WILLAMETTE FARMER: PORTLAND, ULEGON, FEBRUARY 24, 1882

IMPORTANT PACTS CONCERNING WOOL.

American Cultivator.

Even after wool has been purchased of the farmers, baled, freighted to city markets and stored in the wool warehouses, there yet remains a vast amount of labor and skill to be expended in putting it into merchantable and marketable shape. Many a farmer, and country dealer as well, fancies that wool purchased from their stocks may be shipped directly to a woolen mill, and without further preparation be sent at once to the cards, or perhaps first to the scourer and then to the cards.

There are very few flocks of sheep whose clip gives wool of sufficient uniformity to be available for use in any one factory or in any single line of woolen goods. The purer the breeding of the sheep, the greater the uniformity in the fleece; and the better the breeding of the flock, the less variety in the picklock and XXX wool would also be likely to consume XX wool, yet there are now few XXX. These grades are obtained only from Saxony sheep, and a person may search many a day through the wool stores of Bost n, New York and Philadelphia before he would find 5,000 pounds of picklock in a single pile. To gain some idea of the difficulties with

which the world haver and word sorter has to contend, let us visit some large wool house where heavy receipts are awaiting the hand of the expert. The buyer, for instance, has just returned from the West with his purchases, his next business being to a e that his wools are properly graded. With the Western dealer our Eastern buyer has some experiments and tests. hard fights over parcels of unwashed, with the advantage generally on the side of the leap, it is to be observed that the Western man. While both parties have been above applies only to good manure-that has willing to recognize the comparative merits of washed and unwashed wool, yet in the matter of merchantable and unmerchan'able the heat of the sun and drenching rains the but little consideration has been given, yet in the wool store of the Boston dealer unmerchantable wool must be thrown out.

Let us look back to the sources of this wool now seeking parchasers in our city market ton of barayaad manure, \$4.05. These prices, and see the chances for variation in quality of course, fluctuate, and may be at times and condition. After a large flock of sheep higher or lower. The actual potash is derived, is washed, shearing commences. When the in commercial salts, from the sulphate and fleeces are dry the first fleeces steared will muriate, the acids in the salts merely adding be clean and bright, but the last lots will to the bulk, but, being combined with the often be found to contain a large proportion petash, must be used with it. So with the of grease, fast approaching the condition of phosphoric acid and nitrogen. unwashed wool. As the shrinkage in such atter lots must increase heavily over the first small preportions of matter that are not sold washed parcels, the manufacturer objects to among commercial fertilizers, such as magpaying full price for the greasy lots. Again, nesia, iron, common salt and carbon. Th it often happens in the process of washing latter is in the manure heap in good quantity, that, of the whole flock, a few sheep will but is not considered valuable. Chlorine is escape with but a partial washing. Such bought in the muriate of potash, and even in fleeces must be thrown into the unmerchant- lime we find magnesia. The iron is not de able pile and discounted at least twenty-five sired. But these articles are not sold as such per cent., notwithstanding the Eastern buyer in the usual commercial fertilizers, and farmmay have paid the Western seller full price ers do not expect to find them there. on these lots. In unwashed lots the manu- Then there are many compounds formed by facturer generally demands heavier discounts the regetable acids in the manure heap enhere than it is possible to obtain of the dealer tirely unknown. A constant movement of the in the West.

As the woll grader, in proceeding with his pounds are formed daily. Still, if the proper work, finds any Saxony wool he throws aside ingredients are not added to the heap for the eklock and XXX. Sometimes a Merino manufacture of first class manure no chemica' the process generally cone from Pennsylvania, ficiency of the manure are derived from that Obio and West Virginia, a caref. I history of which the farmer adds to it. It is a mistake which flocks would reveal the fact that they to suppose that anything will make good been tred on to Saxony sheep. Next in manure. Anything will increase the bulk and order would be the regular Merino fleeces, assist in retaining the autritive qualities, but which are obtained XX and X. Again, after bulk has been acquired we must expend

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gave the American worsted manufacturer the best combing wool produced in the world, also giving the farmer the most profitable sheep. Australia now ships to England considerable wool of this grade. This was the most difficult and least acceptable Journal has an enduring faith in good, useful lesson our thoroughbred flock masters were ever forced to learn-that the fleece of the borse stock. Under the term "useful," we, of course, include good horses for every use, sheep which they were pleased to denominate whether this be to hitch to a three-ton trucka scrub, was worth more in the market than that of the best bred sheep. Profitable proload or to a hundred-pound road wagon. There is no better time for the farmer to plan for duction must often be guarded by the whims

of fashion or the prejudices or preferences Spring than during the leisure hours of Win-of the consuming classes.

