TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION

-

Willamette Farmer. paid is advanc a the low price o \$2.50 Per Annum.

gar Wish the added expense of an onarred issue we cannot afford the paper without pre-payment at less than

40 88,00. TA

Hereafter our invariable charge will be \$2.50 in advace, or

\$3,00 after Six months, And we prefer to have pay in advance.



PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY, 23, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ag 80 Per Month

For an inch of advertising space, fol

\$4.00 Per Month

\$5.00 Per Month Por three nches, with reasonable ter

Legal Advertisements Published on Favorable Terms

terms; not less than \$15 per month for

VOL. XI.

WHEAT FARMING.

The London Economist says the main advantage of the American farmer seems to lie in the cheapness with which he obtains his crop. He produces loss than half the average yield of wheat per acre that is realised by Ringlish farming, and pays a freight charge for transportation to Liverpool equal to the rest the English farmer pays for his land, and yet is prosperous. The American soil is usually light and essily turned over, while the stiff English clay requires three or four horses to draw the plow and the Englishman has to purchase expensive manures to sustain his soil, which even then will deteriorate, while the soil of many European countries has actually deteriorated and has greatly decreased in production.

Eugene Lawrence in one of his able contributions to Harper's Weekly, takes for his in this by intelligence, energy, enterprise subject "The Care of the Land" in which he and political as well as natural conditions, to states that in all the grain-producing regions of the world the land is steadily deteriorating and the yield of wheat constantly growing loss, In the fertile fields of the Vistula, and most of the wheat lands of Russia and Roumania, the yearly product has declined from twenty-five to fifteen bushels per acre. The wheat lands of antiquity are no longer productive. Africa, that used to be the granary of Rome has a starving people, and Egypt is famine stricken. The yield in France is afteen bushels only per acre. Germany, Belgium and Holland have to buy bread. High farming and a moist olimate maintain English fields, but the soil is supposed to be deteriorating. It is thought that a lowering of land rents in England must soon take place.

It is settled that Europe must look to the new lands of America for broad, but the time has already arrived with us when the East looks to the West, and wheat farming yearly recedes farther and farther form the Atlantic seaboard. Only the richest lands in the Middle States maintain themselves as wheat producing, and we cannot deny that already the yield of California and cultivated portions of Oregon shows decreased yield. The present inducement is for wheat cultivation. Europe needs bread and we have fresh soil to produce it, but both the writers alluded to and all others who treat intelligently of the subject, show that wheat producing wears out the soil and will in a few yearsand half a century is a brief period in the history of a nation-leave us with greatly reased capacity for production, and greater se for successful cultivation.

Byery ship load of wheat that leaves the Columbia River bears away the life and heart of our soil. We plow deeper and may some bimes summer-fallow, but the effect of such farming as we generally find in Oregon is to deplete the land of its wealth, and rob it of in fertility. Mr. Lawrence claims that we apply less intelligence to farming than to waste, and Massachusetts and Connecticut, Virginia and Georgia need to be reclaimed, and can he reclaimed, and we may believe will be reclaimed, but it will be when the pressure of population demands bread nearer home, and the wisdom of man adopts a protective policy towards the soil that we have never felt the need of in the first century of our nationality.

This saving process had best begin n with us, or at least we should recognize that we are spendthrifts and reckless wasters of a noble heritage if we take all and return nothing. There are methods by which we might conserve the virtues of the soil; ways of farming that involve sheep husbandry, fruit culture, and more and better live stock, but the push of to-day, the needs of to-morgow, overcome all measures of prudence and cause us to demand all from the soil and leave it barren for our children. The history of the world is before us. The deserts of Syria were once the garden spots of the world To despise the Chinese, but they understand that as much must be returned to the soil a taken from it, and they often practice a hness and excellence in farming that would put intelligent Americans to shame.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN PARMING

It is probable that in the near future the approach of storms of rain or wind will be ansunced by our Signal Service everywhere throughout the country. A forewarning of this kind would serve, even with our present conveniences, to greatly diminish the heavy losses entailed on the farming community by the unexpected advent of stormy weather. Approaching discoveries in science and the useful arts will doubtless enable farmers to turn such warnings to still greater advantage. light shows one method by which the farmers of the future can hurry up farming operations on the approach of unfavorable weather. Nor will this be the only benefit derived from

such a convenience; for whenever it shall be widely introduced, many labors in the fields. which are now wearily performed during the torrid heat of our midsummer days, can then be pleasantly done in the cool summer nights. Then again, such heavy and expensive machinery as threshers, etc., can be utilized all the time in the busy season, by means of relays of men; and thus a considerably larger profit will be realized from the capital invested them. Favorable spells of weather, too, can be utilized to the utmost and the evil consequences of a paucity of labor will be reduced to a minimum. There is no class for whom the future holds so much social and intellectual advancement; so much assured prosperity, and so much rational happiness as for those engaged in the various departments of agriculture, and in no country is the world are the farmers so well prepared as pluck the earliest benefits from the treasures of the future.-Ex.

