



WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION... \$2.50 per year...

OUR EXTRA NUMBER.

We shall immediately issue a large edition of the FARMER, of double size, consisting of two full sheets, (printed in sixteen pages instead of eight, half the size of the regular pages), thirty-two pages in all...

This edition is offered for sale at 10 cents a copy, and persons sending us that price will have the number of copies they may order sent directly to them...

THE FREIGHT PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

After reading the reported interview with President Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, realizing the importance of the matter...

How the construction of this railway can serve the purpose of Oregon wheat-growers can be more readily understood when we add that we have an intimation from a very reliable source that the intention of the Southern Pacific managers is to put a line of heavy freight steamers on the ocean, to connect Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, with the Port of Wilmington, Lower California...

FLAX CULTURE EAST OF THE CASCADES.

We learn from Mr. John Muir, General Freight Agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who has lately been East of the mountains making estimates of produce that will need transportation, that there is now two thousand tons of flax seed warehoused along Snake river, waiting transportation to San Francisco...

We notice that the old firm of Lord, Brewster & Co., advertising agents at Chicago, is succeeded by Lord & Thomas. If the new firm will be as prompt and reliable as the old one was we will be satisfied.

JAY HAWKERS ABOUT.

A publication called the Rural Spirit criticise the WILLAMETTE FARMER as follows: Readers of the WILLAMETTE FARMER, many of whom who have stood by and supported that paper for a number of years, will regret to call to mind now the fact that that paper devoted much of its space a few months since, in opposition to all other publications, to try and make the people throughout the country believe that wheat would advance. The advance proposed, as the reader will remember, was based on the argument that there would be quantity of tonnage here in time to carry our surplus away, and that too, at reasonable rates. The FARMER claimed to be in possession of such information. We call particular attention to these facts at this time, because such advice proved detrimental, for, had not that paper's readers placed confidence in its assertions, those who had grain would have made ample provision; but before they could discover the error they had been led into the season which was so far gone that they could not help themselves. What is the condition of things? It is that if we were now in a situation to order tonnage it could not reach here before the next crop, and as a consequence we are liable to holdover at least 300,000 tons. It is enough for a newspaper to give the news and facts. Allowing the FARMER has anything like the influence with it claims for itself, it is not unfair for us to say that it is responsible for the situation.

Leaving out of sight the bad grammar the object of the above is to discredit this paper. There seem to be a great many people interested in putting down the WILLAMETTE FARMER. As a matter of course all the classes of society, of trade and of politics, that wish to fatten off the farmers of this region, are interested in lessening the influence of the farmer's advocate. It is natural enough, and we don't complain, for our friends among the farmers see through the games and stand by us firmly. We do not know of a single one who takes the FARMER, who in the present state of collapse finds fault with us. How can they? We took the received opinions of all California authorities as a basis, and showed, that even if California had 800,000 tons surplus there would be abundant tonnage for that State and Oregon through the season. So there would have been. Every thing we predicted or asserted would have been substantiated on that basis, but in the middle of January, the Produce Exchange of San Francisco proclaimed that the California surplus would reach nearly 1,350,000 tons, and the Farmers Meeting held in San Francisco in February showed that it will reach eleven hundred thousand tons, so that the unexpected surplus, in the lowest estimate, will be 300,000 tons. This announcement drove farmers there to sell so largely that freights went up and wheat went down. It was a contingency we had no reason to expect and it knocked all our calculations in the head.

But while this charge, made and reiterated by so many, that the FARMER has been to blame in its course and has caused all farmers to hold, is a fine compliment to our influence, it is neither logic nor excuse. Our position has been that farmers must only let wheat go as it was wanted, and not permit speculators to get such stocks in hand that they could pull prices down afterwards as low as they pleased. That position is taken by the wheat growers' meeting in California, by the farmers in their meeting at Roseburg, and will most certainly be repeated by the farmers at their meeting at Salem, which we hope to attend and to report in this issue, if possible.

Really, then, the mature conclusion wheat growers have arrived at in February, in conventions held in California and Oregon, is exactly what the FARMER saw and announced last October; that producers could only protect their own interests by holding their wheat until it was wanted for shipment, and not sell too freely, and so glut the market, and cause a loss in freights.

This same Spirit echoes the spirit of the tonnage speculators when it says the FARMER "is responsible for the situation" and when it also says: "had not that paper's readers placed confidence in its assertions, those who had grain would have made ample provision." How would they have done it? What disposition have farmers shown to order tonnage? Some speculation in freights has no doubt put this in his head and very likely something else in his pocket.

