WILLAMETTE FARMER: SALEM, OREGON, FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

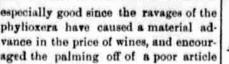
Horticultural.

WHO ARE GROWING FRUIT.

We could add many more to the list we gave of business men who have planted orchards as a profitable investment and the same fact is true in California, where wealthy men have become owners of large-even immense-orchards and vineyards. One remark of the Ashland Tidings, we object to, when it says these gentlemen expect to succeed without their "taking personal charge of the management or work of their orchards." It is not often that such work can be successfully done without very close personal supervision, as we found out to our own dear cost. Careless work with a team in a young orchard will ruin it very shortly.

"In another column in this issue will be found a short editorial from the WILLAMETTE FARMER upon what practical business men in the Willamette think of the outlook for the fruit business in Oregon. The writer cites the fact that prominent business men in Portland, Salem, and Eugene-men who are conspicuous for careful judgement and successful business experiencehave invested in young orchards with confidence in the future of fruit growing as one of the most profitable industries of the State. We can supplement the list with the names of prominent business men in Ashland who have young orchards growing in and near the town. Among them are S. B. Galey, attorney, the Messys. Carter, father and son, of the Bank of Ashland, W. H. Atkinson, of the Ashland' Woolen Mills, A. P. Hammond, restauster of Ashland and his son, city surveyor, O. Coolidge, of the Ashland nurseries, B. F. Reeser, hardware merchant, G. F. Billings, real estate dealer, and others. These are active business men here who have ventured into orchard planting as an investment outside of their regular business, and who see in the future a sufficient return for the investment upon the same basis as that of a loan of money-that is they expect to realize a fair interest without being able to take personal charge of the management or work of their orchards. There is a large number of citizens in the neighborhood who are making the planting of new orchards their chief occupation. The men who have invested in this direction are those who have a knowledge of what has been done in the fruit business elsewhere, and their lead will soon be enterprise simply because it was something new for them and they wanted someone else to break the ice .- Ashland Tidings.

Grapes and Figs.



on the wine-drinkers of that country as well as on the foreigner. As a consequence of that, the consumption of cider has much increased in France, even in the vine-growing department where formerly no cider was used; and in Paris the increase in the consumption of late years is stated to have been as much as 15 or 20 per cent. This year the home crop apples is a very short one and the American apple is preferred to the native, which is selling at nearly three times the prices of a year ago. It is worthy of notice that the parred apple is subject to a duty which does not attach to the unpared fruit. This forms

a powerful inducement to simply slice and disiccate it here, without taking away either the rind or core. The presence of the latter is no objection to use in the eider-mill, while it makes a duty difference of not less than six france per 100 kilograms. They are now worth about \$7 per 220 pounds on the market, the duty being paid by the purchaser. There should be a very good prospect for a large market for the American product this year, as only a few bundred barrels of the old crop remain on hand.

Time to Cut Wood.

Farmers as a rule, says one expert in forestry, do not find time to cut their wood until after the 1st of January this is unfortunate because from the most unfavorable portion of the year to cut trees for either fire-wood or timber. Many farmers could, if they realized the importance of it, cut their wood in November and December, which is a very good season to cut wood because the sap, as a rule, does not begin to ascend until January. The autumn for many reasons is a good time to cut wood; the ground is clear of snow and the weather is usually about cold enough to work comfortably; then if the wood be cut in the autumn the farmer will have the benefit of the first snow to get it home, and when at home early in the season it leaves plenty of time to saw and split it before the drying winds of March come.

Profitable Crop.

Onions do not impart an agreeable odor to the breath of those who consume them, but they are a very wholesome vegetable and a great many are used. Just now large quantities are befollowed by many farmers and others ing received here from the beaver-dam who have hitherto held back from the lands of Washington county. They are notting to the producer a trifle over a cent per pound. A farmer, who is engaged in the business, states that about in shoeing that are injurious. Lack of



The Horse's Foot.

It does not require much reflection to perceive that a sound foot is necessary to the best performance of the horse, or, indeed, of any other animal that travels on foot, man included. The least trouble with the feet is very irritating and wearying. It is impossible to keep the perception of the fact out of the brain, for it affects the whole nervous system, and nothing so rapidly exhausts the strength as nervous irritation. Any one who has had trouble with the chafing of the shoe, or from ill-fitting shoes, can appreciate the truthfulness of what we are saying.

