

support of schools, churches, and things of that nature; mentally alert to the best for his community in a social sense; giving time and money and presence to obligations as a citizen, he is a valuable accession to the population. His class will, ere long, become the mainstay of this state. There was nothing exceptionally good in the conditions of this man's location, or which may not be duplicated a thousand times in all portions of the state.

Another and a different case may be of interest here. A gentleman owning eighty acres in Michigan, grew tired of that climate, and, as well, desired to widen out his land holdings for the benefit of his family. He sold his farm for \$60 an acre, \$4,800.00; and his stock and personal property sold for \$860 more. After paying his debts and fare to this city, he had \$4,300. After searching a week, under the auspices of the state board, he bought an improved farm out in the valley, containing one hundred and sixty acres, together with household furniture, a team of horses, one colt, three cows, two calves, a small lot of hogs, a few sheep, some poultry, a fair supply of farming implements, for the sum of \$2,300.00, cash. His farm is within five miles of the railway, in a good neighborhood, close to school and church, and, as he says, equally well situated in all these essentials, with the one in Michigan. He is in a superior climate, has escaped rigorous winters, is no longer obliged to spend his summer seasons in gathering food for stock, against the long feeding time of the old home; has a farm much more productive than the one he sold, and has \$2,000.00 in cash. He says he will purchase adjoining land—eighty acres—with half of that sum, and put the balance where it will be gathering a little to itself, and where he can lay his

hand on it; in case of urgent need. The object this man had in view, when he pulled up stakes in Michigan, he has attained. What he has thus accomplished, others have, and can accomplish in this state.

All along the foothills of the Cascade and Coast ranges, where the future grazing ground for Oregon's cattle is to be, are immense quantities of these cheap lands, which, if properly taken hold of by small farmers, and cropped appropriately, will be as desirable as any in the country. The assured immediate extension of railroads will bring these lands into ready connection with good markets. People who know Oregon thoroughly can see that these statements are true, and that the assertion to the contrary, by men who view land only to be worth consideration where large lots lie together, or value it according to the ease with which it can be cultivated, is grossly incorrect. Once under cultivation there are no better lands in the state. It may be said here that fifty acres of land are sufficient for wise and profitable working by the small farmer. All that we see of unsettled habits, comfortless living and careless tilling of so many of our great grain farmers, are evidences in favor of the small tract, in behalf of both the man and state. Fifty acres will comfortably support a farmer's family, and at the end of two or three years give him a very handsome income. The majority of immigrants come here with just enough means to start them in life in the humble way herein described. They can not afford to take land on time. If they are content to lay the foundation on fifty acres, and lay it deep, with carefully mapped out and worked plans, it will assure them a competency long before old age overtakes them.