Grange Column.

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Morticultural.

Our Wild Plums and Cherries

Although our soil and climate seem perfeetly adaped to the successful culture of all species and varieties of the genus to this coast is rather small. Of the plum Atlantic States have three mative species; the Pacific Coast but one; namely Primus subsordata (Bentham); and this one, as negards California, is of quite a limited range, being restricted apparonly to the northern and northeastern part of the State, but seeming to be more abundant in Oregon. It is a scraggy shrub, not usually much more than five or six feet high, with rigid, more or less spiny branches, ash-gray bark, oval or roundish leaves about an inch long, and protection against sap scalding or burnproduces in August and September a very palatable red fruit, almost an inchlong. The species resembles the P. Americana (Marshall) of the Mississippi valley, and like it, would probably answer. readily to the cultivator's art in a larger and better flavored fruit.

The Cerasus, or cherry section of the genus, is also represented in our district by a single species, and that a rather ininsufficient one-Prunus emarginata narrow leaves, perhaps two inches long. The dark red but small cherries are probe this way. ably quite poisonous, with the abundance of prussic acid in them; but there is not security for themselves while at rest, a the least danger of anyone eating them. They are the most intensely bitter of all the same color or tone as the general naturally made bitter things, which the tone or color of their bodies, and present writer has had the unhappiness ing and mibbling. This species has some adult or egg state, generally escape de-what of a wider range than our wild tection. pitm, but is seldom met with except among the mountains of the central and

porthern part of the State singly, or in umbullate clusters. Our trees with air slacked lime is also annoy-

plentiful, these choke cherries are in good lemand. The slight astringency of fresh fruit wholly disappears under the process of cooking; after which the stones are easily separated from the pulp, the flavor of which is hardly surpassed by the like

roduct of any plum or cherry. Laurocerasus, the third subgents of Prunus, is much like the Padus section. xcept that the species have evergreen oliage, differing in this respect from all he rest of the plum or cherry family. This group is also represented in our Pacific Coa t flora, by a single species-P. Hicifolia-(Walners)

It should bear the name of holly-leaved herry. It is a shrub or small tree of very compact and much branched habit and has the thick, glossy, spinose-toothed eaves of the holly tree; so utterly unlike all cherry trees in aspect that probably no one unskilled in botany would take it for a member of this genus. As being one one of the most interesting and valuable of our wild cherries.

The holly itself is less ornamental, bruising. acking both the compactness of growth and the bright lustrous foliage of this

legant native of our Pacific hills. It is in every way admirably adapted for hedging, and is the most ornamental of all hedge plants among us. The fruit of this species is peculiar in having a large, thin-shelled pit, with but a very thin coating of putp. The pits will in ali probability be found rich in prussic acid, and perhaps worth gathering for this purpose. The tree, when not in flower or fruit, may be readily distinguished from our various evergreen spiny-laurel oaks which resemble it by the cherry-like properties of its bark. Any twig broken off, or even the bruised foliage, yields the peculiar odor and flavor common to the barks of all cherry trees. The mountains and foot hills of the coast range are the habitat of all this species. It has not been detected in or near the Sierras. One other species, indigenous to our flora and peculiar to it, remains to be briefly mentioned, namely, the desert plum, as it s called, or, in the language of the botanist, Prunus Andersoni (Gray).

This is far from being either a plum or e cherry, and is more related to the ilmond (P. a mygdalus). Its fruit is much like that of the almond, but is only well filled. The packages should be a third the size. Its rese-colored flowers, I red throughout with clean, white print appearing before the leaves, and being ing paper; the expense of a neatly produced in great profusion, make of this t highly ornamental shrub. Its home is among the rocks of our southeastern When some enthusiastic cultivator shall have obtained a double-flowered variety of this, we shall have a native which will even rival the beautiful flowering almond which has come all the way from Persia to the adornment of California shrubberies.—Edward Lee GREENE in the Cultivator's Guide

Whitewashing Trees--- Uses of Lime, Etc.

