# Bonltry.

ORO. D. GOODHUE, EDITOR.

#### POULTRY MOTES

The hens have all started a singing school.

Our hens say they will put the price of eggs down next month.

Eggs ten cents a dozen, and thenham and eggs, if you please. Look out for the ducks now. They

will soon lay, and must be penned to save Oregon can show as fine poultry as

any State in the Union. The "poultry fever" has started in Marion county. The disease is catch-

ing and spreads rapidly.

Say! don't it make you mad when you have a hen that will sit and wont set.

#### NOW TO MATE, AND BREED.

We commence this week a series of articles on how to mate and breed fowls; and shall take the Plymouth Rock to begin with. First of all select all birds. both male and female of strong and vigorous constitution, and if all young, let them be well matured. In selecting the male he should conform as near to the Standard qualifications as possible. If the females are dark in color, they should be mated with a light-colored male. If very light, mate with a dark male. The Standard says the color of Plymouth Rocks should be, a light bluish gray, the male the same color as the female, but judged with less severity. To produce this Standard color, when the stock is either too light or too dark, the extremes should be mated together to get the desired color. By mating the light to the dark, and the dark to the light, good results may be expected and many fine Standard birds will be produced. It is far preferable to mate a two year old male with pullets, and a well matured cockrel with two year old hens. More females will be produced, the chicks will be more vigorous and will grow to be strong healthy fowls. Birds, not well matured, should never be bred as the offspring will be more or less weak and stiltly. We have given the two extremes in mating the "Rocks" and will now take up the high scoring birds. The true color of a Plymouth Rock is very hard to produce, especially in the male. Every feather, dark blue and gray, with not a particle of brassy appearance on any part of the plumage, and when the male has this true color, with other points good, the breeder has a prize. He is a ninety-five point bird, and the owner should never part with him as long as he can use his blood without injuring the constitutional vigor of his flock. In mating with such a male, select the females as near his color as it is possible to do. If the females have slight defects, outside of color, if it is not a Standard disqualification, breed them. If the males are near perfect in what the females lack, the defects will are a large breed and care should be taken in not overfeeding. An over fat fowl can never be a good breeder. A large per cent of the eggs will not hatch, and those that do, do not produce vigorous chicks. Always have this point in view, that color is the main object to breed for. The Plymouth Rock has been in the hands of ski'lful breeders for years, and their symetry, size and other minor points are hard to improve upon, at least they are so near perfect, generally speaking, that less attention should be paid to them. Next week we shall take up the Wyandottes, one of the most difficult fowls to breed true to feather among our many varieties.

## Feeding for Manure.

Professor E. W. Stewart, in replying to the questions of a farmer as to feeding bran and cotton-seed meal for manure, says :

Wheat bran contains 44 pounds nitrogen, 29.6 pounds of potash and 64.7 pounds of phosphoric acid per ton, haviug a value at 18 cents for nitrogen, 6 cents for potash, 10 cents for phosphoric acid, of \$16.15. Professor S. W. Johnson, of the Connecticut Experiment Station (1885) gives an average of 4.8 pounds more of nitrogen to the ton, and he remarks: "It is worth noticing that these kinds of wheat feed contain only about a quarter of 1 per cent less nitrogen than average ammoniated superphosphates, and that the average car-load (twelve tons) of bran brought into the State brings with it, in round numbers, 570 pounds of nitrogen, 760 pounds of phos-phoric acid, and 370 pounds of potash." He does not undertake to fix the exact money value of a ton of bran as manure, but the figure assumed here is not too high. The writer has experimented with bran, used directly as a Stockman.

manure for corn; and when the season afforded sufficient moisture to prepare its fertilizing elements for use found it very satisficiary compared with ammoniated superph sphate of three-fourths greater cost. But it would certainly be very unwise to use it directly as a fertilizer, since it contains 50 to 54 per cent. of carbo-hydrates and 4 per cent. of fat, which have no value as a fertilizer, and when so used are completely lost. Wheat bran when skillfully fed will pay its whole cost in animal growth or production, and return from 90 to 96 per cent of its fertilizing elements in the liquid and solid manure.

It also mention cotton-seed oil at \$22 per ton, but this is probably undecorticated or unbulled cotton-seed, and this is not safe food for Northern cattle, and is only worth two-thirds as much as hulled cotton-seed meal for manure. The unhulled is not profitable to handle as a fertilizer above \$17 to \$18 per ton. The decorticated can be had for \$25, is cheapest as a fertilizer, and can be used in moderate quantity as a very concentrated food.

