Coultry.

GEO. D. GOODHUE, EDITOR.

POULTRY NOTES.

There is o movement on foot to reor ganize the North Pacific Poultry and Pet stock association into a stock com-

This month finds the poultry all busy with their little chicks.

We invite our poultry friends to contribute to the columns of this department. Give us your experiences in plain English and in as few words as possible.

SOME MORE EXPERIENCE.

Perhaps the FARMER friends will think that the poultry editor has stepped down from his high ladder when he asserts that a chicken house is an abominable thing in a poultry yard, and a regular nuisance for at least nine months in the year. We confidently assert that that there has been more fowls killed by lice in hen houses than there has been by coons and foxes, in the whole Willamette valley. Immagine, reader, our sixteen years fighting lice out of hen houses, and then have to come down to pure air of heaven and a good fir tree for our fowls to roost in. Immagine further, our mechanical and cozy breeding houses, all torn down and used for Her child's entreaties tries to smother, other purposes, while a simple roost in That she insist not the horrid dose be taken, other purposes, while a simple roost in the centre of each yord about two feet high, and two boards tacked together against the fence and on the ground, forming a box for laying purposes, end our ornamental display of poultry fixtures. We prefer to keep a good Coolie dog and discard our hen houses ornamented with lice and unhealthy chickens. We find our fowls all healthy and they lay fifty per cent. better. Our chicks are raised with but little loss and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our time is not spent in vain. We have not been killing ten thousand million lice to-day and get up in the morn
That it can be cured by a HAMBURG FIG. ing and find ten thousand million at their funeral.

A PROMISE PULPILLED.

We promised our readers last winter to give our experiment as to which would lay the most eggs, the Wyandotte or the Plymouth Rock. We took one breeding pen of Wyandottes consisting of eight hens and one pen of Plymouth Rocks containing same number and found during the last two months and a half, that the Wyandottes had layed one-fifth more eggs than the other four in each pen were two-year old hens. During the two and a half months seven of the Plymouth Rocks went to setting and were broken up. Two of the seven were broken twice. During the same time two of the Wyandottes went to setting once. We find the Wyandotte easy to break from setting, much more so than the Plymouth Rock, and are not so much inclined to set when each litter of eggs is layed. This gives them the advantage in producing the largest number of eggs in a given length of time. We have also given the two breeds a fair test as to quality of meat. While young we gave the Wyandotte the preference, but after ten months old we prefer the Plymouth Recks, as they then take on fat, while the Wyandotte is more inclined to produce eggs. We also pitted our pen of Wyandottes against a pen of like number of Brown Leghorns to see if we could not get as many eggs from them in the same length of time as we did from the Leghorns, but we gave this up as a failure. The Leghorns will produce one-third more eggs in the summer than the Wyandotte and about the same in the winter. Our readers may differ with us but nothing would please us better than to hear this side discussed through these columns. We like to ex-

More About Raising Goose

A correspondent of the Poultry Raise has this to say about this profitable branch of poultry raising:

I must agree with you that if the improved breeds are used there is nothing connected with the poultry yard that will pay as well for the labor and money expended as geese. I have often heard that a prairie chicken is ready to run before the shell is off its back, so we might say a gosling will cat grass nearly as soon, and requires but little grain until fattening time, and on most farms there is enough scattered grain wasted

to fatten a large flock. They are easily restrained, not subject to disease, seldom die, and if they do the feathers have paid the cost. It is surprising so many people are without feather beds when they may be so easily obtained by keep-ing geese or ducks. Besides there is nothing that makes a more palatable dish than a well prepared young goose or duck. In speaking of varieties, we have two new species; they originated here several years ago, and are known as the white and grey or blue swan pany. The move is a good one. The geese. They occupy about the same old organization has not been very suc. position to the goose tribe as the Plymouth Rock and Wyandottes do among chickens. The white variety will weigh at maturity about twenty-five pounds per pair, in color very closely resembling the Aylsbury duck. They are very tall; neck long, slim and very gracefully curved; body long and nicely rounded bill and shanks a reddish-orange. To see them is to admire them and want some of them. They are not so noisy as the old-fashioned kind, nor are they so large as the gray or blue variety.

When a dozen eggs bring nearly as much in the market as a pound of but-ter—as they do in the winter—the farmer who keeps hens and manages them well is ahead of the farm dairyman whose cows can hardly return enough to pay for their keeping.

The Greatest Study of Mankind is Man.

"Read me for my cause, and be pa-tient that ye may read."—SHAKESPEARE. The greatest study of mankind is man, And who e're his wondrous frame doth scan, Ponder and devise to cure an ill,

Whether by device, fruit or pill, An equal benefactor is he; and we haste, The inventor of a cathartic of delicious taste, To do him honor.

remembers not how the distressed

The remembrance e'en now does nauses And fond father, To be witness of his child's torture, would

Pay high price, If money could purchase Cathartic nice.

We have it now! and great DE PRATI'S name Appears upon the scroll of E-culap in fame; For after long study what would su t, Has hit upon DELICIOUS FRUIT

Away at once with draughts and pills; For whether it be indigestion, liver co

At druggists, 25 cts. a box. J.J.Mack & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Our wheat prospects are low because of the competition of India. Up to 1881 India exported to Great Britain but 6,-600,000 bushels of wheat. Last year she exported 18,380,000 bushels' This increase is partly due to the extension of the Indian railway system, which in three years has been increased from 10,-852 miles to 12,374 miles. The English administration of India proposes to add 1000 miles a year to the present railway system until 7514 miles of broad gauge Plymouth Rocks. Both pens had had exactly the same care, and four in each pen were well matured pullets and the in 1881 to \$88,704,000 in 1886. Our petroleum exports are threatened by the investment of the Rothschilds in the more thorough development of the Russian mineral district.

