting their subjects, a variety of material was brought before us for deliberation. Outsiders were benefited also by these entertainments being 'free for all.' Hence it would be no easy calculation to estimate the good influences resulting from this plan.

"We next turned our attention to literary improvement. We secured a library of a few hundred volumes, by each member donating whatever important and useful works he possessed, or saw fit to purchase and present to the lodge, to become his property again at his discretion. Essays and selections occupied a prominent position; and considerable zeal and energy is constantly manifested in this particular. Some considerable talent and intelligence is also discernible. So we have satisfactorily demonstrated the necessity of work, outside of lodge work proper, to keep up and retain the interest in our lodges."

MAKE YOUR HEAVEN HERE.—There is no royal road or short cut to heaven. If you want a heaven for yourself in the world to come, prepare it for yourself in the life that now is. You have no reason to think you will enter upon the next life in anywise changed in character from what you are when you leave this. "He that is unholly, let him be unholly still." And the character with which you leave this world will be the slow and natural growth of the years of your whole earthly life, and cannot be the result of anything else, the teaching of any theology or man to the contrary notwithstanding. The true conception of human existence doubtless is as one in this world and the next—the rill, that the river; this the dawn, that the day; this the bud, that the flower; this the blade, that the full corn in the ear. Heaven is not something to be won or got or bought, either by ourselves or somebody else for us; but it is something to grow into. In the next world you are simply your self, only moved on, and moved up. Swedenborg somewhere gives us a representation of persons who had died, and did not for a considerable time, even know that they were dead. Their old thoughts and feelings and loves and desires of an earthly life remained, and the world which they had entered did not at first seem different from the one they had left, only it was spiritual instead of physical. Hence they went on with their old employments and ran the round of their old pleasures. Only by degrees did they perceive their change of states—and that as they themselves became, by natural processes of growth and development, capable of deeper seeing and higher knowledge.—Rev. J. T. Sunderland, in The Shaker.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. W. L. Adams has purchased the splendid Hood River farm of W. P. Watson, Esq., for \$3,000. He intends to make some alterations and improvements, and will open a medical institute on the estate. A better or more eligible location it would be impossible to find in the State as it possesses all the advantages of wood, water and climate. There are 6,000 fruit trees of different varieties on the farm from which the late proprietor has derived large profits. Such an institute as the Doctor contemplates would be of material benefit to the people and will receive extensive patronage.—Portland Standard.

We are reliably informed that Dr. Adams intends to remain in Portland the present year, where he will continue to treat patients as usual. He contemplates moving his Medical Institute to Hood River next fall, where he thinks with the aid of the charming climate, fine water, and beautiful scenery, he can cure chronic diseases in one half the time required in Portland. The Doctor says it is the finest resort for invalids he has ever seen in any of the many countries he has travelled in.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT FOR FRANCE.

About eighteen months ago, we noticed a system of refrigeration just invented in France, for the purpose of preserving meat, fish, poultry, game, and other food fresh for an almost indefinite period. This system is about to be put to a practical test by the Frigorifique, which, after having been blessed by the archbishop, left Rouen, Aug. 23, to bring home in this case 165 tons of freshly-killed meat from La Plata. The vessel is 189 feet long, measures 463 tons and can bring home a cargo of 275 tons in 35 to 40 days. She has an apparatus aft, which generates cold in five reservoirs, holding 22 gallons each of methyl ether. This ether vaporises and boils at 30° below zero, and is then, under steam pressure, condensed in cast-iron boxes, wherein it liquefies, in order to refrigerate fresh, and indefinitely, the cylinders of water stowed in the hold. The water subjected to this intensely cold current, containing chloride of calcium, does not freeze, but conducts the cold into reservoirs in the meat-hold. The apparatus-room presents a very curious aspect, through frost coating all the pipes. The supply of ether for the voyage is only 120 gallons. The temperature of the meat-hold—which is 84 feet long—is so very low, as to necessitate thick clothing for those going down it, and the immense reservoirs there, covered with frost, look like so many trees enveloped in snow. From a social and commercial point of view, the interest attached to this experiment is immense; inasmuch as while an average of 40 cents per kilogramme (2 lbs.) is paid for meat in France, only 2 cents is paid in La Plata. It is estimated that in the event of success, fresh meat from South America may be sold in Paris at 10 cents per pound. Ten persons go out in the vessel to organize the service at La Plata, and purchase a large tract of ground there for herding the cattle driven in for slaughter from the interior. A refrigerating apparatus will also be constructed for stowing the meat destined for embarkation. On the Frigorifique's return, Monsieur Teller proposes distributing portions of her cargo among the butchers of Rouen, for survey and report, and is confident that the meat will present the same appearance, and have the same flavor as that of cattle just slaughtered.—Land and Water, (foreign terms translated.)

