



Correspondence.

How to Keep Squashes.

OLYMPIA, W. T., April 1, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: In your "Economy" item you say, "examine the squashes in the cellar," etc. Allow me to say the cellar is not the place to keep squashes in, in this damp climate. We had Hubbard squash pie this afternoon for supper, April 1st. I cut the squash yesterday, it was as hard as a rock, almost, and had kept perfectly. I let my squashes remain out as late in the fall as possible, a few light frosts will not hurt them; gather them in on a dry warm day, and put them under shelter where they will be perfectly dry, until the weather becomes too cold for them to remain exposed any longer. I took 20 squashes, Hubbard, Putnam and Boston Marrow, and put them in a chamber with a matched floor and a like ceiling on the dining room below, a plastered brick chimney in the chamber, and our kitchen stove pipe quite near the ceiling in the dining room, both the pipe and chimney are in constant use, making the upper room warm with a steady heat. On the floor, on boxes and hanging up 15 stowed my squashes, and every one kept sound and good until now. I think this information is worth knowing, and I send it to you for your columns. In my old home in New England, we used to hang up our crooknecks (our only squash then, 1830), around on the walls and ceiling of the kitchen, and they always kept until late in the season, I cannot tell exactly how late. Yours, etc., ALBERT A. MANNING.

The Spring Sown Grain and Prospects in Polk County.

DALLAS, OR., March 28, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: As I have been requested to report from my part of the concerning the wheat crop. To first question, what all killed and reason to spring wheat or oats. Nearly all will be able to procure seed, and the ground was in fine order for planting, and the prospect is good for a fair yield, and will be as good, if not better than last year. I believe the wild oats in some of the fields are growing fast and getting the start of the wheat. As the ground was in fine order for seeding from the 26th of February to the 25th of March, a great many of the farmers harrowed and cultivated in the wheat without replowing the ground, and I see that it gave the wild oats a good start and may injure the yield of wheat. At my place there was but very little snow all the winter. The ground was covered but twice, the deepest being about two inches. It was all gone in a twenty-four hours. It snowed on the morning of the first of February, but melted as fast as it fell, and in the afternoon the wind changed to the northeast and commenced to turn cold and continued to freeze, and the cold spell lasted until the 14th, and then commenced to thaw and clouded up and rained. It snowed some on the night of the 13th, and on the 14th to the 18th it would freeze at night and thaw during the day, and the weather was clear during the day and frost at night up to the 25th, and then the fine weather set in and lasted until the 25th. At 1 o'clock it commenced to rain—a regular Oregon mist—that we all wanted. I have never seen a nicer or finer spell of weather for putting in grain and gardens. The mercury part of the time reached 70 degrees above zero. The grass is growing fine. Peach, pear, plum and apple trees are putting out in bloom, the wild roseberries are in full leaf, and wild strawberries are in bloom. All the stock are doing well on the natural grasses. D. M. GUTHRIE.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grange, No. 36, P. of H., at a regular meeting held on the 24th of March, 1883: WHEREAS, death has invaded our grange and removed from our midst our much esteemed and well beloved brother, T. M. Burnett, whose voice will be heard no more in council, therefore be it Resolved, That we mourn the loss of an honest and upright citizen, a worthy and faithful member of the grange, one who was faithful to his family and the cause he so ardently espoused, whose example is worthy of remembrance by those who remain to mourn his loss. That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and point them to succor and comfort to our Heavenly Father, who is able and more than willing to comfort in the most trying hour. Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this grange, a copy presented the family of our deceased brother, and they be furnished to the press for publication. H. S. WILLIAMS, B. F. DABY, A. C. CHRISTMAN, Committee.

From Umpqua Valley, Or.

ROBERT CREEK, Or., March 26, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: As it is somewhat I see any correspondence from this particular locality, and not feeling quite well enough to cut cord wood, will send a few lines to the FARMER. We of the Umpqua valley have great reason to rejoice, for just as we were all about done seeding came

that gentle rain, that commenced to fall on Saturday evening and is still continuing. I never saw the hills and valley of the Umpqua look more lovely than this morning, and grain and grass never looked more promising, except some spring wheat that was injured by the frost and was not reseeded, and that the rain will do greatly. Winter wheat was not much injured. There was plenty of grain here for reseeded, even a third time if necessary, but, as usual, farmers lacking seed were a little slow, and mill men and others wishing to speculate were all over the country and engaging every bushel they could, paying \$1 per bushel, so the farmers lacking seed had to give \$1.25. I hear of one leading granger who bought a large lot of oats at 60 cents per bushel, and some for \$1 and some for 75 cents per bushel, but that granger's conscience smote him, or more oats than he first anticipated, would now be glad to get about what he paid for what he has left. Now, why be a granger if we have not a right to speculate off a brother's necessity? GRANGER.

