

# PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

To the Patrons of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

DEAR BROTHERS: In a few days I expect to start East to attend the meeting of the National Grange, and propose to be absent from the jurisdiction about ten weeks. Questions of law or usage arising during my absence may be referred to my deputies in the different counties; or, in case there is no deputy in the county, to the worthy overseer of the State Grange, Bro. D. S. Buick, Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, Oregon.

Be it to call the attention of all members of the Order to a resolution of the last State Grange endorsing the WILLAMETTE FARMER, making it the organ of our Order and calling upon Patrons to give it a hearty and united support. Brethren, we need a paper devoted to the interests of the farmer. It should at once furnish us an account of the current events of importance, the state of the crops, markets, &c., give us a medium through which to exchange our ideas and experiences, and furnish our families a weekly repast of such pure and wholesome miscellaneous literature as is best suited to their wants. Such a paper requires a large outlay of means, labor, and talent, and cannot be furnished us without adequate support. Let me urge you, therefore, to give our own paper a cordial support; subscribe for it, write for it, work for it, so that we may have a farmer's paper worthy of the name and second to none.

Fraternally yours,  
A. R. SHIPLEY,  
Master Oregon State Grange.  
Oswego, Sept. 25, 1878.

## State Grange Deputies for 1878

- BERKLEY CO.—Thomas Smith, Baker City.
- BENTON—A. Holder, Corvallis.
- CLATSOP—W. H. Gray, Young's River.
- DOUGLAS—D. S. Buick, Myrtle Creek.
- JACKSON—J. S. Miller, Jacksonville.
- JORISSEN—Joseph Pollock, Lebanon.
- LANE—Hoscoe Knox, Creswell; Allen Bond, Eugene City.
- LEWIS—B. A. Irvine, Albany.
- MADISON—J. W. Buehler, Hotchkiss; W. M. Hillary, Turner.
- MCCLATSOP—Phyron Kelly and Jacob Johnson, East Portland.
- POCAHONTAS—A. Patterson, Dufur.
- TILLAMOOK—J. C. Jewell, Tillamook.
- WASHINGTON—John Craig, Union.
- WASCO—John E. York, York.
- WASHINGTON—J. A. Richardson, Tualatin; J. W. Simpson, Clatskanie.
- WASCO—R. E. Laughlin, North Yamhill.
- WASHINGTON—W. H. Thomas, Wells Wells.
- WHEATLAND—W. H. King, Baker City.

## DIRECTORY.

### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

- Master—Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minnesota.
- Overseer—J. J. Woodman, Pawpaw, Michigan.
- Lecturer—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebury, N. Y.
- Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Memphis, Tenn.
- Assistant Steward—William Sims, Topoka, Kansas.
- Chaplain—A. P. Forsythe, Isabel, Edgar county, Ill.
- Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
- Secretary—W. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
- Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Indiana.
- Cores—Mrs. S. M. Adams, Monticello, Minnesota.
- Ponona—Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Pawpaw, Michigan.
- Flora—Mrs. S. T. Moore, Sandy Spring, Mich.
- Early Asst. Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Appalachicola.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Samuel E. Adams, Chairman, Monticello, Minn.
- Benley James, Marion, Ind.
- D. A. Gray, Alliance, Chazy, N. Y.
- S. H. Ellis, Springfield, Ohio.

### OFFICERS OF THE OREGON GRANGE.

- Master—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.
- Overseer—D. S. Buick, Myrtle Creek.
- Lecturer—W. H. Hillary, Turner.
- Steward—W. M. Hillary, Turner.
- Asst. Steward—M. L. Nicholas, Beaverton.
- Chaplain—W. H. Gray, Astoria.
- Secretary—N. W. Randall, Oregon City.
- Treasurer—David Smith, Lebanon.
- Gate-keeper—C. N. Wait, Canby.
- Cores—M. J. Train, Harrisburg.
- Ponona—C. E. Shipley, Oswego.
- Flora—S. D. Durham, McMinnville.
- L. A. S.—Irene L. Hillary, Turner.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- A. R. Shipley, Chairman, Oswego.
- G. W. Hunt, Sublimity.
- A. Holder, Corvallis.

## The Grange and Its Officers.

As the time is at hand when the newly elected officers of the different subordinate granges are entering on their several duties, a word of advice may be of some use. In the first place they must remember that on them rests the well-being of their particular grange. The master has it in his power, to a very great extent, to make meetings each evening, dull, spiritless, uninteresting and void of profit, or full of life, pleasant and beneficial to all. The lecturer should remember that he is not simply put in his place to go through the opening and closing ceremonies, but that he has actual duties to perform, which require much grave thought and study to properly carry out. He should be prepared each evening with matters of interest and profit to the members.