WHEAT FROM WALLA WALLA.

It is of some importance just now to know what surplus of wheat the different sections of this region will have for export. In round numbers we should place the surplus of Western Oregon at 200,000 tons of wheat, and Mr. Muir, of the O. R. & N. Co., furnishes us with estimate of the wheat surplus of the Upper Columbia section, as follows: There has been stored in Walla Walla twelve thousand tons, and earlier in the season it was supposed that the country around had twelve thousand tons more that had not been hauled. Of this last, probably one third has been sent then fed to stock in severe weather, and that would make the total of wheat surplus for the Walla Walla country twenty thousand tons; add to this five thousand tons to come from other sections of the Upper Country, and the sum total is 25,000 tons, and at least 10,000 tons has already been brought down, so that 35,000 tons may be considered the actual surplus for the Upper Columbia region in the harvest year of 1880-1. Whether this surplus will all be actually exported is another question not easy to answer at present.

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OREGON.

We find in the Astorian of February 25th, an account of the tenth annual meeting of the above society, which has its headquarters at Astoria. The meeting was held on the 22d, President James W. Welch in the chair. The regular meeting of the society, on motion, was changed from February 22d to May 11th. Officers for the society for the coming year were elected, as follows:

For President, R. W. Morrison, Esq.; Vice President, Capt. J. H. D. Gray; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. W. H. Gray; Recording Secretary, S. T. McKean; Treasurer, Hon. A. Van Dusen; Executive Committee, James W. Welch, E. C. Holden and John Hobson. Society adjourned to meet again May 11, 1881.

The report of Hon. W. H. Gray, Corresponding Secretary, gives an interesting recital of the early attempts at organization, and the necrology of the society, including among the early organizers: Henry Spencer Aiken; Jas. Welch; Hon. Joseph Jeffers; David Ingalls; Diana M. Owens, wife of John Hobson; John Jewett; Robert Shorters, with interesting sketches of his journey to Oregon in 1839; also of Mary Mildred Beal, wife of Truman Pleasant Powers; Nancy Davidson, wife of Luke Taylor; Samuel Coit Smith; Frederick Vith; Hester Ann Rose, wife of Mr. Lamp-hair; Thomas George Naylor and Sara Story Naylor, his wife; Lydia Cornia, wife of Anderson Dukard; Godfrey Lincoln; David Franklin Coruthers; Jane White, wife of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth; Dr. James C. Hawthorne; Samuel R. Thurston; Alonzo Albert Skuner with slight sketch of each individual named.

Mr. H. H. Gray also made a special report, referring to the renewed effort making to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the unselfish and christian patriot, Dr. Marcus Whitman and associate dead in the Waiilatpu massacre. In connection to this matter Mr. Gray has made a trip to Walla Walla, to locate ground for the monument and arrange for the fencing in of the location when surveyed and to plant the same with trees and shrubbery, which was duly arranged, to be attended to by Hon. A. Reeves Ayers, of Walla Walla. Owing to divided opinion about suitability of location at Walla Walla, two subscription papers were started to test the preference as to site by amount of money to be subscribed. The Secretary thinks the most suitable location will be near or at the scene of the massacre. The Secretary alludes, in sarcastic language, to the fact that Mrs. F. P. Victor has attempted to prove to the California Magazine that the popular belief that Dr. Whitman, made a mid winter journey to Washington for the purpose of saving this country to the United States, and that he was in any way instrumental in the result, was preposterous, whereas she had set forth the facts and made the same claim herself in her book known as "The River of the West"; and that the Californian had ungenerously refused to publish statements to sustain the claim and show that Mrs. Victor has stultified herself as well as falsified history.

Weather Report February 1881.

During February, 1881, there were 21 days during which rain and snow fell, and an aggregate of 10.82 in. of water, the remaining 7 days of the month were cloudy. The mean temperature for the month was 44.66° Highest daily mean temperature for the month 56° on the 27th. Lowest daily mean 29° on the 16th. Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock P. M. 49.10deg. Highest thermometer for the month 60deg at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th. Lowest thermometer 24 deg at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 17th. One inch snow fell on the night of the 11th, all which disappeared on the 12th; 3 inches snow fell on the 15, and all disappeared on the 18. Frosts occurred on the 6, 7, 12, 15, 16 and 17. The prevailing winds for the month were from the South during 11 days; Southwest, 11 days; North 6 days. During February 1881 there were 8 days during which rain and snow fell, and 4.26 in. of water, 5 clear and 16 cloudy days. Mean temperature, for the month 35.78deg; Highest daily mean temperature, for the month 43deg on the 28. Lowest daily mean temperature for the month 23deg on the 16 and 27.

