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State Grange Deputies for 1877

Table with columns for Name, Post Office, and Express. Lists deputies for various counties including Benton, Clackamas, Douglas, Marion, Polk, Washington Territory, and others.

In any county where the Deputy appointed is not the most suitable, and the Granges of the locality will properly indicate to me a choice, I will be pleased, for in many instances I have been obliged to make appointments without knowledge as to fitness. W. M. CYRUS, Master Oregon State Grange, P. O. H.

Meeting of Subordinate Granges

- 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. Oak Plain, No. 6, in Halsey, 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 11 a. m. Banner, No. 163, in Crawfordville, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 2 p. m. Syracuse, No. 53, at Millers Station, 4th Saturday, at 1 p. m. Lebanon No. 21, at Lebanon, 2d and 4th Saturday, at 10 a. m. Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday. Knox Butte No. 22, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Santiam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Saturdays. Tangent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10 a. m. Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Shedd, No. 6, 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Happy Home No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays in each month from October to June, and on the 1st Saturday the balance of the year. Harmony No. 23, 3rd Saturday, regularly, except in Nov. Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, when they meet the 1st Friday. BENTON COUNTY. Soap Creek No. 14, 1st Saturday at 10 a. m. Willamette No. 62, 1st Thursday, at 10 a. m. Phillomath, No. 12, 4th Saturday, at 10 a. m. LANE COUNTY. Crosswell, No. 41, 4th Saturday, 1 p. m. Eugene, No. 56, in Eugene City, 3rd Saturday, at 10 a. m. Charity, No. 76, 2d Saturday. Goshen, No. 101, 1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock Junction City, No. 43, 2nd Saturday, at 1 p. m. Siuslaw, No. 31, 1st Saturday in each month, at 10 a. m. McKeanle, No. 107, Camp Creek, 2d Saturday. POLK COUNTY. Oak Point, No. 3, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. MARION COUNTY. Salem Grange, No. 17, 1st and 3d Saturdays in each month, except in August, September, and October, when it meets only on the 1st Saturday—at their hall in Salem. Abiqua, No. 133, 4th Saturday. Rock Point, No. 48, 3d Saturday, at 1 p. m. Butte Creek, No. 82, 3rd Saturday, at 10 a. m. WASHINGTON COUNTY. Beaverton No. 100, meets 1st, Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Grange Celebrations. Salem Grange, P. O. H., will celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Order, at their Hall in Salem, on the third Saturday of December, 1877, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Members from other Granges are invited. Judge Boise will deliver the address, and other speeches may be expected.

RETROSPECTIVE. Interesting to Oregon Wheat Growers.

Several hints have been given through the FARMER that much is to be gained by habits of retrospection, a truth which is so plain as to be considered self-evident. The best results cannot be obtained, however, without uniting our experiences, and this can be accomplished through the FARMER. The time has come; the roads are impassable for freight, the rain continues, and although our farming operations are not suspended, as in the colder States of the Union, there is sufficient spare time to pass in review the operations and results of last year. It is not to be denied that the present system of grain raising on the Pacific coast is one of theft and robbery, for nothing is returned to the soil in place of the untold millions of wheat that have been shipped to England and other parts of the world. As a consequence our crops are steadily diminishing in the yield per acre, and the cost of production per bushel is increasing. In the first settlement of this country volunteer crops, yielding 25 bushels per acre were common; now we hear no more of volunteer crops, but we do hear of crops upon which has been bestowed much labor, that yield as little as 10 bushels per acre. The land upon which heavy crops may be expected is narrowed continually. We have been plowing deeper and deeper; we commenced with 3 inches, then to 4, on to 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, just as the necessities of the case seemed to require, and as we go down we must admit, under our present system of cultivation, that deep plowing is deep stealing. We are acting as though our soil were inexhaustible, or that everything depends upon climate.

Our children will wake to the bitter truth, if we do not, that "always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom." They may curse us, as do the poorer inhabitants of the Shenandoah Valley curse their ancestors for leaving their children nothing but sterility for an inheritance. This year is said to be a favorable year for the production of grain, and if so, compare the yield per acre with a corresponding season 10, 15, and 20 years ago. Will any one say that the decrease has been as little as one bushel per acre in 5 years? One man near here, on the good hills, raised 1,250 bushels on over 100 acres. The yield upon the same land 15 years ago, was more than 35 bushels per acre. As great a difference is noticeable in other places. Twenty years ago we raised annual crops, now we summer fallow, and our crops are of course biennially. This should be taken into the account. And if we, by doing twice as much work, can raise 30 or 40 bushels every 2d year, that is only 15 or 20 bushels yearly. In Linn county, the farmer's best ideal, the decrease has been equally great, and while from many places in all of the valley counties we hear of large returns, the unwelcome truth, of a rapidly exhausting soil presses upon us in a variety of ways. It is not alone in the diminishing yield that we see it, for with the exhausting of the elements of nutrition comes weakness, slowness of growth, inability of resistance to meteorological changes, and a long exposure to the thousand insects and parasites that prey upon the plant. We hear of rust, blight, unfilled heads, lumber straw, and other ailments unknown in this country 25 years ago. We may expect more.

