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PORTLAND, JAN. 24, 1879.

Sketch of a Pioneer.

BUTTEVILLE, Dec. 21, 1878.  
Willamette Farmer:  
The members of Butteville Grange, that it is justly due to the memory and of the late William Whitney, as an pioneer of Oregon Territory and member Grange, that some of the leading incidents in the life of our deceased brother be preserved in an appropriate form, and  
I have the following sketch of our brother, contributed by request of range, be transmitted to the editor of FARMER, with a request that the same find a place in its columns.  
William Whitney, who departed this life at Butteville June 1st, 1878, was born at Suteley Indenshire, England, in 1808, having constantly reached the allotted term of three years and ten. At the early age of 19 married Elizabeth Taylor, of Bourne, Linshire, with whom he lived for 48 years, having preceded him to the spirit land on the 14th, 1855. Of them it may be truly said, simple were ever more happily mated.  
Whitney being dependent upon his labor for the support of his family, and having neither trade nor education to assist in seeing no prospect of acquiring a home in his native land, therefore decided to seek for more propitious surroundings in the United States. Accordingly he embarked at New York, where he arrived early in 1830. He then came to New Jersey, he readily found employment, and in due time sent for his family.

They rejoined her husband in 1832, and she misfortune to lose their only son, who was drowned just prior to his departure for America. After spending several years in Pennsylvania, he migrated to the region of Northern Indiana, where he purchased a land claim, which he improved and cultivated with more than usual success for a quarter of a century.  
In the fall of 1848, in company with a small party composed of nearly all the American settlers then living in the northern end of Champoux County, now Marion, he made the overland journey to California, in quest of gold. Notwithstanding he met with the usual success of the inexperienced miners of those early days, he remained but a short time in the mines, rather  
Preferring home, with plow in hand, turning over the fertile land.  
In the spring of 1849 Mr. Whitney was one of a company of three who opened to some extent, the almost impenetrable bottom lands, erecting the first mills upon the site where Aurora now stands. In 1852 he rendered very efficient service in assisting to form the first school district organized in Marion County, and was for many years an active and liberal patron of the school.  
Having endured for six months the countless hardships incident to making the journey from Indiana to Oregon in 1847 by ox team, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, in the spring of 1850, after having settled their children upon good farms in the vicinity of the old homestead, determined to try the then novel contrivance of recrossing the continent by the more swiftly gliding train drawn by the iron horse, which, to their admiration, was pleasantly accomplished.  
After spending some time with friends in the Atlantic States, they now determined to gratify a long-cherished wish to revisit their native land.  
On reaching their old home in England after an absence of forty years, they found that nearly a whole generation whom they had left in the full enjoyment of middle life were now silent in death, while the remaining associates of their youthful years had grown gray in the service of the more favored few, upon whom they were generally dependent for the common comforts of life. He found those old people much less informed upon the affairs of the world beyond the narrow limits of their observation than he had expected, yet apparently contented, and with few exceptions still firm believers in the old churchyard superstitions, fairy tales of ancient times and ruined castles.  
After the enjoyment of a long visit, they had a last farewell to the endearing scenes of early life, returning to the Great Republic better pleased in every respect with the country than when bidding adieu to their children and adopted home in Oregon.  
They died as they had lived, respected by all who knew them.  
W. H. R.  
J. W. BAYCHELDER, Committee.  
MRS. M. A. GREEK, Committee.  
B. G. EBBELHARD, Committee.

Good Horse Books.

DAYTON, O., JAN. 1, 1879.  
Editor Willamette Farmer:  
To "Reader of the FARMER" I would recommend the American Reformed Horse Book, by Prof. G. H. Doid, price \$2.50, or Stewart's American Farmers' Horse Book, \$3.00. Published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.  
S. B. STONE.

From Grant County.

