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NO. 52.

# VOL. X.

# PORTLAND, OREGON, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

### POSITIVELY LAST CALL!

On the fifteenth day of this month we shall make out accounts egainst all who owe us over one year's subscription and place them in the hands of a Commercial Bureau, organized for that purpose, to be legally collected. This will be trouble to us and expense to delinquents, and we hope they may respond without the demand of an attorney.

### The Season and the Prospects.

The present winter is, so far, one of the pleasantest ever known in Oregon. From the

California has suffered, until lately, from dry weather, and in the great San Joaquin time only will tell. Respectfully, Valley and some other portions of the interior the rains have been entirely insufficient. It may be possible that of late they have had min he start their crops. Though rather late, it may help them to a fair barvast, but the plowing season is nearly over in that State, and unless the epring furnishes abundant showers, it is more than probable that the in cultivation there will necessarily be much less than would be the case if plowing could the amount of production, and the present prospect is that California will not have an xees: ive surplus for shipment in 1879. Prom East of the Mountains we may expect heavy eturns the present season, but it is possible that the requirements of a region so rapidly be understood. If you keep fowls to produce ettling up may include the most of its pro-

We have now reached the spring era in barming operations. Farmers are waiting for he present rains to cease to commente planing for spring sowing, and in many instances they intend to replow old land once plowed in fill. If we have good weather enough within the next six weeks, wheat land will all powders for the heas to dust in. After this to plowed and sowed. As early sowing has ach to do with the success of spring crops, t is reasonable to suppose that with a favorathe spring season we shall not only have a nuch larger area than usual growing in wheat, at that the average yield will be exception-ally large. From the present outlook we may encouraged to hope that a prosperous year twaits Oregon farmers, and that an abundant field may even compensate for low prices, hould they rule low, though the dread presmee of the plague in the great wheat-producag region of Southern Russia may have some effuence on the ruling price of wheat after text harvest.

### Sheep Husbandry.

Mr. Tom Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, Tean., in an article written for a work on seep husbandry, now being prepared by the missioner of Agriculture of Tennessee. takes the following suggestions about the we he devotes to his flock:

"Annually, at shearing time, I cull my ak and take out all ewer and lambs that are Seek and take out all ewes and lambs that are barriect in form and fleece, or in any record inferior, and place them with the sheep, ceping to breed from none but the best. I hange the grazing ground often, and endeave to keep them in uniform condition, as that nakes uniform wool. If the sheep becomes sor when the fleece is about half grown, and hen fatted, the wool inevitably tells it, as at any point where the poverty of sheep was kewn so will it be shown in the wool, being such weaker than the other portions of the bre grown while the sheep was in good contion.

### Letter from Umatilla County.

WILLOW FORKS, Jan. 30th, 1879. Editor Willamette Farmer:

Our winter here has been quite open, very little snow. Nearer the mountains the snow is quite heavy; stock has suffered very much in so short a time, especially cattle. They were not as fat as common last fall and the cold weather pinched them badly, but the weather is very fine now, like spring time. There has been a great deal of sickness here this winter, mostly pneumonia and typhoid fever, and everybody has colds and coughs. I have not heard of any one being slighted; all have had their regular succee. If the weather holds open like the present the plows will soon be started, and if the squirrels and Indians will let us alone, will most likely raise crops in this country. The majority of people in this uppper country anticipate a repetition of the fast two years only more intense, and I am free to state that the indications are favorable and unless some restraint is placed first of October to about Christmas farmers upon the noble red men they will make a were plowing and sowing wheat, more acreage great deal of trouble. The whites have been being in cultivation and in wheat than ever disarmed and there is no danger of them before since Oregon was sottled. The fall breaking out. Last summer government cuns rains, though enough for the good of farmers, were sent to citizens after much begging, but were not excessive, and the ground was in ad- they have been called in lest the whites would mirable condition to be worked. This made defend themselves, or they might break out the season unusually favorable for farmers, while the Indians are compelled to remain and accounts for the extensive acreage already | quiet in winter quarters. We hear now and then of a good Indian. Some were seen in From Christmas time, and for several weeks Pendleton a few days ago, but they were at afterwards, we had frosty weather, and it was the end of a rope which had a splendid effect. feared that wheat might sustain damage there. There are many more who deserve the same from, but we hear of very few instances where fate, and in all probability if they make anany damage resulted. If the ground had other uprising next summer, there will be a been full of water, wheat would probably more thorough cleaning out of those reservahave been sprouted to the surface and suffered tion pets. Nearly all the different tribes in great mjury, but the ground was dry enough, the country belong to some reserve and are save on the lowest lands, and the damage furnished and provided for at the government done was of little importance. From differ expense, and still Mr. Indian goes armed to erts of the State we learn that fall-sown the teeth, with the best guns in the country wheat boks well, and as the best crops ever and plenty of them, and there is no effort known here have been realized after severe made on the part of those in authority to diswinters, we may even hope that the cold spell arm them. They will tell you they need will prove an advantage rather than other- those guas to hunt with. These things look rather thin to people in this country who are most interested. What the result will be,

