WILLAMETTE FARMER: SALEM, OREGON AUGUST 12 1887.

Lice on Sitting Hens

When the hen is set, her feathers should be filled with insect powder to destroy lice. While she is inactive on the nest lice breed rapidly, as she does not rid herself of them by scratching in the dirt, as she will at other times. It is the lice rather than confinement that make sitting hens grow poor so rapidly. Sometimes they will even kill the hen on the nest; or if they don't, they will be ready to attack and kill the chicks as soon as out of the shell. Kill the lice while the hen is sitting. No better time can be desired, as if then freed from them, she will not soon get them on her again by running with other poultry.

June hatched birds have plenty of time to develop before real cold weather sets in, but the careful, attentive breeder will watch their growth, and if they should receive a check from any cause, thirty cents in winter-they always dohe will put them beyond the reach of I take them to market, and they go for cold, for he knows that cold will retard the growth of body while it also retards the development of the productive and reproductive organs.

> A New York poultryman has devised a chicken feeder, which is quite novel. He filled an old basket, with the bottom partly out, with scraps from the meat market, and hung it up in his coop where the youngest chickens were confined. The blow flies had a barbacue over it, and in twelve hours from the time the basket was hung up the little maggots were dropping from the bottom in a small shower. The chickens feast on them and will cat hardly anything else, and grow as chickens never grew on boiled rice or corn meal.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is tor one "J. B. P," of Wakefield, N. C., Indigestion is a toe to good nature, wants a sure cure for hog and chicken the most complicated and wonderful things in cholera. I will give a recipe my wife existence. Is is easily put out of order. Greavy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad took from an old Cultivator of 1884: Copperas, alum, sulphur, still rosin and habits, and many other things which ought

wooderful work in reforming this and business

We know of no remedy for the black berry rust but the grub hoe. Dig them out at once before the rust spreads to other bushes. The same with the black raspberry. Rust is more common in old than in young plantations.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured by the C lifornia Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is natures own true lazative. This pleasant California liquid fruit remedy may be had of all druggists at fifty cents or one dollar. It is the most plessant, prompt and effective remedy known to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gent'y yet thoroughly; to dispel head-ache, cold-, and Fevers; to cure constipation indigestion, and kindred ills.

To have a good crop of strawberries next year, there must be a good growth of plants this Fall. To have this, work out beds immediately after bearing and work into the soil a good supply of

CONSUMPTION CURED

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 commins of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curve of tomsumption, Bro childs, Cat-erth, Astama, and all throat and Long Affections, also a positive and radical curve for Nervous Dehility and all Nervous Com-laints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in housands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actu-ated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suf-fering. I will send fre- of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German English or French, with full directions for preparin, and using. Sant by mail by addressing with stamp and making. Sant by mail by addressing with stamp and making. Sant by mail by addressing with stamp and making his paper, W. A. NOVES 149 Power's Elock Rochester N.Y. n9m



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The Oregon State Grange

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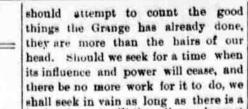
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GRANGE NOTES.

After its long trial of twenty-one years the Grange has stood the test and is now one of the acknowledged permanent institutions of our country. The only questions to be settled about it now are those of locality-and three questions must be decided by each individual farmer, or the farmers of any one neighborhood, each for themselves-and they are these: "Do I need the benefits of this farmers' organization ?" "Shall my wife and children enjoy its advantages?" "Shall we, the farmers of this community, for ourselves and for our families, have a Grange right here?" "Do we need it for its social advantages?" "Do we need it for its means of education to be found in other directions?" "Do we need it for its business, or financial advantages?" Do we need it as voters, as American citizens?" "Having done what we could to give our neighborhood the advantages of churches and schools, have we performed our whole duty to ourselves, our community and county until we have made earnest effort to have a good Grange established here also?" "Are we able to do what farmers are doing in thousands of other places, maintain, an organization in our own interests and for our own benefit?" We ask all farmers, young and old, near and far, to calmly carefully, deliberate-not hastily-consider these questions. Investigate the Grange thoroughly. The truth never yet suffered under the brightest light or closest inquiry, and we fear not the result. The Grange has ever found the greatest opposition from those who knew least about it. In past years it has even had members who came in and went out again before they had really found out its A B C's. Because the truth is becoming known, because it is seen and felt, the Grange work goes forward under clear skies and with favorable winds.