Grain Can be Cleaned in the Field.

I will give you an item on grain cleaning, as it is important to the farmers to know when their grain is to be cleaned. "I am receiving inquiries from all over the State about my grain separator, whether I build them to attach to threshing machines. I expect to build a large number this season, for that purpose. I built several last season, both for Oregon and California, and they gave the best of satisfaction. I look for the time when the farmer will clean his own grain at the threshing, as it does not attach any more expense to clean and thresh at the same time, so why not save that two cents a bushel that is paid to warehousemen for cleaning, and also for sacking, when the work can all be done in the field?" I will furnish a cleaner that will attach to the side of the threshing, but will take the grain from the threshing and clean it without any extra labor, and from the cleaner it can be sacked ready for market. If any further information is wanted address me at Albany, and please say what paper you saw my card in.

Manufacturer of Wheat Cleaners of all sizes, and capacities, Albany, Oregon.

VERY POPULAR.

We have sold thousands of our great extra double number, and have a lot still on hand, but those who wish them had best send their orders soon. It is the most popular work on the Great Northwest that was ever published and covers every fact of importance relative to every nook and corner of Oregon and Washington Territory. Price 10 cents a copy and mailed to an desired address. Spring Clothing. Messrs. Fishel & Roberts have a complete and excellent assortment of youths' and boys' clothing. They range from the smallest to the largest person, and can be obtained at a desirable price. Anything bought at our firm's price of business can be relied upon as no shoddy goods kept in stock. We hope to see our friends patronize a firm of such standing.

WHEAT GROWERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND MERCHANTS MEETING.

SALEM, March 2, 1881.

According to announcement the meeting of farmers and others at Salem, called by the Farmers Meeting at Roseburg, met at Salem at 2 o'clock P. M. this date, about one hundred and twenty-five persons being present, the majority of whom were delegates from different grades of the various counties of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. Organization was effected as follows: Judge Boise was elected Chairman; S. A. Clarke, Secretary; J. R. Farrish, Assistant Secretary.

On motion it was declared that all persons interested in the objects of this meeting shall be considered members of this convention. Committee on Order of Business appointed by the Chair: W. F. Owens, of Douglas county; D. S. K. Beck, Douglas county; Wm. J. Herren, Salem.

Your committee respectfully report reading of: First—Report of committee heretofore appointed on tonnage and amount of wheat subject to exportation. Second—Report of committee appointed to confer with bankers in regard to obtaining loans on wheat stored in interior warehouses. Third—New business, resolutions, etc.

The report was adopted and W. F. Owen, Chairman of Committee on Tonnage, read same and on motion of Mr. Minto to adopt, discussion followed. The report, at great length, refers to many matters, including the evils complained of in relation to tonnage and piloting on the Columbia river, which deter vessels from coming here. The report asserts that Great Britain is replacing her sailing merchant-ships with steamers, to a great extent, and surmises that this will soon place a great deal of the old sailing marine of England at the disposal of Pacific coast commerce. A complete synopsis is impossible because J. R. Farrish borrowed the document from the Secretary of the meeting, Mr. S. A. Clarke, and did not return it.

Mr. Minto thought if saving of time induced England to discard sailers for steamers, as stated in the report, that some inducement existed for having railroad transportation to Astoria. Mr. Boise spoke of the amount of wheat in the country. The report stated the amount to be shipped from Western Oregon at 82,000 tons. Mr. S. A. Clarke said the adoption of the report was an adoption of the wheat statement, and perhaps, it would be well enough to make further inquiry.

Mr. Jennings said in Lane county he knew of 96,000 bushels not included in the statement. Mr. Owens gave the method by which these figures were arrived at. Mr. S. A. Clarke reasoned that we should have two million bushels more wheat in this valley and Umpqua than in 1879. J. K. Sears, of McCoy, said there was twice the wheat at McCoy stated in report. Mr. Farrish said 47,000 tons came down the Columbia from August, 1879, to January 1, 1880, and 15,000 tons same time in 1880. Mr. Hubbard, claimed that there was more wheat than had been reported in his vicinity.

