



\$3.00 per Year.

PLUM AND PRUNE CULTURE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan. 21, 1876. EDITOR WILLAMETTE FARMER: Dear Sir: Several months since you requested me to contribute an article on Prunes. I am now prepared to more than comply with your request. An article from my own pen would have been simply the result of study and observation of what others have done, and consequently not of that value which years of actual experience alone can give. I take great pleasure, therefore, in enclosing a paper on this subject from Mr. J. M. Patterson, of Ban Jose, Cal. Mr. Patterson's orchard has been characterized as "one of the best in the world," and from it many thousands of cutworld, and from his been sent to Oregon. While some of your readers may discont from Mr. Patterson's views on the subject of fruit drying. I believe that his article as a whole will be received as a valuable contri whole will be received as a button on the Prune culture. E. L. SMITH.

E. L. SMITH, Esq , Dear Sir: By your request I send you my experience in Prune culture:

Soil-The Plum and Prune do bast on clay loam. Hudson and Green counties, near Albany, N Y, raise nearly all of the plums for the New York market on that kindof soil. My small orchard is on a clay losm. Prepare the soil by plowing thorough and deep. Harrow both ways. In selecting a sile for an orchard be sure the under drainage is good so that no water will stand near the roots. On my soil I have found 12x12 feet the best distance to plant. If the soil is not very rich 15x15 will do but nover over that.

Dig holes just large enough to take in all of the roots without cramping.and deep anough so that the tree will stand two justes deeper than when in the nursery. The hole must be deepest in the edges and highest in the center; place the roots la position with the soil taken from the hole. Don't put manure mear the roots. Spread manare on the top of the ground and cultivate in. I use the plum stock altogether; any good, thrifty seedling will do. Graft in the nursery, or set out the seedling where they are to stand, and the second year (never the first) graft two feet from the ground, put in a graft with one. Allow only one to grow. When the bist the true Grion Gage. It is small, but graft has grown about two feet nip off the there is no variety that can compare with it. keeping a leader in the center.

SALEM, OREGON, JANUARY 28, 1876.

Letter from a Farmer's Daughter. COUNTRY HOME, LANE CO., OR, Jan. 24, 1876.

EDITOR FARMER: In perusing the FARMER of Jau 14th, I saw a piece written by "Happy Hal," entitled "Farm Echoes or Prose of Farm Life," and I do not altogether agree with him, especially when he remarks about the "musical jingling and jangling of the bells as the cows come slowly homo" and mitking just after daylight on a cold wet morning, standing shoe month deep in water and slush in a muddy yard. It is not really necessary to stand in mud quite so deep; he can drive the cows into a good bare or shed and not get shoe mouth deep in water and slush; but of course if he would rather work in the yard where the mud is so teep than drive the cows in the shed, just bacquae it is not quite so much trouble, I will allow him the privelege of doing so: but I do not want you to think all farmers do so because he does. The writer is inclined to think friend Hisl was not raised on a farm, for he seems to see no beauty in farm life, nor has he become used to the rough drudgery (as he terms it) which constitutes farm labor. It is true, at some seaons of the year he can not dress as cleanly as he might wish to, but at other times he ses dress as cleanly and neatly as any other business man, and because he is a farmer be need not eat his dinner or meals in silence. If he is the right kind of a man he can surely find some subject that will interest his wife

and children. Neither is he obliged to get up at four o'clock unters he wishes to do so to read or write. Again, he says the farmer can not take that little trip after he has his grain all is, which he has so much set his beart on. He can not only take a little trip, but should he wish he can take a trip around he world and return home in time for harvest, as it only takes eighty days. Perhaps Happy Hal is what may be termed a "temporary farmer," building fences that will blow over if one would blow their breath on them. I think he does not do justice to farm life; his aldo of the picture is too dark; reverse hand have a brighter one and I think he will succeed much batter. But I will agree with him in regard to education. As a general thing the farmers are able to efford their sons and daughters a good education. I say give them a thorough education, and long may the farm r live to enjoy the blassings of it. He seems to thick the farmers of the supper prepared for him, (but not eaten in silence) with increating subjects to converse imported, and so keep our money at heme, and have some outly, singing, their daugh for crisco playing the second parsiment on the A FARMER'S DAUGRIER.

[For the Willamette Farmer.] FARM ECHOES, NO. 4.

