

CANBY PRAIRIE.

Something About the Early Days of the Locality

CANBY, Jan. 19.—Canby prairie, formerly known as Baker's prairie, has first settled by Mr. Baker on the Dashiell place, now belonging to the Willamette Land company, in the year 1838.

Mr. Baker married an Indian woman and lived without neighbors till 1844 when a man by the name of Langly settled on the place now owned by D. W. Howard. Mr. Hawley was the next settler full of the Iowa ambition to have a home in the far West and he accordingly planted his footsteps first on Baker's prairie in the year 1845 and settled on the place now owned by Judge Waite. In 1847 Mr. Langly sold out his interest to Mr. Pendleton. A Mr. Marquam settled on the place now owned by Mrs. Anna Knight and the grounds and park controlled by the Methodist camp meeting association in 1847. The next settler was Philander Lee who settled where Canby is now situated in the winter of 1848.

In 1851 Mr. Seely built a house near the tabernacle and lived there till 1856 where he moved to Wilsonville. In 1852 came Joslyn from Indiana and purchased the right to the place then owned by Mr. Webb and now owned by Joseph Knight; also Mr. Dement on the Baker place by purchasing his right of possession. But he lived on it only about six months when he sold out to J. L. Barlow.

I. F. Beals purchased the place belonging to a woman in Oregon City by the name of Houston in 1852 and sold out to the next settler, Judge Waite in 1856. About 1856 Mr. Pendleton settled on his father's place and built a home. In 1868 Knight & Sons bought the place owned by Joslyn. This is the settlement of Baker's prairie until the railroad was built when it became known as Canby prairie.

EARLY HISTORY OF FRUIT GROWING.

The first fruit orchard was planted in 1848 by Mr. Pendleton who planted about five or six acres of seedling apple trees. The next orchard was planted by Philander Lee in 1856-7 which was the year of the great grasshopper devastation which destroyed the orchards and hay. This somewhat discouraged our pioneer, so they did not attempt the fruit culture again till 1860 when Mr. Lee again planted an orchard of about four acres and again in 1863 about four or five acres more which when grown netted some seasons more than \$1000.

RAILROAD BUILT.

The railroad was the next important acquisition. It was surveyed and built in 1870. The first coach came to Canby about the first Sunday in July, with the officials of the road and several spectators among which was Gen. Canby.

The excursionists alighted to see what the place looked like and what its future prospects might be. Finally it was decided to honor Gen. Canby by naming the town for him. They then all took off their hats and Gen. Canby proceeded to name the town "Canby." The railroad company then purchased 111 acres of Philander Lee and laid out the now flourishing town of Canby.

The same year Mr. May bought two lots of the railroad company and commenced the construction of a store but sold out to G. W. Roork in the spring of 1871, who finished the building and put a stock of goods in. Later in the same year he took A. H. Lee as a partner. Also 1870 came Dr. Charles Knight from Missouri and purchased some lots of the railroad and in 1871 commenced the erection of a dwelling which he had pretty well completed by fall when he, in company with his brother, put a stock of general merchandise in the front part of his dwelling.

The first railroad agent was G. W. Roork. The railroad paid no salary to its agents for five or six years. In 1870 D. Knight applied for the postoffice but was not appointed till the fall of 1871. He kept it in his house about six months when it was moved to Roork & Lee's store for about a year when it was moved back to Dr. Knight's store.

As the town has been represented of late considerably I will not write any later history of its many comers and goers. **MILLARD LEE.**

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander McGarvey, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present to me, duly verified at my home in Oswego, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

THOMAS CHARMAN, Administrator of the estate of Alexander McGarvey, deceased.
H. E. Cross, attorney for estate. 1:22-5:22.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me, duly verified at my home in Oswego, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

JANUARY 18, 1892. J. C. HAINES, Administrator.
H. E. Cross, Attorney for Estate. 1:15-2:12

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A FAVORITE WITH FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.

Baroness Rothschild, however, possesses another claim upon the rosarian's admiration and affection. To this rose we are indebted for the first really useful white hybrid perpetual rose our gardens ever held. Mr. George Paul's White Baroness, a fair English rose that American rosarians hailed with delight, and one that the younger and more massive Merveille de Lyon has not as yet been able to supersede, are direct sprouts from the Baroness, while as for seedlings, the late Mr. Bennett's Her Majesty, among others, owes its parentage on one side to the same source, a fact that proves this variety to be of immense value to the hybridist. As a garden plant this rose is extremely useful, especially if it is used for the purpose of massing. Its hardness of constitution and the long period of time that the plants retain their vigor and blooming power are other recommendations. It is also admirably adapted for forcing, being one of the most popular for this purpose.

