Morticultural.

PRUIT AS AN PRODUCT.

The spring opens very finely for the fruit crop of all this region and especially for this vicinity. It is a satisfaction to realize that our producers are begining to appreciate the fact that fruit growing offers a recourse that they cannot afford to neglect for the future. There are several points of great importance that present themselves in this connection. First : There are certain varieties of fruit that we can produce in excellence and with unusual certainty, surpassing as to those kinds all competitors. Second : We have a wide and increasing market for such products in the mining and grazing districts of Idaho and Montana, on the line of the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line railroad; besides the general demand from Eastern cities and California. The demand must increase, and unless we satisfy it by growing the required fruits they will learn to look elsewhere. Third: The profit on judicious fruit culture is greater than any other farm products; the man who learns how to cultivate his orchard and how to prepare the product for market can be very independent and can make a small area of orchard land yield him a good income.

There should be many canneries at work on Oregon products, whereas there are scare any at work now. There is no inducement to start canneries until they see that the country will supply them with stock to work on.

These facts are beyond a doubt, and now the question comes up : How shall we meet the requirements of the hour and take advantage of the circumstances in our favor. First: Every man should avoid too sauguine espectations as to results. Fruit growing promises well, but not immediately or certainly unless every point is well considered. Spring has now so advanced that fruit tree planting should be postponed until fall. Always plant in October, or early in November, if possible. If you cannot plant in the fall do so early in the spring, or in the last of January or February if convenient. Meantime, if you intend to try fruit growing as a business, determine what varieties to set out and where to plant them. You must have some ground that is upland and well drained by nature. Select your location, study all points of interest and get ready to do your work to the best advantage. There is much to learn and you must have neighbors whose experience, added to your own will be valuable in determining what variety of fruit to plant and facts concerning soil and location as well as method of plant-

The practical fruit grower can find in Oregon soil and climate and location for any orehard work, from apples, pears, prunes and cherries, that seem to belong here by right, to peaches, apricots and grapes that are only grown to good ad vantage in Southern Oregon or on the river bottoms of Eastern Oregon and Washington. For instance, such land is found near The Dalles, on the upper Snake, near Lewiston and as far as Boise City, and on the upper Columbia and its tributaries as far as Colville. There are localities in this valley where peaches and grapes do fairly and this spring we are planting 250 peach trees on a west sloping hill-side. The range and variety of our fruits is sufficient to insure good returns if we do the work to deserve them.

Planting trees is to be a work of care and skill to morit success; their pruning and tending them requires very careful management and study of all points connected with tree growth. After ten years of almost exclusive devotion to his work we realize that we have been ignorant and tack much yet of being wise. It is not difficult for a man to become an orchardist if he will devote his mind to the work but every variety needs to be understood. While all families have a general character, every member of every family has its own peculiarieties to be learned and considered.

The Pacific Northwest should become a great fruit producer and supply the wide market growing up around and within it. The WILLAMETTE FARMER has led the good work of advocating fruit culture, and given the opinions and experience of many successful producers. We make this appeal to induce all to give the subject careful thought and select in advance the ground to be planted to orchard. There is much to be said, and we propose to give the matter the consideration it needs, and enlist experienced fruit growers in the work. Every variety of fruit has its

peculiar needs. The peach needs one location, the pear another. The sandy bluff along the river serves for the peach and the cherry does well on the summit of our red-hills. It would not be possible to exhaust the subject of fruit culture. To give the traits and needs of all varieties of the apple would occupy more time and space than we could soon afford and would require for more knowledge than we possess. We hope to enlist competent authority in this work and make a specialty of it. One thing we know, and that is that fruit culture affords great satisfaction and enjoyment to those who properly carry it forward.

Cause of Snow-Blindness.

The recent snow-storm, says the Denver Tribunc-Republican, has already caused several severe attacks of snowblindness, and a reporter made inquiries as to the cause and cure of these

"What is snow-blindness?" was asked of an old mountaineer.

"Why don't you go to a doctor?" replied that worthy. "I don't know any-thing about the science of the business. A physician would give you a scientific explanation of the phenomenon." "Were you ever snow-blind your-

self? "Yes, indeed; but what of that? I can't explain it to you.