Borrowing Money. The trite but truthful maxim of, "he that

goeth a borrowing, goeth a sorrowing," is especially applicable to room of the farmers of this beautiful valley. Through carelessness, a very obvious want of business talent or it may be through misfortune they are forced to borrow money to ralleve present needs, and this at once deprives them of their independence, and they go about with a load of debt continually weighing them down and may be a mortgage resting on the farm, creditor and should things not coas well with him as be expected he is more than likely to become bankrupt, and his family homoless, through a lack of discretion, and injudicious borrowing in the first place. Do not borrow if it can possibly be avoided; do a little, and if necessary a great deal of planning and contriving, before you put yourself under obligation to a money lender. The interest you pay will swallow up your income and at the end of every succeeding year you will find yourself worse off than before. Should the crop fail or grain not bring half the price you hoped to get, the interest must be compounded and in a shorter time than at first you would believe, you will be paying interest on twice as much money as you borrow ed and used. Your newspaper none, will vanish, and then if your tastes he in any degree literary you must go borrowing of your more fortunate neighbors, and your face in all likelihood be ground on the grindstone of debt all your natural life. There are many such men in the country, who as each suc cooding year weaves the meshes of debt clos er about them, go wandering disconsolately up and down the country, not exactly seek ing whom they may, devour but to find it there are any simple enough to lend them movey to pay off importunate creditors, who are getting uneasy about that neat little sum loaned so long ago. Why don't the improvident creatures step trying to borrow, and go honestly to work as men should to carn a competence and not sink, as many do, into a state worse than bankruptcy, their credit, if they ever had any, a thing of the past, and their future darkened by the shadow of debt they have allowed to creep over, and darken their lives. Thus unable to meet the enough to keep the tree in shape and the Gage is extensively canned and marked Willemette valley have not beautiful and demands which encompass them, what wonhead of the tree open to admit the sun and Green Gage, but of course that will not las', pleasant homes. Again I beg leave to disalight. As the plum and prune are generally as the castern people are well acquainted area with him. What life is more pleasant formers who see no chance of ever again bisouth and west side of the tree to keep the Jefferson and Magnum Bonum are in home after his days work and has a nice easily in their beds, without being figure ed by drewns of dunning creditors or how in their weking hours can they do otherwise there is no daoger of barers. I prefer graf. Isast all the United States with all kinds of about. After the support dishes are all nicely than feel the clanking chains of debt weight ing, as I have found from experience that a fouls, oranges, lemons, raisius, figs, al-grafied tree will bear two years sconer than mondy, prunes as devery other hind that is the delements of the super distance areas interfy return to it has a you attempt to borrow, and if there the dulog room, where there is a nice fire, is any other way under the suit of mending reason to complete whatever be our lot. your difficulties don't do it, for by burrowon the peach mock? I answer, ell the kinds plans or organ and the farmer lying on the log your trouble will be increased in a ten fold ratio and you self placed in an unenvia-HAPPY HAL. ble situation.

Volume VII.-Number 50.

Covers for the Protection of Sheep.

Mr. T. W. Daverport writes: "I had thought about making covers of ducking, but is occurred to methat cloth beavy enough to turn rsin would seep the sweat and steam of natural evopurations next the skin and make the sheep isnder and delicate of con-stitution. Will yen give your views of this point through the FAIMER?"

ANSWER-Doubtless, to make heavy waterproof covers closely fiting and covering nearly all the sheep's frame would be injurtous. Shoop might be rendered almost worthless by excessive care. That point was reached fif y years ago by the system of braeding and system of general management which is home to wife and children. The of the Saxon Merino. My views are to put debtor is fettered by the just claims of his no more cloih on than can be festened to no more cloth on than can be fastened to day and protect the sheep along the back and as much up the neek as possible, come down to the under sides, and the cloth shou'd os of sufficient strength to not give way under the strain of tying and keeping to ita place under stress of the sheep crowding together. The method of tying on I gave in my communie tion was taken from Stephen'a Book of the Farm," but I have found that be sheep from their habit of placing the legs under them when lying down, get their fest under the strings that are crossed under that body, I therefore make them fist by passing under the fore legs, so to speak, and in from the flank back to the hip and tie. This with s broad belt around under the neck keeps he cover even on the sheep and yet is free enough from compression on the flasce to admit the circulation of air underseath the cover, and they can be quickly taken off by tifting the feet and slipping them out of the loops and pushing the neck belt forward over the head. It is just as quakly put on again. J. M.

Remedies for Fits.

A Lady sends us the following:

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 20th, 1876. ED. WILLAMETTE FARMER: Will you allow spees in your paper for a few recipes for the prevention and cure of fits and as I ask nothing for the same you cannot complain of the price.

For a fl. of hanghtiness and pride .--Walk juto the graveyard and study the inscriptions upon the tombstones. They will show what man is at best. Read the second chapter of Ecclesizates and hear one who has proved these things say, that greatness and imppiness are not always hand in hund.

