bout pre-payment at low than M \$8.00. W

creafter our invariable charge will be

\$2.50 in advnce, or \$3.00 after Six months.

nd we prefer to have pay in advance.



PORTLAND, OREGON, MARCH 28, 1879.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

WE CHANGE

\$2.50 Per Month

For an inch of advertising space, for the first month

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Legal Advertisements

Published on Favorable Terms

#### BUSINESS MEN

Desiring liberal space will have specia terms; not less than \$25 per month for a column of twenty inches.

NO. 6.

#### VOL. XI.

#### TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The partnership between Clarke & Craig is Editor Willamette Farmer: awing to a close, and the business will be inducted after dissolution by Mr. Clarke. his business change necessitates a closing up all accounts, and collection of all subscripus. We have no alternative but to collect ur dues. Mr. Craig will go upon his farm, id will need all his means to use in that conction. Many of those to whom we have tely sent accounts have responded to our ppeal, and we return thanks for their promptss. Business claims and business changes ake it imperative for us to collect closely. e desire to say as little as possible in this nnection. The Collection Bureau will con nue its work, and the second call will have sharper tone; so we hope that no one will ree us to make another demand upon them.

#### Glasgow Bank Directors.

The directors of this institution were conemned to imprisonment, and the Edinburg cotsman says they are treated like other riminals, fed on coarse diet, chiefly oat meal orridge, and made to work ten hours a day stocking-knitting, sack-making and such ork. They are dressed in prison garb and eld to prison discipline. Relatives of the soners are not permitted to see them until t the end of three months. They find their ent a terrible exchange for the life of see and luxury they have hitherto led. A copy of the Buckingham Advertiser has been nt to us, from a reader of the FARMER, that ives an interesting account of the way these elinquent directors are treated, who have rought ruin and misery on so many person y their dishonest management.

# Attention, Stockmen.

Stockmen who have intentions of selling neir stock will please bear in mind that as a edium for bringing the same before the pubic, the FARMER has no equal. All notices of rses and the places they will stand, will be sublished at a reasonable price in this paper.

## Webfoot Wheat.

Editor Willamette Farmer

In your issue of Feb. 14th is an article Weston Leader, in speaking about the raising they can raise a finer quality of wheat than can be raised in any county of the State west of the mountains, and makes it as a banter in hese words: "Trot out your Webfoot wheat growers and let them make a comparison." I have been waiting for some other wheat

grower in the valley to reply, but as none have, I will say to the Weston Leader that I laim to be a Webfoot wheat grower for the ast 25 years, in the County of Lane and Valley of the Willamette, and I now wish to give a kindly invitation not only to the best wheat growers in Umatilla County, but to those of the Walla Walla Valley, Palouse Country, or any county east of the Cascade Mountains, California and the Eastern States, and all other nations in the world not excepted, to the next three State Fairs of Oregon in succession, and compete for the best and finest bushel of wheat,-judges to take into consideration equality in size, large and well-filled grains, thinness of bran and white and fine in color, for flouring purpeses. Also for the best display of wheat, say twenty varieties. The invitation is wide, and an unlimited one. Nevertheless I shall be happy to meet all the growers of fine wheat from any other lands with the production raised from the dark-brown soil of the land of Webfoot, so your Umatillas, Palouse and Californians do your best. This is one way to make our Fairs attractive, and that is what we all GEORGE BELSHAW.

# Celluloid.

A new article called celluloid was invented by two brothers named Hyatt some ten years ago. This new material has found such favor that several large factories are in operation in Newark, New Jersey. It is made of tissue paper and camphor, and as a close imitation of ivory it has superceded the use of that article to a ruinous extent-ruinous to dealers in elephant ivory. It can be made as hard as in elephant ivory. It can be made as hard as ivory, but is elastic, and can be molded into any form. It is said to be most desirable for billiard balls, sustaining severe knocks without injury. Celluloid is twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ivory, and so can be made to enter into the manufacture of common articles to advantage. Its use in cutlery is desirable, for it is not cracked or discolored by not water. Quantities are used in the manufacture of piano keys, combs, card cases, jewelry, toilet articles, etc. It is also used to make shirt collars and cuffs, presenting the appearance of well-starched linen, and is light and flexible, not affected by perspiration, is durable, and quickly cleaned by applying soap and water.

