

ADVERTISING RATES.

WE CHARGE \$2.50 Per Month For an inch of advertising space, for the first month; \$4.00 Per Month For two inches; \$6.00 Per Month For three inches, with reasonable terms for long time advertisements.

Legal Advertisements Published on Favorable Terms.

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



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 of less than \$2.00.

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

IN ADVANCE!

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS AND MARKETS.

The Oregonian informs its readers that this paper is not a newspaper, and has to depend upon that journal for all news of the markets. This is false; we get up our market report without reference to that paper; have never paid the least attention to its quotations, except to contradict them frequently; and have no confidence in their accuracy at any time.

The Oregonian has made no allusion in months to the fact that Oregon Valley wheat is worth more money than No. 1 California wheat; and has never, that we remember, told Walla Walla people that their wheat is worth more than No. 1 California.

Our duty and our aim is to keep our readers posted on matters that interest them. We ask comparison between our market reports and those of any other journal; and we assert that the Oregonian's assertions are false when it says that we depend on its columns for news.

We had hardly written the foregoing when a gentleman who has been recently through Washington county came into the office and stated, as an example of the confidence that the people place in market reports, that he several times heard the price of wheat referred to, and the question would be asked: "What paper did you get that from? If it was the FARMER, I believe it; and if it was the Oregonian, I don't."

These two instances, happening in one day, and that too without any act of ours to call them out, show what newspaper has the confidence of the people, and how much we are indebted to the Oregonian for our market reports. We leave that newspaper to the enjoyment of its news monopoly, on which alone it seems to predicate all its boasting; but we deny that this news monopoly extends any further than its daily circulation.

Pork Packing. Mr. A. H. Johnson, Central Market, Portland, is in the market, buying pork to pack and cure, and will pay the highest market price in cash. Mr. Johnson's is one of the oldest firms engaged in this business, having had nearly twenty years experience of the same in this city.

WINTER EVENINGS.

The time has come when the days have shortened and long evenings are upon us. Through the country huge fires begin to crackle as the chill of November calls for them. All day the teams are plowing and the farmer is determined that as little spring wheat as possible shall another year be liable to the ravages of rust.

When November reaches us it finds the harvest gathered and marketed. The prudent householder has his stores of grain and fruit and vegetables and his supplies of fuel all safely housed, and he plows and sows with confidence in the future, even though for once rust has brought a blight upon his fields.

With the winter evenings you must remember the FARMER and contribute from the experience of the year that is gone your results and your experiments. Now is the time to exchange experiences and call out interchange of views and suggestions.

FALL SOWING WHEAT.

We hear that farmers throughout the valley, and all over the Eastern country, are employing every moment to improve the favorable conditions for sowing fall wheat. One friend says in his region—Willamette Forks—there is ten acres sowed now where there is usually one, and it is much the same in all parts of the State.

ERRORS. We discover that in some instances wrong statements of account have been sent to subscribers. Any person can tell if the account received is correct by comparing the dates given with the date of the tag.

THE ASPECT LAST SUMMER.

Last summer we looked upon the world's prospect for bread crop without daring to anticipate the present situation, and repeatedly hold to view the prospect that freights would be higher after harvest, as they are; and the other fact that the American wheat crop was unprecedentedly large—large enough—we thought—to guarantee that any European deficiency would be more than made up by American shipments.

As the matter has turned out, England is on the verge of destitution, and the world needs all the American surplus, and more too. Some complain that they acted on our suggestion and lost money, which of course, we regret; but we had no interest but to keep them fairly advised, and we never pretend to be overwise about the future.

THE CENTRALIZING OF TRADE AND POPULATION.

The perusal of an article from the Astorian in which the author predicted the great future of Astoria, prophesying that in the not remote future it would attain a population of a quarter million, has reminded your correspondent to notice briefly some of the centralizing effects, which might say freaks, assumed by trade and population in some parts of the world, given without prejudice towards the local point named, and only in a spirit of calling attention to the facts as they are found to exist to-day.

First, then, we find Astoria well situated at the mouth of a mighty river, draining one-fifth of an entire continent, its front yard has a harbor sufficient to anchor with safety the whole marine of the Pacific, and nearly the oldest town in the State, completely overshadowed by Portland, located over 100 miles in the interior. But for this we see the reason claimed that the farther a producing country can be penetrated towards its center by ocean craft, at that particular point trade and population will naturally centralize.

Many years ago the site of Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, was selected with careful judgment as a point that to all human appearance was destined to become a great mart of trade, and much money spent there with that view; but alas, how futile are man's efforts to control the strange gravitations of trade.