Weather Report for March 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer: During March, 1883, there were 8 days during which rain and snow fell, and an aggregate of 3.94 inches of water; 20 clear and 3 cloudy days. The mean temperature for the month was 47.4 deg. Highest daily mean temperature for the month, 60 deg. on the 16th. Lowest daily mean temperature, 41 deg. on the 5th. Mean temperature for the month, at 2 o'clock p. m., 59 deg. Highest temperature for the month, 70 deg. at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 15, and 16th. Lowest temperature, 31 deg. at 7 o'clock a. m., on the 4th. Frosts occurred on the 3d, 4th. The prevailing winds for the month were from the north during 22 days, south 2 days, southwest 7 days. The peculiar feature of the month was the unusually warm dry weather. No rains fell from February 19th to until March 33d, and nothing beyond a very light mist until the 25th of March. During March 1882, there were 13 rainy and snowy days, and 2.72 inches of water, 8 clear and 12 cloudy days. Mean temperature for the month, 40.94 degrees. Highest daily temperature for the month, 56 deg. on the 30th. Lowest daily temperature for the month, 31 deg. on the 18th. T. PEARCE.

Cows and Butter.

Butter making begins at the stable. The very best Jerseys will not produce the best butter unless they have first class care. The stalls must be clean and the animals kept neat; even the air of the stables must be free from foul odors. When milk is once contaminated, and it is a wonderfully active absorbent of gasses, nothing can be done to make it perfectly pure again. More butter is spoiled "in the pail" than during any other process through which the milk and butter passes. The udder is not properly cleaned, or the hands of the milker are foul and in many ways the milk receives that which ever after remains to contaminate. The kind of fodder a dairy cow wants is that which makes the greatest amount of rich milk and keeps the cow in good health. The latter, however, depends somewhat on treatment in addition to fodder. Cleanliness, good water, some carding, good bedding and a sufficient variety of food, have a close relation to health. Two quarts of wheat bran given daily to a calf in the fall, will go further in pushing it forward than all the grass it will eat, and thus double the value of the grain food itself. The more, therefore, farmers study the laws of animal growth the more they will see the economy of feeding a calf to its full capacity in the fall and thus enable it better to withstand the rigors of winter. When calves are allowed to suck the cows they often leave some milk in the bag. This occurs from various causes, such as sore or chapped teats, manure on teats, or indisposition on part of calf. Hence twice a day, as soon as the calves are taken from the cows, the attendant should carefully strip every cow of the last drop of milk, and if the teats are at all sore or bag caked, rinse them with liniment.

To the Editor.

For the benefit of any of your readers who may be interested, I beg to say, from personal observation, that Bright's Disease of the kidneys is certainly curable. My friend, Mr. JOSHUA TUTHILL, of Saginaw, Mich., was attacked by it, and was in a most critical situation. His family physician recommended him to take Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. He did so. His symptoms gradually subsided, and at the end of a short time, entirely disappeared. He is now completely cured, and is a well man to-day. Recommend your readers to try Hunt's Remedy. Respectfully, AMOS G. TORREY.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is the most wonderful healing medium in the world. Try it.

Escheated to the State—An Old Man Dies and Leaves a Valuable Farm and Property.

