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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

WE OFFER THE
Willamette Farmer.

When paid in advance, at the low rate of
\$2.00 Per Annum.

With the added expense of an enlarged issue we cannot afford the paper without pre-payment at less than
\$2.00, '93

Hereafter our invariable charge will be
\$2.00 a Year!

INvariably
IN ADVANCE!

WILLAMETTE FARMER!

The Great Northwest!
NEED OF A PEOPLE'S JOURNAL!

The success that attends the removal of the FARMER to the city of Portland, and the sure prospect of enlarged circulation and increase of business, places this journal upon a different footing towards the public from that heretofore occupied, and to bring its columns within reach of all we have resolved upon

Reduction of Subscription to TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!
 Invariably in Advance.

From and after Sept. 1st, 1879, two dollars, remitted without expense to us, will be received as advance payment for one year's subscription.

Notice is given that all old accounts will be required to be settled by Jan. 1st, 1880, and where not so settled and prepaid, names will be stricken from the list and the paper discontinued; and from and after that date the paper will be promptly discontinued in all cases at the expiration of the time paid for.

We shall accommodate ourselves to the times by placing the price of subscription at the lowest possible figure, and shall invariably insist on receiving cash in advance.

OUR FUTURE COURSE.
 As to the course of this paper, we need only say that we shall continue to make it the reliable advocate of the producers of the Northwest, to whom we look for support.

CORRECT MARKETS.
 Our Market Reports shall be full and correct in giving the prices at which products can be sold and the cost at which supplies can be procured. This is a matter that shall receive the most particular attention. Our commercial news shall include all facts, foreign and domestic, that bear on the interests of the farmers of Oregon and Washington.

VALUABLE CORRESPONDENCE.
 Our columns shall be open for correspondence of the people from all parts of the Northwest, as they have been heretofore, and will be the medium of exchange of valuable information and useful discussion.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.
 We shall give the most important items of foreign news from all parts of the world, and current news, including political facts, of our own nation. We shall give full and complete domestic news, compiled from the journals of Oregon and Washington, and pay especial attention to all that relates to the opening up of the whole Columbia river region.

FOR THE FAMILY.
 Besides agricultural matter taken from leading farm journals, we shall publish much interesting miscellaneous reading, and have a special department devoted to the Home Circle and domestic affairs.

AFRAID OF NOTHING.
 In short, we propose to make the WILLAMETTE FARMER a complete family newspaper in the interest of farmers and producers, not afraid of capital and unswayed by monopoly,—plain and outspoken whenever our duty to the people requires it. While not partisan or sectarian we shall talk plainly and allow plain talk from others, on all matters of public interest.

JUDGE THE FUTURE BY THE PAST.
 The improvement constantly made during the past seven years, and the course steadily pursued during that time, will indicate our intentions for the future. Against great obstacles the paper has constantly grown and improved, and we promise to make it all that the patronage of the people will permit.

INDUCEMENT FOR CLUBS.
 We need your help to double our subscription list, and we make the following liberal offer: for every new subscriber you can send us, with the coin, we will credit you fifty cents on your own subscription, so that by sending us four new names and \$8.00 in money, any one can have the paper free one year, or can retain fifty cents on each new subscription as commission.

HOW TO PAY UP AND RENEW.
 Persons who wish to take advantage of the reduction of price can remit the \$2.00 to us before their subscription expires, or if in arrears can pay at the rate of 25 cents per month, and add \$2.00 more for the year to come.

In making this great reduction in price we rely on the favor of the people, and are determined to fully deserve their universal support.
 PORTLAND, Aug. 23d, 1879.

TAKE NOTICE.

We notify all in arrears that we expect prompt settlement of old accounts and renewals by cash in advance. We have put the price down to suit the times, and we must see the money. The credit business has caused us great financial trouble and distress, and we have no apology to make for demanding what is due us. The back dues for subscription must be paid, and as soon as harvest returns are received we hope subscribers will promptly remit what is due us.

NORTHWESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society met according to adjournment Saturday, September 20th, at the City Council chamber, S. Luelling, President, in the chair; S. A. Clark, Secretary pro tem.

Quite a fine collection of fruits was exhibited by different persons.

Mr. H. W. Prettyman showed specimens of Coe's golden drop plum and the silver prune, from the orchard of Mr. Alderman, near Dayton.

Mr. S. W. Brown, of Vancouver, showed Coe's golden drop plum, gathered from eight different trees, to illustrate the fact that a slight difference in location, in the same orchard, causes a different appearance in this fruit, both as to size, appearance and time of ripening.