CANYON CITY, Jan. 10, 1879.  
Editor Willamette Farmer:  
Very little snow this winter thus far. The ground has been frozen solid for about a month, and the roads in the finest condition until a few days since, when we had a snow fall of about three inches. Today a few cutters are out with the merry jingle of the bells, but it cannot be considered gliding smoothly over the glassy snow, for oft the bare earth grates harshly on the car, and thereby mars in a great measure the pleasure of the party.  
Mercury has been as low as zero but once or twice this winter, usually ranging from 10 to 20° above.  
Stock without forage or shelter have a hard time in this valley, as the range is almost bare except the green grass which started in November, but now covered with snow.  
Capt. Winters of Camp Harney, with a train of fifty wagons, two companies of soldiers, and nearly the whole tribe of Snake or Piute Indians left Canyon City to-day for The Dalles. Wimmer's band is included in the expedition, making in all about 500 Indians on the march. Besides these, there are quite a number supposed to be in these mountains—hostiles who never surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and may be considered ready for hostilities as soon as spring opens.  
Chief Wimmer is on a visit at Camp McDermitt, and will no doubt be sent through by the southern route.  
How an order including Chief Wimmer and his band with the Indian prisoners could justly be dictated by the department, we are unable to conceive. These Indians obtained from taking any part in the bloody raid last summer, endangered their own lives by refusing to join the hostiles, and for their loyalty to the Government were allowed at the close of the war to retain their arms, ponies, etc., and permitted to leave and return at pleasure to their camp at Hsoney. This order has taken them by surprise, and if it may be considered a precedent, will no doubt prove detrimental to the future loyalty of Indians under similar circumstances. We have been credibly informed that none of these Indians desired to leave the Malheur Reservation. They are bitterly opposed to the transfer, and threaten to return at the first favorable opportunity. With the roving Indians in these mountains, carrying with them the most improved firearms and reasonably counting on accessions from those now held as prisoners of war, together with surrounding bands, Camp Harney cannot be abandoned with safety to these mountain valleys. Our citizens have unnecessarily been murdered in the past; we ask for security in the future.  
D. B. R.

Care and Management of Poultry.

ALOER GROVE, Jan. 15, 1879.  
Editor Willamette Farmer:  
A great many things are said, from time to time about the different varieties of fancy poultry, in which the Leghorns seem to be the choice with almost everyone. In keeping and brooding fowls I have found that it is not altogether in the variety or breed that is kept, but more in the management and care of the fowls. In talking with many persons, I find that their Leghorns did not lay at all during the cold weather. Not being acquainted with the White or Brown Leghorns, I cannot say anything about them. I make a specialty in breeding Houdans, and I feel satisfied with them as being good egg producers. They have been laying all through the cold weather in the past two months. The treatment is but a small matter to induce the Houdans to lay. Give them plenty of room to run, as they are not a lazy fowl; feed them plenty of wheat, and occasionally a warm breakfast or supper of boiled meat mixed with bran or meal of any kind, putting a little egg food or pepper in it, and give them a good place to dust in, also plenty of room to roost, and they will produce eggs with any fowls in the world.  
The Houdans have proved themselves to be a hardy fowl, a fowl of early maturity, of quiet habits but good foragers; they bear confinement as well as any fowl, and produce as many eggs when in close quarters. They are above average in size, and as fine a table fowl as can be raised. They also make a fine cross when bred with other fowls, especially the Cochins.  
In April, 1878, two of my Houdan hens laid from the 1st of April to the 20th, forty-seven eggs. Being from home for six days, no account was kept until May 2d. At that time two more hens were put in the same yard, and an account of four was kept.  
From May 3 until June 3, making thirty-one days, the four hens produced 119 eggs, making a loss of only five days for one hen. From June 4th to July 3d the same hens laid 107 eggs. After this time they were turned out with the others, and no account could be kept.  
The four hens and one rooster were kept in a yard four rods long by two rods wide during the time above mentioned.  
This season I will keep an account of the number of eggs laid by ten of my premium Houdan hens from Jan. 1 to August 1, at the end of which time I will make public mention of the results through the newspapers.  
If any person or persons know anything contrary to the above-mentioned qualities of the Houdans, we would like to hear from them in regard to the matter.  
Fearing that I may be too lengthy, I very respectfully submit this to the criticism of your readers.  
WILLIAM SHOOT.

Answer to Queries.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
In your issue of January 3 is a communication signed "An Immigrant." He asks about how to make the most of the manure. He is the first one to my knowledge that has asked about the manner of applying manure. I am glad to hear it, for it is the very thing that will make farmers independent. By the proper use of manure the farmer can raise from 20 to 30 per cent. more grain than when he uses none of this fertilizer that we allow to go to waste. Hence you see that there is such a thing as a farmer being independent. By this I mean that a farmer will have plenty; that he will not have to run to the banks to borrow money to carry on the farm. We want to learn to save all the manure that is made on the farm, and it must be saved right, or else it is of no account—must be composted.  
Immigrants will gain at least 33 1/3 per cent. by putting manure on their meadows. Immediately after you distribute the manure as evenly as you can, then harrow and cross-harrow; then roll, and you will feel glad when you cut your meadow.  
As for fruit trees, it depends on what kind of land, flat or rolling. If rolling, I would name Early Harvest and Red Astracan for summer, and for fall I would plant Gravestine, Fall Pippin, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening. For winter use, the Yellow Newtown Pippin, American Pippin, Red Cheek, and about half a dozen Lady Apples.  
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OR., JAN. 14, 1879.