More or less discussion has occurred at various times upon the point as to whether the whitewashing of fruit trees

is beneficial, harmful or simply useless. The matter seems to be barely worth a discussion, as the only possible damage that could follow would be owing to too. great strength or caustic effect through drying and apparatus in such climates excess of lime in the wash, and applying the same too, soon after the whitewash is mixed. Very strong wash is not needed. nor is it desirable. There is no need for. or advantage likely to ensue from, mak-Prunus, the number of forms indigenous ing the whitewash very strong, or what ing the whitewash very strong, or what is termed caustic. We have used a whitewash made from old lime (the results as could be desired. The method is certainly worthy of consideration on have been born of screene self-assurance. Certainly worthy of consideration on have been born of screene self-assurance. section of the genus, or true Primus, the whitewash made from old line (the remainder of a barrel where the contents were nearly slacked by exposure to the

As to the main question as to the value of whitewashing we have never had the slighest doubt, and the following reasons may be given in support of the practice: First—The bark is protected against the adhesion or growth of mosses upon its surface; it is a very good preventive

of more Second-As dark colors absorb heat. and white reflects it, whitewashing is a ng during spells of exceedingly hot weather, or in unusually hot seasons.

Third-An ordinary coat of whitewash though quite thin, gives the surface of the bark a slight coating of grit unfavorable to the deposit of insect eggs, as it prevents the insects from securing them as closely to the bark, as instinct seems to require and again.

Fourth-As color protection plays conspicuous part in the lives of these Walpers). It is a small but rather grace- animals, they are likely to avoid such ful tree, only eight or ten feet high, with surfaces or places for the deposit of their the bark of an ordinary cherry tree, with jeggs, as, being a widely different color from the eggs. do not afford protection in

The parent insects seem to prefer, as a

Prunus demissa (Walpers) known by plays such serious havor with the plums, the common name of choke cherry, is not that oftentimes nine-tenths of the crop is of some cows, whose yields are reported properly a cherry, but belongs to the subgenus Padus; differing from the Ceruraks of the trees where whitewas ed. and the fine slacked lime was dusted on smaller flowers and fruits arranged in the leaves above and below while damp long subersect or drooping recemas, with the dew, the application being made much nearer the general whereas the cherries proper, bear their's in the morning. Dusting the leaves of tional Live Stock dournal.

estringent, much less so than its eastern ling, yet, no doubt, there is enough left to analogue—P. Virginiana (Linne). It oc-curs in the mountain districts of the of the readers of this may not be aware of the readers of this may not be aware. whole length of the State, and reaches the exposure of quick lime or fresh caustic eastward to the Rocky Mountains. In Colorado and other States and Territo- the atmosphere for a sufficient length of ries of the interior, where fruits are not time causes the lumps to disintegrate and become a fine powder. Care should be exercised in not using it before it is suffiiently slacked, especially where dusting the foliage is intended; and if the lime is only partly slaked the hands or flesh will be burned by handling it.

Essentials of Fruit Drying

It seems to me that all that is necessary to the greatest success in drying fruits for market consists in using only good fruit, handling it properly at the proper time, and then putting it up neatly in attractive packages. The term term the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railgood fruit is not intended to mean those way. choice specimens which always bring a remunerative price in their ripe state, but such as matured, free from insects or other damage but undersignd for table. other damage, but undersized for table use, neither too green or too ripe, nor so a salary of \$3 800 a year for writing serial by overhearing as to lose flavor or other stories for cheap literary papers, so-called, of of our handsomest shrubs, it is perhaps by overbearing as to lose flavor or other good quality desirable. Must not be shaken from trees, but picked without

Apples should be peeled clean (that is Apples should be peeled clean (that is no strips of peeling left), coned and tresses and flang them in his face. sliced, then as soon as possible subjected to a sulphur bath, sliding the trays, which should be of galvanized iron, containing the fruit into chests built for that purpose, in such a manner as to permit the fumes of sulphur to come in contact with every part of the fruit, leaving it there about three minutes; then take out the trays with the fruit on them, and place them in the best evaporator obtainable—the one which distributes the heat most evenly, carry off the moisture from the drying fruit most rapidly, with the least danger of burning, and at the least expense for machinery and fuel. Before the fruit becomes chip-dry it should be taken from the evaporator and deposited in sweat boxes, so that the ever-dry parts | p may absorb a part of the moisture from the parts which are not quite dry enough, thus equalizing it to the proper degree After this has been accomplished the fruit should be packed in neat, clean boxes of suitable sizes and weights to please those who buy, taking care to have such boxes in proportion for packing in cars; and also that the fruit may be well pressed in and at the same time gotten up picture of nice fruit on the top of the fruit will not be lost; in fact, anything in reason that tends to make your fruit attractive will pay, and in the same proportion will contrary circum-

