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 STREET, NEW YORK.

THE Ashland Tidings says fruit is badly damaged and that the cold wave extended south to Cuba. The signal service gave inkling of what might be expected.

THE Home Circle is under obligations to Mr. Dolph for a very valuable work on a geological survey by Rowell. It has fine engravings and plates, also some seeds, which though of no value as to quality, shows that Senator Dolph remembers his lady constituents, and gives them the best to be had.

THE Yakima Signal says the cold nights of April 30th and May 1st has done considerable damage. All trees in bud and blossom have lost fruit, even strawberries and gooseberries are gone—there will be a few cherries and apples—even Walla Walla and Columbia counties have suffered, and fruit growers are advised hereafter to keep the trees back by mulching the roots heavily.

THE State Grange of Oregon meets next Thursday, May 25, in this city, and no doubt it will be an interesting session. Experience and hard times teach our farmers the need and value of co-operation and neutral effort. The Grange, during the year, seems to have made a healthy growth and shows more strength where it has before been in operation. The value of grange effort is so well established in eastern states that it needs no argument to prove what it may become to Oregon if it is seriously taken hold of by producers. The social graces as well as farm successes are all advanced by actual co-operation, association and exchange of views and experience. A new set of officers will be elected this year and very much will depend on their efficiency, and ability and devotion to the cause of agriculture.

TO IMPROVE YAQUINA HARBOR.

There is no question but that this Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon take great interest in Yaquina and the railway and steamer service that is in operation from that point. We notice to-day the fact that iron manufactures have very recently been laid down in Corvallis and Roseburg at less cost than at Portland, it being an instance where transcontinental freights, over Central and Southern Pacific routes, made competition easy, as the Northern and Short Line did not find it necessary to cut rates to correspond with the roads south. This illustrates the importance of the Oregon Pacific and justifies our congressional delegation in claiming a large appropriation for Yaquina this session to improve it for heavy laden ships. The agents of that road are very enterprising and persistent and the people are with them. Representative Binger Hermann stands well for reelection because he has stood up manfully for the improvements of our rivers and harbors. His successful work is due greatly to his persistence and popular favor has approved his course. Nothing succeeds like success, and Hermann has won success. With the aid of the two Senators in the other house, Oregon ought to receive an increase from \$80,000 to \$100,000 as demanded by our delegation.

POLITICAL SLAVERY.

The man is to be pitied who is so wedded to party that he follows its direction contrary to true principles. Even if party obligations have no weakening on that account there are various positions where the partisan should hesitate to lend fealty and the choice be made for men of ability and probity rather than for politicians. Any party will become at times corrupt if its managers are allowed to rule unquestioned. That soon means a "boss" in politics and a "ring to work with him. The individual voter can correct party corruption if he refuses to second it. It is a duty we owe society not to vote for bad men or incompetent ones. If we act in an independent manner we prove the old saying: "The voice of the people is

the voice of God," not otherwise. Many times we would do well to consider the difference between men nominated for county officers. Don't waste time by voting blindly but show sense and independence by casting your vote for the best men who are in the field. Your party will soon learn better than to make poor nominations if you refuse to sustain them.

The political slave votes the whole ticket and asks no questions. The man of character refuses to vote for undeserving candidates. In particular we should discuss nominees for the judiciary. The judge on the bench should administer justice regardless of political causes and reason, rings or cliques. He executes the law and if he only does it from a political standpoint, he is totally unworthy. An honest judge may be of either party and through his acts as judge no man should know that he is a partisan. There are times when a voter or a judge rise superior to party and be purely a man.

So far as we know good men are named for judicial offices all through our State. Mr. Waldo, who is renominated for the Supreme Bench, is threatened with opposition, from a clique in Portland that say they will spend money to defeat him. The mere knowledge of this fact will strengthen his candidacy with honest men. They "put up" political jobs in Portland and organize victory or defeat by manipulating voters. Portland is an uncertain place in politics and generally goes as a few men dictate. To be opposed by a Portland ring is no sign of moral turpitude in the man opposed.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE HITS PORTLAND.