New Fruits.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
I have been reading with a great deal of interest the controversy on the origin of the Peach Plum, and also the controversy in regard to the so-called Silver Prune, and I suppose that fruit growers all over our State and Washington Territory have been as much interested in it as myself, in ascertaining the facts. But also, after hearing the conclusion of the whole matter, we are still in the dark and are naturally left to our own opinion.  
And now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will, through your paper, urge the fruit growers, farmers and others to organize a Pomological Society, so that any new fruit can be exhibited, and in their season be passed upon by competent judges before being introduced as some new and rare fruit, and thereby preventing fruit growers and others from being imposed upon.  
I have two seedling cherries and one seedling apple that I consider extra, but I have not yet introduced them, as I know full well that we are all apt to be a little one-sided when dollars are at stake. Hence, I would like for someone not interested to pass judgment upon them. I believe in the doctrine "honor to whom honor is due" and if any honor is connected with it, I want it. We have a gooseberry called the Champion, an excellent berry, an Oregon seedling. Now, we want to know the origin of it. There are but few that know its history. The originator should have the credit, and not another.  
H. HANSON,  
East Portland Nursery.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following evidently comes from Mt. Pleasant, Linn Co. Oregon:  
Whereas, it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to take from this world the soul of our beloved sister and laborer Jane Potter,  
Whereas, her death was very sudden, and attended with circumstances such as very greatly to impress our minds with the uncertainty of human life, and the vanity of earthly hopes. It is therefore  
Resolved, First, that we bow with chastened spirits in humble submission to this inscrutable providence of Almighty God, knowing that he doeth all things well.  
Resolved, that in the sudden death of our sister Potter, we are admonished of the great importance of being ever ready to close our labors in earthly fields, to enter upon the reward of the just, in the brighter fields in the providence of God.  
Resolved, that in the death of sister Potter our Grange sustains the loss of a worthy member, and the community the loss of a good citizen, and her family the loss of an affectionate and beloved wife and mother.  
Resolved, that our Secretary be directed to furnish a certified copy hereof to the bereaved family, and a copy to the WILLAMETTE FARMER for publication.  
J. B. TRASK, Committee.  
LAURA A. FROST, Committee.  
JULIA B. THAYER, Committee.

Grist Mill Wanted.

A subscriber writing from West Union, under date of Jan. 17, says:  
I wish to give notice that we want a flouring mill here; we are in very great need of one, and have been for years. Now that the Centerville Mills and the Boston Mills are no more, that disaster leaves us in double trouble. We have a mill site on Rock Creek, on the Clatsop and Portland road, twelve miles from Portland. The best recommendation is a sight of the situation and of the surrounding country.  
I have examined the fall-sown wheat since the thaw, and find it not injured in the least. All or nearly all looks very well. S. A. H.

To Those in Arrears.

If we had what is due us we could immediately relieve ourselves of all pecuniary liabilities and carry out a plan we have in prospect for issuing a separate news sheet that will make the FARMER more acceptable to the producers of the Pacific Northwest than any other paper. We would come to Portland to doubt about doing it.

GRANGE OFFICERS FOR 1879.

