



WHERE TO FIND US.

People wishing to call on us while in Portland will please take notice that we are on Ash street, between First and Front, opposite Knapp, Burrell & Co.'s hardware store, up stairs.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to look at the date on their tags, and in case there is any error, please inform us when, and where and to whom money was paid that has not been credited.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR OF 1881, OF THE WILLAMETTE FARMER.

Twelfth Year of Publication--A Successful and Useful Career--The Pioneer Agricultural Paper of Oregon.

We are now in the Fall, at the time when people choose their reading for the year to come, and we present the claims of the WILLAMETTE FARMER for a full support and general patronage from all the producers of the Northwest. This paper has been in existence twelve years, and has accomplished more good for the farmers than any other journal in the State. It has presented the conditions of the wheat market with intelligent criticism and has several times predicted improvement that has come true, greatly to advantage of those who relied upon it.

At the present time we are engaged in upholding the interests of wheat growers without assistance from any other journal of influence. We are correct in predicting the certain abundance of tonnage before Spring, and decline of freights in consequence, and to some degree against our own interests, we stiffen the farmers to resist the practical extortion charged them in paying present freight rates.

Such a newspaper is more useful than is generally supposed, and this one has not come up and grown into being of itself, but has been built up by long and patient labor. It has not wholly been built up by the means furnished by its patrons, but the editor has for many years been a hard worker in other fields of literature and has earned thousands of dollars that has been used to support and build up the WILLAMETTE FARMER. By this means it has been improved and has been able to deserve support, and with increased patronage may now be considered on a paying basis if subscriptions are promptly paid.

As a general means of information the WILLAMETTE FARMER cannot be excelled, because we take from a multitude of exchanges such

facts and matters as we believe best calculated to educate and inform the people of this country. Our miscellaneous reading covers a wide scope of subjects and of itself shows clearly the progress making in the world at large. Any person who carefully studies our columns must be comparatively well informed of all that goes on in the world. Our summary of foreign news covers all matters of importance; we glean fully from our home exchanges every item of interest, and especially all that relates to agricultural growth and production and the resources and development of the country.

We are striving to make this people self-supporting in every possible way. We can grow cane and beets and manufacture sugar for home use, and we do all we can to make this known and induce the effort. We believe this country can produce flax and manufacture linen; can follow some routine of farming less exhausting than wheat culture; can grow many kinds of fruit to ship fresh or dried to foreign countries; can make more intelligent use of sheep husbandry in connection with farming; shall pay more attention to improved stock; that beauty and comfort should be more generally introduced into the farmer's home life; that dairying should assume more practical shape than it now has. In short, we believe in intelligent progress and desire to help secure it in every branch of production and in the lives of all producers.

The FARMER is especially valuable to the mother and children, for the Home Department is edited and conducted by a woman whose experience has covered every phase of a farmer's life. The children's column contains spicy contributions from all parts of the Northwest. As a family paper it has no equal in the Northwest.

The FARMER for 1880 has been an improvement on all former years, and we intend to take a step forward in 1881. We need all the help we can get, and the only way we know of that we can get it is for every friend we have to become a worker and secure us all the additional subscribers he can. We cannot afford to put canvassers in the field, and our growth in the past represents the good will and positive efforts of our friends.

We renew the offer we have always made, to send the FARMER free one year to any person who will send us three new subscribers, or we will allow four months on subscription for every new subscriber sent to us. A new subscriber is one who does not take the paper at all, not one who has been taking it and renews for the year to come.

We invite all farmers who want a non-partisan, non-sectarian paper wholly devoted to their own interests, to take our paper and to contribute freely and frequently concerning all matters of interest to the farming community.