The Portland Board of Trade learns with surprise that during the recent war in rates, towns up this valley received iron wares at less price than they cost in Portland. This is because the Yaquina steamer and railway service was used to take advantages of the very low rates charged over the Central and Southern routes. So Eugene, Corvallis and Roseburg received those goods at lower prices than they are laid down in Portland. It is thus demonstrated that whenever the Southern lines quarrel, and have a war of rates, the Yaquina route will be available to bring down prices. The O. R. & Co., has its ocean steamer service but cannot afford to cut freights, as it has the Northern Pacific and Short Line to work with in harmony, whatever may happen on the Southern roads.

It is not easy to restore rates when once they are cut, so it will be the policy of the Northern roads to keep freights at former rates. If the "pool" goes to pieces those roads wait patiently to have it put together again. It is evident, enough, then, that the Oregon Pacific with its steamer service, is a strong factor for reasonable competition. If Portland finds it unreasonable, her merchants can do as the rest of us can, and will, try the Yaquina route themselves.

PORTLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Civilization means the presence of every means of help for sick and injured humanity, and a town of truly civilized character must have the best of medical and surgical care ready for use in convenient and comfortable shape. Portland has lately acquired another evidence of its growing civilization by having the establishment named at the head of this notice planted there, at the convenient location corner of Ash and Second street. We have a pleasant acquaintance with Dr. P. T. Keene, and calling upon him last week found him associated with this institution. The fact of this connection with it speaks well for its reliability. Men of capital have fitted up this pleasant block with all the appliances for a hospital, including baths of all sorts. Turkish, Russian, electric and medicated. This feature has already become popular. On the upper floors are offices, rooms for patients, pleasant parlors and every provision necessary for comfort and recovery of patients. One feature of the institution is a mutual provision, where, by paying ten dollars yearly, the subscriber is entitled to care and attention during all the time paid for in case of sickness or disability. Many hundreds have paid this sum and are entitled to the full use and care the hospital bestows on the most favored patients, in case they need it. The card of the Portland General Hospital will be found in this issue and we can only say to those who need such care, or are apprehensive that they may need it, it is all it claims to be. Provision is made for ladies and gentlemen and experienced and careful attendants of both sexes are employed to care for all who need care and attention, as well as the most reliable medical and surgical skill that the city of Portland affords.

The Apiary.

BEE NOTES FOR MAY.

BY E. Y. CHASE.

