FARMING IN OREGON

Agricultural Conditions Discussed by Practical Men.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT VARIES

Dairying Finding Favor in the Wil lamette Valley Where the Soil Has Been Impoverished.

Oregon farmers are still discussing the question of the price they ought to get for wheat to make cultivation of that crop profitable. Estimates vary in the different counties, local conditions enter-ing into the situation. Much thought is ing given to diversified farming. In me sections, notably Umatilla County, wheat does not appear to be in any danger of losing the position as the staple crop which it has so long held. In the Willamette Valley the case is different. The convention of the Oregon Dairymen's Association at Albany in February opened eyes of farmers to the fact that the soil has become impoverished by contin-uous planting of wheat and that dairying is an effective and profitable remedy. Dairying is taking hold and bids fair soon ome one of Oregon's leading indus

The Oregonian publishes this mornin a number of letters bearing on the agri-cultural situation. The writers are prac-tical farmers living in different parts of

Making due allowance for the conditions Making due allowance for the conditions which prevail throughout Umatilla Coun-ty, A. Ruppe, of Pleasant View, puts the cost of producing a bushel of wheat at 23½ cents. Farmers, he says, make profit out of wheat when it is at 40 and 59 cents a bushel and if any one doubts this let him attempt to buy a productive Umatilia County wheat farm and the price nsked will actonish him. Mr. Ruppe takes no stock in diversified farming. Wheat, he says, finds sale in the market of the world, is not dependent upon local con-ditions, and is therefore the staple prodditions, and is therefore the staple prod-uct. The farmer who sells soon after harvest is as well off as the one that a higher market. Mr. Ruppe holds for a higher market. Air, hoppe does not favor universal early selling as that would result in generally low prices for the opening. Wheat of the 1888 crop still held is worth to the farmers about 61 cents a bushel.

J. R. King, of Weston, another Uma-tilia County farmer, puts the cost of pro-ducing an acre of wheat at 14 50. Mr. King disagrees with Mr. Ruppe on the issue of profit in wheat production at 40 cents a bushel. He thinks farmers should get that price to protect them from loss and 50 cents a bushel to insure them profit. Prices received for last year's crop barely Prices received for list year's crop barry paid cost of production. Mr. King con-curs in Mr. Ruppe's opinion that diversi-fied farming is not profitable on the bench grass lands of Eastern Oregon and that wheat must be considered the staple crop

of Umatilia County. J. K. Fisher, of Haines, estimates that e cost of raising an acre of wheat Baker County is 19 20. In Baker Coun-farmers, ocgording to Mr. Flaher, ould have 50 cents a bushel for their wheat in order to live comfortably. Last year they made little out of their crops. There is a ray of sunshine in Mr. Fisher's assertion that diversified farming is the rule in Baker County, and that the prosperity of the farmers is not affected by the ups and downs of wheat. It is also gratifying to note that the farmers of County have good markets for all they raise.

N. F Gregg, of Baliston, says that Polk County farmers, to be safe, should get be cents a bushel for their wheat at wareuse. He estimates cost at 46 1-16 cents

According to Cyrus H. Walker, of Alfarmers should receive for wheat to in-sure profit ranges all the way from 49 to 52 cents a bushel. He estimates cost, on the basis of 18 bushels per acre, at 43 cents a bushel. This does not take into wear and tear of machinery or storage when the crop is held. Wheat is