Balk in the Manure Heap.

Quantity is all the farmer seems to desire in between now and the season for coupling. his manure heap. He does not stop to con- Settle down upon the description of horse you sider the quality nor value, but judges it by think it wise to breed, as you are situated, the number of cubic feet it occupies. And yet and cast about for a foundation, if you have there is as much variation in the composition not already got it on your farm. The enterof the manure in the farm heaps as there is in prise, too, among the stallion owners has fleeces. However, the factory which works the different grades of animals on a farm. never been more active than now, and the Take a ten of well rotted mannre, as it is range for selection will be ample. Through negally found on every farm, and it will con- the experience acquired in past years, while flocks of sheep which produce picklock or sist of about 500 pounds of organic matter and the opportunities have not often been so good abeat 60 pounds of mineral matter. This 18, as could be desired, nor the foundation such is round numbers, 600 pounds of dry matter. as was approved, lessons have been learned The remaining 1400 pounds is water. And to that should be equal to any emergency. still further reduce the actual value, as far as Farmers have too often deceived themselves the smallest amount will demonstrate, there by adhering to a horse because he was good at is much valueless matter in the dry 600 farm work, not looking tar enough ahead to pounds, for of that amount only 12 pounds are see that if sold for hard street service, hislegs potash. 8 pounds phosphoric acid, and 13 or hoofs, or perhaps both, would fail him. pounds nitrogen, giving a total of only 33 The dealer is not slow to see these tendencies, pounds. This shows badly against the farm- and either discounts heavily, or rejects altoer's prospects and hopes from his ton of well gether. The foot and leg of the horse are a rotted barnyard manure; but nevertheless this study mastered but by few; yet, every man conclusion has been arrived at after careful who breeds from a single pair of mares should

fearn, partly by reading, but mainly by obser-And to still further detract from the value vation, the peculiarities of hoof and limb that will carry a horse on hard pavements at least one-half of his working life, without his becoming a confirmed cripple. - Lice Stock been well composted, protected and managed. Journal In manure heaps that have been exposed to

Cheese Factory Floors.

Stock.

Selecting Breeding Horses.

Our readers have not failed to see that the

ter. If it is desirable to change breeding

stock, with a view to improvement, there is no

better time to do this than during the period

amount of mineral matter is still less. These Cheese factory floors are generally places twelve pounds of actual potash are valued at prolific in foul odors. The whey spilled upon \$1, the phosphoric acid at 80 cents and the them gets into cracks and crevices, or into nitrogen at about \$2.25-total value of the the grain of the wood, which becomes soft by much wetting, and soon sours and rots, to fill the room with unsavory fumes. These do the double mischief of affecting the health of the occupants and the quality of cheese they manufacture. In the workman they produce a feeling of lassitude-a sense of dullness, heaviness and exhaustion, as if excessively fatigued, though the work has only been moderate and light. In the cheese they produce a flavor corresponding with the charac teristics of the fumes from the floor, and when pretty intense, the cheese acquires a sort of our and metallic taste, as if the milk had stood in rusty vessels. To axold these disapertectly tight, and inclined to a fixed line of lepression, so that all slops shall be quickly drained away, and as soon as the work of the day is over, the whole floor should be wetted over with a weak solution of copperas water, which should be kept on hand and disselved in advance, to be ready for use. Copperas is particles is in progress therein, and new comone of the most powerful antiseptics and disinfectants known, and a very weak solution only will be necessary. It will preserve the floor as well as disinfect the room.-Ex.

If in the Winter season, and the cows are kept stabled, the surroundings should be carefully looked after. There should be ample ventilation, but great care should be used that there are no drafts of air. The barn neve other causes combined.

Grange News.

