



ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY, BY CLARKE & CRAIG, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879.

What a Farm Need Includes.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Judge Bonnet stated in an address what a deed of a farm includes:

Of course, he said, every one knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used on the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place.

So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used on the land, have been considered a part of it; but loose boards or scaffold poles laid loosely across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away.

Standing trees, of course, also pass as part of the land; so do trees blown or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut or corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard, or in a compact heap on the field ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and collected it together in a heap by itself.

Growing crops also pass by a deed of a farm unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary that they should be.

A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been packed away for future use on the farm.

But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these since such buildings are personal property, and do not belong to the land owner to convey.

The real owner thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such case would be against the party selling the premises.

As part of the buildings conveyed, of course, the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to a painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, and not yet attached or fitted to it.

Lightning rods also go with the house, if a farmer is foolish enough to have any on his house.

A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not.

The Triumphs of Mr. Lorillard's Horse in England.

When Parole won the Newmarket Handicap, April 16th, everybody was delighted, and when he won the "City and Suburban" at Epsom Downs a week later, hats went into the air, and "hip hip hurrah" could be heard on every hand. Then came a short season of breath holding and listening for the echoes from the Metropolitan Stakes, the next day, and when the news came that Parole had again won, there was a general shout as for a great national triumph. These are certainly great achievements for an American race horse, and we are sorry to dispel the impression that prevails with nine-tenths of our people, that Parole is able to beat all the race horses of England, or even to beat all that he has already beaten. Each of these contests was a "Handicap" race, and by this system of handicapping the poorest horse is just about as likely to win as the best; the stout and fast horses are assigned weights that are supposed to equalize them with the flashy ones. The

handicappers gave Parole 116 pounds at Newmarket and the penalties of winning increased this weight to 124 pounds. Parole is six years old, and is four years old; at Newmarket Parole carried 116 pounds and isomony carried 124 pounds; we can see therefore, that this was no test of the comparative merits of the horses. It appears that the owner of isomony now proposes a match with Parole, weight for age, and if this match is accepted by Mr. Lorillard and both horses come to the post in condition, we will have a fair test of the ability of the two horses. Mr. Lorillard's stable has engagements in a number of events that are not "Handicaps," and there we will see how American bred horses acquit themselves when on equal terms with their competitors.

Wallace's Monthly.

"The Lessons of Twenty Years at Wood Farm," by Mr. Wallace, forms one of the best articles ever emanating from the editor's pen. The practical experience of the most noted breeder of the American Trotting Horse, is of incalculable value to all breeders of this type, and Mr. Wallace is to be congratulated upon his admirable condensation and able review of Mr. Alexander's results in this particular branch of industry.

"The Defense of Godfrey's Patchen," by his former owner and Geo. W. Homer Esq., followed by an article on the same subject by "Yah Amerikanski," come next. There is also a "Review of 'Harek Comstock' on the Norman Family," by W. E. C., and "Experiments in Cattle Feeding," which make the May number an exceptional one. In the editorial entitled "Kemble Jackson and His Pedigree," the editor gives the history of a wonderful horse, and makes a radical change in his pedigree, based upon information obtained from his owner. Mr. Hardin has an elaborate and comprehensive review of the report of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture. Published by John H. Wallace, 212 Broadway, New York. Terms, \$3.00 per year.

SHADE trees are often planted too near to our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp, and cheerless. Large evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny side of a house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind-break along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. Set out trees—it is a duty, but set them out judiciously.

FRESH manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Rotten manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

A FEW warm days will often tempt the farmer to doff his flannels and take his canines on the rheumatism or a hard cold, as it may turn out. The same feeling assails the housewife, and she takes up the carpets, opens the windows, and stores the stoves in the barn for the summer. A week of cold winds, or a four days' rain dispels the illusion, and cold feet, blue noses, coughs, sore throats and croup among the children are the rewards of a haste much more ambitious than wise.

Stock Notes.

