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BUSINESS MEN

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NO. 3.

Tree Peddlers.

This country has had enough of bogus tree peddlers, and it should not be necessary to repeat advice to intelligent people that they can have no security in purchasing trees, shrubs and plants from irresponsible tramps who go through the country with no recommendation other than their gaudy picture-books that are inevitably frauds, their good clothes—earned by the committal of swindles—and the unlimited cheek that carries them through the world with plausibility, but which should send them to the penitentiary. It is astonishing that men and women will come enraptured with the well-spun tales of a stranger who shows a book with gaudy pictures, by which he sells fruits and flowers, offering no guaranty that his plants are what he describes them, and charging from five to ten times what as good or better, and far more reliable trees and plants can be purchased of our most responsible nurserymen. It is certainly true that the strong point in these men's favor with credulous people at large is the unlimited cheek, assurance and falsehood they indulge in, and the extortion they charge in prices.

We take pleasure in giving our readers some valuable information. In the first place, they cannot afford to purchase anything whatever of transient individuals if they cannot test the value of the article on the spot. Of course they have no means to do so, and the value and character of trees and shrubs that require one or more years to mature. We have great and sufficient competition among nurserymen in Oregon and Washington Territory to insure us honest dealing on their part. We have in the FARMER the advertisements of several nurserymen who have been long in the business and are perfectly reliable. They compete to secure all valuable trees, plants and shrubs, suited to this climate and adapted to our soils. Everything here, and exported with, everything that line, testing its value and adaptability, and are able to tell you what success they will have with it. They are driven by competition to show enterprise, and it is much safer to test them than the value of trees and shrubs to take the word of irresponsible sharpshooters who never expect to see you again. We give a good deal of consideration to home and enterprise. Our nurserymen are bringing prices to correspond with the times, and at the same time giving us reliable trees, true to name.

We have made the best thing we could against tree sharpshooters the last fall—that, too, when other journals seemed to find more faults in tree peddlers than in the people. We read that these fellows are now in Walla Walla, or thereabouts. Wherever they are, we advise you to let them alone. Go to regular dealers, and you will get good trees at reasonable prices.

Words of Good Cheer.

We receive by every mail words of earnest will from old subscribers, with the names of many new ones, and the promise of many more. We are satisfied that our removal to a new place is for mutual advantage of ourselves and readers. We propose to fill the important place we occupy as fully as possible to the best interests of those we serve. The Editor is suffering from several weeks of illness during which he has not been able to accomplish much as he desired. Producers of Oregon please keep it constantly in mind that we are exclusively for their interests, and we are the only influential journal in the State to do so. Help us to the means to use our promise you a newspaper that you recognize all you need. We now give important news of the day, foreign and home national, State and local.

Eola Warehouse Swindle.

Farmers of Polk county who have been misled by the Eola warehouse swindle, feel very sensitive at the attitude assumed by the Commercial Reporter, which attempts to show us they had been paid for their wheat. Really the Reporter gave Marshall's story, and it is not possible the farmers interested, regarding many of the most intelligent business men of Polk county, could be mistaken. It must be that they were defrauded, and this shows the necessity for great prudence in selecting men to manage their interests, or to act with their products. It seems to have been a good plan for farmers to own their own warehouses and have them managed by one of their own choice and who possess their confidence.

Improved Poultry.

You are interested in improved poultry, desirous of having choice varieties on your place, look over our advertising columns and you will find a number of dealers, all whom we know so far as we are aware, from whom you can order anything you want in that line. Interest is felt in this branch of husbandry, and the dealers have shown much interest in securing the best strains of poultry

The Season.

While the early part of the season was most favorable to farmers, so that a great deal more than the usual amount of land was plowed and sowed to wheat, the last two months, and more, have been such that very little farm work could be done. After the frosts were over the rains set in and have kept the ground too wet for working. February was stormy, but so far March has deserved its very bad reputation to the fullest degree. It is hardly possible that the whole month will continue to be so unpleasant. If farmers could have a fair show to put in Spring grain we might confidently expect the harvest of 1879 to yield a better and greater average than ever before realized.

East of the Mountains.

From the letter we publish from Col. Lang, and information received from other sources, it is probable that the loss of stock East of the Mountains is much less than has been supposed. This is good news, for loss of stock, and impoverishment of stock men, means loss for the country at large and discouragement of persons of enterprise engaged in an important industry. The welfare of the region East of the Mountains means a great deal, for we look to that wide domain of valleys, uplands and mountains for the growth and development that will make the Pacific Northwest known and powerful among the States of the Union.