Many more places might be pointed to illustrate the odd freaks of the not thoroughly understood laws that adjust the centers of trade and population, but as editors abhor prolixity in anything but subscriber lists, no more will be quoted to-day. Says Shakespeare, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

If we study the Indian history of our nation we find that many of the aboriginal centers

existed once where ours are found to-day; trade in their case had but little to do with it, but nevertheless some strange law collected them in certain localities where long afterwards the whites congregated for profit and pleasure.

Then, whatever it is that shapes these matters has certainly long since decreed that Portland, away from the sea upon the dreary Willamette's banks shall be the first and only center north of the Golden Gate. Astoria, to war against this now evident fact, must war against the inevitable.

NESTORON, Or., Oct. 28, 1879.

We hope to get 1,000 new names on the list before January 1. We had 48 additions last week. Send on the new names.

PRICKLY COMFREY.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Of the comfrey, there are several varieties in cultivation—one, the "synanthum officinale," a native of Europe, and which has for a long time been grown in the gardens as a domestic medicine for coughs and colds; next we have "wild comfrey" or "cynoglossum virginicum," indigenous to the United States, the leaves of which are smoked and said to resemble tobacco; then we have the "spotted comfrey" or "palmatoria maculata," this, also, being used as a domestic medicine, but has no medicinal virtues worthy of note; and lastly, we have the "prickly comfrey" or "cynophylloides asperisquamis," which is, beyond compare, the most valuable fodder plant in cultivation.

The prickly comfrey, forty years ago, was known to the writer of this article, and used by him in Europe as a fodder plant for milk cows, horses and hogs, and yet it was only brought prominently before the notice of American cultivators in 1877.

The prickly comfrey is propagated only by root cuttings (at least its propagation by seed is so very precarious and difficult as only to be undertaken by experienced horticulturists); but from root cuttings it is very easily propagated at all times throughout the year, except when the ground is actually frozen.

For this purpose, the roots are cut into pieces one inch long, or less, and buried in wet sand or moist sandy loam, where they will throw out first callus buds and roots; and, if transplanted into rich soil, will exhibit a growth absolutely astonishing. It should be planted at least three feet apart each way, and four feet apart would be even better; and, as it sends down its roots deeply, is independent of the droughts. It may be cut five or six times during the season, which lasts from the earliest spring vegetation until the hard frosts of mid-winter.

The nutritive matter of the plant is re-

markable, D. Voelkers analysis being as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Leaves in nat. and state, Calcul'd dry, Stem in nat. and state, Calcul'd dry. Rows include Water, Flesh formers, Fat, and Ash.

This would give a produce of natural nutriment of 20,000 pounds, or equal to 30 tons of best hay or 100 tons of corn fodder per acre; a yield astonishing in itself, and far beyond any known fodder crop.

This plant being so different in appearance and smell from other fodder plants, cattle sometimes at first will not touch it, and in such cases will have to be "humored a little" just at first, after which they will prefer it to all other kinds of feed.

Speaking of the offer made by the Methodist Conference to give the Academy block, Portland, to aid the endowment of this institution, the statesman says: In order to secure this offer, \$12,500 must be raised by the friends of the University, which, together with the proceeds of the sale of the Portland block, shall constitute an irreducible endowment fund.

Willamette University.

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59,000,000 Bushels Short.

The possible price of wheat before the next crop is harvested may be judged from the following facts: Europe, South America and the West Indies require 283,000,000 bushels of grain more than they have produced.

Fishel & Roberts.

This firm have an immense establishment at the corner of First and Alder streets, this city, where they can supply gentlemen visiting this city with every article of dress goods needed for a gentleman's wardrobe.

NORTHWESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Northwestern Horticultural Society met in the Council Chamber, on Saturday, Nov. 1st. In the absence of President Luelling, Vice President Walling took the chair, and W. S. Failing was elected Secretary pro tem. Owing to a surfeit of Fair or some cause unknown to those present, the attendance was not large, but great interest was taken by those present.

How is This?

A West Chualar correspondent of the Lafayette Courier says: The people of this valley who have hauled their wheat to the river and stored it in the Rogers warehouse, are very much chagrined about the way the Oregon City Mill Company are doing.

Successful Farming.

Mr. Wm. Henkle, becoming tired of city life, bought the Henry place, adjoining the city. Although a small place, not more than thirty acres, perhaps, Mr. Henkle is making it very productive, by farming it right.

John Hughes, Salem.

This well known merchant has an extensive trade in groceries and provisions, oils and paints, and many other goods named in his advertisement, which appears this week.

Nursery for Sale.

As will be seen by our advertising columns Mr. Beth Luelling, proprietor of the well known Milwaukie nursery, which has an excellent reputation and is conveniently located, offers his entire nursery for sale.

Orange Election.

The election of officers of Marion County Pomona Orange, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Orange Hall, in Salem, Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.