"How did it feel?" "Well, I was living in Central once, and there came a great snow-storm. The day preceding it, of course, had been very cloudy, and when I went out the next morning after the storm the sun seemed to be shining more brightly

than I had ever seen it before "Everything was one great dazzling sheet of whiteness. I remember blinking considerably, but I staid out most of day, and when I went into the house the lamps were lighted, but I could not see them, nor could I distinguish objects. I could not see anything but what seemed to be a great round globe of light. Pretty soon my eyes began to smart and burn, and I went out and sat down in a dark room, where I staid for a week, making cooling ap-plications to my eyes, and never seeing the light once in all that time. The pain was a severe itching and burning. and did not abate for the space of several days. You can depend upon it I was careful to avoid exposing myself again.

"How did you arrange to avoid it?" "By wearing smoke-colored glasses, green goggles, or by blacking the skin under my eyes with charcoal.

"Do you think it is the color or the quality of the snow that produces blind-

Oh, the color, by all means. I think if the ground were covered with white paper the effect on the eyes would be the same. So far as I understand it, snow-blindness is produced by the irri-tating effect of the sun's rays reflecting from the snow.

"How do you account for the intensi-

ty of your suffering?" Well, the violence of the attack is proportionate to the amount of exposure, which in my case had been prolonged and aggravated. Slight attacks are likely to occur from a few hours' exposure, and these may be cured by giving the eyes a day or so rest. Severe attacks may require many days' rest in a dark room, and cooling applications to reduce the violent inflammation which exists should always be used."

"It would be well then for persons going into snowy countries to provide themselves for these emergencies."

"Yes considering that the protection yielded by the smoke-colored glasses, goggles, or even blacking round the eyes is sufficient to prevent snow-blindness, it would be well for all persons likely to travel over snow to remember these unpleasant effects, and provide themselves with suitable appliances thus avoiding the painful results of this

"Is eyesight ever seriously affected by snow-blindness

"Yes. Perfect recovery is not always attained in these cases. Many sufferers retain a weakness of the eyes for life. You will find that the inhabitants of northern countries are very careful in this particular. Too much care can not be exercised where the eyes are con-

pation, please?" Householder "Man-ufacturer of plug tobacco." Directory canvasser "Rather a singular coincidence: the man next door makes shoes. Householder-"How is that a coincidence?" Directory canvasser—"The explanation is simple. He makes shoes, and is therefore a shocmaker. You majiufacture plug tobacco; ergo you are a chewmaker, too." No inquest.-

"Pa, I'm not going to learn any more reography lessons." 'Why? Have you been excused from geography lessons?
"No, but "I presume your teacher "No, but " "I presume your teacher has got tired of such a stupid pupil." "Teacher neahin". Fur the feller that's got tired. I read in a paper that the geography over half the globe would be changed by future explorations, and I am going to wait. I want to get it straight before I put in so much hard

"My son," said a truly good Indian agent out in Arizonn, "is it true that all the Indians left the reservation last night?" "Dead fact," replied the son; "they set fire to the tool-house, shot the watchman plumb full of holes, and struck for the mountains at 1 a. m. every list livin' soul of 'cm buck, squaw, dog, pony, and papoose," "All right, my son; when the train of Govcrument supplies and annuities gets in to-morrow charge them up as issued to the tribe day before yesterday. Did that half-breed Bill, the hostier, go with them?" "No, he's here." "Then tell him if he stays away from prayers this morning as he did yesterday I'll cut the heart out of him with a mule whip."-Brookign Eagle.

Stock.

Cows for General Purposes.

In selecting cows for general purposes everything depends upon the farm itself and the nature of the crops grown upon it. What may be a general purpose cow on one farm may be considered a very inferior cow on another. The farmer who keeps cattle for beef will prefer a cow that rapidly converts food into beef, and if she also gives a fair portion of milk and butter he will consider her a general purpose cow so far as his preferences are concerned. Another farmer whose speciality may be that of selling milk directly to consumers will imagine a general purpose cow to be one that yields much milk and which may readily be turned off for the block when her usefulness as a milker is ended. He who does not sell milk but uses the cream in making butter will look upon the fats of the milk as more profitable for his purpose. His ideal cow will be one that produces a large amount of butter in proportion to food consumed, and should she possess any other good qualities will be to Field, Flower, and Vegetable him a general purpose cow. There is another class, and a numerous one, that practices a system from which such farmers are slow to depart. They turn the cows on the pasture, or in the woods, to pick up their food, and to them such cows that can live in this way are best for general purpose.