"Wheat sold in Chicago on the 21st at 687 the lowest in twenty-five years. Low prices for grain is keeping the farmer poor, and while he is poor we do not think there can be any prosperity. The wheat bears are like railroad wreckers of Wall street. Their gain is the very blood of the producers. They are ruining him and feeding Europe with constantly pressing the claims of the France, Spain and Italy have put an almost prohibitory tariff on wheat. If we bears in grain. The low prices here has made low prices there."-Chicago paper. True enough, and be it remembered the Grange is using its efforts to secure legislation to prohibit gambling 'change" in farmers' products. "on "The Order of Patrons of Husbandry stands to day where it can speak with no uncertain sound, backed by twentyone years of practical experience, an experience full of good works, always in the van of progress, bearing the proud honor of baving first conceived the varions reforms which are to elevate not only agriculture, but industrial classes of the land and world. Who taught the American people, and their representatives in congress, that "the creature must always be subject to the Creator," and after years of labor so educated the people, and their representatives, that it became possible to pass the measure known as the Interstate Commerce bill? This bill, though imperfect, is a glorious triumph for our Or-der, and a victory for the American people, for henceforth it will be understood that there can be no capitalized power in this Republic greater or more powerful than the people. If this is the only work the Grange ever did, it is



husbandman to till the soil, or a harvest to be garnered in. How hopeful the future of agriculture looks, and how safe this glorious Republic. When I think the guardians of the former and the owners of the latter are uniting, East, West, North and South, meeting weekly on hill, dale, by prairie and river side, in thousands of Grange halls, calmly deliberating upon questions not only affecting themselves, but questions which will determine the weal or woe of free institutions, how we should love the Grange, work for it, try to induce every eligible person to become a member, and thus increase its power and usefulness." --D. O. Bowen, Waldo county, Maine.

"The Grange in our State has been the starting point for the last twelve years of every movement that has been of any practical benefit to the farmers and fruit growers, and it stands to-day foremost in every effort that is calculated to advance the interests and increase the happiness and prosperity of all our peo-It is truly a power for good, and we will therefore not rest until we can hail every farmer as a Patron, so that by their combined wisdom and power the highest aim of our Order will be attained, and general prosperity assured." -A. N. Brown, Master Deleware State Grange.

While there is much of enjoyment in a good Grange, it cannot be kept up for the fun of it. There must be work about it-earnest, thoughtful work on the part of the members. This work must not be spasmodic. If so, the condition of the Grange will ebb and flow with the work put into it, and the danger is that all ceasing to work its life may go out. It is only by preserving efforts continually put forth that this work can continue. If the mission of the Grange is a good one, it is worth working for .- Farmers' Friend.

One of the strongest arguments for the Grange organization is that its whole tendency is against selfishness and in favor of making farmers mutually helpful. And it must be added that the chief objection of some farmers to joining it is to be found in the fact that if they did join they would be expected to give information as well as to receive it.

Everlasting Whitewasn.

Some years ago the following whitewash was used on the east end of the White House, and is as good to-day as when first applied: Take 1 bushel of nice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through the a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dis-

pound of powdered Spanish whiting, in the nests, and on sitting hens before At that time it cost 30 cents a bushel to and 1 pound of clean glue which has the chicks are hatched, but never on litget down here, the cost now is only 13 been previously dissolved by soaking it tle chicks, or hens with chicks. Bathcents. The break is the result of the well, and then hang it over a slow fire ing the head thoroughly once or twice collapse of the bull clique. We think in a small kettle within a larger one it a great misfortune for the country. filled with water. Add 5 gallons of hot let it stand for a few days covered from dust. It should be put on hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a profitable furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Fine or coarse cheap food. The press of this town is brushes may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers consumers, and ignoring those of the as well as oil paint for wood, brick or producer. The low price for wheat is stone, and is cheaper. It retains its closing the markets of the continent. To protect their farmers, Germany, nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Buildings or fences covered with it will lose those markets we can thank the take a much longer time to burn than if they were painted with oil paint. Coloring matter may be put with it and made of any shade desired. Spanish brown will make a reddish pink, when stirred in, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay well mixed with Spanish brown, makes a reddish stone color; yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. It is difficult to make rules, because tastes differ. It would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. Green must not be mixed with lime, it destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash which makes it crack and peel.



Preserving Eggs.