Umpqua Grange, Douglas County, has elected the following officers: G. W. Jones, M. J. Cooper, O. T. Beale, L. S. Chapell, S. P. Peters, C. H. Conn, Sr., T. J. J. P. Duncan, Sec.; C. Smith, A. S.; Mrs. Conn, Pomona; Mrs. N. Owens, Ceres; Mrs. Lucy H. Duncan, Flora; Mrs. L. O. Emery, L. A. S.  
The officers of Multnomah Grange, East Portland, are: A. F. Miller, M.; G. F. Perry, O.; J. E. Stansberry, S.; R. Price, A. S.; Mrs. L. H. Clark, C.; Gustaf Peterson, L.; Edward Long, T.; Enoch Turner, Sec.; E. Woodberry, G. K.; Mrs. Jennie Miller, C.; Mrs. M. J. Woodberry, F.; Mrs. Rachel Pettyman, P.; Mrs. C. J. Price, L. A. S.; Mrs. Sarah Perry, G.  
Officers of Evening Star Grange, East Portland: Jacob Johnson, M.; William Johnson, O.; Mrs. E. A. Kelly, L.; Fremont Lent, S.; E. J. Crab, A. S.; Plympton Kelly, C.; O. P. Lent, T.; J. J. Johnson, S.; E. Howitt, G. K.; Mrs. Martha Lent, C.; Mrs. Mary Wills, P.; Mrs. Howitt, F.; Mrs. Mary Walker, L. A. S.  
The officers of Round Prairie Grange, No. 106, are: Oliver Beers, M.; J. W. Beatty, O.; Mrs. A. D. Dodge, L.; W. S. Hubbard, A. S.; W. M. Collard, C.; A. D. Dodge, T.; W. C. Hubbard, S.; O. B. Hubbard, G. K.; Mrs. Harris, P.; Helen M. Hubbard, F.  
Mt. Huazy Grange, No. 107 has the following officers: Joseph McLean, M.; John McLean, O.; R. Radford, L.; R. Simmons, S.; Perry Edmonston, A. S.; John Bogart, C.; Hersey Polly, T.; T. J. Dunton, S.; T. Cole, G.; Mrs. John Cogswell, C.; Miss Lucy Cole, P.; Mrs. Nancy Davis, F. Arena Polly, L. S.; T. J. Dunton, Secretary.

The Plowing Season.

The season for winter plowing for wheat is about gone, and for want of rain, very little plowing has been done. Many farmers, no doubt, intended to put in considerable more wheat than they had summer fallowed for, but unless the rains come soon will be compelled to abandon doing so, or will have to put it in very late in season. Experience has proved that wheat sown later than January does not on an average pay expenses and profit. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question with farmers so situated whether it will not be better to let the land rest this year and summer-fallow it. This course will most likely exchange an uncertainty this year for a certainty next. In place of a poor crop or none at all this year, such farmers can, by summer-fallowing their land, make a surety of a good crop next year. Our dry seasons have heretofore proved a benefit rather than a disadvantage to California wheat-growers. But for the occurrence of the dry seasons of 1863 and 1864 and 1873, winter plowing and sowing would have still been the rule, and summer-fallowing the exception. These seasons taught the farmers that to make wheat-growing a certainty and a paying business they must change their mode of cultivation. Summer-fallowed fields of wheat have never been a failure in this State. Even in 1864, the driest year we have had since wheat-growing has been practiced here, the summer-fallowed grain averaged from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. This is more than the average of winter-sown wheat in the favorable seasons. Whether the present season shall prove dry or shall turn out as last season did, there is no doubt that the better plan will be for wheat-growers to summer-fallow their lands, instead of plowing and sowing them so late as they will have to this season. [Sacramento Record-Union.]

Advertisers.

Messrs. Comstock and Pfluger of Second Street, Portland, between Morrison and Yamhill, general dealers, advertise in the FARMER this week. Their immense establishment is a depot of all things wearable, eatable or usable, especially adapted to the country trade, as they desire our readers to know. As they have undertaken to revise our market reports, farmers can, by reading them, learn what prices they can get for their products, and what their supplies will cost. They give both jobbing and retail rates, and can sell by yard or piece, pound or package.

Business Notice.

The business office of the WILLAMETTE FARMER is now removed to Portland, and the books and accounts are kept here, at No. 5 Washington street, one block from the Stark street ferry. All communications should therefore be addressed to Portland.  
Persons living near Salem, or having occasion to go there on business, will find Mr. D. W. Craig at the old office, and can have any business they may desire attended to by him.

Employment Office.

Hawkins & Coker, of Portland, have opened an employment office—as will be seen by their ad. elsewhere. Anyone wanting farm hands, domestic, servants would do well to call upon them or address them. They are highly recommended, and will no doubt do the fair thing by all.

Curious Ideas of Children.

During one of the severe thunder storms recently, little May, a light haired girl about four years old, came running to her mamma and said: "Mamma, does God keep a gun?" Her mother, somewhat surprised at the curious question, answered, "Why do you ask that, May?" "Because, if he doesn't keep a gun, what does he break the sky with when it thunders?"  
This reminds us of another true story. Some years ago a little daughter of Mr. Coddington, a noted New York auctioneer, ran out of the door and saw a beautiful rainbow for the first time in her life. She said, "What a beautiful sight! So, at least, says the Douglas Judge."