Last Saturday we noticed a train of emigrant wagons in our streets, says The Dalles Times, and started to interview the occupants. They were the advance guard of a train of 59 wagons, comprising the Washington colony, which started from Kansas on different dates--May 4th and July 16th. In this advance guard there are sixteen teams, and they intend to cross the mountains this Fall to the Sound country and prepare the way for the balance of the colony. They are composed of men of all trades and occupations. So far, they are not very much prepossessed with the new land, but seem to still have a longing for the "flesh pots of Egypt" which they left. We told them some of the many good qualities of this coast, but they seem incredulous. We can assign no reason why they should have chosen the Sound as a country in which to settle, when there is so much better agricultural land in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. They were full of an ambition to fell the forest, and they will find plenty of that to do on Puget Sound.

INSTALLATION I. O. O. G. T. IRVING, Ogn., Nov. 7, 1880. Editor Willamette Farmer: The following officers were duly installed in Golden Gate Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. G. T.: W. C. T., Lue E. Bond; W. V. T., Click Bond; W. S., Lincoln S. Bond; W. F. S., Alley W. Bond; W. Treas., W. McIntosh; W. C., Thomas Pitzer; W. M., Louise Rowe; W. D. M., Wilton Cornelius; W. I. G., James Cunningham; W. O. G., Lewis Gibson; W. R. S., Wm. Quimby; W. L. S., Wm. Bowers; W. Ass't. S., Josie Pittinger; P. W. C. T., Edwin O. Potter. Membership of lodge, 42. W. M.

He said he was the leading stockholder in the railroad company. And it was literally true, for he holds the horses while changing cars.

FACTS CONCERNING TRANSACTIONS IN HOPS.

From Eugene Journal. From Eugene Journal. EUGENE CITY, Nov. 3, 1880.

ED. JOURNAL--Undoubtedly many of your readers remember reading an announcement made through your paper some time ago concerning the organization of a hop growers association, which would, it was hoped, carry out successfully the intentions of the hop growers that constituted the association. On the 8th day of June 1877, the following preamble was read and approved at the meeting called for the organization of the above mentioned association: "As it is an old and established fact that co-operative exertions generally meet with success, and that division is ruinous to any enterprise; and having had within the last year opportunities of more thoroughly realizing these facts; we, as hop growers of Lane County, Oregon, do hereby band ourselves together, forming this society, which shall be known as the Lane County Hop Growers Association. The object of this association shall be to promote the general and mutual interest of those engaged in raising, curing and putting in proper shape and condition for marketing that product known in commerce under the name of hops." Signed, A. W. Patterson, W. S. Landers, J. H. Brown, J. G. Day, T. D. Edwards, P. Ayres, J. A. Clearwater, W. R. Walker and 23 others. With your permission, I desire to give a little of the history of the workings of the association, hoping from the information I shall give concerning transactions in handling, our growers may gain ideas that may result beneficially to their pecuniary interests.

On the 1st day of September, 1877, a meeting, was held for the purpose of making arrangements for the gathering of the hop crop of that year. The yield being unusually large and pickers scarce, it was deemed necessary to send Mr. Thos. Kearney to Portland to secure Chinese labor to pick our crops. We authorized Mr. Kearney to do the best he could in the way of obtaining help, and he at once set out for Portland. After arriving there he was informed that the firm of J. McCracken & Co. had facilities for furnishing Chinese laborers, and immediately repaired to Mr. McCracken's place of business and tried to negotiate for the requisite number of Chinamen. As Mr. Kearney had no one to vouch for him in Portland, he was informed by Mr. McCracken that he would have to get security for the parties he represented. The merchants of Eugene very kindly gave us the backing we were in need of to pay the Chinamen and sent it to Mr. McCracken, who disbursed the several amounts and setting our business for us, making no charge whatever either to us or the Chinamen for his services. We sent our hops separately to market to different parties. Prices rated very low and our lots all sold for a low price, and nearly every one of us lost money from that year's transaction. The 8th of September, 1878, found us with another crop to gather and with low prices offered. The hop growers association was called to decide whether it would be advisable to pick the crop or let it remain on the poles. After thoroughly discussing the matter, a few, including Mr. Rodney Scott, decided to let their crops remain untouched. Myself, A. W. Patterson, J. G. Day, J. A. Clearwater, T. D. Edwards, H. D. Edwards, P. Ayres and Walker Bros. concluded to try the experiment of harvesting another crop, hoping there would be an improvement in the prices then ruling in the New York market, but after we came to the conclusion we found we had no money to go on and our credit so impaired from the losses of the year before that it would be almost impossible for many of us to raise money in Eugene. I was authorized to go to Portland and see what I could do in the way of obtaining Chinamen, and to try and persuade some commission merchant to advance money on our hops, so as to enable us to pick our crop. I called on the firm of J. McCracken & Co. and made my business known to them. Mr. McCracken asked me if I had any security to give for the amount needed in gathering our crops. I told him I had no securities, but would give my word for it that the parties I represented were honorable men and would be responsible for the amounts advanced. Mr. McCracken replied by saying that it was not a proper way of doing business, but would consider the matter and let me know next day. I called in due time and was informed by Mr. McCracken that he would trust us and advance the amount asked, and, furthermore, he would vouch for us to secure payment of Chinese laborers. When our hops were picked and baled we decided to send our lots to J. McCracken & Co. and have them put in store to await higher prices, (in this scheme we were joined by Mr. Scott, Landers and several others) the prices then offered ranging from 5 to 10 cents per pound; we were of the opinion that the market would improve and would realize 14 cents

