

VOL. XI.

Wheat Talk.

A California Exchange discourses about rust in wheat, and concludes that it accompanies a heavy growth on moist rich land, where rain is followed by warm sunshine. The editor advises farmers not to make too much preparation to save the crop until the rust season is over and apparantly fears that also make the farmer a complete newspaper to the season favors the appearance of that a far greater degree than ever before. The disease. It is stated that in California wheat fields, narrow stroaks of rust will extend for every important fact that is transpiring in the miles, and adjoining ground not be affected. It comes in spots more often than it affects whole fields, and is commonest on low, wet not important, and we are satisfied that we de lands, and the streaks mentioned were no gur readers a favor when we condense these lands, and the streaks mentioned were no sur readers a layor when we constant the doubt depressions. This reminds us that we reports so as to give only a plain statement of hear little talk about rust in red hills, while interesting and important facts. The news it happens on rich, low prairie land. Probably these facts are known to most of our readers who grow wheat. If any of them know a remedy or preventative they might give it to the public.

Some will be amused at the idea of a remedy for rust, and it does look absurd to the intention to keep posted himself upon all talk of remedying what is occasioned by the matters transpiring, and to keep his readers acason, but it may not be beyond the reach equally well informed. Thus, it will be seen of human wisdom and energy to prevent what that we furnish the people of Oregon with a it cannot cure. We lately read in another California journal that farmers, in different places there, are afraid that rust and mildew exclusion of all others. are about to destroy the prospect for harvest, as the fields plainly, at one time, showed the existence of both, but a rain came and was and experience, or the views of writers on followed by cool, north winds, and the mil' matters of interest. We propose to discuss dew and rust disappeared. It is more than everything the people are interested in, freely possible that where they once appeared they and fairly, and shall especially be glad to may come again. Let us talk now about the hear from practical farmers the results of possibility of preventing rust.

Mr. Mathiot writes us from French Prairie, -Woodburn, -- that farmers about there are and drawing out what others know. much discouraged, have very little grain sown, and are prevented by the weather from putting in their spring crops, while the acre- interest, and we are desirous to advance the age sown is as yet less than former years, and what fall sown wheat they have looks yellow. That was the way it struck us as we passed up the road a few days ago, and we seriously pondered whether the farmers of French Prairie could not make more money if they sold half their land and used the money to drain the other half in such places as afford rich and deep soil worth cultivating.

If the land is rich and fertile, its fertility to acknowledge their kindness and hope to can be increased by thorough drainage. If find good working friends everywhere. land is drained well it can be summer fal. We renew the offer we have made for years land you say: I can't put it in in the fall for mium, for one year, to any subscriber, or any

PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY 16, 1879.

Fruit Growing.

While the greater portion of our columns is The time has fully come when the fruit devoted to agricultural and miscellaneous growers of Oregon should organize a society reading and discussion of important matters and public affairs, intended to answer to best for the purpose of protecting and advancing their own interests. This has been attempted advantage the purposes of farmers and their before, but has not succeeded for obviou families who are our readers and patrons, we reasons. Orchards had not proved profitable enough to justify the effort-there was not interest enough at stake to induce a sufficient dispatches are carefully compiled, so that number of men to invest money and time in perfecting and sustaining an organization. But all that has changed. Hundreds of orchards have been planted, the old orchards world is given. The telegraphic reports to daily papers are composed of much that is have been rejuvenated by pruning and care, hundreds of fruit dryers are at work, in the season, to prepare the best product known to arce to send to supply other markets, and fruit in Oregon and Washington promise Washington and Idaho is revised from the to become a product of sufficient important columns of our exchanges as full and complete as in any paper published in this State, withto demand the best organized effort. We may look forward to the time when th

out exception, and is thus carefully prepared by the editor of the FARMER himself, with growth of cities will create a good demand for small fruits. The present interest centers in orchards, and the orchardist is studying the question with a view to establishing the qualities and value of different varieties. Our soil and climate offer unequaled advantages complete newspaper, and with a journal that for cultivation of apples, pears, cherrise is devoted to advancing their interests to the plums and prunes. These we can raise in the greatest abundance and profusion. California

We invite correspondence from all sections of Oregon and Washington, giving us facts fruits of the same varieties seldom possess the flavor of those grown in this latitude. If we secure through connection with the East within three years, we shall have an opportunity to ship our fruit to Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia, and if there is any profit in the trade, reap our full proportheir labors and experience. A great deal of tion of it. So we have both home and foreign good can be done by telling what you know consumption to cater for, and should be pre-

pared to study all the features of fruit pro-Members of the Grange are aware that we duction, to be able to handle the business to like to hear from them on all matters of advantage.