How to Manage Poultry.

[CONTINUED.]

The hen has set twenty-one days, the chicks are all out of the shell. Prepare a coop for the young brood in a dry place where the sun can shine on them. Take the hen and place her in the coop, then take the chicks one by one and press with the thumb nail the pip from the back of each little chick, as this prevents them from picking up their food and causes them to starve if not removed in time, although it comes off without help sometimes. It is the instrument with which they are enabled to break the shell, and if it is dislocated before the shell is sufficiently fished, which is sometimes the case, the chick will die if not helped out. Bear this in mind, when you get the chicks in the coop, give them to eat first hard boiled eggs for two or three days. This is natural food for them. After they are four days old, they can eat cracked wheat and meal, and when twelve days old they can have boiled wheat, and run at liberty if the weather is dry.

Care should be taken to keep lice from intruding upon them. This can be prevented by dusting the mother hen in ashes, sulphur and lime, equal parts mixed together. Also dust the young chicks once a week, to keep off diseases of different kinds. Give them egg food as per directions on each package, it being an invaluable article, making them feather quickly.

Do not allow the hen to roost up on anything, such as slats or poles. Make them roost on the ground. Use sawdust or sand in your coops and on the henhouse floor for the chicks to set on. When the chicks have grown to the size of quails, and the hen has left them, they should be put in the house with the flock, and made to roost on the slats, as do the old fowls. At this period they may be fed with the flock, but up to this time they should be fed separately, as the grown fowls trample them down when small. A place can be prepared in the shape of a long coop slatted up to prevent the large fowls from intruding upon them. When three or four months old they should be sold for breeders. Raise early chicks for market profit.

In our next we will speak of the most profitable fowl for market.

By the foregoing management poultry can be raised profitably and successfully.

Hoping that these articles may be of some use to your many readers, and encouragement to the poultry fraternity, I remain, Yours, etc., W. M. SHORT, Alder Grove Poultry Yards. [To be continued.]

To Marion County Grangers.

The Marion County Grange Convention, composed of three delegates from each Subordinate Grange in the county will be held in Salem on Saturday, the 5th day of April, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing representatives to the State Grange. W. M. HILLBARY, TURNER, Feb. 26, 1879. Deputy S. M.

Pearl Barley Wanted.

Editor Willamette Farmer: You will confer a favor by informing me where I can get Hall's or Pearl Barley, as I wish to get some of it for seed. JEFFERSON, Or. M. GUNSAULS.

Lake County Letter.

New Pine Creek, Lake Co., Or., Feb. 10th 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

The valley of Goose Lake, situated in the southern part of Lake County, and northern part of Modoc county, Cal., is becoming of no small importance both to farmers and mechanics, as well as stockmen. The valley is about forty-five miles long, lying on each side of the lake. The portion of the valley lying on the east side, which varies from one to three miles in width, is much better adapted to farming than the west side, which lies almost under the great shadow of the Cascades, the east side being bounded by a small spur of the Sierra Nevada, which is broken up into numerous little valleys varying in size from a section to several thousand acres. The physical features of the country are an interesting study, indicating that it has undergone indefinite geological changes and has been subjected to numerous submergences and volcanic eruptions. The mountains on the Sierra Nevada side present a conglomerate mass of broken and displaced rock, which crops out occasionally beyond a thin covering of light, sandy soil. There are probably few mountains which exhibit greater diversity of periods in formation than these; one is brought constantly in contact with rocks which date back to the Azoic Time, and again to those which are of comparatively recent organic formation. The soil in the valley is of considerable depth, varying from nine to sixteen feet, and seems adapted to the growth of any kind of vegetation to which the climate is favorable. The increase of population which does not date back farther than ten years, has been very rapid; nearly every available quarter-section in the best part of the country has been taken, and is being improved as fast as circumstances will permit, though it has suffered very materially and does suffer now by the "Swamp Land Swindle" (well known to readers of the FARMER) which was passed by the Oregon Legislature a few years ago, by which thousands of acres of the best land in the valley is being withheld from settlement and improvement,—the holders of these lands being neither willing to sell or lease, and these tracts include land that should no more be rated as swamp land than should the Tualatin plains of Washington County or the Albany Prairies of Linn.