per lb; we drew the advance of 4 cents per lb and instructed Mr. McCracken to hold for the 14 cents. After holding for almost six weeks and the market declining instead of improving, some of the shippers began to feel uneasy and wrote to Mr. McCracken to have their lots placed on the market, which he at once instructed his firm to do. They wrote back that there was no possibility of selling hops then, as no offers were being made, that upon the arrival of the hops in San Francisco from 6 to 10 cents were offered for some of the lots, but no sales could be effected, as the goods were held above their prices. Seeing that we had over estimated the strength of the San Francisco market, I was instructed to write to Mr. Wells, of New York, instructing him to open a correspondence with J. McCracken & Co., our agent, with a view of moving our crop to the New York market. We instructed Mr. McCracken to ascertain what overland freights were, and to see what could yet be done in San Francisco towards disposing of our crops at remunerative prices. Word came back that the market was dull and nothing could be done in the matter of sales, and that they thought it best to select the best lots and forward to New York. We were told to give an answer what should be done, which we did, instructing them to send the hops to New York, or give them discretion in the matter to do what they thought best for our interests. Upon examination, some of the lots were found to be worthless. The best bales were sent to New York and sold. As prices were low and many lots inferior, the outcome was against the shipper, some of the bales forwarded to New York not selling for enough to pay shipping expenses. This experience teaches a lesson and proves conclusively that in the matter of selling hops nothing can be gained by co-operation, as it is almost impossible to get all the lots of good quality, and for holding above the market price it is apt to result in loss to the grower, for very few hop growers of my acquaintance are able to turn speculators, as they are in a position to know just exactly when the market will take a turn. Those that have attempted it have invariably lost money, and, of course, always feel very sore on account of it. It is no uncommon thing to hear hops growers, after they receive returns from hops that sell for a small price, accuse commission merchants of dishonesty in the matter of selling and making returns. That there are dishonest and irresponsible parties engaged in the commission business I have no doubt, but that all are dishonest I do not believe. There is no hop grower in Lane County that has had larger dealings with commission men than myself, and no man has lost more money in the hop business. Yet I can say, although mistakes have been made, I have no reason to believe that I have been dishonestly dealt with by commission merchants (with one exception), nor that any of them ever had any desire to appropriate my goods to their uses; but I have always received good advice from them concerning the condition of the markets, and could, in every instance, by following their instructions, have saved much money and a good deal of worrying. There are very few hop growers in Lane county but have lost money in hop transactions, and many have become discouraged thereby; but we had much to contend with in the start, we had low prices and inexperience in putting up hops, and a strong prejudice existed among dealers and brewers towards Oregon hops. This we have, in a great measure, overcome, and no doubt the experience of the Oregon hop growers will be more agreeable and result more profitably than in the past, as our hops are becoming well and favorably known in the East and in the San Francisco market. We have had buyers here from Portland and the East who have paid fair prices for the lots purchased. We have also had lots sold in San Francisco by commission merchants that have paid a great deal better. My own experience with Mr. McCracken, and others' experience with the firms of Allen & Lewis and Corbett & Macey, of Portland, have been more remunerative than selling to buyers here. I have seen returns made by the above mentioned commission houses through our own merchants that have shown much better results than from sales made here in Eugene. The commission merchant has as much to contend with in disposing of hops when they come in contact with dealers as we have ourselves when we try to sell at home, for it is a part of the buyer's business to underestimate the worth of a man's goods, and work hard to obtain them at low rates. Without giving any advice, and admitting that selling at home is the safest plan, I must say, from past experience and judging by the returns made to other growers by commission men in Portland, that I believe that let it find its way to market through the hands of good, reliable merchants, he will, in the long run, realize more money from his crop than he would by jumping at the first price offered at home. J. H. Brown.