The difference in handling the stone fruits would mainly consist in taking the pits out neatly and with economy, as reof peaches, which is a great essential to almost adjoining the residence which was profit. There is no skilled labor neces-once the home of the Garfield family. profit. There is no skilled labor necessary, only care and attention; carelessness in fruit drying is unpardonable, as it means ruin to the fruit thus handled, and therefore unsatisfactory results to those having anything to do with it. There is a process—a very simple one too—which may do away with the necessity for costly where there is no danger of rains or much dew. Some beautiful dried fruit has been produced by simply exposing the cut mented with was apricots, with as good infinite.

are may escape, and then if it is desired rity. to retain a bright appearance the sulobservable may be applied and the fruit
dried either in the sun or by evaporation,
sweated in boxes and into proper packing cases. Space does not permit any
more at this time. Should there be
among the many things not mentioned my point which any reader may desire nformation on, and thinks the writer ould give it, ask through the Cultivator's Guide and he will be answered .-Jultivator's Guide

How Much Butter from a Profitable Cow?

This is a most important question, and one that every dairyman should determine for himself before he can be said to understand his business. He must find out from experiment how much it costs to keep a cow a year, including both food and labor, and to this should be added to he same, or nearly the same, color or tome as the general tome or color of their bodies, and this is one reason why to the careless observer the various insect pests, either in the adult or egg state generally escape detection.

The writer has also used air slacked lime profitably as a protection against the curculio in the East, where this pest plays such serious have with the plums, that oftentimes nine-tenths of the crop is and labor, and to this should be added of tasting during years of botanical tast- the various insect pests, either in the knowledge goes right to the foundation of much nearer the general average.-Na-

singly, or in umbullate clusters. Our western choke cherry, though sometimes bearing at the of two or three feet, attains in favored localities, a greater size to their epicurean tastes; and while the greater part of the caustic quality of lime dark red purple, and though somewhat thus slacked is gone through the slack.

In the window of Davis & Co., jewelers, the while a trimmer, a resaw and a placer will be put in next week. The mill building at present part of the causes neighbors of the Nows, are two of the rarest United States copper coins, which a forty foot addition will be made as the new wanted by collectors—the half-cent of 1802 and the cent of 1802 and the cent of 1809, both clear and well preserved.

LADIES' LORE.

Women's Weaknesses, Wisdom and Wort ... Her Relations to the Ideal Life, Etc.

Miss Laura Sl an, of Iowa, is a short hand eporter in General Sherman's office. Mrs Derble has received the the royal red and in Ezypt.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards furnished the article of "Mummy" for the next volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

Langtry says that bangs must go. She proposes to comb her hair back from her face, and so set the fashion of bare forheads once Burdette-Coutts wore a single diamond worth

\$125,000 upon a strip of plain black velvet around her neck. Hattie Hutchinson, a girl of 10 years,

It is said that a lady in New Orleans gets the North.

One of the principal graces of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was an abundance of fine hair. One day, at her toilet, to anger her

A lady who frequently visits Hartford travels for a furniture establishment in New York and makes a go d income. Her has and was in the emp oy of the same concern, and upon his death she solicited the situation and

Mrs. Arabella Kenealy, second daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, the famous I wyer of the Tichborne claimant, has obtained the li-cense of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland. There were forty male candidates, and Miss Kenealy's papers were ad judged the best.