The recent act of the legislature in reference to swamp land was well received by the people of this section of country, and is certain to effect beneficial results. Before visiting this valley I labored under the popular delusion, that its natural adaptation to agriculture was much limited, grain and vegetables growing only when irrigation could be obtained; but my delusion was quickly dispelled on learning from the farmers with whom I conversed that from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat and barley was an average yield where there is no irrigation nor any chance for it. It is thought here by the majority of farmers with whom I have conversed that grain does better without than with irrigation, though considerable better for vegetables; yet gardens seem to grow as thrifty here without water as they do in the Willamette Valley. The cultivation of fruits and shrubbery has been backward here, owing to a general lack of confidence in the climate being favorable to their growth; yet there are a few early settlers in the valley who on arriving set out fruit trees and berries, including the blackberry, strawberry and raspberry varieties, and are now supplied with fruit in abundance; and since fruit raising has proven a success farmers are enthusiastically setting out trees and shrubbery, hoping to make up for lost time. Fruit has always commanded an enormous price here, being hauled from the Rogue River Valley, and sells from six to eight cents per pound. There is a striking peculiarity in this valley in regard to markets for its produce; though entirely without any natural means of transportation the price of produce has been since the first settlement higher than in Willamette or Sacramento Valleys. This is accounted for from the fact that the farming portion is small compared with the grazing portion, and is no more than adequate to supply the home demand; and although there has been since settlement a constant increase of acreage in grain-growing, the stock-raising population has increased in a direct proportion, and has made continuously a handsome home market. Last year's yield of grain was a fair one, and wheat and barley are now selling for \$1.75 per cental, and will probably be \$2.00 before next harvest.

A considerable drawback to the growth of the country is its isolation from commercial advantages, the points of railroad communication being Reno, Nevada, and Redding, California. Freight from these two points costs from three to four cents per pound, and enormous prices for heavy articles of merchandise is the immediate consequence. Whether

this will ever be remedied is difficult to answer; the majority of the citizens think there will be a railroad soon to give them an outlet, but I fear that not many of the older people will live to enjoy it very long. Though I have had no experience in locating railroad lines yet it seems to me that the amount of valueless land a railroad would be obliged to cross to get here, and stock being the only exports of the valley, would hardly make it practicable at present. Another disadvantage the country labors under is timber; not on account of its scarcity, for there is an abundance within three to five miles of any portion that is settled. The great need is variety. There is a scattering growth of what is called mountain malogany and juniper. Stock of all kinds look well, and will come out in the spring in good running order. The advantage that this country has as a stock-raising region is important. During the severer portion of the winter stock requires to be fed, and the summer range will always support more stock in the summer than the farm land will support in winter, from which it follows that the summer range will never be short. The winters here are considerably colder than in the Willamette Valley, though not disagreeably so, the temperature being as low as one degree below zero but once this winter, yet we have had freezing weather for the last two months.

Lake View, the county seat of Lake County, situated fifteen miles north of the state line and four miles north of the north end of the lake, is a thriving little town full of business and enterprise. The town is growing rapidly, and the great amount of building going on in the country makes a good demand for mechanics, and the price of labor commands a good figure. There is a great need of more mechanics of all kinds here, and those who may contemplate coming here may be sure of employment. The State Line Herald, printed at Lake View, is a neat and spicy little paper which is edited by C. B. Watson, an enterprising lawyer and influential citizen of that place. Mr. Watson makes his paper wholly neutral in politics, and devotes it entirely to the interests of the general public in Southern Oregon, where it finds welcome, and in every family one may be almost sure to find a copy. CHAS. W. SHAFF.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of Butte Grange, No. 148, P. of H., held at Butte Precinct, Washington County, Feb. 19, 1879, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our brother, Arwin L. Wood; therefore,

Resolved, That in him our Grange has lost an efficient and faithful member.

Resolved, That we tender to our brother, Ed Wood, and sister A. M. Wood, our heartfelt sympathy in this sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for the usual time, in token of respect to our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the Secretary of our Grange be requested to furnish to the parents of our deceased brother a copy of these resolutions, with the seal of our Grange attached thereto.

Resolved, That the WILLAMETTE FARMER and Oregonian be requested to publish these resolutions.

THOS. PAULSEN, MILTON RICHARDS, W. M. TIGARD, Committee.

