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Marion County Pomona Grange

Will meet on the first Friday in December at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 41/2 pounds, a large number of others that Grange Hall, Howell Prairie. A full attendance is desired. G. W. HUNT.

Header Men, to the Rescue.

ED. FARMER: As we have bad an uncommon wet harvest and much grain has been damaged and a considerable lost, and many foolish and unwise things said about why this loss has been sustained, a great many blaming the header whilst others blame the season, I maintain that neither one is to blame. For I believe that every bushel of grain and flax seed that was raised on prairie land that had been put in in good order could have been saved with the header and thresher, for it is evident to any informed, unprejudiced mind, that if there had been enough headers and threshers combined and properly distributed and worked by the men that were engaged the present harvest, the barvest would have been completed in good order; whereas it cannot be proven that any grain was lost on account of the header it necessarily follows that all the grain that was lost was lost for the want of a header and thresher; for it can be proven that sil grain that was located where a header could be got to it could have been delivered to a thresher in good order, unless it was in a place where it raised more than it did in this part of Lane county. And it is a self-evident fact that the late grain and fl-x seed could not be delivered to the thresher in like good order by any other means ever introduced into Oregon. Therefore the header and thresher in company being the swiftest, cheapest, and cleanest harvesters,

they are the best and surest. Now we know

be worked to advantage, yet they can be

thresher, or 400 acres into the stack, and it

as out of the shock. I had eight acres of fall

wheat stacked from the header in one rick

by two boys, that stood through the first

rain that slopped the harvest this season,

and it came to the thresher in as good order

as any grain ever came out of the stack.

Yet the threshers wasted more grain out of

that rick than they did out of over 40 acres

which they threshed from the header beds,

simply because it is not customary to thresh

as clean out of the stack as out of the header

bed. Now I venture that there has been

grain enough lost in Oregon in the gavel

and in the stack within the last ten years to

aper. And one ten-foot header, work-

have paid all the hurvesting during the same time, all of which could have been saved with the header. I will now give some of my own experi ence. I have run harvest machinery for over twenty harvests in Oregon. I have run a header five. This harvest I cut 15 cores of flax for a man near Cottage Greve. I told him if he would run it through a thresher as I cut it that he would save it, but he threw it on the ground in forkfuls over the field to cure, and lost it. I had 24 acres of flax that was ripe the first of September, not being able to get a thresher I let it stand until the latter part of October, when I cut it and threshed it from the header, and the thresher men made an account of 383 bushels of seed against me after blowing all the sprouted seed out. My neighbors who respect

theirs, lost it in the gavel. Now all that we Oregon farmers need is to till our land well and support a good honest manufactory in our midst that will make enough headers (the headers to be headers. reapers, and mowers combined) and threshers to barvost our crops as fast as they are ready, and we will save enough, compared with our present mode of doing, to pay for our much nory. J. P. TAYLOR. Cottage Grove, Nov. 9, 1877.

Harvesting Machinery.

WHEATLAND, Nov. 16, 1877. ED. FARMER: As you invite correspond snce in regard to the best mode of harvestprefer the latter to any other mode that I am acquainted with, although the header cuts the grain with less expense, does it quicker, and saves a great deal of hard werk. But then it leaves all the wild oats and other fould matter on the ground to take the farmer's wheat the next season. In reaping grain, there is too much grain left on the ground (the binders failing to pick it all up.) With the harvester, the farmer can hire only two hands and can cut his grain and get it in the shock without any waste (and besides he gathers nearly all the wild oats and other foul matter), long before it is P. D. A. ready to head.

Crop Report.

I have been rather surprised at not seeing more crop reports in the FARMER in this prosperous year, when there are so many good fields all around us. If the FARMER was read only by the people of Oregon there would be but little use of these reports, but when we think of its circuistion abroad it becomes an important matter, one that the farmers themselves ought to attend to. 1 will here make a statement of the yield of my farm, located on the river nine miles south of Salem, consisting of part red hills and part bottom land in its natural state, without manure, except by pasturing of sheep: Wheat on the hill land 21 bushels per acre. Wheat on the bottom land 35 bushels per acre. Oats on the bottom land 50 bushels per acre. Potatoes on the bottom land 150 bushels per acre. Largest potato, would weigh from 2 to 3 pounds a piece. Apple trees that have been planted about 20 years yield from 5 to 21 bushels apiece; and pears about the same. Small fruit, such as blackberries, currants and grapes, all bung as full as the vines could bear. The above wheat and cats were all sowed in the L. B. JUDSON.

