

WILLAMETTE FARMER

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During these Hard Times the tendency to retrench is very strong and very proper. Let the farmer ask himself, however, if he can afford to dispense with the only journal in the State that belongs to him and represents his interests! Thirteen years ago we purchased the WILLAMETTE FARMER and invested in it all our means and the best years of several lives. Consider, friends, whether it is not more reasonable at this time, (when you know how hard the times must pinch the publisher of your own journal) to go out and collect a small club of new subscribers at the low price offered rather than think of "economizing" by doing without the services of a friend of such long standing.

Correspondence.

Lane County Agricultural Society Incorporated.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Dec. 9, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

A meeting of citizens was held in Eugene City, Lane county, on Saturday, December 6, 1884, for the purpose of perpetuating the work begun by the former society of the same name, which had that day adjourned sine die. Mr. T. J. Dunton was elected chairman of the meeting and J. S. Churchill secretary. The secretary stated that in May, 1882, the Lane County Agricultural Society was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, that subscription books had been sent to agents in each precinct in the county, but the amount of capital stock necessary to enable the incorporators to organize in accordance with the laws of Oregon, had not been subscribed, so that the members of the society had thought it best to give place to a new organization, in order to more fully carry out the object of the old society and the needs of the citizens of the county.

After discussion by those present it was decided to fix the capital stock at a mere nominal sum, \$100, with power to increase. A society, with above name, was then incorporated with the following incorporators: Geo. Belshaw, T. J. Dunton, F. M. Wilkins, Allen Bond, J. B. Rhinehart, E. J. McClanahan, G. W. Gill, S. M. Yerall, J. S. Churchill and J. R. Campbell.

After incorporating, there being all of the stockholders present, the following were elected directors: Geo. Belshaw, Allen Bond, F. M. Wilkins, J. B. Rhinehart, J. R. Campbell, J. S. Churchill and E. J. McClanahan.

The following were elected officers: Geo. Belshaw, President; Allen Bond, Vice President; J. S. Churchill, Secretary; F. M. Wilkins, Treasurer.

J. S. Churchill, F. M. Wilkins and Allen Bond were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the society.

Adjourned to meet on the second Saturday in January, 1885, at 1 P. M.

Thus the citizens have shown themselves in earnest in promoting the interests of agriculture, the arts and mechanics, and in the development of the county, and the results are expected to inure to the benefit of the whole county.

J. S. CHURCHILL.

Nasal Gleet.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Dec. 10.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please allow me through your valuable columns to describe a disease which I have been called upon by a great many stockmen and farmers to examine horses suffering with a discharge from the nostrils. I will give briefly as possible the symptoms in three stages of the disease. Diagnose shows the ailment to be Nasal Gleet.

First—Slight watery discharge from one or both nostrils; enlargement of the submaxillary gland, also of the lymphatic glands (under the lower jaw), sometimes with dry hacking cough and some rattling noise in the larynx; nostrils pale pink and purple specks along the septum narium (division of the nostrils); sometimes the discharge ceases for a few days then breaks out again more copiously than before.

Second—Discharge more copious; somewhat fetid; dries in and around the nostrils; the color of the discharge is governed by the feed—if on green

food the discharge is of a greenish tint. It is in this stage that the ethmoid cavity becomes affected by the poison penetrating the alfactory glands and attacks the ethmoidal labyrinth, destroys the fragil lamina of the turbine bone, but in this stage the horse will usually continue in good condition and appetite, good hair, looks well, and general appearance unchanged.

Third—Discharge very fetid, still more copious and is usually blown out in large quantities; the mucus membrane of the nostrils show intense inflammation with some purple spots along the septum narium, the lymphatic glands break and discharge a very unhealthy puss, fevory buds begin to appear along the breast and legs, the horse is weak, sweats easily and pulse high and strong; breathing laborious. In this stage the disease is highly contagious by two means which I will describe in some future issue, if the editor will permit.

A great many of those horses I have examined are horses that unsuspecting men have traded for recently; the former owner pretended that they had a kind of distemper or a slight cold, that he had been discharging from the nostrils for two or three days, and in some cases they have had the nostrils cleaned out so it was not noticed until the bargain had been closed for some time and even when discovered parties thought it only a severe cold. Horses thus diseased, when purchased by unsuspecting parties, are often put in the best stall in the barn with the best horses on the place and fed from the same box and watered from the same trough, thus all the horses are exposed to this contagious and fatal disease which in the second and third stage is equally as destructive as the glanders, especially in third stage, though not so contagious. It is of great importance to all stockmen to keep a careful lookout for horses thus diseased and have them kept off of our highways and public places.

Livery men should be very cautious about taking horses in their barns thus diseased. I think we have a law regarding this disease, if not we should petition the legislature immediately to pass such a law. Will some one look this up and give us some information concerning it? Persons having horses afflicted with this disease should be prompt in destroying them or isolating them from other horses.