For a fit of grunbling .- Look upon the nfortunates who are lame and bland, visit

with the pit out it dries in 4 days in the sun. I have had 30 lbs of dried truit, with 6 lbs of plus, from 100 the of prunes. With pits in it beings 13 ets per 1b lowest price; with pits dut 20 to 25 cis. The drying factories here pay from 2 to 21de per 1b at the orchard. The above are the best verieties tested. The Gros Prane d'Agan must be picked by hand, s it don't fall off. All the plums the same, but don't allow them to get too ripe. The Fellenburg and Pedie d'Agen should be shaken off by putting a canvas under the trees, with a slit in it to take in three. A slight shake will get off all that are rips, then go to the next. Prunes should never be dried intil perfectly ripe. Lying in the sun 2 or 3 days before going to the dry house would make a better article. The French pick by the stem, in the morning, before the sun is up, to preserve the bloom, and lay it on a a feat, but there is generally only one tier of such fruit on the top of the best. The best prunes made in California are dried in the

sun. 1 know those interested in dryors don't agree with me. Also to make A No. 1 rais-14 it must be dried in the sun. A good cooking ruisin can be made in a dryer. As for worms gotting into truit while drying in the sun, it is all bosh. Worms will never get in boxes of truit unless they are put away in a dark plac and the boxes left open. I have kept them years and they were all nice.

Prune d'Agen, or Bargundy Prune, has fine

flesh, is juicy and sugary and very pleasant

Havor, adheres slightly to the stone but is

best dried with the pit in. It will dry away

sbout one half with the pit in, in the sun;

Four years from the grafs I had trees, last year, that had 10 to 12 Iba of prunes on them; eight year old trees bure 100 lbs to 150 lbs. and twolve year old trees 300 lbs, and older still from 400 to 500 lbs. Never let a tree or orb-ar; thin out by hand; don't be atraid but h will pay, a better article can be raised and the trees will bear every year and will not be liable to break down. Don't be afraid of overdoing the business of fruit raising, the eastern market wants it, but must know where they can get a supply.

Don't stop at drying but set out the varietics that are good for canning and are in der land two buds and if both grow nip off the top in the market. For such plant first and the top in order to throw out side limbs, always It is a good bearer with me, and I have 100 trees in bearing. There is such a demand In pruniog cut the end of the limbs just for it in the Eastern market that the Imperial

sun from borning, as it sometimes will alter good demand. There is land shough on this grafting. Keep the tree growing thriftiy and coast, adapted for the purpose, to supply at when budded.

1 know that a great many will of jest to having the trees so low that they cannot get be ploved, but jea/tivated. I use what we use for an orchard. It consists of three , beams 314 18 inches anary, the center of + two fiel the longest, to which is attached it closes everything cas two haudies. The center one can be taken out and it can then be used with one torss. On each of the beams, connected by standregulate the d-p.h, which should be 3 inches grain or plant corn in an orchard. By hav- and doing well. ing the trees brauch out low one third the frait can be picked standing on the ground Whenever you step on a ladder it is time lost and expense.

The best varieties of plums I have found Clande de Bavay, Gen Hand, Ickworth Im-peratrice, (cling, must be dried with pit in). The test pruces I have found for drying are Gros Prune d'Agen, which is very large, tart and adherers to the stone, but can be stored with a pitter. This fruit sold from the Ai-den dry house last year at 30c per lb, wholeto be the Washington, Columbia, Reine, sale. It ships well to the eastern market by and dries well with pits in or out. Pette is nearly all taken.

You asked, what kind of prunes will do. the term blose up to the tree to plow. I mentioned will do well on peach slock, on lounge taking his comfort. would say to such: An orchard Lever should light soil that is adapted to the peach, but I should think where there are summer showcall the Tarleton cultivator, invented by G. era the plum stock will be best. The peach W. " tleton, San Jose, Cal. and made for is shorter lived, but does well in a warm. two horses. It is ahead of anything now in dry climate. Some object that the plum -t will sucker mers or less, but the cuilivation 1 recommend will reprouval that as

Old plum frees beeling unsalable fruit cen be crafted to beer any of the desired varieties. Scrape off the moss and whitewash the ards, is a double wings thos, made of 3 inch , bodies of such trees and set boards sround spring steel, with a point like a plow point, them for two years; the first year allow all the point down slightly. Three 12 in wheels suckers to grow on the tree, when winter comes and the sup is down frim all off but It can be run both ways in the orchard and the grafts. If the tree is large also lot everywill cut all weeds out within one foot of the thing grow the second year and the next little of our Uncie's money here, as it will be ritory, where they will be interred. A comtree. A few licks finishes all up. Rows of winter trim and it will bear a good crop carrots, beets, or squashes can be planted be- that year. Never raise poor fruit. I have Petitions will go forwarded to Congress for and Geo. Wash burn having the remains in tween the trees for 3 or 4 years. Never sow trees over 20 years old grafted in this way

> I can recommend the following plums for market Royal Hattine, (free, a great bearer and ripons here in July) Washington, Jeffer-

only) Columbis, (free, good dryer,) Green Gage, lekworth Luperstrice, (ripens in Octo-

San Jose, Cal. Jan. 5, 1816.

