

Graded vs. Thoroughbred Hogs.

MILL CREEK FARM. November 12th, 1877. ED. FARMER: Again with your permission I will make some comments upon Mr. Hunt's article of Oct. 29th.

Mr. Hunt says he was much surprised at the position taken by Mr. Cross. Now, I am surprised that Mr. Hunt has gone into personal matters that ought to have died out long since, and after reviewing his article I will make a correct statement of my business in the East so the people can judge for themselves, hoping the matter will rest there and not have those that ought to be my friends stabbing me in the back.

Mr. Hunt says when he came home from Fair his blooded hogs were squealing around the barn and his scrubs were out in the field. This speaks nothing as I found mine the same, all of the same family of Berkshire. It amounts only to this: Those used to being fed will come around, those who are not will be hunting their living elsewhere. I have about fifty head of full-bloods they not been to the barn since I turned them into the stubbles, and they are in good condition. Again, he says, here lies the gist, the paying part, he fattened everything even his late Spring pigs, as Mr. Cross strongly advised him. Again he says, fatten everything that will weigh fifty pounds. Now for a little experience his friend purchased a fine sow and pigs, fed liberally, charged for all the feed, failed to sell pigs at fancy prices, killed for pork and found the feed account the largest. Probably he was like some farmers who charged me, when driving pigs to kill, one dollar per bushel for wheat when they only get seventy-five cents after hauling ten miles. To make a point here, he ought to name the blood and amount of feed and price. Again, "Mr. Cross has good hogs but a friend of his looking at them said to me, these graded pigs are the worst witnesses Mr. Cross could have brought to the Fair to prove his particular breed of hogs a good one to cross with." Here is a direct misrepresentation. I said in my article I was opposed to a cross upon scrubs and took those pigs especially to prove its fallacy in hopes to convince Mr. H. of his mistake and I do not profess to have any particular breed. I claim to have the Berkshire got up by others better versed in the matter than myself. But I must yield the palm to Mr. H. if he can discover a difference in scrubs and full bloods picking up the waste. He says so far as his knowledge goes very few men have made money in the West breeding thoroughbred stock. I admit none have, but many have lost thousands of dollars at it and the reason is, just such men as Mr. H. cried it down and used their influence against it until nearly or all the good blood is driven out of the country and Oregon is worse off to-day than she was twenty years ago and there is no State in the Union that has as little good stock as this, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to the State. Mr. H. says he believes the ordinary farmer is too shy of buying full blood males to improve his stock with, but when a farmer finds himself in possession of good native stock it would be well for him to pause before selling his present stock and pushing into the fine stock business. Now this proves Mr. H. opposed to good blooded stock and he blows hot and cold both in the same breath. Now he says I advise him to kill his Spring pigs I do it myself and urge all to do it. But let us compare the weight. I have killed many weighing from two to two hundred and seventy-five pounds at nine months old, and Mr. David McCully informed me on Saturday last he got in a lot of fat hogs—nearly one hundred head—a pig of my stock pigged 1st of March and killed the first week in November, net weight 275 lbs, fed and raised in the same lot. Now how does this compare with Mr. Hunt's weighing as he says fifty pounds.

Those I purchased from him generally weighed from eighty to ninety pounds and I acknowledge Mr. H. a good feeder and this is where blood tells. Now, as to Mr. Hunt's full bloods I have some doubts about him having them as I have been in that business twenty five years and I never knew him to buy one. I found him too shy to expend his money that way and opposed to spending money in fine stock, and when Mr. H. came into print advocating scrub stock. I deemed it my duty to give my views, not that I had sought against Mr. H., but being fully aware he might lead some astray.

As this article is longer already than it ought to be, I will say no more about blood until next article and will give some practical information from time to time, and will now take up a more unpleasant part. Again Mr. H. says it will do for such public spirited men as Mr. Cross, especially as he has the talent, to make as much in one year dealing in the Eastern pork as a common farmer makes in two or three years hard work. Now, Mr. Editor, and those that are friends of mine, I will show you what Mr. H. intends. As many of you are well aware, in the year seventy-one I went to Chicago and put up pork in the month of January. I have mentioned this in a former article and would not mention it at this time had I not been attacked in print. I had a large Government contract and had had it former years, and a number became jealous of my prosperity and in secret caucus and entered into a strong combination and agreed that I must be made to pay one dollar per hundred more than any one else or they would not sell to me, and they carried it out to such an extent that I only got three hundred hogs when it took five thousand to fill my contract, the former year I took six thousand.

