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PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION: The subscription price of this paper is \$2.50 per annum. Last year we thought to make it more popular with the people by reducing the price...

HARD TIMES: An earnest friend of the FARMER, who acts as agent for us in one of the best towns in Linn county, writes us: "I am ashamed to write to you; it looks as if my former merit had raised \$2.50 to pay for his paper; but such is the case, any number of rich farmers haven't got a cent. They will not sell their wheat and of course they are strapped. I have taken pains to canvass this neighborhood and have the promise of a very good crop. I hear all the farmers praising your efforts in their behalf. I tell them praise is cheap without the money to back it. I am working hard to squeeze a little money out of this community for you and think I will succeed soon."

Public Schools of Washington Territory: We are much obliged to Hon. S. W. Brown of Clarke county, Washington Territory, for procuring us the report of the Supt. of Public Instruction for 1879, for that territory, and also the statistics of schools for Clarke county, published in the Vancouver Independent, October 28. The report of the Superintendent to the territorial legislature shows that a careful revision of the school laws was made by a Territorial Teachers' Convention, which met at Olympia in July 1878, and afterwards at Seattle in July 1877 and a third session was held in Olympia in 1877; the result of this deliberation was embodied in a bill passed by the territorial legislature that went into operation Jan. 1st, 1878. This revision seems to have been successful in affording the people of Washington a perfected school system, which works to the satisfaction of all friends of education. The Board of Education of the territory received no compensation for time or services, other than the payment of actual expenses incurred and there is no chance for speculation with school funds. The table published with regard to statistics is imperfect, because in eight counties the Superintendents have failed to make their annual reports, but we have reviewed the same and making a computation from the reports made in 1876, place the number of school children enrolled in all the territory at the present time at over 12,000. The number of children and persons of school age in the territory must be over 25,000, and even more than that, as there has been rapid growth in all parts of the territory during the two years since the enumeration of 1879 was made. It is also necessary to remember that a great portion of the territory is sparsely settled, and that what population there is has come in at a rapid rate of late, and as a natural consequence the school districts have not been as yet fully organized in many of their newly populated regions. The amount of common school land apportioned to the several counties two years ago was over \$100,000, which

shows that Washington has already the foundation laid for a generous public support for common schools.

Unfortunately the report of the Superintendent does not cover nearly so wide a range as is the case in our own States. Probably the facts with reference to the public funds derived from sale of public lands are contained in other official reports, and we do not have access to them, but we know that the general government has made the same generous donation of two sections of land in each township, and in the case of Washington that must amount to nearly four thousand square miles, or two millions and a half acres of common school lands, and there are probably other liberal grants, such as have been given to Oregon, to swell the educational funds of the territory. The revenue laws of the territory also provide for a four mill tax, to be used for the support of public school, which helps to support the cause of education.

The Superintendent's report shows that Teacher's Institutes have been organized in nearly all counties of the territory and are calculated to improve the ability of teachers to discharge their duties with efficiency. The Territorial University, which is located at Seattle, is on a good basis and is supported by the territorial appropriations, the interest on the endowment fund and fees from tuition. It is built upon a beautiful site of ten acres on an eminence overlooking Seattle bay and near the center of a thriving city. The main building was erected at a cost of \$55,000 and on the grounds are the president's residence and a large building occupied as a boarding house for young men. The scholars are taught military tactics incidental to other studies and as a means of discipline. The classical course is complete and similar to that taught in Eastern colleges and there is an excellent scientific course for those who prefer.

The Vancouver Independent has the following, which shows the condition of public schools in a single county, (Clark), and indicates the interest generally felt through the territory.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Males, Females. Rows include: No. youth of school age (1070), Total (2176), No. under 4 years of age (643), No. enrolled in schools (1265), Average daily attendance at all schools (1265), Average duration of school (days) (92), No. of school houses (41), No. of schools (42), No. of teachers employed (male 16, female 34), Average monthly salary of teachers (male \$28.54, female 23.42), Annual income from territorial tax (8825.52), Annual income from special tax (827.30), Amount paid for buildings (182.64), Amount for furniture (29.00), Salary of County Superintendent (328.10), Salaries of teachers (4758.55), Miscellaneous (222.47), Expense per capita of school population (2.54), Expense per capita of enrolled pupils (4.58), Estimated value of school property (7000.00).