SOMETHING ABOUT CORN.

CLACKAMAN COUNTY, Nov. 8, 1880. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I wish to speak a word in favor of corn, as it is not properly appreciated in this section of country. In making a success of anything it must be understood and adapted to its proper uses. To begin with, I had eleven long-nosed sheaths that got through last winter on the potatoes that I could not sell, and started out finely in the Spring on the grass, but about harvest time the grass dried up and they thinned down somewhat, so that one day they succeeded in getting through the fence into a field of late oats. We got them out, and I sent Abe around a mile of fence to stop the holes. The next day they were in the oats again, I went around and stopped the holes. They staid out for two days and began to look like the pod of a case-knife when they succeeded again. Then we both went round. It is useless to repeat, only they were successful, and continued so until about the ninth time, when we finally discovered that they never could get out at the hole where they got in at, and Abe wanted to know if it would not be easier to "chink" the hogs than the fence. So we went and pulled an armful of corn, stalks and all, and threw them to the hogs. After investigating for a short time they began on them, and cleared them up and wanted more, so we gave them more and they continued at them until we saw that it was impossible for them to get through any fence. The victory was ours. In a day or two they went along the fence away, grunted a few times and came back. We kept a regular supply of corn before them, and it was not long until my neighbors wanted to know if I did not have an extra breed of hogs. (Don't say any thing about this Mr. Editor, but I sold twenty-three dollars worth on private terms for breeders, and if ever they find out any secret about it, it will be simply, corn.) My cows began to lay out at night and I full of stalks after milking in the evening, and since that they have been as prompt to time as I have. I have some fine porkers in the pen now and corn enough to make them fat. My stalks are tied up in bundles and stored in the barn for the cows. I have a sackfull shelled and dried and will take it to mill tomorrow. So come over and we will have mush and milk for supper. To any person that may have trouble like unto mine, I say let him plant two acres of King Phillip corn, and feed it as I have suggested. It may save him a doctor's bill, for if anything can disturb a man's "bile" it will be to have a dozen hogs in his favorite grain field. Or so it is, at least, with your humble servant. T. B.

Cure of Catarrh.

We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of Dr. Keck's "sure cure for catarrh," which is now offered to the public in drug stores generally, or can be ordered through any druggist in this State or Washington Territory. Dr. Keck has made this disease his special study and subject of practice for many years, and has been very successful as a practitioner in this vicinity. He now manufactures his remedy with full instructions, and offers it to the public through the medium of Messrs. Hodge Davis & Co., wholesale druggists, who are general agents for Oregon and W. T. This disease prevails so frequently and causes so much misery among sufferers that any popular remedy that can afford relief will be generally appreciated. The success of Dr. Keck in his previous practice justifies the belief that his remedy will prove efficacious. He refers to several well known citizens who are willing to attest the good his practice has done them.

Hats and Bonnets.

As the Winter is coming on the Summer hats and bonnets need renovation and preparation for Winter. We can recommend our patrons to go to Millican & Co., in Salem, for anything in the line of millinery or fancy dress goods. They have just received a new invoice of latest styles from San Francisco, while Miss Hensley is there ready to make over or trim new hats in the best taste and style. There is no establishment in Portland that can turn out better styles or work, as we know from experience.

