



Published every week by the
WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO.
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, (Postage paid), in advance, \$2.00. Six months, (Postage paid), in advance, 1.25. Less than six months will be, per month, .25.
 ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements will be inserted, providing in are respectable, at the following table of rates: One inch of space per month, \$2.00. Three inches of space per month, 5.00. Two-half column per month, 15.00. One column per month, 20.00. Sample copies sent free on application. Publication Office, No. 5 Washington Street. Up stairs, rooms No. 5 and 5 1/2.

ALL PAPERS DISCONTINUED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PAID FOR.

Notice to Subscribers.

TO OUR READERS: We publish only a sufficient number of the FARMER to supply actual prepaid subscribers and we cannot supply back numbers. If it is desired by subscribers to secure all issues they must arrange to send in their renewals in ample time to reach this office before expiration. All subscribers can tell by the printed tag on each paper exactly when their time will expire. Another important point: ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE "WILLAMETTE FARMER."

ANYONE RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS PAPER WILL CONSIDER IT AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Our readers will please bear in mind that our present address is Salem instead of Portland. All matters will receive prompt attention if addressed to the WILLAMETTE FARMER, Salem, Or.

POSTMASTERS HAVE been notified to exchange three-cent stamps for modern ones, or for anything the holder wants. So those who have the old-fashioned ones can go to their postmaster and get what they want.

THE FARMING WORLD has a letter from J. R. Littleton, Montgomery county, Kansas, that gives something about cheat and wheat, viz: "Our miller, Mr. Slight, recently stated that stalks with heads of wheat suckered out at the sides and cheat on the heads of suckers were brought to his mill and remained there for some time for everybody to inspect. I saw them exhibited on the streets of Elk City. I had sixty acres of wheat on my place. I found any amount of the same in my wheat. If they were bred the breeder had a good time of it. There are numbers of good men in this country who will testify to the same, found in different fields. I am fifty years old and never saw them but one year, and it is true."

WE RECENTLY talked with a gentleman who is acting with some others to select locations for quite a number of immigrants. They like the country and don't know which part they like best. This one favors Northern Wasco, between Deschutes and John Day; to take up land near the Columbia river for farming purposes, and to go back further to locate stock ranches. One of the company is an educated dairyman and sees the opportunity to make money by making butter. Another is a poultry man and proposes to raise fowls by the quantity. He thinks there is a great opening here for that branch of business and hopes to thrive by selling eggs and chickens. If there is anything to be done with moderate capital, that promises to pay a heavy profit, it is to keep poultry on a large scale and know how to do it. It is a wonder that it is not followed more as a business than it is, for it is sure to pay largely.

THERE IS NO excuse for any farmer going to his neighbor to borrow the WILLAMETTE FARMER when we have put the price down to \$2 a year. This paper deserves the full support of the farming community, and doesn't get it. There are too many borrowers who run over to a neighbors just "to see what the FARMER has to say about the markets this week." It is so all over the country. We are tired of working without the support we deserve, and we request our subscribers, when they find a neighbor coming after news, to tell him you will send his name in if he will hand you \$2. We told the other day of the merchant in Unatilla county who said half a dozen of his customers would get around him who had the FARMER. But how did that help the publisher? No, don't borrow or lend, but subscribe for the WILLAMETTE FARMER and do your share towards sustaining a good agricultural journal. That is business. It is time that the farming community saw the business point in supporting their own farming journal.

WE ARE RECEIVING a handsome addition to our list of names, and yet feel that we have not nearly as many on our subscription list as we ought to have. Any farmer who takes up this paper and realizes the amount of practical information it contains, the home reading, the market review, the general news in

condensed shape, the correspondence from the country, the editorial talk on all topics of general interest, it seems to us should not only take the FARMER himself, but try to get up a club among his friends and neighbors. Help us, because we help you. That is all we ask. The two dollars you pay us does not nearly pay us for publishing the paper. We have to get advertising, and a great deal of it, too, to make expenses. The more you do for us the more we can do for you. We give you many years of experience and gather the experience of many others for you. Send in your experience, friends, and help in that way, also. But, first of all, we ask you to do what you can to send us subscribers.