RAISING POTATOES.

Editor Willamotte Farmer:

OREGON CITY, May 18, 1879. As it is raining and but little out-door work can be done, a few words about raising potatoes would not be amiss. There are but few farmers that place the proper estimate on Potato Raising. Most farmers think that they will grow if they have half a chance.

We must put the ground in good condition. gultivate well, dig as soon as they are ripe, and properly care for them through the winter. The farmer ought to decide in the fall where he will plant his potatoes; he should be as particular about his potato ground as he would about his wheat ground, for the very reason that he should try to raise as large a crop as he would of wheat.

Prepare your ground in the fall by plowing deep; do not harrow it for the reason that the frost ot winter will not pulverize the ground so well. Do not allow stock of any kind to run over your proposed potatoe ground. Early in the spring, or as soon as the ground is in condition for plowing, break it up nicely; do not cut and cover; by this I mean not to allow a plow to cut more than what your plow will measure-if a twelve inch plow, do not turn more than twelve inches-harrow and cross harrow; furrow out your ground but one way, not very deep, for the simple reason that potatoes planted deep do not do tends to lessen its vitality, and to cause the

All annuals should be planted shallow to do well. The best crop of potatoes I have raised were planted about two inches deep, I cultivated well, and it was but little lai to dig them, nearly all were large enough for the table. Cut your potatoes into eyes, and plant two eyes in a hill, about eighteen inches apart in the rows, and then step on them; this will settle the potato in the ground, and cause them to come up sooner. Now before you cover the potatoes put a small handful of air-slacked lime over each hill, then cover by hand with about three inches deep of mellow soil. The lime will prevent the potato rot through the summer, and ameliorate the ground so that your potatoes will grow beyond all expectations.

Neighbor A. says that he has not money enough to carry on other farm operations and if he pays out money it will be on wheat. Now you miss it brother farmers; we are raising too much wheat for our own good; botter raise more potatoes, corn, beans, and clovers, and less wheat. The labor bestowed to raise the former is less than the latter I believe that potatoes at an average of 35c per bushel is better than wheat at a dollar do not mean that farmers should make the raising of potatoes a specialty, but I do say that every farmer should raise all his family will use and some for sale, and as we improve our seed so will be our sales. A good article will always sell.

Dig your crop of potatoes as soon as ripe when the ground is dry. Let them lay or the ground until evening, then haul to you root-house or cellar; put your potatoes about eight inches deep in your bin, then sprinkle them with lime; then another layer of potatoes; then lime; and so on, using about one bushel of lime to forty bushels of potatoes. Try it. LORAINE.

GEN. FREMONT, of Arizona, has a scheme for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basin in Southern California, which, he says, would create an inland sea suitable for navigation about 200 miles long, 50 miles broad and 300 feet deep, converting what is now a desert region into highway of commerce. He thinks the climate of Southern Arizona and Southeastern Cali-

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

According to announcement there was a gathering of persons interested in fruit culture, at the city council room, last Saturday afternoon. Though not numerously attended the meeting contained some of the prominent fruit growers of Oregon. J. H. Lam-bert, S. Luelling and W. S. Failing, of Milwaukie; G. W. Walling, and Mr. Dickinson, of Oswego; H. W. Prettyman and H. Hanson of East Portland; H. Denlinger, of Benton Gov. Gibbs, Dr. Watkins, Dr. Cardwell, W. L. Morgan, S. A. Clarke, Dr. Henderson and A. A. Byron were present, and S. W. Brown, of Vancouver, and others not able to be there, sent word that they would do all in their power to assist the association when

S. Luelling, having been President of the old Horticultural Association of Oregon, was invited to take the chair.

H. Hanson spoke of the need of a pon logical society for the protection of fruitgrowers, so as to authoratively pass upon the quality and character of fruit offered for cultivation. He gave a short sketch of the old association, though it was now defunct.

W. S. Failing, who was a member of the old association, spoke of the interest taken in such societies in other States, and of Horticultural exhibitions by the Society, six years ago in this city, and the way matters should be ecuducted. He favored the organization of a State Society, and not merely local one, and then going ahead with it.