Letter From Coos County.

COQUILLE CITY, Nov. 7, 1877. The seaconer "Mose," Capt. Brown, from San Francisco, was towed up this river today, she brings merchandise from San Francisco for the merchants on the river. and will load with wheat, hides, potatoes, wool, &c., for San Francisco. This is the first shipment of wheat from this valley. Heretofore more or less flour has been imported. Therefore the export of this ceres! by this vessel forms au epoch in the commercial history of this section of Oregon. The two small flouring mills in this valley are now running to their full capacity,

week or two. The I.O.O.F. have built a ball-building 30 by 60, a first-class wood building. The Universalists have built a neat church house, and the Methodists are taking steps to build a house of worship early in the pring.

another is building and will be running in a

Quite a number of immigrants have come n and settled here this season. Mere land is being brought into cultivation, large crops are being raised, and notwithstanding the ery of "hard times," the condition of this valley and its people is steadily improving. slowly, by degrees, gradually, as lawyers get to heaven.

that there are places where a header cannot The Isthmus Transit R. R. Co. will in all probability extend their road to the Coquille used almost any place where a reaper can river next summer, and this will give R. R and will work well on ground where a communication between Cocs Bay and the ago the authorities in the large city of Marsh Harvester would not work well only such as to practically exclude the produce of ed well with four good horses such a season the valley from the Coos Bay market, and as this, would put 500 acres of grain to a this road once completed cannot fail of doing a lively business in the transportation of can be stacked just as well from the header passengers and agricultural products, to say nothing of the stimulus to the coal and lumber trade. A railroad (uarrow guage) is projected from Roseburg, Douglas county, to Coos Bay, touching the Coquille river. A survey has already been made to furnish data for estimating the feasibility of route and cost of construction. The conclusions are favorable. This road will make available vast resources of a section of this State hitherto lying dormant for lack of transportation facilities. Coal , timber, iron, and the products of a virgin soil of unexcelled fertility, lie titerally piled along the route awaiting its completion and dettlements. Industries, trade, and civilization will at once take the place of what is now a comparative wilderness. It is thought by some that Portland and the Willamette will not favor this road. I am loth to abandon my faith in the far-seeing judgment and business shrewdness of the people of that section so much as to enable me to believe that they would do anything so foolish. The proposed road is directly in the interests of the trade of that section. Willamette men know very little of [Coos county, her resources or her trade. They have heard of Coos Bay as the place where the "Western Shore" was built, and when we tell them that more ton age passes over the Coos Bay and Coquille river bars annually than over that of he Columbia river, we are met with a s nile of incredul ty, or a stare of blank astonishment. It is nevertheless probably true, and as all this trade is with San Francisco, and not the State of Oregon at all. Willamette men knew little or nothing of it. California reaps the profits, and Coos, Corry, a id Josephone counties might as well belo u to that State, for all the use they are to O egon. A criminal or an insane person is o ensionally sent from these counties to board at the expense of the State, at Portland or Salem, and that is about all Oregon m a gain by having "coast counties of Southern Oregon." The counties above na wed, together with Douglas and Jackson, are literally starving for lack of ermmunicaton by rail, and (with parhaps the exception ing grain, I will offer my ideas upon the or Douglas) must remain "cow counties"

cause the forests to be hewed down, the cost iron, &c., to be dug out; will transform a pastoral to an agricultural people; will stimulate their energies and treble their wealth, and the Willamette, through the O. & C. R. R. will feel the benefit of these newly-builtup industries. The natural resources of these coast countles are great, and this trade is worth reaching after by Willamette men, instead of letting San Francisco reap all the profits. The newly-arrived immigrant, also, will find it to his advantage to look to the inducements to settlers here, before he wanders off to the treeless and arid "bunchgrass region," and never knows what he has missed.

Uses of Various Wools.

Mr. Leonard Drake, in an address before the Kentucky Wool Growers Association, on Wools and their Classification for Market, among other things pressed the growing want of more domestic wool, improved to suit the manufacturer. There are, said he, forty-six mills in the United States that use foreign wool entirely, and 767 that use both domestic and foreign wool, or 931 mills using 70 per cent. of domesti, and 30 per cent. of foreign wool. He thought we should grow the best pure Lincolnshire, Cotswold, Rambouille Merinos, and Southdowns, and cross them on our native sheep, and on each other, until we establish new races.