THE RESTRICTION act, intended to keep out Chinese laborers, has proved unsuccessful, because it allows Chinese traders to come, and others who wish to learn at our schools. The present dodge is to claim either to be scholars or merchants, and 200 such lately landed from a single steamer at San Francisco. They were a rough lot of commercial travelers, to be sure, but they claimed to be such, and there was no way to prevent them. The presence of Chinese among us is not without some benefits. They are good laborers, and labor has been scarce here, and high-priced. They have grubbed our land, done our housework, built our railroads. In the early stages of Pacific Coast development they have materially assisted, but whether they will be a valuable element to incorporate in our nation, is more than doubtful. The best class of them are well enough. We have seen many house-servants who were excellent and faithful workers, but the common laborers who are among us are not desirable citizens. Chinese are obtaining a foothold in Portland in the very center of the business part of the city, and they certainly are a nuisance in many respects, living, as they do, crowded into the buildings they occupy, and teaching our young the worst vices possible. The time will soon come when the presence of Chinese will be found an evil beyond remedy.

THE GREAT depreciation of Villard stocks, fortunately for us, came a year later than would have prevented the building of the road. Had any such stampede occurred a year ago, there would have been no possibility of finishing the transcontinental line. In truth, it was the money furnished by the Oregon and Transcontinental Company to the Northern Pacific, that caused this trouble, and made those stocks go down. The through connection being made, there is no reason why the road should not do a fine business, and prices gradually revive. All this shows by what a narrow tenure we have obtained our present privilege of having a Northern road. The first management met with a collapse in 1873, and Jay Cooke was temporarily a ruined man. So was this a ruined enterprise. It revived again, after half-a-dozen years of deadness, and we now have a connection with the East, but we owe much to the land-grant. Whether the benefits we receive are worth what they cost, is an interesting question. The bestowal of an immense land-grant is a cost that will be felt by home-seekers before many years, but they wouldn't be seeking homes in this direction very soon, if there was no railroad to bring them. At any rate we have the road, and we can take our time to find out what it costs. Some of the stock operators have found out what it cost them.

IT WOULD be too much to expect that the half-dozen magnates of the Central Pacific road, who have made two hundred millions by the generous gifts of a nation, should show any liberality, or even honorable feelings toward the people. They have built the Southern Pacific road to carry California wheat over to New Orleans, and thence by sea to England. Now, that they have the railroad in operation, and have a line of ocean steamers to connect with it, they want to get wheat to carry at their own price. The ships that come from England, or Australia, here, or to San Francisco, after bringing coal, which is easily handled, and sells here for perhaps \$5 profit on cost. That is better than carrying ballast of rock or sand. It is thought that if this coal trade could be cut off, many ships would not come at all. Huntington's plan to stop this ocean carrying of coal to California, is devised as follows: Several of the ocean steamers are to come around and become coal carriers. They intend to ruin the coal trade by filling California ports with coal at so low a price that ocean sailors will make no profit on it, and therefore not bring it. With the ocean tonnage thus driven off, wheat exporters will have to ship by the Southern Pacific line to Liverpool; whatever price the monopoly correspondents charge. Such is the scheme, but so long

as vessels can be chartered in advance, producers will not be at the mercy of such a combination. So far, producers have failed to co-operate to advantage; but it only needs such an attempt to squeeze them, to enable them to be independent of all monopoly.

WE REGRET to say that we hear frequent complaint made that producers lack a high sense of honor and integrity too often. There are in all the world dishonest people in all trades and professions. It is to be regretted that it is also true of farmers that some lack principle, but it is no strange thing that it is so. Farmers are human. But while some are dishonest many are perhaps indifferent and get a poor name on that account. The successful man is the one who does business carefully and gets the credit of being reliable. For instance, some people in town deal with people from the country and pay a premium for what they get because they have utmost confidence in the farmers' care in making butter and know that he never offers a product that is inferior. That is the reputation to have, and it brings good money with it. We would impress on all the necessity for doing things well and honestly, so that what they do will bear the closest scrutiny. Never give the slightest occasion to doubt your integrity and you will find that in the end a good name is better to be chosen than great riches.

IF A MAN is entitled to anything in this world it is the work of his own mind, and even that he doesn't always get. We find in a New York journal an article on forest trees of Oregon and Washington that has been copied far and wide, and credited to the Standard, which that paper took from the FARMER without credit. We believe the failure to credit was not intentional but all the same we should like to see that piece credited to the FARMER. Considerable injustice is done in this way, and doing so intentionally is dishonorable. Accidents will happen, however. Many country papers take pains to work up some interesting fact, and they always should receive full credit as an inducement to exercise more effort to furnish good items. City newspapers sometimes fail to appreciate the importance of treating their exchanges with full courtesy in these matters, but it is really important and only fair treatment.