Mr. Wilkins, of Lane county, thought it was the duty of county merchants to obtain facts concerning crops and make the same known to the world for the benefit of their customers. The wholesale trade of the country should do this, also. He thought there was much wheat in Linn county not reported, let us go to work and find out what we have got and make it known. The committee had probably been a little too hasty. Mr. John Downing, of Marion county, said in his neighborhood there was thousands of bushels, and other places not named had considerable wheat in store.

Mr. McKinney, of Turner, a merchant thought there was a very large discrepancy between the amount stated and the actual wheat on hand, and moved that the counties represented here appoint committees to confer with the committee making the report; carried. Mr. Dan Clark moved to recommit the report; carried.

After a recess, in which different counties examined the amount of wheat on hand in each, the Committee on Conference with bankers as to obtaining loans on wheat stored in the interior made a report as follows:

To the Warehousemen's Meeting at Salem: The committee appointed at the Portland meeting, February 15th, to interview the Portland Bankers upon the subject of loaning money on interior warehouse receipts, ask to submit the following report:

The cashiers of the several banks that we have interviewed, with one exception, informed us that on account of some decisions that had been made in the courts of this State, that warehouse receipts were not negotiable paper, and that their Board of Directors had decided to not loan money on warehouse receipts. Mr. W. S. Ladd informed a member of the committee that when a house was known to be responsible and reliable in all respects, that they did not object to taking warehouse receipts as collateral security. The committee desires to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that in their judgment much of the discredit that attaches to warehouse receipts arises from some warehousemen have of shipping or selling short, so that the amount of wheat represented by the receipts of house is not always to be found in the house. Also, the unbusiness-like way that some houses have of buying in wheat and canceling the farmers wheat account on the books of the house, without the return and cancellation of the receipt. In the judgment of the committee the credit of all interior warehouse receipts would be very much improved if all the warehouses would adopt the system of not delivering or buying any wheat without the return and cancellation of the receipt.

Mr. Dan Clark spoke of the importance of this warehouse question, and the common practice of shipping wheat before the farmers had sold it. Mr. Herren said one banker informed him that they had been hit by buying receipts which did not represent wheat—here was none there.

Mr. Geo. Downing favored the report; was confident few warehousemen held the wheat. Letting it go, as had been the custom, gave the farmer no show. We should keep the wheat in our own possession. If a mill can grind hundreds of thousands of bushels of our wheat before it is sold, they are interested in keeping the price down. It is doing business in an extravagant way. It would be better if we could not borrow money on wheat.

Mr. Boise had different views; was not opposed to borrowing money on wheat. We hold the wheat as means to do business and must have some sort of a warehouse business. From what we learn of the present warehouse system it is not strange that bankers do not wish to loan money on warehouse receipts. Opposed having his wheat sold by the warehouseman before he sold it to him. We should have a good warehouse system, one so reliable that we can borrow money when we desire it, on receipts. The present custom is one very unfavorable to the farmer, and one for which he seems to be himself to blame.

Mr. Tongue said if the report meets with our approval, we should adopt it. The banker won't loan on wheat receipts, because it is not good security; legislation can be had that will make a warehouse receipt equal to a certificate of deposit, so that no wheat will be delivered without the receipt is given up. Our duty is to do what we can to secure such legislation. Mr. J. H. Foster spoke of a banker who had trusted to warehouse receipts, and the individual who gave them to him afterwards drew the wheat and applied it to his own use, leaving the banker loser. Did not think much wheat was used in Albany until it was paid for.

Mr. Minto said the banks had found out that warehouse receipts were not sufficient; it was a gambling game with middlemen; all the facts of our practice. We need a more business-like manner. Though the law was sufficient at present, if lived up to. Every man should keep control of his own grain, and he can borrow on his own note, with the wheat as security. Mr. Dan Clark said, in 1873 this valley was divided into districts, and no miller or wheat-buyer invaded another's district; this was before the grange existed, and we seem now drifting back to the old order of things. The grange has got slack, and its warehouses are again in the hands of speculators.

Mr. McKinney was a middleman, and didn't think the discussion ought to be all one-sided. There was no denying that in the past a great deal of wheat had been shipped by some warehouses, but it was unkind to accuse all warehouses of so doing, as it was seldom the case now. He thought the bank here would advance on wheat deposited in Salem warehouse, or in the warehouse at Turner.