The following letter gives some inveresting items about Washington Grange, which we would help the cause.

the mire. It was the intention to have a Altoona Tribune.

party, but owing to the death of Brother J. W. Topping, one among our best members, it was put off. The officers were installed by Deputy Master William Pernoll, assisted by Brother William Bayse. The officers were : O. F. Topping, Master; William Pernoll, Overseer; Sister E. E. Topping, Lecturer; William Bayre, Steward; William Herriott, Assistant-Steward; H. H. Sparlin, Chaplain; Frank Topping, Secretary; H. Doshne, Treasurer; Louis Hayes, Gate Keeper; Julia Doahne, Ceres; Lizzie Payne, Pomona; N. N. Pernoll, Flora; Rachel Sparlin, Lady Aswistant Steward. After the installation there was a collation spread, to which all did justice, and I am inclined to believe that our Sisters left with a better feeling towards the Grange. If they did not enjoy themse ves it was no fault of ours. It would have been more pleasant but for the recent sad affliction which had fallen on Brother Topping's family, also our Grange, which each member keenly felt. It is the first loss in our Grange. He was a young man for whom every one had a warm feeling, for he was pleasant and

Some years ago wheat began to fail as a staple in Southwestern Minhesota, and farmers had to seek profit in other industries or wend their way westward. So many pursued the latter course that one acquainted in old Fillmore county would hardly run amiss of familiar faces in the wheat growing sections of Dakota. Those who staid found themselves with depreciated land on their hands which no one wanted to buy. The money value had apparently gone with the big wheat crops, but prosperity is returning, and many farmers realize that when King Wheat departed they lost a despotic and exacting master. Some of them could scarcely be induced to undertake its culture again in the exclusive manner of the past. The reign of a diversified industry leisure, more culture and sociability. From a huge wheat camp, as it were, the country is becoming a community; and the change so much dreaded is proving, in fact, a blesting. Already there is a slight reaction from the great tunible in real estate values, and ere long, as confidence is restored, prices will reach their old level, not to stop there, but to go steadily on until the high-water mark of lown E st has been reached. Gcv. Horatio Seymour's prophecy does not seem so unlikely of fulfillment now as it did a few years ago. OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY

of fulfilment now as it did a tew years ago. The wheat idolators listened with ill-diaguised contempt when he told them of the eventful failure of wheat. Their faith was unshaken in the capacity of our soil for perpetual wheat culture. He then to'd them that when wheat had failed this section would become the term of the period term of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal had failed this section would become the term of the period term of the term of the period term of had failed this section would become

more persons that preach him than he ever had before. It is astonishing how much upsetting it takes to upset Moses. It is Shipping and Commission are glad to get, and think if the Sisters would like upsetting a granite cube. Turn it on write occasionally from each Grange that it which face you will, there it stands as solid as ever. The cube is used to being upset, and Northeast Corner of Ash and Front Streets, does not mind it. It always amuses me when I hear a fresh cry from some new quarter averring that some man whom nowe had a public installation of our officers quarter averring that some man whom no-in the Washington Grange yesterday. There body has ever before heard of has found out FARMER'S were a great many Sisters present, which was a sure way of doing what all others have very flatteripg to us, and was unexpected failed in. And now here comes Jim Manly; here, where the Grange is considered as some- and Moses has to be upset again. Ah, well !' thing very detrimental to the B. and B. of and the Deacon sighed. There was a roar of this neighborhood, because they are trying to laughter which made the rafters of the sawhelp the poor man and dig themselves out of mill ring, and all joined is except Jim .-

Didn't Like the Security.

An Eastern Oregon cattle ranger, ownin, about 3,000 head, who recently went East, asked Morgan, the New York banker, to lend him some money on them, so that he might increase his stock. He told the banker how much the cattle were worth; how they doubled in value every five years, and made a large an ual profit; but when he told Morgan that they didn't have any fences, he exclaimed in a tone of horror: "No fences ! Why, good Lord, young man, I'd as soon take a mortgage on a school of codfish off the banks of Newfoundland."

A LETTER.