HEAVY WEIGHT LIFTING.—The recent death of Dr. George B. Winship, professor of physical culture in Boston, has occasioned some discussion as to the limit of man's lifting powers. Dr. Winship was noted for his enormous strength. He could lift 2,700 pounds, and was accorded the title of champion of heavy weight lifting, until J. Sylvie Durand, of this city, lifted 3,500 pounds, or 800 pounds more than was ever attempted by the professor. At a parlor entertainment a few evenings ago, the subject of heavy weight lifting was the theme of conversation. Without any preparation, and dressed in a frock coat, Mr. Durand lifted a chair upon which sat a man weighing fully 300 lbs. He then held the chair's length with no apparent exertion. He says that he has never undergone any regular system of training. Dr. Winship was at one time a feeble dyspeptic, and adopted a regular course of muscular exercises as a cure, with the remarkable result stated above.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.—Under what style and titles should a sovereign address the chief magistrate of a republic? In writing to the President of the United States her Majesty makes use of the dreadfully patronizing formula of "My Good Friend." The Duke of Rutland employed some similar phrases when he issued a proclamation to the farm laborers on his estates. Kaiser William, in congratulating General Grant on the American centenary, writes "Great and Good Friend," which strikes one as at least better than the British formula. The Emperor Francis Joseph begins his letter with "Honorable and Dear Friend," while the Czar says simply "M. le President." The Czar perhaps shows the best taste of all, for the other monarchs, by using an out-of-the-way form of address, seem to show that they thought of beginning with "My Brother," but on reflection decided that they could not quite, and so hit on a compromise. The question is a serious one, and might worthily engage the great mind of Lord Bacon's field.—Vanity Fair.

A Paris correspondent writes that the French were so confident of triumph in the war with Prussia that arrangements had been made to illuminate Paris after the victories: "It is a fact—for I witnessed the preparations—that when the news of the battle of Wissembourg reached Paris, it put a stop to sundry extensive arrangements for future illuminations. When I quitted Paris after the battle of Worth the lines of gas jets and the scaffolding for lamps which were visible on the Arc de Triomphe, bore witness how unprepared the government was for such sudden and swift defeat. And just before Napoleon III. quitted Paris to take command of the army, he sent for Melsoumier and commissioned him to paint the battle pieces—the scenes of French victories—of the approaching campaign. This is an undoubted fact, as my information comes direct from the great artist himself.

GRAIN FLEET.—The Oregonian says there are now at Portland and in the river twenty-two vessels belonging to the grain fleet—some just arrived, some discharging ballast and cargo, some loading and some finished. Of the latter are the Marianne, Buchoe, Frederic, Warwick Castle, and Coraica, ready to sail.

The recent census gives these figures: New York, 1,999,000; Philadelphia, 800,000; St. Louis, 450,000; Chicago, 410,000; Boston, 340,000; San Francisco, 250,000.

Agents for the Willamette Farmer.