The general purpose cow is only imaginary. Each invidual forms his own opinions as to what should constitute a general purpose cow, and looks over the field from his ownstandpoint. Yet it cannot be denied that some cows come nearer to the qualification of being general purpose than others. The fact must not be over looked that the general purpose cow must be produced on the farm. Happily for the farmers of this country there are quite a large number of breeds from which to select for the purpose. Each has its own fixed characteristics and each possesses predominant traits peculiar to itself which enables the farmer to blend them by system of crossing and breeding through several channels, thus assisting him to accomplish results which cannot be

reached in any other manner.
Should the farmer desire a general purpose cow which excels in producing calves that can be cheaply raised for beef (provided he does not overlook the influence of the male), he can produce her by breeding through the Shorthorn, Hereford, or Scotch polled cattle. With the use of the latter he can deprive her of horns. He can secure size and great yields of milk by resorting to the Holstein, and he can impart milk production with active habits from the Ayrshire. He has the Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins as examples for the production of butter, and with so many good breeds from which to select he can produce any grade of cow

he prefers. As stated, however, the farm itself must be considered. A poor farm will not properly support a herd of choice cows. As the farmer begins to grade up his cows he must also endeavor to adapt the farm to the cows, or he must reverse the conditions and adapt the cows to the farm. The heavy feeders cannot afford to work for a living by traveling great distances to secure food, nor can they climb steep hillsides. The farm intended for profitable animals must not only contain the best pasturage or other food, but care and attention should also be bestowed upon the

A little extra care with ewes that are dropping lambs at this season will be doubly repaid in May. A warm, dry pen is the great thing to be desired. As to feed, we advise whatever grain is given to the ewes a few days before dropping their lambs, an extra feed morning and evening of cracked cats, with other feed of grain at mid-day. The first six hours is the "trial trip" with the lambs. See to it that the milk flows freely, and that the first two weth have made their appearance with the lamb. If they have not, force them through by rubbing the thumb over the gum. Start the lamb right and he will stand the cold weather nearly as well as the

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O FFICE OVER "WHITE CORNER." Office hour from 9 to 12 A M.; 2 to 4 P.M.; ard 6 to 8 evenings. Residence at Mrs. Riely's. 22°C is treat the country promptly attended.

SUMMONS.

In the Com ty Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, J. ho Hughes, plaintiff, vs. J. P. Schroeffel and Mary Schroeffel, defendants.

Schroeffel and Mary Schroeffel, defendants.

To I. P. SCHROFFEL AND MARY SCHROEFto his wise, discussing in the name of the
state of Oregon you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled section, an or before the 7th day of June, being
the first judicial day of the June term of said.
Court being the first term after the experience
of the time of the publication of this ammmone; and if you fail so to answer for want thereof
the pointiff will lisks judy against you for \$32.00
with interest thereon at the rote of 8 per cent, per
annum from January 18th, 1886; and also for \$42.82
with interest thereon at the rote of 8 per cent, per
annum from January 18th, 1866; and also for \$44.18
with interest thereon at the rote of 8 per cent, per
annum from January 18th, 1856, and size for \$44.18
with interest thereon at the rote of 8 per cent, per
annum from January 18th, 1856, and size for \$44.18
atta, 1886; and tor all casts and disturrence we of this
action.

astler.

Service of this summons is made by publication in
the Williamerin Fahara by virtue of an order of the
Hou, T. C. Shaw, Judge of the above entitled Court,
made on the fills slave of Narch, 1888.

SPRIGGS & DICHARDSON,

Administrators Notice.

OTICE 14 HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned has recent superired by the Hose. County
Court of Markon county, Oragon, Achainstrator of the
estate of Harrison Weider, decoded. All persons
having claims ageinst and estate are requested to presont them to Mrs. Rismor Weider at bor residence, g
miles north of Melen, within 6 months from this cate,
and all persons who are industrial to said estate are
sujuncted to make payment to said bilance Wider
without delay.

Geo. W. Weider,
Administrator of the estate of Harrison Weider,
deceased.

Executors Notice to Creditors.

It may ocheen that George Williams has been duly appointed executor of the last will and tentament of Amirwa Kelly, decayed, and all persons having claims against the estate of Amirwa Kelly, deeased, are hereby required to present them to me at sy office in the city of Salem, Marion county, Orogon, with the protest vesseller, within six months from date of this poties. Dated this 30th day of March 1 GEORGE WILLIAMS,

Executor of the Estate of A. Kelly, deceased,

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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-

ERADICATING THE DISEASE.

and the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the admin istration 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 provail.

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