# How To Manage Fowls.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

This is one of the great secrets of making poultry pay. Not being thoroughly understood, a great many persons become discouraged and come to the conclusion that there is no money in raising towls, but this is a misaverage of the State will be low. The area taken conclusion, simply keenes they do not manage their fewls correctly. have preceded to advantage for months past. a prefitable business, is how to manage your thing to be learned in order to make poultry fowls. This would be a matter of impossibility to undertake to tell in a single newspaper article. Poultry fanciers learn how to manage their poultry by the experience of years of managing and breeding poultry. In the first place, the object in view must

> eggs for market, the first thing is to propare good quarters for them such as houses and run-yards for their comfort. This must be done in order, the house roust be kent clean and free from lice. This can be done by whitewashing with lime, and putting kero some oil on the roosting slats, or use carbolis is done, you should select the number of hone you wish to keep, of a vigorous, healthy broad of new setting hear, keeping three cockerels to every two dozen hous. The numbor of towls kept in one yard should not excoed twenty-six. This number can be kept in a yard four by twelve rods it fed and properly cared for, but they should be moved from this as often as possible. To make a paying business of poultry, nothing must be left un done. Feed must be given regular, water the first thing in the morning, and constantly on hand through the day, winter and summer. Cooked food should be given every three or four days. Be careful not to fond too much, for if your bons are too fat they will not lay. They must be just in good living order to produce eggs. Gravel and sand should be provided for them, and oyster shells and burnt bones should be kept on hand for them to pick and scratch in. Change their food as often as convenient, and give them the privilege of scratching tarough the stable manure. This they seem to like very much, as there are a great many insects which they get that answer for a portion of their food in the place of meat, this being very necessary to make them produce a paying income to the

Alder Grove Poultry Yards.

PRANE ARELL has pet icto circulation more fice photographs than any other artist in the State. None see them but they like theri. And that's why they buy 'em.

### From Marion. Marion County.

Marton, Feb. 8th, 1879. Editor Willamette Farmer:

As this is one of Webfoot's misty days, have been improving the time by reading the FARMER. I have read with interest the controversy about the foreign market reports between the FARMER and Oregonian, and it is something of great importance to every intelligent farmer. It is the state of the foreign markets and other influences connected with them that influences the farmers to dispose of their wheat immediately a'ter harvesting, or to hold it for better prices. Therefore, if the market reports are misrepresented, we are naturally misled, and badly humbugged.

The FARMER has the hearty approval of the farmers in this section for the bold advocacy of our interests, and its just dealing with all, It is gaining friends rapid'y, and will, ere in the Northwest.

The village of Marion is improving slowly, but by proper management of parties doing business here and those interested in its prosperity, it should not lag along as slowly as it has for the past few years, but imbibe some of the spirit of other towns that are pushing forward more rapidly.

The community around Marion is composed chiefly of well-to-do farmers, so we would naturally infer, situated as it is, with its good surroundings, that there is micmanagement on the part of those controlling the business interests of the place, that is calculated to expel rather than invite the co-operation of those who are supposed to be interested in its wel-

But with all the influences bearing against the present prosperity of Marion, it is bound at no distant day to be a place of considerable importance.

Water can be brought from the North Fork of the Santiam to Marion at a triffing cost, giving it water privileges of almost any capacity desired. And there is nothing to justify the belief that this will not be accomplished in the near future.

Prospects are good for early-sown winter wheat, but the late-sown may be slightly injured by the last cold snap. Farmers have commenced their spring plowing, and will begia sowing soon if the weather will admit of A. H. C.

# Letter from Turner.

Editor Willamotte Parmer:

Tunnan, Or., Feb. 5, 1870. For the first time in the history of this place, a Sunday School and a butcher shop are enabled to run all winter. So Turner is established here, and we have now two stores with large stocks of general merchandise, and can supply goods as favorably as any point on hemian" Chronicles" the events transpiring

Watts, the great (big) temperance lecturer and blue ribbon champion. He spoke two venings and organized a Blue Ribban Club of a few adults and a good many school anildren-(to be published as "a large and enthusiastic crowd.") And now ye ancient toner loafeth about the cin-mill with a blue ribbon in his button-hole, whereby peradventure he may sponge a free drink. Temperance comes of the enlightenment, elevation and refinement of the minds of the people, and not by the windy harangues and blue rib ben frippery of peripatetic "lecturers." Considerable disappointment is expressed as to Watts as a lecturer. He is vastly overrated.

