

Willamette Farmer.

JOHN NINTO, Editor.

Salem, Monday, June 28.

The Tide of Immigration.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* (whose appearance among our exchanges we gladly welcome) comes to us with an editorial under the above caption, which is almost a wail over the fact that the tide of emigration from the old world, as well as that from New England, "sets towards the West," leaving the old homesteads of the oldest Anglo-American settlements with nothing but the hands of old men to till them, and leaving, as a consequence of this state of things and the difficulty of hiring efficient farm labor, "farms for sale in vast numbers of instances." The *Ploughman* wisely, as a cultivator of New England interests, invites the attention of such steady, careful and industrious classes of emigrants as the Scotch, who are in "tolerably easy circumstances, with a family of children," to the opportunities thus offered for getting homes, surrounded by "all the appliances of civilization," at cheaper rates, all things considered, than they can get them "at the extreme west."

We of the Pacific slope claim to be "the extreme west," and notwithstanding we acknowledge that the Scotch, Irish or German emigrant behind him the "effete civilization" and relics of feudal despotism of his native country to settle upon a New England farm, we desire to show such a one that he would in the end fare better by coming further.

First among the inducements that we can offer is a freshly new state of society, in which the immigrant will find the largest liberty for and toleration of his religious opinions; and, secondly, one in which the possession of a family of children above a certain number, is not deemed disreputable. His children will here have a good opportunity for common school education, which his coming here will make better. Our high schools are now as good as highly-educated New England men can make them, improved by that emancipation from "stereotyped ideas" which even New England produces in too great abundance. In short, we can offer the emigrant a civilization fresh in its newness, and as broad as the Christian principles upon which it is founded. And then we can offer the virgin soil under almost every variety of price and circumstance. The New England man may here find his opportunity for trade, or manufactures or farming. We have forests for the lumbermen of Maine, and fisheries for the fishermen of Cape Cod. We can give the lowland Scotchman his fat "carse" lands, or the highlandman "bracken braes." The Englishman may here find soils full as good as the best of his country, under a climate far superior. The Frenchman

and the German may here find fertile hills warmer than those of "sunny France," and the German may clothe them with vines, or the Switzer may stock them with kine, amid scenery as grand as the Alps, or as beautiful as the banks of the Rhine. We have the soil whereon to settle hundreds of thousands, under circumstances suitable to the wants of the quiet German, who finds his happiness in tilling a few acres of vineyard, or the more ambitious farmer who desires to plow his hundreds of acres, or the grazier who occupies his thousands. Here all these classes of immigrants will find climatic conditions similar to those they leave behind them. Here they will find men of their own country who have preceded them; here they will find them settled, with the free spirit of the wide West circulating around them; where they have no need to "count the mouths they have to feed," and where it will be very many years before such a question will be necessarily raised.

We have need of all we can get of all the classes of men we have named, and room for millions of them. We therefore hope our Eastern cotemporary will not seek to divert the tide of emigration from coming westward, even to the extreme west, but rather submit to and, if possible, assist the march of empire, by coming over and seeing the inducements we can offer both to himself and his old friends, the farmers who are selling their lands in New England. The great State of California is badly in need of such a live agricultural paper as the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. The great State of Oregon can furnish streams which never dry up in summer nor freeze in winter, sufficient to drive all the woolen mills and cotton factories of New England, and a new field for manufacturing enterprises, for those who can transfer their capital.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.—From the *San Francisco Bulletin* of the 12th instant we take the following:

As the time for gathering the wheat crop draws near, reports of rust become more general, particularly along the coast. A gentleman who has just returned from a week's sojourn across the bay, assures us that there is not a wheat field in Alameda county, between the bay and the mountains, that is not more or less affected by rust; in most cases the damage is of a serious character. Several farmers have already cut their fields, while others have turned their cattle in upon them. The early sown fields are less affected, but scarcely one has entirely escaped injury. The weather of late has been quite unfavorable to the crops in the section referred to. Heavy fogs have rolled in at night, dampening the grain, which, during the middle of the day, has been hastily dried by the burning sun. Beyond the coast range, in the same county, the crop is reported to be doing well.

CUT-WORMS.—A correspondent at Pleasant Point asks: "Do you or any of your readers know a sure and simple method of destroying cut-worms, or preventing their ravages? They have been very bad in portions of this county this season, both on grain and vegetables." Don't know; who does?

