WILLAMETTE FARMER

Pumpkins, Brown Bread, and Things in General. Roots.

[From the PACIFIC RURAL PRASS.]

EDITORS PRESS:-I do not believe in con-ceding to prejudice even the value of a turnip. red quite well that friend Olden had taken exception to turnips and potatoes, and had not mentioned beets. It does not affect the question of the comparative value of roots and alfalfa as food for beasts. Liebig classes beets, turnips and potatoes all three together. I finish this paragraph with a quotation from his work on the "Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology," that Mr. O. may not judge me ambitious of obtaining the woman's victory of "last word." Possibly the extract may induce

"last word." Possibly the extract may induce him to east aside his prejudice. Why I wrote of beets was, that I am the happy possessor of those desirable five arrives devoted to that c.op, which the Remat. so justly mentioned as a desideratum to every farmer, and I prefer to speak that I do know, and testify that I have seet. I object to turnips, not from prejudice, but from having tried them, and found them while the set of the while the set of the the set of the set o

for a root crop. What All can Raise.

What All can Raise. However, is a crop of pumpkins. Choose a fraile pices of fand; plough deep, (10 inches) early in April; plough again, shallow, in mid-April, and sow in hills four yards apart each way; thin to three vines in a hill, and keep down weeds by running a harrow. followed by a drag between the rows, while the weeds are in their first two leaves, hand-hoeing close to the young plants. The harrow loosans the roots of the weeds and the drag buries then, roots and branches. Choose a hot day for this operation. On four acres I have raised this year 50 tons. peration. On four acres I have raised they year 50 tons. I have to thank two ladies for enlightening J h

Brown Bread Question.

Brown Bread Question. I was not altogether benighted when I saked Mary Mountain to "come on with that BB, recipe"—I had seen, eaten, and even made BB, but I wanted to be put up to all those extra wrinkles that dissipated the dyspepsia of the R. P. editor in such double quick time. Thanks again, M.M. for the sermon apropos of the coming gens. Personally, I believe more in sermons than in gems, and I propose to show my faith by my works. Man does not live by bread noi not even tho' it be hygienic brown) alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. That is, by know-ledge of the Truth, whether it be hygienic, mathematical, philosophic, or spiritual. We seem to be rather in a haze as to What Constitutes Truth.

What Constitutes Truth.

seem to be rather in a haze as to What Constitutes Truth. Let us leave our turnips and pumpkins while just to think this over. What makes Truth 7 Nothing short of the will of God ex-pressed in His Word (1 don't mean the Bible by that) and accompliched by that Word. We call it a truth that 2 and 2 makes four, as mathe-matical truth, but we do not panse to ask our-selves why it is a truth. We say it is frue and good from the mere fact that it is so, and un-changeably so; and he who contradicts it shows himself foolish and ignorant. Quite so ! Un-answerable! is it not? Tor this same cogent reason every operation of God's will must be true and good, for when he speaks and it is done, and lo! it is very good; because none can gainsay it. He says let two and two make four, and the veriest tyro in hg who bases his calculations on two and two making it be calculations on two and two making it to parate. I have chosen to ex-emplify my meaning by this most simple mathematical proposition, because, of al kinds of truth, and the hardest to darken with words without knowledge. It looks very simple of truth, and the hardest to darken with words without knowledge. It looks very simple of while is name in au equally simple form -no oknowle, not Chance, not Providence, not Na-ture, but merely "*I Am Who Am*." **Hymene True**

Hygienic Truth

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immensity of space, the tremendous energies of the planetary systems, and the countiess mar-vels of our every-day existence, and feel in your inmost scale how good and true is the great I Am Who Am; and good and true is the great I Am Who Am; and good and true simply because His will is done in truth and equity, and all contradiction or opposition merely proves the folly and ignorance of those oppos-ing.

