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With the added expense of an enlarged issue we cannot afford the paper without prepayment at less than
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\$2.50 in advance, or
\$3.00 after six months,
And we prefer to have pay in advance.

About Agricultural Journals.

We hear of certain parties who are anxious to start an agricultural journal in this city, and have issued promises to that effect. They say there is plenty of room, and no doubt there is, as Oregon is one of the roomiest States we know of, and we have known it nearly thirty years. They speak with confidence of taking it as one step into the upper story of journalism, which leads to the surmise that it will be as high up at the start as it will ever get. We of course have no objection to other journals being started, and have lived to see a number of them wound up after short careers. The FARMER has had a prolonged existence, as it was started over ten years ago, and if the next comer in the field does as well as we have, works as hard, is as economical, has \$5,000 of capital to invest without interest, and can work for nothing besides, as we did, we congratulate him or them, and predict that in six or seven years the business may pay expenses. Such, at least, was our experience, but then we didn't start in the attic, but laid the foundation carefully and worked up—and we didn't drink whiskey and play cards to any great extent. The people who take newspapers have some experience of prepaid subscriptions and brief careers, after prodigious premiums, and we fear that they will conclude that one agricultural newspaper that has made a success for itself and learned how to fight a good fight for the people is all they need just at present. We don't like to be unkind or discourteous, and it is unpleasant to us to dash the budding hopes of incipient journalists, but when it comes to making an agricultural newspaper, we have been there—"Oh these many years!" and when we read that some unfortunate man is about to launch another newspaper—and especially an agricultural newspaper—on the sea of journalism, we admire his zeal, while we doubt his discretion. Even with the fact in our favor that we do not look to the WILLAMETTE FARMER for a single dollar to pay the expenses of editor and publisher and his family, we have all we can do to make both ends meet. We have always striven to make the paper continually more valuable to our readers,—in fact, fully as valuable as the means at our disposal would allow, whether those means were derived from the business or come from the outside, and we confidently assert that no one else would have kept it alive for the past ten years and improved it as we have, or could have done so without sinking \$10,000.

We made a great enlargement last fall, and no day passes that we do not receive kind letters saying that the paper is lately much improved. If we sell property, as we hope to do, we shall make still further improvements next fall, looking to the future for our recompense. We propose to deserve the full support of the farmers of the Northwest Coast, and have no doubt we shall receive it.

Cape Foulweather.

There are some good and substantial arguments to be made in favor of Cape Foulweather as the site for a Harbor of Refuge, if it shall prove that the location is well adapted to the purpose. That is of course the main object, but a point might almost be strained in its favor upon the ground that the construction of a safe harbor there will give the Willamette Valley the benefit of another seaport. The construction of the harbor will certainly result in the building of the narrow gauge railroad from Corvallis to the ocean—set to Yaquina Bay merely, but to the shores of the constructed harbor. Such a consummation would be of the greatest importance, for while that point cannot become the great commercial port of the Northwest, it can do a lively trade, and will result in bringing prosperity to the shores of Yaquina Bay, and give the upper counties more direct communication and shorter distance to reach San Francisco, or even to load vessels for Europe, saving the great expense and detention that attends loading vessels at Portland. This advantage can only attend the construction of the harbor where it can be reached by railroad communication with the interior. The pass from Corvallis to Yaquina offers the most favorable route for such a road, and the enterprise of Benton and Linn County farmers has already secured a commencement of that enterprise, and it has been very faithfully worked up, so that its practicability is thoroughly understood. Any improvement in commercial facilities redounds to the benefit of the producer. The Harbor of Refuge at or near Yaquina Bay, and the construction of the narrow gauge road to connect the Willamette Valley therewith, will enable producers of the upper and middle valley counties to ship their products much cheaper, and they will thrive better in proportion. The proposition grows in favor as we view it carefully, and we sincerely hope that circumstances may favor the location at that point, as a matter of economy to the general government, and for the advantage to a great producing region.

State Fair for 1879.

We have received from Mr. E. M. Waite, steam printer and book-binder, and also Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, a pamphlet of 154 pages, containing a list of premiums awarded in 1878, together with a list of premiums for the State Fair 1879, and the programme and regulations adopted for the conduct of the same; reports of committees, secretary and treasurer for the last year, also a sketch of the early history of the Society, by J. Henry Brown. In looking over the list we perceive that the Board have chosen and appointed capable and practical persons as superintendents of the various classes and divisions. We have not time to give a critical examination of the list of premiums to be awarded, but we have no doubt that the Society has profited by experience of past years to make the list cover all needed points, and we know from the past, that the Board are as liberal as they can afford to be in encouraging a good display of products and manufactures. The Fair will be held at such time in September or October as the Executive Committee shall decide in June next. We are pleased to know that through the liberality of citizens of Marion County there is a prospect that the pavilion will be greatly enlarged and the floating debt of the Society greatly reduced, two very important needs of the Society. It is to be hoped that the coming Fair of 1879 will prove a perfect success.