Preparing for Winter.

The W. W. Statesman says: "Spokane and the upper country reports from the North are very favorable, and the large emigration through the country is benefitting it. Every one is busy erecting dwellings and fixing for the Winter; all speak highly of their prospects. Six hundred Chinese who were working for the N. P. R. R. are now coming here to work on the O. R. & N. railroad. The work on this road is progressing rapidly."

CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

A New York dispatch of Nov. 6th gives the following account of a farewell reception given to Thomas Hughes: "Thomas Hughes was tendered a farewell reception at Cooper Union last evening. The gathering was also intended as a starting point for an extensive co-operative movement in this country after the manner of the famous Rochdale (Eng.) system, of which Hughes has been a practical and pronounced advocate. With this in view a number of circulars, setting forth the advantages of the system and subscription cards for the signature of those present, were distributed at the door. The discourses of the evening, including that of Hughes himself, were devoted to this topic. Despite the disagreeable weather the audience that assembled entirely filled the hall. Those who composed the audience were evidently persons of intelligence and respectability, and there were a great many ladies among them. Upon the platform President Barnard of Columbia College, Collector Merritt, J. S. Shultz, S. B. H. Vance, Simon Sterne, Thomas C. Acton, George W. Curtis, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Rylance, Rev. Robert Collier and other citizens of note give countenance to the proceedings. The organization of brown stone cutters, amalgamated engineers and machinists, tailors, central council shoe trimmers, united carpenters and joiners, hutmakers (east and west side), bricklayers, painters, lathers, coachmakers, fresco painters workmen's lyceum and Philadelphia industrial co-operative associations, were all represented by delegates. At the year of the platform was hung a sheet of mail bearing in large letters, the legend, "We advocate the Union of Interests of the Capitalists, the Laborer and the Consumer, secured by an Equitable Division of Profits between them." Mr. Hughes gave a brief history of the co-operative movements in England and of the Rugby colony in Tennessee, with a short sketch of the plans and aims, and plentiful words of good cheer to honest and industrious co-operation would rapidly spread from movements already begun here, if right conditions were faithfully observed. He said: I found from my inquiries within the last few days that there are a number of centers in which societies are either formed or are forming at the present time. To all such persons I say, if they care to listen to the experience of one who has been long connected with the movement in England, do not go about to rich sympathizers to borrow money for your start. Start upon your own funds, subscribed in ever so small instalments by your own members. Do not be in haste about starting, but let the cream rise. Collect sufficient capital before taking any definite steps for beginning your store. Choose the best men among you for a committee of management, and when you have chosen them, have faith in your leaders.

Shannon.

When young Nathan Coombs came up here three years ago, says the Dalles Empire, and sold ten or twelve blooded horses (Winters and Trade Dollar being the best lot,) he had an aged stallion named Shannon, a full brother to the renowned mare Mollie McCarthy. This horse was bred to the Col. declined to purchase. Nathan got home in November and last year Shannon earned \$2,000 in the stud and this year he cleared \$2,600. His colts won five out of seven two-year-old races in California, this year, and he attracted the attention of Governor Stanford, who purchased him from the Coombs boys for \$4,000. We regard him as the coming racing sire of the Golden State.

New Varieties of Wheat.

In the last issue of the Ashland Tiding we find the following concerning a new variety of wheat: Early in the season we made mention of a small patch of "Proper" wheat on Mr. High's farm which promises a heavy yield. There was an acre and a quarter of it, on which 125 lbs of seed was sown. It was threshed last week, and produced 84 bushels. Mr. High has been offered five cents per pound for some of the wheat for seed. He has also received a sack of the White Tuscan wheat from California, which is a great favorite among the farmers where it has been raised.

A man in Warren county, Kentucky,

drives an ox team that is so well acquainted with his habits that when passing a saloon the animals will not move until he goes in to get a drink.