Grange

Notes from Linn County Council P. of H. Correspondence Disseminator.

HALSEY, July 3, 1882. Your humble servant and wife started on the 30th of June to meet the Lian County Council P. of H., and steered our course towards that historic portion of Linn county known as "Canada." After traveling until about 7 o'clock P. M., we emerged from the woods high up on Crab creek in sight of the hospitable residence of that gallant old patron and friend of the farmers, W. P. M. William Cyrus, who, with his estimable lady, entertained us in princely style until Saturday morning, when in company with them, we took our leave for that famous locality known and designed as "Jordan Valley," a distance of ten miles from Bro. C.

After meandering along up that beautiful mountain stream known as Thomas creek, for two or three miles, we crossed the creek and passed over a range of low hills, when we ar rived at the Grange Hall, and a stranger, who knows nothing of the Grange, would wonder what people ever built such a magnificent hall away back here in the mountains for, but they would cease to wonder when they entered and found that here is a live working Grange of 120 members; among whom we met such men as Bros. John and Thomas Bryant, James and Haman Shelton, Bro. Frost, and Bro. Trask, who presides over the Grange as W. M., and many other Brothers and Sisters who display an carnestness and zeal in the Grange that is truly commendable. I could hardly realize that we were standing on "Jor. dan's stormy banks," everything was so peace ful and quiet, and such a general air of contentment prevailed everywhere.

The hall is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill at the north side of the valley. At the foot of the hill about one hundred feet from the hall, and in the edge of a beautiful grove, is a clear, sparkling spring of delicious cool water, where the weary patron can retresh himself. After securing our team in a pleasant shade we repaired to the hall where we met and had a hearty hand shake with all whom we were acquainted with, and were introduced to many more.

The hour of meeting having arrived, the Council was called to order, and the first was some splendid music by the choir, led by Bro. Ashby, of Scio Grange. After the regular routine of businesss was gone through, the W. M. announced dinner, and it was, as it always is on such occasions, manifest that the sisters had done their part ably and well.

Powell, Shelton and others, with many excellent pieces of music sandwiched in between speeches.

The day now being far spent we took leave of our many friends and started on the return trip, arriving about sundown at the hospitable home of our respected triend and worthy brother. Harvey Shelton, where we were kindly cared for by him and his splendid fam-

After spending a pleasant night with those honored friends, we started on our homeward trip in company (as far as Lebanon) with that old wheel horse of the Grange, R. A. Irvine.

We plodded on under a burning sun until about 4 o'clock P. M., when we arrived at home, and glad that we went to Jordan va!ley, and the many Brothers and Sisters of that splendid Grange will long be remembered for the kindly greeting they gave us when we were amongst them, and hope the acquaintances made and friendships formed may last until the end of our earthly career. Yours with Fidelity, F. M. KIZER.

yours it will hardly be noticed that the colte Repartment. of the spring before have any advantage over it. This mare kept for fall breeding will make a capital change off during the spring work, doing full duty while the others require to be favored. The gain in rearing horses of value, over those of the cheaper grades, is more pro ounced than in the case of most other products of the farm, the difference being fully one half, whether the stock be first-class draft stock or the higher grades for other purposes When we consider the comparative ease with which a heavy brood mare will do spring work at the plow, as compared with the beast of light weight, supposing both to be in foal, it will show the advantage of having this class. On account of being in foal, the light mare is only able to move the plow by putting every muscle upon the highest tension, the breathinng and heart's action laboring unduly while this strain is going on. The heavy beast leans forward into the collar, and the

very weight is largely the motor, the real strain upon the muscles, through contraction, being light.-Stock Journal.

Grass As It Was.

Many years ago there was no grass but what sprang up spontaneously. Fifty years ago no one sowed grass seed, or if there were any there were but few, and this grass sufficed for hay and pasture. I doubt if we have since had any better pasture than those fields of natural grass. When farmers began to seed to grass they began to grow it as fodder, and as the old-fashioned grass gave way to the new sowings, so these in their turn are giving way. to a great extent, to fodder crops. An acre of good corn or roots or millet will produce several times as much fodder as an acre of grass or clover, and now that we know of a way of preserving this fodder in its green state, this substitution of fodder crops for grass becomes more and more valuable and practicable. This new system is one of the signs of the times, and one of its necessities as well; an outgrowth of our changing condition of agriculture in which old things are passing away and all things are becoming new, and those farmers who do not change with these changes will be left behind in the race. Everything is progressing-socially, politically, physically, intellectually, mechanically, scientifically, industrially, and morally; the world has been

and is continually advancing, and it does not need a very old man to perceive the most remarkable evidences of this progress. And agriculture is going along with the rest. By and by the farmer will do very little with his hands: he will be as well educated as a lawyer, a doctor, or a preacher, or a merchant, because the farmer's father will discover that his business requires for its best management After dinner, the Council being on the as much intelligence as is needed to make good of the Order, suggestions were offered black appear white to a jury in a court; to by Brothers Cyrus, Irvine, Paine, Ashby, give a proper dose of physic to a sick man; to moralize upon human character and affairs in a pulpit, and to buy and sell farm products. And so this foresighted and sensible father

will see that his son goes to a good prepara tory school, and from that to a first-offes college. Just now the very greatest need of agri culture is better country schools and more liberal education of farmers' children. And, curiously enough, the change from grass to fodder 'crops, and from these onward, devel-ops this new necessity.