charges. If grain is left in the warehous more than one year there is a charge of 1% cents made for storage, as the old wheat occupies space that could be given a new crop. If interest on the land at the owner's valuation is taken into account, also taxes for two years, the sum total of expense would just about equal the income. The rent for land, where not paid in cash, is one-third and expenses of harvest, and is considered to be about equal to interest and taxes. This looks like a hard proposition for the renter, but there are plenty of mea here who own well-improved farms now that started in as renters a few years ago with two succeeding when the control of the state of do not know. There is considerable al-faifs grown on river and creek bottoms where srigation and sub-irrigation can where srigation and sub-irrigation can be had. "The farmer who has been here for 15 The farmer who has been here for 15 to E years cropping wheat land ought to know as well as any one else whether there is anything in diversified farming. And he does. He knows there is not. The soll, which is composed of disintegrated lava deposit, is peculiarly adapted to wheat culture. Wheat is comparatively a nonperishable product, and the only ex-portable one; hence does not have to de-pend on local market nor quantity pro-duced, as to price. In localities where the soll is of such nature that straw makes a greater growth proportionately went-improved farms now that started in as reniers a few years ago with two horses and a wagon as their sole posses-sions. The harvesting expenses as given were actually paid by about five-sixths of the farmers last year, the other one-sixth owning and operating their own outfits, to whom the expenses were paid. to whom the expenses were paid. The farmer who runs his own outfit can reduce his harvesting expenses one-fourth to one-half, according to the ability with which he manages his crew and runs his machinery, and if he threshes for his neighbors, as is usually the case, he not only generally clears the expenses of his makes a greater growth proportionately than its yield of grain, it is frequently put into hay and sold to local buyers gener-ally, though there is demand for a good, clean article for shipment to the Philipcrop, but makes some money be-The preparatory work can all be own hired done at the prices given, and the farmer can sit down and take his ears. But the fact of the matter is he does nothing of the kind. As a general thing he does his own work. Of course, after pines. Taken all in all, the man who is in the habit of selling his wheat soon after har-vest is as well off as he who is in the habit of holding for a higher market. But there are those who have the shrewdness, he does not own work. Of course, after he gets along pretty well financially, and sometimes before, if he has no boys, or if his boys are in school, he hires a man. While there are a few farmers in this county whose yearly acreage runs up in foresight, or luck, if you please, to sell at the right time, whether prices are like-ly to rise or fall. High and low prices usually follow each other in periods of two or three years. In 1294, 1856, 1856 and the thousands, the overwhelming major farm from two to six quarter section a large proportion being one-half section farms. The man with 220 or 480 acres two or inree years. In 1896, 1886, 1886 and 1897, when the market advanced from 23 to 35 cents, 35 to 40 cents, 45 to 90 cents, 60 to 85 cents, from three to six months after harvest, these "lucky" fellows held their wheat, but after the price dropped from 85 to 50 cents, in 1896, and from 45 to 40 cents in 1899, these men let their usually has six work horses with which he does his own work. With this num-ber he can plow with a two-plow 14-inch gang from five to seven acres a day. This, at \$1 a day, would average him about \$4. With a 20 or 27 foot harrow he grain go as soon as harvested. This would seem to indicate that after a pecan get over 40 to 50 acres daily. This, at 12% cents, would earn him \$5 to \$6 a riod of low prices is the time to hold, and after a period of high prices is the time to sell with the first market. We will day. Two harrowings would be 25 cents an acre. With a six-horse cultivator, 20 acres is considered a day's work; at 25 all get the "hang" of these things after a while. But it would never do for the custom of selling at the first market to cents, 35 a day. Ordinarily, weeds are kept down by being once harrowed and once cultivated. With a four-horse, sixbecome universal, as the first market would then always be low. once cultivated. With a four-norse, six-inch drill, 20 acres, and with a four-horse eight-inch drill, 25 acres, is considered a day's work; with the one \$5 and the other \$6 25 a day. The item of 40 cents for seed How did the growers come out in a sea-son like that of 189? They came out in various shapes. Those who had fair qual-ity and sold immediately after harvest may look small, but it is big enough for this county. Formerly the broadcast seedcame out all right; those who had a poor quality and sold early came out fairly well; those who had a fair quality and sold quite recently didn't come out quite so well; while those who are still holding er was used by a majority, but lately it has been superseded by the drill. Probably 80 per cent of the grain planting is being done by the latter machine. Owing to improvements, the depth of seeding can be regulated from the seat a poor quality have thus far come out "at the little end of the horn." But those who are holding their 1898 crop are no while the team is in motion. It is seldon that more than a bushel of seed, is used better off, as these figures will show:

charges. If grain is left in the wareh

with the drill, and not often more than 45 pounds, and some of the best crops have been raised from land upon which only one-half bushel of seed was sown. Price per bushel, Oct. 1, 1898..... Interest at 10 per cent on same, 114 Storage since Oct. 1, 1899..... Insurance, 1% years Owing to the uniformity of depth at which the drill deposits the grain an Total equally good, if not a better stand, can be had with it with a third large stand Add to this a little compound interest be had with it with a third less seed than can be had with the broadcast and two years' taxes, as all grain in growers' hands March 1 was taxed, and there will be close to 61 cents for the whole, which leaves it about like this:

seeder While the kind-hearted statistician i sorrowfully figuring the grower out of his profits on 40 or 50-cent wheat and One bushel wheat Interest, etc. Decrease in price mournfully sending him to the poorh on paper-said wheat grower is cheer Remainder fully making some money. If the man who has any doubt of this statement will Of course, to those who are out of debt and pay no interest the loss would not be as much within about 7% cents. come to Umatilla County and try to buy some of the 30-bushel farms, he will be convinced after he has been asked \$1500 to 6000 for a quarter section, according to locality and improvements and nearness COST OF GROWING WHEAT. to warehouse stations. He would find scores of handsome farm residences, commodious barns and other buildings. ertilisation Will Net Crops of 30 PORTLAND, March 29.-During the past few months quite a number of state-He would find organs and planos ga and buggies and carriages by the hun dreds owned by these "hayseeds," great numbers of whom would be entirely free ments as to the cost of growing wheat in Oregon have appeared in The Oregon-ian. Knowing that the Ladd & Reed