Having been a great sufferer from rheumatism several years, and tried rumerous remedies of every imaginable description, and a great number of physicians, all to no purpose, last Spring I had a very severe attack of inlast Spring I had a very severe attack of in-flammatory rheumatism so as to confine me to my bed. I was advised to try Dr. Henly's Rheumatic Neutralizer, and to my great sur-prise I commenced gaining and in a short time was able to get about. I do freely recommend the Neutralizer to all afflicted as I have been, and I firmly believe it is, with ut exception the best medicine for eradicating rheumatism

from the system in the world S. F. MATHEWS, (Formerly of the Chemeketa hotel, Salem, and now of the Esmond). Dr. Henly's office is 203 Third street, near Taylor.

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oce on Stark street between First and Second

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greeable effects the floors should be made has brought with it more home comforts, more

Abortion in Cows.

should be closed up tight over night, nor the most famous in the Union for dairy products. doors thrown wide open during the day, while He predicted this opinion upon the character large city livery and horse barns, more horses right is a fact becoming evident to many, and are lost by this treatment than by almost all will, at no distant day, be noted by many

APPLEGATE, Or., Jan, 22, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer :

combing, generally termed delaines, but, as The preservation of manure is one of the are worked upon similar machines as the most important matters for the farmer's attener wools, it would be better to use the tion. It is usually the method with him to term XX and X combing. The fiver the hand everything to the barn yard to be the shorter the staple which can be trampled by cattle, and there remains until it for combing. A coarse combing wool is ready to be heaped. After being heaped, and require a staple six inches long, while he thinks he has done his duty until ready to The XX staple could be combed if only an haul it out. During this inerval a few dreaching rains will deprive it of all that it is valuaand a half in length.

The grade of wool known as X is generally ble, and the scorching rays of the sun will ained from the full-blood Merino of assist in this deteriorating process. All onsin and Michigan, and also from the manure then should be kept under sheltercrosses, though the latter are generally not a very tight, close roof, but in such manded into combing and designated as ner as to protect it against being drenched. A aine. The next grade below X ranks as few leaks here and there that will admit some 5. 1; this yields largely a medium combing. water are beneficial, care being required to mile the clothing portion is worked into guard against leaching only. As to exposure asimeres. The next grade is a No. 2, to the sun, that should never be done under hich should grade seventy-five per cent. any circumstances.

Cotton Shipments.

Everything indicates that cotton will soon

shipped from the Belleview farm to San Fran-

mbing. Then comes full-bloeded combing The bl-ck, disagreeable stuff that flows Cotswold, Lincoln, Leicester and other away in the drains after heavy rains carries long wools. Southdown wool would grade a off the wealth of the farmer with it, leaving No. 1 and No. 2. The course fleeces are not the dross for him to haul to the fields. But graded very closely, while fine fleeces are as the bulk still remains the farmer contents ubjected to closer grading. himself with the reflection that he has added

California and Texas wools rarely ever yield so many loads of manure to his fields, and any combing. Kentucky sheep yield a large when harvest arrives he is ready to declars percentage of combing wool, while a consider- that farming does not pay. He has but to able quantity is now obtained from Missouri, guard against loss in his management, and bali where the Merino has been crossed upon the the battle is won. Protect the manure heap native stock. The principal quantities of for it is your bank that contains the wealth of No. 1 and No. 2 fleeces now come from this the farm. cross. Fifteen years ago Santa Fe wool was

good only for coarse blankets or carpets, but the introduction of Merino rams has enabled

this class of wool to grade up to No. 1 and cut a figure in our produce reports. As we No. 2 and low X. Texas wool at the close of have shown from time to time, there are exthe war was only fit for carpet filling, or, at periments being tried in nearly all parts of the best, for coarse blankets,; now there are State from Tehama to Los Angeles, and the large flocks that will grade up to X. Ver- weight of experience has been favorable. mont breeders breed for a sheep which, when Kern county has usurped the place which was introduced upon the low-graded flocks of the held some years ago by Merced county, al-West, that now only yield a No. 2 wool, will though the latter still grows cotton and may maise the standard and produce flocks the yet be the banner county. We read in a Ba-forces of which will grade up as high as No. kerafield paper that 96 bales of cotton were and X.

