WHEAT PRODUCTION

Cost of Crops in Different Sections of Oregon.

PROFIT AT FORTY CENTS A BUSHEL

Farmers Agree That It Is Dangerous Policy to Hold Wheat for a Higher Market.

The Oregonian is making an effort to get the views of farmers in all parts of Oregon on important questions touching the cost of raising wheat, the value of diversified farming, and whether it is judicious to hold crops for higher prices when a profitable price can be had immediately after harvest. Letters were sent to practical farmers in all sections of the to practical farmers in all sections of the state, to men who are familiar with the conditions of farm life, and who are consequently able to speak with authority. The purpose of this discussion is to enable farmers to acquire an acquaintance with the experience of other farmers, and to profit thereby. Replies are published this morning from Umatilla, Wasco, Douglas, Weshington, Jackson and Gilliam counties.

Ilam counties.

The question of cost and its relation to the best price obtainable after the crop has been harvested is the main issue. Cost varies in different sections, issue. Cost varies in different sections, and there is frequently variance in the same county. C. E. McCielian, of Umarilla county, makes estimates on the basis of a crop averaging 30 bushels to the acre. He figures that an acre of sheat costs \$8.50, or \$8.1-3 cents a bushel. Even it the farmer be a renter, and if, after paying rent, 20 bushels to the acre remain to him, Mr. McCielian thinks that & csets a bushel offers fair wages for mentaln to him, Mr. McCiellan things that \$\pi\$ ceptis a bushel offers fair wages for wheatraising. Mr. Anderson, of Wasco county, estimates the cost of wheat at a fraction under 20 cents a bushel. In his section wheat is profitable at 50 cents a bushel. Mr. Evans, of Douglas county, does not express an optimistic view. He says that wheatraleing in Southern Oregon, all things considered, has not paid for eight years. Taking 15 bushels as the average crop per acre. Mr. Evans says that Southern Oregon farmers should have 80 cents a bushel for wheat in order to make a living profit and keep up the farm. Mr. Purdin, of Washington county, attributes prevailing low prices for wheat on the Pacific coast to high freights. He says the coat of raising a bushel. Mr. Evans, of Douglas county, wheat on the Pacific coast to high freights. He says the cost of raising an acre of wheat, 20 bushels, in Washing-ton county, and shipping it to Portland, is 10 IL. At El cents a bushel in Portland, the farmer will receive \$10 20 for his 20 bushels, a profit of \$1 65 an acre. Mr. Purdin says this is fair profit, if the farmer has been able to do all the work, but that there is little left for him if it has been necessary to blue men. Mr. has been necessary to hire men. Mr. Dunn places the cost of production in the Rogue river valley at 60 cents a bushel, and says that farmers forced to sell now and says that farmers forced to sell now get less than cost. It will be noticed that Mr. Dunn's estimate includes a charge of \$2\$ per acre for rent. This is to cents a bushel, on the basks of 20 bushels to the acre. Mr. Quinn, of Glillam county, puts the cost of wheat, landed at the nearest railroad station, at 46 cents a bushel. According to him, the farmer can not sell for less than 50 cents a bushel and be safe. bushel and be safe.

a bushel and be safe.
One of the great questions before Oregon producers is that of holding crops for higher prices. Mr. McClellan speaks very much to the point on this question. He says that with few exceptions the rule of early selling has proved to be the most profitable policy. It will estonish producers to be told that the piling up of insurance, werehouse charges and inproducers to be told that the prints upof insurance, warchouse charges and inierest against holdings of 1898 crop have
made the wheat worth to the farmer 50
cents a bushel, and he cannot sell under
that figure without selling at a loss. The
prospect of the market rising to that
figure in the near future is very doubtful. In the meantime, charges are accumulating against the ISS holdings. Mr. Anderson thinks that the advisability of holding depends upon the financial condition of the grower. He has as much flow of the grower. He has as much right as the next one to speculate in wheat, but it is dangerous policy if his only capital is his stored wheat. Growers, Mr. Anderson says, lose more than they gain by holding. Mr. Evans says that as a general thing holding wheat for higher prices does not pay. Mr. Dunn believes that it is better for grow-

they have debte to pay.
Diversified farming is gaining favor all over the state. Farmers are taking to the idea of raising a little of everything and having something to sell all the year

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Cost of Raising a Bushel of Wheat Amounts to 28 1-3 Cents.