Respectfully yours,

J. TRULLINGER, V. S.

Orchards on the Sea Coast.

IRVING, Or., Nov. 3, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

As you have traveled so much and are a very close observer, I wish to inquire if you know of any orchards within ten miles of the ocean, and if so the age of the trees and their condition, and whether on bottom, hill or table land. I have a piece of table land in my mind lying between two streams running nearly parallel and from one to five miles apart. There is the usual amount of burnt timber, with some green timber, consisting of fir, hemlock, alder, cherry willow, with a thick undergrowth of salmonberry, some thimbleberry and fern. The gulch running to either side afford abundance of clear cold water summer and winter which would indicate a moist soil. Do you think an orchard on such a tract would do well? Sufficiently so to justify the clearing and all necessary work upon a piece of raw land? Respectfully,

J. A. C.

[REPLY.—It is very natural to find different varieties of fruit prospering in different sections of the country and there is no reason why as good orchards should not grow within ten miles of the sea as fifty miles from it. A year or two ago we were over on the Sound and made inquiries concerning orchards and were assured that very excellent fruit was grown there. Close to the old Bellingham bay coal mine there is a very fine orchard containing many varieties and we have never seen healthier trees

and were informed that they bore well as to size, quality and quantity. We saw thriving orchards back of Seattle and Tacoma. One of the largest prune orchards in the State is located near Toledo, on Yaquina bay. We cannot speak with assurance as to the kinds that do best in reach of ocean influences. The only way will be to visit farms near the coast and learn from actual experience of farmers there. There are many orchards on Clatsop plains that were planted a generation ago. That is soil made up of old sea benches, is very sandy and not very deep of alluvial.

A friend of ours set out a large prune orchard over on Yaquina bay and has taken extraordinary care of it for ten or twelve years without very satisfactory results. Some varieties of plums and prunes are said to do well near salt water influences. There are readers of the FARMER who know all about orchards near the ocean and they will, we hope, furnish the information desired for the benefit of all concerned. Our country presents every possible variety of soil, location, elevation and climate and it is not possible to generalize as to orchardizing to suit all contingencies. Take the western prairies and for hundreds of miles there is similarity of conditions, while Western Oregon, one hundred miles in width has every variety from sea-shore to mountain top.—Ed.]

Evergreen Blackberry.

SQUAK, W. T. Nov. 18, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please give me through the columns of your paper all the information you have in regard to propagating the Evergreen Blackberry in large quantities and oblige a subscriber.

GEO. W. TIBBETS.

[REPLY.—The above named Blackberry was brought to Oregon from the South Sea Islands a few years ago, and is found to be the most hardy of all the Blackberry family. As the climate of Oregon is usually quite mild in the winter—yet now and then the mercury goes down several degrees below zero—I have never known the vines of Evergreen to be in the least affected by it.

You can put it out anywhere you please—in the chip yard, along side the slop drain, or behind the woodshed. Give it plenty of good, rich earth, keep the ground loose and moist, and all weeds hoed away from it, and it will bear the second year after planting, and by the third or fourth year, and ever after, it will bear a bushel of berries to the single plant per year.

The berry is about the size of the Lawton and Kittatunny, and in shape and color could hardly be told from them. For pies and puddings, and for all kinds of cooking, it would take an expert to tell the difference, and many relish it as a table desert equally with them, although I think it is a trifle sweeter when ripe, and is about like them in its abundance of seeds.

After about the third year, as soon as the old vines have ripened their load of fruit, they should be cut out, and all the strength of the root thrown into the growing canes, which will often make a growth of thirty feet, and a third as thick through as a man's wrist. These long canes should be cut or pinched back when about ten feet high and spread out like a fan, and tied to stakes so that you can reach the whole body of the berries from each side for convenience of picking.

It begins to throw out its first branches about the first of May, and being frost-proof and evergreen, are not injured by any cold that happens to come, and by the first of June break into blossom. The growth of the berry is slow so that the whole crop comes in after all other blackberries are harvested. To those who wish to put out plantations of them, for drying purposes, the rows should be set twelve feet apart and the vines twelve feet along the rows, giving about three hundred vines to the acre.—EDITOR.]

Golden Spangled Hamburg.

CRESWELL, Or., Dec. 10, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Will you, or any of your readers please inform me where the Golden Spangled (pure) Hamburg chickens can be had. We used to have them but have run out. Have some three-fourth Silver Spangled hens but do not like them for the reason they are so small and not as good layers as the Golden Spangled that never set but lay early the year round.

Will some one, who has had experience please inform me what time is best to sow small red clover, and would it not be better to mix half-and-half timothy and clover for meadow or pasture. Velvet grass makes far better pasture grass when sown on burns than timothy or orchard grass. We speak from our own experience. Some time last season we stated in an article that the freeze-out of the previous winter froze out much of our velvet grass and that ground moss had taken its place, but this season it has redeemed itself by covering the ground and producing more feed to the acre than any former year. The main objection we have to it is that it makes such a rapid growth during May and June that no amount of stock can keep it from running up to seed, that it will carry the balance of the year, and stock do not like the stalk after it becomes dry and will only eat it when they cannot get green feed.