While but few flocks of Saxony wool are give the past week, for the use of the Oregon w found as compared with the number in weelen mills, located at Salem, the capitol existence previous to 1850, yet, on the other town of the State, which are noted for the fine hand, we find a much smaller percentage of eassimeres and blankets they turn out. The low-bred floeces, which latter have been bred agent of the company through whom this out through the introduction of the Vermont transaction was effected mays this cotton is Merinoes. A large number of fine Saxony superior to the article they have heretofore flocks have also been bred out by crossing imported from the cotton States. upon them the Cotswold and the Leicester

Just now Frank Abell is taking some of the rams. This was a cross against which the best breeders contended hard, not ouly in respect to crossing upon the Saxony, but also upon the Merino; yet these very cross s

While ample ventilation is necessary, we should not only avoid a draft, but we should not have too many cracks for the wind to whistle through.

The surroundings as to drainage are essential for good health; and it is particularly important that there be no *moking manure heap near the barn doors or windows, where a gentle breeze will waft foul odors upon the stock, in place of the pure bracing air.

Clear, pure water should be at hand, or a convenient intervals-stagnant ponds are prolific of all kinds of diseases, abortion not excepted.-Corr. Live Stock Journal.

Shipping at San Francisco.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from San Francisco, under date of December 18th, says: It is a fine right to see the wheat Heet lying at anchor here, or taking on cargoes at the wharves. There are ninety vessels now in port. They are the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat, at least among sailing vessels, and are of many different types. The handsomest are undoubtedly the oak ships lately built in New England. These vessels have very tall and slender spars and long yards, graceful hulls, and a style that elicits admiration at sight. No handsomer vessels are ever seen here than such ships as the Samaria, the A. J. Fuller, the Harvey Mills, and their sisters from the down-East yards. The British iron clippers come next. They are very seldom of large size. They average about 1100 tons register. Along with the great ships in port here there are seen many smaller ones of Pacific coast construction, which are as well worth looking at as any. The Pacific coast lumber schooner is the most beautiful craft of its rig in the whole country. The builders have made the evolution of this craft a specialty.

She was a Boston woman; tall, thin, with false curls and a sour visage. Beside her sat when I chanced to be in Boston, I heard of a her husband, a little, meek, demure-looking man, who seemed incapable of boldness of speech or action. Presently a guest at the other end of the table bawled out at the top of his voice :

"Waiter! fetch the vinegar cruet." Then the demure-looking little man turned to her and said :

"Dovey, somebody wants you !"

more. -- Corr. Breeder's Gazette.

Upsetting Moses.

Jim Manly began to talk. "I say, Deacon. Darwin's theory of evolution is a little hard on the first chapter of Genesis. Of course we don't know yet how it will turn out, but it looks a little as though they were going to upset Moses." The Deacon made no answer. He surely must have heard Jim's remark. Presently te was observed to be counting his fingers slowly, and with pauses for thought between each enumeration After a while Jim ventured to ask : "Counting up your saw-logs, Deacon, aren't you ?" 'No," said the Deacen; "I'll tell you. Your

remark set me to thinking. I was just counting up how many times in the course of human history somebody has upset Moses. First of all two old jugglers named Jannes and Jambres undertook this, but they failed. Then a certain king named Pharaoh went at the work of upsetting. He must have found it more of a work than he anticipated, for he has not reached home vet. Then three leaders of liberal thought-Kerah, Dathan and Abiram-went at the job. They failed in the upsetting part, but they secured a bit of a ranch for themselves, which they and their children hold quiet possession of until this day. Later on a king named Nebuchadnezzur entered upon the upsetting business. He did not succeed either. He spent seven years chained to a stump, and when he had served out his time he had changed his mind, and was a sadder and wiser man. His successor met with still greater disaster, and in a sumilar attempt. Since that time there have been no end of persons who have tried 'o upset Moses. Some ancient heathen, Celsus and Porphyry and Julian the apostate, and latterly these German critics and scientists,

so called, are at the same thing. Years ago, meeting of Freethinkers at a place called Chapman Hall. I could not resist the temptation to go just once, and hear what they said. I found about twenty personthere; three or four of them were women; all the rest were men. And what do y u think they were engaged in ? The old enterprise of upsetting Moses. And yet Moses has to-day in the synagogues of Boston PAUL SCHULZE, Land Agent, 0. & C. R. R., Portland, Oregon

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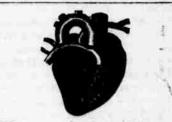
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