State and Territorial.

The Coast Range is covered with snow.  
Walla Walla is talking about a street railway.  
Coal miners are wanted at Newport Coos county.  
Two more Plummer fruit dryers have gone to Olympia.  
Cattle and stock are suffering severely in Umatilla county.  
There are 400 tons of wheat stored at Grange City, W. T.  
A good bridge can be built over the Umpqua for \$5,000.  
Hay is \$30 a ton at Boise City, higher or than for 10 years.  
Ice was five inches thick on the Columbia at the Dalles.  
M. Baker, editor of the La Grande Gazette, has been ill.  
There is to be a steam ferry between the Dalles and Rockland.  
The Sheriff of Jackson county has collected \$10,000 to date.  
Placer mining is going on near Mundy's ferry, on Snake river.  
Charley Bloomer leaves Dayton, W. T., for a visit to the States.  
The Lewiston Teller says sickness prevails in that part of Idaho.  
Newbury, Chapman & Co.'s agent was erecting a warehouse at Colfax.  
Much snow in Idaho mountains a good sleighing on Camas Prairie.  
Siswaw people intend opening a road down that stream to the coast.  
The Wilton troupe played to a slim house at Hillsboro, on the 15th.  
Seven degrees above zero is the lowest temperature noted at Boise City.  
Samuel Anderson lost a valuable mare, drowned in the Umatilla river.  
The prospects of the Atlanta mines, at Middle river, are said to be first rate.  
The Tacoma Herald says Hill Harman moved from Steilacoom to Colfax.  
Mercury was near zero at Colfax, but settlers from Minnesota say it isn't cold.  
Douglas county has paid into the State treasury \$5,000 of its \$14,000 tax.  
Mrs. Fraker, says the Independent, fell on the ice at Pendleton and broke an arm.  
New discoveries of gold and silver on Raft river, a tributary of the Snake river.  
One McClain, recently moved to Palouse lost 30 horses; thinks they were poisoned.  
Tacoma Herald says hardwood lumber is in demand for shipment to California.  
The first installment of grind-stones has been shipped from the quarry to Seattle.  
Quartz, supposed to contain both silver and gold, is found within 20 miles of Colfax.  
David Miller, a religious fanatic, at Eugene City, will be sent to the insane asylum.  
The County court of Douglas county pays its School Superintendent \$100 per annum.  
A daughter of Andrew McCally, at Walla Walla was seriously hurt while sledding.  
Black Jack mine, Silver City, I. T., lately sent \$10,900 worth of bullion at one time.  
Eighty-five mortgages were filed in Jackson county during the month of December.  
Diphtheria prevails at Tualatin, and J. D. Fleck's little girl was severely burned there.  
The little schooner Industry, loaded with coal from Nauvauo, was wrecked near Victoria.  
Mrs. Wallace, who left Coos bay with Frenchy for the black hills, committed suicide there.  
A son of Dave Taylor was thrown out of a sleigh, near Pendleton, and had a leg broken.  
Tons of thousands of bushels of potatoes are being sent from the Sound to San Francisco.  
Five elk and two deer resulted from one hunt in Grande Ronde valley; so says the Gazette.  
John Nation, formerly of this city, is connected with the Puget Sound Iron Works at Seattle.  
The Seattle Post says Justice Scott has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon.  
A United States land patent has been filed in Jackson county. The first with R. B. H.'s signature.  
A passably rich quartz ledge has been discovered on a spur of mountains in Grande Ronde valley.  
A son of Sheriff Hall of Polk county, died a week ago. He accidentally shot himself November 16.  
Lewis Fortu, insane, set fire to the old county jail building at Walla Walla, and it was burned down.  
Mr. Warren, of Wisconsin, has the contract for carrying the mails between Roseburg and Empire city.  
The Idaho Statesman gives the dimensions of the new Capital building proposed to be built at Boise City.  
Joseph Copeland, of Calapooya, killed two deer at one shot one day last week. So, at least, says the Douglas Judge.

