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SALEM, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

The Coming Season.

We are fairly introduced into the climate of Spring, with fruit trees in bloom and all nature preparing to robe itself in leaf and flower. The middle of March finds the mosquito at work in favorable localities. The swallows sing under the eaves, and fields and pistures are well advanced. There has been less than the average rain-fall and the whole Winter has proved much milder than is usual, even though our Winters are usually mild. We hear that the mountain roads have been open and travel has gone on all Winter. Crossing the Cascade mountains every month in the year is something not usual-we fail to remember that it has occurred during twenty-seven Winters since we came to Oregon, and it would be an interesting matter to have some of the oldest settlers give their experience. Mr. J. L. Parrish tells us that 1848 was much such a season as this, and we should like to have those who remember it give us fuller particulars.

It is evident that there is but little snow in the mountains at the present time. It is not supposed that the late heavy rains, that resulted in the highest water in the Willamette known for several years, left snow there, because the weather was warm, too warm to bring snow, even on the mountains, and warm enough to melt what was on the lower ranges. Had there been much snow to be melted, the flood in the Willamette would have been disastrous.

We enter Spring with the season much earlier than usual, and no doubt the absence of the great mass of snow from the wide mountain districts that envelop this valley, have something to do with the mildness of the present month, and will exert considerable influence over the remaining Spring months and upon the character of the Summer and early Fall. It is an important matter to anticipate in some measure what this effect will be, and provide for any unfavorable influences that may result.

We see no reason why we may not expect an early Spring, for even though the rains should be abundant and continue well into June, as is usual, still those future rains, lacking the chill influence of the mountain snow in usual volume, will hardly be cold enough to retard vegetation. Certainly, so warm a March was never known before. Then, again, it is a very serious question to answer, whether the Spring rains are not to a considerable extent, induced by the deep snow drifts that usually lie in our mountains. To the South of us, in the mountains of California, there is much less amount of timber, and very much less snow lies there than in the mountains of Oregon. The great difference in climate-there being little rain-fall in that State after abondant Spring rains and a more or less earlier and dryer Summer Season. We throw these suggestions out for our farmers to reflect upon and guide their conduct by if they think them important. It really does seem that, under the circumstances, all grain should be sown as early as possible. Owing to the favorable Winter the farwet, and has to dry before it can be cultivated, there need not be much, if any, very late planting. It would be sife to get all work done and seed planted, as soon as possible, and then, if the season is favorable they will not be losor, and if it is unfavorable they will be greatly gainers. We do not profess to be wise, but merely would admonish our people to use caution. It would be a very interesting matter to have all the years back to 1840 well written up, to show the character of all the seasons and the state of all the crops. Such reliable statistics would be valuable to study and learn lessons from, and on the same system of reasoning by which the signal service is conducted, and prog-nostications of the weather made with such uniform correctness, observations of part seasons might be made useful to form opinion of the seasons in the near

certainty the present year, and unfess some untoward condition or destroying cause shall intervene, that fortunate result will probably be realized. In any case the wisest and most observing men among us should accumulate experience by study of Nature under all varying circumstances.

The Cause of Temperance.

We have always maintained in the FARMER a reasonable, and we thought judicious advocacy of the great causewith Religion and the best good of society.

The FARMER, however, has its es pecial field of labor and we disinterestediy conduct it for the interests of the farming community. We unhesitatingly decline matter every week, that is offered, much of which is excellent and good in its place, but we don't think its place is the WILLAMETTE FARMER, because we have to discriminate and not accept what is good if we do not think it is suitable.

With regard to Temperance we must say that we do not recognize that it is to be advanced by writing eloquent essays and earnest appeals in the newspapers, so much as by proper education at home, and direct influence and disinterested sympathy in the community. The Good Templars do well to keep their faith pure and strong and to restrain all within their reach from the evil effects of intemperance. That is their mission and they accomplish great good by their generous and kindly efforts. We give space to the Directory of the Order, and the interesting correspondence of the Head of the Order, in his travels through the State. We have his respect and confidence and admire his activity and energy. We publish the news items of interest to the Order, and have not often room for many essays and appeals.

We make these remarks to place the relations of the FARMER with the Temperance cause rightly before our



We all view the success of crops as a

and enforced in a free country by a minority, so we must go to work for a lifetime to educate public sentiment and retorm public morals. Of course the press can do something--can do much, but organized personal influence can do much more and that is what must be depended on.

We have no fanaticism-no mere spasmodic effort in our idea of Temperance, but we have a constant determination to always be ready with a word in due season.

CONTEMPLATED ROPE FACTORY,-We have had the pleasure of receiving the present time-suggests that with- an introduction to Mr. Moulson, of out the usual heavy snow deposits in Montreal, Canada, who visited Salem the mountains we must expect less this week in company with Hon. A. J. Dufur, and whose present visit to Oregon is in consequence of having attended the Contennial and there became acquainted with Mr. Dufur and learned something of Oregon, its pro-ducts and resources. Moulson desires to establish in our State a rope factory to supply the demand here with home manufacture. The hemp would have to be imported, but he might also use mers have made excellent progress and the coarser flax for some sorts of goods except when the ground is low and and in time develop production here wat and has to dry before it can be out of part of the raw material needed.

Notice Pioncers.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Pioneer Association are requested to meet at the office of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, at 2 o'clock p.m., of the 1st Friday of April. Friends of the Organization respect-fully invited. J. HENRY BROWN. fully invited. Secretary.

Breathing Missina without Injury.

There is no exeguration in the statement that housends of persons residing from one year's end to thousands of persons residing from one year's and the mother in fever and ague regions on this Continent and closewhere, breathe air more or less happegnated with mlasma, without incurring the discusse, simply and only because they are in the inhit of using Hos-letter's Stomach Ritters as a preventive. It has fre-quently happened, and the facthas been amply attest-by the parties thomselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors sufficing the fortners of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard anti febrile cor-diables efficacious in remedying than in preventing chills and fever, billions remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxyms, it speedily miligates their violence, and eventuality pre-vents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly es-tablished by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and solutions in maintens districts.