Horticultural.

markets, in the season, are so well supplied that every one can have his share. We make the following extracts from an address on the cultivation, by Hon. M. P. of service, by this method, but those who tural Society. Mr. Wilder is high authority on the subject.

"The strawberry is one of the most capricious plants. A variety may do well in a certain locality, and in another not far distant may be a perfect failure. There are some varieties which, like the Baldwin Apple and Concord Grape, are adapted to a wide extent of territory. Such is Primrose. Several years ago, we menthe Wilson, which is recommended by the American Pomological Society for thirtycharacter of soils, locations and climates. and select such varieties as are best adaptor half-hardy plants is a fallacy, and we had of the florist's at a moderate price. must rely on the fitness of things to the condition in which we live.

"The strawberry has assumed great imis still room for imp ovement. We know no reason why we may not produce varieties of strawberries of the finest quality, and such as are adapted to every section and such as are adapted to every section and such as are adapted to every section they not bloom. The single varieties are the double. of our vast territory. To produce them they not become freely than the double, we should select as breeders those which though we have had much satisfaction possess the characteristics we wish to ob- from the double white, when it had not To make sure of a perfect cross, pistillate kinds should be chosen and im-window they need a sunny place, but do pregnated with those of the greatest ex-best in a room that is not very warm. A cellences; for example, the Cresent—little liquid manure, very week, will help which, though of second quality, posses—them. Pick off the flowers as soon as ses extraordinary hardness and productiveness, with good form and color—with the President Wilder, Duncan, Triple Crown and other high-flavored sorts. What is wanted are varieties of excellence that everybody can grow.

in planting, we have often to contend with pared away on two sides to give it a simithe heat and drouth of summer, which is lar form. the most formidable of all difficulties. No plant is more benefited by the fruiting plant is more benefited by the fruiting season than the strawberry, and I repeat my former advice, give the strawberry water! water! and still a little union county. Oregon, situated in the extension that the strawberry of the strawberry that it is taken to raise crops of this kind beyond home more water! If I were to grow it on a teme northeast corner of the State, about 40 needs, save the little that was wanted for the large scale for market, I would provide miles long by 30 miles wide, is a little country government horses at the post. It is a good the means of irrigation, so that water with as many natural advantages, we venture bacon have been sent from here to the Koonicht be given whenever needed." never need

To Cut Potatoes for Seed.

stem to seed end, and holding up to the strong light of a lamp. The appearance will be something like the frost work on our window panes on winter mornings. After the starch grains are bursted by cooking, these veins probably disappear or are less visible.

The new theory is, that the potato should be so cut as to keep the connection between the eye and the center of the tuber. The experiments for the past season showed that an eye cut shallow in every case gave smaller yield than when it was cut long or deep, so as to reach the center of the potato.

The subject will receive the attention of potato growers the coming season, and if the new theory proves correct, there will be more care used in cutting seed po-tatos in future years.—New England Farmer.

Girdled Trees.

Since the snow banks have disappeared, we hear the usual complaint of destruction by mice in the orchard, perhaps more than usual, from the long reign of snow

winds; favoring recovery of the external bark by natural growth. In most cases this will be found sufficient, as the cam-bium or inner bark is generally not all destroyed and the connections cut off. There is no fruit out of which, while it But where this is the case, then, if the lasts, more comfort is to be taken than tree is valuable, it may be saved to do good the strawberry. Nine out of every ten sprouts which are often found below the persons relish it, and to those who do, it injury. In the absence of these, we would never cloys upon the taste. We have cut good strong healthy shoots of one or eaten it during six months in the year, beginning in Louisiana in March and eating that the way was a strong neatthy shoots of one or species, of the size of a pencil or longer, and enough to species and enough to species. ing it all the way up into Canada in Au- may be shaved to long slants at each end, gust. Hot-house strawberries are too ex- and inserted into slits above and below pensive for many to ind. lge in, but the the wound. After putting in four to eight

Valuable trees may be saved to do years Wilder before the Massachusetts Horticul- try it will soon remember that "an ounce of precaution is better than a pound of care," and will see that all infested trees are well banked before winter-as we recommended last fall.-Madison, Wis., Western Farmer.