I was advised of this combination, and Mr. Dan'l Clark and myself talked the matter over in December and I then told him I could not pay the price named and told him I was fully posted and I could do much better by going to Chicago and would have to do it or throw up my contract and to do that would be acknowledging they had succeeded in cornering me and I went, and as Mr. H. says I made more money than a farmer working hard two or three years. Yes, and I have the papers to prove I made more money than Mr. H. did in ten years of his farm but I here ask Mr. H. if he has not in talking about this, represented that I lost a large amount of money so large as to seriously involve me? Now this is the representation and no one will be better pleased than my-

self if he can truthfully deny it; now I ask Mr. H. how he knew about what I made or lost. Now for the information of my friends I will state about my contract, facts as they exist and have the papers in my possession to prove them, my contract price for side bacon was sixteen and one-half cents per lb; hams twenty-one cents per lb; I paid in Chicago eight and one-half cents for sides; twelve to thirteen for hams; realizing eight and one-half cents gain upon sides; and about eight upon hams, average price selling nineteen cents; premium upon gold, twelve per cent; that making upon one hundred lbs, two dollars and twenty cents; I paid freight two cents and one-fourth per lb. So will be seen I was out no money upon freight, and further, my meats were in such demand they or at least the sides were all sold and I went to the telegraph office and bought one hundred thousand pounds of sides for which I paid eight cents, and it was sold in San Francisco and Messrs. Allen & Lewis paid all bills and took out their commission and returned me a bill of sale with net profit of three thousand eight hundred dollars and Mr. A. J. wrote at the bottom of the bill this pays a little money.

Now Mr. Hunt I have those bills and papers to back me—what have you to back you when you state those slanders? And you say I looked cross when you sold your pork for more money, I here state that you did not sell it for more money and I can prove it I called upon the parties purchasing it this morning and they showed me the figures paid you taken from their books and they told me at the time you sold to them and I think I had a right to feel hurt and look at least cross, for I certainly considered I had bought your pork, and was astonished when it went to another butcher shop, and it fully convinced me you was in the ring; and it would make you look cross if you embarked in a business and expended twenty thousand dollars in land and improvements and five thousand dollars in box lumber and slaves and use it two years and have a few jealous hearted people combine and stop you and have them go to waste, and pay interest and compound interest until the debt amounted to nearly fifty thousand and jeopardize your landed property worth over one hundred thousand dollars. You spoke of my talent; to get to what me in the back, if you had been sincere in naming the talent and my friend why did you not name some of my laudable acts done at home? Who has received more laudations in California papers? No one living in Oregon. I have the honor of feeding the best steer ever on the coast, and sold him for nine hundred dollars; and took forty head to Victoria dressing from ten hundred to four hundred pounds. I have fattened a until the last year from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hogs, and in the year 1869 I fattened two thousand hogs and had them all in the lot at one time, and good ones. Why did you not name some of those acts? And in conclusion say I will be pleased if you can deny giving color to what I have named above and ask you if you did not chuckle over the dig given me in last article?

Mr. Editor, please excuse me for this lengthy article. I have borne more slams and abuse than I think I ought and have let it go in at one ear and out at the other, but when it comes in print I think it is time to defend. I desire this published without any abridgement, if you please.

THOMAS CROSS.

THE MARKETS.

The Wheat Market.

There is no material change in the Wheat market, and an immense amount of it is daily reaching market. Three trains a day, at least 80 cars with 800 tons of produce pass down the East side road daily, and the West side road must be carrying in proportion, making it would appear—one thousand tons of wheat received daily by railroad at Portland, while about the same quantity must reach that place by steamboat, as the boats on the Willamette go down loaded three a day probably, and from the Upper Columbia receipts are said to average three hundred tons of wheat per day.

We do not present these figures as definite but approximate and covering the case as nearly as we can conjecture from apparent facts. We present these facts to show the producers of this region the progress they are making and the influence they exercise on the world's markets, which must rapidly increase, for whatever the growth of production shall be in this valley and the Umpqua we confidently expect that the country East of the Mountains, tributary to the waters of the Columbia, will within five years equal, and not long after exceed the production of wheat in Western Oregon. The future of this region waits for the opening of the Columbia River and the coming of the North Pacific railroad, but it cannot wait even for those great events, but must make progress against all natural obstacles.