Some Corrections: In Dr. Withycombe's article on horses several typographical mistakes occurred. "Mr. Young, of Linn county," should be Mr. Younger, of Linn county. And in speaking of Mr. John Redmond's importation, the name "Rege" should be Rysdyk; the same error occurs in C. P. Bacon's horse pedigree. The word "poorly" in the last paragraph should be purely. In this connection we would state that we have completed arrangements whereby Dr. Withycombe will answer any questions asked concerning veterinary subjects. Let all who want information observe the following: Send a simple and at the same time a complete diagnosis of the trouble affecting the animal. Write plainly on only one side of the sheet. All questions will be answered through the FARMER. (Anyone writing to Dr. Withycombe individually must send him \$1 to pay him for writing the prescription.) All enquiries addressed to us will be answered free. Send us descriptions of diseases. If some one will send us the particulars of the so-called "Black Leg" in Eastern Oregon, we will try to correctly place and name the disease.

More About Secret Societies: Editor Willamette Farmer: I noticed an article in your issue of Dec. 21, ridiculing Secret Societies. It is very evident that Mr. S. never belonged to a secret order in his life. He said that the suspicion of a secret convulse kept out many good men. I would beg leave to differ with S., as no one belongs to the Grange or any other Secret Society, to my knowledge, but those who see good in their fellow man. All those who have generous hearts and open hands to help the needy, raise the fallen and are willing to aid in making the labors of this life cheerful, we welcome to our Grange. It does not call persons from their work to put their mind upon other subjects, but tends to recreation in their daily duties, and by cheerful instructions to lighten and elevate their labor. It does not interfere with his religious or political views. In morality it seeks the highest points; honesty inculcated; education nurtured; charity is a prominent characteristic; temperance is supported and brotherly love cultivated. Let me say, in conclusion, that suspicions have been the ruin of many a man. M. WELLS.

Spring Plowing: When this frosty weather is over our farmers will all go to work at their spring plowing. Many of them will want plows, harrows, seeders, cultivators or tools of some kind, and we refer them to the advertisement of Messrs. Newbery Hawthorne & Co., whose stock includes the celebrated Morrison's plows of all kinds, The Whiteaker Wagon, Farmer's Friend Drill, Estery Broad Seeders and all other kinds of farming tools.

A Layout: Two hundred and seventy thousand people, young and old, black and white, possess 126,000 square miles of land within the boundaries of Oregon and Washington—five to a family, say. Divide 27,000 by five and you have 54,000 families. Suppose half of these are land owners—say 27,000 acres. Divide 126,000 by 27,000, and we have five square miles for each; or, in other words, about 2300 acres. Is there any room for immigrants?—State Line Herald.

THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.

Interesting Description of a Great and Growing Region—Topography, Soil and Climate—Grain, Grass, Fruit and Vegetables—Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine.

We felt some apprehension concerning our ability to write up properly the country East of the Cascades, and intended to make a personal visit to Walla Walla, and places this side, to secure facts from persons who could best give them, but the season has proved unpropitious, the river is closed, and ill health has been another preventing cause, but we have been fortunate in procuring various publications that cover much of the desired ground and have met persons capable of giving us valuable information.

The Palouse Country is perhaps the most central point of interest in all that region at the present time, and we are fortunate in securing a small pamphlet, published at Colfax, that seems to cover the ground sufficiently, and though evidently written by interested parties, does not deal in any exaggerated statements. We have gone over this carefully, and are satisfied that it is reliable, and so present it as showing the character of that peculiar region, and also as being in a measure adapted to the greater part of the Eastern country with regard to soil, climate and products.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. In beginning a description of this country it is very proper to first describe the soil. In depth, the soil of Whitman county will average about three feet. On the hills, it is deep, rich and loose loam, except in some instances on the South side, it is slightly clayey. In the valleys the soil is similar to that of the hills, except it is somewhat lighter, and in some localities alkali is found to a limited extent. It is equally productive in any spot that can be plowed. The soil is the deepest and richest toward the eastern part of the Palouse valley, and near the mountains; growing gradually lighter and thinner toward the West, until it degenerates, near the Columbia river, into the sand and sage brush soil similar to that of the great plains of Nevada and Utah.

