ほうわいつい 二発行の形式の ニモス おびぶつ キーコンパポオギー ほどのわれたしい



VOL. XIV.

OCTOBER 27, 1882. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY,

CALIFORNIA IN OCTOBER.

Glimpses of the Golden State --- Fruit Growing and Packing---Land Monopoly in Cali-fornia---Free Homes in the Pacific Northwest---Comparison of Advantages.

Business matters do not often require that he editor of the FARMER shall journey very r from home, and for many years his travels we been confined to the Pacific Northwest, ut some interests were lately involved that ade a visit to San Francisco advisable. For ears past we have felt a desire to learn, by reonal observation, something of the fruitrowing districts to the south, as an incentive r more vigorous prosecution of the same duction with us, so a sudden inspiration sceived tavorable consideration, and one day early October the better half of the WIL-METTE FARMER, who conducts the Home Sircle, and ourself, were booked and embarked board the good ship Columbia for the olden Gate. It was night before we went n board, and it was morning when we steamed own the Lower Columbia to Astoria. Nine years ago, when we made the last ocean jouray of the kind, the line was stocked with the old hulks with which Ben. Holladay erved the people of Oregon. They were ooden crafts that had long outlived their sefulness; indeed, they were a floating menace against life and property, so unworthy of confidence that Ben. Hollady preferred land ravel of 600 miles to venturing his existence in any steamship he owned; that was the imression his overland journeys made on the observing public. Times have materially changed since 1878; to-day the Columbia iver trade is supplied by a fleet of steamhips that would do credit to any ocean or any nation. The Columbia is a splendid ship, as safe as the care of man can make it, and legantly appointed, so that the most fastidi ous taste cannot complain, unless, indeed, persons complain that there is occasion to go to sea at all.

A heavy surf was breaking all across the harbor's mouth, and the Columbia prudently vaiteden day for it to grow smooth. We had happened to appoint our journey to meet the first storm of autumn, and when we did get cross the bar and out on the greatest of ceans, we found white caps towing and great wells of ocean threw our sh p about in a nanner that soon discomforted the stomachs of hundreds on the Columbia, so that they heaved when the ship did, and sometimes when it did not.

THE COLDEN GATE.

been accomplished in 36 to 45 hours, and the seem to convey you to other zones. passenger seldom gets over his qualmish feelngs until the voyage is over. When the rail- Leads from Montgomery street by Montgom-

road is finished sea travel will be light, and ery avenue and Union street to the Presidio, as there are now 6,000 men at work on the where the military headquarters of the Pacific Oregon side, and the California company will are located. This is even a more wonderful commence work as earnestly north of Read ng ronte than the other, for it climbs steeper next month, the spring of 1884 will see the to the Sacramento valley.

The present session is unusual in California. because the fall rains c mmenced early in October, before they were ready for it Complaint is made that late grapes are damaged, but whatever injury the early rains have done must be more than compensated for by the revival of pastures everywhere and giving the wheat growers opportudity to plow their land and put in crops early.

SAN FRANCISCO

Is a wonderful city; Oakland, across the bay, is only a tributary to its greatness. Here, within reach of vision, as one stands on some one of the hills on which the city is built, are clustered the homes of as many people as occupy the hills and valleys of all the broad domain that now constitute Oregon and Washington. Below you, in the center of trade, rise palaces for the uses of commerce, and outside the business scope are other palaces, where wealth courts luxury in its lordly homes, while of charming residences there are thousands. On the waters of the bay and along the crowded wharves rise literally a forest of masts, ships of all nations, argosies of trade that have navigated every sea to enter the Golden Gate. And only 35 years ago these shores were silent, and those hills tust are covered with beautiful home were drifting sandheaps where the wild sage brush contended for scanty life. Now, the care of man has, by irrigation, made the wil derness to bloom with exotic luxuriance, and

created garden spots and plats of green that rival the tropics, with shading trees on every ide.

THE CABLE ROADS.

There is probably no city in the world that possesses such charm of location and such grandeur of views as does San Franicco, which would not be a matter for pride if the great improvement of recent years had not subdued the hights that surmount the city and made them evailable as sites for homes. The whole broad pennsuls is literally grid-

THE GOLDEN GATE PARK.

and far beyond where vacant lots commence

to show thick growth of the original asge

brush of this once desert land, is located the

City Park, where nature 'and art seem to vie

for a preference. The hills have been studi-

many evergreens. to resemble nature, and

deep, as well as to observe the habits of the in itself, and many magnific at specimens of this city, and as they prove very profitable in occupying adjoining lots. The bay is off to temp rate zone all do well here. While grapes sea bir.'s that always follow a ship on her palm trees and beautiful tree ferns, with California, it will be worth while to see what voyage. But the voyage from bar to bar has thousands of vines and exotic plants that can be done here.