Cultivation of the Chufa.

PHILEMATH, Benton Co., Or., Feb. 28, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have cultivated the chufa for three years, and have obtained the best result by planting the tubers the first of May, two inches deep, in drills eighteen inches apart, and four inches apart in the drills as soon as they come up, if the weather is dry. Water well, and when about two inches high other shoots will appear. I then draw all shoots as soon as they attain the height of two inches, and transplant in rows as above, and ten inches apart in the rows. I continue the transplanting until the middle of July. They should be planted in rich, moist ground, and if well cultivated will form bunches eight to twelve inches in diameter, and look like coarse grass. Each blade or shoot has a tuber. They are ready to gather as soon as the frost kills the top. J. S. S. POWELL.

Lane County Grange Delegates.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the delegates of the Subordinate Granges of Lane County, held in Eugene City, on the first Saturday in April, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing representatives to the State Grange; in accordance with the provisions of article second, sections 1st and 2d of the by-laws of the Oregon State Grange. Respy ESOX, Deputy Master. CRESSWELL, Or., Feb. 24, 1879.

A Woman On Woman's Suffrage.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In reading one of the Portland city papers my attention was attracted to an article entitled "Women in Council," and I read and re-read and after so doing I concluded if the privilege was granted me to intrude upon your columns, to offer a few suggestions. In the outgoing allow me to say that I have not taken up the pen to advocate suffrage of women, or never can yield any encouragement in the movement whatever. From the beginning of the effort that has been made in this State in behalf of women to vote, I have often been placed so as to hear the sneers and slings in opposition to the movement. In conversation, whether in public or private clubs, the same would greet the ears of women, and with shame we were obliged to bear the oppression. When women who did not care to have women's rights mentioned, they have been mortified beyond endurance at the uprising of that question.

Women's Rights: women have rights, abundance of them, then why strive for political popularity. If those who thus strive would yield their influence in a different channel and not maintain that right and privilege which belongs to the stronger sex, they would be better for it. There is work to accomplish of a more elevated character than political enfranchisement of the sex. Work that lies perishing and neglected at the hand of every woman who raises her voice for suffrage, whether she be educated, or deficient in all branches of education, that cannot debar her from the duty that is assigned her. Talk about reformation; yes, that is the point: go to work with true purpose of heart to uplift fallen humanity regardless of sex (yet it will be well enough to commence with our own sex first in the movement,) give them an encouraging word and a helping hand; tell them in a gentle loving way to reform and get out of the pit of degradation in which they have fallen; and when your good words and fair promises have brought them out keep on with your noble work. Just because they are out do not think they need your aid no longer and leave them alone. They must see the promises brought into practice by standing by them and encouraging them through the thorny pathway of life; and should one make an error, oh, do not treasure that one as a mountain against her. Tell her in a kind gentle way of her fault, lest by a light spoken word from your heart, you drive her farther than she was in the start. When a work is brought around for reformation on such a foundation where is the honest heart but would co-operate with us, by having their heart-felt sentiments in the cause. Then our faces could not feel the blush of shame to speak anywhere, and at any place, the object of our work. I leave my suggestions with intelligent and candid men and women in the land, to ask themselves truthfully, would politics be purified, and morality elevated by giving women the ballot? Politics at present are bemuddled enough, and it is a difficult matter to state which is the most corrupt of the two parties, yet this will suffice. I, with many others, do say we don't wish to make it worse, therefore don't want to vote. Very respectfully, PAINE JACOB.

From Turner.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Five persons of this vicinity who subscribed for the Marion and Linn County Atlas, have resolved not to accept and pay for the same unless compelled to do so by the majesty of the law. The "Aumsvilleans" got away with the "Turnerites" in debating contest. Messrs. [Cockerline] & Co. are putting the finishing touches on their race, and the new grist mill will be in operation shortly. The officers of Turner Grange, for 1879, are: Levi M. Herren, M. J. M. J. Duncan, O. A. Halstead, S. F. Wilber, C. W. G. Porter, S. H. Smith, A. S.; T. J. Wilcox, T. W. M. Hilleary, S. James, Kinsey, G. K.; Mrs. H. Mipser, C.; Mrs. M. E. Herren, P.; Mrs. L. Halstead, F.; Mrs. I. L. Hilleary, L. A. S. TURNER, Or., Feb. 28, 1879. SUBSCRIBER.