Mr. Walling showed a branch very heavily loaded with Coe's golden drop plums from his orchard, also fine pears and apples.

Mr. Bradford showed a plum that was pronounced of that variety, that he said was sent him in a lot of fruit trees got years ago from California, but he doubted its being genuine, as it did not fill the description given by Downing, while the so-called silver prune filled it exactly.

His fruit did not make a good dried product either, so he thought it might be that Coe's golden drop plum brought from California might not be the genuine fruit.

Mr. Porter, of Forest Grove, was introduced by Mr. Brown, and called attention to the fact that Coe's golden drop had a different leaf from any other plum, that somewhat resembles the Oregon wild grape, and the silver prune has this identical leaf.

Mr. J. H. Settlemier, of Woodburn, joined the society, and showed fine specimens of Pond's seedling plum, the same as is usually known here as the Gros d' Agen; also seedling peaches of fine quality.

Mr. Walling spoke on the controversy existing between himself and Mr. Prettyman relative to the identity of Coe's golden drop and the silver prune and claimed to have convincing evidence on his side. He presented certificates to show that the fruit raised by Alderman came from his nursery and from different well known fruit growers giving their convictions on the subject. He said it laid with Mr. Prettyman to prove that it was a new variety. His book of sales showed, also, that he packed, in 1871, 100 Coe's golden drop intended for Alderman, and sent them from his nursery. Said they could not have been marked Columbia, as he had none of that variety at that time.

Mr. Luelling stated that the cions he used for Coe's golden drops were brought across the plains by his brother in 1847, and Mr. Walling said he ordered cions from Elwanger & Barry, Rochester, in 1852.

Mr. Prettyman said that he first cut cions for silver prune grafting from two trees at Mr. Alderman's, and the next year took from six.

Mr. Bradford denied that it was possible for two seedlings to be alike, and it was more impossible for six to be identical.

Mr. Prettyman stated the difference between Coe's golden drops and silver prunes to be that the first was more acid, that it ripened sooner and that while the first turned yellow the second remained green.

Mr. Walling proposed to subject two boxes of fruit representing the two varieties to a drying test that would give each the same heat at the same time, in the same dryer, to be superintended by the committee, and to have the product shown at the State Fair.

In answer to question by Failing, Luelling said different trees in the same orchard, of Coe's golden drop plums, showed difference in size and time of ripening.

Mr. Walling said they were difficult to gather because the orchard had to be gone over several times.

Dr. Cardwell thought the difference depended a great deal whether the trees bore full or not.

On motion of Mr. Walling Messrs. Walling, Hansen and Lambert were appointed a committee to secure space for a horticultural exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair.

While this is a poor year for all fruits, except pears, it was believed possible that the efforts of individuals would secure a creditable exhibit.
 On motion the society adjourned to meet Saturday, October 19th, four weeks interval.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!

A large sign was exhibited at the Hillsboro Fair inscribed
 "THE ONLY FARMER'S PAPER IS THE OREGON FARMER—\$1.00 A YEAR."

A small sheet, gotten up on the "patent process" was canvassed for, and some thought they had subscribed for the WILLAMETTE FARMER, as many also call this paper the Oregon Farmer.

THE SAME DODGE WILL BE ATTEMPTED AT THE STATE FAIR, AND CAN BE SET DOWN AS A FRAUD, for no honest and responsible person would use the name "FARMER" under such circumstances.

The individual who claims to be publisher has no printing office or press, and doesn't need any as long as he can live on his check.

The WILLAMETTE FARMER is the only farmers' paper in the State that has any claims to that name, or possesses permanency or reliability. Any person who is weak enough to subscribe and pay in advance for a pretended newspaper, gotten up by a shameless adventurer, deserves to lose his money and will be certain to lose it. But then there are always victims for every confidence game that can be started.

This person who is guilty of this unblushing fraud, has at least once attempted to collect money under false pretences, that was due to the WILLAMETTE FARMER, and we have good proof that he has stolen our subscription list, as we know he has boasted that he had the names of all our subscribers.

We don't propose to have him gull the people of Oregon in his present effort.

All our subscribers must have received a circular issued by the I. N. L. Auction Store, and sent through the mails by him, which he was able to do after stealing our list, having at times had access to our office.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR.

We were in attendance at the Washington County Fair on Tuesday, and intend to be there again the latter part of the week, but as we close our record on Wednesday and the entries were not all made when we left, we shall not attempt any lengthy details.

The managers have shown great energy in working for the success of Washington county interests, and especial praise is due to Mr. Robert Imbrie, President, and D. M. C. Gault, Secretary, who were aided by attentive and competent assistants.