The hills and valleys are alike covered with a dense growth of bunch grass, the most nutritious of the grass species. In Summer it grows luxuriantly. About the middle of July the heat of the sun dries it into an excellent hay. This affords the best of provender for stock of all kinds. Bunch grass, when mature, is said to be better feed for horses than wheat oats. As a summer range for stock the middle portion of Whitman county cannot be surpassed, while in the western part the absence of snow and the mildness of the weather affords an excellent Winter range.

Stock: Of all kinds do well here, and stock raising, especially horses and sheep, is a profitable branch of industry, owing to the fact that when snow covers the grass, they are enabled, by moving the snow away, to obtain a bountiful supply of food. In Winter it is necessary to prepare plenty of hay for cattle, as they do not succeed in obtaining food in the same manner as horses and sheep. Hogs do well throughout the entire country, but are less profitable than horses, cattle and sheep, owing to the fact that they are forbid by law, from running at large. But notwithstanding this, there is plenty of bacon in the country for home consumption. During ordinary Winters, cattle need but little food, and generally by moving the snow away, they are enabled during the winter. The prices for stock are generally good. Work horses sell at from fifty to one hundred and forty dollars per head. Cattle range from seven dollars for yearlings, to twenty and twenty-five dollars for four year olds. Sheep are worth from two dollars to two and fifty cents per head, after being sheared. Hogs are at present, quite cheap, averaging about three and a half cents gross weight.

There is water in great abundance all over the country. The hills bordering Snake river abound with living Springs, as do also all the hills in the eastern and middle portions of the country. In some localities it is necessary to dig wells in order to obtain water for household use, but the depth to which wells have to be sunk, in order to obtain a bountiful supply of water is insignificant, say from six to thirty feet, according to the locality.

CLIMATE. In so brief a description of Whitman county it is difficult to give a full and detailed account of the climate, owing to the fact that since the settlement of this country there has been no two Winters alike. Usually, the Winters are pleasant and temperate. From the 1st of November to the middle of February the mercury ranged from twenty to twenty-five degrees above zero. Occasionally, however, the temperature is as low as ten degrees below zero. The Winter of 1875-6, was the coldest known since the settlement of the country, the mercury reaching as low as thirty six degrees below zero. During this Winter (1875-6) was the mildest one known. During the entire Winter the thermometer indicated a temperature no lower than ten degrees below zero.

Compared with localities of the same latitude, East of the Rocky Mountains, the snow fall here is slight. The greatest depth known to have been on the ground at any one time, was during the Winter of 1872-3, when it reached the depth of twenty-three inches, since with time it has never exceeded one foot in depth. The ground is seldom covered with snow for one month at a time. Prior to the year 1875, there was but little rain fall in this country, but since that time rain has been quite abundant. The rainy season usually commences about the first of October, and lasts, at intervals, until the first of May. The soil rarely becomes too wet to be plowed. In Summer the weather is quite warm during the day, but the nights are cool and refreshing.

The chief productions of the county are wheat, oats, barley, rye, timothy, millet, potatoes, cabbage, beets and in fact of all the hardy cereals and vegetables. Indian corn does not flourish here as it does in localities where the nights are warm. In some localities, however, especially on Snake River, considerable Indian Brood corn and Sorghum is grown. Here too are raised most of the tender vegetables, such as beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, etc. The yield of cereals is very large when compared with any of the Atlantic States. Wheat averages for twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and a crop of fifty bushels per acre is frequent. Oats average about sixty bushels per acre, and occasionally a hundred bushels is obtained per acre. Barley yields about the same as oats. Rye, forty to fifty bushels. Timothy, two to four tons per acre. Potatoes, two to four hundred bushels per acre, and all other productions in about the same proportion.