In 1878 the importation of oxen and bulls into the United Kingdom was 168,698 and their average price per head, \$102.64. Of sheep, 1,041,494 were imported, worth \$10.39 each. In 1877 the importations of the former fell to 148,619, average price per head, \$108.80; while the number of sheep imported dropped down to 874,002, at \$10.93 apiece. In 1878, the number of oxen and bulls imported rose to 197,101, worth on an average \$109.24 each; and the importations of sheep also went up to 892,126; price, \$11.06 each. Thus it is seen that the increased supply has stimulated the demand, so that prices have been steadily rising. This, however, is attributable, to some extent, to the better quality of animals imported, especially from this country and Spain. The aggregate sum paid by John Bull to foreigners for live stock and dead meat during 1878 amounted to \$100,615,776. Of the cattle imported the Continent furnished 133,000, or two-thirds of the whole, while 55,000 were supplied from this country and 10,000 from Canada; but about half the Canadian shipments were bred in the United States. The British Privy Council has decided that typhoid fever in swine, which has lately been very prevalent in that country, comes under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, and accordingly that all infected hogs must be slaughtered and their owners compensated; but not at a higher rate than \$5 per animal. Ireland is the great source of imported cattle supply to England. The small farmers of Ulster alone sent 193,596 head across the Channel during the year before last. Formerly the presumption in Great Britain was that all cattle from abroad were healthy; but since the passage of the Cattle Disease Act last year, the presumption is that all foreign cattle are diseased, and the burden of proving to the satisfaction of the Privy Council that they are healthy rests upon the importers. What is held to have been the nearest best ever slaughtered in Ireland was the Short-horn steer Jove, winner of several prizes, whose live weight was 3,696 pounds. He was butchered the other day at Coleraine.

Horse Talk.

Mr. J. Magee writes the Mountain Sentinel concerning his journey to the East and about horses, as follows: You ask 'how will our Oregon horses compare with those of Kentucky?' I answer in point of size, Oregon is away ahead of Kentucky; but in point of breeding, at least one century behind, and must ever remain so unless our people shall change their policy of breeding. As a rule, Oregonians have contented themselves with good stallions, of which we have had many among us for years of the different breeds, draft thoroughbred, and high bred trotters. Ah! but what of the mares? There, fellow stockmen, lies the secret of the whole matter.

M. L. Savage, of Salem, brought to Oregon in 1847, a stallion afterward known far and wide as "Old George." I heartily wish it were in my power to give his breeding. Certain it is, in my judgment, that I have never seen his equal in many respects. All classes of mares were stunted to him and he came nearer being a success all round than any stallion I ever saw under like circumstances. I have seen the old fellow in a race when hundreds—yes thousands! were staked upon him, stride out 2 1/2 furlongs, and there are hundreds now living in this State who will bear me out in the assertion. How many stallions in Kentucky or any other state can beat such striding in a race. I have seen many of his colts run mile heats in 1:52-3-4 and 5, and have seen others trot fair and square in three minutes; and saw one at the Oregon State Fair trot five miles inside of fifteen minutes without a break.

Thoughtful reader, suppose that noble animal had, in his day and generation, been as carefully mated as are most of the stallions of Kentucky to-day; every true Oregonian would be found sounding his praises. Again, thoughtful reader, let me inquire whether we as a people are not pursuing the same careless method of breeding as in the palmy days of "Old George."

In those days even I endeavored to convince my neighbors and friends that good mares were as necessary to success as good horses, and if I had ever entertained a doubt on that subject my recent visit to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kentucky would have removed it. Talk of the Arab as you please, and his superstitious devotion to his favorite mare, he is not one whit ahead nor behind any of the intelligent breeders of Kentucky to-day. They recognize to a man the importance and value of a good mare, and of suitably mating her, and the sooner Oregonians learn that fact and act upon it the sooner they will be on a par with their neighbors who are engaged in similar occupations. I say here what I personally know to be true, that there are many good mares in Baker, in Union, and especially in Grant County, that are liable to bring valuable foals if properly mated, and never liable to do so in the usual way in which they are cared for. Methinks I hear some one say Grant County! Grant County! why put it ahead of the others in Eastern Oregon? Be patient and I will tell you: Simply because we have had for some years such horses as Dr. Lindsay, a son of the immortal Lexington, and Kitty Clark by Imp Glenco, George Wilkes by Asteroid, and he by Lexington. The Pinkie horse by Vermont. The Met Duffie horse by California Blackbird, record 2:22. The Bracket horse by a distinguished son of the celebrated Gen. Knox, two of whose gits have recorded 2:20; and Boston by Napa, dam, Fashion by Stockton, and each and every one of these stallions have been patronized in Grant County, and over, and above all this, Mr. James Cozart has a large band of brood mares rich in the blood of the very best trotting stallions that have figured in the Willamette Valley for years. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Cozart's animals, if mated with such trotting stallions as Bashaw, owned by A. Warnick, St. Charles, owned by R. W. Deal of La Grand, Anvil, owned M. Sterling of Island City, Dead Shot, owned by Mr. McAllister, or Dr. Mack's horse that I saw at Gen. Withers' place in Kentucky, would be productive of great good to this State.

