



TO OUR READERS.

We have lost many thousand dollars by the credit system, and must do business hereafter on a cash basis.

We were burned out last Spring and since then have passed through very hard times. The majority of our subscriptions expire during the Fall and in January, and we ask our friends to be as prompt as possible in making renewals.

We are sending out notices of expirations, and if any mistake has occurred please inform us so that we can make necessary correction.

THE COLD SPRING COUNTRY.

A Full and Complete Description of a Newly Developed Section of Country in Umatilla County.

HELIX, Umatilla Co., Or., Dec. 5, '80.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In that portion of Umatilla county where the State boundary line running west intersects the Columbia river, is a scope of country of which but comparatively little is known, but which is, nevertheless, susceptible of the highest degree of agricultural development, and which is even now emerging from the state of an unproductive bunch-grass prairie, and rapidly attaining its natural pre-eminence as one of the most extensive wheat fields of Oregon's Great Inland Empire.

The county in question is on the Columbia river side of a prairie which runs between and parallel with that stream and the blue mountains; or, to be more exact, it may be described as the northern boundaries of Umatilla county, of which that part of the Columbia river lying between Umatilla Landing and the State boundary line is at once the base and the water front. The general name for the

entire tract of fine prairie land, the whole of which is open to settlement and immediately available for agricultural purposes, is the Cold Spring Country. It extends southward from the points named on the Columbia river, for an average distance of fifteen miles, the whole of which, with the exception of that portion immediately adjoining the river, consists of a magnificent rolling prairie, producing a wonderfully luxuriant growth of bunch grass and totally devoid of sage brush, with a fine black-loam soil which is peculiarly adapted for the production of the cereals, vegetables and fruits common to the great wheat-raising belt of the Northwest interior. Hitherto, this fine piece of country has been utilized only as a cattle and sheep range, for which, indeed, it is admirably adapted, and it has only been the selfish policy of our stockmen, who wished to monopolize the range for themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns forever, in misrepresenting it as a region of nothing but sand and sage-brush, in order to discourage intending settlers from prospecting it for themselves, which has prevented it from becoming settled, appreciated and developed as its merits and great advantages as an agricultural district deserves. Of late, however, that is to say in the last three years, as the Umatilla Valley, or Greenwood side of the prairie fronting the Blue mountains, became settled and converted by the untiring hand of industry into a great grain producing district, the hardy land-seekers were compelled to locate higher and higher, till at last the Greenwood Flat was left far behind, the summit of the prairie was reached, settled and cultivated, and then for a time the process of development ceased. This state of things, however, could not exist forever, for as time progressed a few ranchers hunting their stray teams, penetrated into the Columbia river side of the prairie, and instead of finding a region of sage-brush and sand, as it had been grossly misrepresented to be, they found themselves traversing a vast wilderness of fertile prairie where the bunch grass was rank and knee high in its wonderful luxuriance, and watered by an infinitely greater number of living springs, which makes it not only a much more fertile and better country for cultivation and agricultural development, but is also, by reason of its contiguity to the great highway of commerce, the Columbia river, which brings it so much nearer to market, a much more desirable locality for settlement than the Greenwood side of the prairie which faces the Blue mountains.

Hence it will be seen that the country under consideration has received no advertising; that it has been kept idle by misrepresentation, and that its locality, bordering on the greatest river of the Pacific Coast, with the O. R. & N. Co.'s line of railroad traversing it along the full length of its water front, and surrounded as it is by the high civilization of Walla Walla twenty-five miles on the east, and by that of Weston and Pendleton twelve miles to the westward, and with a soil unequalled in the Northwest for fertility and productiveness, makes it the most desirable locality for settlement in the great interior.

Strictly speaking, the Cold Spring country extends from Umatilla Landing on the west, beyond the State boundary line to Wallula, in Washington Territory, on the east; hence it may be correctly stated to embrace a tract of land containing twenty-five miles of longitude by fifteen miles of latitude, which comprises fully four townships of a good government and railroad land as ever a crowd flew

over, and which excludes the narrow strip of sage-brush and sand which immediately adjoins the great river of the West, the unprospecting appearance of which has deterred so many from prospecting the interior. In addition to the great advantages it enjoys from its commanding geographical position, which gives it twenty-five miles of water front where are three steamboat landings and a line of railroad already constructed running parallel thereto, the Cold Spring country rejoices in the possession of three distinct natural outlets, which, because it is a more imposing term than gulches, are dignified by the name of canyons, which, with their forks and tributaries all head near each other on the summit of the prairie, and thence radiating toward the Columbia river and pursuing a general northerly course, they intersect and drain the whole of this scope of country, thus affording it easy natural roadways to the three steamboat landings and railroad depots on its water front.