from debt, and many with money in the

farm, situated at Reedville, 12 miles west of this city, was farmed entirely with bank, besides holding one or two crops of wheat. hired help, in August, 1889, I wrote to W. H. McEldowney, superintendent, ask-ing if he could give me the exact cost But I imagine I see some farmer has got to the end of the last para-graph jump to his feet, throw the paper down in disgust and say: "What a fool of growing wheat, and received the folthe man is anyhow. Even if he could lowing reply: "Reedville, Or., Aug. 9, 1999 .-- W. W. prove that wheat can be raised at 40 or Baker, Esq.: In compliance with your 50 cents he ought to know better than to have it published. Just such admissions profitable when fed to hogs. One bushel of wheat is estimated to make 13 pounds wheat is estimated to make 13 pounds in 1866 that buyers would pay no more than 50 cents for Eastern Oregon wheat because provers admitted they could raise it for that amount?" Let us see about that. In 1892, when the price had dropped to about 50 cents there was a great deal of complaint. It was argued that the grower should have \$1 to make any money, 75 cents to make a living and that he merely would starve at 50 cents If showing up the unprofitableness of raising wheat at these figures could have done any good wheat ought to have ad-vanced in 1883. But 1883 found the price 23 or 24 cents and hundreds of thousands bushels of the best wheat ever raised here were sold in 1894 at 23% cents. Owemployment elsewhere and the cons employment engewhere and the conse-quent lowering of wages harvesting ex-penses in 1856, 1856 and 1557 were reduced 15 to 20 per cent, while wheat advanced to 40, 60 and 85 cents in those years. In 1898 and 1899 expenses got back to the former level, while wheat has come down to 40 cents or less. From this it will be seen that whether expenses are much or little to the farmer cuts no figure with the shipper, the price, with modifications, of course, being governed by the law of supply and demand. And now as to diversified farming There are diversified interests, but no diversified farming in the common ac ceptation of the term. The man who has cattle, outside of raising hay for his stock, engages in nothing else as a gen eral thing. It is the same with the sheep-man and the horseraleer. The horticul-turist confines himself to his fruit, the truck gardener to his vegetables. The last two interests can only be carried on successfully on creek and river bet. on successfully on creek and river bot toms, where irrigation or subirrigation can be had. In the lower mountain levels quantities of potatoes and timothy are produced. But the graingrower confines himself to wheat and barley. The nature of soll, question of moisture and other considerations prove an effectual bar to diversified farming ever becoming a pay-ing proposition here. If our cities and towns had populations of 10,000 to 20,000 each it might be different. But this is not likely to be soon. Practically all farmers keep a few cows and several dozen hens with the surplus product of which a part and frequently all of the grocery bills are paid. Aside from a few hogs to supply the family pork this is all. And if there was diversified farming where would the profits come in? Where would be the market for the products. In 1893 when market for the products. In 1833 when wheat was so low and hogs were a good price numbers of men imported broad sows for the purpose of breeding and the great amount of hogs raised for two years caused the price of 6 cents in 1833 to drop to 2½ cents in 1836. As wheat went up to 40 and 60 cents in the next went up to so and so cents in the next two years and it has been practically proved at different experiment stations as well as by private individuals that it re-quires one bushel of wheat to make 10 pounds of pork it will readily be seen that instead of a profit there was a dead loss. If a bushel of wheat makes 10 pounds of pork that will be 25 cents a bushel for the wheat, of course, and all the talk of wheat fed to 4%-cent pork netting \$1 or 60 cents is the veriest rot. If every farmer in the country should grow 40 acres of corn to each quarter section for one year the supply, would be so overstocked that no market could be

ONIAN, PORTLAND, APRIL 1, 1900.

lly for raising and taking care of To change from wheat-raising to wheat. To change from wheat-raising to mixed farming means an experiment which we have tried in a small way in raising field corn, popcorn, Kaffr corn, broomcorn, etc. These products do not mature sufficiently to keep in this clibroomcorn, etc. These products do not mature sufficiently to keep in this cli-mate; therefore, they are not a success. Wheatraising at present prices is not profitable. To be safe, farmers should receive 50 cents or more for wheat deliv-ered at the warehouse. I submit an es-timate of producing a bushel of wheat, based on an example rided of 15 hushels

based on an average yield of 18 bushel per acre, which is perhaps a little above the average: Plowing; per acre.