In my last communication some suggestions were made in regard to the best method of procuring and saving our crops of honey for the coming season. The importance of the subject will excuse us for still further discussing it the more particularly so that to begin early in the season will insure success. Honey is now sold in the markets in two forms: Comb honey in boxes and liquid or extracted. Consumers have become much more fastidious in regard to the appearance and size of packages than formerly, and to secure ready sales and a good price it is indispensable that certain methods should be followed. Just as the makers of butter have found, the market value of their product depends very much on the neatness and size of their rolls. They know that no matter how good it may be it will not bring a tip top price unless it is in shape to attract the eye, or in other words looks appetizing. This was illustrated in the city last season by honey that was first class in quality but cut and dripping, went begging and could hardly be sold at any price; the same if it had been in nice pound or two pound sections would have brought a good price, in fact dealers don't like to handle honey at any price unless it can be done without daubing everything with which it comes in contact. The public demands clean sections just the same as nice rolls of butter, and the great American public must be satisfied. It is just as easy if one knows how to collect the honey crop in sections as any other way. We believe that dealers prefer the pound boxes but we found last season that our pound and a half sections were very nice, as that made a package that at the current rate for retailing honey brought twenty-five cents each, which is convenient change to make. But in these days of light and knowledge no one need expect to get a remunerative price for the old fashioned liquid or strained honey, that was procured by heating the combs and after the wax had cooled straining the honey out through a sieve. The fine flavor of the honey is destroyed by the heat and it contains all the impurities, such as bee bread and refuse from the cells from which brood has issued; at present its only value is for early spring feeding to stimulate brood rearing or to supply in the fall additional stores for wintering. Extracted is the only form of liquid honey that bears any quotation in the market. It is honey in its purest form and retains all the rich aroma of the flowers from which the bees gather it. When first class, and having been procured from clover bloom, it is a rich light amber color (not white), should weigh twelve pounds to the gallon, and during cold weather should become candied or granular and appear like moist white sugar. This quality of becoming candied when cold is the surest test of its purity, for no one has ever yet been able to adulterate honey without destroying this property. It is well to bear this in mind that honey that will not candy when of sufficient age is not first class, no matter how white and clear it may be as a liquid. The honey extractor is one of the inventions of late years that has done so much to make bee-keeping the great success it now is. It consists essentially of a tall tin vessel within which is a wheel which revolves rapidly by a crank and gearing. Upon the upright axle of the wheel is a wire cage in which the comb, having previously had the caps of the honey cells shaved off, are held; when the wheel is rapidly revolved the honey is thrown out by centrifugal force—the motion of the wheel can be so regulated that although the comb may be half full of uncapped brood, nothing whatever but the pure honey is thrown out. No heat whatever is used to destroy its flavor and the product is absolutely pure honey and nothing else. Whenever consumers have thoroughly tried extracted honey it is by many preferred to the comb. For the producer the honey extractor possesses many advantages. As it takes twenty-five pounds of honey to make one pound of wax, the yield of honey is vastly increased when the empty combs are returned and the bees only need to refill them. If this were the only advantage gained the use of the honey extractor would pay, but this is not all, to get the full benefit of the machine it should be used during a good flow at least once a week, and it is surprising how quickly the little fellows will refill the combs, often after taking twenty-five pounds at one time the comb will be found in a week full, cap-

ped over and ready for another yield. This may be repeated during a favorable season four or five times. As the honey is so frequently removed the queen is kept at work at her full egg laying capacity which under favorable conditions is simply enormous, and thus the hives become more populous, and more bees means more honey, besides the frequent visits to the inside of the hives enables the operator at once to perceive anything that may be amiss. If the queen is lost he does not have to wait until the hive is petered out before he becomes aware of it; if there are moths present he can kill the worms; if the swarm is too weak he can supply more brood, or rectify any other fault that he may discover. If there be too much drone brood he can shave their heads off when using the knife for uncapping the honey cells, and the repeated trimming of the combs keeps them nice and straight. Then the extracted honey is in a very nice shape for shipping, and although the price per pound is but a little more than half that of box honey, the yield is more than twice as great, so that it pays better. The packages require no care, while box honey must be watched and if kept long is liable to be infested with moth worms and must be smoked with fumes of sulphur, and box honey will not bear long shipment, so that it cannot be sent East. We predict that in the future large quantities of extracted Oregon honey will find a ready market East. Its quality is not excelled by any in the world. It can be produced in almost unlimited quantities and at trifling expense. At present the rates to Chicago are not more than one cent per pound and will give a handsome profit if it nets but five cents per pound. Next week we propose to say something more about preparing box honey for the market.

The weather is superb; clover is beginning to bloom. Get your surplus boxes on as soon as practicable.

Are Working Men Imposed Upon?

ELKTON, Ore., March 30, 1886.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

There is a great cry among farmers and laboring men of the way they are imposed upon by men of capital, which is very true; but the question is: who is to blame more than we ourselves, for it is human nature to gain power and influence by the accumulation of wealth. Farmers and laboring men will be influenced, by the money they jingle in their pockets, to let them have their labor for less than its value. Labor is more valuable than money and without labor none could exist, and farmers and laboring men if they would not allow themselves to be influenced by the sparkling metal, although sometimes it seems as if starvation was staring them in the face if they should resist, but if they would stick together and make one united effort, the whole world would have to bow at their will. But it is hard to get them to stick together as they will underbid each other instead of having one regular price for everything. It would be better for them to organize companies in every community to regulate the price of labor and produce and all labor and produce should be recognized as legal tender by the companies at the prices regulated by the companies. It is not proper for me to say what prices should be placed on different articles and labor, but the various companies should arrange the prices to correspond with the prices of merchandise. No one should be employed except members of the company as long as there are members enough to do the work; no one should work outside of the company so long as they can get employment from any member of the company in their own neighborhood.