The names of these gulches are the Vansycle, Juniper and Cold Spring canyons. Of these Vansycle is the most easterly, which heads on the summit of the Columbia river side of the prairie, a short distance from the head of the Big Greenwood canyon on the Blue mountains side, and thence pursues a northerly course for a distance of eighteen miles when it effects a junction with the Walla Walla river two miles above Wallula; in this canyon are two fine springs, but the country to the eastward, in the direction of the Walla Walla Valley is the least desirable for settlement, for in addition to its being badly broken up, the soil is more or less impregnated with alkali and down towards the head of the Big Greenwood canyon on the Blue mountains side, which border that stream, Westward of Vansycle, towards Juniper, the soil is richer and the country much less broken. The main Juniper canyon is fourteen miles in length, and possesses a large tributary known as the North Fork, seven miles in length, which both head near Vansycle, and which after coming together pursues a serious westward course till it spreads out and disappears in the sage brush at a point opposite the head of the Big Island in the Columbia. In the

Big Island in the Columbia. In the gulch are some of the finest and largest living springs of the purest water to be found in Umatilla county; it intersects a large extent of fertile prairie whereon are located many old time residents and late tenant farmers of the Willamette valley, who are highly pleased with their new locations and who are here to stay. In the course of another year or two the men will have their places in such good fix that they will have no difficulty in renting them to others, instead of laboring themselves to make other men rich. Five miles above the junction of the North Fork with the main Juniper is the large ranch of the Faine Bros., the great agricultural implement dealers of Walla Walla, who own the whole of a section of school land and the half of an adjoining section, in all nearly one thousand acres, into which they have recently come into possession and are now making extensive preparations to put the whole under cultivation at an early date; in the immediate vicinity of this ranch there is still many thousands of acres of virgin soil only awaiting the hand of Caucasian industry to be converted into smiling fields of golden grain and made to blossom as the rose.

The Cold Spring is much the largest of the series of canyons which intersect the country. The north, or main fork, twenty miles in length, heads a little to the southward of the sources of Juniper and Vansycle; the middle fork seventeen miles long, heads still further south, while the south fork has its origin in the vicinage of Pendleton, and after running in a semi-circular direction for a distance of twenty-two miles it joins the main gulch at what is known as the Badger Springs, where it runs to the westward on a parallel with the Columbia river and then loses itself in the big sand flat at the Umatilla Wells. The head of the North Fork of Cold Springs has of late settled up very fast, so much so that a school district (No. 39) has been organized and the school already running. On the south fork of this canyon is a large ranch embracing twenty-five hundred acres, known as the Margin Farm, owned by I. T. Reese & Co., of Weston, of which eight hundred acres are under cultivation in one body. To the north and west of this ranch is the Morehouse, or the great Umatilla wheat farm which was located last year by John R. Foster and Lee Morehouse, of Umatilla, associated with a company of Portland capitalists. This farm comprises seven sections, or nearly five thousand acres in one body, with three thousand acres already under cultivation. Another school section on Juniper canyon is owned by Captain Gorman, of Walla Walla.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that all the land here is taken up, for these great farms, originally located for experimental purposes, comprise only a fractional and by no means the best portion of this large extent of farming country. The Umatilla farm, for instance, adjoins and in places embraces a part of the desert zone of sand and sage-brush which in that particular locality overleaps its usually contracted limits on the banks of the Columbia and extends back from the river for a distance of ten miles, while between Juniper and the Badger Springs the black loam of the prairie invades the domain of the sage-brush right to the waters edge. In addition to the large farms about two hundred locations of quarter and half section farms have been made at different points on the prairie, and there is room yet for fully three hundred more settlers to come in and build up homes for themselves and families, which in the very near future will be worth a fortune to their possessors. Many of the people here have given the wonderful Palouse, Spokane and Yakima countries a thorough prospecting and have returned to make final locations on the Cold Spring prairie, because here the climate is milder, water is more easily obtained, it is one hundred miles nearer to market and is already in possession of railroad communication with Walla Walla and Celilo,

