WILLAMETTE FARMER

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S. A. CLARKE. D. W. CRAIG.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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Overseer—J. J. Woodman, Pawpaw, Mich.
Lecturer—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. Y.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Memphis, Tenn.
Assistant Steward—William Sims, Topeka, Kansas.
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Pomona—C. E. Shipley, Oswego.
Flora—S. D. Durham, McMinnville.
L. A. S.—Irene L. Hilleary, Turner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

State Grange Deputies for 1878

OREGON.

BAKER CO.—Thomas Smith, Baker City.
BENTON—A. Holder, Corvallis.
CLACKAMAS—C. N. WAIT, Canby.
CLATSOP—W. H. Gray, Young's River.
DOUGLAS—D. S. K. Buick, Myrtle Creek.
JACKSON—J. N. T. Miller, Jacksonville.
JOSEPHINE—Joseph Pollock, Leland.
LANE—Roscoe Knox, Creswell; Allen Bond, Eugene City.
LINN—R. A. Irvine, Albany.
MARION—J. W. Bacheller, Butteville; W. M. Hilleary, Turner.
MULTNOMAH—Plympton Kelly and Jacob Johnson, East Portland.
POLK—F. A. Patterson, Dixie.
TILLAMOOK—J. C. Bewley, Tillamook.
UNION—John Creighton, Union.
WASCO—John End, Tygh Valley.
WASHINGTON—J. A. Richardson, Tualatin; J. W. Sappington, Gaston.
YAMHILL—R. R. Laughlin, North Yamhill.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COLUMBIA—Thomas Throssell, Dayton.
CLARKE—David Stamp, Vancouver.
COWLITZ—John S. Bozarth, Pekin.
LEWIS—W. H. Miller, Boisfort.
WALLA WALLA—W. B. Thomas, Walla Walla.
WHITMAN—William King, Palouse City.

Patrons in those counties in which no Deputies have been appointed would much oblige me by designating Brothers suitable to act in that capacity.

A. R. SHIPLEY, Master Or. St. Grange.

ALL communications intended for this Department of the FARMER, should be on hand and in type Saturday, because the inside of the paper goes to press Monday morning.

Not A Roman.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In the beautiful essay by Mrs. L. H. C., recently published in this department, the lady was mistaken about "Boadicea" being a Roman Queen, as history shows that she was a Queen of Ancient Britons.

BRITON.

Encouraging Words.

McMINNVILLE, Or., July 11, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Our subscription for your paper has expired, but you will please continue it and we will settle up shortly. We do not want to do without it. The Grangers of McMinnville are going to get up a list of subscribers for the FARMER.

We have had some rain and high wind to-day, and farmers are a little afraid of fallen wheat. But we must hope for the best.

I would like to ask a few questions: I would like to know if the country will be benefited if the women get the right to the ballot box?

Is it proper for a woman to hold the office of Master and have to be addressed as Worthy Master?

We thought the communication from "Plain Juana" was very good, and "Aunt Hetty" writes very sensibly and interestingly. In fact, everything in the FARMER is good. We read it all, and cannot speak in too high terms of it, especially the Home Circle. A LADY READER.

A BOY who went in swimming the other day reported the water tolerably warm, but not so warm as the polished surface of a strip of weather boarding his mother picked up in the woodshed soon after his return home with his hair wet.—Keokuk Gate City.

The Farmer as a Law-Giver.

As soon as the changes in political independence begin to be felt, which are slowly but steadily advancing, and which will detach farmers, or rather free them from the blind party servility which binds such multitudes hand and foot, they will begin to assume the leadership in state affairs, in place of what they have been and largely are at present, blind followers. Their interest in good government, peace and low taxes, is vastly greater than any other class. Their investment in the soil is fixed; they can neither hide nor spirit it out of reach of the assessor. They have less to tempt them to promote bad government than any other class. They are nearer to nature and less artificial than any other class. Practice and independent thought will make of farmers the wisest statesmen and safest politicians.

In urging the necessity of more political independence for farmers, it must not be inferred that we advocate a "farmers' party" distinct, isolated and antagonistic to other and existing political parties, but that through more culture and sympathy of mutual interests, they may see at least the necessity of self-poise, and the policy of holding in check the race of political adventurers who have run the government of the country, State and national, solely with a view of making it a business which administers to their personal wants.

No candid man who examines our institutions as organized and managed, can reach any other conclusion than that they are controlled and directed in the main by professionals in the business, who are really political adventurers, whose sole dependence for the enjoyment, luxuries and necessaries of life—what the world calls a living—is based on managing the government in State and nation.