The racing and trotting stock were of course a great attraction, and the trials of speed created continual interest.

We took more interest in draft horses than in races or flyers. The eight stallions lately brought here by Messrs. Stubbfield, of Illinois, attracted much attention, and are fully advertised elsewhere. The magnificent Clydesdale horse Glen Ell, owned by Maj. Bruce, was there, and also several of his colts, one from Chas. Corse's mare, a yearling, showed many good points, and our friend Chalmers had another yearling horse colt from him that is already a horse in size. Chalmers had also the fine Clydesdale stallion Merry Mason, imported two years ago from Scotland by Messrs. Grierson & Pugh, that is a peerless draft horse, and the stallions from S. G. Reed's stables, Marquis and Brutus, made as fine a collection of Clydesdale stock as one could wish to see.

Mr. James Imbrie also showed a dark brown stallion bred from English coach and cart horse stock—a fine animal. Washington county ought soon to show as good draft stock as can be found in America.

The Pavilion was filling up with cereals, fruits, vegetables, flowers and fancy work of various descriptions, and we may find room for a further notice next week.

J. M. Garrison showed seven coops of fowls of various breeds, making a fine collection from the best improved breeds; other fowls were shown, though not in such great variety, but we could not find the exhibitors.

Hillsboro has some mechanics that deserve home patronage, judging from a fine wagon and some handsome hacks and buggies on exhibition, turned out of a shop in that town, entirely of home work, or as much so as any made in Oregon.

This is not a good year for fruit, but there was a fair exhibit from several Washington county orchards. John R. Porter, of Forest Grove, showed twenty-five varieties of apples, ten of pears, five of plums, four of prunes, also grapes and blackberries; also a fine collection of flowers.

J. Q. A. Young, of Cedar Mills, showed Italian prunes.

R. M. Stuart showed various kinds of fruit. This brief sketch is of course incomplete, being taken on the second day of the Fair.

Gen. Grant Will Positively Come Here.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to Mayor Thompson that he hopes to be in Oregon by Oct. 16th.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

All friends and patrons of the FARMER are requested to do what they can to secure us additional subscribers in their respective neighborhoods. We cannot sustain the reduced price of subscription unless we increase the circulation. Get us four new subscribers and send us eight dollars and your own paper shall be free for the year to come. We will also allow you in proportion for one or more new names sent. We cannot find honest and capable canvassers to put in the field, and so ask our numerous friends to help us. The reduction is an experiment, and we may not continue it unless we see good results.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES.

G. W. Stubbfield & Co., of Bloomington, Illinois, have lately brought to our State eight fine stallions of the Norman and Clydesdale breeds. They were exhibited this week at the Washington County Fair, and we learn will be at the State Fair.

So much interest is taken in the breeding of excellent work horses in this State that our readers will be interested in having a description of these animals to refer to, and we give the following, from notes taken on the ground:

DENMARK.—An imported Norman horse, is a light gray, eight years old, full Percheron, weighs 1,900 pounds, of grand build, and showing the valuable qualities of the French breed. This horse the Messrs. Stubbfield say was imported by themselves. A late number of the California Spirit of the Times contained a spirited engraving and description of this fine horse.

BOXER is a steel gray, weight 1,650 pounds,—one of the most showy animals ever brought to our State. His head and neck are very striking, and the strong points of the Percherons are unmistakable in him.

LORD CLYDE is a very dark bay, weight 1,850 pounds, imported by these men direct from Scotland; is powerful and fine turned, with an appearance that strikes the beholder with admiration.

BOSS is a light gray, three years old, bred from imported sire and dam, and has the making of an immense horse. At present he is a little thin and hardly shows what he can be, but promises to make a first-class stallion.

DAN is a two-year-old bay Clydesdale, dark with black points, extra fine as a two-year-old, and is said to be full blood. Weighs 1,555 pounds.

CHARLEY is a beautiful dapple gray, three years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, and is three-fourths Norman. Sired by Denmark.

BLOOMINGTON—a steel gray, dark with black points, is also a young horse sired by Denmark.

BILLY PAULENER, a two-year-old, is of English Coach Horse pedigree, a beautiful bay in color, and very finely made.

Dr. John Weir, V. S., accompanies these animals as salesman, and those who visit the State Fair and wish to see this stock will find him a pleasant and accomplished gentleman.

How to Avoid Rust.