Seeding Harrowi wine

sticle for shipment to the Philip-But after all this is a wheat varehouse and ready for market. N. F. GREGG.

WASCO COUNTY.

Practical Suggestions by a Man Who Under stands Farming.

DUFUR, Or., March 29.-I give some teresting figures in regard to summer-fallowing in contrast with results where

that method is not followed out. To start with, I take two farmers, whom I designate as A and B. They each have a farm, equal in every way in extent and productiveness, say of 300 acres of land, and both are going to farm for 20 years. A says: "I am going to summer failow 100 acres and plow it three times for a crop," B says: "I am going to put all of my 300 acres in every year." A plows 100 acres three times and B plows 300 acres once, so that their plowing expense is just even. The land is now ready to plant. A says to his hired man: "I will pay you \$1 per day; you drill in 19 acres per day and plant one bushel per acre." B pays his man the same and says: "You drill in ten acres

per day and plant one bushel to the acre same as A." Now you see it took A's man 10 days to put the crop in and 100 bushels of grain; B's man 20 days and 300 bushels of grain. So you see B is out \$20 more than A for work putting in the crop, and 300 bushels more of grain than

A at 50 cents a bushel, or \$100 more than A. Now you must remember the two men start just even, so B is out \$120 more than A for putting in the crop, for which B and the start of the star B will not get any return for six months 7%0 so B must pay 10 per cent interest \$120 for six months, which is \$6. N Nov the crop is ready to cut. A says: "I pay \$1 per acré to have it put in the stack," and B has to pay the same; then A pays \$100 for heading and B pays \$300. the crop is ready to thresh. A threshe 9 bushels per acre off his 100 acres o summer fallow land, while B threshe 30 10 bushels per acre off his 200 acres no summer fallowed. Now you see, A and ...50k .11c B both threshed the same, 3000 hushels each. But mark the difference in fina results. A's wheat is worth from 4 to 5 cents more than B's, and B is out more

.601-

A. RUPPE.

than A:
For putting in crop
For seed
For Interest
For cutting crop
For board of heading crew while cut-
ting 390 acres more than A, and

hoarding one man 20 days while put-ting in crop Total for one year\$17 This sum, \$376, multiplied by 20, the

umber of years A and B are to farm, gives the sum of \$7520. That is not all. If A and B furnished their own headers, and if A wore out one header in 29 years, B would wear out three; and if B comes out even every year, A must be \$375 ahead, and has that amount to loan every year. The interest and compound interest for 20 years on the annual savings of A. if figured out, would be startling, but we will say nothrequest. I take pleasure in sending you ing about frierest. The \$375 per year, A's the following statement of the cost of net gain, in 29 years, would be \$7520 over

KNEW WASHINGTON HE

HOW COL. TERHUNE DESCRIBED HIM TO BRY. MR. FISK.

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

One of the most interesting conversa-tionists of Greencastle, Ind., says the In-danapolis News, is the Rev. Esra W. Fisk, D. D. Although only 75 years old, he has probably seen and talked to more he has probably seen and talked to more men of prominence in American history than the majority of men 10 or 15 years older. He is a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton University and Presbyterian seminaries, is a minister of high standing and well known in this state and Ohio by the older people. His mind seems to have been almost abnormally developed in the matter of re-membering conversations, dates, faces and

His mind seems to have been almost abnormally developed in the matter of re-membering conversations, dates, faces and names. This, combined with his very numerous opportunities of taiking to and associating with interesting persons, makes it possible for him to relate inci-dents connected with the early history of the country which are of historic value, but which have not, many of them, at any time appeared in print. During the period he spent in Prince-ton he was accustomed to take short va-cations, whenever possible, to talk to those men within reach who had inter-esting things to tell. Some of these men had been associated with General Wash-ington, and Dr. Fisk, in speaking to the writer recently about them, said: "The conversations I had with them have re-mained indelibly stamped on my memory

mained indelibly stamped on my memor as treasures too valuable to wasts. On as treasures too valuable to wasts. One of these men whom I remember with particular distinctness was Colonel Ter-hune. I was told that he lived in the neighborhood of the university, and in the Summer of 1849 I found his home, in Cherry Valley, nine miles from the uni-versity, over a rough mountain path. Although the Colonel was 50 years old, he was very imposing in appearance. Straight and lean, his six feet two inches of height were seemingly more. His hair was white. His wide forehead, jutted out over keen, dark-blue eyes, and he had a great curved beak of a nose, with a small but determined-looking mouth. Somebut determined-looking mouth. Some-times, while talking, he would leap to his feet and stride back and forth under the low ceiling of his room. He would seen mentally to live over again the stirring days he saw while serving under Wash

ington. In Washington's Bodyguard.