TIMBER. The lack of timber is one of the principal drawbacks of the country. We believe that we but assert the truth when we say that there is not more than timber enough in

Whitman county with which to fence the arable lands of the northwestern part of the county. On Lower Pine Creek, Rock Creek, and Negro Creek there is considerable good pine timber, from which lumber of good quality and in quantities sufficient to supply the local demand can be manufactured. Pine is used almost exclusively for fuel. The principal supply of rail and post timber is obtained from the Coeur d'Alene Mountains in Idaho Territory. These mountains are covered with dense growth of pine, tamarack, white, red and yellow fir, cedar, spruce and several other varieties of timber, from which an abundance of fence material is obtained. Along the North Palouse there is a narrow strip of pine and fir timber, extending in width about an average of one mile, and in length almost the entire distance across the county from north-east to southwest. Fire wood is drawn upon wagons a distance of from one to twelve miles.

HOUSES. Whitman county and all that country lying North of Snake River is especially adapted to the raising of horses, and we can truthfully say that in no portion of the United States do horses mature on grass in better form, or more perfect proportions, than in this county. Nature seems to have combined in this country all the elements necessary to produce horses of the most perfect type, and that, too, of all classes. Horses, like all other animals, are greatly affected by climate and other influences. We have the high altitude and the mountainous formation of country requisite for the production of vigorous and athletic horses, qualities so essential to the first-rate trotter and race-horse. We have also the abundant and unexcelled forage so necessary for the production of the ponderous draft horse, which is so popular at the present time. Several of our citizens have had the enterprise to procure, at great expense, a number of first-class draft stallions, and there is no doubt, if the horses of this county are fed with sufficient care to make them sought after by those who wish to employ horses for heavy work, at a moderate rate of speed, can be produced with certainty and profit to the raiser. This is assumed from the fact that horses brought from the Central or Eastern States, invariably improve in size when brought to this country. To prove that hardy and fleet-footed horses can also be raised here, we have only to refer to the Indian ponies that have been in use for generations, and feed only on bunch grass, without shelter, and perform wonderful feats of agility and endurance. One of these ponies was known to carry a large Indian one hundred and thirty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours, and seemed to be none the worse for the journey, which shows that the native bunch grass of this section contains in the right proportion, those elements that are necessary to give to the horse a perfect physical development, and firmness of texture of muscle and fiber. It is, however, and obtained in most localities only by a careful and painstaking system of feeding. It must be borne in mind that, excepting work animals, no horses are fed here, either in Summer or Winter. It is wonderful how horses, fed on bunch grass, will perform such journeys as are common here. Borne disease is a thing almost unknown among horses raised on bunch grass, showing the toughness and firmness of the texture of bone. Another advantage that might be claimed in favor of our horses is that of weight, which is about ten per cent. in favor of Washington territory horses over those raised in the Eastern States. This feature is always a surprise to Eastern men, and when the scales tell the story, they look astonished and ask where the weight can be? our answer is, "it is in the firmness of the fibre of the animal." We see here, every day, small horses doing as much work as large ones in the East, and with greater ease and safety to themselves. It is very seldom that we see lame horses from any cause, and never, in this country being so recently settled, we cannot refer to a long list of illustrious performances on the turf to prove that in the future gentlemen from all sections of country will look to Eastern Washington for horses of "fine finish and toughness of fibre," so eagerly sought after by gentlemen for road and track purposes. We know of some young horses in Whitman county, in whose veins course as royal as any that ever ran, and whose trotters who have won races, and made their names familiar wherever the English language is spoken.

CATTLE. This county, as a Summer range, has no superior. But as a general rule, some of the best beef cattle in the country are raised here for a short time during the winter—say from ten days to three or four weeks. Cattle are raised here as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other part of the western country. Cattle are not subject to climate diseases in this country. They grow rapidly and are fit for market when two or three years old. The bunch grass, which abounds in this country, is eminently flesh producing, and the beef killed from such animals is of a most palatable and juicy character, and of superior quality. In fact, it is equal to beef fattened on grain. Our cattle markets are Western Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. Quite a number are also disposed of in our towns. During the Spring and early Summer months, parties from the above localities visit this section of country and buy large bands of cattle which they drive to the Eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, where they are herded until winter, then fed and fattened for market in the early Spring. Many cattle that are raised here find their way into the Chicago, St. Louis and then the New York Markets.

