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Lecturer—Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Sublimity.
Secretary—W. Randall, Oregon City.

State Grange Deputies for 1877

Table listing deputies for various counties including Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Douglas, Multnomah, Marion, Polk, Washington Territory, etc.

Meeting of Subordinate Granges

LINN COUNTY.
Hops, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month, at 10 a. m.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The following comprise the list of articles which will be shipped on the City of York for Liverpool, from which place they are to be forwarded to Paris and there placed on exhibition at the great French exposition:

OATS.
Samples oats grown by S. H. Fields, near East Portland, 7 feet and 8 inches high; also four bundles; no names.

SIDE OATS RAISED NEAR JUNCTION, LANE COUNTY, BY H. BENEDY; WILL AVERAGE 60 TO 70 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

The following samples in sacks: Shonen, raised by W. M. Hillberry, of Marion county, weighing 45 pounds per bushel; Waterloo, raised by George B. Cook of Marion; Hepton, raised by M. Wilkins of Lane, weighing 52 pounds per bushel, struck measure; yield 76 bushels per acre; Surprise, raised by J. B. Dimmick of Marion; White Potato, raised by same person; yield 88 bushels from 20 pounds; Hopaton, raised by H. B. Thielson of Polk; Side oats, 6 1/2 feet high, from George Bailey, Junction City; No Name, raised by Thomas Roe, Washington, weighing 53 pounds per bushel; surprise, raised by Joseph Hamilton, of Linn; black Norway, raised by John B. Dimmick, of Marion, sowed May 7th, cut September 10, 1877, yield 92 bushels per acre; surprise, raised by C. P. Burkhardt, of Linn; one bundle of oat heads.

FLAX.
Two bundles flax, splendid samples; one bunch water-rotted flax, three feet high.

GRASSES.
One sample of timothy 8 feet high, one do, 5 1/2 feet high, raised on the farm of T. C. Shaw, Howell county, Mo. Surprise, raised by Henry Raleigh, Clackamas county, near Oregon City, 6 1/2 feet high; orchard grass 7 feet 3 inches high, raised by J. M. Johns, Marion station, Marion county; red top, 4 feet high; one bunch of millet 6 1/2 feet high; Lowland bunch grass, one sample.

GRAINS.
White rye, from S. Harklerod, raised by Mr. Frank, near Gervais, Marion county, 6 1/2 feet high; one bunch Egyptian wheat, 7 feet high; white fall wheat, raised by G. W. Shaw, Marion county, Mo. Surprise, raised by Henry Raleigh, Clackamas county, near Oregon City, 6 1/2 feet high; white wheat, the product of 6 grains, without plow and harrow, 5 feet 3 inches high; two bundles of white wheat; one bunch barley, 4 feet high; one bundle white wheat.

The following samples of grain in sacks will also be sent: spring Chile club wheat, from Geo. H. Riddle, of Linn county, yield 28 bushels per acre; spring little club, J. H. Emmert, Polk; spring white Australian, Geo. Lishaway, Linn; spring club, C. P. Burkhardt, Linn; spring Australian club, same person; spring Chile club, same; Touzel, same; white mammoth, same; white winter, same; winter velvet white, Geo. Lishaway, Lane; big club, G. H. Riddle, Linn; Hun, aryan, Daniel Clark, Marion; white winter, G. H. Riddle, Linn; Canada white, C. P. Burkhardt, Linn; yield, 29 bushels to the acre; winter golden amber, C. P. Burkhardt, Linn; mammoth, Jos. Hamilton, Linn; sunnyside, D. D. Prettymann, Polk; barley—Scotch, two rows, J. W. Nesmith, Polk; white winter, C. P. Burkhardt, Linn; six rows, J. H. B. Dimmick, Marion, sowed May 4, cut August 1, 1877, yield 92 bushels per acre; white rye (new) also mackerel, or grove wheat, raised by C. P. Burkhardt.

MISCELLANEOUS.
One sample of tobacco from Henry Miller of Milwaukie; samples of nineteen varieties of wheat shipped from this port by Hewitt & Co.; two sacks of timothy seed from Yarnall county; two tins of oat meal from McLean Brothers' mill, and two cases of salmon from the Oregon Packing Company.

Samples will be sent of the cargoes of the Cascade River Nitta Strathern, operated by Messrs. Allen & Lewis; samples of the cargo of flour from the National Elevator, which agents in Liverpool to be forwarded samples of salmon to Paris to be placed on exhibition, along with other Oregon products.

