Willamette Farmer.

SALEM, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1877.

Dunning Notices.

We are obliged to send notices to many of our subscribers reminding them that they are in arrears, and we use postal cards for the purpose because they are more convenient and much less expense.

Some persons have objected to receiving such notices on postal cards, but we must remind them that a postmaster is not supposed to read them and can be dismissed from office for divulging the matter if he does read them.

The very fact that so much is due us on back accounts makes it imperative on us to use economy in our business and those who put us to so much inconvenience ought not to complain of trifles.

Some persons have explained the misfortunes that make them behind hand to our satisfaction, and we cheerfully comply with their request for time. We hope that all who are able will do us the favor to cheerfully respond to our request for payment. As a general thing small gold can be safely enclosed in a letter, though a money order or registered letter is safer, but some country offices are not able to use either.

Where we have no agent, and other facilities are lacking, subscribers can procure currency or small gold and send by mail, with the attention of the postmaster called thereto.

THE "CHINOOK WIND."—Our Eastern readers are doubtless bothered about the meaning of the word "Chinook," which frequently occurs in weather items from this country. It is an Indian word, and means a warm southernly wind, that sweeps over the Walla Walla country at very irregular intervals during the year. It is the saving grace of this country, without which the Winters would doubtless be as severe and rigorous as at any other point north of 45° north latitude. It is a singular wind. At times it will blow along the foot of the Blue Mountains, carrying off the frost and snow, leaving the ground bere, and rendering Winter fires useless in its track, while the valley will be left covered with snow and ice. Again it will pass high over the valley, warming the air heavenward, and occasionallly sending down a gust to the frozen valley below, that serves as a reminder of what it could do if it listed. The Chinook does not vary much in temperature during the Winter, but differs greatly in force, at times being only a gentle zephr, at other times a a heavy gale. When it blows hard it wipes the snow off the ground almost with the rapidity that chalk marks on a blackboard are rubbed out. During the Summer it oft times bloweth fiercely, and as it passeth it picketh up the dust that has gathered in the public highway and rolleth it along in immense clouds. Occassionally its breath is hot, but never oppressive. As the becalmed sailor whistles and prays for a wind, so do the residents of the Columbia Basin whistle and pray for the coming of "Billy Chinook" during the Winter season. Without him they shiver and freeze; with him fire-wood and overcoats are at a discount.—*Walla Walla Union.*

In the Willamette valley we always have mild weather when the wind is in the south, add it scarce ever blows from the south three days without bringing rain. When the wind blows from the northward, in the winter time, it brings cold weather, as it also does to Eastern Oregon and Washington. The severe winters of that upper country always accompany the north wind, and the people there always wait with anxiety for change of the wind, as it invariably brings change of weather. The wind that sweeps up the Columbia, from the westward, produces the effects described above, and is similar to the south wind of the Willamette. It brings the warm breath of the Asiatic currents from the Pacific, and works with magical effect, as related by the *Union*. The word "Chinook" does not mean warm wind, however, but is the name of a locality at the mouth of the river, and of a tribe of Indians, now extinct, that resided opposite Astoria, on the Washington Territory side, of which old Concomly, so prominent a character in Irvings' Astoria, was chief when the Brig Tonquin landed Astor's first company, in 1811. As Chinook was the name of the point nearest the ocean, and the name also of the great Indian tribe at the mouth of the Columbia, the Indians of the upper country, from pre-historic times, no doubt called the grateful wind that dispelled the terrors of winter and that came from that direction, the "Chinook wind," as it is properly, and rather poetically called still by both Indians and whites. Billy Chinook was an Indian at the Warm Springs reservation, who, for all we know, is still living. If our memory serves, Billy was not a full-blooded native of any of the tribes collected there, but had become an adopted citizen, and a rather famous one, as fifteen years ago he was a good trader and possessed the influence that everywhere accompanies the acquisition of property. We have never known that the Chinook wind was christened "Billy" before.—ED. FARMER.

Notice.

Meetings in the interest of the Mount Jefferson Pass Wagon Road, will be held at Smith's Ferry at 11 o'clock a. m., Jan. 12, 1877; at Stayton, same hour, Jan. 13, 1877; at Turner's Station, same hour, Jan. 20, 1877; at Salem, 7 o'clock p. m., Jan. 22, 1877.