ANOTHER CABLE ROAD

hills and gives grand views of the beautiful makes one shudder to see the open car rise to a hill top and glide swiftly down the other side.

where a team could not go at all with a load. and can only descend with a dead lock. The wonder is that one can take these roads and enjoy this vision of wonder for the single charge of five cents each way.

Thes: cable r.ads will sometime solve problem for Portland, as by such means the city can climb the hills to the west of it, and be as widespread as time may care to build it. The hills of the peniesula on which San Fancisco is built are no less steep than are the mountains back of Portland.

FRUIT FARMS IN ALAMEDA.

We have spent a little time in describing San Francisco and its surroundings, but have no intention to particularize anything concerning city or country, further than my give glimpses of our travel and amuse the reader awhile, and shall proceed to des rib fruit growing as we found it carried on successfully in the region surrounding San Francisco Bay and in the Santa Ciara valley, which section of that State much reaemb'es the climate of Western Oregon, and produces many of the fruits grown in the Willamette Valley. During the summer we had some correspondence with Mr. W. H. Jessup, whose talk and writings concerning fruit growing we have often read in the Pacific Rural Press. On arrival in California we addressed a note to Mr. Jessup, which was soon answered by a cordial invitation to visit him at his home, near Hayward, which is across the bay and 18

passes through a valley that is between the bay and the coast range, a beautiful stretch of level land, exceedingly fertile and well calculated for gardens, grain or Truit. We were surprised to find so few market gardens along

Mr. Jessup had a fruit drier running on plums and pears, making very excellent fruit,

but the season was so nearly over that he had not much dried fruit on hand, and his choice samples were on exhibit at some country fair. Giving him all the credit he can ask, for excellence, we unhesitatingly say that Oregon fruit possesses all the qualities that are desirrailroad completed from the Columbia river harbor, the islands and the distant shores. It able, and that our fruit driers are turning off that is made or can be made, a fact that of itself was worth the journey to California to know.

> Under the apple trees were piled heaps of beautiful apples, and hereafter, when any one says they do not grow superior apples in California, you need not believe them. They certainly do, but we several times heard the disinterested remark made that our fruit was superior in flavor. It probably has a finer flavor than most of the fruit grown in the world, which is due to our climate being peculiarly adapted to its perfect development; but

it is not necessary to detract from the excellence of California products to find a market for our own. The pears had been mostly marketed. Some plums held on to the trees s'ill, or laid under them, of a variety that fortunately dries and retains its excellence instead of immediately decaying. This was the Beatrix Imperatrice, an excellent prune to dry whole, and possessing great flavor. As it is a growers will do well to plant it. resources.

PRICE OF LAND THERE AND HERE.

Our day was delightfully spent, and our hest, though a very busy man, gladly wel' comed those who came to him, though from other lands, in pursuit of information; he freely gave us both his time and the benefit of his experience. There was nothing selfish in his views, and he seemed to be one of those who are always ready to learn. He had dis posed of some of his land that was not planted miles from San Francisco. To reach there we in trees at \$500 an acre, retaining thirty acres, took the Oakland ferry and Central Pacific all in fruit, that must stand him in as worth road, and soon arrived at Hayward to find \$20,000. The curse of California is that it. that Mr. Jessup lived quite near by. The road land is held by speculators in great tracts, and is appraised at an extraordinary value. No poor man can go to California, as he can come to Oregon and Washington, and locate a preland grants has covered every available disthe road, but much of the land is held in large trict, and they have passed to the possession tracts by rich men who are looking for the of capitalists, who will only sell at an exorbi-

wonderment to watch the desizens of the Victoria Regina water fily, which is wonderful thrive. We know that almonds are raised in sheds, or stable, with cows in great numbers by produced in any country. Then it is of the the left, and the hills on the right are turning and peaches may not thrive to perfection in green with the fall rams. We have a good | this part of Oregon, they grow well in Rogue

glimpse of the way the city branches out and River Valley, and in many favorable locations occupies the level reaches near it; but the East of the Mountains. We have often astrain speeds along, and we soon reach the serted the belief that Rogue River Valley posopen country, pass through a deep cut and seases great advantiges for fruit culture, and have reached the ocean side of the coast are more than ever confirmed in the bellef range. Off to the right, all of a sudden, we that fruit growers there can rival the most facatch a glimpse of the ocean, only a narrow strip of land separating it from the lake and peaches, while they can also produce all from which the Spring Valley Water Coma product that will compare with anything pany pumps the water that supplies the city.