Combing wool, Mr. Drake defines as consisting in drawing out the fibers straight and parallel then twisted into yarn called worsted, "the ends in spin-ning being covered make the yarn smooth and lustrous." The staple should be generally five or eight inches long, having a few "spiral curis and serratures" with distinct lustre.

These qualities are found in the English in the order of perfection as follows:
The Lincolnsh're, Leicester, and Cotswold breeds. Delaine goods are shorter and finer, and can be used an short as two-and-a-half inches, but must be very fine and nice. The coarser the staple the longer it must be.

The Climate of Gregon.

The State is protected on the west by the coast range from the strong gales of the Pacific ocean, and on the east from snow storms and cold winters by the Cascade range. The trade winds of the Pacific, from the northwest, keep the Summer month of Oregon sufficiently cool to impart vigor and energy to body and mind. The trade winds from the southwest in Winter and the warm currents of the Pacific occan are sufficient to keep the winter months mild, comfortable and healthy; the one protects frem extreme heat, the other from extreme cold. And the magnificent snow peaks of Mount Hood, Mount Jeffersou, and their companious, stand as faithful sentinels, on the cascade range, ready as soon as the sun goes down, to cool the labor and toil. The coast, cascade, and other mountain ranges, the ocean breezes, the ocean current, and the mountain snow peaks, tre worth all the doctors in the United States, to the people of Oregon, for lengthening life and securing health. They are so many physicians that are in constant attendance to guard and protect the health of the people.

It is doubtful whether the reign of gas will last much longer. At the pre-sent time nearly every shep in Brooklyn is lit, and brilliantly lit, with kerosene, without any disagreeable odor being perceptible; while a few months new gas contracts as they anticipated the use of electric lights, and at Bristol, England, the authorities have lately resolved to advertise for tenders for lighting the whole or part of the city otherwise than by gas, in the event of no satisfactory arrangement being come to with a gas company.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is horse radish. Grate and mix it with vinegar, the same as for table purposes and apply to the temple when the face or head is affected, or the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

A new metal, according to the Russian Globe, has been found in platinum mines by a Mr. Kern, who has named it "Davy," in honor of Sir Humphrey. There is no greater obstacle in the-

way of success in life than trusting for

something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something. The man who said he had just got ont of a tight place had been seen a few minutes before wiping his mouth in a

WOMAN'S WHIM.

drinking saloon.

The Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, of the 12th inst., says: There is certainly no accounting for the whims of a woman. Elton made a hit, years ago, in one of his comic 'All-my-nacks,' by likening a woman to a hen, and then saying that hens had not a grain of sense, as that was a grain not found in gizzards.\(^1\)
It is only occasionally, however, that the comparison holds good. The nearest exemplification of it which has come under our notice for years occurred yesterday in Gold Hill. In yesterday's issue men-tion was made of Mathew Truen scalping his wife. The narration was not overscalp and all, from the top of her head. He was taken before Judge Cook, of Gold Hill, yesterday, for trial, and his wife came, and not only shook her gory locks at him and said he did it, but so pictured the assault as to greatly incense the jury She took from her basket the identical scalp which her husband had taken from her head, and showed both it and the wound to the court and the jury. The gory patch was nearly as large as one's hand. The jury, upon such evidence, found him guilty and Judge Cook fined him \$100. The woman seems to have exhausted all her animosity during the subject. I have been farming in this valley (excepting the coal and lumber trade of Coos for ten years, and have had experience with and Carry) to the end of time, without some the header, resper, and harvester, and I kind of an outlet. The proposed road will savage lord from the cluthes of the law."

THE FOUNTAIN AND THE RIVER.