The Harbor of Refuge.

We have no interest in the location of the proposed Harbor of Refuge further than to desire that it shall be constructed as speedily as possible and located where it will do the most good in the future. It is a matter that should be decided strictly upon its merits and not from local prejudice or favor. It seems to us that haste is to be deprecated, and that this matter should be decided after careful investigation by competent authority. Of course it ought to be located on the Oregon coast, and far enough north to do the most good to commerce. It is a matter very few of us can really afford to express an opinion about, because very few can be qualified to have any opinion, unless they thoroughly understand the dangers and difficulties that beset navigation on this coast, and even then the science of the engineer must come in to decide the practicability of constructing such a harbor in any given place. The true way will be to have the advantages of different points ascertained by thorough investigation. This will take time, and time enough should be taken to secure good work and full information. It may be natural for different points to seek this great advantage in their own favor, but we have no point to advocate and no favor to seek in this connection, for any locality. If the power laid with us to decide the whole question we should refuse to use it, not having the least confidence in our judgment in the premises, so we do not care to assist any particular locality, and only hope that it will be eventually decided for the best interest of the commercial interests of the Northwest.

For two months past, and almost ever since removal of the FARMER to this city, the editor has been in a condition of health that has made it impossible for him to get about his work or attend to the details of affairs. He has been a sufferer from nervous prostration, and regrets that this has interfered with the working up of the markets as he intended, but being able to walk any great distance. He hopes to gain strength with the advent of pleasant weather, so as to be able to discharge his duties. Some time in March we received a notice from Mr. E. Strong, Salem, of the meeting of Pomona Grange, and supposed it was published. The editor has been in ill health for some time past, not competent to keep the run of affairs, and as this omission was by his fault, mislaying this instead of handing it to the printer as he supposed, we hope it will be excused. A communication from R. L. D., Columbia County, W. T., was mislaid with it, or would have been published three weeks ago.

Tame Quails.

During the past few months Mr. Al. Rhodes, living on Piety Hill, Salem, has had enclosed about fourteen quail. During the warm sunshine of yesterday afternoon he opened the cage and gave them all their liberty. For a short time they were badly frightened, but soon became acquainted with the premises and would come up with the chickens and eat wheat when thrown to them. While in the cage they were stupid and quiet, but since they have received their liberty they welcome the rising sun with whistling peculiar to themselves.

An interesting communication from T. Paulsen, Butte Grange, will appear next week.

Orange County Horses in Oregon.

Under this head Wallace's Monthly for last month has an interesting sketch of two fine horses, "Rockwood" and "Kiber," owned by Redmond & Smith, formerly of McMinnville, and now of this city. Hand-some engravings of these animals are published in connection with the sketch, made from photographs taken by Buchtel, of this city. The magazine compliments horse breeders of our State on having the use of such excellent animals, calculated to add so much to the value of that branch of stock. The writer sketches, at some length, the grand points of the Hambletonian-Star cross, showing that the Hambletonian blood, blended with the product of Leely's American Star, furnishes the richest strain of trotting stock attainable, including such renowned animals as Dexter, Jay Gould, King Philip, Dictator, Norwood, and many others we have not room to refer to. The magazine proceeds to say: "Results highly satisfactory must follow the entire of Kiber in the stud, coming as he does from a family pre-eminent among trotting families, and being full brother to the fine, young, rising stallion Norwood, who is justly sustaining the reputation of his parents. It is therefore useless to doubt that the entire sons of Lady Falls and Rysdyk's Hambletonian are among the very best stock horses now before the public. [Kiber is of this percentage.] The far West will certainly welcome the advent of Kiber into their midst, by bestowing upon him the lucrative patronage he so richly deserves." The writer goes on to say: "Rockwood, foaled in 1875, by Fleetwood, son of Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is a grand colt. He is a very dark bay or brown, weight 1,040 pounds, and will make a horse full 16 hands high when matured. He shows a fine, open gait, and is sure to make a fast one. His sire has a record of 2:29, and great things are expected of him. With these horses Messrs. Redmond & Smith have the nucleus of a breeding establishment which should make its mark in the trotting world, and undoubtedly it will."