Large milch cows may be fed from eight to ten pounds of bran and two pounds of hulled cotton-seed meal mixed thoroughly together as a day's feed upon poor pasture, to be fed dry in troughs so protected that the cows can-not throw the feed out. It is better fed dry, that it may be mixed with saliva as a digester; it will also be better digested as it will be eaten slower. There is not much danger of overeating on bran but do not feed more than 2 pounds of cotton seed meal the first month. New process linseed meal can be bought for the same price, and is much safer and better to mix with the bran; 3 or 4 pounds of linseed meal may be fed with 6 pounds of bran and 2 pounds of corn meal and 3 pounds of finished middlings all well mixed together. This would produce a good flow of milk and improve the pas

Eight pounds of bran, 3 pounds corn meal or 4 pounds of finished middlings. 2 pounds linseed meal would be a good ration for a heavy work-horse, to be fed upon cut hay, moistened so as to adhere, and would keep him in good health and strength, with a sleek coat.

Bran 3 parts, corn meal 1 part, wet with hot water, makes excellent chicken feed.

Chinamen are making money in California going over stacks of straw abandoned by farmers, and cleaning out the mustard seed in it. One Chinaman will save 100 pounds or more a day, and make better wages from what the white man throws away than farmers have made from their grain crops. Many American farmers have now learned to use and prize the mustard crop, which they have before despised. It looks also as if John Chinaman ought to have some rights in a land where he is able to teach the natives how to turn into ac advantage the weeds which they have carelessly allowed to run over their fields. Of the two the Chinaman seems to be the best adapted to the situation. and therefore likely to remain longest by she law of "survival of the fittest," which a older and more potent than any enactment of Congress.

il you improve good opportunities Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail, free, full information showing how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home wherever you are located. Better write be overcome in a large per centage of some have made over \$50 in a day the offspring. Judgment should always all new. No capital required; started be used in feeding the "Rocks." They free. Both sexes; all ages. Success are a large breed and care should be for every worker. Send address and see for yourself.

> The Rural New Yorker thus sammarizes the New England Fair: "From the cattle exhibits at the New England Fair it was evident that Hereford, Shorthoro, and Holstein cattle are rapidly growing in favor in New England; that some of the finest Jerseys are to be found in Maine; that Ayshires make friends wherever they go; that Swiss cattle are becoming popular, and that breeders of Devons do not seem to care much about pashing their stock to the front."

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruiscs, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Han, Chilblains Cores, and I Skin Euptions, and positively cures Piles, r no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents pe box.

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No one would suppose that a sensible farmer would purchase what his own the others; and the largest ear of corn farm could be made to yield in abundance; yet this seems to be the policy of our government in its position on the wool question. Our farmers can raise all the wool needed by our manufacturers, yet our law-makers bave so mismanaged that great quantities are brought from abroad, to the detriment and distress of our wool growers. Selfpreservation is the first law of nature. The man who does not provide for his own family is worse than an infidel. Yet our government does not seem inclined to protect its own interests nor provide for the large part of its family engaged in wool growing.-National

# Grange Column.

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The Oregon State Grange.

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#### GRANGE NOTES.

To succeed in any work, trade, profession or calling we must first know it.

The best and most successful farmer, mechanic, business man, preacher, lawyer or physician is always the one that is the best trained or educated in that

The best Patron is the one that knows the Grange, its purposes, its laws and its principles.

Granges whose members read little, think little and know little of the Order finally have the label "dormant" attached to their names.

Granges who are in earnest, who desire to live and grow and prosper should make a study of the Order. Commence at your next meeting with the "Declaration of Purposes." Take it up section by section. Read it paragraph by paragraph, alternately, all around the room; commit a few lines of it to memory and recite it at each meeting until all know it thoroughly and can repeat it off hand.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has become national in its character, and its influence has been felt in all parts of our country. Composed as it is of the most retired and unassuming element of American society, it has not sought and does not seek prominence and power, except so far as is for the best interest and highest good of its members. While its history of twenty years has not been a complete success and its members and friends have sometimes been disappointed in the results of their labors, it has accomplished so much for the American farmer, it has made its power so forcibly felt in State and National legislation and has won so enviable a reputaits action upon all important questions, that none can deny it the foremost rank in all Orders which have for their object the protection and elevation of their members. Through a misconception of its aims and from various causes of a local character the membership of the Order in many States has decreased. from what it was when seemingly in the full tide of prosperity; but its real strength in the country at large was never so formidable as at the present time."-Alpha Messer, Vermont State

"There is something knightly in the heart of every boy; something helpful and womanly in the heart of every girl," and these qualities should be developed. The sympathies of children are quickly aroused and can be rightly directed for their great benefit. Interest the little tolks of the farm in the Grange. Have "children's meetings" from time to time, and work to make them attractive. Start them right and they will gladly enter our gates when fourteen years of age, and take up the work their elders have been trying to do.