The Grand Jury of Multnomah county, at its last session, made the following report concerning the prerty of Aaron B. Larnell, deceased. It seems evidence of fraud is plain on the part of J. W. Ruark, who procured a deed and bill of sale of the properties, valued at over \$2,200. The report is as follows, and signed by P. Kelly, as foreman of the jury: That at the time of his decease the said Larnell was the owner of about three hundred and fifty acres of land in Multnomah county, Oregon, that is now of the value of at least \$1,800; also eighty acres of land in Clackamas county, of the value of at least \$250, besides cattle and a small amount of stock of the value of probably \$150. That at and for some time prior to his death, the said Larnell was of very weak mind, amounting to almost absolute imbecility; that said Ruark, well knowing all of the facts, prevailed upon said Larnell to execute and deliver to him a deed for said land and a bill of sale for said stock, all of which has since been appropriated by said Ruark to his own use; that testimony taken before us satisfies us fully that nothing amounting to any reasonable consideration was paid for said property; that over and above the property above described, said Ruark had at the time of the decease of Larnell a considerable amount of accounts, money, etc., in his hands, of which the deceased was the equitable owner, an amount almost, if not quite entirely equal to any first claim said Ruark had against him, either for expenses of last sickness or otherwise, and that said conveyances of said property were obtained by said Ruark by means not justified by law. That no heirs have appeared to claim said property, and we believe it ought to be forfeited to the State of Oregon; that no administrator has as yet been appointed, and as such grand jurors we recommend that an administrator may be appointed and such steps may be taken in the premises as are in consonance with justice, and we would respectfully suggest T. K. Williams, Esq., a resident of that neighborhood, as a competent and proper person to perform the duties of administrator.

The Jeannette Survivors at Home Again.

A New York dispatch, of March 27th, publishes an account of the return of the Jeannette party. The history of the trips, together with trials and privations incident thereto, is contained in the following readable account: Ensign H. G. Hunt, of the Rogers, and Seaman K. H. Bartlett, H. W. Lacey, F. E. Mannel and John Luderbach, members of the crew of the Jeannette, arrived to-day on board the steamer Westphalia. The party left Botan, at the mouth of the Lena, the 25th of October last. The first stage of their journey was to Yerkholinsk, and occupied ten days. It took ten days more to reach Kiriutsk. There one of the party, Aniguen, the Indian hunter, who was suffering from smallpox, became so ill that it was impossible for him to proceed further, and an envoy was sent forward to Irkutsk, a distance of four days. Seaman Leach and Louterback, with Thorburn, interpreter, remaining at Kiriutsk with Aniguen and others of the party until the Indian finally died. January 5th, the party again reunited at Kiriutsk, and proceeded together to Irkutsk. From there they continued the journey to Orenburg, on the frontier of Russia, a distance of 24 days. All this part of their long journey had been made in sleds, over the snowy steppes of Siberia, traveling night and day. At Orenburg they exchanged the sleds for steam cars, and traveled by railroad to St. Petersburg, where they remained a week. They then went direct to Hamburg, where, on the 14th inst., they went on board the Westphalia. On the arrival of the steamer at its pier, Ensign Hunt and the seamen of the Jeannette were welcomed by Lieutenant Melville and Engineer Jacques, who came over from the Brooklyn navy yard in a tug. They spent some time together in the cabin of the vessel, and then accompanied the lieutenant and engineer in the tug to the navy yard. The party will probably remain until Thursday, and then will go to Washington, where the four surviving seamen will testify before the Jeannette Enquiry Committee. They say they do not know what testimony has been given by other witnesses, nor what they can add to what already has been told, as they know nothing beyond what is also known by those who have already been examined. Ensign Hunt and members of his party are in excellent health, and the seamen show no trace of the trials endured. They are naturally much pleased at their return to this country, and look forward with eagerness to the pleasure of again meeting the friends from whom so long they have been separated. This afternoon, at the navy yard, they called on Commodore Uphur, and at his invitation, lunched with him at his residence. Ensign Hunt, in conversation with a reporter, said that he was as true a believer in Arctic exploration as when he joined the Rogers. James Bartlett, who joined the Jeannette at Mare Island, returns to California. His comrades are full of resources, never discouraged, and always animating those around him by his example, and interesting them by tales of hunting exploits in the Wah-wat mountains and other parts of the Sierra Nevada.

The Oregon Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—[Special]—In an interview of the Oregonian's correspondent this afternoon with T. Egerton Hogg, director of the Oregon Pacific railroad, as to contemplated developments in connection with the extension from Corvallis, he declined to make any statement, urging as a reason that the company proposed to pursue the even tenor of its way without being obliged to forestall its work by newspaper notoriety. The gentleman was considerably exercised over a recent telegram to the Oregonian announcing his return from the East and giving the motive of the proposed meeting in the East, at which it was decided to push the road to a speedy conclusion, and which he regarded as unwarrantable interference with private matters. He said he did not propose to be forced to say anything in regard to the matter while the contemplated improvements were yet in a nebulous state, and he would stand on his inalienable right to maintain silence if he felt so disposed, adding, "I know perfectly well what will be done, and through the head office in Corvallis I direct all the movements, and represent directly Eastern capitalists who are interested in it." "Allow me to ask, Mr. Hogg, as I desire to telegraph your answer as a matter of news, whether it is proposed to build road at once, or not?" The gentleman jumped from his chair, his face flushed, and considerably excited he said, "Blank, blank it, sir! Telegraph what you blank please. Do you take me and those who put money into the enterprise for howling idiots that they will abandon the road at this late day? I construe your question as an insult and slur on the road." Reporter—"Not at all. An answer one way or another is all that is necessary. I have repeatedly called on you a day and waited your pleasure on your assurance that you would make the matter public." "Blank it, sir, whose business is it? We have been tunneling right along and if you want any news go to Corvallis. Parties in the East don't