An Iowa reader sends the following. I quit two years ago selling my eggs for eight to ten cents a dozen to speculators, to be preserved and sold in winter for twenty to thirty-five cents a dozen. I just 'got on' to the act, and for two seasons have done my own preserving and pocketed that twenty cents a dozen profit myself. About the first of June I prepare a brine as follows To a pailful of water I add two pints of fresh slaked lime and one pint of common salt, both thoroughly dissolved and well mixed. With a fluid prepared in these proportions I fill a barrel half full, then place all my surplus eggs in it, and and when eggs get up to twenty-five to

fresh eggs every time. Another plan is as follows: Use small kegs that are dry and sweet; put in a layer of dry, fine salt and place the eggs in the salt, the big end down, close together, but not touching. Cover with salt, and add another layer. Continue with alternate layers of eggs and salt until the keg is filled, being sure, of course, to finish with a heavy layer of salt. Head the kegs and lay on their sides in some spot where a cool, even temperature can be maintained. Every few days, turn the keg. The salt pre-vents evaporation, and the moving of keg keeps the yolks from adhereing to the sides of the shells.

Cure for Chicken Cholera.

In the June number of The Cultivatook from an old Cultivator of 1884: cayenne pepper, equal parts, pulverize and then mix it. For a dose take a table-snonfui in a callon of meal, three times But Green's August Fawer has done spoonful in a gallon of meal, three times a day, to stop it. Then feed the fowls a day, to stop it. Then feed the fowls on it once a week, to prevent it. At the same time it is a good plan to make white oak bark tea for them and put in troughs for them to drink, except the sick ones, and you can pour it down sick ones, and you can pour it down their throats. My wife followed the above directions with good results. I would also state that she used crude carbolic acid as a disinfectant, a tablespoonful of the acid to a gallon of water, sprinkling the houses and coops and all other places the chickens frequent.-E. A. Johnson in Southern Cultivator for

Lice Remedies.

August.

Here it is again! I expected it; it comes a good many times every year, and it reads like this : "What ails my little chicks? When they are a few days old their eyes get sore, and most of them thus affected go blind and die. What shall I do for them?" You don't say anything about lice, but in most cases solved in warm water, 3 pounds of of sore eyes among little chicks, the misground rice, boiled to a thin paste, 1 chief is caused by the use of lice remedies that contain sulphur. Use sulphur

InBrief, And to the Point.

Physicians Have Found Out.

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the mus-cles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which pro-duces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bittere has stronger evidence to support than this, name-ly, that this medicice of comprehensive uses checks the formi table and atroctons disease. only work the Grange ever did, it is worth all the time and money spent in maintaining and perpetuating the Order." "But the Grange is not an organiza-tion working upon one idea. If we

a day, with warm water, and then drying with a soft cloth may help some of the mild cases ; but the best remedy for those that are very badly affected is the hatchet.

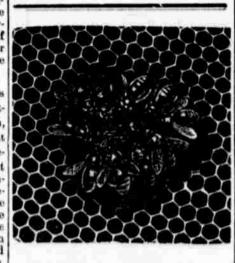
The hen, when somewhat fat, says the American Agriculturist, is not attacked by lice wherever she can reach, for she is provided with an oil sack at the base of the tail, from which she derives oil, not only as a protection against lice, but to assist in cleaning her feath-The large lice, therefore, congreers. gate on the heads and necks. If the hen is poor in flesh the lice may be found on all parts of the body. The remedy is lard, and only a small portion should be used, which should be rubbed on the skin of the heads and necks. The fowl should then be held by the legs, head downwards and thoroughly dusted with Persian insect powder. The quarters must also be kept very clean. Once a week is not too often to give such attention to hens in the summer. Go into the hen house at night and force a few drops of warm lard in among the feathers of the head and neck with a sewing machine oil can.

neck with a sewing machine oil can. An England paper says: It is a compositive to have a comparatively clear look, with the air space of only a moderate size, whereas a stale egg will not be quite so clear looking, and the air space will be enlarged according to the age of the shell, which in old eggs loses that bloom so striking in new laid ones. Unfertile eggs always are clear, no matter how long they may be sat upon. A baseball club at West Branch Mich.

A baseball club at West Branch Mich. has a clergyman for picher. His delivery is said to be very excellent .-- Boston Transcript.

A dam busted in Pennsylvania in the mountains, causing great damage, and very near drowned people. Loss \$220,-000

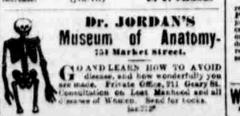
well-rotted manure or commercial fer talizers.



Willamette Valley Apiary. Salem, Oregon.

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