Judge Boise said the question whether the warehouse receipt was negotiable was not so important; it can be sold and secured as collateral. The reliance is on the wheat; the responsibility of the borrower is one factor, and the validity of the receipt is another point. A remedy would be that the receipt should specify that no wheat would be delivered unless the receipt was surrendered. That would probably satisfy the banker. He then illustrated the relation of the warehouseman to the farmer, in law. Special legislation might strengthen the farmer's claim on the warehouse, so as to enforce the law criminally and civilly, in case wheat is used without the owner's knowledge. That also would strengthen the farmer with the banker. Warehouses at Eola, Gervais and Lincoln have been defaulers in this vicinity; that showed the uncertainty of the present system.

In answer to inquiry of Mr. Irvine, Judge Boise and Judge Burnett each spoke as to the question of the remedy for the person whose wheat has been converted by a warehouseman. Each thought the penalty might be made for double damages. The report was unanimously adopted.

W. F. Owen made an amended report that amount of wheat, additional to Western Oregon, aggregated 98,450 tons, instead of 82,000, adding from Linn county 750 tons, Marion county 10,000 and Linn county 19,000, which overestimates from Douglas county of 900 tons and from Polk county of 450 tons, leaves the balance as above reported; report, as amended was adopted.

Mr. Wilkins, under head of new business, urged that all go home prepared to call a meeting of each neighborhood to organize warehouse business on such a basis as has been shown necessary. He hoped that suitable legislation would be perfected to make the remedy perfect.

Judge Burnett of Benton offered the following: WHEREAS, The interests of the producing class of this country demands the freest and most direct access to the markets of the world for the sale of surplus products; and

WHEREAS, Past experience demonstrates the fact that successful competition in the carrying trade can only be maintained by the establishment of competing channels of traffic, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we commend the actions of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in their efforts to secure favorable recognition of the importance of improving our rivers and coastwise harbors, and we hereby endorse the efforts being put forth to connect these points with the interior by railroads.

And spoke earnestly as to the need of competition in the carrying trade and all the disadvantages we are enduring. Our remedy is that we must encourage American ship building and not be depending on foreign tonnage. It was a disgrace that American commerce had so decreased. A repeal of our navigation laws is needed. With a reasonable freight charge, the price of wheat through Oregon should be at least 80 cents to-day.

Resolution adopted. The following was offered by D. S. K. Beck:

RESOLVED, That John Burnett, W. F. Owen and J. W. Nesmith be appointed a committee to examine into the system of piloting on the Columbia river, and recommend such changes in the law regulating the same, as they may deem necessary; to confer with bankers and ascertain what legislation, if any, will be necessary to secure loans upon wheat stored in interior warehouses; and also, if possible, investigate the shipping interest and the cause of, and remedy for, the present high rate of grain charters to European ports, and report their findings by publication in the leading papers of the State.

Discussion followed on the pilot monopoly at the Columbia river and the importance of legislation to remedy the evil in that connection, complained of, that drives commerce from the Columbia river, participated in by Judge Boise, W. F. Owen, and John Minto.

Resolution was adopted. Mr. Boise offered the following (relative to withholding wheat):

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the interests of the wheat growers of Oregon will be subserved by a judicious system of co-operation on the part of wheat owners, to withhold the same from the market until shippers feel disposed to offer a fair price for it, to wit: Liverpool prices with reasonable freight and charges deducted therefrom. Mr. Owen opposed the motion. In case of a crisis commercial circles it might cause a panic that will force the wholesale buyers to

draw on the interior merchants and in turn compel the former to sell at any sacrifice. Many farmers must sell unless they can get advances. It is proper to feed the market autously, and the result of such a course in San Francisco is to weaken freights and strengthen the wheat market. Judge Burnett said every man would sell who had to, and all would hold who could do so.

Mr. Tongue thought the resolution was a declaration of war, and would do harm, would destroy the market, and tell the world what we are going to do. Let us endeavor to secure a fair division and be satisfied with that. Resolution was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

OREGON STATE FAIR 1881.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer: As the premiums on Garden Products for the Fair of this year differ from former years, I ask that you will give place in the columns of your paper for the following:

- Best 6 heads of lettuce, \$1 81
'90 beets, long variety, table use, 2 1
'90 beets, turn p variety, table use, 2 1
'90 turnips, table use, 2 1
'90 cabbage, 3 specimens, 2 1
'90 largest variety of cabbage, 4 2
'90 carrots, 10 specimens, table use, 2 1
'90 cauliflower, 3 specimens, 2 1
'90 broccoli, 3 specimens, 2 1
'90 onions, any variety, 10 specimens, 2 1
'90 onions, 1 peck, 2 1
'90 Best onions, largest variety, 6 specimens each, 2 1
'90 Best potatoes, early, 3 varieties, 6 specimens each, 4 2
'90 Best early potatoes of any one variety, 6 specimens, 2 1
'90 Best potatoes of growth of 1880, 2 varieties, 6 specimens of each, 4 2
'90 Best squash for table, 3 specimens, 2 1
'90 Tomatoes, 6 specimens, 2 1
'90 Radishes, 6 specimens, 2 1
'90 Peas in the pod, one peck, 2 1
'90 String beans in pod, one peck, 2 1
'90 Sugar corn, 6 ears, 2 1
'90 Best early corn other than sweet corn, 6 specimens, 2 1
'90 Best early pumpkins for pies, 3 specimens, 2 1

SWEETSTAKES.

Largest and best exhibit of vegetables taking first premium, \$10. 6. The above premiums are open for Oregon, Washington and Idaho growers. In the list, where cut specimens are to be exhibited—as for instance, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Tomatoes, Beans, Corn, etc., two specimens each may be grown in boxes or pots, and shown in place cut specimens. The object of this rule is that vegetables of this class may be taken to the Fair without injury, and still retain their freshness and vigor during the entire exhibition. Another advantage is that sight plants in this way can be brought to greater perfection, and consequently present greater attraction to visitors at the Fair. E. M. WAITE, Secretary.

The Thoroughbred as a Foundation for the Trotter.

Live-Stock Journal.

If, by a long continued course of crossing upon the Thoroughbred, and by selection, with a view to speed as trotters, we have succeeded in producing certain families of horses that possess all the stamina, courage, and resolution of the best Trotter Thoroughbred, with unusual trotting speed as a family characteristic added, for what purpose shall we again resort to the Thoroughbred, if breeding trotters is our object? And will any experienced horseman affirm that our recognized trotting families of horses are not now equal, as a rule, to the very best families of Thoroughbreds in stamina, courage, and resolution? What proportion of the Thoroughbred horses of England and America could stand up under years of training and campaigning, such as required of the average trotter on the race track? When did the running trotter ever behold the equal of Goldsmith Maid in the very qualities for which the Thoroughbred is especially prized? The fact is, we have a ready-made Trotter, and if we breed all it can give us that is of any value in the trotting horse. We give it credit for what it has done, and there we leave it, just as the breeders of the race-horse have left the Arab, the Turk, and the Barb, which was their foundation. We are now after something that was never known to exist in the Thoroughbred, and we need not look there for it. We have made good progress in founding a breed of fast trotting horse; and if we continue to follow the well established laws of heredity, and breed only from animals that possess, and transmit exceptional qualities as trotters, our breed of trotting horses will eventually become as firmly established as any other breed in the world.

"Growing Young Again."

A gentleman, the cashier of a Western bank, who had used Compound Oxygen for a little over a month, says in a letter: "I gained eight pounds while I was taking it, and almost began to think that I was going young again. As I had no distinct ailment but only a general sense of good formlessness accompanied by extreme nervousness and inability to sleep long at a time, my case is not so striking as many others which I have read of in your pamphlet; but these must be multitudes in my condition who would use your preparation gladly if they knew of it." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is sent free, contains a large amount of information in regard to his new treatment. Address Drs. STANLEY & PALES, 1109 and 1111 Grand Street, Philadelphia.

Merry Mason for Sale.

Elsewhere we publish the advertisement offering for sale that excellent and well known Clydesdale stallion, Merry Mason. We do not need to make any comments, as the animal is rated high by farmers in this valley. For the past three years he has served in the stud in this State and no dissatisfaction is known. Also, at the same time there were disposed of several other Clydesdale mares and fillies. Messrs. Grierson & Pugh imported this stock of horses in 1878 from France. We hope for a general attendance at the forthcoming sale.

Send in immediately for a copy of the FARMER extra.

The most complete thing ever issued in Oregon. Those who have sent in their orders will get their numbers this week. We have been delayed in getting them finished. The edition is complete and no expense was spared. The sum of \$800 was expended in getting it up. Send in your orders. Stamps taken.

A Physician of Great Prominence.

In Thirty-sixth street, New York City, was unable to even help Mr. Wm. McKee, of Paterson, N. J., suffering the agonies always attendant upon disease of the kidneys. As an honest man and patriot, he prescribed and cured him by using one bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.