With regard to cultivation it is one of the most accommodating, but from its habit of growth naturally dwarf plants are more effective than standards, plants in this latter form presenting rather too formal an appearance to be desirable. It succeeds well on seedling brier and brier cutting stocks, and best of all on the Manetti. It is also worth noting that this beautiful rose grows and flowers most freely on its own roots. For exhibition, and indeed for general purposes, it will be found desirable to thin out the lateral shoots that are generally thrown out almost as soon as the terminal flower bud has formed on the leading shoot. In our cut it is illustrated a fine specimen of the Baroness, necessarily reduced in size.

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

In severe winters, when snow lies upon the ground, rabbits are especially destructive to fruit trees, the young trees in apple orchards often being greatly damaged by them, if not entirely ruined, from their gnawing the bark until they are completely girdled. Surrounding the trees with wire netting is one of the ways recommended for their protection, and it, of course, would be effectual though somewhat troublesome and expensive. Another way is to wrap the stems with cloths saturated with oil or tar, which also is objectionable for the reason that it requires so much time where there are many trees.

Among other things I have tried a wash of whale oil soap and lime, put on with a brush, with considerable success. Still another thing I have used, and which so far seems to have the desired effect, is assafoetida. I put a teaspoonful of the tincture in half a pailful of liquid clay and apply it with a brush as high on the trees as a rabbit can reach, and as long as the odor remains it seems to keep them away. It is best to apply it two or three times during the winter. How effective it might be where the rabbits are very numerous and hungry I cannot say, but in my own case it has succeeded as well as any kind of wash I have tried, says a correspondent of the New York World.

Horticultural Brevities.

When cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthen vessels placed in sunny windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black, the color absorbing the heat and imparting it to the sand or earth, thus facilitating the starting of roots.

English Garden says it is now tolerably safe to assert that the best of all stocks for roses is the brier, and yet it is but a very short time ago that a word said or written in disparagement of the Manetti was sufficient to arouse a sharp controversy upon the merits or demerits of particular stocks.

There is to be a fruit canning exhibit at the World's fair. This will be under the auspices of the National Canned Goods Packers' association. Meteor, the new hybrid tea rose, has the dark crimson color of the Jacqueminot. The flower is fragrant and promises to become popular.

"The Douglas spruce is the great timber tree of the Rockies and the Sierras. In the east it will thrive anywhere," says a member of the Association of American Nurserymen.

Charles A. Greene, Rochester, N. Y., is secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen.

CHEMISTRY OF FOODS.

FISH, FOWL, GAME AND HARES NEED ESPECIAL CARE.

Early Stages of Decomposition Readily Detected—Symptoms of Ill Effects and How to Detect Them—High Game and Fish Out of Season Are Bad.

There are great variations in the chemical composition of fish, therefore the changes after death sometimes render the fish of one kind unfit for use under any one condition, while another is perfectly healthy under the same conditions. Fresh fish is firm in fibre; flaccid fish should be rejected. The rigidity of fish body may be taken as a test of freshness. Commencing decomposition of fish is, fortunately, readily detected by the odor, which is more keen after decomposition begins than in meat.

Curious enough, putrid fish is eaten by certain savages without injury, whereas even apparently fresh fish sometimes produce effects which are explicable only on the theory that poisonous principles have been developed. Dr. Pavy says: "It is especially in tropical climates where poisonous fish is encountered." Some fish are poisonous at all times, others only at certain seasons. Individuals of certain species may be poisonous, while others of the same species, which cannot be distinguished by any external characteristics, are free from deleterious properties, a circumstance which renders eating of fish in such countries not without danger.

Some persons escape while others are injuriously affected. The symptoms produced sometimes resemble those of cholera. Sometimes an eruption, often resembling nettle-rash, is occasioned, and it may be various nervous disorders, as trembling or convulsive twisting of the limbs, paralysis and stupor. It may be added that the latter effects are perhaps more commonly seen in cases of poisoning by shell fish. In 1827 fatal cases occurred at Leith and are mentioned by Sir Robert Christison, who states the cause to have been from eating mussels which had been taken from the bottoms of ships in the docks. Not many years ago a case of fatal poisoning was caused by eating shrimps which had been gathered near the outlet of a sewer. Shellfish, therefore, ought to be carefully selected. They should never be eaten except thoroughly fresh. Those found in localities in which there is suspicion of sewage contamination should never be eaten.

The fact must also be taken into account that the period of the year has much to do with fish diet. Fish "out of season" may produce ill effects, while the same in season is wholesome food. The spawning of fishes influences their condition in a material manner. The flesh is in richest perfection just before spawning begins.