Besides the sale of green fruits, we have an good of their order and add to its usefulness immense business in prospect to raise and ouro dried fruits for abipment. To-day there, by all means in our power. Any fact they wish to make known can be told through us. is abundant evidence to support the position If you approve the FARMER and wish to we have always taken, that the cultivation of see it better able to serve you well and beplums and prunes offer the most satisfactory come a better journal, show it to neighbors rewards, for the reason that we are, so far, who are not subscribers and get them to befree from the ravages of insects that destroy come so. We have grown in influence and these fruits in almost all other countries. 1 circulation by the aid of friends, and are glad we can produce an article of commerce of which the world is desirous, and which cau-

not be cultivated in nine-tenths of the world, we have an advantage we must not fail to country. Prominent turfmen are of the opinlowed, or fall-sowed without it. If it is wet past, to send the FARMER FREE, as a pre- press, especially when this product steadily ion that Small Hopes and Lady Mac can trot

Mr. Vanderbilt's Noted Team to Trot Against Time for \$5.000.

For some time past there has been a great rivalry among the owners of double trotting teams, and about all the fast trotters for sale in the country have been purchased by William H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Robert Bonner. Who owns the fastest double trotting cam is an open question. The admirers of Mr. Robert Bonner's stable claim that he has the fastest team, while the followers of William H. Vanderbilt and himself boast that Small Hopes and Lady Mac can beat any team in the country. A noted turfman, who desires his name withheld until there is every probability of a match being arranged, and who owns some of the fastest flyers in the country, is anxious to wager from \$2,000 upwards and match a team against Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's champion team. The gentleman offers to wager \$2,500 even that William H. Vanderbill's great trotting team Small Hopes and Lady Mac, double, cannot trot a mile over Prospect Park, any day between July 1 and July 15, in 2:184; \$2,500 even that they cannot trot a mile in 2:20, or better; \$2,000 even that they cannot trot in 2:23 or better; \$2,500 against \$5,000 even that a pair of horses owned by one man, up to this day they never trotted together, can beat Mr. H. William Vanderbilt's team in a race of mile seats, three in five, or in a trial of speed. It is stipulated that all of these propositions will be accepted; that William H. Vanderbilt will drive Small Hopes and Lady Mac, and that the trials or races will take place at Prospect Park between July 1 and July 15. The party in question also offers to wager \$500 or \$1,000 that he can take one of the pair which he offers to trot against Mr. Vanderbilt's team, and with it beat either Small Hopes or Lady Mac, mile heats, three in five, harness or wagon. It was reported in sportificericales yesterday that a well-known curfmon, 4" Ashalf of Mr. Vanderbilt, had been sutherized to arrange all the matches in question. Mr. Vanderbilt, while be declines to match his horses himself to trot for a stake

will allow the races to be trotted, and it is understood that the gate money, which will amount to several thousand dollars, will be donated to some charitable institution. The races, if arranged, will create considerable interest in sporting circles throughout the

WOODBURN, May 9, 1879.

Sharp Criticism.

HARRISBURG, Or., May 7, 1879. Editor Willamotte Farmer:

I wish to call your attention to an editorial in the Harrisburg Nucleus of May 3d, entitled "One Cause of Crime." It is certain ly a lick in the right derection, as there is overy inducement held out as a bait to catch emigrants. All the good qualities of the State are overrated and sent back cast and published in order to increase the Oregon over. Every paper that can give an account of any large yield of any thing, if that is nothing more than a large squash or a ten inch beet, you will find, "This will be a good number to send back east," jabbed in somewhere. There is a pamphlet circulated very extensively in the east called Oregon. I never saw more falsehoods couched in small a space. What is the result? It would be all well enough if you could catch the capitalist; it would be well enough for Oregon, for a man that can land here with capital can stay where he is, consequently they don't bite at the bait, but the poor class of men that can raise enough money to get here on, they land here among strangers flat broke. Well, what of that? There was a man gave them a paper away back at Omaha stating that they could get work in Western Oregon at from \$1 50 to \$3 per day, They start out to hunt a job. No one knows who wants a hand. Then he offers to work for a meal of victuals and then he is passed from house to house until he reports to crime, or what is worse, a vagabond tramp. Such pictures are before the eyes of the editors of this coast, yet they do not raise a voice of warning. I know not why, except they are paid by the railroads and steamship companies. On the contrary every paper you pick up has On the contrary every paper you new up has an invitation to emigrants to come. I don't know of any branch of industry but what is over stecked with laborers. I think that the way this coast is advertised it won't be ten rears until wages will be played out-that then will work for buard and clothes. A. E. W.