The Chinese Primrose

We know of no other plant so sure to bloom in window culture, as the Chinese tioned it as "Everybody's Flower," and five States and territories, while no other were somewhat amused to find that an is recommended for more than twenty- English author had adopted the name in eight. We must therefore study the his work on Floriculture. It is now too late to start with the seeds, as this must be sown in early summer to raise plants ed to them. The acclimation of tender for winter blooming; but plants may be In purchasing, be sure to get those which have not been forced, but only exposed to The strawberry has assumed great importance among our cultivated fruits, and great progress has been made in the progreat progress has been made in the pro-duction of new and fine kinds, but there and there are single and double ones of been subjected to too much heat. In the they are past their prime, as seed-bearing

Root-grafting is sometimes resorted to "In regard to culture, the strawberry is a gross feeder, and without a well-prepared soil and abundant supply of proper food, and at the proper time, no great success."

"In regard to culture, the strawberry is where extensive increase is an object, or to formation, and, taken as a whole, is the most where stem-grafting or other means of equal for hay to the Grande Ronde valley, but superior as to natural grass. Almost the and at the proper time, no great success can be anticipated. We should plant on land which has not been occupied for portion of the root of some appropriate some years with strawberries, and manure stock, both graft and stock being usually and prepare thoroughly, and give a good top dressing immediately after the fruit-ted so as to cover the point of junction ing season, and repeat this in the spring, with the soil, and is plunged in the bed of ing season, and repeat this in the spring, with the soil, and is plunged in the bed of being very careful not to disturb the roots.

the propagating house where it is slightly with the exception of the valley skirting the with the exception of the valley skirting the leading to the propagating house where it is slightly with the exception of the valley skirting the Well-rotted stable manure is good; ashes, stimulated by the gentle bottom heat. or a substitute, muriate of potash—and Dahlias and peonies may be grafted by bone are excellent fertilizers, and these are inserting young shoots into the neck of the better if composted with soil or ma- one of the flshy roots of each kind renure, and allowed to heat before using, spectively, the best method of doing so In this climate the sping is the best time being to cut a triangular section near the for general planting.

"But when every care has been taken to admit the young shoot when slightly upper end of the root, just large enough

Wallowa Valley, Union County

the United to say, as any section of its si States. Its pasturable capacity is almost unlimited. There are in the valley at the pres-If the new doctrine that has been pro- ent time botween ten and fifteen thousand mulgated from the New York Experi- head of stock, including sheep, cattle and ment Station concerning the philosophy horses, and their influence on the range can of potato cutting by single eyes small scarcely be noticed. There is room for many of potato cutting by single eyes shall more who wish to engage in the stock raising prove applicable to ordinary farm practice, there will be a call for a new machine to do the work of cutting and planting in a do the work of cutting and planting in a least 200,000 acres of as good arable land as can befound anywhere in Eastern Oregoa. do the work of cutting and planting in a more scientific manner than the cut feed principle now in use by some of our potato planters. It is too early, yet, however, to determine just how great an influence, the method of cuting may have on the crop.

can befound anywhere in Eastern Oregon, Grain has always commanded a good price here and will for many years to come. Here tofore this valley has been occupied by a few stock men who cared for nothing but their vast herds, but in the last few years enterprising men have come from the Eastern States and have tested the capability of the soil, and have demonstrated that as fine grain and vaccatables can be raised here as anywhere. Dr. Sturtevant has been dissecting the and vegetables can be raised here as anywhere, Dr. Sturtevant has been dissecting the potato, and finds it put together something like the cone of a pine tree the buds or eyes of the potato, at which point is the core or central stem. These internal stems or veins may be plainly seen in the stems or veins may be plainly seen in the stock in winter and pasture them on the outside raw potato by cutting in thin slices from side range in summer, then our farmers will be in the most prosperous condition, and in a few years of patient toil we will be one of the most prosperous and wealthy sections of the country. —Union County Record.