A Suggestion to the Traveling Public.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetier's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthy influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adja-cent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventative of the ferbile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperwhich are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveliny in such regions, and it is an exellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, audden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Hexico, the West Indies, Australia and other countries.

The last report of the department of agriculture shows that the general and excessive indebtedness of the farming class have been greatly reduced from what it was ten years ago. In the older states the wealth of the farming classes is now far in excess of the total indebtedness, but in the newly-opened sections west of the Mississippi the burden of indebtedness is still severely felt. The report says that our existing war tariff makes the cost of farm supplies needpress our views and we always respect the opinions of others and give room at disadvantage, and attention is also called to the fact that farm labor is very high. On this point the report says it is not at all improbable that "a reduction in the wages of farm labor will be one of the movements in effecting an adjustment of values which at present are by no meams equal. The tendency of the times is towards lower rates of wages in all industries in this country, wages in all industries in this country, and it is a movement to be deprecated and delayed in the interest of a higher plane of culture and comfort for the working masses, if it cannot be wholly averted."

Animals require green, succulent food in winter; man requires such dur-ing the summer of toil; the garden sup-plies it. Moral: "build" a garden.

Grange Columy.

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The Oregon State Grange

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GRANGE NOTES.

The farmers of Nebraska have again taken hold of Grange work in earnest. Brother C. L. Whitney, who has been working in the State as Deputy Lecturer of the National Grange with much success, writes: "I have the pleasure of announcing to the world and the fraternity that the Nebraska State Grange represents 26 Subordinate Granges and over 600 members in the State. They are well officered, and start off in unity. They have come to stay. Active Depuuties are at once put in the field. I expect they will soon number 100 Granges and 2,000 members." Nebraska was one of the three States that lost their State Grange organization in the reaction that followed in the hasty organization of years ago, with its mistakes, its false friends, and misconception or misapplication of the true principles of the Grange. But Grange struth is eternal, and must go forward, and thus one more proof is given that when once understood the Order of Patrons of Husbondry must grow and prosper. Nebraska is indeed welcome once more to our great union of Grange States.

National Grange lecture work is being pushed in other directions, and those States that are willing to help themselves, and desire to take part in the genuine and general revival of Grange work now going on, will receive all pos sible aid and encouragement. Let the "workers" in every State apply to their State Grange officers, and through them to the National Grange Executive Committee or Lecturer, and the speaker and the printed page will come.

The twenty-sixth session of the Arkansas Legislature is now in session at Little Book. Spenking of the Arkansas Legislature is now in session at Little Book. Spenking of the ship, the Rural and Workman says "The social, intellectual and political make-up of this body differs from that of former bodies of this character, owing to the fact that the farmer element is more numerous than heretofore, which taking it all in all, is a decided improvement which we trust and believe will result in great good to the interest of that class of our citizens."

There are tens of thousands of good farmers in the Granges of Canada, one of them truthfully expresses the sentiments of all our vast membership on both sides of the lines that divide those who are governed either by President or Queen: "Our order seeks no forcible solution of the 'Labor question.' Strike or boycott edicts come not from national, Dominien, State or provincial Granges. It seeks not to unlawfully hasten the do minion, which is by divine right and ordination, and which shall be fulfilled when 'swords shall be beaten in plowshares and spears into pruning hooks."

"What a poky world this would be it we should all get into the ruts! Let us be up and doing, organize in Granges or clubs (the Grange is the better because FERTILIZERS, Etc., Etc., linked with similar organizations throughout the country, State and Nation), and make the year lively and productive of great good. If we do no more than get together for a social time it will pay; but we can just as well do much more. Organization is the watchword of the times. Farmers can not afford to neglect it, and there is no better time than the present for organizing."-N. E. Homestead.

"The Grange has opened up an avenue for awakening thought and arousing the farmers to action upon the great question of the day; those which never could have been reached in any other way. The Grange has made additional proof of the idea that our education is by no means entirely a product of organized schools, or employed teachers and

printed books. While they occupy a very important part, they are not all that act on our powers to develop them. 'Life is one grand school, and its every circumstance a teacher.' The Grange, with its beautiful and practical lessons, has the power to raise men and women from the humblest walks of life to positions of influence and power."-A. J. Rose, Master Texas State Grange.

Plenty of news full of cheer comes to us from our many Grange fields. F. A. Allen, Worthy Secretary of the Maine State Grange, writes: "The unprecedented cold weather of the past winter has not chilled the ardor of the Maine Patrons. Neither has the half hundred storms with the accompanying snow dtifts, piled mountain high, clogged the wheels of the Grange car. 'Dirigo' is still written on our banner Large numbers of 'such as are to be saved' are knocking at our gates. Seven new Granges have been organized this year. One of these starts off with a charter-membership of seventy-three. Many of the sleepy Granges have had an eye-opener dropped down among them in the shape of a live deputy. Frederick Robie, our popular State Master, is still the same warm-hearted Patron, and freed from the official cares of State, is doing more work among the Granges thas ever before. In short, the Down East Patrons are all right."

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