IMPORTANT RAILROAD RUMORS.

A San Francisco dispatch, of March 28th, has considerable to say about railroad rumors and concludes as follows: The large number of prominent railroad officials from the East who have been visiting the coast recently, are responsible for considerable gossip in connection with the contemplated changes in the railroad system of the State. No pretense was made to create the impression that their visit was merely for the purpose of recreation, and during conversation last night with gentlemen connected with Eastern railroads running through New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, the subject of Villard's proposed visit was broached. Considerable importance was attached to his presence in the West, as he is conceded to be a man who is thoroughly wrapped up with his business, and whose task is not such as to induce him to leave his active scene of operations for a mere pleasure trip. It was stated, in this connection, that the changes recently made by the promotion of John Muir and the appointment of a thoroughly competent railroad man to the vacancy thereby caused would obviate any necessity for Villard's present trip, unless the following gap in was one of its main points. From personal observations made by one of these men he was satisfied that the purchase of the Southern Pacific Coast road would be perfected, and that it would rapidly be followed by further improvements, and probably by the extension from its present terminus of Santa Cruz. It also was repeated that Villard owns the controlling interest in the railroad commencing at Port Harford, in Southern California, and running through San Luis Obispo with a prospective terminus at Santa Barbara. Certain remarks that he had made recently in the East were interpreted so as to apply to the possible extension of the Southern Pacific Coast railroad, in the event of its purchase by him or the syndicate in which he is the moving spirit, to Port Harford, making a junction at San Luis Obispo, and thus reach the extreme southern portion of the State. To accomplish this object considerable tunneling would have to be done, especially along the line of the coast. It was strongly intimated that should the purchase be carried out an endeavor would be made to so work the latest Villard acquisition as to make it subsidiary to the O. R. & N. Co. and the Northern Pacific system, so as to insure carrying trade at least from Southern California to the Northwest generally, and that but little doubt existed but that the combination would ultimately be made against the Southern Pacific. On the other hand it was not improbable that an aggressive move would be made so as to offset the advantage of the extension of the Central Pacific to Oregon, via Redding, by either the purchase or lease of the North Pacific Coast railroad. It is a well known fact that the latter road, which is owned almost exclusively by English capital, has been previously offered to Villard, and that for some reason or another the sale fell through shortly before making out the final paper. In view of the vast interests at stake, in the event of this gossip being well advised, it is impossible to obtain either confirmation or positive denial from those who are in a position to know the minutest details. James D. Walker, president of the road, and others, when asked concerning the truth of the rumor of the proposed sale of the road, said they knew nothing about the matter. A well known local capitalist, however, who is in a position to know much of the inner workings of the corporation, stated that the original idea was to extend the road to Ukiah, and gradually work up the coast to Eureka, in Humboldt county, and finally from the most available point extend it to Oregon, but that he was unable to state if that arrangement had been entered into with Villard or not.

The Oregon Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—[Special]—In an interview of the Oregonian's correspondent this afternoon with T. Egerton Hogg, director of the Oregon Pacific railroad, as to contemplated developments in connection with the extension from Corvallis, he declined to make any statement, urging as a reason that the company proposed to pursue the even tenor of its way without being obliged to forestall its work by newspaper notoriety. The gentleman was considerably exercised over a recent telegram to the Oregonian announcing his return from the East and giving the motive of the proposed meeting in the East, at which it was decided to push the road to a speedy conclusion, and which he regarded as unwarrantable interference with private matters. He said he did not propose to be forced to say anything in regard to the matter while the contemplated improvements were yet in a nebulous state, and he would stand on his inalienable right to maintain silence if he felt so disposed, adding, "I know perfectly well what will be done, and through the head office in Corvallis I direct all the movements, and represent directly Eastern capitalists who are interested in it." "Allow me to ask, Mr. Hogg, as I desire to telegraph your answer as a matter of news, whether it is proposed to build road at once, or not?" The gentleman jumped from his chair, his face flushed, and considerably excited he said, "Blank, blank it, sir! Telegraph what you blank please. Do you take me and those who put money into the enterprise for howling idiots that they will abandon the road at this late day? I construe your question as an insult and slur on the road." Reporter—"Not at all. An answer one way or another is all that is necessary. I have repeatedly called on you a day and waited your pleasure on your assurance that you would make the matter public." "Blank it, sir, whose business is it? We have been tunneling right along and if you want any news go to Corvallis. Parties in the East don't