These are the animals Messrs. Redmond & Smith advertise in our columns this week, and with this introduction given by such high authority, they need no eulogium at our hands, and deserve the patronage of those who breed good horses.

Columbia County, W. T.

[The following letter has been mislaid—otherwise it would have appeared several weeks ago.]

DAYTON, W. T., March 10, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer: As the winter has passed away and March has come with his dismal, blustering manner,—like a half-spoiled boy one moment storming and rude, and then weeping a shower of tears and again smiling warm and bright, causing the tender grass to spring to meet his caress and make the stockman rejoice and dream of snow and starving sheep and cattle no more. It is quite pleasant to look up the losses and find that they are not near so bad or great as thought to be. As far as I have learned, there has not been much stock lost in this section. Farmers are very busy plowing on the lowlands, but snow still lingers at the foot of the mountains. The deepest snow we had was 12 inches, which laid on about two weeks and went off with a Chinook and rain, and our roads are bridges went with it. The stage has to take to the hills and hunt its own road from Dayton to Waitsburg. Times are looking better with the opening of navigation. Most of the wheat crop of 1878 is still in farmers' hands. Fall-sown wheat is looking well, and if nothing unusual happens, will make a good crop. Trusting that the FARMER will meet with the success that it deserves, and that it will always continue the farmers' friend, I am, respectfully yours, R. L. D.

From Dallas.

DALLAS, March 31, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Everything is lively in this part of the country. In every field the busy plow is running, and all are anxious to get their grain in as early as possible. There is a great deal more grain being put in this year than ever before in this part of the country. The fall grain looks well, and everything indicates a more abundant coming harvest than ever known in these parts. Money is very scarce at present. Because the railroad is not finished the farmers stored their wheat in the Dallas warehouse to the amount of about 17,000 bushels, and they cannot sell until the road is finished. G. W. M.

A VERY large proportion of the cheese factories and dairies throughout the West and Northwest use H. H. Roe & Co's improved apparatus for the manufacture of cheese. Their factories are located at Madison, Ohio,

Letter from Master of State Grange.

Oswego, April 5th, 1879.

I have just returned from a trip into Yamhill County, where I went to organize a Pomona and County Grange, make some long-promised visits, and see the country. As long as I had lived in Oregon, I had never seen but little of Yamhill. Being detained by extreme high water we spent nearly a week in the county, took a trip to Perrydale and Sheridan on the famous "narrow gauge" as they call it at Dayton, picniced on top of the Red Hills, met our Grange friends at Lafayette, paid our visits, and had a pleasant and enjoyable time generally. I must say that I came away with very favorable impressions of old Yamhill, and very friendly recollections of her people.

The pet of Yamhill, and especially of Dayton and Sheridan, is the Narrow Gauge Railroad, and though the coaches are not quite equal in finish and decoration to those of some Eastern roads, though the track is not perfectly ballasted, and occasionally we were compelled to stop and cut the fallen trees from the road, the ride to Sheridan was very enjoyable. Getting upon a platform car and seating ourselves on a Morrison plow and a case of coal oil, my friend Capt. Powell and myself had ample time and opportunity to see the beautiful country through which the road passes. On the car in front of us was a lot of merchandise in boxes, etc., and among the rest a lot of tobacco all covered from the rain by a large canvas. The wind and the motion of the car caused the canvas to work to the rear, and being finally caught under the wheels of the following car, was rapidly drawn backward, and with it the tobacco boxes, which came tumbling on to the track and through some trestle-work which we were just crossing. A few minutes later and somebody's tobacco would have had a good soaking in the muddy waters of Salt Creek.

There are many fine and some well-tilled farms in Yamhill. I never more fully realized the difference between thorough and careless cultivation than I did during the trip to Sheridan. On Broadmead's and other well-cultivated farms the winter wheat presents a most beautiful and promising appearance, while on others where the soil though equally good, has not received the proper preparation, there will be hardly half a crop. A large amount of the land adjacent to this road is yet unreclaimed, though of the best quality and easily cleared. It looked to me as though a little "unrestricted" Chinese grubbing would not be a bad thing for this part of Yamhill. Judging from appearances, Yamhill will produce an unusually large crop this season. I was sorry to see that wild oats had secured a firm foothold, and will for years be a source of trouble and loss.

After traveling through the country and closely observing its farms and farming, the firm conclusion in my mind is that the farms are too large, and that the great need of the country is a sub-division of them. We would have better farms, better farming, better roads, better schools, better society, and better and cheaper transportation. We would have a higher standard of rural taste, education and culture, and an increase of all the elements that tend to make a people intelligent, prosperous, independent and happy.