TUTUILIA, Or., Feb. 1.—Umatilia is a large county, and it is difficult to strike the average which will represent the cost the average which will represent the cost of raising a bushel of wheat in all parts of the county. The difference in the yield per acre varies very much, from 45 bushels to 15, so the man who raises \$5 bushels will be at a much lower average expenditure than he who raises the 15-bushels. op, because as a rule the labor on the grop, because as a rule the lator on the 8-bushel land preparatory to raising the orep costs not much more than on the 15-bushel land. The price for doing the work warks a little in different parts of the county in different seasons, but per-haps the following table is near the avcost per acre, on the basis of a 30-

Plowing Cultivating and seeding..... fauling I cent per sack per mile from the farm to the warehouse; insur-ance and warehouse charges for one year, about

There are a number of other expenses, which will raise the total a little, such which will raise the total a little, such as vitrolling and familing seed wheat, poisoning squirrels, repairing fences, the total being perhaps about \$5.50 per acre, or 12-1-2 cents a bushel. Over and above this amount, interest must be calculated on the capital invested before the matter of profit is completed; machinery and stock must be replaced occasionally, buildlogs and fences rebuilt. If the farmer is a renter, as a great many are, one-third of the crop usually goes for rent. Then, allowing one-third of a 20-bushel crop for rent, and leaving the farmer 20 bushels, 40 cents a bushel (present prices) seems to sive him fair wages for his labor. A neighbor of mine who farms on a large scale, and who has had many years' experience, recently sold his 1886 crop at that figure. He said: "I have bought a little machinery, a few horses, and that about represents my profit on this year's crop."

It has been argued, however, and fig-ures produced to prove, that wheat can be raised at a profit at much less than that raised at a profit at much less than that figure. An irreverent paragrapher tells of a schoolboy who was once given a slate and a very knotty problem to work. The toaches comes around after a while and make: "Well, John, did you get the problem?" "No," said John, "I have run out of slate room, but give me another slate and I will either prove this thing or figure myself in hell in five minutes." So the man who, under present conditions, processes to rakes whent at a profit at much less than 40 centr a bushel, and backs his proposition with his money, is quite liable to find himself, if not in the transcal region spoken of by the school-boy, at least in very serious trouble. Farming, like nearly every other occupation or profession, has two schools of followers. Order is the watchword of the one, progress that of the other. The former talinks that the methods which have changed miles of prairie on which the outpuse reamed unmolested into a

weighed changes prosperity may become shift more prosperous, and have shown a readiness to adopt such innovations as the

enough work stock of his own to operate one, claims that he can put his grain in the sack for about one-half the cost by the old method. It requires only a crew of five men, and in some sections has somewhat revolutionized the old order of things, where every state west of the Missour river might be found represented. Missouri river might be found represented in an Eastern Oregon harvest crew. In this respect the use of the harvester has a detrimental effect on some lines of business, such as the merchant and the saloon ness, such as the merchant and the seloon-keeper. The trade derived from the army of men, several thousand in number, re-quired to take care of a crop, and who at the close of the season shed their old clothes, to blossom forth in new suits and paint the town red for a week or two before seeking new fields of labor, was no small item; and, while there seem to be no reliable statistics to show how many of these men journeyed into town for early morning Sunday achool or midweek prayer

meeting, there is no doubt the church is also a loser. The wheatgrower who in 1829 sold his grain as soon as harvested seems to have decidedly the best of his brother who held his grain. A number of cases are known to the writer where 47, 48 or 49 cents was refused, only to accept 29 or 40 later, or to still hold on, a decidedly problematical chance of getting still less in the future. The same is true of the 1898 crop, of which a large lot is still being held in this county, on which the insurance, warehouse charges and interest being paid will require that the holder set about 50 cents. require that the holder get about 60 cents to have any profit in holding. With a few exceptions, the rule of early selling has been the profitable one all along the line. By doing so, the grower knows just where he is, and can figure intelligently on his next year's plans and outlay, and he avoids the worry of watching the wheat