Mr. George H. Turner of this place will se the Heathen Chines grubbing machine, 20 binamen strong, to clear land on his place. McKinney, Smith & Co. bave just finished an addition to their store, their business requiring mere room.

# Gregon Literary Vidette.

This is the title of a monthly publication in newspaper form, issued by E. O. Norien & who'e business. Co., Salem. The first number presents a beautiful typographical appearance, and con- ter, choose, timber, fruit, cattle, hogs, corn, tains a pleasant and interesting variety of literacy matter. It is offered at the low price of 50 conte a year, and deserves success, which we hope it will attain.

Elder David Brower will hold services at the White Schoolhouse, Powell's Valley, on the eve of Feb. 22, and on Sunday at 11 o'clock; at Orient Schoolhouse on the eve of Feb. 25th and 26th, and also at Union Schoolhouse commencing on the eve of Feb. 25, to continue over the Sabbath. All are juvited to be present.

FARMERS should bear in mind that it costs to Coker & Hawkins.

### Letter from Nestockton

Editor Willamette Farmer:

"Tis my humour," as Shylock said in his cruel demand for that pound of flesh near Antonio's heart, to gather up an idle pencil FARMER, if it will have the patience to render corrupted by the crection of grammar schools." But te my items from our little Arcadia down by the sounding sea.

This year is going to make an increase prosperity in Tillamook. The salmon-fishing seems to have at last touched bottom, and will henceforth constitute a permanent business here. Larson Bros., of Astoria, have opened a branch store on the bay, and agree to purchase every commodity "between a pul- of the ship Prince Amadeo, so there will relet and a saw-mill." As that offer embraces long, be one of the most popular periodicals all the natural products of our county, we are perfectly satisfied. The same parties have just completed at Astoria a seventy-ton the valley, and 25,000 tons is perhaps a large schooner to run to San Francisco, touching here and at other points on the coast.

G. H. Day, late of California, has erected livery stable at Lincoln, and designs starting a stage line in the spring, running between here and the railroad at North Yaminil.

Semi-weekly mail service is ordered by the go into operation in a few days. The Govern-ment has let the contract for surveying 500 wait for cargoes and very little wheat seeks miles of the Nestucia country. This will shipment. Another fact in favor of shippens open up a fine scope of lami to permanent settloment. Let all who read this and desire new homes watch their opportunity. The hold for a rise and are able to hold it, or are work of surveying will be executed as early persons who have purchased expecting an adext spring as possible.

next spring as possible.

The green will have to fly high in the spring to get above the sounds attendant upon incased bustle and enterprise in Tillarnook.

NESTOCKTON, Feb. 3.

# Diversified Farming.

Although specialties as To 1 the name motive in all systematic farming, still a vari mended. The liabit of many farmers of putproduct is sold at a very small profit, and the limited, owing to dull freight market. farmer finds himself without any arcsort from which to make a profit; as a consequence, he his energies in another direction, and another exclusive crop follows another your.

A perfect system of agriculture should have the railroad. We also run a lively Debating crats operations take the place of a big one, next fall are not discouraging, though not and Literary Society, and some literary be- Five years of moderate profits are better than such as warrant sanguine expectations. The seek to disparage no other journal, we proone gaining year and four years to eat it up. chances for a good market are simply not dis-We have just passed through a visitation of 160 acres of land. Of this autount, 60 acres market is made dult and prices remain so are in wood. Of the 100 chared acres, may 20 low as they are in Liverpool only on account the remainder, or 80 series, are put to wheat, and manufactures, and the correspond disby may take the crop, or the rust may strike of one year ago. it. Escaping all those, the weevil may dam- Outs are a trifle weaker and lower, and conage it. And after all this, it may be a good adderable quantities are being purchased for and large crop in other scutions; hence, have shipment.

to be sold in a growded murket: It follows, then, that it is not wise for a farmer to put his yearly support and genius of \$1.50 per cental. upon a single crop, and that crop depending upon so many contingencies. If the crop and prices be both large, he makes largely. This shaves off a portion of the meadow, plants from our markets. but a few acres of corn, putting every availastances makes a most signal failure of the

A farm which depends for its profits on butwheat, potatoes, etc. makes, perhaps, but littie on each crop. But the rains that come in drops are useful, while those that come in torrents, swelling the streams and flooding the land, leave mischief and devastation behind them. - (Turi, Field and Farm.