Any difficulty with a horse's feet shows itself at once, and horses are often compelled to work in great pain because of old, and weighed 1200. These were neglect of their feet by the owner or driver. It is not necessary that we should go into a description of the anatomy of They were raised on natural bottom the horse's foot to secure an acceptance grass in Clarke county, W. T., and never of the fact of the frequency of great suffering from soreness, of one kind and ing the past six months the grass was another, of this important member. The fact is quite patent to any one who makes the least observation of what is going on before him. But there is too Shorthorn for beef. He intends raising often great lack of sympathy for the

afflicted animal. What we wish to call attention to is

the importance of paying proper attention to the horse's foot, in order to keep it sound and free from the least soreness. With one foot afflicted there is sure to 1st of January to the 1st of May is the be a limp, but let both feet be afflicted alike, and in place of a Jimp there will be a painful hesitancy and cringing, which might be overlooked by the inexperienced, but which causes much more soffering than is many times manifested by a limp. Where one foot is sore the other is sometimes inhumanly made so by the horse jockey, in order to prevent limping. It would seem, however, that almost any one ought to be able to detect this trick.

> It should be borne in mind that aside from strains and bruises, there are many causes of lameness. Shoes worn too long, keeping the hoof drawn together in a fixed position, when nature intended it to spread or wear off as growth

goes on, is one source of lameness. Imperfect bearing of the shoe is another. Stones or gravel getting under the shoe frequently causes lameness. The hoofs often get dry, brittle, and feverish from long standing on a dry floor, whereas in a state of nature they would generally rest on the moist earth. Too hard a floor, in place of the yielding earth, may cause tenderness of the feet. The blacksmith is justly accused of many mistakes twenty-five acres are devoted to onion cleanliness is liable to generate diseases cultivation in his vicinity, and that the of the feet. The floor may be moist but average crop this year has been about filthy, and the moisture supplied may be urine, instead of wholesome water.

suspicion in either beast or man. Punish a horse only when he deserve it, and in a way that he will understand what it is for. Do not apply the whip on every little occasion. If you do, the horse will not always understand what it is for, and will soon learn to expect the lash on all occasions, deserving or not. Blinders may be ornamental, but to my notion the eye of the horse is a more beautifying thing to look at than a blinder .- Equine, in Live Stock Journal

Bolsicia Cattle for Beef.

Mr. J. B. Knapp, the well known dairyman, has just completed his second experiment at raising Holstein cattle for beef. It was entirely successful. Last week he killed five steers. Two were thirty-one months old and weighed 1395 pounds each ; one was thirty months three-eighths Holstein. Two were halfbreed three-year olds and weighed 2970. received a pound of other food, and durremarkably short. The beef was simply delicious. Mr. Knapp is of the opinion that the Holstein is fully equal to the two pairs of steers for work cattle, and that will be a success. Mr. Knapp is

enthusiastic over the Holsteins.



JOHN MINTO.

salem, Ogn. Breeder of IMPROVED AM EBICAN MERINOS of Span wh importation and cross

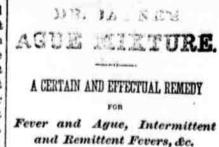
ish importation and breads of the French

D. M. GUTHRIE.

Spanish stocks known in Or-ogon as AMERICAN ME-RINO. A good lot of Ewes for Sale as well as Rama Prices in accordance with the market. Correspondence solicital.

RINO.

distant.



This class of diseases so common in all parts of the World, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinage of water-courses, are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs.

The mere breaking of the Chill is but a step towards completing a radical cure; the various organs of the body, especially the stomach ar . liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture, in conjunction with Jayne's Sanative Pills, as prescribed in the Directions which company each bottle, will not on!"

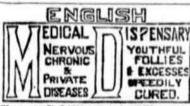
BREAK UP THE CHILLS.

but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thorughly

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 prevail.

or Sale by Snell, Hitzhu & Woodard, Portland.



Nervons Debility, Seminal Westness, Exhausted Vitality, Lost Machood, and al the terrible effects of self-abuse and excesses in mature years, such as nocturnal emissions, loss of memory, dim ners of vision, aversion to society, the vital fluid passing ness of vision, aversion to society, the vital fluid passing anobserved in the urine, and other symptoms that lead o insanity and death. **Young and Midel le-aged** Men suffering from the above should consult us at cuce. Curre graverationed in all smeth cances, CONSULTATION FREE, Chemical Analysis, including thorough microscopic examinations of the urine, 5: An honest opinion given is all cases. We furnish The Great English Electronicity, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Destorative at \$1 a bottle or four times the quantize, \$100 ottle or four times the quantity, Bto.