morning Sunday school or midweek prayer

market, very often a slumping one. As to diversified farming, while experi-ments are occasionally made in new fields, the staples on the great body of hill land In this county are still wheat and barley. Last year quite a lot of corn was plant-ed, and the rains which came in harvest time and damaged the wheat to some axtent proved the salvation of corn and helped to mature a grade of that article of which Kansas or Nebraska need not be ashamed. But just what degree of success will attend cornraising in this sec-tion in ordinary dry years still remains to be proved. While this is true about the hill land, the area brought under irriga-tion each year is gradually increasing. The sandy tract lying south of Umatilla is now irrigated, and has proved its adaptability for raising a variety of stuff, from vast quantities of alfalfa hay, which is very profitably used in the winter for fattening stock, to almost every variety of

Wheat hay is a product of the hill land Wheat hay is a product of the hill land not yet mentioned, and to a limited extent quite a profitable one, particularly for the farmer operating on a small scale, and who finds it more profitable to put up his crop for hay, as he can do so at much less expense than to head and thresh it. The home market must usually be depended on, but this year some inquiries have been received for baled hay for shipment to the Philippine Islands. hay for shipment to the Philippine Islands and Alaska. The price varies somewhat with the season. Last year's hard winter brought the price up to about \$12 a ton. At present it is about \$7 or \$8. Baled hay is usually worth \$\mathbb{E}\$ a ton more than loose hay. It costs about that much to bale it. It is very interesting to notice the difference which two or three good pro-

ductive years, at profitable prices, make in the amount of land cultivated in the county. Ten or twelve years ago the country lying west and northwest of Pendieton to Echo was under cultivation. Much money was spent in fencing, sinking wells, etc., barb wire at that time costing from 10 to 15 cents a pound, and the amount of money and labor spent by early settlers in dry wells in search of water was something enormous. In later years the steam drill or boring ma-chine was used, and they generally get what they go after. A few years later a ride through that section reminded one a little of the Indian who, after years of absence, returns to the scenes of his youth, only to find the banks of the stream on which he had hunted, and which he had left clothed in timber, in whose shade he had basked in summer or tered himself in winter, under the fence and plow of the settler.

The springs are slient in the sun. The streams with lessened currents run Beside the blackened shore; The land our tribes were crushed to get May be a barren desert yet.

Under the decressing influence of 25-cent wheat and hot winds, this section of country was practically abandoned, and the settlers, with the exception of a few who through evil and good report stayed with the country, folded their tents like the Arab and silently stole away. The country fast returned to its first condi-tion of wilderness, fences became a thing of the past, and the traveler, instead of having to follow lanes, could wend his way across the country wherever fancy led him. But under the influence of sev-eral years of 50 to To-cent wheat, also a large impression from California Seath. iarge immigration from California, Southern Oregon and the East, "another generation has arisen who knew not Joseph," and for whom the specter of 25-cent wheat and hot winds had no terrors. Fences are once more straightened up, buildings put in repair, and every available acre put in cultivation. The Portland capitalists have disposed of Proapset Hill farm, and have sought other fields for their philanthropic inclinations. A fairly profitable crop was raised on the farm last year, and at present writing there is about 1000 acres of promising-looking grain on the farm for this year's hurvesting.

In closing, it is perhaps just as well to say there is no intention to be dogmatic about the figures or facts used. Umatilia is a big county, and in the grain belt large immigration from California, South

about the figures or facts used. Umatilia is a big county, and in the grain belt there are several varieties of soil and climate, the rainfall, also hot winds, seemingly showing a disposition to hit one section and miss another only a short distance away, so that any attempt to lay down a rule to apply to all parts of the county would probably result in some farmer 10 miles farther on, whose experience was different anylogy. That follows ence was different, saying: That fellow a practical farmer! Why, he don't know beans when the bag is open."

C. E. M'LELLAN.

WASCO COUNTY.