ng. Is he good and true who denies two and two o make four? or he by whose flat two and two

ing. Is he good and true who denies two and two to make four? or he by whose flat two and two are four? Is he wise and good who lives greedily, un-cleanly and ignorantly? or he by whose laws cleanly and ignorance are necessary to health? We contradict God as far as the little mean-mit, and then blame him for the penalties in-curred hy transgressing His laws, as though He was the author of evil. Whatever He wills is good and true because it is unchangeably accomplished. He wills two and two to be four and it is four, yesterday, to-day and forever, and therefore it is true ard good, and all resistance to His will is neces-arily folly, sin and ignorance. Let us all then avoid any culpable ignorance and wilful disre-gard of His laws, hygienic and otherwise; vol-uniarily submitting ourselves to his His will as alone excellent; then willing as He wills, we share His power, and have, as our Lord said, "the kingdom of God within us." I do not make any apology, Measrs. Editors, for occupying your valuable columns with this short sermon to my brother farmers. The sub-ice, admits of noue, however faulty my hand-ling of fit. A disregard of God's excellent will even in

short serimon to my brother farmers. And man-iec: admits of none, however faulty my hand-ling of it. A dissegard of God's excellent will even in farming operations must ever prove to the dis-regarder that it is bard indeed to kick against-the pricks. And if it be necessary to know God's will as to seed-time and harvest, and the conditions of healthy animal life, how much more important that we should not be ignorant of that will as regardle sourcelves. John Bunyan depicts in his "Pilgrim's Pro-grees" a "man with a muck rake, "too intent on his muck raking to lift his eyes and see the angel, waiting, longingly and lovingly, with a crown of gold for the poor muck raker if he will only look up and receive it. My best patch proves my faith in muck rak-fing and my serming proves that I am at least sufficiently interested in the waiting angel to wish that your readers may be similarly inter-ceted. Envand Valley, Dec. 28, 1873.

Carmel Valley, Dec. 28, 1873. P. S. Will Mr. Boot of San José give us

sermon on strawberries, when he can spar-time? When is the best time to cut then down, and is the whole top cut off or only th side leaves and runners, and how long will a plant dion keep in profitable bearing ?

A Durable Whitewash.

[From the Pacific Bural Press.]

Eprrops RUBAL PRESS.-I herewith send re ceipt for whitewashing, in reply to your Benici correspondent. This wash is incombnatible and cheap. It will prevent the collection of moss, and affords a most efficient protection from fire, under ordinary circumstances of ex

posure to great heat. Take a sufficient quan tity of good stone lime and slack it carefully in a closed box, to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of steam; after it is thoroughly slacked pass it through a fine sieve. To every six quarts of this slacked lime, add one quart of carse salt, and one gallon of water, the mixcoarse sait, and one gallon of water, the mix-ture then boiled and skimmed cleaned; then to every five gallons thereof, ald by slow degrees three-fourths of a pound of potash and four quarts of very fine sand—the finer the better. Coloring matter can be added to fancy. Apply with a paint-brush. This wash, if the sand be ground fine, looks equally as well as ordinary paint, and is far more durable, besides being in-combustible. It forms a hard cement, and as such will stop cracks in a roof or elsewhere. Wood so protected will never decay from the surface. Two good coats applied to bricks will render them utterly impervious to moisture. The expense is a mere trifle. Every farmar should over his ontbuildings and board fences with this wash. C. T. Haunts. C. T. HABRIS. with this wash. Calaveras Co., Model Ranch.

Eggs vs. Riches.

From the Pacific Rural Press.

Entrons Passes:-On page 361, Dec. 6th, o the Pacific RURAL PRESS, our friend G. W. T.