Any person desiring to see any of the samples of grain in sacks or in sheaf can have the privilege of doing so by calling at the land department connected with the Oregon and California Railroad Company.

In addition, the entire display of Oregon fruits dried by the Plummer process, which was on exhibition at the State Fair, has been purchased and will be shipped along with the foregoing articles. Some splendid specimens of Oregon woods will also be added to the already large list. Oregon will be able to make such a magnificent display of her great resources as will cause the average Parisian to open his eyes in astonishment.

AT THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

His Honor had just filled his pipe and braced himself back in his chair, and was dreaming to himself the old familiar camping-tune, "We'll wait a little longer," when officer J. W. Minto opened the door and marched in with one Thomas Lee, hanging gracefully on his arm, "Vagrancy is the charge," said the officer. "Thomas Lee, you are a man of no trade, you are wasting your physical strength by loafing around the street and picking up other folks' but Thomas you can't crack none upon this court. You shall saw wood for six days for the city, and at the expiration I will give you your liberty—to leave town."

The next one introduced to His Honor was George Forrest, and the charge was the same old, old story, drunk and disorderly; he had come to town on an errand, but forgot what the errand was and got drunk to see if that would not revive his memory. When the officer found him he was making extensive preparations to construct a mansard roof on any man that came in his way. He was sent up for five days.

Thomas Warren having been on the night previous, he felt rather bad, and took just three or four lines too much, and he was "drunk again," and not very graceful in his movements, he heard the music in the Cheteketa and he attempted to execute the "double shuffle," and shuffled off the sidewalk into the gutter. Five days in the city jail is what's the matter with him now.

Potatoes Rotted.
Mr. John Crum, who lives a half mile south of town, raised and dug this last season four hundred bushels of potatoes which he has lost by rot. We have heard of no other potatoes rotting in the neighborhood, and can assign no reason for the destruction of this lot unless it was getting wet before and after digging.

For the Willamette Farmer. A GEOLOGICAL SKETCH.

Bench Land—How it was Formed—Glacial Action, &c.

BY A. P. DAVIDSON.

When we see the surface of the earth piled round in irregular masses—now a hill, now a vale, now a deep cut; here a ferruginous, red soil; there an aluminous, deep, black soil; yonder a lot of hillocks, just like they had been dumped there; anon a pile of basalt, and again one of saliculous, and over them a mass of conglomerate rocks—we may be sure that causes have been at work, and that what we now behold are effects of those causes. There is no chance-work in nature; all things operate naturally from cause to effect. Hence the students of nature can classify phenomena of all orders, because all those orders are presented in invariable modes of existences, and these existences are known by their quantity, number, limit, likeness, difference, attribute, &c. These, when classified—a separation of the unlike, and a binding of the like with the like, &c.—form our datum, or data. We accept a given datum, and go on with it till, by experience, we find it false. If, on the contrary, we find it true, it becomes permanently an organized truth, and is classed with this order or that, as the case may be. It is thus that we gain information.

We propose, then, to give a sketch, geologically, of a portion of land on the Willamette river, from one to two miles wide, and from four to five long. It is what is usually called "bench land." The soil is a dark, rich mould, and highly productive. This strip of land is owned, commencing in the north end, by Messrs. Eikin, Pettyjohn, Jones, Budd, A. P. Davidson, Jory, Fisk, Staahl, and Judson, who lives just below Humphrey's Rapids, on the Willamette. Messrs. Mosier, Pierce, Thompson, and the Jeffrey heirs own the eastern rim of this irregular, rough, brushy, but rich and splendid piece of land.

Geologically, this land is interesting. Its rocks, mounds, depressions, land-slides, strata, laminated, distorted, and broken, with the fossils in the earth's surface, in the piles of sand-rocks, with scattered boulders of basalt and quartzite; and in the river, at Rocky Point, there are vast masses of igneous rocks, small, broken, shivered, burnt, and tumbled over. At first, looking at this land, one would naturally suppose it had once been an old sea-bed. And, again, on simply looking at it, one would suppose it had once been the seat of violent commotion of some kind, as that produced from earthquakes, or from volcanic action.