WHILE AT Tacoma, some weeks ago, Mr. Oakes, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, assured the Ledger reporter that the future of that place was very bright; that a water-front is to be opened and wharves built, and many improvements made in that line. Additional car, and machine-shops will be built in substantial manner, second in size only to the largest shops on the road. Tacoma will be a great point for the shipment of coal. He added: Tacoma is the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad; and when through trains are run they will stop here. Sleeping coaches will not go to Seattle; and trains between Tacoma and Seattle will be made up at Tacoma.

Palliser's Details of Architecture.

We have received from the publishers, Palliser & Co., of 328 Main street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, a very valuable and handsome volume, giving many drawings of architectural details that must be very useful to all architects. Pallisers came from Europe to this country, and have done much to introduce modern taste into American building. The present volume is a book of designs about 20x30 inches size of pages, and it has forty pages of that size containing patterns and plans for gates, fences and posts, doors and casings, wood mantels, gables, a store with its filling in modern style, porches, verandahs, cornices, staircases, porches and entrances, bank and counters, cellars and attics, ornamental work for brick buildings, same for wood, doors and windows, conservatory, towers, cupolas, divided porches, and many other items. The price of this valuable work is three dollars.

Cribbing.

The effects of cribbing are plain. In old horses the teeth are broken and seriously injured. In young horses there is a gradual wearing of teeth, and not infrequently are broken. Corn is wasted, digestion is seriously impaired by the waste of saliva, and the animal is more subject to colic than other horses, and of a more difficult species to cure. The only remedy is a muzzle, with bars across the bottom sufficiently wide to allow a horse to pick up his corn and pull his hay, but not to grasp the edge of the manger. Some recommend turning out for a few months, but this will never succeed except with a young horse, and rarely even with them. The old crib-biter will substitute the gate for the manger. We have often seen him galloping across a field for the mere object of having a grip at a rail. Prof. Yo ATT. Two whales, one 60 feet long, were washed ashore at Sius aw.

FARM TALKS.

December has been a beautiful month for work on the farm. The frosty mornings lasted for a few days only and did not freeze the ground so as to prevent work. Farmers have been plowing and seeding or plowing to be ready for spring seeding, and there is every reason why we may expect heavy production in Western Oregon and Washington Territory next year. East of the Mountains many believe in every other year being a good year and next year isn't supposed to be the productive season, so we are told not to anticipate a good crop next year east of the Cascades. We should attach very little importance to that theory and put in a crop if convenient, not doubting that one year might produce as well as another. It won't do for a farmer to put faith in any theory except that good farming will bring good returns. Do good honest work at the right time and sow in good time and proper manner and you can safely put your trust in Providence. Napoleon said the Lord was on the side that had the strongest battalions. That is the true theory. It would be a queer Providence that would make big crops from poor farming. The way to insure your luck is to do good work. How to do it is the main question and there is where experience comes in.

The successful farmer is the one who makes the best use of his experience. Good management is the cause of success. There is no luck, strictly speaking, though a man may sometimes do what accidentally turns out better than he had any reason to expect. That might be called good luck, but that happens only occasionally. Men who are called "lucky" are usually those who manage well. That is the ground work of success. So, here we are at the close of the year, waiting for 1884 to come in. Almost every day of all the fall has been a good working day. Farmers have had opportunity to build, to make or repair fences, to do hauling of all kinds, to get in their wood and to put in everything in order on the farm. There is no country as far north as this is, where they have been able this fall to do the same work that farmers have done in the Pacific Northwest.

One thing that our farmers have neglected in the past has been the saving and use of manure. We have had such rich soil that we have not needed manure and have continually cropped the land without enriching it. The time has come when all farmers should save and carefully use the manure of the farm so as to get all the value out of it. To let the barn yard accumulations rot in the mud and throw out the stable cleanings to be trodden also in the mire, is poor policy. Manure has a positive value that should not be lost. The straw and rubbish that we have burned should also be utilized and returned, enriched to the soil. Merely raising what may be accomplished by summer-fallowing land, pursuing some routine of crops, turning over clover occasionally, etc., will answer for general farming, but the garden needs to be actually nourished and made capable of heavy production. All the manure the farm can make can be well used anywhere and will well pay for the trouble it costs. We should like to have some practical farmer give his experience and tell us how he converts straw into manure. There is a wide range here for farm talks. We open with a word of our own this week, but we hope our readers will take up the subject, or rather the many subjects belonging to the farm, and talk to each other about them. We consider their talk worth far more than ours, and invite them to edit the FARMER.