We publish the above as it seems to be written in good faith and contains more or less truths. No doubt there are some who come to Oregon under misapprehension, having heard only the most favorable accounts, but when the writer charges all the newspapers with criminal misrepresentation, we must object, as the FARMER has never said a word to induce families to come here without commands a price so remunerative. But if it in 2:181 but they loubt the ability of either means, and has for many years, whenever the subject was touched upon, asserted that it was not safe to come without some means in hand, though, for that matter, we do not believe any country offers more inducements to a man who has strength and energy. We notice that most of those who come soon locate, rent farms or take up homesteads, and while at first a man may hunt work almost without success, he can soon find means to work for himself, if has it in him to do it. No man can dony that this is a good country, and that a family landing here with \$1,000 or more than that, can presper here. That being the case Oregon is only misropresented when it is asserted that labor can always secure good wages. So it can where man are acquainted and located, but there is not such a demand for it that \$1.50 a day can always he had by a stranger, though that is the usual price for transient work when a man boarda bimself.

The Best Harvest Machines.

NO. 13.

SALEM, May 10, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer: I would like to say a few words through the FARMER in regard to the best and cheapest way of saving the coming crop, as the has never been so fine a prospect for a heavy crop per acre, and with the large increase of land now sown in wheat, I think we can safely look for an increase of near, or quite, one-half more grain than any former seas Although the signs of the times indicate low prices, and with these prospects shead, and harvest near at hand, it is time farmers would begin to look to their own interest, as well as the interests of the country by say. ing all the grain they can for the least money and without polluting your ground with foul trash. Now the question is with a great many farmers is: "What is the best machine to use?" I will tell you; If you have no machine, get a self-binder; it is the thing we have been looking for; it cuts nicer, and saves the grain better than any other machine for less than one-half the money; I have tried it. As there are several different kinds of self-

binders, I cannot say which is the best. Some time ago I wrote an article in answer to objections to the use of wire binders, and Mr. Hibbard answered me with some objections to the self-binders. I now say to my friend Hibbard, as he requested me to put on my specs to look for wire, that he will need none to see the difference in favor of the binders over the old headers, unless he is like the boy that carried the stone in one end of the bag to balance the corn in the other end-the same stone his grandfather used. This is an age of progress.

In the FARMER of May the 2d I noticed a communication from "Muchache" that speake in the right direction. Speak out, brother farmers. Muchache thinks the binder a last ing machine, I can say that I cut all last harvest with mine, over rough hilly land, and I cannot noe any wear or break yet, and it didn't cost me one dime for repairs. Now L am not working for the interest of any firm, only the farming comunity, as I feel they are the bulwarks of civilization. I like to see them prosper. PERRY WATSON.

Scotch Farmers.

NORTH YAMHILL, May 5, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer: In all the papers at present a great deal is ing high rents, and the land proprietors having to take less rent, etc. To make an illustration of it, let me tell you of a farm I was raised on (Tourisch, in Kintire, Scotland). My fathers have been born and have died there for several generations, and during all that time have paid rent to the Argyle family (Duke of Argylo). The farm of Tourisch contains some 240 acres, and was first rented to my forefathers for some £100, or \$500 a year. Fifty years ago it rented for £300 a year. Two years ago the lease run out, and it was to be rented to the highest bidder, the tenant then in passession having the right to take it again if he would pay as much as the highest bid offered. Now that fame rents for £800, or \$1,000 yearly, and the taxus amount to \$500 a year. There are six steady laborers, whese wages average \$150 a year. That makes a total sum of \$5,500 that must be paid semiannually from a farm of 240 acres. This is a sample of all Soutch farms. You ask, how do they pay that rent? Well, in the first place they have to pay from one to three years' rent in advance; you have to have so much stock on your farm, and you can't sell them in a bunch or lot unless you have a tenant who suits the "laird" or landlord, or his agents. In that part of Scotland half of the farm is in pasture at a time the other half is in grain and roots, turnips, etc. Fifty Ayreshire cows are kept on a 200-acre farm when half is in pasture, half in grain, etc. A field is kept in pasture three years, plowed and seeded to grain three years, in turnips one year, and in hay or meadow one or two years. An Ayreshire cow in that locality (her native An Ayreshire cow in that locality (her native sod), will yield on an average 6,000 pounds of milk in one season, which will make on an average 650 pounds of cheese. Oats average 60 bushels per acre, barley 50, and wheat 25 or 30. Little is raised. I will now give the market report of Glasgow, Scotland, and let Oregon farmers figure for themselves how British farmers will pay such a rent: Wheat, per bushel, \$1.43; oats, 98 cents; barley, \$1.12; potatoes, 61 cents; butter, per pound, 35 cents; cheese, 11 cents; foreign cheese, six to 17 cents. A. L. STEWART.