When I asked him if he know Wash-ngton well, he replied: "Did I know Washington? Why, I

should say I did. I was with him almost constantly for six years, in what was then known as his bodyguard." "How did you happen to enter the serv-

"That is not a long story." he answere "I was the only child of my parents, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary Was I was living on a farm in New Jersey, having been just recently married. Cornwailis obtained control of the state, cut-ting it in two diagonally by a chain of posts. Washington went into Pennsylvaposts. Washington went into Pennsylva-nia and I followed him, as did most of the patriots. I joined the army, and almost my first duty was to help ferry him and the army across the Delaware River, back into New Jersey, on the memorable night of December 24, 1776.

"Was I near him at that time? I was the nearest of all who were in the boa the nearest of all who were in the boat that carried him across the river that night, for I handled the first oar on the left-hand side. left-hand side, between General Washing ton and Lieutenant Brewster. Lieutenan Brewster sat in the bow of the boat, using an ice pole to shove away the big pieces of ice that hindered our progress. General Washington, instead of sitting on the seat provided for him, stood with one foot on it and the other in the bottom of the boat In his hand was a field glass, with which he constantly observed the shore we were approaching, where his men were being landed as rapidly as possible. A heavy claymore (saber) hung at his side in its scabbard. It was from me that the artist, who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware," obtained the details which go pox. One bright day a number of us were

a man might have crossed, dry-shod. The Americans had to build platforms on which to place their cannon, in order that they might fire over the bodies of the slain soldiers, in case another attack was made. ice to the fate of the Car h that was b La Fayette, but most of it 1 been put before the public or another. But what he has remained as fresh in th mind as it was the day he first

Yet that triffing little history there says that but 13 British were killed and 23 wounded, when I know that there were 500 of them who went down. That night we kindled lines of fires on our side of the creek and hurried away to meet the Brit-ish reinforcements who were supposed to ish reinforcements, who were supposed to be leaving Princeton for Trenton. The last thing we heard as we stole away was the call of our sentinels, "Twelve o'clock, all's well and Cornwallis is beaten." From a prisoner we afterward learned that one of Cornwallis' staff entered his tent that night and said:

" My Lord, it seems amazing quiet over in the quarters of Washington and his army. I would suggest that you send out scouts to learn the true conditions.' "Whether the scouts were sent or not

we never heard, but we do know that the British General was awakened nex morning by the noise of firing near Prince ton, where our forces met the British reed next

Washington's Personality.

One time in response to a question from me as to General Washington's per-sonal appearance, he said: "He was not particularly a good-

looking man; there were better-lookin men around him all the time. You wou king

men around him all the time. You would first notice that his eyes were wide apart, aimost out upon the corners of his head. He had a big nose, big and thick, and in chilly, damp weather it was always red. Notwithstanding this, he had a counte-nance that was well liked. "He did not have what is commonly called a fine figure. He was narrow-shouldered and flat-chegted. But in a pro-cession, on horseback, he was an impoding figure, mainly on account if his benign features and his height. He commonly weighed 212 pounds. I can't say that he was either graceful or awkward. In his presence you would never attribute either of these qualities to him. His extremities were large. His

His extremities were large. His common footwear was a number thirteen in size, and his hands were of corre-sponding largeness. His fingers, each of them, were pretty nearly large enough for a woman's rolling-pin. The size of his hands was partly concealed by wearing a large coat, accompanied by a ruffled wrist hand large coat, wrist band.

powerful man I ever saw. He had a strength and vigor in his lower limbs such as I never knew another human being to possess. Hence, his ability to leap so far. If a group of us came to a stream too wide to be crossed easily by the rest of us, while we were hunting around for a rail or stone to assist us, he would deliberately and carelessly cross it at one step, it being no effort at all,

eemingly. "I do not believe the human race eve possessed his superior as a horseman. He often ridiculed the idea that any horse could unseat him. He would wrap his powerful limbs around the animal an and no horse ever unloosed his grip. General Washington was the most in-terested listener that a man could have, but he never talked himself. His countenance wore a beaming, inviting inquiry that coaxed everyone to tell him all they knew. I have known him to spend an evening in company after the assemblage had broken up. Every one would say, 'What a sociable man General Washington is,' when he had really said nothing at all during the whole evening."