The secretary's duties are very important, as much of the work devolves on him. A good secretary, alive to his responsibilities, is a necessity in a prosperous and flourishing grange. The duties of the overseer are important. He wants to be prompt in his movements, watch proceedings carefully, be prepared to step in if there is any lagging in the work, and prepare himself by close attention for the duties of the master's position, to which he is likely

# THE HORSE.

Soaked Oats for Horses.

Often I notice the oval of horses to contain numerous grains of oats, says R. Hecker in the Germantown Telegraph, passed whole, barely softened in the stomach. This results partly from the oats having too tough a husk, partly from the animal being too young or too old (premature age) to masticate sufficiently, and a loss obtains two ways—the horse, so to say, being debilitated for the oats given and expected to work; next, the animal supposed to be fed, and often thought to be lazy and dull, instead of starved and weak from the lack of suitable provender in sufficient rations. The sooner such illusions are dispelled the better. The margin between poor food, old, live stock injured and a good article thoroughly fitted for speedy consumption and complete assimilation, leans largely toward having the latter, as ensuring a deposit against which it is safe to draw. Young horses (less than three or four years) as well as those with failing teeth, not only but measurably, all may be fed oats and promptly get the good of them by steeping the grain in boiling hot water and covering the vessel several hours before the regular time, so that a proper temperature may be had—say tepid. The water ought not to be thrown away; it is not refused, but valuable on the contrary, as having absorbed desirable properties. It might be sprinkled over the bulky portion of provender, like hay, corn fodder, millet straw, etc.

Where clean, white, heavy oats (those weighing about forty-two pounds and over per bushel), and good hay free from dust, or even bright, well-cured topping of corn are so prepared, they will soon tell on the animals; and the more if along with carrots, parsnips, steamed potato es, sliced amber, turnips and tart apples by the way of relish. With a plenty of rye straw at hand, this may be chaffed, moistened with water, poured off the soaked oats, and mixed with the grain, saving hay and preventing bolting by quick feeders. This steeping obviates and fully answers for brushing, recommended by British groomers. Ingestion, digestion, and appropriation are thus secured, and this ought to repay the labor of scalding and steeping.

Will You go to Work?  
If the patrons of husbandry would keep themselves from becoming a laughing stock and by-word, they will put forth every energy to build up the order and make a perpetual institution for the agriculturists of this country. There can be no possible doubt that organization and well-directed co-operation exertion will eventually bring the results so ardently desired by the farmers. Petty prejudices and personal jealousies must be laid aside; each member of the order must determine for himself to do all in his power to accomplish something. If each member in Kansas should determine to be the means of getting one new member into the order, we could safely say the membership would be doubled in the next sixty days. With a largely increased membership, a new interest would spring up, we should have the benefit of the increased brain power in the order, new plans of co-operation would be suggested, farmers in the different neighborhoods would become better acquainted with each other, confidence would be established, and ere long social, educational and pecuniary benefits would be the result. Patrons, will you go to work?—*Spirit of Kansas.*

The Alfalfa, now so famous, is only the lucerne of England, acclimated in Chili, and from thence was transferred to California. In England it had the advantages of a very humid climate; in Chili, the disadvantages of a very dry one. But when it had been made to thrive there, it was just the grass for the dry climate of California. It would not flourish everywhere. It is very sensitive to frost in the early stages of its growth. Yet in England, and in Pennsylvania where it is produced, we hear little about its being killed by frost. In Chili its character was changed. It did not make the battle against frost, but against drought. It bears the same character in California.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

One of the adjuncts to the workshop of every farm ought to be a set of tools needed in mending harness, so that the boys may, on rainy days, learn a new trade, and save quite an expense. With harness, a stitch in time saves, not nine, but ninety-nine more. The essentials are, two awls, needles, waxed ends, and a clamp to hold the pieces to be sewed. The last may be made out of a couple of barrel staves fastened to a block, and tightened by a strap around the middle. Some mending will have to go to the shop; but, in the course of the year, quite a sum can be saved by merely sewing up the ripped and torn places in the harness or padding. We have found copper rivets, sold in half pound boxes, of great advantage in mending harness. Half-inch rivets come into play oftenest, though a few three-quarter-inch ones may be needed.—*Es.*