That it was once an old sea-bed, a close examination proves. There are sea shells in great numbers; there are sand-stones which were formed under water, for they are full of shells, not fresh-water shells, generally, but mostly salt-water shells—thus proving their habitat and origin. Anterior earthquakes may or may not have had any agency in tumbling up the surface. It is, in part, volcanic, for the rocks of Stony Point, in the river, show indubitably an igneous action; so, too, in some of the red, burnt masses of scoria, an igneous action is plainly denoted. Also the piles of basaltic rocks denote an igneous action. I readily admit, in a small part, an igneous action. But I deny that a volcanic action was the cause of the irregular surface. I deny, also, that earthquakes have caused the broken or tumbled-up surface. I will give, I think, a clear delineation of the causes which brought about the conditions, as we now see them.

There have been several land-slides in this strip of country. There was one, long ago, this side of Pettyjohn's house, where he has a field lately enclosed. There was one, long ago, also, at what we call the "Jump-off," north of Mr. Thompson's farm; also one, an immense one, a mile or more long, west of Mr. Coffin's. There was one also at the southern extremity of this range of tumbled-up region, east of Mr. Judson's, below his hill-field. Now, what caused these? Earthquakes? No. Volcanic action? No. What then? I will give the causes.

The red hills east were brought or deposited mostly during the glacial ages—the great ice-ages—from the Cascades. They are much higher—the red hills—than those of which I am writing. These low, black, and tumbled-up hills were mostly brought here from the Coast chain, in the same ice-ages that deposited the red hills. When both the Cascades and the Coast chain were in glacial action, each range pushed off vast ice-streams, laden with debris, and poured out into the valley. Here, more than anywhere in the valley, may be seen where the two deposits meet. The Cascade deposits are red and basaltic; those of the Coast chain are dark, of conglomerate, or sand-stone, mainly. Hence we can see a clear line of demarcation where they have met and dumped their icy carts of their loads.

Now, then, the causes of the irregularity of the surface, in the strip I am describing, are, that, during the ice age, the whole country was a field, deeply frozen; that the mountains, being higher, the glaciers crept down slowly, but with irresistible force, to the valley, and, dumping off their loads of rocks, earths torn from the mountain sides, here and there; a pile here; over there a high mass of ice, around which the glaciers carelessly unload their trucks; and when, in long years afterward, this mass of ice melted away, there is a hole. This becomes a pond or small lake. The land-slides are piles of earth under which was once ice; when, in after ages—for it would take ages to melt hundreds of feet below the surface—the ice melted, and down slid the superincumbent mass. Here were causes at work, and their results are just what we have hinted at. All over the world causes are working; all over the world effects are following. To know these causes, to analyze them, to follow them through their effects, is the business of man's intellect. Or, synthetically, trace of facts back to their causes. Both processes are necessary. Through these processes we simplify and systematize knowledge. This is science. Hence, geology, meteorology, astronomy, hydrostatics, &c., are only systematized knowledge. Hence their value.

The constituents of this soil, agriculturally, are interesting. There are, in this bench land, six kinds of soil; but none of them are deficient in any one element. They are all first-rate soils, as: 1. a sandy soil; 2. a clay soil; 3. a loamy soil; 4. a marl soil; 5. a calcareous soil; 6. a peaty soil. In the same field, often all these soils are found. We find, in abundance, silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, potash, soda, chloride, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and carbonic acid. I do not know of a richer portion of land anywhere. It gives good grains, heavy and fine. It gives the best of vegetables. It is superior—or the ridges—for all kinds of semi-tropical fruits. In short, very desirable, if the grubs and timber were out of the way. When population increases, these rich and dark-colored benches of land will sparkle with gardens, orchards, vineyards, and wide fields of golden grain. Geologically, it is interesting to the student; agriculturally, it is interesting to the farmer.

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THREE SCORE AND TWELVE.

Thoughts of an Old Man.

Three score and twelve years have passed since I first saw the light of day in the Old Dominion. The memory of the old log school house with a solid floor—dirt—a puncheon door, and half a log chipped off to admit the light through oiled paper, is as fresh in my mind as things of last year. And then our teacher—Billy Holt—fresh from Hoagland's; and three dozen backwoods urchins, hearty, merry romping girls and boys, all obedient to the nod and rod—these seem to me as things that were (1811) blooming in youth. The hills, the creeks, the springs and the rocks are there just as when we clambered over or along them to school.