Fooled the British Colonel. Colonel's Terhune's long associatio with General Washington gave him ap unsurpassed opportuunity to study his character, and it was his expressed opinion that the principal element of Wash-ington's pre-eminent ability was the application of his practical, accurate and unfalling common sense to every question that could be brought before it. He said to me one time: "General Washing ton's mind was always fairly quick in reaching conclusions; sometimes he was wonderfully alert. He would never do nor could he be induced to do, what he thought was not the best under the cir-cumstances. It was seldom that he made a mistake in reading character. I re-mamber that during the hard without we ember that during the hard winter we had at Morristown, the army was alarm-ingly reduced by the expiration of the term of service of the men and by small-

THE PALATIAL OREGONIAN



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"From his waist down he was the mo-

of pork, which, at 5 cents a pound, makes the wheat worth 65 cents a bushel. Dairying also offers relief from excessive wheat production. Linn County farmers are beginning to think that there is more money in butter-fat at 27 cents a pound than in wheat at 40 cents a bushel

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Wheat Is Profitable at 40 and 5 Cents a Bushel.

PLEASANT VIEW, Or., March 29.--Umatilla County is in the northeastern part of the state, and is about 70 mile wide at its greatest length and breadth and something like 25 or 40 at the nar rowest point. Its soil ranges from the almost worthless sand and sagebrush lands of Columbia and Umatilia River lowlands, gradually increasing in fertility till the great wheat-growing belt of the county is reached, which extends a distance of about 35 miles from a northeast to a southwest direction, and is, perhaps, miles wide, beginning at the base of and keeping line with the Blue Mountains there are other interests here wheat is the one great farm product, and, in ordinary years, the yield is from 40 to 50 bushels within a few miles of the Blue Mountains, decreasing at the rate of about a bushel to the acre for each mile as the foothills are reached till the sand-drive and sagebrush lands are reached, where no paying crop has been raised more than three or four seasons in 16 years. However, up to a year or two ago that part of the county was prac-tically abandoned, at least so far as wheat-raising is concerned.

The foregoing description will readily explain the difficulty the would-be statistician labors under who undertakes the task of furnishing for publication a table of the expenses of growing and harvesting a crop of wheat in this county. To fa cilitate this task I will draw two imaginary lines, one beginning at a point six miles west of Pendleton and the other as many miles east of Pendleton, running in a northeasterly direction, parallel to each other and terminating 20 miles from the starting point. In a normal year the yield per acre of the territory within the lines described would be approximately 20 bush-els. The yield to the right, or next the mountains, would average 10 bushels more, or 40 bushels, while that portion to the left, or that farthest from the mountains would be 10 or 12 bushels less, or about 18 to 29 bushels per acre. I have been farming in the section within the lines above mentioned for 16 years, and the estimate given are from my own personal observaon, as well as from the observations of While the cost of heading and og varied in other parts of the that here given was uniform others. threshing county, throughout the section mapped out. 50 30

Total 7 0 Total expense, including poleoning, vitrioling, etc., approximately 23% cents per bushel. The item of insurance, 30 cents, is for one year, for three months about 8 cents. Properly, after three months, in-surance should not figure as an item of expense, but rather enter into a consider ation of speculation. There are no warethe regular handling charges of 1½ cents, which are always made, whether the grain has lain in the warehouse less than a year or is brought direct from the field. year or is brought direct from the field. So overstocked that no market could be Handling charges cannot more properly he considered an item of expense than railroad freight charges, as, when wheat is quoted at 40 cents, it is always under-stood to be free of warehouse or loading

growing 162 acres of wheat (66 acres of summer fallow and 96 of stubble) and getting it ready for shipment:

Bushels to the Acre.

Plowing \$ 201 Harrowing 40 Board of hands..... Oats fed Hay fed Seed wheat Sharpening plows Cutting and shocking. Threshing 12 176 145 0 90 0 194 0 20 00 97 08 Threshing Help in threshing Sacks Hauing to warehouse..... Storage

> "Amount of first-class wheat, 4850 bushels. By calculating, it will be found that the net cost falls a little below 21 cents a bushel.

"Not .- Within a few days I have in quired of farmers as to the difference in the price of labor then and now, and my sions are that the cost would be fully 15 per cent less now than in 1889. "W. H. M'ELDOWNEY."

The object of publishing statements as to the cost is, of course, to demonstrate whether it will pay to grow wheat. Those who have been writing on this subject do not seem to understand that much depends upon the quality as well as the tillage of the soll. Good to fair Plowing soil will yield at least 30 bushels wheat to the acre in Oregon, and, if land in its natural condition will not this, the land should be improved by ficial methods. Then, again, the writ all reckon as though every wheatgree paid out in money what is cha against the growing. The fact is owners of the land do most of the s and do not pay out but very little W. W. BAKER.