Winter is the time for reading and study also. No reason why a farmer shouldn't take time for intellectual culture as well as anybody else. It freshens his mind for more active duties. No fear of being a "book farmer." If he don't read up, he'll soon find himself falling behind the times. Nor will it do to forget or neglect the social duties altogether. None of us can avoid them without positive detriment to ourselves. Cultivate neighborly feelings, therefore, and do something for the comfort and happiness of others as well as yourself.—*Exchange.*

Baltimore is making a bold push for the business of shipping Western cattle to England. Half a dozen iron steamships are to be put on the line soon, and the railroads will have convenient yards ready, so that cattle may be taken directly from Chicago to the steamship wharf with the least possible delay. This route is likely to command a large proportion of the export cattle trade of the West.

The new four per cent. government bonds are becoming very popular with the public, as the increasing subscriptions thereto plainly show. On the 4th of January the sales amounted to over \$12,000,000, the largest amount in the history of the loan. The Secretary of the Treasury is about to call in for cancellation another installment of \$10,000,000 of the six per cent. 5-20 bonds.

Paint all tools exposed to the weather, and if with light colored paint the man will have the least effect in heating, warping, or cracking them.  
Never omit regular bathing; for, unless the skin is in an active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.  
John R. Fentress, of Delaware county, Indiana, gets the silver pitcher for the best 100 acre farm in that county. W. H. Long comes in for a cup for second best, and J. L. Noisette gets the same prize for the third best.

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HOSE-SHOERING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—In the United States, England and France the horse-shoer simply takes the horse's foot on his knee to shoe it. This depends to some extent on the nature of the breed of horses, which in some countries are, on the average, more shy, and most of them could not well be treated in this way. Thus, in the Netherlands, and in parts of Germany, the horse is placed in a narrow stall, where short chains are attached to the uprights; then one of these chains is placed around the horse's ankle and the foot lifted and tied up to a convenient height for the smith to do his work. In Turkey and in Serbia the horse's head is held by one man, another holds the leg on his arm, while the third operates on the foot. In Russia the horse is placed in a square cage, made of rough wooden planks, and is strapped around the belly with wide leather straps attached to cross bars of the frame-work; his head is also safely tied, the foot is fixed to a stake in the ground, and held by an assistant while the smith nails on the shoe.

The possibilities of chemistry are almost too terrible to be contemplated. As the science at present stands any student can, if he have access to a well-stored laboratory, carry away in a pillbox matter enough to lay London in ruins, or to poison the whole community of its inhabitants. The chemist can, as every school-boy knows, convert water into ice in the center of a red-hot crucible. He can construct a shell the size of a cricket ball which will explode the moment it touches the water and overwhelm in flames a hostile fleet. Indeed, the chemist reduces the world to its original and primal elements. For him, even more than for the engineer, nothing is impossible, and yet his power, vast as it is, is limited. He can more easily destroy than construct. He can take life, but he cannot give it. He can level the city with the plain, but he cannot build it again. He can create orussic acid, but he is ignorant of its antidote. He is like the fisherman who rashly opened the vessel sealed with the ring of Solomon Ben Daoud. The forces at his control are beyond his command; the powers he can evoke he cannot buy. It is the old story of Cornelius Agrippa—*the one who trifle with nature's secrets do so at their peril.*—*London Observer.*

The Prairie Farmer says the horse market of Chicago is a thing of the past. It does comparatively little business now. St. Louis is the principal horse market of the West.

Fill up all depressions in the neighborhood around the buildings, so that there may be no standing water, to indicate how much rain may fall.

# HOPE.

There is no soul so dark and cold, Bet gems of worth it may unfold. There is no life so coarse and rude, But love one makes it brave and good.

There is no day with cares so great, But patient hearts may bear their weight. No night so dark but watching eyes, That star or moon or sun may rise.

There is no storm so fierce and loud, But peace may light its sunset cloud; No winter so bleak and cold, But spring will deck the fields with gold.

There is no heart so full of grief, But sleep and time may bring relief; No hour of pain so sad and long, But God may end it with a song.

Very high, narrow back combs are worn. The compliments of the season are rather cold. Muffs are more in style than they were last winter.

Dr. Newman is said to be Mrs. Hayes' sole enemy. St. Louis has one school-child more than Chicago.

A witty paragraph calls Canada the nude Dominion. Senator Conkling is said to work eighteen hours a day.

The worst female companion for a young man—*Id.* "Toujours" is a black-coated skin, dusted with white paint.