AND WARDEN OUT ATTAC STRUCT OF MILLION OF Lotter from Coos Connty.

OrQUILLE, OR , JAN. 10th, 1873. EDITOR FARMER: We have had, and coninue to have a very rainy and blowy winter lows here so far. The river has been very high, and many trees have been blown

down. Two lives have been lost by falling trees, in this county, and several houses have been crushed, or more or less injured.

Effort is being made here to procure aid from Congress to improve the harbors of this county. I sincerely hope that our Congressmen will see the importance of spending a "putting it where it will do the most good " Coos Bay. Her bar really needs improving. and I hope she will get a bandsome arpropriation.

on the Upper Coquile, and Capt. Parker's son, Quackenboss, (large and for table use mill on the lower river is progressing. And lost one of its brightest scholare, and the business in Coos county; this valley is improving a little.

Coquilie City cannot be said to be devoid Odd Fellows, a grange, a division of Sons and not considered dangerous until near its close

Death of a Student.

In this city, on Sunday aftersoon, the 23d about disclosed fever, Robert U. Byles, eged about disclosed years. His paronis live in Washington Territory, and knew horbing of his sickness.

Mr. Byles was a student at the Willametto University, and also a member of the Alka society. Its was highly esteemed by his teachers as a good boy and scholar.

During his short illness he was carefully attended by members of the Alka, society and his room mate, who also accompanied his remains to his home in Washington Termittee composed of Measure, X. N. Steeves charge lefs on Tuesday. The whole school escorted if a body to the deput. Mr. Byles was not a stranger to our office, as 15 was his

Mr. Hoover's new saw mill is now ranning custom to come here to read the papers from his home. The Willamette University has notwithstanding the general stagnation of members thereof a useful companion. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of all. The news of his death will come to them

without preparation as they knew nothing of of Society. We have a Lodge of Masons, of bis illness, which was of short duration and

Daughters of Temperance, (no saloon) and a OFF THE BAB -The Captain of the Dover-paculiar secret conclave of name Beknown, by reports that he was several days off the which meets pearly every night. The hoys Columbia river bar, before i e cou d come in. which meets nearly every hight. The boys could of a river bar, bender is contact of the second of the negligent contact of the of meeting is demonstrated the "War O - does "but the objects of the sectory, or the pilots. On Wednesday norming a pilot fill the nearly backness which may be trans- bolowing Monday. Saveral other Westel were kept which go and a literary society, but it has shared many complaints are i card agains the manisst freight, and commands good price, as they are very large and showy. The Felle. A joint stock company has been organized barg I consider best of all, as it is good size, pits paturally, has good flavor, firm flash, is or near the muth of Elk creek. The stock

those who are ill, or insane, or suffering the panes of poverty, and blu h with shame for complaining of your comparatively light troubles and annoyaness. If thou hast done foothably, go to the Lord and ask to he Lorgiven and if we trus to this and apprecias if is many blasslogs we will never find

P., Adi of Loughlanes. - Condder how ong it has taken the wis stand best of n en to find out how little fory know and how much there is to learn; remember that these carely display their wi-dom without cause, or boast of its possession. A good merchant does not put his goods in the windows but keeps the most of them inside and produces them only when wanted.

For fits of doubt or discouragement,----Recoilect that Providence aiwry: Leijer these who help themselves. Put your trust in Him by doing all you can to merit its care and do not expect to fill your pockets with gold or your head with wisdom when you are asleep, but he that trusteth in God, and Joeth His will, shall be happy.

Mas. E. P.

The old frigate Constitution has not played ous har hand yet, it seems, as she is on the dry docks and will be repaired and set affoat rgain almost as good as when she compelled the British frigate to throw up the sponge. Her skelston bottom and ball-battered cutwater are the only portions not replaced with new timber. She will preserve her identity, however, and while clumsily moving up and down the Delaware next year will be greatly appreciated by visitors to the Contennial. Besides exhibiting purposes, whe will be used as the receiving ship of the Navy Yard.

The enormous crop of mangel produced by aid of irrigation on Lord Warwick's farm in England was reforred to last year, but this season has produced even more surprising figures; at the callle show recently held at Bingley Hall, Bicmingham, Measrs, Carter & Co., of Halborn, exhibited nots from a weighing attacty seven tons per acts. crop weighing interly seven tons per acts. This is said to be the heaviest root crop ever reported.