#### Sowing Spring Wheat.

As the season nears for the spring sowing, a few words on the subject may not come amiss. Though what we shall offer may only be based on our own experience or theories, yet we think that a free interchange of opinions and experience is the best way to inform each other, that each may be benefited by the experiences and theories of all.

Many are in too much hurry to commence their spring plowing and sowing just as soon as the rains stop, and many don't wait that long. They put every available team to plowing without much reference to the condition of the soil, and then it is a rush until all the land they intend to seed is gone over, and too often, we fear, the work is poorly done.

Our advice is, first, take it cool. Don't be in a hurry to commence your plowing until the soil is just right. Do not stir the ground when the newly-turned soil is slick and glistening. Secondly, commence with your driest field first, and follow up with the next driest, etc., in succession.

Now, when the soil is in proper condition to stir, you can use all the force and speed you like to accomplish as much as possible, only den't try to de more than you can do well. Do not allow the work to be slighted in the least degree, under pain of having it to do over again. Have the boys or hired men to understand this, and there will be no diffi-

So much for the start. Now we are going to sow wheat, and many of us prepared our soil by fall or winter plowing. This is a large advantage in favor of our coming crop. And now we want to put wheat in these winter-plowed lands so as to secure the best possible yield, and in the most expeditious man

Our plan is, first run the cultivator over the field cross-ways of the way it was plowed, then filling and leveling the dead furrows, and thoroughly stirring the soil. If we have a broadcast seeder with cultivator attached, good, but if we must sow by hand let it be done cross-ways of the first cultivating, and followed carefully with the cultivator, covering seed from three to four inches deep. The amount to be sown per acre must vary according to quality of soil, as the experience of each farmer may have determined by actual experiment. Up to this time you can do all caded "Walla Walla Wheat," in which the this cultivating as fast as you would plow in, and a small margin in your favor of fine wheat, says that in Umatilla County Follow this immediately with the harrow, the remedy, first that the burning of the lapping it, so as to go twice over. Now don't straw cease now and forever. Secondly, we leave this field until you have gone over it with the "clodmasner." We would emphasise the importance of "clodmashing" now, before the clode dry out so they will not rub to pieces.

> We are ready now to go to the next field, for we can roll it after the seeding is all done, as it will not hurt to roll any time previous to jointing. But rolling may not be dispensed with, for it is important that the soil be packed down as closely as possible, so that it will hold the moisture during the dry season.

The Argument .- Our wheat lands were fall and winter-plowed deeply; thus they had the benefit of the freeze and thaw, and the action of the elements to prepare the soil to receive the seed. We use the cultivator and theroughly stir this soil, keeping it (the soil) on top when we can use it, and thus get the benefit of our winter plowing. Whereas, if we plow it again, we turn the soil down again that has received all this preparation, and the same soil up we cropped last year, which is totally unprepared to receive the seed. Our experience is that on winter-plowed lands we can cultivate both ways, and gain a margin on plowing it once, and our ground be in better condition. The harvowing finishes pulveriging the soil, and levels up the surface. And for immediate "closlmashing" we have given the reason that it should be done before the clods dry, so that they will not rub to pieces. If these rules are followed, we think you are almost sure of a good yield in this valley.

Some may say that our plan entails too much labor. Our answer is, -and it is based on considerable experience for the short time we have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, -If PAYS. And another thing: experience, and observation too, have proved to us that it does not pay to put in any more wheat than we can put in well. "What is worth

doing at all is worth doing well."

GREENVILEE, On., Mar. 15. J. B. M.

Now READY. - Mr. P. F. Castleman, whose card as veterinary surgeon is elsewhere in this paper, informs as that the new stable he is to occupy, corner of Ash and Third Streets, after considerable delay is ready for occupancy and he will be prepared to receive stock there for treatment on Monday morning next.

Frank Abell is an A No. 1 artist, and no mistake. He takes photographs in cloudy as well as sunny days. Mr. Abell will take great pleasure in showing visitors his beauti-ful collection of pastes.