On March 29 we met a number of the earnest patrons of Yamhill at Lafayette, and organized Yamhill Pomona Grange No. 8, with Bro. D. O. Durham, McMinnville, Master, and Bro. B. F. Fuller Secretary.

Farmers of Yamhill, permit a brother farmer to say a few words to you. You have a beautiful and rich valley, but you are exhausting its fertility by continued wheat-growing, and the yield of your fields will year by year grow less until you change your system. Some of you may doubt this, but it is nature's law, and you cannot escape it. Let me advise you: sell a portion of your land; free yourselves of that curse of the farmer, debt; give your remaining acres better and more thorough culture; diversify your products, and spend more of your time and means in making your homes beautiful. Put less toil and more thought into your calling, and make it more attractive to your children. Unite with the Grange and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers' own and only organization,—a practical means of combination, of united effort and self-help, and affords the society and recreation you and your families so much need. Learn and practice the great principles of truth, justice, charity and brotherly love upon which it is founded. Cease to be mere plodders, and get out of the narrow grooves of isolation, prejudice, and mingled credulity and suspicion in which you have been running. By mutual aid educate yourselves and cultivate your gifts. In the frank and free discussion of the Grange of those great questions in which we are all alike interested, learn to be more liberal, and above all things break the bonds

which make you the slaves of party and the dupes of demagogues. Thus you will be better qualified to act well your part in life and fulfill the duties of citizens and lawmakers of the State and nation. Thus will your vocation be elevated and made more respectable and your sons will not be so anxious to exchange the free, pure air of the country for the poisoned atmosphere of the city.

Thus may you achieve a bright and happy future, and make your beautiful valley not only bloom and blossom, but a very garden of Eden. A. R. SHIPLEY.

How to Make Grange Meetings Pleasant and Profitable.

In the first place let us all attend the meetings regularly and let each and everyone contribute to make it interesting; if nothing more than a bouquet of flowers for the desks of the officers. It is to be presumed that the Master is personally acquainted with the members of his Grange and knows what each one makes a speciality of. Some have a greater knowledge of some one branch of farming, consequently they can talk or write on that subject the best. So let the Master appoint two or more brothers at each meeting to prepare an address or an essay on some subject. Let it be ever so poor, at first, they will improve by practice, and it will teach them to have confidence in themselves and be a great benefit to all. There is plenty of talent in our Granges if we only devise means of arousing it. Let two of the sisters be also appointed to read a selection or write an essay. There are various subjects that would be of interest, such as butter making, canning fruit, poultry raising, sheep raising and how to make home pleasant; the experience of one should benefit all. I think that the Grange should be run more in the interest of education, that the farmers as a class may be educated up to a higher standard of manhood and think and act independently, and not look for others to think for them. I find men occasionally who are periodical in attendance. When they want something through the Grange and the Grange is not ready to grant their request they become chronic grumblers and say the Grange is a failure. Let the watch word be education. That is a good word, let it be passed around. The farmer needs to be educated, not only in his own business, but in every direction. He ought to be the best educated man in the community. His calling will be honorably and worthily filled, requires higher intelligence, better culture, more general information, a wider range of thought and more executive talent than any other profession. Why not, if farming is the pivotal business of the world. All other kinds of business depend upon it and revolve around it as a common center. Then it stands to reason that it should call into action and depend for its success on the best minds and the most gifted members of the community. The time will come when farming will be regarded as the most honorable as well as the most useful profession in which a person can engage. In ten years from this time the most intelligent, the best educated farmer in Oregon, will sit in the Governor's chair and be honored as the Chief Magistrate of the State. We have a very distinct premonition of what is in the future. Let us be punctual in all things—punctual to the hour of meeting and punctual in the discharge of every duty imposed upon us, and also let us be punctual in paying our quarterly dues. There is no one but can, if he will, lay aside thirty cents for that purpose. It is so much easier to pay such small sums than it is when they are let run until they become quite a debt. Let the Master insist upon promptness in all things. I wish I could create the love I bear the Grange in the hearts of all my brothers and sisters. Let us love our noble Order and support it and be proud of it. I never look into our Manual but I am more and more sensibly impressed with the beauty of its teachings. It is the noblest Order on earth, and let us never stand by and hear it assailed without raising our voice in its defence.—Correspondent of Rosburg Independent.

Harbor of Refuge.