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

The road passes through a beautiful valley region of en occupied by fine places. The bay and its marshes are close by ; the valley wid ens, and we are pointed here and there, by fellow-travele:s, to the magnificent country seats of railroad magnates and mining million aires. At Menlo Park Ex Gov. Stanford has created a paradise; at Milbrae D. O. Mills has made a home that surpasses elegance; at Belmont the wonder-working Ralston made for himself a country residence and grounds, that have often been described. We are satisfied to catch glimpses of turrets and towers, and pass on, wondering what wealth and luxury can do. What interested us most was that some fine dairy farms are located on this road, at one of which Jersey stock predominates. It is a good thing that millionaires occasionally have a practical turn of mind, and invest their money in such manner as to aid the country late bearer, and lasts well when ripe, fruit by improving its stock and developing its best

FRUIT BUSINESS AT SAN JOSE.

San Jose is a beautiful city and the capital of the Santa Clara Valley, which extends for some distance, lying between the Coast Range proper and the Santa Cruz Mountains, that border the ccean. On favorable locations along the Coast Range, much fruit is grown. We visited the fruit-packing establishment of A. Lusk & Co., near the depot, and watched with interest the great business that was going on, thinking how soon it will be that Oregon will possess similar demand for fruit and require such a system for disposing of it. The premises are extensive, and include a large house where great overs are erceted, in which they dry fruit. Teams are constantly coming in from the country, unloading fruit, princiemption or homestead. The curse of Mexican pally apples at that time. The boxes are opened and the fruit carefully assorted. Whatever is small or injured in any way, is culled out to be put through the paring and ironed by a system of street railroads, and where the streets climb abrupt hights that no bess in the city, will wish to have suburban held at \$100 to \$500 an acre in California, can was carefully wrapped in paper and packed in light boxes that are easily ventilated, and are then ready for shipment to Chicago or any way points, for all the interior region looks to California for a fruit supply and creates a Red Hills and in the Cascade foot hills, and of wide demand, just as the region on the Northern Pacific road, this side of Chicago, will soon look to this end of the line for similar products. This house carries on a great trade. and has its extensive drying facto y to utilize all that will not do to ship. The driers were at that time at work on what they call French pruses, which are really the Petite pruse d' Agen, many of which we had raised and dried this season. It was a surprise to see that this region lies vacant, in great part, to be taken prone lasted in California several weeks after it was out of date in Oregon. Some way, the result of drying them was not sati factory, for while we were there the managers were in at the land monopoly in California to see that consultation as to the best method to fix them up for market. They hadn't a good color, and the best customers, they said, wouldn't purments for actual settlers in placing their best chase prunes of that appearance. We left land at low figures. Hitherto, land in the them studying what so t of mixture to dip in, Palouse and Spokan regions have been offered and then dry them over; but before we left, to actual settlers at \$2 60 cash an acre, but is we told them that we had made a 'on of such now being graded and classified, and will be prunes from our own trees in Oregon, and that put on the ma ket according to value, prices every one was like a gem of amber. Our fruit needed no "doct ring" to make it salable.

vored districts of California in growing grapes the fruits that can be grown here.

While in San Francisco, we went through the extensive building occupied by the Cuttime Parking Co., one of the largest canning and packing houses in the world. They have reveral fruit and vegetable canneries out-ide of San Frincisco; also, solmon canneries on the Sacramento, two on the Columbis, and one in A'a-ka. They pursue the business on an immense scale, and the manager, at the request of Mr. Isham, of the Studebaker Mf'g Co., very kindly showed all their operations. A view of this great concern and a recital of its branch establishments, 'is only a premonition of what our own country must require at no distant day. To go abroad and look on the world's industries, shows any intelligent mind that our country has been all these years in the background.

OUR OWN FUTURE.

But a few months more will bring us immeliate connection with the great world, and open the way for the introduction of unlimited capital and the encouragement of every indus'ry and the development of every resource. The past will be forgotten in the expansion that the future will bring. We have country to be proud of, a region that will respond to progress and the opening of through railroad communication by turning off such a quantity of staple products as will well repay the enterprise that builds our roads, and the capital that is fast seeking employment here.