Tobacco is said to cure all the ills of

Puyallup farmers—even the nervous depression caused by the low price of hops.  
The Post says that to the north of Seattle the Winter has been quite severe, considerable snow, and ice four inches thick.  
Wilson & Co., recently from California, have completed a flouring mill at Coveland, Winifrey Island, that cost \$10,000.  
The Government mill at the Umatilla was accidentally burnt down last week. Some think the Indians did it for revenge.  
A foot race, free for all, for a purse of \$50 will take place at Oakland on Saturday next. Entrance, \$5; distance one hundred yards.  
A telegraph line is to be constructed between Dayton, W. T., and Lewiston, Idaho. Soldiers and government teams are at work on it.  
The Palouse Gazette says a fire December 20th destroyed the barn of Mr. James Ross, near Palouse river, and contents, with wagon, etc.  
Mr. Price, trying to ford the Clearwater at Lewiston, where the ice was running, came near losing his wagon which was carried down stream.  
The Daily Herald, New Tacoma, has suspended with the complacent remark that 250 bunnies who have read borrowed news will now go without,  
Some young fellow tried to draw \$400 from the National Bank, Walla Walla, but got scared and left the forged check without getting the money.  
Parties disturbed a public place of worship at Canyonville. The law got \$15 from each offender. Good way to keep our houses of worship from being defiled.  
Wheat, 60 cents a bushel at Pendleton; oats, 2 1/2 cents per pound; barley, 2 cents; potatoes, 3 cents; onions, 5 cents; apples, 6 to 7 cents; butter, 50 cents; eggs, 50 cents.  
Mr. Chas. Russell lost eleven fine mules and six horses during the past week, says the Walla Walla Statesman. The disease is supposed to be the blind staggers.  
There being no probabilities of any disturbance at the Umatilla reserve, the troops temporarily stationed there, under Major Jackson, will return early the ensuing week.  
The East Oregonian says Cut-mouth John would not shake hands with the condemned Indians before they swung off, for he was a friend to the Boston, and not to them.  
The proposed change in the mail between Astoria and Portland will allow passengers leaving Astoria to reach Tacoma, on Puget Sound, or Salem and Albany the same day.  
Claims of creditors of the Olympia and Tenino railroad are to be consolidated and mortgages given on the road for the same. Captain Blinn has been selected to hold the mortgages.  
Dick Nye's horse fell with him near Pendleton, seriously hurt; same day Will Furnish had his foot crushed under a horse that fell, and Tuesday his mother fell on the ice and broke her arm.  
The Democratic Times, of Jackson county, says there is probably some foundation for the rumor that the O. & C. R. R. will be extended some miles south of Roseburg, as we learn that ties for that purpose are now being manufactured.

The Racket Above.

Citizen Hans occupies lower rooms in a house on Antoine street. There's no one but himself and wife, and when evening comes and the night wind moans around the gables he loves to spread out on each side of the stove and smoke his big pipe and fall into a pleasant reverie.  
And to dream of the hills of Blingon, Which slope to the liver thimble; Of eating his pretzels in Hamburg, And drinking the cool Dutch wine.  
All this would be very nice, but for the family with seven children up stairs. When dusky shadows gather, the children play "pull-away" across the floor. When tired of that they play circus and other games, and citizen Hans is interrupted in his reverie and knocks his left knee against the hot stove and cries out:  
"Py dunder! I moof out of dis house so queek as makes somebody's head swim!"  
Last night when the racket was at its height Citizen Hans rushed up stairs and waded through the entire family. After recovering from their surprise they rallied on the left center and pitched Hans down stairs into the street, and he was throwing mud and fighting like a saw-mill when arrested.  
"I expect dat I shall go home and moof out right away," he explained, when the officer had finished.  
"You will do that, will you," asked the court.  
"By Shorge! I vill! Den, ven den shilders makes all dot noise somebody won't hear it, un der fun will all pe gone."  
"If you agree to move out I'll let you go."  
"I shall be out like some lightning Shudge. I shall got some room on de top floor of some odder house, un a night long I shall pound on der flo mit a club and kick mit my feet, and I shall roll some tin pans!"

From Grant County.