and which in addition to the prospect of the speedy completion of this line to Portland, will soon be traversed north and south by the railroad from the Columbia river across the Blue mountains into the Grande Ronde Valley. The soil and more equable climate of this locality permits the raising of corn, sorghum, cotton and the finer fruits which are killed by the frosts which harass the far upper country. In this connection the writer states the positive fact that from a half acre potato patch located on the highest point of the Cold Spring ranch and fully sixty feet above water, the average weight of the potatoes was three to the pound for the whole patch. On an adjoining ranch on the summit of the prairie, at a still greater height above water, are several shocks of corn raised thereon, that can be seen for miles, which, when viewed from a distance looks like a great crop of Indian hogs. The head of the Cold Spring prairie is fifteen miles distant from Glassford's Saw Mill on Wild Horse creek, and rails can be bought at any point in the Blue mountains for \$2 per hundred, while the Columbia river at high water leaves an immense amount of drift wood on its banks, so that settlers can make their own rails and cedar posts, and secure firewood by the exercise of their own labor.

The great number of springs on the prairie has been before alluded to, but of course there are large portions where water can only be obtained by sinking. The depths of wells vary from fifteen to forty-five feet, depending upon the depth of the soil, the rate being the deeper the soil the deeper the well, as running water of the purest quality in inexhaustible quantity is invariably found in a porous honey-combed rock a few feet below the bedrock. Thus, two wells sunk on the summit of the prairie attained a depth of 77 and 85 feet respectively, before water was struck, 80 feet of which was sunk through the fine black loam which comprises the soil of the prairie. As a matter of course a soil of that depth is incapable of exhaustion, and when to this is added the fact that the cultivation of timber on timber culture claims is successfully carried on, growing in fact spontaneously, without any attention at all, some idea of the wonderful fecundity of the soil may be gained.

It may be said that to state the fact that the Pendleton millers authorize the statement that the best wheat they have received this year was grown on the Cold Spring prairie, which is doubtless attributable to the fact that this prairie possesses a northern instead of a southern aspect, and, therefore, the soil is the better enabled to retain moisture than if it were exposed to the full glare of the midsummer sun. In this the Cold Spring prairie as any that is included within the limits of the Indian reserve. The unobtainable is always the most desirable, and it is naturally very exasperating to the civilized Caucasian of utilitarian tendencies to see such an immense extent of good land devoted exclusively as a grazing ground for the scrub ponies of a few idle, non-self-supporting Siwashes, and, moreover, there are on the reservation many hundreds of acres of alkali and adobe land which would involve the expenditure of large sums of money to render them productive. The soil of the Cold Spring country throughout its whole length and breadth is totally free from these ingredients, and being so much nearer to market, it is decidedly the most desirable locality of the two sections for all who desire to make themselves permanent homes in the bunch-grass country.

Here, then, is room for fully three hundred land seekers to come and locate themselves each 320 acres, or a half section of good land, whereon they can build up homes for their families. Situated two hundred miles east from Portland, twenty-five miles west from the great inland metropolis of Walla Walla, and with the three towns of Weston, Centerville and Pendleton only twelve miles distant, and possessing twenty-five miles water front, with three steamboat landings, and the trunk line of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's railroad already completed on the Columbia river, and with another road already surveyed running through its center into the Grande Ronde Valley, the Cold Spring country in Umatilla county offers inducements to the land-hungry which can nowhere be equalled, much less excelled, in the whole of the upper country, for its altitude is lower, its climate is more equable and water is invariably found a few feet below bedrock. Over two hundred locations have been made on this prairie since March last by men with families from all parts of the Union, all of whom are delighted with the advantages of their new homes. The heads of these families realize the great advantages of being so near railroad and river transportation and are enthusiastic over their location so near to the city of Walla Walla. Looking at this section of the upper country from a geographical point of view, the northeastern portion of Umatilla county, which includes the Cold Spring prairie, may be justly termed as forming a part of the famous Walla Walla Valley, from which, indeed, it is only divided by the State boundary line. By referring to a map of the country it will be seen that the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia in Washington Territory, and Umatilla county in this State, are included in natural boundaries, which comprise the Blue mountains, the Snake and Columbia rivers. The interests of this scope of country are identical, for the character of the people, the soil, climate and products are alike. The country in question bears the same geographical relation to the Pacific Coast which the Western Reserve bears to the Atlantic Coast, and it is to drain the products of this wonderfully fertile region that the O. R. & N. Co. are expending so many millions of dollars in

the construction of railroads. No portion of the upper country is making more progressive strides than that in the three counties named. Its transition from the State of a savage frontier to an earnest and progressive civilization is complete, and the grand work of developing its dormant resources has commenced. The finite mind of man is incapable of comprehending the vast empire which will be established here when its varied and practically unlimited resources are utilized to their fullest extent. Its progress has not been in this decade, but in the last quarter of this decade. Vast sums of money from the world's great monetary centers are being concentrated here to facilitate the development of its resources and therefore, new comers making homes here now at such a favorable time, will not have to wait for a very long period to reap the fruits of their labor and enterprise, for the good time coming is already here, and an immediate reward awaits the pioneer and the "carpet-bagger" alike.