Remember This.

If you are sick, Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all clee fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from ny other of the numeoous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hcp Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for

disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barriede your system signifact he scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, billious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, had breath, pains and sches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair akin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Lilver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Insease, 500 will be paid for a case they will not cure help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid a fig. sister, mother, or anchter, can be made the picture of health, by a few ottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you

". "Great haste is not always good speed. than usual, from the long reign of snow the past winter.

The remedies are few. If not fully girdled, the trees should be at once banked up with soil and much to exclude drying of the past winter.

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The remedies are few. If not fully girdled, the trees should be at once banked up with soil and much to exclude drying consultations. Sidney-Wort, which comes in liquid form or dry—both thoroughly effications. Have it always ready.

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North of the Columbia in Klickitat County. Washington Territory.

The Walla Walla Statesman gives a sketch of the twelve miles ride from Grants Station, 23 miles above Dalles City, to Goldendale, in Klickitat county, which illustrates the value of the land near the Columbia river and corresponds well with our own account of the region immediately south, in northern Wasco county :

Grant's Station was the terminal point of my journey and the point from whence I took a new departure, is becoming quite an impor-tant point, goods are received here for many points in Eastern Oregon and more for the Washington Territory side. The reason is there is only twelve miles of road between Grants and Goldendale, against 27 from The Dalles. A steam out towed our ferry across Dalles. A steamle oat towed our ferry across to Columbus and we journeyed up the hill. At intervals we noticed pretty little farms and ranches, all betokening comfort and industry, where but a few years ago it would have been considered as the aberrations of a crazy man to have ever conceived the idea of making a home. But for all that the homes are there and unless all indications fail they are happy homes. More especially are these slopes adapted for fruit growing; on the banks of the Columbia river near Columbus are the only peach trees that I have seen which survived the late phenomenally severe winter. The soil here is a volcante ash and for grape culture is peculiarly fitted; the soil in many places on the rocky slopes is that same red, which in France and Germany along the banks of the Rhine is coveted for vinevards. It is the best watered country I have seen for many a day, for springs come bubbling out of the ground nearly everywhere. Arriving on are there and unless all indications fail they many a day, for springs come to atoming out of the ground nearly everywhere. Arriving on top of the hill after a drive of five miles we come to a fine farming country where cattle, horses and hogs roamed at will; extensive tracts containing scores of farms spread out before us in every direction. The houses were comfortable and substantially built. The fences regular and made of boards, and in fact the whole country gave evidence of being considerably ahead of the frontier in

general.

The scenery is sublime; like a battle line of giants the snow covered peaks of Mounts Hood, Adams, St. Helens and Ranier are to be seen rising abrupt and awe-inspiring in their majesty.

A correspondent of the Signal says : Colville is one of the oldest towns in Eastern Washington, and the valley is one of early settlement also. The valley is some thirty or more miles long, and is coursed through its entire length by the Colville river. The general course of the stream is nearly due north for some twenty miles, when it turns to the northwest, and joins the Columbia some twety-five miles from the present town of Colville, at which the garrison is stationed.

The valley proper is one and a half to three miles wide, with high mountains on three sides of it. The soil is a rich, black alluvial equal for hay to the Grande Ronde Valley, but superior as to natural grass. Almost the whole valley is thickly set with a species of red top, indiginous to the country, which makes the best of hay. The altitude of the valley is something like that of Spokane Falls. Irrigation is not needed here. There are nice clear streams rushing down from the mountains on both sides, affording abundance mountains on both sides, affording abundance river, the whole country is covered with tim-ber for miles. On these mountains there is an abundance of limestone. There is no great demand for lime, but several kilns of it have been burnt, some of which was taken to Spokane, sixty or seventy miles distant.

kane, sixty or seventy miles distant.

There is very little wind in Colville, but snow falls to the depth of two to four feet almost every winter, and it is safe to say that there is an average of three months good sleighing. We never depend on the range for wintering our stock. Nearly every rancher has some stock, but he does not keep any larger heads than he can provide feed for.

mines in former years.