Farmer Entitled to Speculate in Wheat If He is Able.

debt, but this condition is not caused by money was all I ever got. The company

DUFUR, Or, Feb. L-The financial condition of the farmer is much better than It was five or air years ago. This change for the better is due to several causes, but the improved methods of farming have had more to do with it than anything else. The old system of plowing and sowing the land year after year broke many men in the vicinity of Tygh ridge and Dufur, whose same old farms, under the present system of summer fallowing, are making a fortune for their present owners. The farmer is not, as a rule, free from

eighed changes prosperity may become perior farming, so nearly rendered a fall-um more prosperous, and have shown a such season of adopt such innovations as the debt will not embarraiss him. His grain mbined harvester and the steam plow. Is so far advanced before the season of

readiness to adopt such innovations as the commined harvester and the steam plow.

"Why, it wastes the straw, and I have cattle and horses to feed all winter," says one man, reterring to the combined harvester. "Yes, it, does," admits the man that has used it, "but I save more than enough by it to replace straw with hay.

The use of the atcain plow is still in its infancy here, but the machine man who has several thousand dollars invested its an engine to thresh with, which he uses perhaps 30 days in harvest time, only to see it stand idle the remainder of the year, has discovered that on the Umatilla reservation, where the ground is comparatively level, he can huch 30 Ib-inch plows to it and make it pull them, saving the use of a number of horses, a quantity of horse feed and severel men. The use of the harvester, while by no means general here yet, seems to be gaining every year. The man who larms from two to three sections of land every year, and has enough work stock of his own to operate one claims that he can put his grain. of wheat as anybody, if he can afford it, but if he has not working capital outside the speculation, he should sell whenever a good profit is offered—50 cents or better. Without regard to what the result of the present heavy holding for higher prices may be, there has been far more loss than gain to the wheatgrower by holding for

uring the past five or six years. Summer fallowing has become general here, and though there is occasionally a farmer who would sooner have his 35 bushels of grain spread over three or four acres than to have it on one acre, he invariably goes broke sconer or later, so his system will not be considered in the following itemized statement of cost of production of a bushel of wheat. These figures are the result of ledger accounts kept during the past five or six years by men who treat farming as a business orposoliton and farming as a business proposition, and have made it pay. Each operation can be hired done at the price stated, in fact, 's hired done at a lower price on several farms in this neighborhood, so the cost or is the one thing that at some price will

. 35 75

The second item of expense, "cultivating," is one that I fear is not generally followed throughout the state, but is considered as necessary by the successful farmer of this section as is the plowing. It is done by machinery, made for that purpose, and during the summer no weeds are allowed to map the moisture that is so necessary to the sprouting of the grain

sowed in early full.

The average yield on land treated as above outlined, is over 25 bushels per acre, but In order to allow for hot July winds that might affect the yield, while it made a total failure of spring grain, I will call it 30 bushels per acre, making the grain cost 19 1-6 cents a bushel. To this must be added 3½ cents for sacks, and 7 cents for hauling to market (15 miles), and we have a total cost of a fraction under 38 have a total cost of a fraction under 30 cents a bushel, landed in the warchouse. I assure your readers that these figures are correct, so far as this section is concerned, so it is plain that at 50 cents a

pushel, farming is a paying business. Regarding your last question as to di-versified farming becoming general: Nearly every farmer rulses some barley, which, when sown on summer-fallow ground in the spring, averages about 50 bushels an the spring, averages about 50 bushels an acre. Most farmers have as many hoge as they can well care for, and several head of cattle to market each year. The hogs are usually sold on foot, and driven to The Dalles for shipment. If this is what you mean by "diversified farming," it has a strong hold on this community. The question of insurance and storage cuts no figure here, for most farmers who store their grain sell to the warehouse company, and in such cases no storage is charged. Very few pay insurance on grain stored. M. J. ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Wheat-Growing Profitable at 51 Cents a Bushel in Portland.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Peb. 1.—That wheat is lower on the North Pacific coast than elsewhere is due to high freights. That there is also a fair world's crop or that cereal keeps prices down in the great consuming centers. Often in the past, when there has been a rise in the markets cents would be the advance to the farmer, the remainder being absorbed by the ship-per and the shipowner. The superabunaance of wheat and the searcity of ton-nage made this possible. Let us see what is the cost of raising an acre of wheat: horses; total, \$6.95. This does not include interest on land or any other farm equipments, but the cost in the farmers' bin. If we add the cost of hauling to the nearest railroad station, which is 60 cents per acre, \$1.90 for eachs, 60 cents for storage, \$1 for freight to Portland, there is \$2.20 more to be added. This is on a basis of 20 bushels are acre. bushels per acre.