Romance of the Electric Light.

Mr. G. A. Keyworth, F. C. S., writes to the London Times in the following interesting vein upon the subject: "When we burn a branch grown last summer we obtain in form of heat and light a portion of the power of the sun which was expended in forming that branch. So also with coal; each fire and gas flame supplies sun power spent far back in the remote past in forming the plants of which coal is composed. Hence coal-producing countries are the heirs of a splendid inheritance of stored up force at once portable and to be unlocked with a spark. But no new coal is formed, so that we are like men who live upon their capital. Each stroke of the pick in the colliery undermines our power. As a means of saving coal we look hopefully towards the electric light now awaiting attention. Coal is changed in the engine furnace, first to heat and then to steam motion. This being conveyed by driving bands to the dynamo-electric machine is transformed by an exquisite arrangement of magnetism and motion, into electricity. Conducted thence by wires to the electric lamp it appears again as sunlight which streamed forth on the earth in the illimitable past. A given quantity of coal can in no other way be made to yield so much light. Sir William Armstrong has harnessed a neighboring waterfall to a dynamo-electric machine, thus lighting his library, and in so doing has obtained in the form of light a portion of sun force expended as heat in lifting from the ocean the rain clouds which gave birth to that waterfall. This foreshadows a vast economy of coal, that precious buried treasure on which England thrives."

This man who plants an apple orchard does not expect to get any return of consequence until it is ten or twelve years old. But he plants for all. He knows that if he wants to sell his land before the trees bear fruit, the statement on the sale-bills that the farm contains "an orchard of fruit-trees just coming into bearing," will help the bidding wonderfully. And it will be the same with trees when once the exact position of the timber question is understood. A piece of woodland properly planted and well located will come into use before an apple orchard will; and a farm of 100 acres which could advertise that it had five acres of young forest tree ten years old would bring far more than interest on cost.

The Boys and the Farms.

At the meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Society, Prof. James Calder, President of the Pennsylvania State College, was present, and spoke upon the subject of "How to keep our sons on our farms." Among other things, he said:

"A fortune acquired through the tillage of the soil is more permanent than that secured through any other means. If farmers have failed in their business, and suffered pecuniary losses, it has been because they diverted their attention to other matters, such as unprofitable speculations and business undertakings with which they were unfamiliar.

"There is no calling without its temptations, but there is none so free from temptations as that of the farmer, who by his location, is so isolated as to be removed from the evils and vices which beset the denizens of cities. The calling of the farmer leads him to commune with nature. He is also taught patience, perseverance and hope, and becomes naturally a man of faith, confidence, hope and assurance. Under all circumstances the farmer is more likely to be a man of honesty and integrity than if he were engaged in any other avocation in life.

Young men should be left to understand that if they desire to become good farmers they require an education. Much can be done by farmers in the care and improvement of farm stock. On some farms, horses and mules, as can be found on any farm in the world. Quite a revolution has been accomplished in this respect, as compared with the practice of years ago. If a farmer desires to have his boys early trained to the farm, it is well to instill in their minds a love for farm stock, and this can be best done by giving each son an animal, and letting him know that he has absolute ownership in it. So, likewise, in regard to fruit-growing, a child can be interested by giving it a certain number of trees, or a plot of ground to take care of.

As to the opportunities of farmers' children to acquire better educations than can be given them in the ordinary country schools, the teacher instanced the State Normal Schools, which are greatly improving, and concluded by referring to the Pennsylvania College in Centre County, of which institution he is president. He related the difficulties encountered in establishing the college upon a paying basis, and recounted the numerous wrongs which had to be learned. He expressed a sincere wish to have any gentleman present interrogate him in reference to the management of the State College, as there is not a single thing, he said, which it was desired should be concealed.