Our Relations with England.

Were it not that the agitation of the question of war with England is a matter of serious consequence to this country, it would be highly entertaining to contemplate the present excited state of the governing classes of the British people over the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the U. S. Senate. This excitement is to us a sure indication that that portion of the British people whose feelings toward this Government were plainly expressed by the sailing and action of the Alabama, are imbued with a wholesome fear of the power of a people whose Government they hate, and would be glad to see subverted. It is also a sure indication that the building, fitting out, manning and sailing of a piratical vessel to prey upon a neighboring power, while professing friendship for that power, is felt to be a wrong, the consequences of which will surely fall upon the wrong-doer. Under these circumstances, it only remains for the people of the United States to choose the time and manner in which they will receive their redress; and it is our firm belief that the longer we can wait the more ample will the measure of that redress be. As matters now stand, the Government of the United States may well afford to deal forgivingly with its repentant individual enemies, and make them friends, while it is in a good situation to enjoy the mortification and perplexity of those Governments which have harbored hostile feelings towards it. As matters now stand, we are drawing the very life-blood of England's prosperity from her. In one short month (May last) over thirty thousand emigrants left Liverpool, five-sixths of whom intended to settle in the United States. In one vessel, coming into our chief port, there were fourteen hundred, three hundred of whom are skilled workmen, whose labor and skill will enable our manufacturing system to grow, while its loss dries up the fountain of England's power. The people of the United States know well it would not pay them to stop the emigration of from five hundred thousand to one million of people, in order to redress even so great a wrong as the Alabama case; and the aggressor is not in a condition to force a settlement upon terms distasteful to us. Let her wise men get over their "stomach aches."

THE CROPS.—The weather continues dry, and, as a consequence, the crop prospects may be said to promise a yield somewhat below an average per acre. The hay crop is, according to our judgment, three-tenths below an average, and as there has not been so much added to the meadow lauds as to those under grain, during the past year, the price of hay will, in all likelihood, be comparatively high. It is probable, from present appearances, that some farmers may this year adopt a practice common in California—that of cutting some of the light grain in a green state, for hay. Many can do so, and yet have plenty of grain left.

Keeping a Cow on Roots.

SALEM FLORAL GARDENS,
JUNE 28, 1899.

EDITOR WILLAMETTE FARMER:

Having read several interesting articles in the *FARMER* on keeping cows, and the results of the different kinds of food given them, I thought it would be of some interest to the numerous readers of the *FARMER* to know the results of keeping a cow on roots, winter and summer. I have a small cow, five years old, from which we have milked, in one year, 5,740 pounds of milk in one year, and have made at the rate of 312 pounds of butter during that time. The above calculation is made from the smallest quantity of milk given during the year. She gives at this time two gallons per day, and it is twelve months since she had her last calf. I have fed her on cabbage, rutabagas and carrots, with the following results: When fed on cabbage, she gave the most milk, but the least cream; when fed on rutabagas, it increased the amount of cream; when fed on carrots, the amount of cream and butter was increased, and the color and flavor of the butter was much better.

I wonder why our farmers do not give more attention to the growing of roots for food for their horses and cattle, when they can raise, on one acre of good land, without manuring, from seven hundred to one thousand bushels of carrots; and on one acre of good soil, eight hundred to twelve hundred bushels of rutabagas; and ours will feed as many cows as five acres of any other kind of feed, and is a good preventive against many of the diseases prevalent among our stock in Oregon. The best kind of carrot to grow for stock is the Long Orange, and the best rutabaga is the Skirving's Improved. These are less liable to rot, keep better late in the spring. I had them in good keeping until the middle of April.

E. C. ADAIR.

A GREAT exposition of textile fabrics, under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, will be given at Cincinnati in August next. This is one of the outgrowths of the manufacturing enterprises which may be said to be but just commencing in the great valley of the Mississippi. It is the beginning of a new system of labor, which will advance until the industry of that extensive region shall consume all its own raw material, and only send out the finished product to the markets of the world. The Pacific slope ought to be moving in the same direction. Our manufacturing companies ought to form an association. Producers of raw material ought to form another. The two ought then to meet and confer frankly and freely as to the best means of advancing the general interests of woolen manufacture, for in that direction lie the particular interests of both parties.

DIPHTHERIA.—A Jacksonville paper says: This dangerous and fatal disease has again made its appearance in this county—no less than three or four children have died but recently with it.