The next school—1814—was in a log school house, not far from the first one, but much improved in architecture, a puncheon floor and a sign for a chimney or place up which the smoke could ascend. In this house James M. Condon taught a ten months school. Most of the scholars of the former school and some new ones attended this school. Not a newspaper was taken nearer than twenty miles of our settlement, which was called Liok creek, in Greenbrier county, Virginia. In 1829 James Alderson taught a six months school on the South fork of Lake creek, in a hevn log house, plank floor, good chimney, doors and windows. A large proportion of the scholars of the two first schools were now men and women—some married, and others wishing to be so. New scholars filled their places, and several newspapers were taken by the now intelligent settlers.

A lyceum and singing school were established and a general show of improvement was manifest. From 1812 to 1820 two pioneer preachers visited us and preached good old Christian doctrine. Seven or eight miles West of us there was yet a large settlement of people who had no preaching. In 1829 I left the scenes of my childhood and youth and moved to another State. Here with four dollars in cash, a very little learning and a few clothes, among strangers, I struggled for a support and for an education. I had promised my noble, my good German mother that I would never gamble, or use tobacco or ardent spirits; and I never have. Through toils and privations I have passed through life.

I have seen much of men and things. Nearly all my schoolmates are in their graves. Several new generations have come up and many of them have passed away. I have seen the blooming maiden, the robust young man the merry children of tender years, cut down by death and consigned to the tomb. Why am I spared so long? Have I been a benefactor to my fellows, or have I filled up my time aright? Whether or not I too must pass to the unseen world to join the millions who like me have toiled and struggled, hoped and feared; acquired wealth and lost it. Nothing here is permanent, nothing certain but death. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away; friends die or prove faithless; honors are as baubles, fleeting, flickle, breath. In Heaven an enduring riches; a house not made with hands, eternal and sure. I can truly say that if man's existence is bounded only by the small span of ten, twenty, forty or seventy years, then his creation is an abortion.

It is better that we found our hopes upon the Word of God, than on the reasoning of modern free thinkers. I have read hundreds of thousands of pages of human learning and wisdom, but nowhere can solid comfort be obtained but in the Christian's hope. If I die to-morrow let me but have the Christian's hope, the Christian's faith. DAVID NEWCOMB.

Directors Meeting.

At a meeting held yesterday, of the Directors of the Salem Warehouse Company, it was resolved to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company, on the 2d of January next, for the purpose of considering the propriety of building another grain warehouse for the purpose of storing oats and other farm products. The patronage that this Company has received the past year, has proved their storing capacity to be insufficient for oats and other products shipped through this Company, and is evidence of the increased production and spirit of our farmers.

At the Clerk's Office.

Through the politeness of our efficient County Clerk, Mr. Geo. A. Egan we learn that the following is the amount of business transacted in that office for the month of November: Marriage licenses granted, 29; mortgages filed 2; and the number of deeds recorded being 84.

Christmas and New Year's.

John G. Wright, at his old stand, Commercial Street, Salem, has received a great assortment of Toys, Candies, and Holiday Gifts, and is fully prepared for the Holiday Trade of 1877. Nov 30th.

Ab Sin, the Chinaman that was arrested at Salem for larceny, a short time ago, has been discharged from custody, the prosecuting witness failed to appear.

The young man that juggled our umbrellas will please send us his address: "not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

Nobody can tell how many disputes for the front side of the bed have been settled by moving the bed into the center of the room.

It is astonishing how soon a man acknowledges his mistake when he puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth.

Peruvian Syrup.

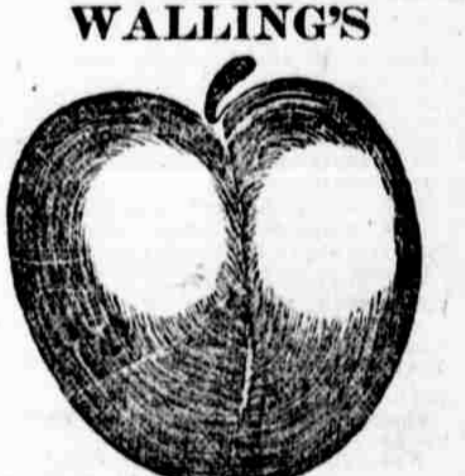
Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870. Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noting the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP, 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. Yours truly, CHARLES E. PEABY.

From S. Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y.

"WINTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and clearing 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 druggists.

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A SURE CURE FOR

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IT IS SAFER, BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER EFFETUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

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