Stark Grange, of Dunbarton, N. H., held a novel meeting when the member bringing the largest potato captured all carried off the palm also. This was followed by a corn crop discussion of ways and means for securing the best crops This, with music, recitations and declamations made a valuable meeting.

More than 750 of the Patrons' National Reading Circles have been established within the past year, and in all parts of the United States. Many of the State masters spoke in the highest terms of this valuable work of our Order, and gave well deserved praise to Bro. R. H. Thomas, Worthy Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange for originating and perfecting the plan.

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache.

CORSUMPTION CYRED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of a unsumption, Bro chitis, Catarrh, Asthina, and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, E-glish or French, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp and naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block Rochester N.Y. n9m

#### CITATION.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marien, in probate sitting: In the unster of the will and estate of David Grubbs, deceased, CITATION:

of the will and estate of David Grubbs, deceased,

CITATION:
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Grubbs, of The Dalles, Oregon: S.-E. Piper of Salem,
Oregon: Margaret Odell of Eogene City, Oregon;
Josephine Medice, of Springdeld, Oregon; Thadeus
Grubbs, of Willamina, Oregon; Lifty Hardieg, of
McMinnville, Oregon; Frank Grubbs, of Corvallis,
Oregon: Itsie Grubbs, of Corvallis, Oregon;
Eugenia Grubbs, et Corvallis, Oregon; Calvin
Grubbs, of Pennsylvania; Elina Grubbs, of
Pennsylvania; William Grubbs, of Pennsylvania;
Harriet Grubbs, of Pennsylvania; Harriem Grubbs,
of Pennsylvania; Harvey Grubbs, of Pennsylvania;
Frank Grubbs, of Pennsylvania; Eliza Grubbs, of
Pennsylvania; Enoch Guiton, of Pennsylvania; Conrad Emrick, of Pennsylvania; William Eorick, of
Pennsylvania; Enoch Guiton, of Pennsylvania; Solemon Moon, of Pennsylvania; Mary J. Dodds, of Pennsylvania;
Solemon Moon, of Pennsylvania; Harry Grubbs, of Pennsylvania
Grubbs, of Pennsylvania; Harry Grubbs, of Pennsylvania
Winfield S. Eurick, of Fennsylvania;
Winfield S. Eurick, of Fennsylvania;
Laura B. Deer, of Pennsylvania; John W. Deer, of
Pennsylvania; Sasie E. Mecham, of Pennsylvania;
Laura B. Deer, of Pennsylvania; John W. Deer, of
Pennsylvania; Sasie G. Mecham, of Pennsylvania;
Laura B. Deer, of Pennsylvania; Mary J.
Carlisle, of Pennsylvania; Mary J.
Carlisle, of Pennsylvania; Sarah Grubbs, of Pennsylvania; E. H.
Piper, of Salem, Oregon; The Treasurer of the
Evangelical Foreign Missionary Society and to all
other heirs of said decedent and legates under the
will of decedent and to all persons interested in the
estate of said decedent and legates under the
will of decedent and to all persons interested in the
estate of said decedent, greeting:
Whereas, application was made to the above named
Court on the 2th day of January, 1857 in due form of

estate of said decedent, a recting:

Whereas, application was made to the above named Court on the 5th day of January, 1887 in due form of law by Jacob Ogle, executor of the will and estate of said decedent, for an order and license of said Court authorizing and empower ng him to rell the real estate belonging to said decedents estate, which is described as follows, to-wit Bou-ded by beginning at a point S 64° 30° East 30.32° cleans from the most westerly S W corner of the data, but land dealm of John Baker and wife, Claim No 42, in a cion 23 and 24 in Township 7 S-with of Range 3 Work, Merico county, Oregon, Said beginning point being the bouthe-sest corner of the trees of land ow sed to Adelaine Cox, July 22, 1882, and rauning themes South Od' 21°, E 11 17 chains North 7° 15° East 11.97 chains to scounty road, thence North 81° 16° West along said county road to a point bearing north 10° 30° East from the place of beginning thence 10° 30° West about 7.72° chains to the place of beginning and containing ten scree of land more or less.

And whereas said Court fixed as the time and place And whereas said Court fixed as the time and place for you to appear and show cause, if any you have, way an order and license for the sale of sait premises should not besue, on Monday the 7th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, in this Court in the Court room thereof in the County Court house of Marion County, Gregon, in Selem, Oregon. Therefore, in the name of the "tate of O egan, you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to be and appear in in said Court at said time and prace, then and there to show cause, if my you have, why an order and license for the sale of said real estate should not besue to said executor.

Witness the Hon. T. C. Shaw, Judge of said Court, my hand and the seal of said Court this 5th day of January, 1887.

[Seal.]

County Clerk.



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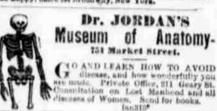
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