Raising Feed for Sheep.

The corn raised especially for sheep should be planted in drills three feet apart and about six inches in the drill. It will ear sufficiently, and should be shocked when the ear is just passing out of the milk, in large, well-built shocks. And the most profitable use that can be made of this for winter feeding is to run it through a cutter, directly from the shock, reducing to fine chaff, stalks, ears and all. If cut one-fourth of an inch long, the sheep will Commission Merchants. eat it all clean: this we know from practical experience. With a large cutter a ton can be in twenty to thirty minutes. This cut corn, fed in properly constructed troughs, will furnish both grain and coarse fodder. The only improvement you can make on this ration, without cooking, is to feed with it some more nitrogenous food, such as bran, linseed meal, or cotton seed meal. Wool is a nitrogenous product, and corn is too fattening a ration when fed alone.



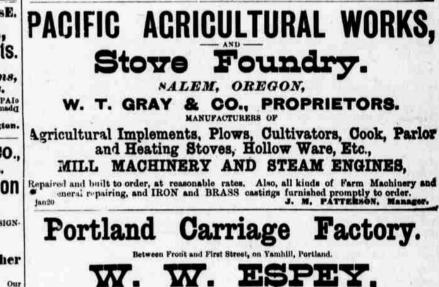


Although the Patents Expired years ago, the old Monopoly Companies hold to their high price system, and defraud the peo-ple of their just share in the benefits of the patents. They can not afford to reduce prices now, for they still continue their ex-pensive plans of selling, making it cost the purchaser five or six times the original cost, forcing them on the people whether they want them or not. This entire arrangement is changed at

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Morbid Appetite in Pigs.

We have found one quart new process linseed meal to each pig per day would satisfy when coal and ashes fail to do so. A quart of peas has also had a good effect. The pigs would crack the peas with great apparent relish. It is well also, to mix a little finely-pulverized bone with the salt when young hogs are fed almost wholly upon corn. Corn is deficient in phosphate of lime to form the growing bone. The bone may be prepared by burning, then pounding fine and grinding in a large coffee-mill. But the bone meal, ground fine, may be purchased at \$3 per hundred pounds. Mix salt and ground bone in equal parts and let pigs have access to it.

To explain the effect of linseed meal and peas, we have only to remember that corn has only 11 per cent. of ash, while linseed meal has 61 per cent., and this is rich in phosphate of lime or bone material, besides having three times as much muscle-forming matter. Peas have the same nutritive effect, only in a less degree. Linseed meal balances the corn, and makes it a complete ration, satisfying all the wants of pigs. Cotton-seed meal is the same class of food, a little less digestible.

brood mares (good ones), breeding two of these in the spring and one in the fall. Three such mares, if the farm has the amount of surface in permanent grass that should be kept devoted to this crop, will do the work of a large farm, and do it easily. The mare that brings a fall colt will, with suitable winter care and feed, give the colt a good growth by the time grass comes, and at the age of three

Ground Millet for Hogs.

Ground millet seed is excellent feed for hogs. It has a nutritive ratio of 1:5.4-that is 1 of albuminoids to 5.4 carbo-hydrates. This is a good fattening ration, and it will de pend upon the relative price of corn whether the two should be ground together. Half millet and half corn, ground fine, will make a better ration than corn alone. The pork will have a better proportion of lean, and the pigs will be healthier while fattening. Ground millet will be found a very appropriate food for growing young pigs, giving them a larger and more muscular frame.

Effects of In-and-In Breeding.

One of the things we cannot see, except when it results in effeminacy, which it does not always do, is lessened vitality from in-andin breeding. It can hardly be said that inand-in breeding ever increases the vital stamina to a point in advance of the average between the two anima's coupled for breeding, tween the two anima's coupled for breeding, same class of food, a little less digestible. Wheat bran will have the same effect in a less degree. The pig-feeder should endeavor to give a variety of food, not omitting scalded clover hay in winter, and green clover in summer. This gives the bulk in food neces-sary to health.—Ex. Brood Mares on the Farm. The various modes of handling horse stock upon the average farm are attended with a wide range of results. It is wise to keep three brood mares (good ones), breeding two of

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