# GRANGE OFFICERS FOR 1879.

The following are the officers of Lewis River Grange, No. 47, installed Feb. 1, by J. S. Bogarti, C. L. Kelsdy, M.: J. S. Bogarti, O.; O. H. Miller, L.; A. F. Millard, S.; Isaac Eaten, A. S.; C. C. Bogarth, C.; Emma Vanhiler, T.; H. C. Begarth, S.; Squire J. Bogarth, G. K.; Mrs. Mary Halensworth, C.; nothing to send an order for a good farm hand | Mrs. C. A. Bogarth, P.; Mrs. Olive Millard, F.; Mrs. Ekoda Hogurth, L. A. S.

### Commercial.

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 13th, 1879. The wheat market is stagnant, chiefly because of a dead-lock between shippers and ship owners, owing to a combination to hold to-day and put down an item or two for the up freights. The two iron vessels in the river are taken entirely out of the market. presentable the rude style in expression, of a having refused 40s per ton, an advance of 5s correspondent who never was 'notoriously on late charters. Six wooden vessels with large capacity are disengaged, three here and three down the river, all holding for 42s 6d, but they cannot get it and the dead-lock must fail as it did in San Francisco, where similar tactics were lately adopted, but late advices are that freights have gone back to the old

figure, 32s 6d to U. K. There is now stored in Portland 3,500 tons of wheat, 2,600 of which constitutes the cargo main about one thousand tons only. Various estimates are made as to the amount of grain stored in river and railroad warehouses up estimate. Of this, 10,000 tons will be needed for milling and home consumption, leaving 15,000 tons for shipment. Adding 1,000 tons now in Portland makes 16,000 tons of wheat against tenuage disengaged, over 13,000 now in the river and a number of other wheat shins known to be on the way, soon to arrive. Department between here and the milroad, to This shows that tennage will be sufficient for is that those who now hold wheat are either producers who have not sold because they vance and generally able to hold it. So there is no great danger that the small surplus remaining in store will be crowded on the market for shipment.

Orders are received of late for shipment to United Kingdom at 45s, which may be called a slight decline within ten days. The Liverpool wheat market is characterized as dull for the week, with a better feeling and more disety of crops cannot be too strongly recom- position to operate on Wednesday, so better to that extent. There is no occasion for quotting their whole force upon some staple arti- ing wheat free on board at any price; but ele is too risky for universal adoption. In a wheat ready for shipment, on wharf, shows a plan of this kind, if the markets happen to decline of 21 cents per cental, actual figures be overstocked and the prices low, the year's being \$1.65 per cental. Transactions are very

An intelligent gentleman, who is continually operating in broad-stuffs, informs us that often follows the other extreme, and bends ail stocks on hand in England are actually less than one year ago, and that there will be only a limited surplus left for next harvest. France also is known to have a short crop, and the balancing yywer. There should be such a presence of the playae in the wheat provinces distribution of crops that a farmer may have of Russia, and its possible effects on another four or five chances instead of one. To be year's shipments, may commandly figure in sure, a farmer cannot drive so harre a business favor of distant wheat producers. All things of similar import, and thank all for the interout such a swath where five small or mod-considered, the chances for a good market est manifested, and have only to say that We will take, for example, a farmer who has couraging. It is very evident that the wheat are used for home lote, pasture, corn, etc., and of the disastrous condition of Euclish trade The fall may be a lad one for sowing, the turbed condition of the money market. With pring may be bad for its early growth, the conditions similar, we might expect the prices

Potatoes are a quarter of a cent a ponne lower than quoted last week -\$1.25 instead

Eggs are more abundant, and the price has dropped from 30 cents to 25 cents per dozen. Sugars and sirups show a difference of oneid acres, at 30 bushels per acre, will give a half cent per pound for good grades of sugar yield of 2,400 bushels, worth say 70 cents per and five cents per gallon for good syrups, in brahel, or \$1,680 in the aggregate. Flated at favor of the buyer. San Prancisco refineries his success, the farmer often plunges deculy have made this discrimination for the perin debt for more land, reduces his to pasture, pose of orclading eastern siraps and sugars

Onlone are still scarce and in demand at the blo inch in which, and in a great many in price named, six cents being readily obtain-

We must again caution holders of choice dried fruits against selling same before the supply of green fruit is exhausted. I ast winter we had 800 pounds of dried fruit in San Francisco, waiting sale, and ordered it sold at some price, receiving eight and onehalf cents per pound, and within two weeks the price advanced from that to 121 and 14c, orders being received from Chicago as soon as the absence of green fruit gave occasion or the use of superior dried fruit.