We have then a total of \$9.15 per acra for an average of 20 bushels per acre. With Valley wheat at 51 cents per bushel in Portiand, we have \$10.20 per acre for our wheat. Out of this must come the cost of \$9.15 per acre for production, leaving a balance of \$1.65 per acre clear profit. If the producer has been able to do all the work himself he has had fair wages for working at home. If he hired the work done he has very little left if he sells now. The wheat, mixed with oats or bar-ley, and chopped and fed to hogs at present prices for pork, will give a return of 1 cent per pound for the grain fed. Equal or better results will be obtained it the grain be fed to beef cartle, still better if fed to milch cows, and, pest of all, if fed to chickens. Many farmers have not stock enough to consume one-half the grain produced. Their help must be paid. The family must live and the tax-gatherer, like the 'poor, we have with us always.' Many are unable to hold their wheat and must sell at present prices. He who has other resources than wheat is better able to hold than he who has not. The present net price of wheat at the nearest railroad station is 43 cents per bushel. If, within one year, it should advance to 50 cents per bushel, it would pay insurance, storage and 7 per cent interest on present values. per bushel, it would pay insurance, storage and 7 per cent interest on present values. If within the bin at home a rise of i cents per bushel would pay insurance and 7 per cent interest on present values. We can never form a trust price, below which we will not sell. There are too many countries producing wheat. If every farmer who is able should hold his wheat or feed to be would confer a favor or or feed it, he would confer a favor on those who must sell, on account of scarcity of tomase and the high price prevailing. Lessen the production of wheat. Maite sheep and cow pastures of some of the oldest and foulest fields. It will pay more clear money than wheatraising. It will keep the cream of the soil we have been

keep the cream of the soil we have been ahipping to Europe at home on the fields, the place where it will do the most good. But one will say: 'I raised a large crop of pointoes one year that would not sell for enough to dig and market them." Then feed them at home. Another says: "I di-versified by going into the fruk business 10 or 12 years ago, and have not caught up yet from the effects of it. Although I raise the finest cherries and Bartlett pears. to find a remunerative market for then. is the trouble." Why didn't be plans prames? I did, and the first big crop raised I shipped East through a company that proved to be wild cat, and the advance

policus, productive, prosperous farming failure to produce actual expenses. Most went broke. The next year I shipped outling are still sumerient to meet all of the farmer's indebtedness represents green and worse and more of it. I not only new fields purchased, and he has, by sulost all my prunes, but went several hungreen and worse and more of it. I not only lost all my prunes, but went several hundred dollars into the nois. Since then I dry them all, and then get the money for them before they leave my possession and I am making money out of them now. With Oregon Italian prunes, worth from 15 to 25 cents per pound in the markets of Europe, there is a brighter outlook for the pruneraiser in the forum than he has the pruneraiser in the future than the last few years has shown. The pruneraiser might be pointed out as among the chosen few "who have come up through great tribulation." The apple industry affords a good field for investment to him who can afford to wait long years for a return. Modern methods must be followed. Caus-Modern methods must be followed. tic washes must be used in the winter for black spot, aphis and scale, and arsenical sprays for the destruction of the codila moth during the summer. Unless one

sprays for the destruction of the codin-moth during the summer. Unless one makes up his mind to do all these and more, he would better keep out of it. The flax industry is a better field for experimenting in than any other. There need be no fear of overproduction in that line. The climate and soil of Western Oregon is capable of producing the finest quality of flax lint in the world. But we must learn how to ret and to break it. In diversifying, if we can produce something we are largely importing, such as dairy and pork products, we will retain the money at home that is heing sent away. An old granger says he has often, in the past, sold his dressed hogs in Port land for a lower price per pound than they were worth alive in Chicago. At the same time, carload after carload of frozen pork was being shipped into Portland from the Middle Western states. It made me feel that there was a larger-sized porker doing such a business than had ever been packed in his establishment. "Why don't you pack yourself?" he was asked? He re-piled: "I did one year, but will never do 't again. I offered my own make of bacon in the Portland market, and was told that it would not do for the city trade; it was country cut. At a low price it could

machinery, etc., must be considered as in-cluded:

| bring money. It has been our main staple in the past, and for years to come will be. In the future let us not tie everything

GILLIAM COUNTY.