CANYON CITY, Jan. 10, 1879.  
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ALOER GROVE, Jan. 15, 1879.  
Editor Willamette Farmer:  
A great many things are said, from time to time about the different varieties of fancy poultry, in which the Leghorns seem to be the choice with almost everyone. In keeping and brooding fowls I have found that it is not altogether in the variety or breed that is kept, but more in the management and care of the fowls. In talking with many persons, I find that their Leghorns did not lay at all during the cold weather. Not being acquainted with the White or Brown Leghorns, I cannot say anything about them. I make a specialty in breeding Houdans, and I feel satisfied with them as being good egg producers. They have been laying all through the cold weather in the past two months. The treatment is but a small matter to induce the Houdans to lay. Give them plenty of room to run, as they are not a lazy fowl; feed them plenty of wheat, and occasionally a warm breakfast or supper of boiled meat mixed with bran or meal of any kind, putting a little egg food or pepper in it, and give them a good place to dust in, also plenty of room to roost, and they will produce eggs with any fowls in the world.  
The Houdans have proved themselves to be a hardy fowl, a fowl of early maturity, of quiet habits but good foragers; they bear confinement as well as any fowl, and produce as many eggs when in close quarters. They are above average in size, and as fine a table fowl as can be raised. They also make a fine cross when bred with other fowls, especially the Cochins.  
In April, 1878, two of my Houdan hens laid from the 1st of April to the 20th, forty-seven eggs. Being from home for six days, no account was kept until May 2d. At that time two more hens were put in the same yard, and an account of four was kept.  
From May 3 until June 3, making thirty-one days, the four hens produced 119 eggs, making a loss of only five days for one hen. From June 4th to July 3d the same hens laid 107 eggs. After this time they were turned out with the others, and no account could be kept.  
The four hens and one rooster were kept in a yard four rods long by two rods wide during the time above mentioned.  
This season I will keep an account of the number of eggs laid by ten of my premium Houdan hens from Jan. 1 to August 1, at the end of which time I will make public mention of the results through the newspapers.  
If any person or persons know anything contrary to the above-mentioned qualities of the Houdans, we would like to hear from them in regard to the matter.  
Fearing that I may be too lengthy, I very respectfully submit this to the criticism of your readers.  
WILLIAM SHOOT.

Answer to Queries.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
In your issue of January 3 is a communication signed "An Immigrant." He asks about how to make the most of the manure. He is the first one to my knowledge that has asked about the manner of applying manure. I am glad to hear it, for it is the very thing that will make farmers independent. By the proper use of manure the farmer can raise from 20 to 30 per cent. more grain than when he uses none of this fertilizer that we allow to go to waste. Hence you see that there is such a thing as a farmer being independent. By this I mean that a farmer will have plenty; that he will not have to run to the banks to borrow money to carry on the farm. We want to learn to save all the manure that is made on the farm, and it must be saved right, or else it is of no account—must be composted.  
Immigrants will gain at least 33 1/3 per cent. by putting manure on their meadows. Immediately after you distribute the manure as evenly as you can, then harrow and cross-harrow; then roll, and you will feel glad when you cut your meadow.  
As for fruit trees, it depends on what kind of land, flat or rolling. If rolling, I would name Early Harvest and Red Astracan for summer, and for fall I would plant Gravestine, Fall Pippin, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening. For winter use, the Yellow Newtown Pippin, American Pippin, Red Cheek, and about half a dozen Lady Apples.  
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OR., JAN. 14, 1879.

New Fruits.

Editor Willamette Farmer:  
I have been reading with a great deal of interest the controversy on the origin of the Peach Plum, and also the controversy in regard to the so-called Silver Prune, and I suppose that fruit growers all over our State and Washington Territory have been as much interested in it as myself, in ascertaining the facts. But also, after hearing the conclusion of the whole matter, we are still in the dark and are naturally left to our own opinion.  
And now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will, through your paper, urge the fruit growers, farmers and others to organize a Pomological Society, so that any new fruit can be exhibited, and in their season be passed upon by competent judges before being introduced as some new and rare fruit, and thereby preventing fruit growers and others from being imposed upon.  
I have two seedling cherries and one seedling apple that I consider extra, but I have not yet introduced them, as I know full well that we are all apt to be a little one-sided when dollars are at stake. Hence, I would like for someone not interested to pass judgment upon them. I believe in the doctrine "honor to whom honor is due" and if any honor is connected with it, I want it. We have a gooseberry called the Champion, an excellent berry, an Oregon seedling. Now, we want to know the origin of it. There are but few that know its history. The originator should have the credit, and not another.  
H. HANSON,  
East Portland Nursery.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following evidently comes from Mt. Pleasant, Linn Co. Oregon:  
Whereas, it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to take from this world the soul of our beloved sister and laborer Jane Potter,  
Whereas, her death was very sudden, and attended with circumstances such as very greatly to impress our minds with the uncertainty of human life, and the vanity of earthly hopes. It is therefore  
Resolved, First, that we bow with chastened spirits in humble submission to this inscrutable providence of Almighty God, knowing that he doeth all things well.  
Resolved, that in the sudden death of our sister Potter, we are admonished of the great importance of being ever ready to close our labors in earthly fields, to enter upon the reward of the just, in the brighter fields in the providence of God.  
Resolved, that in the death of sister Potter our Grange sustains the loss of a worthy member, and the community the loss of a good citizen, and her family the loss of an affectionate and beloved wife and mother.  
Resolved, that our Secretary be directed to furnish a certified copy hereof to the bereaved family, and a copy to the WILLAMETTE FARMER for publication.  
J. B. TRASK, Committee.  
LAURA A. FROST, Committee.  
JULIA B. THAYER, Committee.