What is the remedy? Artificial fertilizers and grains are said to be out of the question. Sea weed is too far away and we cannot have the powder of great cities, for our cities are only villages. We have but one resource, to return what we have within our reach and thus diminish as far as possible the amount annually taken from the soil. In the States east, this consists in the cultivation of grain crops to be turned under, and in producing a large amount of animal manure, both of which are as yet untired and somewhat doubtful problems in Oregon.

To produce animal manures at such rates as to bring them into use as general fertilizers, requires several circumstances as condition precedent, which do not exist in this valley. Animals cannot be kept for their manure alone in any country. Cattle must yield milk, butter, cheese, beef, hide, etc., besides, and upon the value of these depends the question of its manure as a fertilizer. The production of milk, butter, or cheese, here, can be only in very limited amounts, inasmuch as our market is small and isolated. Beef is already below what we can afford, for with beef at 3 cents per pound, the manure of that animal for wheat-raising would be, practically, as impracticable as the more costly phosphates or guano. The products of the sheep, upon which depend the availability of its manure as a general fertilizer, are less valuable than in the States aforementioned. Wool can be rated fair, but mutton is worth as little as beef, and for the indefinite future both can be raised far below what we can afford by the herders and flock-masters of that great but never changing country east of the Cascade mountains and Eastern Oregon and Washington. Nothing then seems to be left us but the raising of green crops, the leaving of every straw, chaff, etc., upon the ground, and the supplying of as much manure as is consistent with the wants of our increasing population. In this connection it would be well enough to say that far too little attention is given to the raising of sheep, for, although our profits upon mutton are reduced to a minimum by our Eastern Oregon brothers, the fleece is unaffected by the competition and bears transportation to the ends of the earth seeking a manufacturer. There is no animal that can compete with the sheep as an assistant in the work of summer-fallowing land, or that yields as much benefit to the succeeding crops. It has no equivalent.

I must quote Ralph Geer with one of the most pungent sayings upon this subject. Speaking in the Highland Club, in reply to the remark that we can never expect to get more than one crop every two years, Mr. Geer said, "I deny that, Mr. President; we can have a crop every year." How so, says one. Mr. Geer answered triumphantly "the first crop, sir, is mutton and wool, and the next crop is all the better for it." Since then I have talked with a good many farmers who have lost lots of money because they did not fully appreciate that speech. I believe it was published in the FARMER at the time. I would like to register, in some conspicuous place in the FARMER, the following question, viz: "What is the cost of raising an acre of wheat?" According to my figures, the cost, exclusive of the interest on land, is not less than \$9, and of this sum only about one-third of it is payable in the farmer's own labor. Add the interest on land, at ten per cent., with a valuation of \$20 per acre, and we have the limit, \$19, to which our yield can decline and pay expenses. If a biennial crop is assumed. This is a very important factor for the Oregon farmer to consider, especially when he knows that he must enter into competition with a great part of the world and that most of his competitors are nearer market than himself. One of the items of the cost of raising an acre of wheat is the harvesting; hence the debate between the header and harvester men, in which the headers seem to have the advantage in immediate cost by \$1 per acre. One advantage of the header is, that it leaves more straw upon the ground where it grew, and any machine which would leave all, except the wheat grain, might be considered a fertilizer also. In the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and some others, wheat is generally cut and bound, and the straw and chaff are used to feed and bed stock, and after being carefully composted is returned to the soil in an improved condition, instead of being burnt in piles on a small part of the land, according to the custom here. Until the farmers of Oregon arrive at that point occupied by their brethren in the last named States the header man will have one strong argument in favor of their method. There are some objections to this method, but I will not urge them at present, as I presume they will be fully set forth by more competent persons. Come forward, brethren of the plow; don't be backward; let us discuss our experiences, that we may be the better prepared for next year's labor. T. W. D. Home Hill, Marion Co., Dec. 1st, 1877.

Sheep and Farming.