The Liverpool market remains firm without change of importance. The shipping in the Columbia river is abundant, and freights are low enough to compensate for any changes in Liverpool since the commencement of the season, but even with all the transportation facilities we have at hand it is impossible to supply cargoes as fast as demanded, and as buyers have large sums of money locked up in purchases made at interior warehouses, and as the money in command for purchase of wheat is limited, transactions are sometimes a little slow and the market appears dull when with an abundant money supply it would be active and perhaps secure a trifling advance on present figures.

The Salem Market.

Wheat in farmers' hands \$1.08 1/2 per bushel; oats, 45c for good, less where colored by exposure to weather; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c per doz; apples, 25c to 30c per bushel; peas, 25c; 25c to 30c per bushel; bacon, sides, 12c per lb.; hams, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 8c; lard, 12c to 14c.

European Grain Market.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The department of state is in receipt of further communication from our consul at Leeds concerning the general import and export trade of the United Kingdom, and how to enlarge the trade of the United States therewith. During the first eight months of the present year the total import of bread stuffs into the United Kingdom were: Wheat, \$102,750,000; other grains and flour, \$33,200,000; meat, dead and alive, \$59,000,000; butter, cheese, and eggs, about \$39,000,000; miscellaneous, \$19,000,000; making total farm products of the enormous sum of \$305,750,000. The harvest reports render it certain that the imports for the remaining four months will be even greater in proportion than the above. Of wheat imports the United States supplied about sixty millions of bushels, Russia thirty-four mil-

lions, and India eighteen millions. Jumping from the 10th in 1875 to the 3d in 1877, it is expected India will become a dangerous competitor of the United States in the grain trade, as no pains will be spared to develop her resources in that line. Imports of fresh meats from the United States, as soon as prejudices are dispelled, will almost become illimitable.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Broadstuffs firm. Wheat—12s 8d @ 12s 10d for average California white, 10s 4d @ 11s 7d for red western spring, 10s 9d @ 11s 6d for red winter; 12s 10d @ 13s 3d for California club. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 35,000 quarters; American, 21,600.

PORTLAND WHEAT MARKET.—The Oregonian Nov. 14, says: The week opens without any special change in matters in the domestic produce market. The wheat market is very quiet, and though buyers are not very urgent, they take freely all offers of good lots easily accessible, at current rates. The receipts continue to be quite heavy, mostly, however, of prior purchases. The late heavy rains have made the hauling very bad, and many farmers will make no further effort to market their surplus until spring, as the idea is very extensively entertained that prices will be kept up during the entire harvest year.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET. (BY TELEGRAPH.) San Francisco, Nov. 14. Wheat—Shipping, \$2 20 @ 25; milling \$2 35 @ 22 30.

New Goods!

—AT— BREYMAN BROS. AT THE WHITE CORNER.

Clothing, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, Etc., etc.

This Stock has just been purchased by Mr. WERNER BREYMAN in New York and San Francisco, and, owing to the extremely low prices in Goods and Freights, we are able to give better bargains than ever.

WE ALSO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF Carpets, Oil-cloths, Curtains, Mattings, &c. FARMERS' PRODUCE Taken in Exchange for Goods.

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GOLD MEDAL Rubber Paint!

Awarded for the SALEM, OCTOBER 11TH, 1877.

Your Committee, appointed to inquire into the merits of the MIXED PAINTS on exhibition at the 17th Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, beg leave to report: That, after an examination of various specimens of PAINTING, we have come to the conclusion that the Rubber Paint, exhibited by the RUBBER PAINT COMPANY of SAN FRANCISCO, is, in ALL respects superior to ALL OTHERS exhibited.

RESPECTFULLY, T. B. ODENEAL, A. H. JEWETT, G. W. WALLING, Committee.

To W. P. WATSON, President Oregon State Agricultural Society. Upon the above decision, Messrs. JESSE HEALY & CO. received the GOLD MEDAL OF THE OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the Best Mixed Paints.

Further references can be given to any part of the State, by JOHN HUGHES, Agent, Salem. Oct. 18.

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For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Colic use Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the Stomach. It may always be relied on to give immediate relief, and besides being effectual, is a pleasant and safe remedy, easily administered to children.

For Asiatic Cholera and all Bowel Affections use promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It checks the Diarrhoea, suppresses the Cramps which generally accompany attacks of Cholera,—and conquers the disease in its incipency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the Cholera has been raging epidemically, and it has seldom failed to give immediate and permanent relief. The Carminative has maintained its reputation as a Curative for nearly forty years, and is equally effective in all latitudes, and as a Standard Household Remedy, should be kept in every family.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland, Oct. 1877.

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