Cost of Wheat From Farm to Railroad, 44 Cents a Bushel,

MAYVILLE, Or., Feb. I.—An itemised statement of the cost of raising and marketing a bushel of wheat in this part of Gilliam county is as follows:

The average was about 12 bushels per acre in 1889, cost of raising........ 23

Total cost per bushel at railroad.... \$0 44 In this estimate the grower has to do all the work that he possibly can, I have counted on his using a six-horse team in all of his work except drilling, when he will only use four. He also uses six an-imals while heading, and possibly during threshing this same team will be used during the time he is hauling the grain to Arlington. The farmer cannot get any-thing to make him safe under 50 cents. You ask how the growers came out in the last harvest. Well, they did not come out at all. After a man threshed a cer-

tain quantity, the more he got the poorer he was, for the simple reason he was not getting enough to pay him to sell it as wheat. A number are feeding hogs with it, and they assert that they will come out all right. Certainly, there is one thing—a hog does not stop to grade his feed, and so the grower may get relatively more for his grain in this way than he could in any other. As far as I am concerned, my wheat is being fed to chickens, and I know that it is returning me more than I can get in any other way.

I do not see how the wheatgrower can

be injured by retaining his crop, as he surely can make as much as is offered by feeding it to stock of some description. with barely, and sold as horse feed. growers in this part of the county under no expense for holding over their grain, as it is stored in bulk in granaries. Of course, you have asked these quesis the cost of raising an acre of wheat:

\$1 50 per acre for plowing, including board
for man and feed for team; 70 cents for
sowing and harrowing; \$1 for seed; \$1 for
cutting and binding, including twine; 15
cents for shocking; 50 cents for board of
men and feeding team in harvessing; 50
cents if he hauls direct to thresher; 40
cents for threshing; 50 cents for other
hands and board not mentioned above; 11
wear and tear of machinery, harness and
horses; total, \$5 95. This does not include
interest on land or any other farm equipments, but the cost of hauling to the near
If we add the cost of hauling to the neartions, putting wheat in the first place, In the most returns, from \$15 to \$20 per year, according to the sex of calf. Or sheep, very few are kept by the wheat-growers, on account of the depredations of the coyotes—lots of poultry, and eggs sufficient to meet the requirements of the local markets. Of root crops, you may say potatoes are the only ones grown to any extent on the uplands, such as are mostly used for wheat-growing. But if it is the only one, it is gill-edged, as I do not know of a potato that can equal the nonirrigated bunchgrass one. Not too large, nor yet yielding a very large crop. they are sound to the core and good keepers.

Now, another thing. As much as the fruitgrowers have been trying to throw cold water on those who have not land that you can dig six, eight or 10 feet down before striking bedrock, I will say that you can grow early apples, Bartlett pears and French prunes and several varieties of fruit on the upland. I will not say to compete with those who irrigate and have bottom lands along the creeks but enough to pay well for taking the trouble of raising it, and more than nough by making the place look like a

The foregoing estimate is based on ex-pense connected with working from one-half to a section of land by men who live on it, make the farm their home, put the harness on their teams of a morning and take it off at night, not harnessing them of a Monday morning and leaving it on till Saturday night; whose ambition seems more to raise a family of big boys and girls and see that they have the advantage of a good schooling than to be regarded in the light of wheat kings.

C. J. QUINN.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Production in Umpqua Valley Unsat-isfactory at Present Prices. CLEVELAND, Or., Feb. 1.—Raising wheat in the Umpqua valley is a very un-satisfactory business at present prices. If a man values his labor at labor's pay in factories and machine shops, the farm will be in debt to him for a good, round sum settlement day, if he has done noth-ing but raise wheat. One man and team, by extra hard work, can plow, harrow and seed two acres per day, and every thing will have to go just right if he does it. Allowing him \$2 for self and team, I think an acre of wheat in sacks will cost

Plowing, etc.... Seed, at 35 cents.....