Mr. D. S. Buick writes a Roseburg paper that his experience in farming on this coast from 1853 to the present time, has been that finely developed samples of any variety of wheat brought each year from the coast counties, and sown in the inland valleys, each in their season, will withstand drought, rust, and all other diseases much better than seed of your neighborhood, and produce from 10 to 50 bushels more to the acre. Then if this be true, and I have never heard it contradicted by any farmer who has tested the plan, let the inland valley farmer send to the seashore for such varieties of wheat as he may desire to sow, and vice versa, and by this radical change of climate and soil, sown fields of grain will be of a better quality and yield more to the acre—a sufficient amount more to compensate the farmer for extra cost of seed, besides increase his chances for a crop in a dangerous season.

The above plan with judicious cultivation and sowing each variety in its proper season, will do much for the farmers' prosperity.

The Wheat Crop.

The Gazette says: The grain in Benton county is about all harvested, and farmers are now busy hauling to the warehouses; from the crowds of teams that may be seen around the warehouses we would judge that the number of bushels in our county is as great as in any former year, notwithstanding the rust. This, from the best information we can get, is the case. That portion of our wheat that is affected by rust is of a much better quality than the rusted wheat in Linn county; ours being but little below the standard weight, and in some instances fully up to, and a little over, sixty pounds to the bushel, but shriveled.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY CROPS.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Nearly all of our grain is cut and threshed, or in the stack. Some wheat and oats that were sown on low lands are still green, and will have to be cut for hay if saved. Fall-sown grain is all right—no rust, no smut, and is turning out pretty well. Spring wheat is somewhat rusty—will hardly bring anything in the market. Oats will yield well. I have seen larger stalks and better heads this year than for years. But, Mr. Editor, I can see plainly that the wheat crop per acre is diminishing, and if farmers follow the same ruinous routine they have for the past twenty years, we will have to sow four or five acres to one now, so as to raise as much as now. It appears that we must have about so much to sell, hence we sow more acres, but in doing so we are getting worse off, because our lands will raise less per acre every year. This all can see. A remedy may be had. It needs a change in our programme. Raise more grass; raise more stock to pasture more of our lands; raise less grain for exportation, and our farms will improve as we feed our stock the hay and grain we raise, taking care to save all of the manure and putting it on the farm.
 CLACKAMAS Co., Sept. 18. LORAIN.

Harvesting Peas—A New Use for the Sulky Rake.

OSWEGO, Or., Sept. 16, 1879.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

During the present season I have been using with a great deal of satisfaction one of the Thomas Sulky Rakes, made by J. H. Thomas & Sons, Springfield, Ohio. This rake is not only a perfect success in the hay and stubble fields, easily handled and doing first rate work, but we have found it to be a great help in harvesting our peas, saving altogether the necessity of cutting them. We usually sow our peas on ground newly broke, and of course full of roots, and cutting them on such ground is very slow and tedious. A boy with a sulky rake makes quick work of it, cutting them into bunches faster than ten men could do it by the old method.

Harvesting and threshing are progressing rapidly this fine weather, the bulk of 'ot the work being already done. The yield is not as good as was anticipated. Rust did not injure us much, but the grain did not fill as well as usual, owing to the extremely hot weather during and after the blooming season. The oat crop is fair. My own was very good, yielding at least fifty bushels to the acre.

A. R. SHIPLEY.

The Wheat Crop of Oregon.

From the report of the President and Secretary of the Portland Board of Trade we take the following extract regarding the wheat crop of Oregon and Eastern Washington:

The conclusions we have arrived at, therefore, are that we shall receive 45,000 to 48,000 tons of wheat from Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington—85,000 to 90,000 tons of winter or fall sown wheat, and from 40,000 to 45,000 tons of spring sown grain from Western Oregon, aggregating about 180,000 tons. Deducting therefrom what is necessary to sustain our population of 100,000 souls, and seed for next year's crop, the probable surplus of wheat for export will certainly not exceed 140,000 tons—a deficiency of 10 to 12 per cent. compared to last year. While, therefore, we can still say with truth that the wheat crops of Oregon are never a total failure, yet this year has taught our farmers two lessons:—(1) that fall sown wheat can always be depended on in all seasons, and hence should form two-thirds of our entire wheat crop, and (2) that drainage to the level bottom lands of the Willamette valley is absolutely necessary for successfully raising large spring crops, and ought to be universally pursued. It is pleasing to know that this latter recommendation is being largely adopted, in consequence of which small tile and drain manfactories are being erected in various portions of Western Oregon, which, when in general use in this State, will yield to the farmer an average of double the crop from each acre of land he now receives.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—On Monday morning last, at the usual hour, the fourth school year of the University of Oregon commenced under flattering prospects. The school is under the control of Professors Johnson, Condon, Bailey, Straub, Collier, Gatch and Mrs. M. P. Spiller, the best faculty north of the University of California. The apparatus, purchased East last year at a cost of \$4,000, by Mr. J. J. Walton, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Regents, has been placed in position and will be used this year. More students were in attendance this week than was anticipated, and everything augurs well for a prosperous year for the University of Oregon.