# Seed Wanted.

Mr. William Thackerny, of Cottage Grove, Lane County, wants to plocure same seed of an herb called sweet agremoney, that grows east of the Rocky Monntains, and which, when made into tea, will strengthen the stomach and cleanse the blood. He also wants some English Velvet-trass seed, and some Early Ost-Grace seed and will pay what they are worth.

# Directions for Pruning.

1. The permanency of form in trained trees

s dependent on the equal diffusion of sap. 2. Prune the strong branches short, but al-

low the weak ones to grow long. 3. Depress the strong parts of the tree. at elevate the weak branches.

4. Suppress the useless buds on the strong parts as soon as possible, and as late as possible on the weak parts.

5. Nail up the strong parts very early, and very close to the wall.

6. Delay nailing the weak parts as long as

7. Suppress a number of the leaves on the trong side, and leave them on the weak side. 8. Allow as large a quantity of fruit as possible on the strong side, and suppress all upon the weak side.

9. Bring forward the weak side from the wall, and keep the strong side to it.

10. The sap developes the branches much core vigorously upon a branch cut short than apon one left long.

11. The more the sap is retarded in its circulation, the less wood and the more fruit onds will develope

13. To retard excessive growth, either, durng autumn, root-prune or remove the trees, r in the spring expose the roots to the sun, and keep manure and water from them; retarding the excessive vigor of the tree leads to its fruit-bearing.

13. Keep the fruit as far as possible vertial, and their steros lowermost.

14. Let the leaves lap over the fruit till mearly ripe, when the light as well as heat must be allowed to bear on the fruit.

### Friendly Words.

A good friend of the FARMER in Linn Counwrites us:

"I shall continue to werk for the FARMER. The Oregenian is proving itself to be just what I thought it was three or four years ago, what I thought it was three or four years ago, in the centroversy about the markets and Liverpool quotations. Such a paper, run in the interest of monopolics and money rings, is not the paper the farmers of Oregon want. Such a paper as the L. two gares of the Farmers is what I love to hand to my talghbons who take the Oregonian. Some two or three years ago you had a controversy with the Oregonian about Liverpool quotations. The Farmers published a rise in Liverpool The Pattern published a rise in Liverpool. The Oregonian said they had got no such news. Your informant said he knew the Oregonian had the same news as the Pattern, and said he would telegraph to Liverpool chould pay to the telegram. The Orogonian maid no attention to it. (The PARMER), in my pocket until I were it out; read it to most of my neighbors. I had it read in the Brownsville Groups before a full use, and the way they starte

We are receiving numerous friendly notes while we derire no personal controversy and pose to work for the interests of the farmers of Oregon whorever truth warrants. In the matter of markets we shall do the best in our power, only regretting the rower is limited. It lies with the farmers the molves to build no up so that we can assist them more efforts

# Emall Compost Meaps.

The following remarks from the German town Telegraph upon easy-made compost beaps, is very appropriate advice:

All farmers know the value of compost, and how to prepare it. Many farmers remufacture hundreds of loads of the best manure in this way. They gather together on the premises forest leaves, constalks, including the roots, weeds, vines, offal from fence corners, muck from ponds and ditches, occasional sprinkling of lime through the mass, layers of barnyard manure, and thus build up oblong squares and let remain over winter. When April arrives the mass has gone through formentation and commination, and presents a mound of fertilizing matter better than a small gold mine would be to the proprietor of the farm. But we want to see these compositions in the garden, and there is no reason why they should not be there as well as upon the farm. There is rabbish enough in the garden. den, with the assistance of leaves, some mole from the woods if attainable, if not, from por from the weeds if attainable, if not, from por-tions of the premises where it can be spared, scrapings from the turnpike, manure from the stable, and every attainable substance that will decay through the winter. A little slacked time will be a good assistance. A half-dozen loads of excellent manure will be manufactured by the time it is wanted in the spring, without incurring a cent of actual ex-pense, and at the same time the garden will be cleared of its vines, stalks, weeds, and all otherwise worthless trash.

# Velvet Grass or Mesquite Grass

Several persons tell us they wish to purchase meanite grass or velvet grass, and any persons having same for sale can perhaps help themselves by informing us of the fact.

F. ABELL, photographer, P ret Street, Port-