FRUIT. From the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock up to the present day, there probably has never been a country settled without its numerous growers who declare that there never would be any fruit grown in that country. We cannot see why the Palouse Country should be an exception. From men of experience we learn that this country is especially adapted to fruit raising. Some seasons we may expect a partial failure of the fruit crop, but failures of crops happen in all countries. For the raising of apples, pears, plums, cherries and all the small fruits, there are but few localities better than this.

Men who have traveled the county over and over again, and examined all localities, say that for fruit growing the whole county is equally good. Of course grapes and peaches cannot be grown as successfully on the high lands as on Snake River and on the Columbia near the mouth of the Spokane, yet there are many sheltered places where they will succeed. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and all the small fruits are raised here, and are entirely at home all over the county, and as the seasons are better than in the Walla Walla valley, we sometimes escape frost when fruit will be injured thereby where the seasons are earlier.

We would recommend planting more largely of the well-known and hardier varieties, as there may come some Winters that will kill the more tender sort. For forest trees, there is nothing better than the Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder. The White Ash, Sugar Maple and Black Walnut are almost as good. The Yellow Locust is also one of the best of forest trees, although some people object to it. The Silver-leaved Alder is probably the hardiest tree of all, and will grow in almost any locality, and almost without moisture. It is easily protected but is rather badly in rich, moist

earth. It can be grown in the driest soil on the high prairies near the Columbia river, where probably no other tree will grow. As to the adaptability of our climate to the culture of sheep, it is, to say the least, good. From early in the Spring until late in the Fall we have almost endless varieties of vegetation adapted to the wants of sheep. Then we have the bunch grass during the whole year; which is, not unfrequently, a substitute for hay. For fear the grass should become bleached or the snow lay on the ground for any length of time, it is advisable to prepare some hay every winter. For the last three years it has only been necessary to feed from two to five weeks during the Winter, and the last, 1877-8, they kept fat on the range the entire Winter and passed through in good condition. Our varieties are generally limited to the Cotswold and Merino, which seem to be admirably adapted to this climate. Our wool, when properly prepared for market, is second to none on the Pacific Slope. Sheep are generally healthy, although there are a few diseases in the country. There is a move now being made to eradicate and prevent the further spread of the contagion. It is necessary to keep a herder constantly with the flocks to protect them from wild animals, which are quite numerous. Coyotes and lynx were found on the open prairies, and in the timbered districts there are wolves, cougars and bears. But these animals do not trouble properly herded flocks. The usual time for shearing is from the 1st to the 25th of May, which is about the time sheep have done lambing. Our clips range from six to ten pounds per head, and we sometimes find a fleece that will weigh twenty pounds. Flocks are kept near the large streams during the Winter. After shearing they are driven to the mountain ranges where the leaves and brush are fresh.

HEALTH. In regard to health, Whitman and those counties lying north and west, are most favorably located. Malarial fevers are experienced by those who are here affected before coming to this country. The reason of this is obvious to those who have been living here for any length of time. The altitude is high, and the surface of the country broken, while we occupy an elevated basin between two ranges of mountains, which renders the air pure and invigorating, giving to persons used to inhaling a dense and impure atmosphere a sense of buoyancy and vigor never experienced by the inhabitants of low flat countries. The water is pure and cold, coming as it does from the mountain ranges on either side of us, in such abundance that it forms one of the chief features of excellence claimed for this country. Pure air and water, with an almost total absence of gnats and mosquitoes, makes this almost a Paradise to those whose nerves have been shattered by diseases, and tortured by Lilliputian warriors. This climate is a specific for asthma in any form. Our Winters are mild compared with those of the Eastern States in the same latitude, and as a rule, are free from dampness. The Summer days are not hot and sultry, and the nights are always cool and refreshing, the benefits of which need not be dwelt upon at length. Fevers of all kinds are rare, especially those of a malignant type. There is no portion of country west of the Rocky Mountains that can boast of a more healthful climate than the Palouse country. This fact will be more obvious when we take into consideration the large number of persons who have emigrated here for the benefits they might derive by living in a country where health may be regained after having been long while residing in a less favored locality. In a very large majority of cases their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized.

