

Willamette Farmer. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY, BY CLARKE & CRAIG, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. S. A. CLARKE. D. W. CRAIG. Terms of Subscription. One copy, one year (52 numbers) \$2.50 One copy, six months (26 numbers) 1.25 One copy, three months (13 numbers) .75 SALEM, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877. [For the Willamette Farmer.] Sore Throats.

We usually have some experience with sore throats soon after the holidays, and this year has been no exception to the general rule. We do not fear this as we did years ago, for experience has taught us how to conduct our family affairs so as to escape this trouble, in a great measure; and if, by bad management or adverse circumstances, it comes upon some member of the family, we have learned how to combat it with great success.

Many circumstances conspire to make the winter months less healthful than the summer ones. The luscious fruits of summer and autumn give place to constipating and unhealthful food. Fresh pork, sausages, head-cheese, mince pies, doughnuts, pies, cakes, candies, and sweetmeats of all kinds are much more freely indulged in than in summer. Persons, and especially children, are often exposed to the poisoned atmosphere of crowded and unventilated rooms during the day, or compelled to breathe the vitiated air of small close rooms at night.

Less attention is paid to bathing than in summer, and persons are often necessarily subject to great and sudden changes of temperature. These and other unphysiological circumstances conspire to clog the system and render it liable to take on disease, and also less able to throw it off if once engendered.

When one of our family manifests symptoms of sore throat, our first remedy is to thoroughly cleanse the bowels with injections of tepid water. No fears need be entertained of using too much water, as the bowels will not retain more than is safe. We persist in this until the object is attained, resting between times as appears necessary. We use "The Davidson Syringe No. 1," and would about as soon think of keeping house without a cooking stove as without a syringe. If the patient is much sick a bath is resorted to once or twice a day to restore the circulation.

Two thicknesses of course linen wet in cold water, and entirely covered with dry flannel, are applied to the throat. This is changed as often as it appears best. If there is fever in other parts of the body, cool wet clothes, with dry ones over them, are applied. These are changed as often as they become much warm. Every effort is made to keep the head cool and the feet warm. Pure air, both day and night, is necessary; also plenty of pure water to drink. No food whatever is allowed until the fever has abated, and the symptoms are favorable, and not even then, unless the patient earnestly desires it. Then we give a little gruel made by stirring Graham meal into boiling water, into which a little salt has been put. If this produces no bad effect, a little milk may be added. If they are not hungry enough to eat this they had probably better eat nothing unless it may be baked apples. Many a dear one has been killed by eating that which could not be digested, and which remained in the stomach a dead weight which the already overburdened system could not remove.

Many a loving mother has her dear ones placed in the grave, victims to a well-meant, but mistaken kindness, which induced her to prepare tempting dishes to entice the appetite when the system was taxed to its utmost capacity already. In order to determine whether food has been injurious or not, we must wait until it has had time to digest. The cheerfulness which sick persons often manifest soon after eating, is often due to the effort which nature is making. If she is successful, and no fever or languor supervenes, then it is safe to think no harm has been done.

No room in the house is too good for our sick ones, and that room where the greatest quiet and the best ventilation can be secured, is the one appropriated, and all visitors, together with the members of our own family not necessarily in attendance, are excluded.

We have had but one case of diphtheria in our family. This was a fearful one, but we treated it successfully by following implicitly the directions given in Dr. Jackson's book called, "How to Treat the Sick without Medicine." The patient ate nothing whatever for four days, and drank nothing but pure cold water. No medicine was given. When our place was new, our children sometimes suffered with ulcerated sore throat, induced, we thought, by exhalations from the ground. Since no more plowing is done near the house this trouble has ceased. Another reason for this is found in the fact that we have become afraid of colored candy which we think is a fruitful source of ulcerated sore throat. A cold contracted when a child is constipated will frequently cause sore throat. Cleansing the bowels immediately, with a little attention to diet, will often be sufficient to restore the patient. Every mother should watch her children carefully. Mrs. C. E. SHIPLEY.

LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters: 1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—Curus's Life of Simon.

