

Grange Column.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

The Oregon State Grange.

OFFICERS.

Master—Judge R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion Co., Ogn. Overseer—A. Luelling, Milwaukie, Clackamas Co., Ogn. Lecturer—H. E. Hayes, Stafford, Clackamas Co., Ogn. Steward—W. B. Thomas, Walla Walla, Wash. Ty. Assistant Steward—F. C. Yeomans, Washington, W. T. Chaplain—A. Schumway, Grangeville, Idaho Co., Idaho. Treasurer—B. F. Burch, Independence, Polk Co., Ogn. Secretary—Mrs. M. J. Train, Albany, Linn Co., Ogn. Gate Keeper—John Simpson, Siuslaw, Lane Co., Oregon. Cerer—Mrs. Harriet Cooper, Wilbur, Douglas Co., Ogn. Pomona—Miss M. J. Harris, Corvallis, Benton Co., Ogn. Flora—Jennie Miller, Sellwood, Multnomah Co., Ogn. Lady Asst. Steward—Mrs. I. L. Hilleary, Turner, Marion Co., Ogn.

Washington Grange.

The following are the officers elected for the year of 1885, F. G. Day, W. M.; Wm. Baye, W. O.; Chas. Bayer, W. S.; Chas. G. Topping, Asst. Steward; M. F. Baldwin, W. C.; Mrs. E. E. Topping, Sec.; B. Y. Hyde, W. T.; F. A. Topping, W. Gate Keeper, Sis. Emily Day, W. Lecturer; Mrs. Annie Hyde, Cerer; Mrs. M. J. Shehan, Pomona; Mrs. E. Payne, Flora; Josephine Houston, Lady Asst.

At the last regular meeting of Butte Grange No. 148 the following officers were elected:

M. S. M. Kelso; Sec., C. F. Tigard; L. Thos. Paulsen; O. W. Pollard; S. C. B. Bunnel; A. S. A. E. Heath; G. K. Chap. Sister Kelso; Treas. Sister Paulsen; Pomona, Sister Wood; Cerer, Sister Bunnel; Flora, Sister M. A. Tigard; L. A. S., F. K. Marion.

The following is a list of the officers of Charity Grange No. 103 for the year of 1885; S. H. Pearl, M.; P. H. Wigle, Over; J. D. Wigle, Lec.; M. P. Fruits, S.; A. G. Waggoner, A. S.; Eli Michael, Chap.; Jode Pearl, Treas.; M. A. Waggoner, Sec.; D. V. Michael, G. K.; N. E. Kizer, P.; Nancy Wigle; Emma Michael, C.; Callie Pearly, L. A. S.

Charity Grange meets from Nov. till April at 11 o'clock and from April to Nov. at one o'clock on the 3d Sat. in each month.

Shoulder of Mutton.

Rub it over with salt and pepper, fill the inside with a savory forcemeat of herbs, with plenty of parsley and no eggs; roll it up and skewer it into a neat oval form, or bind it with a tape; lay it in a stewpan with two onions, two carrots, some herbs, a bay leaf, pepper, salt and a little broth or water; stew it gently over a slow fire or in the oven, basting it often. When nearly done, take off the cover and let the meat brown in the oven. Before serving, take up the meat carefully, remove the binding and place it on a dish to keep warm while you strain the gravy; take all the fat off and boil it down to a strong glazing. Pour this over the meat.

New Yakima

The railroad company are evidently determined to strain every nerve to tear down the old town and build up the new, and, as we have before predicted, we still believe that the Yakima people must succumb to the inevitable, no matter how unpleasant and unjust it may be. Things are going ahead with a rush at the new town, corner business lots selling at \$500 or more. As yet residence sites may be had cheap, but as the population increases so will they. Business houses of all kinds are going up, and letters of inquiry are coming from all sources. Railroad construction will be pushed on towards the sound rapidly as possible, and New Yakima will be headquarters until it is finished.

The fame of the Long Tom is already wide-spread among the rivers of the world, and now, Mr. John Swarts, one of her enterprising sons, proposes to add another laurel to her wreath of glory by introducing beaver culture. He intends to enclose a field along the banks of a small stream with a barbed wire fence which the beaver can not pass through. As this animal subsists principally upon roots and brush, in which the Long Tom abounds, it is probable that Mr. Swarts' stock will suffer no great loss from hard winters. The beaver, when taken young is easily domesticated, it increases rapidly and its fur is valuable; and we hope this young man is engaging in a profitable business, in which we wish him success.—Register.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 1/4ly

When you come to town call in at Port & Son's drug store. You are always welcome.

Horticultural.