When the Princess Charlotte of Mcclenburg Strelitz came over to be married to George III she was ten days at sea, but kept gay the In she was ten day at sea, but kept gay the whol voyage, sung to her harpsichotd, and left the cabin door open. When she first caught sight of St. James palace she turned pole. The Dachess of Hamilton smiled. "My dear duchess," said the prince-s, "you may laugh. You have been married twice but it is no joke to me."

The Pittsburg D. patch's Washington cor The Pittsburg D. patch's Washington correspondent writes: Mrs. Frances Holson Burnett, nicknamed "That Lass o' Lowries," because of the great popularity of her novel by that name, ranks next among the money making Mrs. Jellabys of our city. Mrs. Burnett is an Englishwoman by birth, but has lived in this country since her twelfth y ar. She sold berries to pay the postage on her tirst story, which was published in Peterson's Magazine before she was sixteen. Since that ime she has written continuously for several magaziness. Ireau nity having as many magazines, frequintly having as many asthe same time. Her best novels have appeared

serially in Ser.bner's-now the Century same proportion will contrary circumstances work to your loss. For examples, unless to visit such greatest proportion will contrary circumstances work to your loss. For examples, United States and Canada for 2000 consecuplease to visit such grocery stores as keep such goods and learn the prices of their fine goods in this line. come or the ex ct state of her bank account, since she has nothing so t ngible as real estate from which to hezard a guess. She lives with gards waste of fruit and time, the peeling two beautiful children in a rented house

S takespeare's marriage with the placid and apparently commonplace Ann Hathaway, and she was several years older than himself to she was several years older than himself to boot, seems at first sight as unsuitable as that of Burns with his "Boony Jean." Ann was "sonsy," as we should say in Scotland, and good-natured; and the union was far from an a very fortun te match for posterity. Had ne been caught by some rustic siren who could have ma'e coges as well a nets, height might never have come to trouble with his fruit to the fumes of sulphur for about three minutes and then placing the trays trade. As it was, he had broken bounds for in the sunshine. The fruit thus experi-mented with was apricots, with as good infinite. But few men have apparently been those fruits which are desired to retain a light, bright appearance. To dry Petite prunes, or any prunes or they had rapidly takes shape under his flying plums in which the seeds are left, it is necessary to seald them in a solution of flash of his fame, to come back contentedly to comparative obscurity in Stratford. And if concentrated lye, sufficiently long to his wife had something to forgive she forgave barely cut the stems with immunerable it very freely, and we have no doubt made minute cracks, through which the moist-immunerable in his maturer may escape, and then if it is desired rity. William Howell has read in the woman whose soul did not ring responsively to some of the finer chords in his own. We suspect that in her fresh bloom and simple modesty, as in the sweetest of the homely fragrance she diffused she resembled some of bose old-fashioned garden flowers the dreamer of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," loved so dearly. And if it were so, the hap-piest evenings of his life may have been those ne passed with Ann at Shotterey.

The Spartan Way He was driving out of Piainfield the other day with such a satisfied look on his face that an acquaintance hailed him with:

"Well, Uncle Billy, what has happened!"

"You know them five sons of mine?"

give it to 'em like a Spartan father.'

The new sawmill of the Michigan company, Seattle, cut its first lumber last Saturday, and has cut a little one other day since. It was only trying its saws, preparatory to greater things later. In the mill are now a double circular of sixty inches diameter and an edger while a trimmer, a resaw and a placer will be put in next week. The mill building at pres

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



Measura, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia F. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass, who above all other human belongs may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is sealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six hady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or juy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a modicine for good and not set property of the presentally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

am satisfied of the truth of this.

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and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
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sequent spinal weariness, and is sepecially adapted to
the Change of Life."

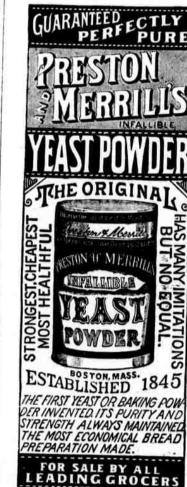
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now life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency,
destroywall craving for stimulants, and relices weak
ness of the stomach. It cures Monting, Headaches,
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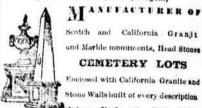
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but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thor-

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and the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where the diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

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