In Umatilla county the increase of taxable property in the current fiscal year over preceding valuations is more than half a million dollars, while, comparing the vote cast at the late Presidential election with the vote for State and county officers in June last, the increase in its population is phenomenal. So rapid has been its progress in all the material interests which make prosperity, that an effort was made in the lately adjourned State Legislature to divide the territory comprised in the boundaries of Umatilla into three counties. It is in the rapidly growing country that the Cold Spring prairie is located. The old sections of land are included in a Government grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The probabilities are that the grant will revert to the Government eventually, but even if it should not, the policy of the Northern Pacific Company has been so liberal (disposing of the lands in the Pen d'Oreille Division at Government price), that it is safe to assume that this successful policy will be continued when these lands are placed on the market. There is, however, no drawback to their immediate cultivation, as an application to purchase, with actual cultivation, gives the applicant priority in the location of the writer to a large number of the prairies with the Albany and other valleys of the prairie, and one of the erroneous Wiford idea that the agricultural lands of the upper country consist of a pot-hole here and there, like the Walla Walla Valley. Many of the older settlers here have not yet begun to realize the future greatness of the upper country. A practical knowledge of its resources is required to do so, and the subject must be studied to appreciate it in all its magnitude.

It might be fairly to ridicule the idea of the Willamette tenant farmers laboring to make other men rich, when only two hundred miles distant is good land waiting to be taken up, but we refrain from ridicule, for this portion of the bunch-grass region needs no fictitious aids to create a "boom."

Many of the numerous readers of the FARMER should resolve to prospect this country, they will find that it has not been exaggerated in the foregoing. Facilities for filing on land are handy, as a branch land office has been established by Messrs. Dwight & Bailey at Pendleton, only twelve miles distant. Parties visiting the country with a view to settlement are requested to call on Mr. W. W. Caviness, of the Cold Spring Ranch, while those desiring particular details to suit individual tastes should address the undersigned at Helix, Umatilla county, Oregon, who will be happy to reply to such correspondence. With no object in view other than to promote the settlement of this prairie with that desirable class of practical farmers who read the leading agricultural journal of the Pacific Coast, the writer has endeavored to show the country just as it is, confident that the mere narration of positive facts relating to the fecundity of its location and surroundings, will settle up and develop the resources of the country more permanently than if the truth were embellished with the "high falutin'" language of professional word painters.

A. F. PARKER.

Where to Locate.

ARNDIE, KANSAS, Nov. 7, 1880.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I enclose you one dollar for your paper, the FARMER, which send as long as the dollar lasts. As I am going to move to Oregon with my family in the Spring, I don't wish to send more money than will be necessary to pay up to the time I leave here, as I am going by wagon. I went out to Oregon last Spring and look over the Willamette Valley, and believe I would do better there than here. Where would be the best place to go to, where noague or fever prevails, and where fish are plenty and fruit falls? Would you recommend South, North, East or West? I have a small income of \$400 per year besides the labor of myself and family. Answer in paper.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LINTON.

The foregoing is pretty fully answered by the description of the Willamette Valley we published last week. When Mr. Linton arrives here we shall be glad to furnish any information possible to serve his purpose. Here is a man who has been here to look for himself and likes the country well enough to bring his family. With the income he speaks of he ought to succeed well if they are good workers. Good land can be bought in any direction, and a little care will secure a good bargain. Near the mountains all the streams have trout. We published last week, or will this, an article on fish and game. The big Salmon are in the larger streams; Elk are in the mountains and deer in the hills and timber. Pheasants, grouse and quails are the game birds of our country. Fruit does well in all sections, but we shall treat more fully of this soon.

MORE ABOUT GRASSES.

Hon. John Minto writes a Valuable Letter on this Subject—Timothy the best Hay Grass—Mesquite, Alfalfa, and other Grasses Tested.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 12, 1880.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have read with some care your article on grasses in last week's FARMER, and as the theme is one of the most important to farmers and stock-raisers, I will try to give what I know on the subject, though at the cost of repetition of previously published views and experiences to some extent.

As a single hay grass on suitable land there is not yet in cultivation a more valuable grass than timothy. It does well on all kinds of soil in locations inclined to dampness, and on such locations might be added to the grasses in laying down land for pastures for a course of years.