OREGON FRUIT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Hon. M. Wilkins, at present in the city, called Wednesday evening and informed us he had just received a letter from Mr. Allen, saying that he had taken six first class premiums. It seems that the supply was short but it was thought best not to rob the state display to help the pomological hall, so the parties in charge made up twelve plates of four apples each and entered them. But the plates were ruled out on account of improper naming, leaving only nine plates for competition. Is it a pleasant fact to know that Oregon has done so well. There is no denying the fact that climate influences, produce great change in fruit; hence the reason three plates were ruled out.

Apple Notes.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal gives the following interview with Mr. D. J. Briggs, of South Turner, Me., on the subject of apple culture. "My Baldwins exceeded all my other sorts. I have between 500 and 600 bushels of Baldwins in one pile, and many that I can pick out are as large as King's variety, and a redder lot I never grew. Apples colored up splendidly this year. My Kings are also a pretty good lot. There are over 200 bushels of them in one bin. My russets are barreled up and covered as tight as possible; russets need to be kept from the air so they will not shrivel. I raise principally Roxbury and English russets.

"One main point in storing apples is to handle them carefully and properly. My apples were all picked in a padded basket and placed in a lined cart, so none of the fruit would come against a hard surface. I do not think apples need to 'sweat' before putting in the cellar. I carry my apples from the orchard to the cool cellar, and believe it better than piling them in heaps to be carried to the cellar later. By feeling of my Baldwins you will see how oily they are. That is the way I like to have them feel. I prefer putting apples in bins. About all the apples that will decay in the next two or three months will commence within three weeks after they are put in the cellar. By and by we put them all up in barrels and sort out and throw out those that are defective.

"I believe in feeding my orchard as much as I do my sheep or cows. The fruit is larger, is a better flavor, with a more plentiful supply. Besides, the trees will be more constant in bearing if the orchard is properly fed.

Careful Transplanting.

In orcharding, careful planting and proper preparation of the soil are to be relied on as leading to ultimate success; thorough work in these are necessary to insure abundant returns and rewards. This, probably was not so essential in the early practice of pomology in this country. Then we had a climate much moister and the elements of plant food and fruiting abundant almost to excess. Nurseries were few and limited in extent; seedlings were the main reliance, and the planter had only to use his mattock in digging and preparing shallow places for his trees. His young trees were taken from one place and immediately planted in another, or they grew up accidentally anywhere and received such shallow cultivation as was then practiced, not only for trees, but for the cereal and other crops. The trees raised in this way were both healthy and vigorous, and many attained great size and great age. They were generally set near buildings, where they also had the advantage of the extra food that abounds about farmhouses. Thus we see the change of climate, and other circumstances attending the opening of the country and gradual exhaustion of the virgin soil, force us to manure and prepare the soil in the best manner, so as to secure humus and moisture and give our trees the food nature intended for them.

Cloth for Hot Beds.

A correspondent enquires as to preparing such cloth as we herewith give answer to same from a correspondent: "I have used simply cotton sheeting, but for earlier use and to render the cloth air tight and warmer, use the following preparation: One quart raw linseed oil, once ounce, pulverized sugar of lead, and two ounces pulverized resin. Heat in an iron kettle till all is dissolved, and apply with a brush, while hot, to the muslin while stretched over a frame, Endeavor to apply when two successive clear days can be had to dry it well be-

fore placing it over the vapor and heat of a bed.

Ready for use, these cost in money \$1.25, and in labor enough to make the entire cost nearly equal the interest on glass for one year. In careful hands they will serve three seasons. They do not gather heat so rapidly during the day as glass, and hence there is less danger of burning or drawing plants; nor do they thrown heat so fast at night, and so need less covering. Fitting tight to the frames they admit of no drafts undergo no sudden changes, and suffer little from dampening off. Old gardeners are usually prejudiced against them at first thought, but I notice after once trying them they annually increase their number, finding them a cheap way of increasing their beds, causing no breakage like glass in careless hands, and are stored at less expense, and answer many other uses during the year."

Front Action of Plants.

A German investigator, H. R. Goppert, has made some experiments to determine whether, as had been previously stated, plants, bulbs and roots are killed by sudden thawing, and not by the preceding freezing. He submitted potatoes and the bulbs of hycinths, narcissus, etc., to a temperature of about three degrees below freezing, and then suddenly to fifteen below freezing. This killed all the bulbs, whether they were afterward thawed either slowly or rapidly, but none of the bulbs were damaged by exposure simply to three degrees below freezing, the potatoes only being frozen. Certain flowers which were tried were killed directly when frozen, and could not be revived by gradual thawing. The buds of some woody plants bore a temperature of zero, or a few degrees below, and subsequent thawing at seventy-seven degrees without injury.

Weight per Bushel.