I allow for an average yield in this

tion, 15 bushels per acre. Some good river

bottom farms yield 40 bushels or more, while some much poorer will not yield 18

Threshing expenses, at lowest estimate, will cost 10 cents per bushel, including sacks. Storage and insurance and cost of cents in this section, so our acre of wheat in storage at railroad has cost us \$4.22%. At this time, good wheat is 40 cents per bushel, so our acre brings us \$6, less \$4 21

the net results.

Taking 15 bushels for an average yield, the farmer should not get less than so cents for his wheat to make a living profit and keep up his farm. Wheat-raising in Southern Gregon, one year with another, has not paid for the past eight years. With livestock at present prices, wheat-raising can be made profitable by feeding it on the farm. Last week I sold three calves, averaging six months old, for 150 for beef. They had been fattened on ai-falfa hay and oats. Almost avery farmer sells during the year quite a lot of stock yet none makes a business of feeding for market. On an average, holding wheat for higher prices does not pay, but a present prices there surely is not much risk. S. D. EVANS.

Farmers Cannot Compete With Other Parts of the Northwest,

wheat producer. Before the advent of the railroad the only market for wheat and other of its products was in the mines in the country contiguous to the valley. True, a considerable amount was freighted to Klamath county; in fact, all they used for a number of years. They did not know (or be. In the future let us not the everything to one string. The men who are making money now are the dairymen and the sheepowners. The future of these industries for the Oregon farmer looks bright. IRA E. PURDIN. and from the very first practiced diversi-fied farming. Their crops consisted of wheat, oats, barley, corn, fruit, vegetables,

Total cost seeding and harvesting .. \$7 98% There also should be a charge for fer

ost; net, fl 75 per acre.
In making an accurate estimate of a crop from the farm, interest and wear on machinery, taxes on land, and some even estimate wear of land, are taken into ac-count, and they should be, for all big companies figure just that way to know ex-actly what they are doing, but this calcu-lation won't stand such exact methods and leave anything.

Sacks and binding twine were much higher last year than usual, but not enough to make any great difference in

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

ASHLAND, Or., Feb. 1.—Owing to its remoteness from the seaboard, Rogue River valley has never been much of a

cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.

These pioneer farmers as a class were successful. All who were prudent, economical and energetic gained a compe-

nomical and energetic gained a compe-tence for old age.

Notwithstanding the advent of the rall-road, we are still too far from the sea-board to grow wheat successfully for shipment. The railroad tariff is so high as to be prohibitive, except in times of un-usually high prices. Aside from the cost of shipping it is impossible for the farmers of this valley to compete with those of the Willamette valley or of Eastern Ore-gon and Washington. Our soil, as a rule, plows harder and is more difficult to hanplows harder and is more difficult to han-dle, requiring more power and better im-plements. Then, too, we cannot raise wheat crops successfully without rotating -either planting on corn ground or sum-

Rolling
Binding and twine
Shocking and stacking.
Threshing 20 bushels, at 3%c.
Sacking 8 sacks, at 7c.
Hauling to station

Sore Hands



ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, finsured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of Currowas Soar (25a.), is cleases the skin of crusts and

conference and soften the telebroad cubics; Currowas Currawar (30a.),

to testantly allay teching, inflammation, and irritation, and irritation, and irritation and irritation and irritation and irritation and irritation and irritation and senior and serior and serior and irritation and irritat

tilizer, for without it we cannot maintain a 20-bushel average. But without any that party that shows good faith in the more charges, our wheat has cost us prac-

that party that shows good faith in the more charges, our wheat has cost us practically 40 cents per bushel. Now, ado to this freight to Portland or San Francisco, and, unless the market is better than at present, the farmer gets less than cost of production for his wheat. The miliers here were paying 48 cents per bushel at threshing time, especially when one has debts to pay. The price of wheat seldom rises enough to pay more than storage, insurance and interest, while it about as often goes the other way.

The man, in this valley, who tries to "make it" raising wheat has very little to encourage him. The men who are "getting there" are those who turn their attention to diversified farming, who bave something to do and something to sell at all seasons of the year; who return to the soil the fertility which they have taken from it. The tendency here is toward this kind of farming, and the farmers of this valley are, as a rule, fairly prosperous.

GEORGE W. DUNN.