Our Opinion about Ticks.

After all that has been said on the question of "ticks on horses," we have come to a conclusion, based on our own experience as well as the experience of others, which we will give briefly as a conclusion of the whole matter. We believe that ticks, as Prof. Johnson said in the outset, are on the oak grubs. That while a few may be found elsewhere, they are abundant in oak grub pastures, and not very abundant elsewhere. They are a terrible nuisance and a great evil to horses that are infested with them, and the only remedy we have found is to take up the horse, feed sulphur to him liberally a few days, then ride or work him into a profuse sweat, and when done put a heavy blanket on him, and let him sweat it out, and as the perspiration brings the sulphur to the surface the ticks will let go their hold and can be easily carried off, but clean out your stable well if you don't want them to climb up and take another turn at it.

This is what we know about ticks as the result of all that has been said, and our own experience.

Information Wanted.

MAPLETON, MONROE CO., IOWA, March 1st, 1877.

ED. FARMER: I wish to ask a few questions through your worthy columns, in regard to Government lands in Oregon and Washington Territory. We would ask the many and intelligent correspondents of your paper, please tell the good people of Iowa how much Government land there is in your country in which you reside, that you consider good, cultivable land. Please tell how watered, and how close to timber, and what kind of timber and wood in each locality. Please state at what land office the lands can be homesteaded or pre-empted. Let each correspondent take up the pen; do not wait for some one else to give the desired information; and oblige yours, fraternally, IOWA PATRONS.

Written by A. D. Blake, Business Agent of Hesperian Grange, No. 53, P. of H.

INTEREST—HINTS, &c.

ED. FARMER: There is no doubt our soil, and climate, are far superior to many of the Eastern States, and that we are somewhat of a prosperous people; still, there are many evils in our midst, and the question naturally presents itself, What are they? and how are we to get rid of them, and establish a better basis of doing business? In order to extricate ourselves from this dilemma, it is necessary to commence at the root, and stop the process of germination. There are four things essentially necessary to the people of Oregon in order that prosperity may follow; the first and most paramount is the matter of Interest. I would inquire of any reasonable person—I don't care what position in society he may occupy—if there is any business that will justify paying the enormous interest that we are subjected to. What does reasonable interest mean? It means one that will justify a person in borrowing money to enter into business. Will it pay, and is it safe, for any one to purchase land in this Willamette valley, and pay the price land is held at, and be subjected to a nominal price for our wheat? There can be but one answer, and my experience and observation tell me that it cannot be done with safety, where one runs in debt in part. We are inviting immigration to our shores, telling them what a fine climate we have—our soil cannot be surpassed—and giving a glowing color to everything pertaining to our country—still the very impediments that keep them from coming we are not willing to take away. Do you suppose that mechanics in the East will venture to immigrate here, knowing the high rates of interest allowed? They are well aware that it is impossible for mechanics to get along without borrowing at times. Twelve per cent. interest, payable semi-monthly, means bankruptcy, it matters not what kind of business a person follows. Six per cent. is all this people can afford to pay for use of money, and not compounded at that.

There is no business that will compete with loaning money at twelve per cent.—Money doubles at compound interest as follows: At ten per cent., in seven years; at nine per cent., in eight years; at eight per cent., in nine years; at seven per cent., in ten years; at six per cent., in twelve years. Is there any business that will compare with the above figures? Is there any business that can be done as safely as loaning money? Will our capitalists loan money to the farmers when they stand in need of a few paltry dollars to pay their harvest hands, until they get time to turn around and make some shifts in selling a few bushels of wheat? No, not a dollar. And when they do loan, it must be of some amount, and they must have security to three or four times the amount loaned. It is equally true that their property is their own, and they have an inherent right to manage their affairs as best suits them; but, for all this, it is a duty a community owes to itself, and to its posterity, to protect the working class, those that toil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Every State has a right to pass any laws that do not infringe on the laws of the General Government. This is one of the fundamental principles of our Government, and why not accept the boon, and protect ourselves in the matter of too high interest?