G. W. Walling thought it was a matter of fore importance than many would imagine; that action upon the fruit interests in Oregon would attract attention all over the country, we should lay a good foundation for future work. A society, to succeed, should have correct reports from all parts of the State.

H. Doulinger thought the first thing to de was to organize for work.

Mr. Dickinson thought we should not take too much on ourselves in acting for the whole State, when we represent only a local-

W. S. Failing suggested that committees be appointed who should report constitution

H. Hanson felt a little discouraged that more prominent fruit growers were not present.

S. A. Clarke called attention to the fact that those present represented fruit growing interests in Benton, Marion, Clackamas and Multnomah counties, and this was not therefore a merely local representation.

S. Luelling suggested that perhaps the old constitution might be made subject to revision. It was discovered that the President, Treasurer, and about half a dozen others of the original society were already present. Luelling continued that the old society died for want of interest.

On motion H. Denlinger was appointed Secretary pro tem. The payment of a fee of one dollar was represented as requisite to admit any person to membership in the Oregon Horticultural Society. Such being the title of the old association, and it was decided to revive the old organization.

On motion of W. S. Failing, a committee of three, consisting of Mosers. Cardwell, Lambert, and Gibbs was appointed to precure the books of the association, and report such revision as they should doem advisable in the constitution and by-laws.

On motion that some person be selected to deliver an address on pomology, or some subject of interest to fruit growersG, ov. Gibbs was appointed to deliver an address at the next meeting of the sesociation.

J. H. Lambert inquired if the society was to pass on fruits, etc, or if such work was to be done by a committee.

W. S. Failing thought no more could done until the society had met again and de-cided what should be its permanent conetitotion.

The President thought another meeting should be held soon to complete organization.
On motion of Gov. Gibbs it was

Resolved, That the association shall meet two months from to-day, at the Portland City Council Chamber, over the National Bank, at 10 o'clock, and that all persons from this State and Washington Territory, who are interested in fruit culture, are cordially invited to attend and give aid and encouragement to the objects of the association.

Then the association adjourned.

Davinson Bros. take photographs cheaper than any other firm in the city of Portland. They are A No. 1, too.

Mr. A. W. Forgey, of Curry county, who was just getting well of a bad cut on his foot received January 14th, had the misfor-tune on the 7th of May to cut his leg just below the knee with an adz which will lay him up for some time again.

FINE weather makes fine photographs. If you don't believe it call on Frank Abell and test it. And you will be convinced.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Editor Willametto Farmer:

Having seen several articles in yours and other papers referring to self and wire bind-ers, which involve questions of vast impor-tance to the farmers of this State, as at the present time agricultural machinery absorbe almost every dollar of the net earnings of the farm, and where there is a want of economy and skill, as the end of each year a balan is found against those improved "labor-saving machines," and se the season for purchasing the most expensive of this machinery is at hand, I propose to lay before your readers some of my experience and observation.

I have kept in the front rank with reference

to those improvements. In 1845 I awang a cradle forty successive days (Sundays excepted). This is the cheapest mode of harvest-ing, but under present circumstances it is too slow. It was almost the only mode until about the year 1856. I think the Pugh fam-ily, near Salem, brought the first McCormic Reaper to this State, and Hon. S. Brown, of Gervais, the second. Next came the smaller and more convenient Maney, Kirby, and others of that class, great improvements on the old clumsy McCormic. Those were followed by the Self-Raking Reaper, then the Combined Reaper and Mower, all of which in their turn bad to meet and overcome the prejudices of habit. But now comes the Self-Binder, worst of all, and step by step we have kept pace with these several improvements, until last year we embraced the first opportunity and bought an Osborne Self-Binding Harvester, which was certainly the longcet advance stop of any yet made. With the old five and six-foot machines, with two men riding, one to drive and one to rake, five men to bind and one to shock, making a total of eight men, we were able to put about ten acres of grain in the shock daily. Those men had to be boarded and lodged, making a slave of the farmer's wife, and giving her just cause to belt the farm. The Bell-Bake was quite an improvement, but it only rayed one man. How was it at my place last year when harvest commenced? We had four men at work, and as soon as the thresher could be started two of us went out with the threshing machine, and we left two boys at home with two horses, to take care of a crop of 150 acres, which they did with perfect case, one running the machine and the other doing the chores and shocking the grain. My wife complained that it was the lonesomest harvest she to me. During the season, we threshed about 400 acres of wire-bound grain, in the whole of which I do not remember seeing an unbound sheaf, neither did we experience any inconvenience from wire in our machinery, and where the proper appliances are used, the bands are easily cut, and no grain lost by passing them through the machine, as is the case with straw bands, and I do not believe that either millers or warehousemen will over be able to tell the wire-bound from the strawbound grain in this country, as our grain does

of wire. In this article I do not wish to be under stood to favor any one of the several selfbinders now offered for sale in this country. I only name the one we used because it was a perfect success with us. In conclusion, I will simply say that I estimate the self-binder to be the greatest improvement yet made in farm implements, next to steam, and it is to the reaper what a steam engine is to the horse MARION COUNTY PARMER. power.

not get wet, and the wire does not rust and

break in bits as it does in the Atlantic States.