THE NEW CORNER.

Messrs. Staver & Walker, of Portland, send us their new catalogue for 1886, which contains 124 pages of interesting reading to anyone who wishes to purchase implements for agriculture. This firm now combine in their business every variety of tools and implements, machinery and engines known to the civilized world, or as yet invented for American farmers use in this latitude. There are several concerns in that city that keep a full line of such goods and any man interested in farming will be surprised as well as interested, to know the great variety and assortment required to keep up such an establishment. Staver & Walker have gotten up their catalogue under the supervision of their Mr. Brown, who has been literally for months making on its various classes of goods. He has made a success of it, as whoever receives one will see. We need only call attention to the advertisement of this enterprising firm and say that they are ready to send out catalogues to whoever may desire, though they assure they have already mailed 18,000 copies to the best known farmers of this State Washington and Idaho.

Balm of Gilead Cuttings for Tree Planting.

A correspondent, sends the following to the Farm, Field and Stockman, and as the subject is one of general interest to our Eastern Oregon readers we give it in full: The correspondent asks: Will cuttings from the balm of gilead grow and thrive? What sized trees should they be taken from and about what size and length should the cuttings be? Should both ends be cut, and how should they be planted? If cuttings thrive, in what manner are they inferior to seedlings?

Balm of gilead, and in fact all the cottonwood and poplar tribe, are usually raised from cuttings. These are made from the last year's wood, of any sized trees, cut to lengths of six inches. Keep the butts all one way. They may be cut in a regular cutting box if there are many. Plow and prepare a piece of land so the tith is perfect, and so the cuttings may be easily placed. Furrow the land four feet apart for ease in cultivation leaving the land side of the furrow always on one side of the field. Press the cuttings down, six inches apart, along the square side, so a bud will just appear above ground. Press the earth firmly against the bottom of the cuttings, fill the furrows, and again tramp the earth solid, by walking with a foot on each side of the row next the cuttings. Keep the soil free of weeds, and thin out the trees resulting at one and two years old, for transplanting, leaving the original plantation four feet apart each way, these again being thinned for poles, etc., ultimately the trees may stand at eight, sixteen, and again at thirty-two feet apart, at which latter distance they will make full sized trees. Trees from cuttings are in no way inferior to seedlings.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Don't use tallow, grease or oil when making grafting wax, says a correspondent Purdy's Fruit Recorder, who says: I have had over 10 years experience in growing fruits. In that time I have learned some things by practice that are better than mere theory, and which may be of advantage to many who have not had my experience. I have learned that no tallow, grease or oil, should be put on grafting wax. I use one-third beeswax with two-thirds resin, melted and applied hot. In this way I do not lose more than one well set graft in a hundred.

A correspondent of the Recorder raises squashes among his potatoes and says that they help shade the ground and keep it moist during the dry spell in July or August. And I am going to plant squashes among all my potatoes, as I think they are a benefit to the potato crop, although squashes are not worth much here in market.

Tooth brushes, all kinds at bottom prices at Port's 100 State street.

Portland General Hospital.

Corner Second and Ash Sts.

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CATTLE FOR SALE.

TWO FRESH MILCH COWS (ONE-HALF HOLSTEIN), one native cow fat enough for beef. Six head of steers, 2 two year old and four yearlings, also 4 head of thoroughbred Berkshire (1 year and three rows). J. F. MANCHER, Silverton Or.

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OUR DRAIN TILE ARE MADE OF FIRE CLAY and are turned hard. They are very tough and not easily broken. They can be laid or shipped with little or no joint, and are superior to any other in this country. The farmer can not afford to use inferior tile. Use what is reliable and permanent, as it is the cheapest in the end.

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Send for Price List.