The exact nature of fish poison has recently been in part elucidated by chemical research. The poison is said to be "ptomaine," that is, a chemical principle developed during, or by a process of decay. The symptoms of fish poisoning are usually seen in from three to twenty-four hours. There is malaria and giddiness, followed by stomach pains, vomiting, paleness, dryness of mouth and tongue, failure of sight, a feeling of oppression in the chest, coldness of body, indistinctness of speech and weakness of voice.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The flesh of fowls ordinarily used for food varies in color, apparently according to the diet of the birds. The vegetable eating fowls, as a rule, possess muscles of a white hue, whereas the fish or flesh eating birds are of a darker color. The color of fresh poultry is familiar enough to require no comment. As in the case of ordinary meat the flesh should be firm to the touch and present no sodden appearance, or watery or dropsical nature. The presence of fluid or moisture even in a moderate quantity in the tissues of fowls is, I am inclined to think, a feature which is more surely indicative of poorness of quality, if not actual disease, than is generally supposed. Again, poultry which is "gone" is more susceptible than meat, to color changes which mark the beginning of decay. The flesh becomes soft and the belly of the bird is particularly liable to show the greenish hue which betokens commencement of putrefaction. The test of smell is here of marked value.

The only caution which can be given respecting game is, see that it is fresh, and if it is to be eaten "high" it should be allowed to become so under the supervision of the one who intends to use it. What has been said regarding ptomaine in fish also applies to game, and there is no absolute safety to be assured save by the avoidance of the flesh of birds which has been allowed to pass to a stage which would ensure the rejection of other meats.

Cases of illness following the eating of hares and rabbits are not rare. These animals had apparently fed on poisonous herbs, or the flesh had become tainted with age. The flesh of hares is singularly liable to develop post mortem changes of injurious character. These animals should not be used for food unless they are absolutely fresh.

A word regarding tinned meats is permissible. In many cases these meats have acquired an unsavory reputation because they are believed to be contaminated to a greater or less extent by the metal in which they are enclosed. In some instances illness has been traced to the use of tinned meats, fruits, etc., but it is contended that the meat was improperly prepared or defectively tinned. The wide use of these provisions and the comparatively few cases of illness force us to the conclusion that they are by no means injurious. They must be taken in very large quantities before it is injurious. Lead, however, is very poisonous, and if the solder is not good lead poisoning may result.

A. A. CUNNINGHAM.

Artistic Receptacles for Orchids.

Ordinary clay pots, subject, however, to some variation in shape, are the receptacles most commonly employed among our orchid raisers and, from a cultural point of view, are unobjectionable. But, as American Garden says, their appearance is then so similar to plants that live in the earth that one of

FRENCH ORCHID HOLDERS.

their chief distinctions is lost. The French have holders specially made for orchids, some of which are here reproduced. The manger form shown at Fig. 1 is especially useful for the decoration of walls where ornamental foliage plants of fernlike or trailing habit are mingled with the orchids in the happiest manner. These planters are found admirably adapted to the culture of bromeliads of small size, many ferns such as adiantums, certain polypodioms, davalias and the selaginellas. They can be made the most pleasing additions to greenhouse and conservatory, the upper parts of which are often bare of vegetation. The log form (Fig. 2) is said to be better than the heavy logs or pieces of bark on which the Brazilian oncidiums, cattleyas and leilias of spreading form are grown.

To those who are willing to take a little extra trouble or expense is recommended the octagonal form, shown at Fig. 3, which is especially adapted for strong specimen plants. For stanhopea and acineta an especial shape is made (Fig. 4), with a bottom of copper wire through which the flower shoots can find ready egress. The foregoing are only a few of many forms which these receptacles take on, and which can be bought in France. Here, however, they must be constructed, which is not a difficult matter.

These may be made of any wood that does not readily decay. American Garden, already quoted, advises against the mistake of oiling or varnishing them, as is sometimes done, for then the surfaces are rendered unsuitable for the plants to attach themselves and are detrimental to their well being.

Things Told.

Fall and winter pears may be kept a long time if placed in some dark, cool spot.

Lovett's Best is one of the promising new varieties of blackberries.

Apples can be planted in any amount, as the market for them is not local and they can be held an indefinite period until better prices can be obtained.

Cherries should be planted with reference to the probable demand for them near the plantation, as they are perishable and cannot be kept long waiting for better prices.

Mr. David Allen says: "Of cannaes there is an endless variety, but we cannot dispense with all the old ones, on account of their effective foliage, such as Nigracans, Lilliflora and Indica. All the new dwarf varieties excel in their brilliant color and effectiveness on the lawn."

G. C. Snow says that a yearling grapevine is best for setting, as a rule.

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