In screening about 500 bushels of wheat from

once to four times through a "Western," or

"Tom Holman Fan," we never saw a particle

PURE ITALIAN BRIS.-Mr. D. E. Dowling, of San Diego, Cal., has an advertisement of Pure Italian Bees for sale. Anyone wishing to see them can call at the corner of Fron and Grant streets, Portland, where they will and Mr. Dowling. They are lively little felows, as we can attest, having went, seen and

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINAL PREPARATORNS. Halmsold's Madreinal Pagranators.—
Helmbold's various medicinal preparations have for the last twenty or more years occupied a prominent place on the shelves of every respectable druggist and physician in the land. The skill displayed in their preparation, the invariable promptness and efficiency of their action, the absence of nauscous and lisgusting taste or odor, and the attractive manner in which they are put up, have made them universal favorites. Especially is this the case with Helmbold's famous Buchu, a medicine which has become indispensable in the treatment of a large and troublesome class of diseases, particularly those which the treatment of a large and troublesome class of diseases, particularly those which affect the digestive and urinary organs. As a district, it is invaluable, and the great advantages it possesses over other preparations is the absolute purity of the ingredients, and the uniformity of strength. Parties purchasing should be caroful to see that Helmbold's proprietary stamp is affixed to each bottle.

Crops in California.

The San Francisco Bulletin of May 12th, Fromo, Tulare and Kern, except where arte- first be fed with a good strong feed of gre will also be a short crop in some parts of then cleaned and the horses well curried a Merced County. Three or four inches of the latter having much to do with the thr rain will not make a wheat crop, and that, of the animals. After the farmer has his we take it, is the maximum which has fallen own breakfast, water the horse and take them last season. The difference is a matter of tons, or even more.

"The coast counties will produce larger crops this year than last. These countie are at their best, agriculturally, with from fifteen to twenty inches of rain. More than the latter amount hardens the land, and in many places drowns out the grain. Santa Cruz, a part of San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Napa and Sonoma counties will make better returns than last year. The difference will not affect the deficiency in the dry counties of the San Josquin Valley, but it will go some way in that direction."

The wheat barvest will commence about the first week in June and the Bulletin thinks there is the promise of a fairly good yield for agriculture in that State.

Large Sale of Furs.

The Albany Democrat says: Our readers will/remember of reading in our paper from time to time articles in regard to the labors of party which has been trapping up in the Cascades during the past season, and it will probably interest them to know with what secons the party has met. The pelts were brought down from the mountains last Monday, and a more beautiful lot we have nove seen. Nineteen varieties of furs were reprerented, and the names and number of each fox, 8; cross fox, 10; otter, 14; fisher, 25; boaver, 80 pounds; racecon, 4; lynx, 6; welbadger, 1; black wolf, 1; gray wolf, 4. Ho-

the best way is to find some hugane farmer who will take him for what he is worth and agree to keep him so long as he lives. But, if possible, he should be kept on the place and be fed and cared for, in part for the good he has done. And he will be useful for the women and children to drive, because his ways are understood, and he really has valid claims to a living from the farm. A humans man will be certain to have a calm and relective mind, and such a mind will devise ways for keeping a horse or worn-out animal which a cold and cruel mind would not think of, so that nothing would be lost.

EVERY reader of this paper can have ruzz one month's subscription to our illustrated Magazine of choice literature LEISURE HOURS, by sending eleven cents to pay for mailing the premium that goes with the magazine, viz., a pair of Easter Cross Chromos. These crosses are entwined with calla lilies, forns, grasses, etc. We shall feel fully repaid for this gift if the articles are shown to your friends. Catalogue of 1,000 desirable and curious articles sent to all; Ic and 2c stamps taken. Address J. L. PATTEN & Co., 47 Barclay St., New York.

DE. KECK can be consulted free on that terrible disease, to which so many are heirs to—Catarrh. Call and see him. Selling chesp. P. Selling.