Some will tell you, as they did when the usury law was established, that "it will not do—the capitalists will all leave the country." I would ask, Did they leave? No, nor will they; and, in fact, it would be better for them to leave than to remain and cause thousands to become bankrupt.

The second consideration that presents itself is, direct communication with the Eastern country. This, with a reasonable rate of interest, will induce immigration to our land of plenty, and, nothing short of this, will our beautiful valley settle up, and we be-

come a progressive people. We need the steady yeomanry, and the mechanic, who is only second in value to a community, and one that really does more in advancing civilization than any other class of citizens—with this, capital will naturally follow.

For the people of a State to become prosperous, they must at least become self-sustaining; that is, manufacturing everything they need on the farm and in the house.—Look at the enormous sums of money sent off yearly—unnecessarily, too—for machinery, such as steam-powers, threshers, headers, wagons, gang and walking plows, and a thousand things too numerous to mention. And many luxuries on our table come from where? California—such as potatoes, cabbage, and most all kinds of vegetables, besides canned fruits of all classes; and every thing of this kind can be raised here without any trouble, on our own soil.

There are four important changes or improvements that should be brought about, before we can compete with the world and walk along in civilization. First, reasonable interest; second, direct communication; third, mixed husbandry; and, lastly, home manufactures. When these are accomplished, property will follow, and a general acquiescence prevail. The way business is being done at the present day, there is an under-current commotion, there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction among all classes—We are not on an equilibrium basis, such as will promote peace and quietude in all the circles of business life. R. R. R. Irving, Lane Co., March, 1877.

A Panther Hunt.

SMITHFIELD, LANE CO., March 19, '77. ED. FARMER: I take up my pen to tell you how the stock-raisers get rid of animals that are destructive on stock. On last Thursday one Mr. Horn saw a coyote chasing his sheep. After trying to get to shoot it and failed, went for G. W. Gibson and T. D. Hinton, who have good coyote hounds, but before they could reach the track with their hounds, the news had spread through the neighborhood and everybody was there with their farm dog trying to see if he had a good varmint dog. Of course every man says his dog is good, but when Messrs. Gibson and Hinton came and found the state of affairs, they postponed the chase until Friday. Before adjourning Mr. Gibson proposed giving T. D. Hinton a reward, as he has no stock such as coyotes would molest. The rest assented; so a reward was offered in the following way: Wm. H. Horn, 1 sheep; A. W. Gibson, do.; J. F. Kirk, do.; G. P. Nunn, 2 sheep; G. W. Gibson, 1 sheep; and others.

On Friday morning, at an early hour, Mr. Hinton's horn was heard; before the sound was gone Gibson's was heard to answer, and the rejoicing bow-waws of the hounds told that they were ready for the chase. Soon a track was found and the hunt commenced. Barks from the dogs told that it was something of the sharp nailed tribe, but soon the dogs found that their prize had gone. Soon a gun was heard; then a bow-waw of the dogs and all was silent. On approaching the spot we found the largest panther that has ever been killed near this point, length 7½ feet, weight 139 pounds. Mr. Hinton was the lucky marksman; his ball penetrated the heart. Panthers were not mentioned when the reward was raised, but we think the boys will all shell out and act the man like Mr. Horn. On being informed of the fact he drove up his herd of sheep and selected one of the finest mottos, and gave to Mr. Hinton, that we have ever seen killed. We hope the other rewarders will do the same. HUNTER.

FRENCH LAND OWNERS.—In France an area about half as large again as the United Kingdom, is owned by nearly 5,500,000 proprietors of agricultural lands, of whom 5,000,000 of peasant farmers own one-third of the whole area, with what result is every day becoming better known and more fully recognized in this country. The industry and thrift of these peasant owners are marvelous, and spread their effect through the whole society of France. The gross farming produce per acre of France may not be so great as in England, but this is equally observable when comparing the large farms of France, of which there are more than 130,000, with the large farms of this country. As compared with the small farmers of France hiring the land of others, the small owners unquestionably are vastly better off in every respect, and they hold their own even beside the large farmers. There may be some defects in the system of small owners; the average property of France are loaded with debt; the average mortgages on these farms are known to be no more than 10 per cent on their value, while the best evidence that they are able to accumulate money is to be found in the fact that the peasants have been the main subscribers to the great loans which have been raised in France.

