



SALEM, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 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 expensive.

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 misfortune that makes 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.

How to Kill Undergrowth.

We submit an important inquiry that we trust will call out the experience of a great many men and receive full consideration. This is: How can undergrowth of oak or hazel be best killed off, without going to the expense of grubbing? Grubbing is expensive, but many a farmer has his pasture land grown up to oak or hazel and would like to rid himself of it without great cost. He frequently could make his fire wood out of the slashings and so render his labor available. We have personal interest in the matter, as we have near town a pasture that can easily be set to orchard grass without clearing and plowing it, if the brush and young oaks can be cut at some time of the year when the sprouts will not grow. We have heard of instances where land has been cleared off and no growth followed the slashing. Now, what we ask is, that every man will give his experience, who has any to give, and he need not hesitate about writing because he doesn't think he is the best scholar in his neighborhood. Any man can put what he knows on paper, in his own way, and we will be much obliged to him if he will tell us anything that is worth knowing, and he can depend on it we won't criticize him unkindly or allow anybody else to, if he will send us no valuable experience.

If there is any season when such land can be chopped off and not be apt to grow again, many a man who now grubbs his land could slash down the brush at proper time, use the land for pasture a few years, and then plow it for wheat if he wishes to. We cannot think of any subject of more importance to the country at this time than the answer to the question we propose, and so many people will be interested in it that we hope for full answers from the experience of many practical men.

Remedy for Ticks.

Ms. Eborra: Noticing the article in the last issue of the Farmer under the caption of "Ticks on Horses," I think perhaps I may be able to answer some of the questions asked.

First, without seeing one, I presume from the description given that the pest referred to is an Ixodes and probably I. boisii or Riley. This insect is oblong-oval, contracted toward the middle, with the body of a reddish color and leathery consistency, measuring when fully grown from 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch. Ticks are miles of very large size, and are among the lowest of insect life belonging to a family called Acarids, which are all parasitic, chiefly upon quadrupeds and reptiles, and sometimes birds. The female of the above species lays her eggs sometimes from May to July, and the young escapes from the shell, which divides in two equal parts as if hinged like a clam shell, contrary to the usual rule among insects, then hatch into the perfect state, or, to speak more scientific, the female, instead of eggs, brings forth young in the pupa stage, so that when this case opens it releases a six-legged insect, that immediately crawls to the tips of the leaves and twigs of herbs and trees, where they cling with several feet extended, waiting for the first animal that brushes past or passes under them, when they instantly quit their hold and quickly scatter over their host. They are provided with an instrument called Claws, with recurved hooks or barbs that prevent its being readily withdrawn, and through this they suck large quantities of blood, sometimes causing death, as in the case cited from California. It is very troublesome in the Western and Southern States, but far less common North. As to these parasites being found among oaks and not among firs, I have nothing to offer but the suggestion that it may be simply a matter of condition, and not of choice; that is, cattle frequent oaks during the season of the hatching of the Tick for shade and browsing more than firs, perhaps. I know of nothing that will prevent animals becoming infested, but perhaps one of the simplest and best as well as safest washes for destroying Fleas, Lice, Mites, Ticks, Ichneumon, Mango-scaris, and all other external parasites on man or beast, is a solution of Sulphuret of Potassium, made by dissolving, say, 3 to 4 ounces to the gallon of cold water,

varying the strength according to the age or tenderness of the skin, for the solution will contain some free potash, which if too strong would cause irritation—there is otherwise no danger from its use, though its odor, like sulphureted hydrogen, is disagreeable and may need to be used where there is plenty of ventilation. Sulph. Potass is used in Photography and is kept at most drug stores, but if not obtained readily, an equally useful preparation can be made with chemicals usually found about every household, viz: lime and sulphur. Slack slowly of good quick-lime enough to make a bucketful of thin whitewash, into this put about 4 table-spoonfuls heaped of sulphur and boil about 30 minutes; this will produce a deep yellow solution like that of Sulphuret of Potass, in odor and effects, for it will contain Sulphuret of Calcium, and, as in the use of the former, its strength will depend upon age and tenderness of skin. In no case, however, can we be sure of destroying the eggs of these parasites, so that the dose must be repeated 3 or 4 times at intervals of from 10 to 12 days to catch the "little ones." I would like to request a few of the parasites of the case mentioned last week, and also that any one wishing for information or finding anything new or rare, would put them into a vial of alcohol and send them to

O. B. JOHNSON, Forest Grove, Or., Jan. 15, 1877.

Plums and Prunes.

I have noticed several articles in your paper, recently, on plums and prunes, especially the Peach plum and German prune.

In your issue of Jan. 5, I noticed an article from Xion, in which he stated that the Peach plum which was shipped from Oregon to the Centennial Exposition, is not the Peach plum described by Chas. Downing. There is but one Peach plum in Oregon, and that is, in every respect, the true Peach plum as described by Chas. Downing, except that it grows to a much larger size in Oregon than in any other State. All varieties of fruit, especially plums and prunes, grow to be so much larger and finer than in any other State, that competent judges of fruit would not recognize them as being the same variety.