Since this talk is about saving the fertilizing refuse on the farm, and sustaining the fertility of the soil, let us continue it, and ask: what is the course to pursue with regard to an orchard? Our own policy has been to merely plow and cultivate enough to keep down weeds. We have 3,000 trees in bearing, six to nine years old, and have had an idea of putting it in clover, intending to let some stock, that would not do harm, eat the clover on the land. We are almost persuaded not to do so, but to continue to plow and cultivate. This is a topic of general interest and we ask our friends to talk it over with us. The question is: How shall we maintain the fertility of orchards and best care for them? Orchards offer such a source of wealth that we consider this a subject of prime importance. We propose to treat of manures and fertilizers more fully than ever and make that a topic of special interest hereafter.

Waste in Threshing Grain.

A careful German farmer has tested the waste from a threshing machine by running the chaff, which was supposed to be free from grain, through a fanning mill, and obtained twenty five bushels of

rye. This was 25 per cent. of his crop. It proves that in the hurry and helterskelter and "hurrah boys" connected with threshing machines, especially the itinerant ones, there is always a considerable waste. Where I spread buckwheat straw to mulch the strawberry beds, the buckwheat came up last spring thick enough to seed the ground. An economical manager of a paper mill once said he obtained 15 per cent. of the straw from the grain that was in it. They always threshed the straw over before using it in the mill, and in this way reduced the cost. The lesson to be learned from these facts is very obvious. There should be less hurry about threshing, and the feeding of the machine should be slower, in order to insure a more perfect shelling of the grain. The owner should see that the cleaning mill is in good order, and that the sieves are kept clean, otherwise the grain will run over and go out with the chaff.

The foregoing, from the Walla Walla Statesman, says about all there is to say on a very important subject, and says it well, but we feel like emphasizing it in some manner, if possible. "Haste makes waste," is a proverb as old as the hills. It would be a good idea to have a fanning mill close by at threshing time to occasionally test the chaff and ascertain if grain is being wasted. No doubt there is great waste, and all at the cost of the hard-working producer.

THE OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Corvallis papers announce that a number of Chinamen and others have been put to work on the Oregon Pacific railroad tunnels, between Corvallis and Yaquina Bay. There is a rumor current that the Union Pacific is interested in this enterprise; that it seeks a sea port of its own for the Pacific terminus of the Oregon Short Line road, which is nearly through to a junction with the Baker City Branch, which it will meet on Burnt river.

We sincerely hope that all this is true, but we as sincerely doubt it. No one in the Willamette would more gladly see connection direct from the middle valley via Middle Oregon and so have a transcontinental route opened independent of the Columbia river. It would develop a great region of country east of the Cascades, two hundred miles south of the Columbia, and prove every way important as creating two competing points for commercial purposes. We work strictly for producers, and we see that they could benefit somewhat by such work.

Several years ago, seeing the trouble made for Yamhill farmers by their subscription to the West Side narrow gauge road, we gave our opinion as to the success of this Yaquina scheme and advised farmers not to become financially interested in it. That this was good advice, in view of all the facts, we believe no one will doubt. That it was disinterested will be conceded, for we had something of popularity to gain and nothing to lose by favoring that scheme. So far we have never sought popularity, by any of the methods in common use, but have told the truth and taken the consequences. As a consequence of telling the truth about the Oregon Pacific we incurred some prejudice. Now that three years have passed we ask all who were thus prejudiced to do us justice. Every prediction we have made has proved correct. We may have prevented farmers and others from becoming involved; if so we are satisfied, at the same time we deserve credit for clear information and good judgment.

We are not misled by the revival of work. It is not a season when good judgment would dictate that work should begin unless some great emergency existed. The value of the Yaquina road depends, as we have heretofore said, on making a good harbor there; we believe work is resumed to influence Congress to give a good appropriation to improve Yaquina harbor. We hope it will succeed, and shall do all that we can to secure that result. We have no idea that the Union Pacific is interested, though it is possible, but independent of that fact the harbors on our coast need improving, and Yaquina is one of the most important. The trouble will be to get Congress to realize the importance of our commerce and do justice to this region.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that McAfee & Hawkins have one of the neatest, best stocked and best arranged drug stores in the State. They have recently received a supply of toilet goods, fine cases, cut glass bottles, and perfumery that is not excelled in the State. If you want to get something for a Christmas present, something nice and yet not expensive, call at the National Drug Store, in the New Bank Building, Commercial street, Salem.

For Sale, Cash or Trade.

An old fashioned Grover & Baker sewing machine, in good order—the works having been recently sent to San Francisco and put in first-rate order. It is the best machine for general family work. Produce will be taken in exchange for it. Enquire at this office.