The fact being conceded, the sequence is easy and natural, that the crowning motive of every man is to make his chosen business pay the largest income possible. This is clearly the solution of the question why every part, parcel and detail of the government from the greatest to the most trifling, costs so enormously, gauged by private business requiring like expenditure of time and ability to accomplish.—Kansas Farmer.

A Relish for Farm Stock.

The importance of an occasional relish of salt and wood ashes for all kinds of stock, cannot be too highly appreciated. The most convenient form in which these materials are offered, according to feeders of wide experience, is in a solid mass, which admits of diligent licking on the part of the animal without gaining more of the mixture than is desirable. In order to mix these ingredients so that a solid mass may be formed, take salt and pour wood ashes in the proportion of pound for pound, with water sufficient to hold the mixture together. To preserve the mixture in a solid state place it in troughs or boxes sheltered sufficiently to keep rain and snow from reaching it and converting it into an alkaline pickle. These troughs with their tempting contents prove efficient as baits for alluring animals, turned out on long runs during the day, home at night. When cattle chew leather, wood and old bones, remember that it indicates a lack of phosphate of lime in their food, which is required to supply bone material. A tablespoonful of bone meal given daily with their grain will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it. If the disposition to eat bones is indulged in when cows are on grass, the deficiency evidently exists in the soil, and the pasture will be greatly benefited by a top dressing of bone dust. Two or three hundred pounds to the acre, sown broadcast, will repay attending expenses in a better yield and quality of milk and butter.

THE American horse Parole is a queer looking animal, with rough coat and curious looking hocks, but when he comes out on the track his preliminary canter displays wonderful action and great spirit. The London Telegraph says that the victory of the plucky Yankee is a compliment also to the magnificent ships which traverse the ocean, and make the trip for men and horses so different from what it was when the first winner of the Derby, Diomed, went to New York in a sailing vessel.

Agriculture cannot be carried on by any rigid rule. The soil of no two fields is precisely alike, or would be alike benefited by the same treatment. No two seasons are precisely alike. All is variety, change. Intelligent farming is learned to adapt methods to condition and circumstances. There are fixed principles that apply to each condition. The man who masters principles can become a master in practice. Modify all principles according to the soil and

CROSSING THE PLAINS.

[From a MS. journal kept by J. FIELD, JR.]

[CONTINUED.]

Mon., 8.—Went about 13 miles, camping upon a creek which appears to feed the lake our last camp was situated upon. We have been traveling for the last three days across a nearly dead level plain, in a southwesterly direction, and are now nearly across it, the bluffs rising abruptly from the level of the plain, which they surround, and are in many places nearly perpendicular. Many parts of this plain, particularly where we struck it, has a soil of good depth, and is covered with a very fine kind of grass resembling blue grass. Much of it is covered with that same eternal wormwood mentioned so often, and there are many places which look as though they were covered with water during the wet season, now presenting a surface of naked white clay encrusted in place with a white substance resembling saleratus and answering the same purpose, as some of the women in camp have proven by experiment. Four of the horses which left our last camp were found to-day at a distance of several miles from it, but there is no news of the others. They probably strayed off in search of water, as the borders of the lake were so miry they could not get a drink.

Tues., 9.—Last evening a child of E. Packwood, of Illinois, which had been ill a few days died suddenly. At present there are a good many sick about the camp, the majority of them complaining of fever. The child was buried in the dry wormwood barrens, and as we left the camp the wagons filed out over the grave, thus leaving no trace of its situation. The reason of our doing this was that the Indians in this part of the country are very fond of clothing, giving almost anything they possess in order to obtain it, and fearing that they might disturb the grave after we left, we took the precaution of leaving a beaten road across it. I cannot say that they would do anything to a grave were they to find one, for we have passed several evidently made by the emigrants at various times, and none of them appeared to have been disturbed. Went six miles, camping near a spring which sinks near where it rises.

Wed., 10.—The ground about our encampment is encrusted with salt, which in some places may be scraped up with the hand in nearly a pure state. Went about 30 miles to-day, over a road pretty well strewn with the hard, round nigger-heads frequently mentioned after leaving Fort Hall, and camped after midnight at a spring, where we found Owensby's company, which had arrived 24 hours before us. Their last camp was about seven miles this side of ours, and it was a dry one in the midst of wormwood barrens, so that they were nearly two days without water. We found about 100 head of their stock between the two encampments, apparently nearly famished for water, and drove them on with us, but few of them giving out on the way, although they looked miserable.