FIFTY CENTS A BUSHEL

Weston Farmer's Estimate of a Prof. itable Price. WESTON, March 29 .- The cost of ing an acre of wheat in Umatilla County near as I can estimate it, is:

Threshing (30 bushels per acre) Backs Warehouse charges, insurance, etc... Heading . 1 60

Total Farmers in this county should receive to cents a bushel for wheat in order to be safe, that is, so that they will not sink money. We should get 50 cents in order to make profit. Revenue received from the 1859 crop barely paid expenses. As a rule, the best time to sell wheat

is in the fall, when the market is active. Sometimes the farmer is benefited by holding for higher prices, but as a general rule he loses by holding. The storage charge on wheat for four months is 50

cents a ton. Diversified farming is not profitable on the bunch-grass land of Eastern Oregon. Near the foothills corn can be grown on summer fallow at a small profit, but I consider wheat the staple crop of this J. R. KING.

POLK COUNTY.

Fifty Cents a Bushel Should Be Pa for Wheat at Warehouse. BALLSTON, March 29. - Diversifi-tarming in this section of Polk County not practiced very extensively, furth

than sowing the ground to clover, whi is gaining in favor in the in is gaining in favor in the last few years. Farmers have generally fitted themselves with machinery, etc., Average yield, 12 bushels

These facts have be n fairly dem strated by all of the best farmers in Eastern Oregon.

When I dictated the foregoing, over three years ago, summer fallowing in Wasco County was yet something of an Wasco County was yet something of an experiment, but the results are even bet-ter than I then claimed. Close observa-tion during the past three years would place the average at about eight bushels per acre on spring plowing, against about 25 bushels on summer fallow. The cost of plowing would have changed also. for instead of A plowing 100 acres three times, equaling B's 300 acres, he would but once and use weeding imple ments to keep down the weeds and culti vate at a much less cost than the two extra plowings.

Three years ago many thought my fig ares exaggerated, but now I can refer to a dozen or more farmers in Wase County who have followed my advice and will testify as to the results. as 1 then claimed. L. J. KLINGER.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Baker County Farmers Understand It and Make It Pay.

HAINES, March 29 .- I estimate the cost of raising an acre of wheat in Baker County as follows:

Harrowing Seed				
Driling				
1111.0.1.11				******
Threehing.		*******	*********	
Twine				*****
Sacks				
Cuiting	1.1.1	*******	********	*****
Taxes	****: ***		*********	******

Total . In this section most of the grain is cut with binders. Grain which is headed does not cost so much. Farmers, to live comfortably, should

have 50 cents a bushel for their wheat. Last year growers made but liftle money out of their crops. The farmer loses nine times out of 10 by holding his wheat for higher prices. Diversified farming is the rule in this

county. No farmer depends upon wheat alone. All farmers have hogs to sell in the fall, some make butter, others raise cattle and sheep, and all raise poultry. Our farmers grow wheat, barley and oats. If wheat is high they sell it and feed barley to the hogs. If, as is now the case, wheat is low, they feed it to the hogs. We have a good market at good prices for all of our produce and our farm-

ers are well-to-do. J. K. FISHER. Growers Lost Last Year

GRASS VALLEY, Or., March 29.-The stand of wheat now is good, and the so'l is in good condition, with plenty of moistis in good communes, ure for present needs. Diversified farming would pay better Diversified farming. We find

by experience that oats and barley, also corn and potatoes, some seasons are good crops to fill when wheat falls to pay. Generally speaking, wheat has taken the preference with most of Sehrman County farmers so far.

Growers (with some exceptions) fell be hind in 1880. On the whole the early mar-ket, all things considered, is preferable. Wheat should bring 60 cents or more.

sa	Plowing, per acre
1s	Threshing Sacks and twine
ch	Storage

make up that famous picture. 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. The Colonel and one other man were sent by Washington up into th country toward Princeton to raise recruits for the army and secure as much in the way of supplies as possible, not knowing that Cornwallis was rapidly approaching. But they finally saw him and hurried back to Trenton. British cavalry were in th vance of the enemy's column, and they entered the city at the same time Colonel Terhane did, on a street which crossed Main street in the upper part of town. Across the lower end of Main street flowed the Assanpink Creek, spanned by a bridge Here Washington, with the creek between himself and the British, had massed his forces. The north bank of the creek very low, but the south side, on which the Americans stood, was at least 70 feet high in places. To use Colonel Terhune'.

words: "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. As we neared the bridge, we saw the summit of the south high bank crested with a line of black cannon muzzles, converging on the north entrance to the bridge, a spot where the British must concentrate their force in order to pass over. Between and behind the cannon were massed the foot soldiers with the muskets and rifles at a ready mand to fire. The gunners motioned us two aside and we dropped into an alley. just as the British horsemen, gleaming with scarlet and gold and silver, with sabers and buckles shining, swept out of the street and on toward that bridge. With a slight pause for a better grip on reins and sabers, they broke into a charge

Killed the Whole Troop.