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direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tolls how to order, and gives enact cost of every-thing you use, eat, drink, woav, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOLE contain Information gleaned stion glos from the markets of the world will mail a copy FREE to an dress upon receipt of 10 sts. to

The figures given by the Evening 500 bushels to the acre. Notwithstand-Bulletin, of San Francisco, representing ing the extra labor involved in their the crop of California during the past year, are simply astounding.

It estimates that about 175,000 tons of grapes have been produced, of which nearly 15,000 tons have found their way the twenty-five acres above mentioned to the East to furnish forth the festive board. Most of the large remainder has been converted into 15,000,000 galof wine, the ordinary being a drug on the market and the good finding a ready sale.

Of dried fruits the product is set down at 2,000,000 pounds of prunes, 750,000 pounds of peaches, 500,000 pounds of pitted plums, 600,000 pounds of apricots, 450,000 pounds of evaporated apples and 150,000 pounds of figs. Large as this crop may appear to the uninitiated, the belief is expressed that the soil of California has only half tried to show what it can do, and that during the coming season these amounts may be easily doubled and possibly trebled.

Well, the Herald offers its congratulations to the Goldon State, the picket guard of the Repuelic on the west. We drink her wine, cat her grapes and admire her energy and patriotism.

Dried Apples for France.

The Chicago Tribune says that the American Consul at Havre, France, has written a letter to the president of the Chicago Board of Trade, inclosing invitations to send exhibits of the dried apples, cider, etc., to an international exhibition to be held there next year. The letter contains some information which sold from the farm, and it leaves less may be of interest to many parties in this State. Owing to a short crop of apples, as much cider was made in France in 1885 from dried apples as from fresh ones (the dried being to a large extent heap. Though not bulky they contain foreign product), and the people are so well satisfied with the result that there in the field they will be blown into dence, which he has learned to underis promise of a large market for the dried article, which may be taken advantage of by the fruit-raisers of this part of the world. The opportunity is be cured of that terrible diseas

cultivation, onions prove a much more profitable crop than wheat or potatoes. In very favorable years 1000 bushels are sometimes raised on an acre. From will be sent here this season 12,000 bushels of onions, but it must not be supposed that they are all consumed here. A great many are sent to San Francisco, 600 sacks going down on the last steamer .- Oregonian.

The Olive. The olive which is used on the tables

of the rich only as a hors d'oeuvre-that

is, an appetizer, or as an ingredient in

sauces and made dishes, is an important

article of diet with the poor in the south

of Europe. A peasant will make an en-

sider that he has dined sumptously. In

southern Italy no meal is made without

olives while in Spain it is customary to

cat them in small quantities at the end

of the meal only. In the eastern coun-

tries, whence the olive came, the fruit

forms still an important article of diet.

ious a meal of eggs, olives and grapes,

offered him by the monks of the monas-

Why Potatoes are Exhaustive.

A large crop of potatoes takes from

the soil nearly one hundred pounds of

potash per acre. Few soils will stand

this drain, and therefore the yield de-

clines. The potato crop is universally

refuse as manure than any other. Po-

tato tops should be brought to the barn-

yard to be worked into the manure

considerable fertilizing material. Left

Get a bottle of Keck's Catarrh Cure and

tery of Mount Libanus.

lost.

these things should be thought of and attended to. If they were, there would be fewer horses with unsound feet. Blinders for Borses. I see you favor blinders on horses.

do not agree with you, unless it be for exceptional or special purposes. The honest, properly-trained horse, with life enough in him to make him worth owning, no more needs blinders than the faitful dog does.

No horse, I believe, was ever born with blinders on. These are imposed upon him with the rest of the harness. They are intended to prevent side and rear view, but they do not always do it. Often they obscure vision just enough to make everything appear uncertain, and fill the horse's mind with apprehension. tire meal of bread and olives and con- If the horse is nervous and sensitive, he needs to see everything clearly and distinctly, and to be made to understand at least that it bodes no harm to him. But, give him a crack with the whip, and how long will it take to make him feel that another crack is not coming? Every noise in the rear, every glimpse A traveler relates that he found delic- of motion behind him, makes him think the whip is to be applied. Of course he is uneasy and constantly starting up. But let him see all that is going on be-

hind him, and he will at once distinguish between the sounds and movements that bode hurt to him and those which are harmless. I think, with the partial view afforded by blinders, he is much more likely to shy than when everything stands out in full view. Why will he shy? Because he is afraid of being hurt, just as a man dodges when something is sprung suddenly upon him. Then do not add to his terror by giving him a cut with the whip. On the contrary, speak calmly to him in a tone of confitence corners in Winter, and thus be stand. There is nothing like having the confidence of your horse, and of giving him a clear view of things. These are better than anything else to allay