GEN. GRANT COMING.

An invitation has been sent to Gen. Grant to visit us during the State Fair, and it is probable he will come. Ex-Gov. Woods telegraphs that he will certainly come, and he may almost certainly be depended on to be here during the fair, which will be good news to many and add a great attraction to the fair.

Marion County Pomona Grauge.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 22, 1879.
 The next meeting of Marion County Pomona Grauge will be held on Friday, October 3d, at the hall in Salem, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., at which the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.
 E. STRONG, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Passed to the summer land, September 17, 1879, near Clackamas Station, Oregon, Orra C., only child of John A. and Katie A. Manning, aged nine months and three days. Orra has gone to join the angels in the happy Spirit land. There to wait our coming. When we too shall join their band.

Sad and mournful was the sound Of the boatman's muffled oar, As he rowed across the river To bear our darling o'er.

O, we shall sadly miss him, But we will not complain, For we know that we shall meet him And told him is our arms again.
 Mrs. C. M. PHILLIPS.

To State Fair and Return.

The following rates will be charged on the O. & C. Railroad from stations named and return during Fair week:

Portland	..... \$2 75	Albany	..... \$1 75
Milwaukie	..... 2 50	Tangent	..... 2 25
Clackamas	..... 2 25	Shedd's	..... 2 50
Oregon City	..... 2 00	Halsey	..... 2 75
Rock Island	..... 1 75	Muddy	..... 3 00
Canby	..... 1 50	Harrisburg	..... 3 50
Aurora	..... 1 25	Junction	..... 4 00
Hubbard	..... 1 00	Irving	..... 4 25
Gervais	..... 75	Eugene	..... 4 75
Brooks	..... 50	Springfield	..... 5 00
Turner	..... 75	Goshen	..... 5 25
Marion	..... 1 00	Creswell	..... 5 75
Jefferson	..... 1 25	Latham and all	.....
Millers'	..... 1 50	points south	..... 6 25

Canal Fork Quartz Mine.

The experiment of putting up a quartz mill on a mine in the Cascade mountains, on the waters of the Santiam, is to be again tried by a few Portland gentlemen, who own and have developed a ledge on the waters of the Canal Fork, about two miles north of the old White Bull mine and mill. Mr. Wilson, of Fox Valley, who has worked for the company, informs us that an engine and a ton-stamp mill has been shipped already. The ledge has been prospected thoroughly, showing both gold and silver in paying quantities, and 600 tons of ore on the dump waits the erection of the mill, which is in sections so that it can be packed in over the trail from King's Valley. The mill will be speedily erected and the work pushed with energy through the winter. Mr. Wilson has left with us a sample of the quartz that looks as if it ought to contain gold. It is remarkably good looking quartz.

Oregon's Exports.

From the annual report of the officers of the Portland Board of Trade we get the following, showing the exports from this State for the past year—from August 1, 1878, to July 31, 1879:

Salmon exports to San Francisco,	271,139 cases, value	..... \$ 1,246,672
Wheat, flour, oats, hops, potatoes,	lumber, hides, pickled salmon,	treasure, and all other domestic products except coal and wool, shipped to San Francisco	2,980,838
Coals to San Francisco from Coos Bay	.....	150,255
Lumber and other products from Coos Bay and coast of Oregon	.....	103,718
Wool, via San Francisco, including Southern Oregon	.....	1,567,202
Total via San Francisco	.....	\$ 6,057,585
Wheat and flour direct to United Kingdom, 86,043 tons wheat, 212,924 barrels flour	.....	\$ 3,785,060
Canned salmon shipped direct to United Kingdom, 141,785 cases	.....	616,397
Beef and mutton, canned and uncanned	.....	63,473
Wheat, flour and other products exported to all places except San Francisco and Europe	.....	423,432
Gold and silver, products of Oregon mines, estimated only	.....	900,000
Other products, principally cattle to Eastern localities and wool from Southeastern Oregon via Northern California	.....	436,000
Total Oregon exports for the year	.....	\$12,282,047

This shows a decrease of \$2,362,926 from the exports of the preceding year, which reduction was principally in the amount of