

FARMING IN OREGON

Agricultural Conditions Discussed by Practical Men.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT VARIES

Dairying Finding Favor in the Willamette Valley Where the Soil Has Been Improved.

Oregon farmers are still discussing the question of the price they ought to get for wheat to make cultivation of that crop profitable.

The Oregonian publishes this morning a number of letters bearing on the agricultural situation.

Making due allowance for the conditions which prevail throughout the Willamette Valley, Mr. Ruppe, of Pleasant View, puts the cost of producing a bushel of wheat at 24 cents.

Mr. King, of Weston, another Umatilla County farmer, puts the cost of producing a bushel at 40 cents.

Mr. J. K. Fisher, of Haines, estimates that the cost of raising an acre of wheat in Baker County is \$3.20.

According to Cyrus H. Walker, of Albany, the price which Willamette Valley farmers should receive for wheat to insure profit ranges all the way from 40 cents to 50 cents.

UMATILLA COUNTY. Wheat is Profitable at 40 and 50 Cents a Bushel.

PLEASANT VIEW, Or., March 25.—Dairying is not profitable on the bench lands of this county, and is about 20 miles wide at its greatest length and breadth, and something like 25 or 30 at the narrowest point.

The foreground of the farm will readily explain the difficulty the would-be statistician laboring under who undertakes the task of tabulating and publishing a table of the expenses of growing and harvesting a crop of wheat in this county.

Aside from a few hogs to supply the family pork this is all, and if there was diversified farming where would the profit come in? Where would be the profits from the product?

If every farmer in the country should raise 40 cents a bushel of wheat, each quarter section for one year the supply would be overstocked that no market could be had for it, and five acres of potatoes to each farm would have the same effect.

charges. If grain is left in the warehouse more than one year there is a charge of 1 1/2 cents made for storage.

Another farmer who has been here for 15 or 20 years cropping wheat laid out to know as well as any one else whether there is anything in diversified farming.

While there are a few farmers in this county whose yearly average runs up in thousands, the overwhelming majority of the farmers here are small sections, a large proportion being one-half section farms.

How did the growers come out in a season like that of 1899? They came out in various shapes. Those who had fair quality seed, and those who had good seed.

While the kind-hearted statistician is sorrowfully figuring the grower out of his profits on 40 or 50-cent wheat and mournfully sending him to the poorhouse on paper-said wheat grower is cheerfully holding out a smiling face.

But I imagine I see some farmer who has got to the end of the last paragraph jump to his feet, throw the paper down in disgust and say: "What a fool he is to say that."

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HE KNEW WASHINGTON

HOW COL. TERHUNE DESCRIBED HIM TO REV. MR. FISHER.

Interesting Recollections of a Revolutionary Patriot Who Was One of the General's Body Guard.

One of the most interesting conversations of Greenock, Ind., says the Indianapolis News, the Rev. Esau W. Flisk, D. D.

During the period he spent in Princeton he was accustomed to take short vacations, whenever possible, to talk to some of the old-time patriots.

When asked by him if he knew Washington, he replied: "Did I know Washington? Why, I should say I did. I was with him almost constantly for six years, in what was known as his bodyguard."

"That is not a long story," he answered. "I was the only child of my parents, and my parents were engaged in the Revolutionary War."

Colonel Terhune's long association with General Washington gave him an unsurpassed opportunity to study his character and to give his opinion on that principal element of Washington's pre-eminence.

"The attack on the Hessians," Colonel Terhune described to me the attack on the Hessians at Trenton that Christmas morning, and the experiences the army had before Cornwallis reached the place to wrest it again from the Americans.

"My comrades and I ran down Main street toward the bridge, followed by the British cavalry, who were hurrying so as to reap a victory before the infantry reinforcements coming up behind could reach the place to participate in the attack."

"A remarkable inspection," the 'country gentleman' repeated his story almost verbatim with what General Washington had said he would do. The inspector-General received his order to inspect a certain regiment.

"The truth was that Washington could not possibly have assembled two companies of the Pennsylvania militia for a long time afterward we heard that it was a fact that General Clinton had sent an officer from his army to visit our camp as a spy, who had returned to the British camp, and again went through the whole affair, just as he had before, except that all the colors and officers had been changed, and to the casual viewer it was an entirely different body of men."

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difference to the fate of the him. Captain Thompson was much more interested in the man La Fayette, but most of it had been put before the public, but another. But what he told has remained as fresh in the mind as it was the day he first

Washington's Personality. "He was not particularly a good-looking man; there were better-looking men around him all the time. You would hardly notice that he was white, except almost upon the corners of his head."

From his waist down he was the most powerful man I ever saw. He had a strength and vigor in his lower limbs such as I never saw in any other man.

"I do not believe the human race ever possessed his superior force. He often ridiculed the idea that any horse could outpace him. He would wrap his powerful limbs around the animal and squeeze him until he couldn't breathe."

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THE PALATIAL OREGONIAN BUILDING



Not a dark corner in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

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