Editor Willamette Farmer: The keeping of sheep on the farm cannot be over estimated. They eat out the briars and brush lands where the brush has been cut off and the sheep properly confined on those places, and they eat up the foul weeds and pests that are an annoyance to farmers and help to clean up his summer-fallow lands where they are properly managed, and they enrich the land more than any other stock, their food is chewed so fine, and their droppings so small that it enters right into the soil and does not evaporate as does the droppings of large stock, such as cattle and horses. Then they are so much more easily managed and controlled than large stock—they can be changed from field to field so much easier and can be confined with very much lower fences than large stock, and the returns from them are so much quicker, they coming to maturity so much quicker and yielding a fleece as well as meat. Then they are handy for fresh meat to the farmer generally so far from market as to be compelled to raise his fresh meat at home. Now perhaps some of the readers of your paper will say what is the use of filling up the paper with that that we already know so well. But when we stop to think that the great tendency of Oregon at the present time is to produce wheat and sell it off without returning anything back to the soil, and also that we must summer-fallow our lands or they will grow so foul that we cannot raise anything but wild oats, sorrel, cockle, and all other foul weeds. Then it becomes a matter of importance how we can enrich and clean our lands in the quickest and cheapest way, and get paid for it as we go along. The fact is, sheep will convert more worthless herbage into money and put it into the farmer's pocket, than any other stock. A farm that is kept continually well stocked with sheep will grow richer, while one that keeps none and annually sells all its grain off and sends it away, will grow poorer. L. B. J.

PLEASANT ANNIVERSARY.

MEHAMA, Dec. 5th, 1877. About thirty couples convened this evening at the house of Philmore Morris, Esq., to extend to him friendly greetings, and wish him "God speed" in his seventy-first year, (this being his birthday). Mr. Morris came to Oregon 25 years ago, and has spent most of his time in Marion county. As one of the early pioneers, his mind is replete with all those trying scenes and incidents that tried "men's souls" of that period, having been compelled the first winter here, to feed out his straw beds, and fell trees for his cattle to browse upon, to save them from starvation. Mr. Morris came from Illinois to this State, was well acquainted, and in fact at one time employed the late lamented Abraham Lincoln as a common laborer, and accredits to the same illustrious dead that talent, wit and many generosity which all unbiased witnesses accord.

Mr. Morris was in the war with Mexico, in 1847, under General Price, and was on duty at Scott's headquarters when the warthy Mexican General San Vego was brought in a prisoner; and remembers well that the Castilian said to General Scott, "By God—General Scott, give me one thousand of your Yankee devils and all hell couldn't take Cerro Gordo." Mr. Morris has diagrams of battle fields where he, with his troops, were engaged—has the company roll of each company of his regiment and a continual diary of leading events of the campaign, of killed, wounded, etc. An hour's talk with the old veteran, is a feast of mind worth an angel's time. But hold, I have left a company that were in the height of exuberant spirits, while here am I at this late hour, in my "little old cabin," on the stream—alone—all alone. H.

Grange Celebration.

At the last regular meeting of Salem Grange, P. O. H., it was agreed to celebrate the anniversary of the Order, at their hall in Salem, on the third Saturday in December, 1877, commencing at 10, and continuing until 12 m., when the members are expected to set a grange table for all present. All the members are requested to attend and invite their special friends. Members from other Granges are respectfully invited. Brother R. P. Boise was invited, and consented, to deliver an address; after which Brother John Mintz will sing good old Bonnie Doon, whose volunteer speeches, songs, and toasts will be in order. The word will not be taken up in the forenoon, so that members may invite non-Patrons. A special invitation is extended to the proprietors of the Willamette Farmer, and their wives, by the Master of Salem Grange. The afternoon will be devoted to the annual election of officers of the Grange, to serve the ensuing year, together with other regular business, during which it is hoped every member will remain and participate. Brothers and Sisters, let us have a full attendance, and thus secure a good time and an efficient set of officers. G. G. GLENN, M.

Siuslaw Grange.

ED. FARMER: Siuslaw Grange is in a flourishing condition and wide awake. We take the FARMER, which keeps us thoroughly posted in respect to prices, and the doings of other Granges. Since our Grange has been organized there has not been a law-suit in the precinct, which I think is speaking well for the Order here. We are making grand preparations to celebrate our natal day, which is the 4th of December. We are to have a big oyster dinner, with other good things too numerous to mention. At the regular meeting of this month we elected the following officers for the year 1878: Wm. Russell, Master; W. L. Coleman, O.; Mrs. A. J. Nighwander, Lecturer; Charles Hadley, S.; P. F. Davis, A. S.; John White, Chap.; Martin Wingard, Treas.; F. M. Nighwander, Sec.; Thurston Doak, G. K.; Jane Simpson, Ceres; Emma Russell, Pomona; Mary Milner, Flora; Katie Russell, L. A. S. Dec. 4. F. M. NIGHWANDER.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

To an outsider facts relative to this branch of trade are but little known and when they are first introduced cannot help but astonish them. The liquor trade of San Francisco today stands in the foremost ranks of mercantile enterprise and the houses engaged in the trade are among the oldest and wealthiest in the city.—S. F. Commercial. Those that squander their daily earnings for poisonous whiskies, should read the above and pause. With the daily depletion of your purses they build mansions, and revel in luxury. You groan and sweat under a heavy load, and perchance, a weeping wife and helpless offspring want for the common necessities of life. If the above extract is not sufficient to make a man wheel into ranks, and march with the temperance army, the case is hopeless. X.