fear it will freeze or drown out. Establish a good drainage and it will do neither. Furthermore, if land is well drained it will be moister in summer as well as dryer in winter; and as it will not hold water to excess in May or June, wheat grown on it will be less liable to rust or mildew, make a natural growth. less straw and better heads, and in every respect be more satisfactory.

At the present time there is no certainty of profit in cultivating low wet lands in wheat, in this valley, and the experience of thorough farming, all over the world, shows that thorough drainage helps every possible variety of land (some are thoroughly drained by nature) and is indespensible to wet lands. It is about time we had some thorough farming in Oregon, and as a test of the drainage question, we suggest that every farmer on wet prairie land make some experiment to satisfy himself. Let him first study and docide what is necessary to drain his land, and then try five acres, or as much or little as he can put in suitable order, and every year report progress.

We firmly believe that if every farmer on low prairie would seil half his land and use the proceeds to advantange, the remaining half would be worth more money and yield a surer and heavier profit. If a section of prairie is wet, neighbors must combine to construct leading ditches. We do not exaggerate the importance of good drainage when we say that in such lands there can be no good farming without it.

Crop Prospects.

rumains good. It is possible that the harvest will be two or three weeks later than last Times are hard, but farmers can keep up good courage over the prospect that the coming harvest will be plenteous

DAVIDSON BROS. are the cheapest pl tographers in Portland. Their work spector itself. Call and see samples.

other person, who will procure us three new is so important an item of production, it de- to beat the horses single that will be matched subscribers and remit \$7.50 to pay for their serves to be carefully studied and made the against them. subscriptions.

Veterinary.

The Willamette Farmer.

We have assurance from Mr. Withycombe, Veterinary Surgeon, that he will answer, to manner as to decide their adaptability to our the best of his ability, any questions that may soil and climate, and to establish the points time. Our farmers are gloomy because they be propounded through the FARMER. There

necessary care for stock, that a farmer or valley, and orchards in the upper country, stockman encounters in his experience, and east of the mountains, thrive according to any one who desires information on such mat- location there. It is possible that the same ters can drop a line to us, stating the case, variety will offer different results in different and we will publish a reply from some source locations in the same neighborhood. Some of authority. If Mr. Withycomba will serve grow well, but do not bear well, except when ns, as he kindly offers to do, we shall be able favorably situated. In short, the objects of a to give much valuable information, or we will Fruit Grower's Asconiation should be to test secure answers from some other person of ex- the value of fruits and intimately understand perience in veterinary practice. the wants and habits of different varieties, as

Too Wet.

A variety may be excellent in flavor and size, May has disappointed the hopes of many but the tree may be too short-lived to depend in being too wet to permit plowing and sowon, and too poor a bearer to pay the owner. ing on low lands, and there is a great deal of under any circumstances. oats and some wheat to be sown yet. The We need to know what nurserymen are not weather may be favorable to some, but it is obliged to tell, the character of all fruits, and unfortunate for others. It is very likely that whether they are worth raising here. An when it clears up we shall have a dry, warm association combining many fruit growers, spell, that will not give much chance to grain that would meet monthly, and receive comsown after this time.

Bridge Wanted.

as well as making suggestions, would possess The Statesman says: The people of Me hama are beginning to move in the matter of building a bridge across the North Santiam at that place. A large settlement on the south side of the river, opposite Mehama, and April was a cool month, with enough rain to satisfy all needs, and May has proved even more rainy and cold. Crops need sunshine for awhile, and some lowlands yet wait for a good time to plow. As a general thing wheat promises well, though the fall-sown suffers for want of une to plow. fruit. Already we have insects and diseases of trees to contend against, and all these evils will increase, and should be combatted by or ganized and intelligent observation and effort. The same effort is needed to decide the important questions constantly arising with rewant of sun and too much cold weather. In steam saw mill just above Mehama, which we traveling we notice some fields that show a good, vigorous growth, and others where the plants look spindling and yellow. Spring-sewn wheat is prospering, and, so far as we hear, the prospect for an unexampled yield interval of the prospect of an unexampled yield the traveling public would be greatly bene-fitted by the early construction of the bridge. to revive and reorganize a horticultural sociit deserves, and if it does we shall endeavor to make this journal do as good work in for warding its objects as its best friends can detribute a portion of the funds necessary to construct the bridge, it would be but a simple act of justice; the citizens will do a liberal sire.