## How to Sustain the Soil.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Feeling an interest in the future as well as Oregon, I beg to offer a few suggestions that may in some degree and I think in a great neasure-affect that prosperity.

The great staple of the Willamette Valley is wheat, and to the best mode of producing the greatest amount per acre, with the least possible cost, and at the same time preserve the quality and ability of soil to produce again is the question that interests every far mer who raises wheat for the market.

The preservation of the soil is the point to which we shall direct our remarks in this communication. It is a well-known fact that the average yield of wheat per acre has decreased from year to year, until in 1876-the year which gave us the largest general yield we ever had-statistics show our average yield to be but seventeen bushels per acre. Why is this?

In 1871, when we arrived in this valley from one of the Western States, we were surprised to find that it was the universal custom to burn the straw at threshing, and if possible the stubble too, thus leaving the wheat land as bare as the road. And I may say that this suicidal custom has obtained ever since on our largest farms, except in a few instances.

Now, we should reason better than this At any rate, we ought to profit by the dearlybought experience of the older States, and commence Now to preserve our soil, and its wheat-producing properties. Every time we raise a crop of wheat a certain amount of the wheat-producing properties of our soil is consumed in its production. We burn the straw and if possible the stubble, and nothing is returned to the soil, and so it is impover ished to that degree. And who cannot see that this way, continued year after year, will ruin their farms, and they eventually will become no better than the "thrown-out" lands of Virginia. Take a ride on the beautiful plains of our valleys with some intelligent farmer, and see how many farms he can point out to you that have been thus impoverished -farms, too, that once yielded their 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

Now, will any sane farmer say there is not mething wrong! Farmers had just as well look this question square in the face, and the sooner the better for their pecumary interests.

We would suggest, for a commence must get straw stackers with our threshers, and thresh in a lot or pasture where we can turn stock to the straw without injury to our wheat lands by tramping in wet weather. Three men can stack on one pile all the straw an ordinary machine will thresh in one-and-ahalf to two days, and the value of this straw for food for your stock in bad weather will more than repay the cost of stacking, and then it very readily rots, and is soon in fit condition to haul on to the wheat land as manure, and thus we can begin to make a start towards replenishing the soil we so long have robbed of its plant food by continued cropping and straw-burning.

As a sign that many of our farmers are be ginning to think of these things, we may say that there are many threshers in use in this county that have long straw stackers attached, and they will be in demand all over the country soon as a cheap means of saving cheap food for stock, and of making manure

to be returned to our wheat lands.

Hoping that these remarks will induce abler pens than mine to take the subject in band and agitate it until all our farmers shall profit by them in time to save the quality of their soil, I shall subscribe myself, Respectfully yours, J. E. M.

GREENVILLE, Or., March 10, 1879.

## Take Advantage.

In one of our rambles as city editor our atention was attracted by an unusual number f empty cases in front of C. H. Meusedorffer's nat store, on Front street. Curious to know what all these empty cases signified (and a city editor has always to be curious) we city editor has always to be curious) we entered the store and found that our friend C. H. Meussdorffer, the popular hatter of Portland, had just returned from Nan Francisco, having made his purchases for the Spring and Summer trade in his line. Mr. Meussdorffer told us that as times were very dull in San Francisco and wholesale houses overstocked, he had been able with gold coin in hand to purchase at nearly bankrupt prices, and had taken in a stock of goods and an assortment never seen herstofore in Portland, and that he was quit e willing to let his customers have the benefit of his lucky purcustomers have the benefit of his luck, pur-chases. We overhauled his stock and must frankly confess that we have never seen said frankly confess that we have never seen such a splendid assortment of hats and caps and at ridiculous low prices, and we think it out duty to call the attention of the public to this event, and would say, "If any one wants a hat, let him go to C. H. Meussdorffer's, price his goods and take advantage of helicky purchase." For hats of every description call at Meussdorffer's, 162 First attention 151 Front street. tion call at Meassd or 151 Front street.

