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PROSPECTUS FOR 1880!

The WILLAMETTE FARMER will soon enter on its TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION under more favorable assurances of popular support than it has ever had...

WHAT FRIENDS SAY. Every day we receive the pleasant assurance of popular appreciation. Men we have never seen, but well known to us upon our list of subscribers...

WE AIM HIGH. In our efforts, and are determined to make this paper more acceptable as we acquire means, and we ask every subscriber to do what he can to extend our circulation.

OBJECTS IN VIEW. The objects we have in view can be briefly expressed as follows: The WILLAMETTE FARMER is published in the interest of agriculture in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Editorial. Its editorial columns give a review of home and foreign markets from the producers standpoint; advocate its interests against the world, and have never been and shall never be swayed by money interests.

Correspondence. We have correspondence from all parts of the country, from well known farmers, and this paper is especially the medium through which farmers make known their experience and state their views.

News. As many take no other paper and depend on the FARMER for news we give all the important dispatches from abroad received up to noon Thursday, at which time the paper goes to press...

THE HOME CIRCLE. We publish choice miscellaneous reading relating to farming interests and other matters. Last, but not least, the HOME CIRCLE is carefully edited in behalf of domestic affairs and is especially liked by the wives and daughters of our subscribers.

WE AIM HIGH. Until the first of January we offer a year's subscription to any person who will send us three new names and \$6, money. This subscription can either pay back dues of an old subscriber or for the year to come for a new one.

CASH IN ADVANCE. We have reduced the price of the paper to TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The credit system has proved disastrous to many and we have tried it until our list shows \$6,000 due us.

TO VICTIMS OF RUST. The past year has been very hard on some indeed on many who have lost entire crops by rust, and even the newspaper bill worries them, but they will be all right in the future. In such cases we feel inclined to make easy terms for the past and allow them to commence anew by paying \$2 for the year 1880.

Refunded. W. P. Leonard was collecting and canvassing for this paper one year ago and he and his partner collected over a hundred dollars, that remained unpaid until the other day, when Leonard remitted us what he claimed was due us from Denver, Colorado. He asserts that he left the matter in the hands of his partner and did not know of the delinquency until he heard from us about it. We give him the benefit of his explanation and are very glad to get the money. He has our receipt in full.

WINTER.

While it is not usual to have severe Winter weather on the northwest coast, still we do occasionally have bitter winters, and the present time seems to be one of the exceptional years. There is no reason why farmers and stock men should calculate upon uninterrupted success in crops or a succession of mild winters.

We have now a spell of bitter Winter, and though not very deep, the snow lies over the whole country, and no doubt stock suffers severely. Our region is not prepared for such weather. The herds and flocks of the Eastern plains are apt to be scattered to be gathered in for feeding, even if their owners have provided hay for their use. It is probable that great loss will follow, for we cannot expect any favorable change of weather until after New Years. Many years' experience shows us that the severest weather may be expected from the 20th of December to the 10th of January.

On the Beach at Tillamook.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Albeit, it may sound synonymous to say "from the coast to the beach," yet your whimsical correspondent in these parts went and did the same recently, not in words only, but in the raw material of the act itself. It was during one of those fretful attempts of the elements to inaugurate Winter very characteristic in the climate of our coastwise commonwealth, but which seldom result in more than a comfortable approximation of the same.

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After Loraine Again. YAMHILL CO., Dec. 14, 1879. Editor Willamette Farmer: In your issue of December 12th I read an article under the head of "Plain Talk from a Farmer," signed "Loraine," "Clackamas," giving a very discouraging picture of farm life, which if read abroad would certainly convey a very erroneous idea of our State.

Liver Fluke, or Rot Among Sheep and Goats.

Editor Standard: Reading an article headed "Dead from Looches" in the Oregonian, which should have been Dead from Fasciola Hepaticum, or in English, Liver Fluke, which creates the rot in sheep and goats also destroys large numbers of cattle. Liver fluke was first described by Gambacini in 1847, and made its appearance in Holland as an epidemic disease, and was very destructive among sheep.

The night was passed with an aged couple, whose residence was a few yards from the beach. Before retiring the gentleman, as was his custom and wont, offered up his supplications to the Great Cause of the thunders without, but if the being to whom it was addressed heard no more of it than did this deponent, it availed not, for those waves held on in their noisy carnival and overbalanced the sound of a feebly spoken prayer. We retired—but one of us at least did not sleep for many hours—held awake and nearly appalled by the terrific warpers of a mighty ocean against the rocky outposts of a continent.