C., of San Gregorio, gives his manner of treating his hens, and says that only one in thirty is disposed to "take stock in" eggs at 65 ets. per dozen. At our house, we claim that too many thoroughbreds and chicken pens won't pay Let us illustrate the matter in question a little. We used to obtain some nice bouquets of our best ranss for Christmas holidays, thus: - By letting the lushes ran down by neglect and droath in summer, then prune up and irrights un late fall, and the samual rest mequired by "Imperative Nature," having after a fashion been taken, fifty per cent. of a spring rop could be gathered in December. Some-what after this maturer we run our Fens. We let them run down poor in the latter part of summer, and as many as feel like it scratch for one chick, then in early fall feed up, and with the thriving comes the moulting and the rest having been taken be is very soit to take stock in the 65 ets. per dozen contract. A year old been, that runs down thin scratching at the barn pard in August, then cared for after the treat ment of Mr. G. W. T. C., that won't lay in October, must have modern thoroughbred pro-pensities, for our old-fashioned dunghills will take stock in 65 ets. per dozen every time. *Cho. Ray Mittes*. Let us illustrate the matter in question a

Profits of Plum Growing.

Eprrons Parmt-A recent trip through Nape valley, causes me to wonder why farm continue to raise wheat and barley on the same land year after year, when nearly every one has more or less of his land adapted to other crops more profitable, and less exhaustive to the soil.

^b crops more profitable, and less exhaustive to ^b the soil. In the neighborhood of St. Helena especi-ally, I rotiod on most every farm, land adap-ted to hops, alfalfa, and the various kinds of fruit especially the almont and plum. The letter is a sure erop here, and as to profit, your readers may count for themselves. At a fitness feet apart, 193 trees may be planted to the acre. I do not know from experience, how much they would produce, but think that at the age of seven or eight years, 50 lbs, of the -pitted-dried fruit to the tree, would be a low estimate. This would give 9,650 pounds, which at 20 ets, per lb, would give to dollars per tree, or \$1,930 for the sore. If any one thinks I have placed my estimates too high, they may reduce them one-half or even three-fourths, and still it will leave a handsome re-ward for the labor and capital invested. It seems to me, there is no finer climate in the world, for drying fruits, than in apper Napa-vallay. The poorer lands are very properly chosen for vineyarks; and the grapes are sold to the ware makers for an average of one cent per lb, whereas five or six cents might be realized by oov setting a portion of their vineyard products into raisins. If they have not the proper-varieties, they could easily make the necessary change by grafting, and only ore year's loss of time. I notice that most of the farmers sow wheat,

time. I notice that most of the farmers sow wheat, barley or oats for hay. Their richest land only produces four tons per acre ; whereas the same to alfalfa produces six to sight, and this with-out irrigation. A sawing of plonghing and seeding cre.y year is made as well. For nors, no better laud can be found than the rich learny bottoms of Napa Creek; for a proof of this, a visit to the yards of Mr. A. Clock and C. A. Story will convince the most skeptical.

proof of this, a visit to the yards of Mr. A. Clock and C. A. Story will convince the most skeptical. Mr. O______ commenced about six years ago with very little capital, and although hops ruled very low, the first three years, he has succeeded in amassing a handsome fo.tune. Some of the land owners are dividing up their farms and selling off in lots to suit pur-chasters, which, will give those that can ap, e-clite the value of these lands for first growing, a chance to sceure a home in one of the most beautiful and productive valleys on the Paoine coast; and amid scenery the most grand, a mild and heatthful elimats, with all the ad-vantages of good society, stoellent schools, clutches, etc., etc.; with a sure competence in a few years from this, the most delightful of all occupations, horticulture. Those with some experience, and a little cap-tial, to purchase, plant, and wait for a few years for returns, would do well to visit Napa valley before locating elsewhere. Bottom lards are genorally held at about \$100 per acre. About the villages at \$150 per acre, and in some cases for \$200 per acre, Small tracts, with house, well, small orchard and other improvements may be had, titles perfect. If this let, er meets the eye of any persons that can tell from actual experience, the yield of the plum tree-dried fruit—he will doubtless con-ter a twor by communicating through the col-ums of the Runat. St. Helena, Napa Valley, Jan. 1st, 1874.

St. Helena, Napa Valley, Jan. 1st, 1874.

Guinea Fowls.