#### Resolutions of Condolence

At a meeting of Lebanon Grange, March 8, 1879, the following resolutions in regard to the present prosperity of the larmers of the deaths of Brother A. and Sister E. Saltmarsh's children, and Brother James and Sister Minnie Saltmarsh's two children, were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His all-wise Providence to call those dearly beloved children from the midst of their labor on earth to their reward in eternity.

Resolved, That in the death of Brothers and Sisters Saltmarsh's children, the members of Lebanen Grange deeply sympathise with

Resolved, That with chastened spirits and abdued hearts we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who lotth all things well, being by this Providence reminded of our own approaching dissolution and the futility of all earthly hopes, and being further reminded of the great importance of being ready to be called from labor here to eternal refreshments hereafter.

Resolved, that our Se retary be directed to furnish the bereaved families a copy hereof, and that he be instructed herewith to present to them in these moments of grief the kindliest sympathies of this Grange, and that thes resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and also be sent to the FARMER, and the Albany papers for publication.

The following resolutions were adopted by Lebanon Grange March 8th:

Whereas, it has pleased God in His all-wise Providence to call our beloved Brother A. M. Jones from the midst of his labors on earth to his reward in eternity,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Jones our community of rains the loss of an active, upright and reforable citizen, our Grange the loss of a beloved and worthy member, and his relatives an affectionate brother.

Resolved, That with chastened spirits and abdued hearts we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, being by this Providence reminded of our own approaching dissolution, and the futility of all earthly hopes, and being further reminded of the great importance of being ever ready to be called from labor here to eternal re-

freshments hereafter. Resolved, that our Secretary be directed to furnish to the bereaved family a copy of these resolutions, and that he be instructed to pre-sent to them, in their moments of grief, the kindliest sympathies of this Grange, and that these resolutions be spread upon our records.

R. A. IRVINE, F. C. HANZARD, J. N. McDONALD,

## Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of Round Prairie Grange, No. 106, P. of H., held at Brooks Station, Marion County, March 15, 1879, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, death has removed from our midst our brother, D. Bryant Lafollett, there

Resolved, That in him our Grange has fost an efficient and faithful recruber. Resolved, That we tender to our brother

D. H. Lafollett and family, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sorrow and bereave-

Resolved, That the Secretary of our Grang 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 WILLARETTE FARMER be requested to publish these resolutions.

WM. COLLARD, Committee. W. C. HUBBARD, SISTER E. A. DODGE, W. C. HURRAED, Secretary.

## What Our Presidents Cost.

A correspondent sends to the Boston Herald the following curious calculation: "I have been calculating the difference between the expense of supporting a President of the United States at the salaries they have re-United States at the salaries they have received since the first inauguration of Washington with the sum of \$10,000 per year to
each President during his life, the same to
commence upon his inauguration day, he receiving no other pay for his services. The
result is as follows: Salaries from 1789 to
1870, at \$25,000 per year, \$2,100,000; from
1873 to 1879, at \$50,000 per year, \$300,000;
total, \$2,400,000. The combined lives of all
the Presidents to this date, dating from their
first inauguration amount to 280 years, and
at 10,000 per year it amounts to \$2,800,000.
There being so little difference in the sums
total, while for most of the time the salary total, while for most of the time the salary has been but half what it is now, would it not be better for the country, financially and morally, and for the Presidents also, if they each received \$10,000 per year during their each received \$10,000 per year during their lives, dating from their inauguration. The present expense of the Government would be \$20,000 per year instead of \$50,000; and it is not probable that we should have on an average more than two Ex-Presidents living at one time, and four would not increase the present expense. The object of the large