LANDS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. WALLA WALLA, NOV. 29, 1880. DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th, I enclose herewith a statement showing the total area of land (Government, Railroad and School) in this district. Our records show the area of land filed upon, not necessarily the vacant lands, as many persons file their claims and subsequently abandon without notice to the land office, consequently a large proportion of what appears to be claimed as shown by our records, from which you can get an approximate idea of the area which may be considered as vacant land. About 20 per cent. of the Railroad land in Walla Walla and Columbia counties have been filed upon. In Columbia county, there are 21 townships unsurveyed, bordering on the Oregon line, embracing the Blue mountains and chiefly available for timber. In case you desire a detailed statement, showing the area entered under the homestead and pre-emption laws—I will furnish the same with pleasure.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Acres. Rows include: Government land (805,891.49), School land (35,540.60), Northern Pacific (250,560.60), Total surveyed land (1,091,992.69), WALLA WALLA COUNTY: Government land (407,713.45), School land (48,000.00), Northern Pacific (309,713.46), Total surveyed land (825,426.71), WHITMAN COUNTY: Government land (166,839.12), School land (19,840.00), Northern Pacific (106,839.12), Total surveyed land (353,518.24), KLIKITAT COUNTY: Government land (338,285.06), School land (28,160.00), Northern Pacific (238,285.00), Total surveyed land (604,730.10), YAKIMA COUNTY: Government land (98,213.24), School land (6,400.00), Northern Pacific (98,213.24), Total surveyed land (202,826.48).

RECAPITULATION. TABLE with 4 columns: Counties, Gov't Land, School, Northern Pacific, Total Area Surve'd. Rows include: Columbia, Walla Walla, Whitman, Klickitat, Yakima, Total.

Columbia county.—About 70 per cent. of the Government land has been filed upon, about 25 per cent of which has been entered. Walla Walla county.—About 50 per cent. of the Government land has been filed upon, of which about 70 per cent. has been entered. Whitman county.—There are no filings. Klickitat county.—About 12 per cent. of the Government land has been filed upon and fee entries not 1 per cent. Yakima county.—About 10 per cent. filed upon, no entries.

DALLAS OR., Dec. 18, 1880. DEAR SIR: We have received your communication dated December 16, 1880, request-

ing a 'statement of the number of acres of vacant lands subject to homestead and pre-emption, by counties, within our district.' We have made a careful estimate of lands subject to entry under the Homestead Pre-emption, Timber Culture, and Timber Land Acts, as follows: In Wasco county, acres.....3,000,000 " Grant " " " " " " 800,000 " Umatilla " " " " " " " 800,000 Total estimated at.....4,600,000

There is but a small portion of Grant and Umatilla counties within this district. Nearly all of Wasco counties lies in this district. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't CALER N. THORNBURY, Receiver.

LA GRANDE LAND DISTRICT.

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Total Area, (Surveyed) All Entries, (Unsurv'd) Total. Rows include: Union, Baker, Grant, Umatilla.

Installation of Officers of Oak Plain Grange. The Patrons of Husbandry met at Oak Plain Grange Hall January 8th, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of installing the officers of the grange at that place, and by the hour appointed the hall was filled to overflowing with earnest Patrons. Brothers and sisters working together in the cause of humanity—"Patrons flocking from the hill tops and from the valleys with earnest hearts and true."