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Now, Mr. Editor, we all know that Oregon has many poor thriftless farmers but we are not sure that it is the fault of the soil, climate or high taxes. Nor is it always the result of laziness. Many of these work hard enough and live hard enough and yet they don't prosper. Their labor is misapplied. They plow deep enough and sow seed enough but it is done out of season. They often devote much time and labor to producing something that is of little or no value when raised.

Flour from Shriveled Wheat. Much having been said about shriveled wheat making good flour, Mr. D. M. Guthrie, who had some grain that was badly shriveled and almost unfit for any use, determined to have it ground to see whether or not it would make flour.

Australian Wheat Yield. We have remarked before that our Australian neighbors have been suffering fully as severely as we have in alternations of drought and rust in their grain fields. Indeed the statistics of the average yields of some of the colonies would seem to indicate that their misfortunes were greater than ours.

Eastern and Foreign Wool Markets.

Concerning the wool trade, wool supply, and general prospects of the wool market for the present and future of the United States, the Economist of a late date says: It is clearly manifest we must seek for supplies somewhere else outside of England, and in order to secure the same we must outbid English buyers in all markets. It is very evident, therefore, that prices of wool have not reached their altitude in any land. The truth is, the American people are just commencing for the first time in our history to realize the first fruits of their long-cherished dreams.

What There is in Wheat. The wheat grain is a fruit consisting of a seed and its coverings. All the middle part of the grain is occupied by large, thin cells, full of a powdery substance, which contains all the starch of the wheat. Outside the central starchy mass is a single row of squarish cells filled with a yellowish material, very rich in nitrogenous, that is, flesh forming matter.

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McCORMACK'S ALBACORE for 1880 is duly received, and as it has been for years, is placed in a handy place for immediate use. All book-sellers have them.

READ the list of agents for the FARMER, and see who is the agent in your vicinity.

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A Good Line of Goods. This Summer while traveling through Eastern Oregon, we made the acquaintance of Mr. J. M. Sabin, who is the Pacific Coast agent for D. Ransom & Sons' "King of the Blood" and other patent medicines. Mr. Sabin is an excellent representative of a good line of goods. The "King of the Blood" is advertised in our paper; and in this connection we would say that it is no new medicine, but has stood the tests of years.

Election of Officers. At the annual election held by Oswego Grange, No. 175, Dec. 13, 1879, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: Master, J. S. Dickinson; Overseer, Miss Etta Carman; Steward, R. B. Wilmoth; Assistant Steward, L. M. Davidson; Chaplain, C. W. Bryant; Treasurer, Jos. Ranger; Secretary, Milton K. Shipley; Gate Keeper, F. Ford; Ceres, Mrs. H. Whitell; Pomona, Mrs. F. Ford; Flora, Miss Zella Carman; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss P. A. Hayna.

The Puget Sound Courier says: There are now over one hundred settlers in the Nooksack region. The settlers will open the big jam in the Nooksack river in the early spring. The crops all turned out well. There is only one thresher there now, but next season at least one more will be required to perform the work, as the acreage will be largely increased by that time. Nooksack Crossing is getting to be quite a place. There are two stores, a telegraph office, a blacksmith shop, etc., there.

MULES.—A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer says that after eleven years of experience with mules on the farm he considers them far superior to horses, and would always recommend, where two teams are kept, that one should be a mule team. They are better than horses for the following reasons: They endure the heat much better, and are not so liable to sickness or injury, and when lamed or galled, they recover much sooner than horses. They also have greater endurance and will do more work. They require less feed and will last many years longer than horses. Notwithstanding the prejudice existing against them, they are, as a rule, as trustworthy as horses and more responsive to kind treatment.

A LARGE APPLE.—Mr. N. Ford raised a Gloria Mundi apple at the Diamond fruit farm on the Walla Walla river weighing 46 ounces and measuring 16 1/2 inches in circumference. This is said to be the largest apple ever raised in this or any other country. The largest apple at the Centennial weighed 42 ounces. Such is our country and climate for fruit, yet many refuse to believe it, because it looks "big," but still it's true, nevertheless.—W. W. Watchman.