Far up the side of a mountain there

was a little fountain which was shaded and kept cool by the trees that grew around, and it had nothing to do but

BY INEZ CURL.

laugh and play with the sunbeams all the time, The little birds sang to it, and often came and bathed in it, and the weary pilgrim or traveler would come and drink of its pure crystal waters; here also the dusky warriors would alight from their foaming steeds and sit upon its pleasant bank while they talked of the "Great Father of Waters," whose voice they had heard from afar, and whom they had learned to worship. Then the little fountain pondered over the words it had heard and its heart swelled within it as it thought of the great things that were going on in the world from which it felt itself shut out. It now became dissatisfied with the unvarying life it led, and it firmly resolved to break loose its bounds and flow away to seek the acquaintance of other and greater waters than itself, and an intense desire sprung up in its heart, to perform some deed which might render its name immortal. While it thus mused, the thought occurred to it, that thought alone did not accomplish great aims but that obstacles, however great, must yield to persevering effort, Taking this view of the subject, it tried to over-leap the bounds which held it. After several unsuccessful efforts, it finally surmounted the first barrier. Then it began a rapid descent down the mountain, clapping its hands for joy in its new-found freedom. It leaped and turned summer-saults, shouting aloud with maniacal laughter; with fright the birds flew away and hid themselves in the topmost branches of the trees, which whispered together in an ominous manner concerning the fate of their much-beloved fountain. In the meantime, the rill, for such we must now call it, in its rapid descent soon reached the foot of the mountain where it was joined by another rill, and they agreed to travel together. The rill spoke to its new-found companion of the "Great Father of Waters," and its intention to travel until it found him. Its companion was very much delighted with the thought; and it also spoke of the wearinesss it had felt in the idle, nimless life it had led on the mountain, and its determination to accomplish something in the world; then it started in a southeasterly course, for in this direction, the rill had heard the warriors say, was the home of the "Great Father." It felt very happy as it flowed through fertile meadows and saw the lilies leaning over the banks to catch a glimsp of their own loveliness which was mirrored back from the crystal brook. Aithough these things were pleasant, and they enjoyed them ex-ceedingly, still it tarried not, but ever kept the object of its search in view. It was joined by numerous other brooks, as it went on farther until it was a river. It swept along, with such force that it carried particles of earth and pebbles along with it so that it became dusky in color, like the forest children who played upon its banks. It had not travelled far until it met another stream of a beautiful milky complexion, who asked to accompany it on its journey; its society and aid were glad ly accepted, and the journey was continued a few miles farther when the acquaintance of another river was formed, of a beautiful golden tinge, whose Coquilie valley. Now the conditions are Exeter, England, would not enter into pebbles of the same rich hue. It now margin was covered with stones and went on rejoicing in its strength, filled with hopes of future success, and it increased in size as one by one other rivers came and joined it. It was now very many miles away from the home of its birth; and it had begun to real-ize some of the fond dreams of its childhood. It had now reached the land of civilization and commerce; oh! how proud did it feel when it bore upon its broad bosom for the first time a steamboat with its valuable freight and admiring passengers. Although it experienced much pleasure as it swept by the beautiful cities with their gay throngs of pleasure-seekers who stroll ed along its banks; yet its bosom heaved with uncontrollable emotion when it thought of the rapture which it felt surely awaited it; for it now began to hear in the far off distance the voice of its father calling it thither. Swiftly as though borne upon the wing of the wind, did it hasten to receive a father's blessing. I will leave you to imagine the joy of the "Great Father of Wa-ters" as he clasped in his arms the son of his heart, and praised him for his persevering effort and success.

> WOUNDS.—Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Every one is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound within the hands, and hold them firm-ly together to check the flow of blood until several stiches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. 'Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke, in a minute or two the pain will be allayed and the recovery pro-ceeds rapidly."

> A case of universal importance has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. An Ohio man named Ulrich was ejected from a Michigan Southern & Lake Shore train for refusing to pay more than three cents per mile, the rate fixed by the law of that state. He brought suit for damages, obtained a verdict in the lower court, which the Ohio Supreme Court affirmed, and now the tribunal of last resort has again affirmed the justice of his

"Did you say I was the biggest liar you ever knew?" fiercely asked a ruffian of a counsel, who had been skinning him in his address to the jury. "Yes, I did," replied the counsel and the crowd eagerly watched for the expected fight," "Well, then," said the ruffian," "all I've got to say is that you could 'a never knowed my brother Jim."

Peruvian Syrup.

Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1876.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria which left my limbs paralized and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrur, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my bealth improv-SYRUR, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving, I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results. good results. Yours truly, CHARLES E. PRARCY.

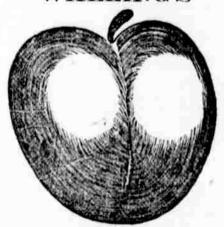
From S. Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y. "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to care a cough by loosening and cleaning the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted." Sold by all drug-

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