> hold a special meeting on Tuesday, May 20. A full attendance is desired, as important business will be transacted. All fourth de-gree members in good standing are cordially invited. Roscox KNox, Master. P. SELLING is deserving a good trade, be cause anything you get there is a good article and the price is not high. We know this firm to be an honest and reliable one. for one of their price lists.

most of in an intelligent manner.

well as to know concerning their hardiness.

munications from absent members, exchang

ing information, experience, ideas and facts,

interest from the first, and would do a great

Many have wasted time, money, land and

labor in cultivation of unsuitable varieties of

gard to fruit culture, and we hope the effort

ssful, and receive the support and attention

Lane Co. Pomona Grange.

A. C. JENNINGS, Sec.

The Lane County Pomona Grange will

shall endeavor

deal of good.

Letter from Woodburn. A Fruit Growers' Association will have's delightful field for observation and labor to

test all the fruits and varieties in such a Editor Willametto Farmer: Yes, it rains, and has been raining for some where they thrive beat here. Some fruits are compelled to be idle where they should be are many cases of diseases of animals, and succeed near Portland better than up the busy in their fields stirring up mother earth for the drop to come.

We think premature the reports that come from all sides of such a bright outlook for the ming crop, at least so far as the same applies to the lowlands of this valley. Judging on the prospect around us, we do not think the crop will be excessive, or even an average ne. On French Prairie, which includes a large part of Marion County, we are of opinion that up to the 15th of this month the area seeded this spring will be but a very small percentage of the acreage of former years, and the most of this was put in when the soil

was not "in order." Now, should the weather clear up, it remains to be seen if we can raise a crop by sowing the last part of this month and the fore part of next.

The winter wheat until recently looked well, but so much moisture will turn it yellow in some localities.

Taking a general survey of the situation we think the spring crop in this county will be rather short, and the crop below an aver-MATHOIT BROS.

It must be remembered that Woodburn represents the flat lands of Marion County. where fall wheat suffers from the cold, protracted wet weather, and spring plowing and sowing has been retarded by the same. This has been an unusually favorable season for hill or rolling land, or high prairie that could be worked to advantage. It is to be feared that much of the low prairie through this val-ley will suffer, and that will bring foreibly to mind the necessity for suitable drainage to enable farmers to work with certainty and with success.

Berkshire Pigs.

Mr. John W. Gilbert is receiving numerous orders for Berkshire pigs from experienced stockmen and farmers. It must be remem bered that his stock is the best he could procure at the East, and those who wish to see the best should apply in season.

DuBons & King have an advertisement They desire to buy all the wool Read their review of the wool

Romantio Wedding.

Mr. J. Stephens writes from Pleasant Home, Oregon, as follows: I clipped the following notice from the Urbana, Ohio, Citizen and Gazette, and as Mr. Clegget is well known here, and a former patron of your paper, you will please give it a place in your columns. The bride and groom arrived home on the last steamer.

"A rather romantic wedding took place few miles west of here not many days ago. The parties were Mr. Charles Clegget, of Portland, Oregon, and Miss Phebe Stevens, a much respected lady and until within the last year and a half was a resident of this vicinity. The facts are as follows: A correspondence was opened up between them about five years ago through some friends of the bride living in Oregon, which soon became mutual and ripened into true love. Photographs were exchanged in due time and finally an engagement was made, sight unseen, which was scaled for life on the 9th inst. by the happy couple being united in the holy bonds of wed lock at the home of the bride, in Jackson township, this county. Mr. Clegget is a township, this county. Mr. Clegget is a perfect gentleman and traveled a perilous journey of over 3,000 miles by land and water and chose Piebe as the fairest among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely, and we think he will have no cause to regret his choice. They will leave for their future home in Oregon about the middle of April. May they have a safe and pleasant journey, and long life and happiness go with them."

Dr. KECK makes marvelous cures catarrh.

Wz are decidedly of the opinion that brood mares should have plenty of exercise, and nothing is better than moderate work. Neither should they be permitted to become fat, for the dangers of parturition are ... mensely augmented in such cases, stares in thin fleah, if healthy and in "good heart," rarely experience any difficulty in toaling, and there is but little danger." "milk fever" after the foal is dropped (National Live-Stock Jour-nal, Chice."