#### SELF-BINDERS.

A DIFFICULTY OVERCOME -- AN ANGENIOUS PAT-ENT TO TAKE OUT THE SMALL PIECES OF

During the past few months there has been onsiderable discussion pro and con regarding the self-binder and the small pieces of wire constantly found in the wheat, and some terrible results have been cited to show the effect these pieces of wire have upon stock. There can be no doubt but that such pieces of wire get into the wheat, and the question naturally arises as to "how can this be overcome?" In our minds it is easy enough. The other day we visited the agricultural house of Newbury, Chapman & Co., where we met Mr. M. Ayers, who represents the D. M. Osborne Company. He showed us a contrivance which he had made for taking out the pieces of wire. It consists simply of two setts of common horse shoe magnets fastened firmly together. These are placed in a snout which leads from a hopper, into which the wheat to be cleaned is poured. The wheat and wire in passing down the spout strike these magnets; the wire and pieces of iron adhere to the magnets, and the wheat passes through. It can be attached to a separator, or placed in a sett of burrs, and thus clean the wheat at the mills. While we were there Mr. Ayers gave us an exhibition of its workings. He took a quart of wheat and mixed in it a large handful of small pieces of wire, nails, screws, etc. They were put through the machine, and upon examination not the smallest piece of wire or iron could be found in the wheat. There is no patent on the method, and the cost to millest and the cost to millest and the method and the cost to millest and the method are the run of a good-sized lot for it is noticeable that when parturition approaches they usually have a decided aversion to confinement. If confined in a stall or small paddock, the enclosure should be so secure as to prevent any attempts at breaking out, as these would be liable to result in injury to the mace, and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion in his own experiment where a favorite mare, that when parturition approaches they usually have a decided aversion to confinement. If confined in a stall or small paddock, the enclosure should be so secure as to prevent any attempts at breaking out, as these would be liable to result in injury to the mace, and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion in his own experiment. If confined in a stall or small paddock, the enclosure should be so secure as to prevent any attempts at breaking out, as these would be liable to result in injury to the mace, and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion in his own experiment and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion in his own experiment and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion the spout strike these magnets; the wire and the method, and the cost to millers and threshers, of the magnets, would not be more than \$5 for each pair of burrs or each thresher. Mr. Ayers is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, where any one who is interested can see a model of the arrangement and witness its operation. By the use of it there need be no excuse for wire in wheat, nor would there be much now if the band-cutters, in threshing, used proper care to keep out the wire. Osborne & Co. furnish a band-cutting implement with each of their machines, with the use of which it is no trouble to prevent any wire getting into the cylinder of the thresher. We have said so much on this subject because it is of great interest, and because we are now satisfied that most of the wire found by our mills in wheat gets there for want of proper care on the part of the feeder of the thresher, and that the magnet, as shown, will take it all out as well as other wire. Osborne & Co. furnish a band-cutting

whatever on accoust of the wire. Quite a joke was had with one of Portland's coffee and spice men, who had begun to think of purchasing one. But it was suggested that it would take the peas out of his coffee. The consequence was he did not leave his order for one.

## From Happy Flat.

HAPPY FLAT, March 21, 1879. Editor Willamette Farmer:

It seems that since you moved to Portland your Linn County correspondents have failed to write, so I thought I would send you a few

There has been but little seeding done as

Will milk churned sweet make as much butter as it would to let it sour before churn-

feed as one ton of timothy?

One of your correspondents thought it would be a good plan to kill wild outs to mow them. Would it not be better to pasture the

ground, if it was convenient? I am more than pleased with the FARNER since you moved to Portland, and that you

will still make it warm for the Big Organ By answering the above questions you will reatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER. greatly oblige

## Millinery.

trimming department of the millinery estab- Pennsylvania farmer, claims to have made a not probable that we should have on an average more than two fix-Presidents living at one time, and four would not increase the present expense. The object of the large salary was clearly for the purpose of giving the outgoing President a respectable competence to retire upon, and not be driven to mental later for his support. Would not the anti-present of the anti-present expense. They also keep a one assorting that the outgoing President a respectable competence to retire upon, and not be driven to mental later for his support. Would not the anti-present expense. They also keep a one assorting that the outgoing president and bonnets. They also keep a one assorting that the outgoing president of the millinery establishment of the millinery establishment of William Millican, in Salem, has discovery by which from twenty-five to fifty per cent, may be gained in the year of marketable potatoes. His offer in advertising columns is therefore worthy of consideration, showing, as it does, his entire confidence both in the value of his system and in the integrity of his fellow farmers, which we are sure they can not but appreciate.