For the rich with few children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but to those who are blessed with many children and little money it is ruinous to buy any other than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

HOLPOWAY'S PILLS—Are a sure remedy for all sexual complaints, and may be taken by females, who are suffering from a disorganized system or those distressing diseases in particular which frequently occur from inattention at the turn of life. They are so mild that the most delicate female may take them with perfect safety. 25 cents per box or pot.

For the Willamette Farmer.

Old-Time Orchards and Orchardists.

(Continued.)

PEACH AND SMALL FRUITS.

In the catalogue of 1854, as stated, are 37 peaches named, and in the one of 1870 of same party, only seven, and these are Early York, *Hale's Early*, *Crawford's Early*, Early Barnard, Crawford's Late, Avery's Early, and *Golden Cling*, of which those in italics are the best; Crawford's Early stands at the head of the list.

When I first came to Luelling and Meek's orchard, I found a peach orchard of some extent, filled with choice varieties; also with apricots and Nectarines. The trees were then in full bearing and gave profitable returns. They, like the rest of the orchard, were highly cultivated, but not enough pruned, the object at that day being rather to have a large crop than the finest fruit, as quantity, not quality, counted the most then, and for some time afterwards. We all recollect that a red apple was ahead of a green or yellow one, though the flavor being much in favor of the latter. This peach orchard gave good returns for several years, then was struck with the leaf blight, and like all maladies that befall man, beast, or the vegetable kingdom, the first onset was the worst and it killed some outright, and some struggled for three or four years more and then were grubbed up and thrown over the river bank. This proved to be a great mistake as the few that were left recovered and brought many a profitable crop. We do not expect peaches every year. If we only have them every three years it is a profitable product and worthy of our attention. They always bring a good price, as they come in when the California ones are out of market. What the best location for a peach orchard is can only be determined by experience; yet I would recommend a North slope, with a belt of timber as a wind-break, from the North and Northeast. A high hill in place of trees answers the same purpose. Setting against the South side of a tight board fence, spread out fan-shape, has given good results. The trees should be kept with a round head; and this requires cutting out and shortening in, and it makes better fruit and longer-lived trees. They live much longer here than in the States. Peach roots are much used for plum grafts because they do not sprout as the plum root does, to the annoyance of cultivators.

Grapes, from two, have grown to more than thirty varieties. Catawba and Isabella, all we had then, are now scarcely ever inquired after. We have now the much better and more certain sorts, as Concord, Delaware, Creveling, Iona, Allen's Hybrid, Hartford's Prolific, and others, are all American grapes and are the only sure ones for Oregon, especially in inexperienced hands. These grow much stronger than the foreign grapes, and are best adapted for shade and screens in summer.

Foreign grapes may do well, with right treatment, but only a few can be recommended for general use. On the South side of a building or a tight board fence, the Chasselas Rose, Chasselas Musk, (white and fine) Royal Muscadine, will do well. Black Hamburg is uncertain in ripening. Of pruning, I have this principle: If the vine stands in rich ground or by a building where the roots can run under the house, where they can keep cool in summer, which they like, and have plenty of room to run, prune but little, only cutting out and shortening in branches that over-lap or crowd, thus almost running wild, we get the most grapes, perhaps not such large bunches but so much more of them. For vineyard culture, close pruning and the South side of a hill are necessary, but none should go into this but experienced men, and for these I am not writing. Of blight I will speak hereafter. For trellis or arbor, set them ten feet apart.

Of blackberries we have Lawton, Kitatiny and Wilson; but only the first one is recommended, and when well ripened is excellent. We now buy them at one dollar per dozen, but in 1860 each plant cost three dollars. I imported mine from Boston at $1.50 for a small root. They grow best in low rich land, four feet apart in rows, and six or eight feet between rows. Each hill must have a stout stake for tying to. All stocks which bore this year, must now be cut out, and the new canes topped about seven feet high and the side branches shortened one-half. I shorten mine in summer, when they are the right height; then they will send out more side shoots. If well treated they are a profitable crop. Each family in the country should have a dozen stocks.

Among raspberries the Red Antwerp is the only one I have found worth planting. Our wild berry (Black Cap), is as good as any. They are treated just like the blackberry only they grow well on higher land, but must have manure and good cultivation, with spade and plow. The reason we read so much about new raspberries in the States is that their object is to find a hardy variety as in the Northern States the canes have to be layered down and covered, and the Antwerp is even too tender for that.