Poor Stock.

A scrub horse hardly ever brings enough to pay for his raising. A "rail splitter" hog pays best if knocked in the head, for it will never pay for the food which it eats. A sheep which produces hair instead of wool, had better be exchanged for a yellow dog, and some one hired to kill the dog. A scrub bull is more of a nuisance than a sheep-killing dog; for it costs nothing to keep the sheep when they are dead, but it does cost twice as much as they will bring to raise the get of such a pest; especially in these times of high prices of hay, grain and other food for cattle. If, therefore, cattle are to be raised for beef, get the best bull that your purse will buy, for beef and tallow purposes; he will be cheap at any price, while the opposite will be a dead weight upon your hands, though he were given to you.

Grading is completed to within five miles of Ashland, or will be this week, but trains are not expected at Ashland before March.

Test by Time. For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

PROSPECTUS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLACING THE WILLAMETTE FARMER

Within the reach of every farmer in the Pacific Northwest, we shall after this date reduce the price as follows: One Year, in Advance, \$2.00. Clubs of Ten, (money with names), 15.00. Clubs of Five, (money with names), 8.75. Clubs can be composed of old and new subscribers. Postage Stamps will not be taken for subscription.

This new schedule of prices is meant to accommodate all classes and leave no room for complaint or dissatisfaction. At the price named above this paper the cheapest on the Pacific Coast.

As many persons have objected to being asked to pay in advance we reduce the subscription price, to those who make advance payment and shall never deviate from the terms stated. You can make money by prepayment, and we prefer that all should pursue that plan.

We intend to make a farmers' paper that every farmer in the land will need and will not willingly do without.

We understand the interests of agriculture in all this region and intend to continually study and work for the advancement of the class we represent.

We have correspondents in all sections of the Pacific Northwest who will report the success of farming in every locality.

We shall visit all sections and personally report our observations. We shall compile from our contemporaries of the press all facts relating to development and progress, and material interests of farmers in all parts of the country.

We shall keep pace with production in every department, and report, through correspondents and from personal observation, all important facts concerning farming in all its branches, including production of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables; concerning stock raising, the value of cattle for meat and for dairying; of horses for all purposes; of sheep for wool and mutton, or both; of swine and poultry. Also, as to bees and honey.

We shall continue to study the markets and inform our patrons on all points, so that they will be able to judge the situation for themselves. Our old patrons will bear witness we have worked faithfully, in this connection, in the past. We shall do so in the future.

No daily newspaper in Portland has ever given the producers of the country such clear views of the world's crops and markets as the FARMER often does. Our market reports have been worth hundreds of thousands to the producers of this region.

We shall carefully cull such miscellaneous matter for use as will benefit and instruct both young and old. The FARMER aims to be an educator in every department of life.

Our editorials will freely and independently discuss every question that interests the people from the standpoint of right. So far as we have influence, it shall be exerted in favor of good principles, good government, true religion, temperance and for education of the masses of the General and State Governments.

The Home Circle is edited by a lady of mature experience in the labors of the farmer, and well acquainted with the ways of the world. She interests herself in all the duties and pleasures of home. Thousands bear witness to the good influence the FARMER exerts in many homes to make the lives of mothers, wives and children better and happier.

It is as a family paper that the FARMER sustains the closest relations to the people and exercises the most salutary influence.

The WILLAMETTE FARMER is not local in character, as the name might mislead you to believe. It was named fifteen years ago, when the Willamette Valley was Oregon, but it has expanded and grown with the growth of the country and represents all the agriculture of Oregon and Washington.

This is the farmer's own organ, open for all to relate experience, seek information, and state any grievance they may have to complain of against who ever and whatever seeks to oppress or deceive them. Our columns belong to the people, and the value of the FARMER chiefly depends on such popular utterances.

The Editor brings to your assistance the experience of 33 years spent in this region; intimate knowledge of the country; many years connection with agriculture; and twelve years acquaintance with many of you in the columns of the FARMER.

The reduction of prices is made in expectation that it will bring increased circulation. We ask every friend to aid us in that respect, and shall appreciate the good will of all who do so.

OLDS & KING,
 186 First Street,
 PORTLAND, OR.

We call special attention to our Large Assortment of **LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.** Which we offer at the lowest possible prices for good goods. Our stock of dry goods is always kept complete in every department. By sending an order to us by mail any reader of the FARMER can obtain goods as satisfactorily as if personally in our store.

To the extent care taken in filling Orders by mail.