Guinea Fowis. We have raised and kept Guinea fowls in considerable numbers, both the com-mon speckled and the beautiful white variety. We rever saw any profit in them, though they are prolific layers of very nu-tritious eggs. They are noisy, vagrant and sky, and even with the kindest treat-ment, not inclined to be anybody's pets. But they are hardy, very easily kept, in fact get their own food through the sum-mer if need be, and on the whole make a pleasing variety about the farm-yard, and we always fancied they offeced pro-tection from birds of prey, for if a hawk heaves in sight half a mile off and almost out of the range of the human eye, the Guines will set up an unearthly screech that is sufficient to frighten into fits the whole neighborhood. Their habits are also interesting and peculiar, and furnish a never-failing source of interesting study and doserration. The only difficult period in their lives, in our experience, has been when they are

The only difficult period in their lives, in our experience, has been when they are quite young. They require at that time to be fed very often, as they suffer severely from a deprivation of food. Egg and milk prepared in the form of custard is an important part of every meal for the first month, with ont-meal mixed in dough. After that vegetables boiled and mixed in are very useful. For the first two or three weeks food should be given as often as every three hours. Instinct leads the Guinea fowl to roost on trees and high un, but it is better to get them in the habit of going into the hen-house in winter. They are, however, quite hardy, and we have had them go

hen-house in winter. They are, however, quite hardy, and we have had them go through the winter safely roosting every night out of doors on the trees. As this bird is inclined to hide its nest and eggs, sometimes at a considerab e distance off, and in the woods or thick shrubbery, it is decidedly better to get the eggs early in the spring under a small-sized common hen. The Guinea fowl is a favorite dish with epicures, and it will hereafter command

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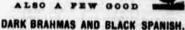
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How to Dress a Sheep.

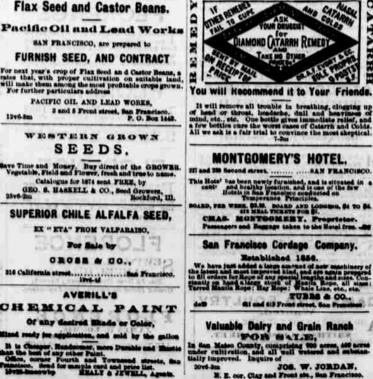
How to Dress a Sheep. First, kill the animal in the most approved typic then as life is extinct, skin the hind less up typic then as life is extinct, skin the hind less up typic then as life is extinct, skin the hind less up typic the animal in the most approved typic the animal in the most approved is explicitly about the batter. The application of old water cools the intestines and the inside the older the batter. The application of old water cools the intestines and the inside the abeep, and at the same time, fills the chamber and passes between the intestines of the sheep, and at the same time cooling every part completely. It also drives out the gases the indiator, so that there is no possibility of the meet becoming affected it. By Presented the indiator, so that there is no possibility of the meet becoming affected life from cooling is outset to inthe sheet. This, of course, 1 do is outset with the first. This, of course, 1 do is outset with the first. This of course, 1 do on the sheet becoming outside filts from cooling is outset with the first is more more the in-the wool or any outside filts from cooling is outset with the first meet were the in-the sheet on one is not to break any of the sheet on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we the inside the tablew on the intestines and we

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epicures, and it will hereafter command a high price probably, as an article of

a high price probably, as an article or luxury. In rearing the young it is proper enough to adopt the same mode of treat-ment as for young turkeys. The Guinea fowl was well-known to the ancient Romans and Greeks, and in the luxurious days of the Empire it com-manded a high price as a great delicacy for the tables of the nobles. All the eight distinct species of this bird are natives of Africe, but they have now some to be wild in Jamaion and some other parts of the world, where they have been Introduced.—Masse Ausetts Plough-men.

man. The or block plates are now being manufac tured in England by a new process, consisting in the preparation of the iron used in their manufacture. A number of refining furnaces are employed, into the first of which the pig or cast from is submitted to the melting process, and from thence run into other "limping" refluerics. Instead of using charcoal, as is commonly the case, the fires are fed with ian. This process has proved very anti-factory, and is meeting with popular favor by those engaged in this here. d industry.



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