N. A. W. HOWE.

Small Yorkshire Pigs.

POWELL'S VALLEY, NOV. 11, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Will you be so kind as to ask through your valuable paper, if you cannot answer yourself, if there are any such breeds of hogs in this State known as the Small Yorkshire, and if so by whom and what price for a male, six months old. Respectfully,

C. C.

[REPLY.—We have made inquiries but cannot learn of a breeder in Oregon. We know nothing of them.—Ed.]

BOOK TABLE.

St. Nicholas for December comes full of good things. It is the best serial published for youth. It is full of instructive incidents; it is printed on the best of paper, and altogether is gotten up in the best manner. The magazine is interesting to older people, too, if we may say that our fifty years of life leaves us a keen relish for St. Nicholas, with its artistic and quaint designs and excellent reading matter.

The Century is a welcome visitor and is the very best magazine that is published for general reading. The serial story of Dr. Sevin has created great interest. The numbers are filled with engravings, executed in the highest style of art, and the publication is an exposition of the world's progress. There are short stories, papers on political economy, art and travel. The Century is published in New York, by the same firm that publishes St. Nicholas.

For the past seven or eight years different stories have been told concerning a dreadful monster that inhabits a body of water known as Crater Lake, situated about fifty-five miles west of North Linkville, John Shallock, with others has just seen the monster. Mr. Shallock says it looks to be as large as a man's body, and was swimming with about two or three feet out of the water, and going at a rapid rate, as fast as a man could row a swift, leaving a similar wave behind it. Its face, or head, looked white, and, although it was a long way off they could plainly see that it was of an immense size. Several shots were fired at it, but it was so far off that they could not see where their bullets struck the water. Chas. Moor says the bluffs are from 1500 to 3000 feet above the water, and almost perpendicular.—Klamath Star.

It was not El Mahdi that died recently, but his uncle, more the pity.

ARE IMMIGRANTS LIKELY TO SUFFER?

We heard a prediction made the other day that many new comers to Eastern Oregon and Washington are in danger of suffering for the comforts of life during the coming winter and that help will have to be sent to them from Western Oregon and Washington. It is not impossible that some imprudent parties may have commenced their sojourn in our region without sufficient means to carry them through until spring. If that is the fact we have abundant supplies of food to share with whoever shall lack. All farm products are plentiful and low priced, so that the producers here—as elsewhere—are not able to get back the cost of their products. There are thousands of well-to-do people, of all classes, who will share of their abundance with others who are not well-to-do. The facts only require to be made known to insure a hearty response from those who have abundance. Some demand more than is prudent and the world looks on them as imposters. The public sentiment is loyal and liberal to all who need and any reliable announcement that our fellow beings suffer for the necessities of life, will not pass unheeded.

The Legislatures of this State and Washington will soon meet and Boards of Trade are always subject to call. Let us have the plain truth told and then call for the exercise of judicious liberality. Portland is a rich city and can easily be generous to her future customers. The farmers who have a great surplus of everything can afford to share with all who are in need and the O. R. & N. Co. will, no doubt, convey, free of charge, whatever our western people are inclined to contribute. It is very probable that the mining districts of Idaho and Montana will have many destitute prospectors, and others, who are who destitute. It is a strange condition, where so many suffer and so many have an actual plethora of everything their land can produce. The world is terribly at odds and those who have abundance, after all, cannot pay their debts.

All these immigrants need is time to plant and raise one crop and they begin to be producers. We can all well afford to give the small sum, or product of our farms, that is needed to start our new comers along the road to plenty. Give them a start now and their rugged industry will make the whole region prosper. Whenever the Pacific Northwest shall produce heavy crops it must prosper and that is the rule with us. Should we be tried with a serious drouth, prices may be cut down, but with an abundance of life's necessities in possession no country or State can be in actual distress. They can do as our grandmothers did, sow flax and shear and dress wool and then spin and weave all the garments we require.

The California wheat, fruit and wine crops have lately been estimated as follows: The total wheat production at 60,000,000 bushels, against 54,000,000 bushels in 1880. This is the largest crop ever produced in any State in the Union. The fruit crop, with the exception of peaches, is enormous. Wine shows a great increase over every previous year. The total acreage in wheat is given at 3,500,000. After deducting for seed and home consumption there will be a surplus of 50,000,000 bushels, or 30,000,000 centals.

Growing more and better wool on less legs should be the motto, rather than keeping a less number of sheep on a farm. Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil like the growing grain, but actually adds to the value of the farm for grain-growing purposes. Buyers are talking about paying 50 cents to \$1 less per head for feeding wethers, and interested parties are talking down the prices of store sheep, but as yet no sales have been made to fix values.