For the convenience of farmers and others who have not the information always accessible, we give the following table of weights to the bushel, as adopted by the Merchant's Exchange of Nashville, Tenn:

Apples, green, 50; dried, 26; Beans, dried, 60; green in hull, 30; Barley, 48; Bran, 20; Buckwheat, 50; Clover seed, 60; Corn, shelled, 56; shucked, 70; Flax seed, 56; Grass seed, blue, 14; Orchard, 14; Red top, 14; Land plaster, 100; Lime, unslacked, 80; slacked, 40; Turnips, 50; Wheat, 60; Millet seed, 50; Oats, 32; Onions, 50; sets, 32; Peas, dried, 60; Peaches, 50; Potatoes, Irish, 60; Rye, 56; Salt, 50r Sorghum seed, 42; Timothy seed, 45; Tomatoes, 50.

The Mail and Express says: "The report of the American consul at Calcutta, ought to be reassuring to wheat-growers in this country. The wheat crop in India for 1884 is 245,000,000 bushels, raised on 26,000,000 acres of land, or nine and two-fifths bushels to the acre. The United States' average last year was thirteen bushels. The Delhi price is 80 cents per bushel; cost of transportation from Delhi to Calcutta 19 cents; cost from Chicago to New York, about 15 cents, and New York is half the distance from European markets that Calcutta is. If wheat can be raised and sold in Chicago at 80 cents per bushel, there can be no competition by East India growers.

I broke up a piece of prairie sod with the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, and worked it down so that a person could not tell whether it was old or new ground. (See page five of this paper.)

Dairy and Poultry.

Setting Hens.

Although every precaution is sometimes taken to make the setting hen as comfortable as possible, the eggs often fail to hatch. The difficulties are of a character that cannot be discovered, but much depends on the conditions regarding the management of the laying hens. If a hen is very fat, she will lay but few eggs, and the eggs from such a hen will often fail to hatch. When cocks are allowed to range with too many hens, the vitality of the chicks is lessened, and they die in the shell. Fowls that are fed under a forcing process, produce weak offspring, and those that have been bred in and in are not to be relied upon to give good hatches or produce healthy chicks. The hen that steals her nest is generally successful, but why this is so has been a puzzle not only to the farmers, but to scientific men as well. One thing we know is, that her eggs are never disturbed, and they are surrounded only by the pure and uncontaminated atmosphere.

When we place eggs under a hen, we know nothing of them, as a rule, and if they contain fertile germs it is only a matter of guess with us in selecting the nest, but the hidden hen's eggs are always impregnated. The nests should be secluded, and in a place which will be secure from the approach or intrusion of man or fox, with the surround-

ings free from all impurities or odors, and every convenience afforded in the way of dusting, food and water. We handle eggs too freely, approach the nest too often, and disturb the sitting hen when she should be easy and quiet.

There are birds that abandon nests after the eggs have been disturbed, and this may partly teach us to place the sitting hen alone by herself, with freedom of action, the eggs being from good strong hens, of which only a few have been mated with a vigorous cock. Avoid setting hens if they are nervous or quarrelsome. Such hens are never careful, and break their eggs as well as tramping their young chickens to death. A medium sized hen is the best, and of different breeds, the Brahmas and Cochins are the most persistent sitters.

Milk for Chickens.

An old poultry raiser, who believes in milk for fowls, says: "It is both meat and drink. Some of the finest chickens I ever saw were raised upon the free use of milk with their food. Hens lay as well or better when furnished with this than upon any other known article of food offered them."

Another poultry-raiser says: "A neighbor of ours whose hens, to our asperation, kept laying on when eggs were forty-five cents a dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his had a milk of skimmed, perhaps clabbered, milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes we each found that our management of our fowls was almost exactly alike with this single difference—a difference that put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period; and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet."

Sour milk, sweet clabbered milk, buttermilk, are all excellent for every sort of poultry at all ages, and whoever is situated so as to command a good supply, is favored with one of the elements of success in keeping fowls in thrift. It is especially valuable to give to poultry kept shut up, as it is nearly equivalent to insect forage.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Port & Son.

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Through over-work, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. This is just the season of the year when the Tonic is of inestimable value. During the Spring and Summer months Malaria is prevalent and one feels languid and drowsy and depressed without knowing why. The system craves toning and invigorating. Nothing is so effectual as HENLEY'S DANDELION TONIC. Ask your druggist for a bottle, and take nothing else. DANDELION TONIC CO., PORTLAND, OREGON.

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A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

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BREAK UP THE CHILLS.

but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thoroughly

ERADICATING THE DISEASE.

and the best evidence of this is the remarkable success which is realized in the complete eradication of these troubles, as shown by the certificates published in our Standard Almanac, and the thousands of testimonials of the Ague Mixture in those portions of the United States, where the disease is so much to be dreaded, and so prevalent.

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