Lebanon, Santiam, Harmony, Sand Ridge, Harrisburg and Charity were all well represented. At about 11 o'clock appeared on the scene of action that earnest, zealous, industrious, patron, R. A. Irvine, State Deputy, accompanied by a host of other hard working Patrons, amongst whom could be counted those old wheel-horses of the grange, Hon. S. A. Dawson, of Harmony No. 26; Hon. Harvey Shelton and L. W. Pomeroy, of Santiam No. 37; Bros. Basil Cooper and Matt Scott, and others; from Sand Ridge No. 57; Bro. and Sister Train and others, of Harrisburg No. 11; Bro. and Sister Senger, of Charity No. 103, besides many others too numerous to mention. After prayer by the Chaplain and music by the choir, Bros. Irvine and Dawson were introduced and proceeded to install the following officers-to-wit: A. W. Stannard, M.; J. B. Cornett, O.; R. H. Wright, S.; S. P. Brock, A. S.; S. Taylor, G.; S. G. Collins, F.; P. Davidson, S.; T. E. Fox, L.; G. K.; Sister M. B. Taylor, P.; Sister L. Ramsey, F.; Sister Sarah Cornett, L. A. S. Owing to the sister fervor being in their families, J. Davis, W. L., and Sister Davis, C., could not be present for installation. After the ceremonies of installation were concluded, the table was prepared and the sisters spread before the grange a sumptuous repast of roast chicken, ham, pies, cakes, etc., such as the good sisters of Oak Plain Grange are always willing to prepare. After justice being done to the winds (if eating things can be called doing justice to them), the tables were cleared and the grange called to order by Worthy Master Stannard, and the speech making began. Bro. David Smith, of Lebanon, Treasurer of the State Grange, was called for, and made a few well timed remarks on co-operation. Bro. S. S. Train, Worthy Master of Harrisburg Grange, spoke at length on good of the order, showing the advantages of co-operation, and how other trades and callings were benefited by concerted action. Bro. R. A. Irvine, Agent of the Linn County Council, then took the floor and entertained the audience in his usual terse and able style. His speech of an hour and five minutes, showing the advantages derived by the Patrons of Linn from concert of action and united efforts for the last two years, making an impression on the minds of many Patrons present that will be lasting, and convincing them that the grange in Linn county is not dead yet. Then came that firm old granger, Bro. Harvey Shelton, of Santiam, who made one of his characteristic speeches, telling the Patrons present that he was "of no account at home and was sent out on these expeditions to get him out of the way." Now brothers and sisters of Santiam, if you have any more such members as Harvey send them out to stiffen the backbone of other grangers, as he will never be forgotten by those who met him at Oak Plain, and who unite in shouting "long live Harvey Shelton." Bro. Matt Scott, of Sand Ridge, made a few pointed remarks. Then Bro. L. W. Pomeroy, of Santiam, spoke in his usual humorous vein for nearly half an hour, making all happy who heard him. S. A. Dawson then came out and made many pointed remarks, particularly to the officers of the grange, and about the benefits of farmers working together. Sister Train, Ceres of State Grange, replied in an able manner to encomiums of Bro. Irvine in reference to the way and manner in which the sisters provided refreshments.

After a few closing remarks by various members, the day being far spent, all dispersed to their homes, and it was well that they had met together, and that it would be better for the tillers of the soil to have many such meetings; and that was especially the feeling of the

"CHIEF AMONG THEM TAKING NOTES."

A Grange Installation. Editor Willamette Farmer: Being one of the many readers of your valuable paper, I thought I would drop you a few lines to let your many readers know that one of the Secret Societies of which Mr. S. is so much afraid would do him no injury. I refer to Siuslaw Grange. Being requested to be present to install their officers, I arrived at the "Green Door" school-house on New Year's day and found about one hundred Grangers present, including both large and small. The house was called to order by Hon. W. J. Coleman, Master elect. After music by the choir, we proceeded with the installation ceremonies, which were listened to with marked attention by the vast assemblage, after which dinner was announced. In order to have room it was necessary to construct a table in the open air, which was well-loaded with the fat of the land and gotten up in the style so well understood by the fair sisters of Siuslaw to which all done ample justice, your humble servant included. If Mr. S. could have seen the table before and after dinner his fears would all have vanished, as far as Siuslaw is concerned. Dinner being over, the house was called to order and the tariff question discussed by some of the Siuslawers, to the advantage and interest of all present, after which the grange went into secret session and held an interesting meeting. Under the efficient management of Mr. Coleman, we predict a prosperous year. We are taking in some new members, and taking all things into consideration, I think Siuslaw Grange is one of the most flourishing in Lane county.

Yours, fraternally, D. M.

Read the advertisements.