The thanks of the Society were tendered the Professor for his interesting address.

They All Take It.

When the system is run down to that extent that you pass sleepless nights, are nervous and irritable, have heavy loadings, sour stomach, sick, head aching, coated tongue, do not enroll yours as high private in the rear rank under General Hebley, but cheer up and try our "Great Liver Purifier, the Great Liver Pills, now for sale in every city and town on the Continent. No medicine ever compounded is held in higher esteem than this. It has specific power over the liver, and by curing the liver, Dyspepsia and all other diseases arising from it, it acts as a magic. Stomach bottles are sold at the small price of 25 cents, that will insure you of its merits. Large size bottles 50 cents; for sale everywhere.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Are you a dependent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating, etc. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Grant's Answer Pills is a acknowledged cure by all druggists to be a positive cure, 2,400,000 bottles having been given away in the United States through the agency of a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Regular size, 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

AGENTS FOR WILLAMETTE FARMER

Table listing agents for Willamette Farmer across various Oregon locations including Albany, Astoria, Baker, and others.

Patrons of Husbandry.

State Grange Deputies for 1878

- List of State Grange Deputies for 1878, including names like HARRIS Co., Thomas Smith, Baker City, and others.

DIRECTORY.

- Officers of the National Grange, including Master Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minnesota, and others.

OFFICERS OREGON STATE GRANGE.

- Officers of the Oregon State Grange, including Master A. R. Shipley, Oswego, and others.

English

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Entered pigs at the last State Fair... I took Sweepstakes for best litter, also for best boar on the grounds, taking eighteen prizes on my entries of...

JOHN WEST.

SALEM PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. W. P. JOHNSON, Artist.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, and Pharmacists, State street, Salem, Oregon.

OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR LINE Between Portland and San Francisco. THROUGH TICKETS Can be purchased at the principal Stations of the O. & C. R. R.

State of Oregon,

George W. Elder, City of Chester, 1100 tons. Ajax, 1500 tons.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Liberal Terms! LOW PRICES! LONG TIME! LOW INTEREST! The Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroad Companies.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallions

ROB ROY and MERRY MASON

Will make the season as follows: ROB ROY, at Durbin's Stable, SALEM, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, each week, and at JOHN PUGH'S FARM, the three days following.

The Celebrated Draft Stallion

LOUIS NAPOLEON

Will make the season of 1879 as follows: At My Farm, in Waddo Hills, Mondays and Tuesdays, STAYTON, Wednesdays and Thursdays, SALEM, Fridays and Saturdays.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy. TRADE MARK. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spent Effort, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of self-abuse.

Cuns! Cuns!

BENJ. FORSTNER,

Salem, Oregon. HAS A LARGE STOCK OF CHEAP Military Breech-loading Rifles such as the SPENCER, RIFLE, REMINGTON, and WINCHESTER.

Buena Vista POTTERY.

AFTER A PERIOD OF IDLENESS, THESE works have now for several months been in full operation, manufacturing a superior and improved article which I am able to offer to the trade at a...

SALEM FLOURING MILLS.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR. BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX. SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM. MIDDINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTS. Constantly on Hand.

JOHN MINTO,

MERINO SHEEP. MAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THROUGHBRED MERINOS, and securing parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to sell sheep of the same quality and value as MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported.

LUIGI BELL,

Successor to J. M. Krusen & Co., 85 Liberty St., NEW YORK, Commission Agent FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM New York via the Pacific Railroad, one Cape Horn, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the sale of Produce from the Pacific coast, for the collection of money, &c.

Sanative Pills

If You Want a Safe Purgative, Use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will relieve the Stomach and Bowels, without Gripping, and cleanse the whole alimentary canal.

If You Want a Liver Stimulant, Use

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will restore the Action of the Liver, and remove all obstructions of the biliary duct. They may be relied on in all Affections of the Liver, and are especially helpful in cases of Bilious Dyspepsia.

If You Want a Mild Laxative, Use

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. When taken in small doses, they remove a Costive habit of the body, and gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, which if let alone, often generate serious diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of

great help in removing Skin Diseases, originating from an Impure Condition of the Blood. They may be taken at all times without danger, and while using them, you may eat and drink as usual.