Thurs., 11.—It being 2 o'clock this morning before we got to camp, we stuck to it the remainder of the day. Owensby's company left about noon for a camp six or seven miles ahead. His company are in as much confusion as any set of fellows I have seen on the road. Having lost confidence in Meek, many of them are trying to hunt a road for themselves. It seems there was a misunderstanding between us and Meek when we left Snake river respecting the route he intended taking. We understood him that on leaving the Malheur river he intended striking over to the John Day river and down it to the old road. When we found ourselves on the branches of Deschutes river it rather surprised us, and as we had a report in camp a few days before that he was going to pilot Owensby across the Cascade mountains to the Willamette settlements, we supposed he was taking a straight shoot for them. It seems that he calls the Deschutes river the John Jay, which he says is the name by which it is known to the mountain traders, and the similarity in the sound of the two names made us mistake the one for the other. It was his intention to follow down Crooked river to Deschutes and down it to the old road, but when he came to the marshy lake spoken of last Sunday, the company refused to follow him if he made the circuit necessary to get around it upon Crooked river again so he struck off in a westerly direction in order to get upon the main Deschutes river. He well knew that there was a scarcity of both grass and water across here and so informed them, but it was nearer and they would have him go it, and now blame him for coming the route they obliged him to.

Fri., 12.—Went about six miles, camping upon another little spring running a short distance sinks again. The ravine looks as though a smart branch ran through it at some seasons of the year. The hills around are covered with cedars; with the exception of a plain to westward, that appears to be the case with all the country to north and west of us, as far as the eye can reach, and that appears to be to the Cascade mountains. Found two-thirds of Owensby's company still here, the remainder having gone on with the pilot and captain. A party of five men who left us last Tuesday morning to go back in search of the missing horses returned to-night bringing in nine of them which they had taken from a party of Indians, near Crooked river. The Indians appeared loth to give them up but they charged upon them and took them, running the Indians off, who they say are a miserable set of wretches with no arms but bows and arrows.

Sat., 14—Started this morning in expectation of a long drive across the plain before us, but when about four miles from camp met Meek's wife in company with a friend, returning with the news that they had found no water as yet and requesting all who were at the spring to remain there until he found a camp and returned or sent word back for them to come on. Nothing remained for us to do but drive back to the camp we had just left, where we found Tethero's company also, so if misery loves company here is enough of it, for this small camping spot is nearly eaten out by our own large stock of cattle, and to add to all this there are some in the company nearly out of provisions.

Sun., 14.—Last evening the portion of Owensby's company which were out upon the plain returned with their cattle and water kegs, having left their wagons out upon the plain seven miles from here and no water had then been found within 30 miles of them. To-day Meek ordered them to return to this place and sent an order for us to remain at this place until to-morrow morning, then let 10 or 12 men accompany him with spades and dig for water at a place he thinks it can be found, in the dry bed of a creek. This evening Owensby returned with his wagons, teams, cattle and all, having enough of lying out in the plain upon uncertainties. Meek came in after dark and said that from the top of a mountain a short distance from here he had discovered a cut in the side of a mountain apparently *15 miles distant* where from the bright green appearance of the willows and grass there could be no doubt of our finding water and requesting that some horsemen might accompany him to search the mountain sides still further; he thought there would be no danger in some wagons starting to-morrow.

Mon., 15.—This afternoon about three o'clock, 21 of Tethero's wagons, together with six or seven of Owensby's company, made a start for the spot spoken of yesterday, which lies northeasterly from here, Meek accompanying them. A company of eight or ten wagons passed through the hollow we are encamped in, and started out into the plains by moonlight in the evening. They were a company we had never seen before and they said they were the last to leave the States for Oregon this year, starting some two or three weeks behind us. Their loose stock were nearly all working steers, they having enough apparently to change teams every day.

Tues., 16.—Capt. Riggs accompanied by the two Wilcoxs' started yesterday morning to search for water at a place they had seen the day before, and which the description given by Meek of the spot he expected to find water at, applied to precisely. They returned this morning reporting it the same with plenty of water and grass. We made preparation for starting immediately, but could not get ready until late in the afternoon, as our cattle were so scattered. We had a clear, full moon to light us on our toilsome way, which lay across a mountain to the northward, and after traveling about 20 miles we reached the long-sought spot at daybreak.