While Oregon and Puget Sound have been peopled for one-third of a century, that popuation has been sparse and entirely insufficient to develop the resources of the country. What we have done is no criterion of what can be done here. We are yet in the formative period, and cannot appreciate the expansion and growth that must follow the construction of railroad lines to put us in direct communication with the great world. One of the points to be borne in mind is this : that to-day th finest body of unoccupied land in the national domain exists in the Pacific Northwest. Population must come here rapidly when commuication shall be direct. The growth and development of a very few years will place this region on a par with California, and open a commerce with Asia as well as with America, and the result will be a demand for all that we can produce. Gregon and Washington constitute to-day the most inviting region for settlement in N. rth America.

There were gulls skimming the seas and horse could take a loaded car to, a system of riding the wave crests, and we envied their cable roads is established by which cars move ease and comfort without being able to equal

it. Tempting meals were spread three times by unseen power and go up and down steep hills with speed and safety. One such road a day, but the majority of the hundreds of passengers laid in their berths until smooth climbs California street and goes out, over sailing, after two nights of wave tossing, told several hills, to Lone Mountain, four miles that we had passed the Golden Gate, when and a half, a single wire rope almost ten miles long being stretched to make the circuit for a the passengers brightened up and with fresh double track. An immens; engine house toilets made appeared on deck to drink in the stands midway and manufectures the power sunshine, and view the beautiful scenes of San that moves the numerous cars at the rate of Francisco harbor. The recent rains, unusual nearly eight miles an hour; the long cable is in that latitude for October, had dressed the kept in cesseless motion, and cars are so hilly shores with tender green that was growarranged that they ern grasp this undering deeper in color every day. Lighthous crowned the prominent points along the coast ground cable and let go at pleasure. Two cars as we neared the harbor's mouth, and were go together, one an open one from which the placed on the heads and on the points and passenger can view in all directions. Is was like a journey from the wonderful stories of islands of the inner bay. A strong fortification frowned seaward from Fort Point, and the Arabian Nights to be seared on this car forts and earthworks that seem impregnable and go rushing over the steeps and among beautiful homes and palaces as grand as money face the fleets that may threaten the peace of San Francisco from the rocky side of Alcatraz can create, now elimbing, now descending,

island. We passed the military works of the until we pass from the city crowds and leave the beautiful scenery of the nearer bay and Presidio, the various mills and factories at the Mission; Angel island and Goat island lay to harbor behind to catch glimpses through the leaward as we rounded Telegraph hill, and mists of the towering portals of the Golden

the great steamer went past the multitude of Gate. shipping, anchored in the stream or moored Out some seven miles among the sand hills.

to wharves, in search for her own berth, and when we finally landed the crowd of passengers poured on shore and dispersed in all directions and our voyage was over. It is remarkable to notice how soon we forget the discomforts of sea travel and the agonies of shore and able to resume the full control of one's movements, the traveler laughs to think from a high point you look out towards the how the disc inforts of a voyage were magnified until they became, for the time, almost too grievous to be borne. It is evident that much is due to the narrow quarters one is able to command on shipboard, and the crowding several persons together in small rooms, as well as to the nauses that grows on one when others are sea sick; but there is usually only fuschias and other flowers in full bloom, that almonds, among which were a few trees of a short probation of it, for in a few days the voyager is certain to get his "sea legs" on, come down to the little valley that calls to paper, and very excellent fruit. As we learn treads the deck with full appreciation of the or some scane from enchanted story. Here section, we commend this variety to the atten-

ness in the city, will wish to have suburban residences, and will find them in this beautiful region.

A MODEL FRUIT FARM.

While the village of Hayward is nearly a nile from the station, the farm of Mr. Jessup a only a few minutes walk from it. We found other persons from the train also intending to visit him, one being the Chilian Consul, Mr. Cerdo, who was there to learn whatever he could of fruit growing that could prove of benefit to his own country. Also, by happy chance, a young lady whom we had met the evening previous in San Francisco, was going to the same place. and kindly acted as our sicerone.

We first entered the cherry orchard, which onsists of large trees that have made ten years' growth, and which bore full and proved very profitable this season. Mr. Jessup was heading these trees in close, to make more perfect and healthy growth. He is ev.dently not afraid to prune, a feature of fruit growing that most of us do not appreciate.