NO. 14.

The Spring Care of Horses. There is but little wonder that the life of concludes there will be no more rains, but that was not a correct surmite, as the late many cases it is a wender that they last as rains have extended to that State. It says: long as they do. The curry comb and break "There will be a complete failure of the wheat crop in three large counties, vis, should be. In the morning the horses should ficial irrigation has been employed. There and a moderate amount of hay, the stables will also be a short crop in some parts of then cleaned and the horses well curried off. in these counties. From other parts of the State very few complaints of short crops are a tret or to their hardest strain for the first heard. The spring has thus far been moist and cool. Over the dry parts of the San settled their breakfast and be ready for all Josquin Valley, especially in those counties above named, there have been strong north are brought in from the fields, with a whick winds; in some instance crops which had been started by means of irrigation were blown out of the ground. Some of the water and good castile soap if they show ditches also were filled up with sand. The signs of galling. When this is done, water wheat crop will not reach the aggregate of your horses and then feed them, giving a generous feed of good hay, free from dust, conjecture. Possibly it will fall short of not forgetting the accompanying grain, and the aggregate of last year by fifty thousand do not neglect the rubbing down with straw. This latter takes but a few minutes and is of great benefit to the horse. Do not water or feed the horses while but from the field; attend to them rationally and you will not only have florsen presenting a fine appearance, but they will last longer and will do far more work than those treated in the slipshod, careless manner too often adopted.

Tile-Draming.

J. C. Brown writes for the Marshall, Iowa Republican that he has been putting in some tile, and is pleased with the results. He began by putting tile in the sloughs, through the pastures and feed lots, where the rains and live stock had been tearing out deep gulties. Places that before draining would mire down cattle are now as dry as the highway. Ho secured water for the stock by raising it from the drains, and allowing the surplus to return to them, and thus had a running stream of cool and clear water at all times in the troughs. He estimates that his sloughs, when drained, will yield nearly three times as much grass as land that is supposed to need draining. He thinks the popular estimate that tiled land is at least doubled in

KENNEDY'S SHEEP DIP.

THE BUT KNOWN DIP FOR CORING THE SOAL

To Wool-GROWSES: I have for a number brown bear, 3; black bear, 4; coyote, 3; of years been manufacturing, selling and using Shoop Dip, with a view of getting an article vorine, 5; wildoat, 3; ormine, 4; muskrat, 7; that will be acceptable to sheep men as a rembadger, I; black wolf, I; grey wolf, 4. Before the pelts arrived here the fur dealers had
heard of them, and five different men were
here to bid for there purchase—San Prancisco,
Salem and this city being represented. On
Tuesday afternoon the furs were examined
and sealed bids were made, and Mr. N. Solemon, of Portland, having bid the highest,
took the whole lot at \$1,015.

How About the Old Horse?

How about the old horse? What is to be
done with him? Or, what is to be done with
a horse that is growing old? These are hard
questions for a humane and moderately circumstanced farmer to answer. There can be
nothing wrong in disposing of a horse ten
years old, having considerable work in him;
but how old and feeble should he be before it
would seem wrong to get rid of him? If one
has an old horse and he cannot well be kept,
the best way is to find some humane forms. edy for the disease known as Heab in sheep.

PRICE PER GALLON: Tobacco Dip. \$2.75; Hemlock Dip. \$2.25; Non-Poisonous Dip. \$2.25. Yours truly. S. H. KENNEDY. Omaha, Nob.

OFEICE OF STERRESS, POST & Co.,

CHEYENSE, W. T., April 19, 1879. SNTLEMEN: I have known the bearer. GENTLEMEN: I have known the bearer, S. H. Kennedy, Esq., for over three years. I have also used the sheep dip manufactured by him during that time, and I know from experience that it cures seab, as I have eradicated the disease from my own flock by the use of his dip, when all other remedies tried had failed. I confidentially recommend his Non-Poisonous and Tobacco Dips as the best and cheapest dips in use.

Very respectfully,

M. E. Poer.

Mr. George Ruble, wholesale dealer in and diery bardware, leather and findings, Denver, Col., under date of April 11, 1879, in order-

ing some 60 gallons of dip, says: "I believe you have struck the thing now on which I will eventually succeed in making big sales. It works to perfection so far, and all those that have used it are much pleased with its operations. Will send you a few testimonials seen. I have no fear but we shall come out on top eventually."

Yours truly,

GEORGE RUBLE.

Mr. Kennedy will be in Portland for some time, and anyone wishing to see him will find him at J. McCracken & Co's, Front Street.