It is reported that Bret Harte will lecture in America in May. "The Victim" is the coming hat. So is the coming man.

Designs of chrysanthemums are fringed with feather grass. Virginia is getting crusty, and threatens to cave in some day.

Mr. Ostrich is a magistrate at Cork, and Mr. Whale is a lawyer. Jones' wife wanted point two, but he denied her point blank.

In the rage for birds, the parrot comes in for its share of glory. The German cavalry officers, as a rule, admire American horses.

Everybody speaks well of the dead socialist, Whyte-Melville. Ohio's new capital is already badly broad with tobacco juice.

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# POULTRY.

WINTER FEEDING.—The American Poultry Journal says: "In summer the fowls require food which will not cause the production of much fat, while in the winter they require food of a more heating nature to successfully resist the cold, although it should be given not too liberally, or else they will become too fat; and the food should be changed at regular intervals to obtain the best results. During the winter months it will be found to be a good plan to warm the grain and other food before feeding it, and not leaving the fowls run out in the morn before the weather has become warm. This latter is very necessary with Leghorns and other large-combed birds. A supply of meat scraps, or a mash made of corn meal with a fair proportion of finely chopped meat, should be given during winter, to supply the absence of bugs, worms, and hoppers, which the summer affords."

SELECTING BREEDING TURKEYS.—While all breeders like to have and breed "heavy weights," and customers buying turkeys all call for large birds, it is a fact that, for market purposes, moderate sized and even small turkeys command a more ready sale than do large ones. We have watched the market for a few days past, and know this to be a fact. However, we do not wish to discourage breeders from running up the weight, even if they attach the much coveted weight of a fifty-pound gobbler at three or four years old, for as long as there is a lively demand among breeders for heavy birds, let there be birds to supply that demand. To secure the best results in that direction, select an early-hatched, strong, and vigorous gobbler of this year's hatch, and which is of fine proportion, long in the body and properly marked, and mate him to as many two year old hens as you intend to keep—from two to five hens, if properly handled, will produce a fine crop of young birds each season, and you cannot help but be absolutely satisfied with the results.—*Poultry Times.*

KEEPING POULTRY IN ORCHARDS.—This is a matter that should be practiced if possible. We believe that if farmers and fruit raisers knew the benefits arising from such management, they would at once adopt it. Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it, the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now. The grass was kept down, the weeds killed and the trees presented an appearance of thrift, which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous, and the foliage remarkably luxuriant. The fruit was abundant, of large size and free from worms and other imperfections. The excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker worm." He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the condition of the fowls or the orchard seemed to require.—*The Poultry World.*

FAITH LIFE.—It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has—his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operations with the cloud, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will wake the various social dispositions which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming, his direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system. Oiling to the farm, make a truck of it, put yourself into it, bow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done.—*John Burroughs, in Scribner.*

As showing something of the value of canals in the transportation of the tonnage of the canals of New York, both ways, for 1878, from the opening to the closing of navigation, it shows that the amount carried in 1877 was 5,179,822 tons, against 4,966,000 in 1877; an increase of 213,822 tons. The more important articles of business were iron and steel, agricultural implements, rice, oats, corn, apples, wool, and oil meal and cods.

Dr. Wachenuth, of Berlin, says that if one-third part of the oil of turpentine is added to cod-liver oil, the latter can be administered as an anesthetic without the usual attending ill. The reason assigned is that the stimulating properties of the turpentine intercept its action upon the pulmonary system, which is sometimes induced by the emulsion, and which is often the cause of death.

There is a growing feeling in every healthy community against the journals which shake in their speed object to minister to perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting scandals and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that as people in all ranks of life, who protect their own at least from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of journals, called enterprising because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are of the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous time. The stinky sentimental story paper and wild rouser and pirate story book are slowly yielding the field to worthier elements. To the praise of the decent newspaper, it may be said that where it has a place in the family and has been read for years by young and old, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the sun has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes that practice vice or crime or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.

American buns that don't find a market here are sent to Europe, and bring a high price as Westfalia buns.

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The Mayor of Sheffield, England, says that \$10,000 are required for the sick and hungry in that city at once.

Costs of oil caused the recent fire in the Mechanics' Mill, at Fall River. How the little boys will enjoy that!

The slat, that much-sought-for fish, lives but a single year. The Scotch fishermen call them herring hags.

This is about the time for peddlers of new and marvelous kinds of fruits at fabulous prices. Those who have been only hit a few times can try again, until they are satisfied.