At a meeting of Pomona Grange, of Marion County, held at Salem, April 4th, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears from estimates made by the proper officers of the U. S. Government, that a good harbor of refuge can be constructed at Cape Foulweather, at much less cost than at any point on the Oregon coast south of that cape; and,

Whereas, The nature and courses of the prevailing winds off the coast of Oregon makes the construction of a harbor of refuge as near as possible to the Columbia River of greater importance to the commerce of Oregon than such a work would be if constructed further south than Cape Foulweather, therefore,

Resolved, We are decidedly in favor of the construction of a harbor of refuge at Cape Foulweather in preference to any point southward from that.

A SUBSCRIBER at Viola, Clackamas County, complains of irregular mails, and we have transferred his complaint to the post office in this city, asking that some way of relief shall be furnished, if possible.

The Farmer as a Business Man.

The commercial aspect of the farm needs brightening. There are many men who have grown rich upon their farms. They are successful business men. They have exercised as high commercial skill, at times, as merchants and manufacturers employ, and their success has been in proportion to their skill in the art and science of money gathering. But, aside from these farmer-princes, for there are farmer-princes as well as merchant-princes, there are many men on farms who do not succeed better because they are not good business men, and not because the business itself is not profitable. Farmers should be as wise in their generation as the shopkeepers. The production for a market is a matter in which much high skill may be compressed. The selection of the best market, the increase of demand by adapting the production to most popular tastes, and the opening of new markets, the question of how much the cost should be for meeting the consumer—all these are questions which come before the farmer as a business man; and who can doubt that farming would become a better occupation if all these matters were settled according to the best of their possibilities?

A great deal depends upon the settlement of these questions. Here is a man who gets fifty cents a pound for his butter all the year round by giving it an attractive form and by working up a constant demand among wealthy customers. There is another man who gets returns at the rate of \$12 a day for his labor, because he sets at work to raise a crop for which there is a special demand. These things are done by men who are always watching to make the best use of the productive power of their lands and animals, just as the merchant watches for new ways to dispose of his goods at a profit.

A hardware dealer in a western New York village found in his stock three dozen wire ox-muzzles for which there was no sale. He fastened three wires to the edge of one, hung it out in front of his store, and in less than a week wire which was dead property as ox-muzzles was all sold and was hanging on piazzas as a new style of flower basket. This is the way merchants succeed. They foster every demand and excite new demands in every way they can. The farmer needs more of this business-like wisdom and ingenuity. He needs to look more closely into the desires of other people, and to turn every whim and taste of consumers to his profit. The more thought and study he gives to his operations will not only improve them the more, but people will see that he is a busy, progressive man, and he will learn that people have handies by which he can turn them to advantage himself. The farmer needs a closer contact with the world; he needs to understand it better, and then he will be prepared to move at the head of affairs and use both his ingenuity and strength to secure business advantages, as manufacturers and speculators now use theirs at his expense.

And the farmer can be a better business man, generally, in the conduct of his farm. As we remarked, not many weeks ago, farmers have crippled themselves too much by robbing the land to support wildcat enterprises. It is from money which ought to have been invested in gaining large crops, that great monopolies have been able to grow. Here is a business principle that should be better understood. The merchant thinks money well spent which is used to advertise his business and draw purchasers. The manufacturer spends money on new machinery because he can get larger returns and much more in the same time. The farm should be a business enterprise to be improved in a like spirit. It should be more a business in itself, and not a piece of ground from which every thing is to be taken, and to be left in the end as barren as a deserted ore bed. The experience of our best farmer teaches that this is a commercial principle which may be successfully applied to the land, and, like a man who builds a mansion near his growing manufacturing, these men live in plenty and their land grows in value every year.—Rural Press.

NOT GUILTY.—The trial of Churchill for the murder of More, at San Buenaventura, Cal., has resulted in his acquittal. The trial has been in hand for a long time, and several others, charged with the murder, which was committed by a number of persons in the night, have been convicted. More was murdered by settlers whose land he was taking from them under some old title they did not know of. He was very hard on these settlers, and drove them desperate at being thus wronged of their all. Churchill was a young man from Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon, and considerable interest has been felt in the case on account of his parents, who reside there still.

Leitchville.

Surveyor O. L. Wolford has returned from Leitchville where he has been surveying the town site of that place, and also a new road from Leitchville to a point on Snake River, called Yacawawa; distance, five and a half miles. He informs us that all the land in that vicinity is now taken up. Farmers are busy plowing, flowers are in bloom, and things generally present a prosperous appearance.—Palouse Gazette.