Grist Mill Wanted.

A subscriber writing from West Union, under date of Jan. 17, says:  
I wish to give notice that we want a flouring mill here; we are in very great need of one, and have been for years. Now that the Centerville Mills and the Boston Mills are no more, that disaster leaves us in double trouble. We have a mill site on Rock Creek, on the Clatsop and Portland road, twelve miles from Portland. The best recommendation is a sight of the situation and of the surrounding country.  
I have examined the fall-sown wheat since the thaw, and find it not injured in the least. All or nearly all looks very well. S. A. H.

To Those in Arrears.

If we had what is due us we could immediately relieve ourselves of all pecuniary liabilities and carry out a plan we have in prospect for issuing a separate news sheet that will make the FARMER more acceptable to the producers of the Pacific Northwest than any other paper. We would come to Portland to doubt about doing it.

GRANGE OFFICERS FOR 1879.

Umpqua Grange, Douglas County, has elected the following officers: G. W. Jones, M. J. Cooper, O. T. Beale, L. S. Chapell, S. P. Peters, C. H. Conn, Sr., T. J. J. P. Duncan, Sec.; C. Smith, A. S.; Mrs. Conn, Pomona; Mrs. N. Owens, Ceres; Mrs. Lucy H. Duncan, Flora; Mrs. L. O. Emery, L. A. S.  
The officers of Multnomah Grange, East Portland, are: A. F. Miller, M.; G. F. Perry, O.; J. E. Stansberry, S.; R. Price, A. S.; Mrs. L. H. Clark, C.; Gustaf Peterson, L.; Edward Long, T.; Enoch Turner, Sec.; E. Woodberry, G. K.; Mrs. Jennie Miller, C.; Mrs. M. J. Woodberry, F.; Mrs. Rachel Pettyman, P.; Mrs. C. J. Price, L. A. S.; Mrs. Sarah Perry, G.  
Officers of Evening Star Grange, East Portland: Jacob Johnson, M.; William Johnson, O.; Mrs. E. A. Kelly, L.; Fremont Lent, S.; E. J. Crab, A. S.; Plympton Kelly, C.; O. P. Lent, T.; J. J. Johnson, S.; E. Howitt, G. K.; Mrs. Martha Lent, C.; Mrs. Mary Wills, P.; Mrs. Howitt, F.; Mrs. Mary Walker, L. A. S.  
The officers of Round Prairie Grange, No. 106, are: Oliver Beers, M.; J. W. Beatty, O.; Mrs. A. D. Dodge, L.; W. S. Hubbard, A. S.; W. M. Collard, C.; A. D. Dodge, T.; W. C. Hubbard, S.; O. B. Hubbard, G. K.; Mrs. Harris, P.; Helen M. Hubbard, F.  
Mt. Huazy Grange, No. 107 has the following officers: Joseph McLean, M.; John McLean, O.; R. Radford, L.; R. Simmons, S.; Perry Edmonston, A. S.; John Bogart, C.; Hersey Polly, T.; T. J. Dunton, S.; T. Cole, G.; Mrs. John Cogswell, C.; Miss Lucy Cole, P.; Mrs. Nancy Davis, F. Arena Polly, L. S.; T. J. Dunton, Secretary.

The Plowing Season.

The season for winter plowing for wheat is about gone, and for want of rain, very little plowing has been done. Many farmers, no doubt, intended to put in considerable more wheat than they had summer fallowed for, but unless the rains come soon will be compelled to abandon doing so, or will have to put it in very late in season. Experience has proved that wheat sown later than January does not on an average pay expenses and profit. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question with farmers so situated whether it will not be better to let the land rest this year and summer-fallow it. This course will most likely exchange an uncertainty this year for a certainty next. In place of a poor crop or