Wed., 18.—We are now nearer or as near the spring from which we made the 30-mile stretch on the 10th inst. as at the camp after we had made it, and this too after lying in vexatious suspense, cramped in a little narrow, barren, rocky hollow among the mountains, with the dry plain some 40 or 50 miles in extent before us, with the delightful anticipation that we would be obliged to cross it before reaching water. Nor was this all; more than one family had shaken the last flour from their sack, and others could calculate to a certainty the day they would do likewise. Lay by today wishing to get a smaller company if possible, three large ones being mixed together.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Solid Merit Will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had of this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixer. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful; even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief, but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at any drug store for 25 cents.

Boschee's German Syrup

Can now be purchased right at home; it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Coughs, Croup, and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical people going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumpcion coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents, and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents.

THE BEST FRUIT DRYER OF ALL!

I now have control, for this coast, of the machines invented by Hampton Kelly for preserving and drying fruit and vegetables, owned by Messrs. Kelly, Cole and Watson, and shall proceed to canvass for sale of machines and individual and county rights for Oregon, Washington and California; also, for the sale of an improved press for packing dried fruits and vegetables,—the best ever made and used. These machines are

Kelly's Fruit and Vegetable Grinder,

That makes a pulp of fruit preparatory to evaporation and drying for market.

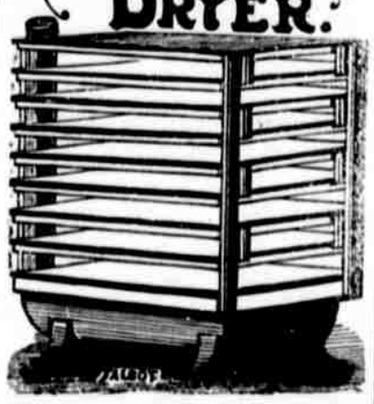
Kelly's Centennial Fruit Dryer,

That prepares the pulp, above described for use, by drying the same.

Kelly & Cole Fruit Dryer,

Of sizes that range in cost from $75 to $125 each, with capacity to dry from 15 to 30 bushels of apples per day of 10 hours' work. This dryer has no superior, and is described in the following cut.

KELLY & COLE'S DRYER.



Reference is made to the following named persons:
LINUS BROOKS, Brooks' Station.
SHAW & ALLEN, " " and many others who have used the dryers and know the quality of fruit when dried and the capacity a safety of the machines which are heated by steam, so cannot burn the fruit, neither are they liable to destroy the building, as has been the case in this State with others.

The quality of the fruit, when dried, is equal to the best manufactured, and we believe it superior to all others.

Collver's Fruit and Vegetable Press

Is intended for packing dried fruit or vegetables in two to five-pound paper boxes, and puts it in the best possible condition and form for private use, at trifling cost.

I shall be prepared to fill orders for the paper boxes from Eastern manufacturers, at low prices.

Three years ago I put up on my fruit farm on Coos River, Coos County, an Alden Fruit Drying Factory, that is now owned and operated successfully by my son. I am fully posted as to the business of drying fruits after eighteen years' experience, and unhesitatingly pronounce the Kelly & Cole Dryer without a superior, and just the machine needed for use by the majority of fruit growers. Address

A. B. COLLVER.

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Military Breech-loading Rifles

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Worms in Children or Adults are thoroughly destroyed by **Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.** As a rule, all children are subject to these pests,—the indications of their presence being so varied, that there is scarcely a complaint which they will not excite or imitate. The symptoms should accordingly be watched for and promptly treated with this Vermifuge, which not only kills the worms and expels them, but dissolves the slime or mucus in the stomach and bowels, which favors their production.

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

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WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir: Having witnessed the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this. E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer St.

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I can testify to the virtue of HUNT'S REMEDY in Kidney Diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited by its use. E. G. TAYLOR.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of Physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU. Send for Pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

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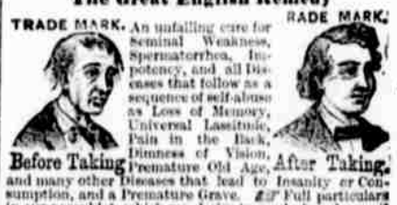

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LOW PRICES!
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OFFER their Lands for sale upon the following liberal terms: One tenth of the price in cash; interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent. one year after sale; and each following year one-tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

A discount of ten per cent. will be allowed for cash.

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N. B.—The Rams and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.—The Ewes can be seen at the same place, or at the [illegible] four and a half miles south of the cit[illegible]