want publicity, and you have already forestalled our work. Slurs had been previously cast on the road, and our motives have been impugned. I claim the right to silence just as much as you do to ask information for the public. I have no statements to make. The road is before the public, and though we don't go around asking funds, money is being put into it, and we don't want notoriety." "Do you believe the road will be pushed to completion this year, Mr. Hogg?" "Sir! I won't make a statement, and positively refuse to be interviewed on the subject. I have no information for the public. Good day, sir. Come in again, young man, and when I have any news I will be glad to give it to you. Good day."

Whatcom County.

The tide of immigration to Whatcom county this season will be enormous beyond all precedent. It is deservedly the field of central attraction to all who arrive on the shores of Puget Sound in search of agricultural locations, while it is not less attractive to capitalists in search of business opportunities in the matter of coal and iron mining, lumber and manufacturers generally. When in a few years a railroad will traverse the interior from one end of the Sound to the northern border, to be operated in conjunction with the already ample lines of navigation, its means of transportation for every interest will be unrivaled on the American continent.

Whatcom county is the largest in area and agricultural resources of any county on Puget Sound or Western Washington, and although a great deal of the most desirable land is already taken up, the rapidly increasing population extending into the interior renders good agricultural lands, once inaccessible, now quite desirable and valuable. The bulk of immigration in this county is going into the Nooksack river country, a rich and level plateau, extending from Bellingham Bay to British Columbia on the north and to the foot of the Cascade range to the east, because it is recognized as an exclusively farming county, where newcomers can either purchase improved tracts of 160 acres for from \$500 to \$3,000, or settle adjoining these places on government land. There is now a prospect of a large town growing up on Bellingham Bay, which will in the course of time furnish the Nooksack people a good market.

Samish, the next farming district to the south, fronting on the Sound, is fast becoming an important settlement. Improved tide-marens land there is worth \$5,000 a quarter section, and is backed by some of the finest timber land on Puget Sound, on which already considerable logging is done. The timber land is interspersed with vacant tracts of lightly timbered bottom land, desirable for farming purposes.

Next we come to what is known as the La Conner or Swinomish Flats, tide-marens lands under a high state of cultivation, the choicest tracts of which sell for \$6,000 or \$7,000. Back of these lands are some 20,000 acres of vacant beaver marsh land subject to overflow from the Skagit, and which could be easily reclaimed by a colony of one hundred settlers and be made to blossom like the rose, or produce 100 bushels of oats to the acre, which the farmer can realize upon in the local market at from \$25 to \$30 per ton, according to the demand.

Close to the La Conner Flats are the marsh lands of the delta of the Skagit, the largest river emptying into Puget Sound, which are similar in extent and value to those already referred to. Though the Skagit above the delta is navigable for a distance of sixty or seventy miles, and has several fine farms or locations for such along its banks on either side, it is chiefly noted for its timber or logging interest, some 40,000,000 feet having been taken out last year, with the prospect of a greatly increased output this and for several years to come.

As to towns, we may say that La Conner is the principal town in Whatcom county, and is well supplied with large and well stocked stores of general merchandise. There is not a vacant business or residence house in town, and but a few desirable business lots open to purchase within the present limits, and these command from \$500 to \$1,500, while residence lots are worth from \$50 to \$200. The other towns or business places of the county are Mount Vernon, Skagit, Fir, Sterling, Lyman and Mirview on the Skagit river; Whatcom, the county seat, on Bellingham Bay; Ferndale, Lummi, Nooksack and Lynden on the Nooksack river; Edson on the Samiah; Fidalgo and Anacortes on Fidalgo Island; Guemes, Fidalgo and Semiahmoo.—Puget Sound Mail.

The Crop Prospects of the World.