Xion states in his article that the true German prune is not in Oregon. Xion may be perfectly honest in his opinion; and from the description he gives of the German prune of Oregon, it is a clear case that he has never seen a true German prune. It is true there have been thousands of trees sold in Oregon for German prunes, that were nothing but a little worthless blue plum. This, I imagine, was the prune our friend Xion tasted when he tasted his first German prune in Oregon.

The German prune propagated by all the leading nurseries in Oregon is the true German prune as described by Chas. Downing.

For description, see page 915, Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America."

Now I notice that Xion is coming on to my favorite prune, the Italian or Fellenberg. Xion says: "What shall we say of the Italian prune?" He first asks,—"Have we got it, or is this prune so called, an Oregon seedling?" I answer yes. We have the true Italian prune as described by Chas. Downing.

Xion says the Fellenberg of Oregon, to his observation, does not resemble the Fellenberg of California in any respect. I have never heard any one claim that the Italian or Fellenberg prune of Oregon, was identical with that of California, but I do claim that our Italian or Fellenberg prune, as described by Chas. Downing, and is one of the most valuable prunes for drying, and is very productive.

The Prune d'Agén.—This is a new prune with us, and bids fair to be a valuable variety if it succeeds as well as the other varieties here; and I sincerely hope it may, as prune-raising is destined to be a great business in Oregon. E. PLURIBUS UNUM. East Portland, Jan. 17, 1877.

QUESTIONS.

ED. FARMER: Can you or any of your correspondents tell me how clover seed can be separated from other seeds of some size and weight.

Also give us the true analysis of Alsike clover, or the difference of the ameliorating properties of Red clover and Alsike.

It is said by men that ought to know that Red clover is the best for green manurial purposes. Now, Red clover is not very easily propagated, hence we must look around for something that is easily propagated for amelioration of our lands.

A neighbor said to me the other day: "It is strange to me that I can not raise as much wheat to the acre now as I could ten years ago. I plow better but the wheat don't come." You have cropped your ground too long without using clover or manure. Clover is, if rightly managed, more economical than manure. The ingredients to manure

one acre of wheat amount to 2,052. One acre of clover contains these same ingredients to the amount of 3,419, a difference of 467. This shows to a certainty that by the use of clover our lands may be made to produce as much as they did when we first sowed wheat on them and it would cost no more to plow the ground; in fact it would not tax our teams so much, no more seed, no more harrowing, would be cut in the same length of time, and when your wheat is threshed you have from twenty-five to thirty bushels instead of ten to fifteen bushels per acre.

Jan. 17, 1877. H. B. M.

CHOICE RECIPES.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—One cup of sirup; and if desired, one or two cups of sugar; half cup of butter; one cup of raisins; one pint of flour; one or two eggs; one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar; half teaspoonful of soda; a little salt. Put in a pudding dish and bake or steam. To be eaten with liquid sauce.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup of suet; one cup of molasses; one cup of raisins; one cup of milk; three cups of flour, or one and a half of corn meal, and one cup of flour; one teaspoonful of soda. Stir milk and molasses together, put in a steamer, then flour, then raisins. Steam three hours in a pudding dish. Eat with sauce.

SPONGE CAKE.—The following recipe for Sponge cake, I know to be excellent. Ten eggs; the same weight of sugar, and one-half the weight of flour. The grated juice and rind of one lemon. Beat yolks and sugar to a cream; then stir in gradually and very gently the flour, and the whites of the eggs well beaten; add lemon. Watch white baking.

EGG TOAST.—Break the eggs carefully into water boiling hot, but not really boiling. Let them simmer till they are delicately cooked or till the yolks are covered with a white film, then take up with a skimmer and lay on slices of buttered cream toast. Salt the water in which the eggs are boiled, and see that it covers the eggs. Butter and pepper may be added on the table.

Tribute to Oregon.

The great extent of the United States was never before made quite so easy to grasp as at the late Exhibition. The agricultural products were from every range of climate between the sub-tropical and the sub-arctic; from the oranges and bananas of Florida to the apples and the cereal grains of the far North. In the time to come, a people extending over such wide limits, yet knit to each other by a common history and a common language, with facilities of intercourse by railroad, telegraph and possibly balloons, cannot fail to develop grand national characteristics that shall distinguish them above all the peoples that have gone before. Our great stand-by throughout the centuries must, however, undoubtedly be agriculture, as that alone can support the teeming millions that will eventually enjoy the blessings of free government within our borders, and it is safe to say that the agriculture of that period will be such and on such a grand scale as the world has never yet seen. Naturally being young, settled by an eminently progressive people and with more of their interests depending upon it, the Western States will take the lead in these pursuits, and their inhabitants will raise for themselves golden mountains of grain worth more to themselves and to the world than the shining dross they receive in exchange and flowing forth for the feeding of the nations.