Delinquent Tax List.

District Clerk Cox has turned over the delinquent tax list of District, No. 24, to the County Clerk, who will turn the same over to the Sheriff for collection. Mr. Cox has collected of the levy the sum of \$1,007 14. The delinquent list amounts to only \$255 38. The tax has been collected closer this year than ever before.

United States Senator McDonald expresses the opinion that the railroads have outrun the narrow limits of the State authority which created them, and that the national Government will have to protect them, precisely as it does commerce on lakes and rivers.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following students of St. Paul's Academy, are entitled to places on the Roll of Honor for the term beginning September 31, 1877:

Table listing names of students and their corresponding amounts or contributions.

BUENA VISTA ITEMS.

D. M. Calbreath, our enterprising druggist, has opened a new book store in connection with his other business. Jefferson Miller has enlarged and repaired his boot shop. Mr. J. T. Fletcher, one of the pioneer teachers of Oregon, has been appointed assistant in the graded school. Mrs. James Smith was badly salivated a few days since, but is now fast recovering. Mr. P. W. Prather has just finished and moved into his new home in the edge of town. Steamboats are running daily. They come squalling for more wheat. Mr. J. W. Hobart shipped 1,600 sacks of wheat yesterday. MARTIN PRATHER.

Independent Meeting.

Quite a large gathering of the Independents of Polk county met in Dallas, Wednesday night, December, 5th 1877, to discuss the political situation. The greenback idea prevailed unanimously, and a motion was made and carried that the Chairman call the Central Committee, at an early day, to make the necessary arrangements to nominate a county ticket for the coming June election on that issue, and such other matters of political moment as may come before them. D. M. BOON, Chairman.

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A young man in Maine writes to ask us if we want to engage a "puzzle editor." If you think you have a puzzled editor, and that is sufficient. He is puzzled to find out why in thunder people don't pay for their papers.

A Fruitless Ride.

Officer J. W. Minto went over to Dallas, yesterday, for the purpose of bringing over an individual by the name of West, whom a warrant issued by the U. S. District Court was out for, and charged with selling whisky to Indians. Minto learned that his man was in jail over there, but when he got there West had escaped, having dug his way out and is now at liberty again. John had a long trip for nothing and came home tired, wet, muddy and hungry.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of P. P. Transportation Company, met this afternoon in the Good Templars' Hall, and organized by the election of Mr. Henry Warren, of Yamhill, Chairman of the meeting. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting as being to place before the stockholders the financial condition of the Company, and to solicit stock in order that the Company may meet its requirements and indebtedness. The meeting was well attended and a lively interest manifested. A full report will be made to-morrow.

1854. 1877. The Only Strictly Wholesale Drug House in Oregon.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., 71 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON, OFFER TO THE DRUG AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE TRADE a complete assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fine Chemicals, Glassware, Shop Furniture, and Druggists' Sundries. ALSO, WINDOW GLASS, Of all sizes and qualities. WHITE LEAD, Of all the leading brands, in tins and kegs, COLORS, IN CANS AND DRY. Putty, Lampblack, Red Lead, Glue. VARNISHES, Including the finest brands of Coach Painters' use. Paint, Whitewash, and Varnish Brushes, LINSEED OIL, in barrels and cans. Turpentine, Coal Oils, Castor Oil, Lard Oil, Neat's-foot Oil, Fish Oil. Alcohol, In barrels and cases. Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, Castile Soap, Concentrated Lye, Potash. Bitters all kinds. Quicksilver and Strychnine. TAR, In Quart, Half-Gallon, One-Gallon, and Five-Gallon Cans and Barrels, etc. etc. We are Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory for THE AVERILL PAINT, THE BEST MIXED PAINT IN USE for Hallenck's carbolic Sarsaparilla, Wakeley's Sheep Bath and Nourish P-ison, and ever's and Jayne's Proprietary Medicines. We buy our goods from first hands, thus enabling us to compete with any market on the Coast, as a comparison of our prices will prove. my9 ESTABLISHED 1856.

Willamette Nursery.

G. W. WALLING & SON, PROPRIETORS, Oswego, Clackamas co., Oregon. WALLING'S



PEACH PLUM,

The Italian Prune, And the best varieties of Plum, Prune, Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Nut and Shade Trees, IN FULL ASSORTMENT. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Salem Flouring Mills. BEST FAMILY FLOUR. BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX. SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM. MIDDINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTS. Constantly on Hand. Highest Price in CASH Paid for Wheat AT ALL TIMES. R. C. KINNEY, Agent S. F. M. Co. LUCIUS BELL, Successor to J. M. KEELER & Co., 95 Liberty St. - NEW YORK, Commission Agent FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM New York via Isthmus, 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.