The market is perturbed to soil the fertility which they have taken from it. The tendency here is toward this kind of farming, and the farmers of this valley are, as a rule, fairly prosperous.

The chaing dish is an accessory to the nursery in preparing special foods for valley are, as a rule, fairly prosperous. GEORGE W. DUNN.

FIGHTING TRUSTS.

Drummer Tells of What His Fellow-Travelers Are Doing.

P. E. Dowe, of New York city, is reg-istered at the Portland. He is president of the Commercial Travelers' National As-sociation, vice-president of the Commer-cial Travelers and Hotel Men, whose headquarters are in New York, and he is also a member of the executive commit-tee of the Anti-Trust League, whose headtee of the Anti-Trust League, whose head-quarters are in Chicago. His visit to Oregon has no connection with the frater-nities, but is solely of a commercial na-ture. The objects of his associations he says, are to organize commercial and hotel men into a compact body "to fight the trusts."

Trusts and combines," said he, "have reduced the number of drummers in the Trusts States by \$5000, and \$6000 more.

The channe dish is an accessory to the cursery in preparing special foods for

Out of 1,300,000 in Massachusetts engaged in gainful occupations, only 37,000 are sm-ployed on Sundays.

ployed on Sundays.

At Cornell university the percentage of college graduates in the professional schools is the largest in their history.

The state of New York will send to the Paris exposition of 1900 a forestry exhibit of 24 specimens of wood, all native to the state.

The latest device to encourage lighters to exactly because in course in the state. stepping in coach horses is a glass worn like goggles, the crystals being so formed that the ground appears nearer than it is, It is said to work all right.

United States by 25,000, and 40,000 more versary. Samuel Mather was the first will be laid off by the time the present minister of this church. Afterward In-plant of organized capital mature. We crease and Cotton Mather filled the guise to show our strength to the great pit, and it was here that Ems

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DOCTOR **DeYOUNG**

EASTERN SPECIALIST

Consultation Free 3

882 THIRD STREET

Opp. Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.



WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DOCTOR DeYOUNG

EASTERN SPECIALIST

Examination Free

882 THIRD STREET

> Opp. Chamber of Portland, Oregon,

SPECIALIST

DOCTOR DeYOUNG

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL PRIVATE AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF BOTH MALE AND PEMALE. THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG THE TROUBLES WHICH HE WILL TREAT WITH SNILL AND GUARANTEE A PERFECT AND PROMPT CURE OF ALL CURABLE DISEASES. WE TREAT THE FOLLOWING DISEASES WITH A SPECIAL TREATMENT, WHICH IS PURELY MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

All PRIVATE DISEASES, PHYSICAL DECLINE or SEXUAL WEAKNESS, the result of early indiscretion and abuses, violating the hygienic conditions of health, the SERIOUS EFFECTS of IMPROPERLY TREATED CASES, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, SORES, SPOTS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA and ECZEMA thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system strong, pure and healthful.

SEXUAL ORGANS-Spermatorrhoea, nightly or daily losses, which, if neglected, produce nervous irritation, less of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, ineanity, etc.; syphilis, stricture, impotency, or loss of power; sterility, restatorrhoes, or gravel; varicocele, cured by a new electrical operation; bydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy, or sbrinking of the organs

If you cannot call, write us. We can cure you by our method of HOME TREATMENT. Our COUNSEL IN FREE DR. DeYOUNG'S offices are complete in every detail, being equipped with all MODERN FIXTURES and AP-PLIANCES for the treatment of both MALE and FEMALE DISEASES, and special attention is given to the PRIVACT of all cases coming to us for treatment. Our operating-rooms and reception-rooms are STRICTLY MODERN, having a SEPARATE RECEPTION-ROOM for each patient, male or female. Do not neglect your case. Save PAIN and EX-PENSE by calling at once. A NOMINAL CHARGE, NO EXORBITANT PRICES. If you are in need of an electric belt. a FREE examination will be made by the physician in charge, and you will be informed of all necessary expense and

All special and chronic diseases of ladies or gentlemen, such as kidney trouble, blood and skin diseases and calarry, speedily cured. All medicines furnished free. Remember our number.

881 THIRD STREET

Opposite Chamber of Commerce