These reflections I was led into by examining some oats and a sample of oatmeal sent to the Exhibition by McLeran Bros., of Portland, Oregon. The exhibit is perfectly matchless of its kind. The oats of Oregon must reach a perfection unknown to the rest of the world, and they make into meal of wonderful strength and substance. A distinguished chemist, who likewise examined this display, told me that the meal which these parties showed had from 10 to 15 per cent. more gluten than any he had seen, and that it was possessed of nutritive properties directly proportionate. The weak and effete soils of the East cannot grow such breadstuffs as these. In addition to these natural advantages the McLeran Brothers have a thorough knowledge of the business, employ first class machinery and put brains as well as oats into their product. The Jury of Award were highly pleased with the great merits of this meal and awarded to it a diploma of the very highest merit, with the grand medal of honor.—Cor. Boston Journal of Commerce.

PORT SOUND.—From the Seattle Tribune: The Port Gamble saw mill cut in 1870 40,000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 laths, 1,000,000 shingles, and brought (by the Puget Mill Co.) 54,000,000 feet of saw logs. At Port Blakely 20,000,000 feet of lumber, and 10,000,000 laths, were cut and 70 cargoes sent abroad. The report from Port Ludlow is of 20,000,000 feet. Schooners and barkentines of an aggregate tonnage of 1,000 were built at that place from lumber cut in the mill.

J. L. Hembre, of Lafayette, killed a bat last week which measured sixteen inches from tip to tip, and its fur and all, was almost as large as a man's fist. Its fur, instead of being the usual color, resembled very much that of the badger. Its teeth were almost a quarter of an inch in length and very sharp.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crabtree, wife of Wm. Crabtree, living near Lebanon, has established a quite a reputation as a weaver of the old fashioned rag carpet, and perhaps puts more of it through the loom than does any body else in the State. During the past year she has woven 700 yards, and thinks she will go over that figure during this year.

Agents for the Willamette Farmer.

Table listing agents for the Willamette Farmer across various Oregon locations including Albany, Astoria, Bandon, and others.

JOHN MINTO, BREEDER OF MERINO SHEEP.

TAKE pleasure in offering to the Wool-growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories, the chance to purchase THOROUGHbred MERINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will be supplied with the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other sheep offered in the market are cordially invited.

C. UZAFOVAGE, Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES.

Holcomb's Block, Commercial St., three doors north of the Post Office, SALEM, OR.

SALEM FOUNDRY, & Machine Shop, ORRAGON B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, 5 Hoppers, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of Machinery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice. Patterns made in all the various forms, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Also, manufacturer of ENTERPRISE PLANER and MATCHES, and STICKERS and SHAPERS.



If You Want a Safe Purgative, Use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will relieve the Stomach and Bowels, without Gripping, and cleanse the whole alimentary canal.

If You Want a Liver Stimulant, Use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will restore the Action of the Liver, and remove all obstructions of the biliary duct. They may be relied on in all Affections of the Liver, and are especially helpful in cases of Bilious Dyspepsia.

If You Want a Mild Laxative, Use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. When taken in small doses, they remove a Costive habit of the body, and gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, which if let alone, often generate serious diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of great help in removing Skin Diseases, originating from an Impure Condition of the Blood. They may be taken at all times without danger, and while using them, you may eat and drink as usual.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland Oregon.

J. A. STRATTON, Attorney at Law, SALEM, OREGON. Office on State Street, opposite the Bennett House.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS, Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT

(Fifteen Years Established) MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, economical and ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and lasting longer than new shingles without the cost of

One-third the Cost of Re-shingling. The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is fire-proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK. and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition. therefore, it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer. On decayed shingles, its fill up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. CUMULATED WATER shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow drier, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain lead, be sure you obtain our genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR, when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five or any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS our BRICK RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectively prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster. These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a primer coat on the buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE, RED, BRICK RED, and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

Table listing prices for various goods like Gallons, can and box, 10 keg, 20 half barrel, etc.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,

Address: 102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Salem Flouring Mills.

Superior and Graham Middlings, Bran and Shorts. Constantly on Hand. Highest Price in CASH Paid for Wheat AT ALL TIMES.

R. C. KINNEY, Agent S. F. M. Co.

Home-Made and Hand-Made BOOTS.

If YOU WANT A GOOD-FITTING FINE BOOT you can be accommodated by calling

At Armstrong's Shop, On State Street, opposite WILLIS'S BOOK STORE. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Prices Reasonable. Repairing neatly and promptly done. GIVE ME A CALL. W. M. ARMSTRONG.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES! For Old and Young.

Far-Sighted and Near-Sighted. Shooting-Glasses for Sportsmen. STEEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES. I AM prepared to supply Spectacles to fit all eyes, at prices to suit. W. W. MARTIN, Jeweler & Optician, Bank Block, State St. Salem, Oct 10, 1876.

LUIGI BELL, Successor to J. M. KELLEY & Co., 25 Liberty St., - NEW YORK, Commission Agent FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM Cape Horn, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the sale of produce from the Pacific coast, for the collection of money, &c. oct18



FOR THE HOUSE.

The Autumn No. of VICK'S FLOWERS! (1876). contains 100 descriptions of Hyacinth, Tulip, Lilac, and all the latest and best Fall PLANTING in the garden, and for Winter Flowers in the House—just published, and sent free to all. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. N. Y. CHASE, BREVET U. S. PAT. Late Surgeon U.S. Volunteers. Office, Dr. Martin's block, on State.

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