Of gooseberries, we had Houghton's Seedling, which is now displaced by the Champion, an Oregon seedling, first brought to notice by H. W. Prettyman, and by him propagated in large quantities, and is an excellent berry.—It is perhaps a seedling between the Houghton and English varieties. It is much larger than the old varieties, and never blights. Planted in a cool, heavy soil, well cultivated, it bears prodigious crops, one of the best things for canning; of this, though, I will speak in another paper.

I find my article is getting too long, so I must omit currants, strawberries, &c., till next.

H. MILLER.

[Written for the Willamette Farmer.]

What Shall We Grow, to Make Money?

BY ROCK RAPIDS.

What shall we grow, or what shall we raise, to make money? A very good question. It is undeniable that we are ruining our splendid soil by growing wheat, wheat, and wheat continually. But says one, "Wheat is the only thing that brings any money." Grant that wheat does bring money. Does it follow, per sequence, that nothing else will, or can? Obviously not. Will not large, well-formed horses bring money? Does not wool, though low, bring money? Will not pork, and good, sweet, bacon bring money? Will not well-dried fruit, especially dried in an Alden, Plummer, or a California dryer? The most neatly, the most beautifully, preserved dried fruits the world has ever seen, these dryers make. These dryers are a credit, not simply to their inventors, but to the world at large, showing advancement in the right direction. And ours is *the* country to grow all semi-tropical fruits, in the greatest perfection. Again, goats, or mohair, will, *must*, become profitable. Is there nothing made on eggs, butter, vegetables, &c.? Now, I know, while living in Salem, I found all these quite high. How often dees the good woman make more clear money on eggs and butter than the good man on the farm!

Now, I may not see well, but it seems to me that, shrewdly managed, there is money in almost anything grown on the farm. But, slovenly managed, there is no money in what the farmer grows, not even wheat. It seems to me that a little good management, mingled with a right smart chance of common sense, in running our farms, wouldn't be a bit out of the way.

I do not discourage the growing of wheat, nor barley, nor rye, nor oats, nor even *corn*. No, but I say, raise *all* these, even if you do make a *specialty* of wheat, for there is money in them all. Farming, properly, is a diversified business, and requires *brains*, just like any other profession. It requires a heap of sense to be a first-rate farmer; and—I mean no harm by telling the truth—it is because "some folks" have small brains, and, per consequence, haven't a heap of sense, that they fail in the noble business of farming.

Now, farmers do, but they need not, wear out their lands growing wheat.—Will you deny this? I will prove it. Here: You plow deeply in spring, and let the land lay in fallow: don't harrow it; let it be as the plow left it; plow only *once*. All summer keep hogs, goats, sheep, turkeys, chickens, horses, cows, running on it, to eat out, and destroy grasses, weeds, worms, insects, &c., and deposit on the land their urine and manure. In the fall, don't break up your field again with a plow, but use a cultivator to put in your wheat, and harrow well, and run furrows in the low places to drain off the surplus rain in winter. "Why wouldn't you plow your land in the fall?" For these clear reasons: First, the wheat is a shallow rooter; its fibrous roots run near the surface. Second, the land under the roots should be firm, to give a strong base for them—the central under-roots—to sustain the stalks. Thirdly, the manure must be on the surface, so the rains can wash it directly to the roots, charged with carbonic acid.

Now, in conclusion, I think, to make money, the farmer should raise some big, but good, horses, some goats, or sheep, raise some hogs, chickens, ducks, turkeys, and good cows. Have a good garden, and all the fruits he can. And also grains. There is money in all of them, properly managed; badly managed, none,

WATERING THE DESERT.—It appears from recent explorations and surveys that the work of turning the Atlantic ocean into the Great Desert of Africa is not so formidable an undertaking as was at first supposed. It is only necessary to cut a channel through a bar about 300 yards wide. The level of the desert immediately behind this obstruction is some 230 feet below the sea level, which will give a pretty fair depth of water over which to steam into the fertile heart of Africa.

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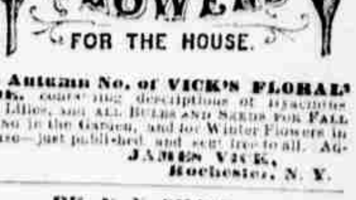

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