Notes of a Tourist.

From Cheney to Medical Lake, one passe through a piece of quite broken country though very fertile for the first four miles The road winding among the hills, in and out, furnishes the spectator with a wonderful variety of scenes; ever changing as they are ever new in their outline, one cannot fail to be interested. The country is settled very well for the four miles mentioned; fencing and breaking appearing on each quarter sec-tion and a more homelike look to the farms tion and a more homelike look to the farms and their general surroundings. The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil, easily tilled and very productive. All kinds of grain can be grown in great profusion, and vegetables grow in great variety and excellent in size and relish. Four miles further we pass through a belt of timber, among rocks and lakes, passing an occasional cabin and getting sundry glimpses of the timberless hills to the north and east, we reach Medical Lake, the city of famous waters. From Medical Lake city of famous waters. From Medical Lake we go northward. The country is of a more level character, but not so rich a soil; bunches level character, but not so rich a soil; bunches of trees dot the landscape at intervals, and rocky beds of scab land occasionally show themselves. The country is extensively farmed, and good crops are always certain. Six miles from Medical Lake we come to Deep Creek, a stream of twenty miles in length, timbered most of the way. Deep Creek Falls is the name of a town situated on Deep Creek at the crossing of the Spokane on Deep Creek at the crossing of the Spokane Falls and Big Bend road, and is composed of some half-dozen business houses and a grist mill. Deep Creek Falls is destined some day to make a town, as it is centrally located in a to make a town, as it is centrally located in a rich farming country and has superior advan-tages as a commercial center. There is also a very good water power here. The grist mill has a race built from a point some half a mile up the creek and a flume built across the creek, giving a fall of forty-eight feet.—Spo-kane Chronicle.

Washington Territory.

Perhaps no country now opened up furnishes a better field for men of industry, pluck and perseverance than does Washington Territory. No country with such varied resources as mining, agricultural, stock raising and mechanical pursuits, to say nothing of manufactures. But to those contemplating

our soil, nor must they become discouraged that they do not immediately find employment. We suggest this as wise and prudent. At the same time we assure them that those who are willing to work will not long remain who are willing to work will not long remain idle. If you are poor in purse you must not come expecting to live by your wits alone; there are too many of that kind already and Washington Territory does not want that class. We want sober, intelligent, industrious people to farm our lands; to delve into our mines; to engage in the various pursuits where labor is required, and to such an im-mense field is opened up. Capital which is already seeking our country, investing in our rich soil and engaging in stock raising, is able to take care of itself. It cannot make a mistake by investing in the many enterprises opened up to it, and no where does it meet with such returns. Come with a determinawith such returns. Come with a determination to carve out your own des iny by application and industry and you cannot fail in
any undertaking, which may be suited to
your capital and capacity. Railroads are now
in our country, opening up and expanding its
resources. The people of Washington Territory are a generous, whole souled people and
a re not only willing but pleased to help those
who will show a disposition to help themselves, but have no love or sympathy with the
idle or shiftless. To those who desire to
come with their families we would say we
have good schools, good churches and a people generous to maintain and encourage both.
You will not be coming to a desert or savage
country, but can draw around you all the clements and comforts of a home. Our climate ments and comforts of a home. Our climate is healthful and invigorating. Those who have lived here a number of years form an at tachment to our country, which cannot be shaken off. Many who have gone to other parts have returned better than ever satisfied that Washington Territory is the most de-lightful country to live in. The cost of living is cheaper in proportion to the wages carned than in the East. No determined effort has ever been made to induce people to come to these mountains. It has grown and increased from its own natural and inherent qualities, and by individual representations of citizons living here to friends and relatives in the East. Again we say: If you have the right kind of energy and perseverance we invite you to come and share in the bounties of our soil and other natural resources.— W. W.

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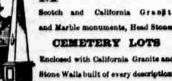
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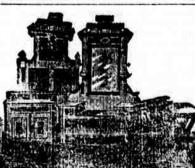
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