"A command was heard among the Americans, and every piece, cannon and musketry, as one gun, sent a terrible storm of fead and iron into those horsemen. Four volleys were fired, and the smoke was allowed to rise. Not a man or horse of that troop moved, unless it was in the death struggles.

"But behind the cavalry was the colum of British infantry, who could be heard coming into the town on the run. A number of yards below the bridge was a ridge of rock, which projected along the bed of the stream until it furnished a shallow crossing, where soldiers could wade across Below it a spur of rock rose above the surface of the water, reaching entirely to the north bank, and forcing the wa through a narrow channel, where the current was, of course, rather swift. Ichad begun to gorge here a little. Antic pating an attack from this favorable place Washington moved reserve men and can-non to the south bank, so as to command the crossing just as the bridge above commanded.

"Cornwallis brought up a body of infantry to attack us at the bridge, and an other to attack at the ford below. The other to attack at the ford below. The previous scene at the bridge was repeated, and every one of that column of the enemy was killed. The lower column was allowed to enter the water, when the Americans fired again, mowing down all but a few, who turned and escaped into the city. The dead men and horses floated down 56 40 to the narrow place in the stream and was with General Washington at the bat-7 10 jammed there in such numbers that a the of Monmouth, when General Les C. A. HEATH. solid bridge of flesh was formed, on which caused so much trouble by his seeming in-

with General Washington on the para ground, when we saw a man crossing the open space some distance away. The commander-in-chief looked at him a moent or two, then turning back to said: 'Do you see that gentlem en yon der? Well he is a British colonel. " That is what he is, depend upon it. said Washington.

"We proposed immediately that he be arrested as a spy, but the General said we could make him more useful to us in we could make him more useful to us in nother way. Leaving the company, he returned to his tent, and presently sent for the Inspector-General. To the latter Washington said: "That British officer will present himself as a gentleman from the country who has been prevented from visiting camp by sickness in his family and by embarrassing business cir-cumstances and he regrets that he could cumstances, and he regrets that he could not come here before this. You will probably find him too patriotic for com-fort, and deeply interested in freeing this country from the British. Take him at

word. As soon as the troops can be mbled, for we have enough for one good regiment, we will have them march in review for his benefit. I will send you an order to inspect such and such a regiment of the line. Invite him to go with you. It is his object in con to find out the number of men we have, so that General Clinton may know whether or not to attack us here h

camp.' A Remarkable Inspection.

"The 'country gentleman' repeated his story almost verbatim with what General Washington had said he would say. 'Ther the Inspector-General received his order to inspect a certain regiment. The 'country gentleman' was only too glad to ac-company him. The inspection passed off very successfully. Then soon afterwa 'I came another order to inspect a certain other regiment. The wondering Inspector-General went to the parade ground that had been chosen for the inspection of this regiment, followed all the time by the risitor, 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. occurred just nine times during that day, and when the visitor left that evening he was cordially invited to remain over night and be with the Inspector-General the

and be with the inspector-deneral the next forenoon, while he completed the in-spection of the army. Before going, how-ever, he expressed himself pleased at the ever, he expressed himself as very much surprised and highly pleased at the discipline, equipment and good health of the Amerianc soldiers.

"The truth was that Washington could not possibly have assembled two com-plete regiments in Camp Morristown. A ong time afterward we heard that it was a fact that General Clinton had se officer from his army to visit our camp as a spy, who had returned to him with a story of a fine army hidden back in the corners of Morristown, just waiting to get Clinton out of his fortifications in or-der to whip him. The spy even reported that the Americans were aeriously consid-ering the feasibility of attacking Clinton in his forts. And we knew that Clinton did not leave New York during that whole winter, and spent his time strengthening his fortifications. An attack from him at the time his officer visited us would have almost ended the Revolution."

Dr. Fisk succeeded in finding the Lieu tenant Brewster who was mentioned Colonel Terhune, but found him too fe minded to talk intelligently about his as sociations during the Revolutionary peri There was also a Captain Thompson, w

A few more elegant offic and by applying to Port Company of Oregon, 109 to the rent clerk in th

WILSON & MCCALLAY TOBACCO CO.: Richard Buseed, Agent WOOD, DR. W. L. Physician.... WILLAMETTE VALLEY TELEP