Improving the Dairy Stock.

The Agricultural editor of the N. Y. Tribune, in an article upon the deterioration of the dairy stock of that State, makes the following judicious remarks:

"When it is clearly understood it will be seen how absolutely necessary it is that our dairy stock should be improved. The improvement needs to be begun by getting rid, as soon as possible, of the worst of it, from which we suffer such a loss as can only be appreciated when we consider how low an average is made by including our very best. All such poor, profitless cows should be dried off and fed for the butcher, and their places supplied by the most promising heifers. A stop, too, must be put to the practice of selling good heifer calves for veal, for here is the chief road we have traveled in reaching our present stage. Further, improved bulls must be introduced, either by co-operating farmers, or by the efforts of our agricultural societies, and their produce care-

fully improved. In this and other ways, that will readily suggest themselves, can comparatively inexpensive improvements be begun and continued.

A taste for improved stock has been created in the general mass of agricultural communities by the efforts of wealthy breeders, but the idea is prevalent among farmers that it is hopeless to attempt to compete with them in raising improved stock; and that men of ordinary means can never hope to possess such animals. But it may be done by co-operating and combining small capitals of individuals for their joint benefit. If such efforts were made and improvement begun in this respect, a few years need only elapse before our dairy products will increase annually in value to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. An increase of ten dollars per annum in the product of each cow would now amount to \$100,000,000."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday, 17th inst., Austin Howell, of Alsea valley, in this county, with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, attempted to cross the Alsea river in a two-horse wagon. The late high waters had washed out holes and so changed the ford that the wagon was upset, plunging the entire family into the angry flood. One child was immediately rescued and Mr. H. succeeded in reaching the shore. Mrs. H. floated down the stream, for some distance, and lodged in a lifeless condition, but survived. The little babe, about six months old, floated down the stream, a long distance, caught upon a snag and was not found till next day, we believe. Under the circumstances it seems almost miraculous that any of the family escaped a watery grave. We did not get full particulars, and can't say whether or not the team was drowned. The Alsea, like most mountain streams, when swollen is a rapid, ugly stream, and fording in the winter season, is always attended with more or less danger.—Corvallis Gazette.

Dogs.

ED. FARMER: I am a little boy 9 years old. You would scarcely believe that these kind creatures belong to the same family as the wolf, yet it is true. Still the dog is hostile to the wolf, and kills it when he can. No other is so faithful a friend to man as the dog. He forgets the blows he receives, and licks the hand that strikes him. An old man once owned a spaniel named Dash, that loved him very much. The old man was taken sick, and for many days this dog sat at the foot of the bed, and would scarcely touch food. After the old man died, a good neighbor took Dash home, and tried by kindness, to make him forget his loss; but every day he would go to the room in which the old man died, and from this room to the grave, and at the end of fourteen days the faithful creature died. There are many kinds of dogs, all of which are useful for some purpose. Away up in the lands toward the North Pole, where it is always cold, dogs are used to draw sledges over snow. These dogs are very fleet, and seldom lose their way, even when the nights are dark and the snow is deep. In some countries dogs are used for food. Wm. H. KARR.

PAY AS YOU GO.—An exchange says: It is nonsense to talk of running co-operative stores on the credit system. The secret of the success of the grange co-operative stores is, that cash was paid for everything that was bought. If people could only buy for cash, it would be a great blessing. It would make men and women more saving. They would then take care to lay in the necessities of life, and let the luxuries alone until they could afford to have them. Of course there are cases where credit may be necessary, as in cases of sickness or misfortune, but we speak of credit as generally indulged in by all classes. It is a most baneful system, bringing a great train of troubles with it. Let everyone try to dispense with the credit and adopt the cash or barter system. "Pay as you go" is the true system of business.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

has affirmed the decision of the courts of Wisconsin, sustaining "The Potter Law." This was the act of the Wisconsin legislature, fixing the rates of freight and fare on the railways of the State, by an elaborate schedule of classification, and prohibiting discrimination against places or individuals. The corporations resisted the law, on the ground that the legislature had no constitutional power to pass such laws.—The Supreme Court decides against the corporations, holding that the States have the right to regulate the rates of freight and fare on all roads within their boundaries.