#### Management of the Brood Mare.

The care of brood mares will demand a good share of the breeder's attention during the next few months. If owned by a general farmer, and accustomed to work, it is better to continue to work them moderately almost up to the time of foaling; but great care should be taken not to worry nor overload them, neither should they be required to make any unusual exertion of any kind, as any of these causes are liable to induce abortion or premature labor. If worked they should be shod so as to prevent slipping, otherwise strains or falls may occur, which are to

wise strains or falls may occur, which are to be carefully avoided.

When the time of foaling approaches, the mare should be turned loose in a large and strongly made box-stall, or if the weather is mild, in a lot or paddock. Everything should be removed from the stall that would be likely to entangle or injure the colt in its struggles to get on its feet. There should be no openings under the mangers or elsewhere into which, in its struggles, it might chance to force itself—many dead colts are taken every year from such traps as these. If the weather is warm, it is decidedly better to give the mare the run of a good-sized lot for it is noticeable that when parturition approaches supposed, securely fastened in her box-stall, put to our surprise the next morning we found her in her accustomed pasture with a foal by her side. Although usually quiet—never before known to jump a fence—she had broken open the door of her stall and jumped two good fences to get back to her accustomed haunts before dropping her foal.

The average period of gestation in the mare is about eleven months, but the time varies considerably, the extreme limit each way be-

considerably, the extreme limit each way being from 300 to 400 days, and the average period 330 to 340 days; and for two or three weeks previous to the usual time the mare should be closely watched, as there are certain signs of the near approach of parturition

s shown, will take it all out as well as other metallic substances which unavoidably sometimes get into wheat. There are several hundred of the wire binders in use on this Northwest Coast, and we are sure there are no good reasons why the wheat which is harvested by them need suffer any depreciation the foal may be dropped without any or these premonitory signs.

When the mare is a valuable one, and the prospective foal is looked for with a good deal of interest, it is quite well to watch her closely, as many valuable animals have been lost which a little attention at the right moment might have saved. National Live-vested by them need suffer any depreciation

## Plow-Monday

All over England, in years gone by, the time-honored festival of Plow-Monday was joyously observed by the peasantry. On this day, which is always the first Monday after Twelfth-day, agricultural laborers and husbandmen were accustomed to draw about a plow and solicit money, with munmories and dancing, preparatory to the recommencement of their tasks after the Christmas holidays. of their tasks after the Christians holidays. In a few places they still draw the plow, but the sport is mostly now confined to mainming and alms-gathering. Fermerly the "fool-plow," as it was called, was absolutely essential to the exhibition, and was dragged in procession to the deors of townsfolk and villagers. Long ropes were attached to it, There has been but little weeding done as yet this spring in this part of the county. The fall and winter wheat looks well, but the larger part of the oats were killed by the cold weather.

The health of the people in this vicinity is looks, and their hats were addressed in the looks, and their hats were adorsed in the looks, and their hats were adorsed in the The health of the people in this vicinity is unusually good. Fortunately we have never been visited by any of the epidemics that rage through the country. The loss of stocking greater than it has been for many winters past, but not as great as was anticipated some time ago.

I want to ask a few questions for you or some of your correspondents to answer:

Will milk churned sweet make as much that the property of the people in this vicinity is bows, and their hats were addended in the same way. The pageant usually included an old woman, or a boy dressed up to represent one, who was gaily bedizened and called "Bessy." There was also a country bump-kin dressed up to play the "fool." He was covered with ribbons and clad in skins, with a depending tail, and carried a small box or can, which he rattled about among the spectators to collect donations in. These masqueraders were attended by music and morris-dancers. And there was also a frolicmorris-dancers. And there was also a frolicsome romp by a few girls in gandy finery. The money collected was afterwards spent in feasting and conviviality. In olden times very little work was ever done during the twelve days devoted to Christmas, and farmers were then wont to feast and reward their husbandmen for their past industry. Plow-Monday seemed to remind them of their busi-ness; and on the morning of that day both men and maidens strove who could show their readiness to commence the labors of the newlyawakened year by rising the earliest. Cham-ber's Journal.

EVERYTHING that tends to merease the yield of any crop is specially interesting to Miss Annie Hensley, who superintends the farmers. Mr. Isaiah T. Clymer, a practical