- Albany.....J. E. Hannon
Amity.....G. E. Gatchell
Bethel.....L. B. Fraser
Buena Vista.....Wm. Wells, J. W. Hobart
Butte Disappointment.....S. Handaker
Brownsville.....W. R. Kirk
Dufur.....J. W. Bacheider
Canyon City.....D. B. Rhinehart
Canyonville.....W. F. Colvig
Coke & Valley.....W. B. Clark
Cottage Grove.....J. H. Shortridge
Cove.....F. Shoemaker, B. F. Kendall
Covallis.....E. Woodward
Creswell.....Roscoe Knox
Clackamas.....W. A. Mills
Camp Creek.....G. R. Hammersley
Dallas.....D. Lee, D. M. Guthrie
Drain.....K. W. Krewson & Drain
Damascus.....E. Forbes
Dayton.....E. C. Hadaway
Delton.....S. L. Brooks
East Portland.....Jacob Johnson
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Elkton.....A. B. Halnes
Eugene.....John McChung
Fox Valley.....A. D. Gardner
Fairfield.....J. J. Blevans
Forest Grove.....S. Hughes, W. L. Curtis
Gresham.....J. Handaker
Gervais.....Sheppard & Gaines
Greenville.....J. F. Pierce
Hood River.....T. J. Black
Hosier.....W. F. Watson
Harrisburg.....Hiram Smith
Hillsboro.....A. Luelling
Hopner.....Morrow & Herren
Independence.....W. L. Rowan
Junction.....Smith, Brasfield & Co., W. I. Lemon
Jacksonville.....M. Peterson
Jefferson.....W. F. West
Keizer.....J. M. Beegle
Levittville.....J. M. Bewley
La Grande.....S. Ellsworth
Lafayette.....Dr. Popplison, A. B. Henry
Lelton.....S. H. Claughton
Meadowville.....R. K. Lansdale
McMinnville.....A. Reid
Monmouth.....A. H. Broyman
Monticello.....W. Waterhouse
Needy.....Wm. Moreland
New Era.....J. Casto
Newellville.....F. Castleman
North Yamhill.....D. C. Stewart
Oakland.....J. A. Sterling
Oswego.....A. R. Shipley
Ottumwa.....J. H. Schroeder
Oregon City.....C. M. Bacon
Ochoco.....J. H. Douthit
Penitencia.....W. A. Whitman
Portland.....S. D. Haley
Portland.....S. P. Lee, Agent State Grange
Prineville.....O. M. Pringle
Perrydale.....McGrew's store
Richmond.....F. A. Patterson
Rosedale.....Thos. Smith
Seio.....Irvine & Morris, Thos. Munkers
Silverton.....Alvah Brown
Shedd.....W. Powers, C. G. Hovey
Springfield.....C. B. Wheeler
Springwater.....J. H. Lewellen
Sublimity.....John Downing
Sweet Home.....Ben Marks
Sheridan.....E. B. Morris
Pilot Rock.....E. Gilliam
Ten Mile.....R. M. Gurney
Turner.....B. A. Witzel
Yamhill.....S. W. Brown, B. B. Denture
Wheatland.....L. C. Forrest
Willamette Forks.....M. Wilkins
Walla Walla.....J. F. Brewer
Woodburn.....Matthiot Bros
Waldo.....J. C. Elder
Willow Forks.....A. C. Pettys
Yoncalla.....J. R. Ellison, R. S. Appleby
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S. Goff, General Agent for Eastern Oregon.

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Prices to Suit the Hard Times!

Woodburn Nursery,

WOODBURN, MARION CO., OREGON.

A Choice Selection of

Fruit, Shade, Ornamental,

Nut-Bearing TREES,

Vines, and Shrubbery,

Plum and Prune Trees,

Constantly on Hand.

ADDRESS, J. H. SETTLEMIER, Woodburn.

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ATTENTION SHEEP GROWERS!!



A SURE CURE FOR

Scab, Screw Worm.

AND ALL

Parasites that infest Sheep.

IT IS SAFER, BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAP.

THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Improves the Health

OF THE ANIMAL AND THE

QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

One gallon is enough for one hundred to two hundred sheep, according to their age, strength, and condition.

It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS—Price, \$12 per can.

Send for circular, to

T. A. DAVIS & Co.,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Wholesale Agents for the State,

Or to your nearest Retail Druggist. m36

STATE AGENCY

FOR THE

Patrons of Husbandry.

Front Street, near Flanders' Wharf, PORTLAND, OREGON. Address all communications to S. P. LEE, Agent.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

"Let the suffering and diseased read the following.

"Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

"Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That, on this, the Twentieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph Holloway, to me known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: "That he is the sole general agent for the United States and dependencies thereof for preparations or medicines known as Dr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMETIRE, Notary Public, 14 Wall Street, New York.

JUNE 1st, 1866.

DR. HOLLOWAY:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief, and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your Pills. Oh, Doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss. JAMES MYERS, 116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhoea, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills. WILSON HARVEY, New York, April 7, 1866. 21 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who, in pouring melted iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burned dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident: NEW YORK, Jan. 1st, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Founder. I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2d Avenue. J. HARDY, 119 Goerch St.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noise in the head. I rubbed some of your ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes, I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Cholitis and Fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

For Cutaneous Disorders.

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases: Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Ague, Debility,
Asthma, Dropsy,
Bilious Complaints, Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Femoral Irregularities,
Fever of all kinds,
Gout,
Headache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throat,
Tic-Douloureux,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness from any cause, &c.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HOLLOWAY, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or sending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes of 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. se2ly.