Not Quite All.

AUMSVILLE, Ogn, Feb. 28th, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In your issue of February 21st I find an article written by G. W. Hunt, and another by John Downing, in both of which it is said that the Marion and Linn county map men have corralled all the county officers. Mr. Downing says we call it corralled because we see their names signed to articles stating that this map was a complete and correct map. Now, if my name has been signed to any such article it has been done by some other person and not by myself, nor by my consent. I did not purchase one of the maps, and have not had an opportunity to examine any of them very much, but I have not yet heard of one of the subscribers to the map in this part of the county that is satisfied with it. S. CONROY.

Letter from Col. Lang.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

We were somewhat surprised to learn through your paper of February 28th, of the serious loss of "many, if not all of our sheep."

We are obliged for your sympathy, but much more gratified to be able to assure you that the statement is untrue. We had removed our sheep from the foothills of the Blue Mountains to their usual Spring ranges upon the Columbia, when the new grass had become excellent grazing, not anticipating so late and serious a fall of snow. Two of our hands were located some distance from prepared forage, but the prompt action of Mr. Varney with teams and snow plows took the hands into comparative safety with but insignificant loss.

So far as we know sheep hands have suffered but slightly, except in a few instances where the sheep were physically in poor condition from disease or previous lack of food, to withstand such a trial.

We feel quite sure that shepherds may look upon the last month's experience in Eastern Oregon as of a satisfactory character and renew their faith in this branch of agricultural industry.

A band of sheep in a deep snow allows of concentrated effort for relief that cannot be applied readily to the collection of cattle.

Without wishing to burden your paper with the affairs of shepherds, we want to urge you to place before the public all sound arguments that you consistently can, intended to lead the farmers of the valley to appreciate the necessity for their cordial co-operation with their neighbors east of the mountains for the establishment of a proper law which shall operate throughout the State for the protection of sheep industry against the miserable disease which now reduces a large portion of all our sheep property to one-half its real value. An examination of the assessor's books will show that scabby sheep are only assessed for one-half of sound sheep.

Although the law passed by the last Legislature will give much relief, yet we fear from misapprehension of its action upon valley interests the original bill was so qualified as to shear it of most important provisions and render much of its action subject to the slow routine of the courts. Respectfully yours, LANG, VARNEY & CO. ROCKVILLE, March 1st, 1879.

Anatone, Eastern Washington Territory.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

A few good words for the Anatone country; we have had splendid weather here all through winter, with very little snow on the prairie and no cold weather compared with some parts to this Territory. The mercury only dropped to zero for about three days. Stock is all looking well, depending entirely on the bunch grass for their living. This is one of the best stock ranges in Eastern Washington, seldom requiring the expense of providing feed for their winter use. The soil is a rich black loam with a good clay subsoil; it is well adapted to wheat and all other kinds of grain excepting corn, which owing to the cool nights does not yield an average crop. Some fields of wheat that were sown on soil last year produced as high as forty bushel per acre. All kinds of vegetables that are grown in the country do well here. As to fruit we cannot tell much about it yet, for the country is too new, and trees not old enough to bear but all of the young trees that have been planted are looking well, even the peach I think can be successfully raised here, as frosts are much lighter in this pass than in any part of this Upper Country. A little over one year ago there were only three families living on the Ashton flats; now there are something over two hundred claims taken. Since then we have a store, post office, sawmill, two schoolhouses, blacksmith shop, etc. There is a little good government land here yet, but it is being taken very fast. This country is generally well supplied with good soft spring water and plenty of the best of timber, both for building and fencing purposes. Tamarack and fir rails are worth from ten to twelve dollars per thousand. Do not discontinue my paper, I will renew my subscription soon. I cannot do without the FARMER. T. B. COOPER. ANATONE, Feb. 16th, 1879.

Velvet Grass Seed.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

You were inquiring who had any Velvet or Mesquite Grass Seed for sale. I have quite a lot for sale. My residence is seven miles west of Eugene City. P. CASTRELL.

Young England Sold.

Mr. John Redmond informs us that he has sold his English draft horse, Young England, to Mr. William Savage, of Sheridan, Yamhill County. Mr. Savage will, we understand, stand him this season.

Mr. PLIN COOPER, of Roseburg, called on us this week. Mr. Cooper left on the steamer Oregon for a visit to the Eastern States. He was accompanied by Mr. Linnman.