Mr. Jessup is a plain man, with an enthu siastic appreciation of fruit growing, and a determination to grow the best fruits in the best manner. Around Hayward there are many fruit farms, including those of Mr. Luelling and Mr. Meek, who went away years ago from Oregon. The climate of this section, and of the Santa Clara valley, that we after wards visited, is tempered by the winds and corrents of the Pacific Ocean, and they grow here the varieties of fruit that we grow in es sickness, but so it is that when again on ously planted with shrubs and tracs, including Oregon more nearly than they do in any other part o' California. It was for that reason that we particularly visited this section and inves-Northwest to see the Northern Head of the tigated its products, with the wish to see if we harbor, with the sea beyond, with drifting can grow the same fruit in Oregon as successsands in the near view, while to the South you fully and as profitably as they can be grown look down upon a basin in the hills where the in California, and we confidently say that we art of man has created a paradis . Descending can do so. Mr. Jessup's orchard contains three flights of broad steps, with the hills be - apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries, sile them converted into beds of geraniums, with few peaches and apricots, but some are ever blooming in this climate, and you paper shell almonds, with shells literally like and then he abandons his state room and your memory the Happy Valley in Rasselas, that almonds are successfully grown in this

be bought for \$15 to \$40 an acre in the Willamette Valley even, where the land is old settled and supposed to command a high

price. The best fruit land we have lies in the the latter the Oregon & California Railroad Company offers its alternate sections of land grant at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. To be sure, such land will have to be cleared, but even then its cost is only a trifle compared to the cost of land in California. A great portion of Eastern Oregon and Washington offers far greater inducements for wheat growing than any portion of California does, and that

up in homestead claims, while land of less value in California cannot be purchased for less than \$50 an acre. It only requires a glance our corporations (say, for instance, the Northern Pacific with its land grant) offer induce-

to be reasonable, and long time granted when desired. Compared with the opportunities offered for settlement anywhere else West of the Rocky Mountains, our Pacific Northwest presents parivaled advantages. Here there is far more certainty of crop , and more assurance that seasons will be propitious. The average wheat yield per acre in California will not nearly reach the Paiouse and Walla Walla districts of Washington, and has never equaled the average production in the Willamette Valley. While leaving this branch of the subject for future treatment, we cannot refrain

from drawing comparisons as to the inducements each portion of our coast offers to new comers. SANTA CLARA VALLEY.

While in California we paid a visit to San Jose, going there by the Southern Pacific as good process in use here as can casily be in-Railroad, that passes down the north side of vented. San Francisco bay. The distance is fifty miles.

and the route is through a pleasant vari ty of wonders of the sea, watches the spouting are broad walks for footmen and carriage tion of all fruit growers, believing it will do country. Leaving the city we found the sub- that in good locations in Oregon and Washand rolling whales, the leaping dolphins and drives; at one side a palace of crystal contains well in the upper valleys of the Columbia and urbs somewhat equalid, as is always the case ington we possess the ability to grow desirperposes and the ungainly grampus. It is a a conservatory of plants that includes the Snake river, where the peach and apricot near large enties. Occasionally we found dairy able fruits in as great perfection as they can Press

Across the way was a similar establishment owned by Edwin T. Earle, which we also visited, and were shown around with kind atten tion. Mr. Earle has a large drying concern. acting on a different system, so that the fruit is elevated and depressed at pleasure; but, though superior in some respects, it lacks some of the qualities necessary to dry fruit with a good color. Owing to low temperature of heat at the start, too little air draft and too much moisture from evaporation, the product has a dark, oxydized appearance, and lacks the clear, amber appearance that should make it attractive. So the result of careful observation of the way dried fruit is prepared in California satisfies us that we cannot learn anything from them, as yet, and that we have

SOME THINGS WE LEARNED.

The further result of hur observation, is

Why She Talked to the Fly Screen Man.

She knew he was the fly screen man by the simples under his arm, but she held the door open, and permitted him to say : "Madam, I notice that you haven's a fly screen at any door or window." "Not a one," she answered "You must be overruu with flies?" "We are." "Flies a'e a terrible nuisance." "Yes, indeed." "And this seems to be a good locality for morgnitoes? "Oh, yes, sir. "I presume they bother you nights?" "Very much." "And a great deal of dust blows into a

"A great deal, sir." "And how many windows have you in the house ?"

ouse not protected by screens."

"Sixteen. "Each one ought to have a hall size."

"Yes, sir."

"And I can make them cheaper for you than any other man in the business.

"I think you can."

"Do you prefer plain green on figured ?"

"Well, I always did like plain green." "Very well; I will measure your windows, and take your order.

"You needn't trouble yourselt any further," she quietly replied.

"What! Don't you want screens?"

"No, sir. The other day the woman across the street had ten minutes' conversation with a tin peddler, and she's had her nove in the air over me ever since. A fly acreen man is about three times as high as a potato man, and I've b en talking with you to let her see that she isn's the only lady in town who can put on ins. She's noil as a hen by this time, and now you get up and dust, or I'll have my dog on you clear to the river. - Detroit Pro-