NOTICE.

The stockholders, in the Mount Jefferson Pass Wagon Road, are requested by the incorporators to meet at Road's Opera House, in Salem, at one o'clock p. m. Saturday, March 31st, 1877. SETH R. HAMMER, SECY.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of persons have availed themselves of our offer to allow a years subscription to any one who will send us three new names, of subscribers who will pay their subscriptions in advance or within the year, so we repeat the proposition for the benefit of our readers. Any person procuring three new subscribers who will pay in advance or will pay within the year, can have their own copy free for the present year. It is of course advisable to send the money with the names where practicable, but where it is desired we can wait until next Fall. Any one not a subscriber can have the FARMER one year on the same terms. Those of our friends who are in arrears can have a year's credit on account for every three subscribers procured for the FARMER. All will of course understand that we cannot credit them until the subscriptions they send are paid up. As we cannot afford to pay traveling agents, we make this liberal proposal to any and all persons, whether they are subscribers of the FARMER or not. Times being a little hard, just keep this matter in mind and save something for yourselves as well as help us. Do all members of your Grange or Lodge, and all your responsible neighbors take the FARMER? If not, why not? If they will take it, you can make a commission by sending in their names.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

One Kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous. The White Liniment is for the human family. It will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillsblains, Lockjaw, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands or feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials: "INDIANA HOME JOURNAL, Co., Ind., May 28, 1874. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chills. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.' BENJAMIN BROWN." The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

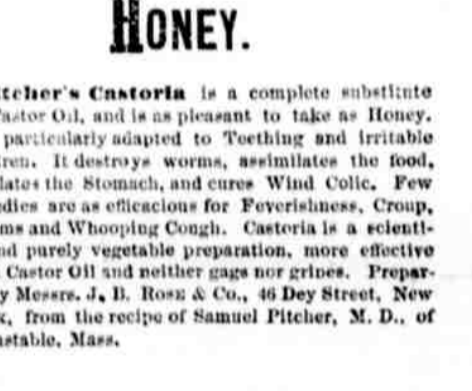
The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strab, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressman says of it: "New York, January, 1874. Every owner of horses should give the CENTAUR LINIMENT a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables. 'H. MAIR, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'E. PULTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y. 'ALBERT S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y.' The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evil, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheepraisers, and those having horses or cattle. What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desire to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

HONEY.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are so efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York, from the recipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

ATTENTION SHEEP GROWERS!!



A SURE CURE FOR Scab, Screw Worm, Foot Rot, AND ALL Parasites that infest Sheep.

IT IS SAFER, BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAPER 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.

Notice.

It is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court, of Marion County, made at the February term thereof, 1877, I will on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Salem, in Marion County, Oregon, for gold coin in hand, the following described real property belonging to the estate of David Weston, deceased, to-wit: Beginning at a large fir tree standing upon the south side of the County road leading from the Champano bridge to the Brick Church about 170 yards from said bridge; running thence S 4 deg. 45 min. E. 3/4 chains to a stake in the creek, which stake is also a corner of the land formerly owned by Robert Newell; thence S 51 deg. W 9/16 chains to the S W corner; thence N 11 deg. 45 min. E. 8 1/2 chains to the road; thence N 37 deg. 45 min. E. along said road to the place of beginning; containing four acres, more or less. All situated in Marion County, Oregon.

MARY J. WESTON, Administratrix of said estate.

LUCCUS BELL,

Successor to J. M. KEELER & Co., 95 Liberty st., - - - NEW YORK, Commission Agent

FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM New York via Letmans, Pacific Railroad, and Cape Horn, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the sale of Products from the Pacific coast, for the collection of money, &c.