Compiled from the telegraphed reports of our daily papers. CHICAGO, April 1.—The Times prints reports concerning the condition of the winter wheat crop of Western States, from the principal points through the entire wheat growing section. The information is not encouraging. The winter has been much less favorable than last year to the growth, and there will be no such yield as in 1882. There are few sections where the weather has not been more or less severe. The present month has been unfavorable. The weather has been a succession of sharp frosts and thaws, and the winter wheat in most sections is considerably injured thereby. In Ohio, one of the largest winter wheat growing states in the West, the outlook is discouraging. Good judgment estimates the crop at 70 per cent of that of last year; while others, believed to be fully as well informed, think it will not exceed 50 per cent. In Illinois the prospect seems to vary with locality. In nearly every part of the State the crop is damaged by frost, but in some sections the injury was slight. In a few cases the loss is estimated at 50 per cent.; others, 10 per cent.; and others think that favorable weather in the future will repair all damage sustained. The condition of the crop is described in various sections by the adjectives good, fair, bad and poor, applied in about equal number. In Wisconsin a good deal of the crop is killed, and the weather must be favorable to ensure a very gratifying return on the rest. In Missouri, Kansas and Iowa the weather has been severely felt, in the former state especially.

WALLA WALLA, April 1.—Crops look wonderfully well everywhere, and the country is one mass of green. Over two inches of rain fell in March. The highest temperature for the month was 75 degrees, lowest 30.

CHICAGO, April 1.—In reply to inquiries addressed to the Commissioners of Agriculture and the Secretary of State responses received from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, estimated the wheat crop at 70 per cent, or under, as compared with the prospect at the same time last year. The shortage is due to last fall's rains and winter killing. The Secretary of the Illinois Department of Agriculture says the crop is injured in some localities by freezing, dry weather and fly. The Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky says a full breadth of winter wheat was sown. Some damage was done by fly, and the present outlook is unfavorable and the prospect 20 per cent, below last year's crop, which was 20 per cent, the largest ever grown in the State.

Magnificent.

Last Sunday A. McCalley, of the Standard flouring mills, took a ride through the country along the foothills and over into Umatilla county. During the ride he examined the growing crops, and interviewed a large number of farmers. The crops, he says, never appeared better to him, and he has been in the habit of examining them each spring for about a dozen years. They are simply magnificent. The farmers interviewed reported that their crops never gave a better promise, and all agreed that the area was greater than last year. Some estimated the increased acreage at 25 per cent., a larger number placed it at 35 per cent., and some were positive that it was 50 per cent, greater than last year. Not only is the increase large but nearly every farmer is putting in more wheat. All the farmers interviewed by Mr. McCalley were of opinion that if ordinary weather is granted until harvest the largest and best crop of grain ever grown in Walla Walla valley will be gathered.—Walla Walla Union.

Probably the Bark Louse.

Mr. Louis Grenier, of Cowitz, W. T., sends us some apple limbs, or branches, that are evidently infested by some insect pest, and says his orchard is ruined by them. The bark is covered with small, oblong scales, evidently composed of some glutinous substance, and lifting these disclose minute white eggs, scarce visible to the naked eye but plainly to be seen under a magnifying glass, ranged like peas in a pod, eight or ten under each scale. Mr. Grenier does not say anything about the insect that must have infested the trees and deposited these eggs last season, and we request that he should write us as plainly as he can what these look-like how they acted. Perhaps some orchardist can tell from our description what the insect is and how to treat it; whether something should be done before the eggs are hatched or to kill the insect when hatched. It seems to us neither to be the bark louse or some sort of scale insect. Whatever it is it is a pest to be dreaded and got rid of. Without great care taken our orchards will all suffer seriously from these and other insect depredations.

Howe's Kentucky Jubilee Singers and Consolidated Minstrels.

The above named and justly celebrated genuine colored minstrels are now on their way to Portland, having played a most successful engagement in Victoria, Seattle and New Tacoma, turning away hundreds of people nightly. The Evening Post of Victoria, devotes an entire column of praise to the excellent performance. The Columbian of the same city praises the singing very highly and tells from our description what the minstrel company in Oregon City, Monday, April 9th; Salem, Tuesday, April 10th; Eugene, Wednesday, April 11th; Albany, Thursday, April 12th; Corvallis, Friday, April 13th; Independence, Saturday, April 14th. We can promise our readers throughout the valley a rare treat if they attend. The troupe is a moral one and commands the respect of all.