On dry uplands such as the Red hill lands of the Willamette valley, orchard grass in my experience is much superior to velvet grass or "velvet" grass, "mesquite" and placing its nativity in the dry plains of western Texas, and further on I will indicate why the mistake may be almost a misfortune to the grazing interests of this coast. I just here have to say that I have sowed this velvet grass pretty closely since about a year ago. My remarks upon the matter are based upon a considerable correspondence in the States east of the Rocky mountains in regard to it. My studies led me to these results:

First, Dampness either in the atmosphere or in the soil is an essential condition for this grass thriving well.

Second, As either a hay or pasture plant, under the most favorable conditions, it will scarcely rank as second rate in quality.

Third, On dry soil under a dry atmosphere it is not even third rate in any respect.

Fourth, For making grass on damp or swampy, peaty lands its second only to velvet grass, it is valuable as a pioneer grass on rough ranges having a moist atmosphere.

For the purpose of quickly changing grain land to pasture my estimate of perennial ryegrass accords with the estimate of S. G. Reed. It is easy to get "a catch" and for heavy, rich wheat lands is a good grass, and I think rich in feeding properties. In sowing down such land for pasture ryegrass, timothy, red and white clover, narrow leaved plantain-rib grass and velvet, might be all mixed with advantage, and even orchard grass might be added, but on high, dry land orchard grass should have the first place in the mixture.

In regard to alfalfa or lucerne on the dry hill lands or damp clay land, of this valley, I have never seen it succeed, but on the rich alluviums of the Willamette river I have had it grow as high as my head. On such soils it would be a better soiling crop than clover even and I have no doubt to be a good crop for doirmen on the lower Willamette and Columbia river alluviums. It is the only plant that our Agricultural College teachers have found to keep green through our Summer season, keeping as green at mid-Summer as it is in May. "In good rich loam it grows five feet high and it will stand several mowings during one season. The fodder is of good quality for stock." So says B. L. Hawthorne in his report to President Arnold, (see pp 9, Biennial Report of State Agricultural College, 1880).

Mr. Hawthorne goes on to say: "Provision is made for extensive experiments with alfalfa during the next year." For which, if they are thoroughly made and the results extensively published the farmers of Western Oregon will have cause to thank the faculty of the College.

But, Mr. Editor, why has this most important subject not been taken up by every State Agricultural College? Why is it necessary, so long after these institutions were so liberally provided for by a magnificent government to have practical farmers call on each other for information in relation to the nature and quality of grasses, as your correspondents have done relative to the "soft meadow velvet grass" of the England, old and new, or wild "mesquite grass" of Texas, whichever it may be? In view of the importance of the interests which a supply of grass underlies, I venture the suggestion that the agricultural press of the country West of the Ohio river join in a demand on the Commissioner of Agriculture, that:

First, He put himself into official communication with the Agricultural Colleges asking them to take up the subject of thorough experimental test of all the known varieties of valuable grasses.

Second, That he send wide-awake, reliable agents out into the South, West and North to collect what are known to frontier settlers and herdsmen as the best native grasses of that extended country. Place the seeds of these also into the care of the Agricultural Colleges for experimental test and designate the most valuable. Had some such organized means been adopted a dozen years ago and resulted in the discovery of a grass of a running and spreading character such as the "running mesquite" of the dry, Texan plains is claimed to be, we might reasonably look at the passing away of the bunch grass of Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, without apprehension perhaps. As it is, no man, who has an interest in that wide

spread grazing region notes how the range is deteriorating without feeling that unless some pasture, plant is found, capable of taking hold of that naturally rich soil, and maintaining itself against close feeding under a bright sunshine and dry cold atmosphere, it is only a question of time when that country and much of the East and South of it, will become deserts what we once generally thought it to be.—A. DESKRI.

That such a result is many years in the future, I freely believe, because I feel confident that in all the dry upland region, extending from Western Kansas to Western Oregon and from middle Texas to the British American line, there are, amongst the innumerable rich and native grasses growing there, some (perhaps many) varieties that would give the range to the hand of industry at least a temporary relief which give way before close feeding. The sooner such grasses are found and generally disseminated, and a system of disposing of the grazing lands adapted in such quantities and manner as will give inducements to graziers in that region to make permanent homes, and use their lands as permanent means of livelihood, the better it will be for all interests connected with that country. This article has become extended and yet I have not touched upon what may be done with known grasses in Eastern Oregon. I may, however, return to that subject at some future time.

Fine Stock in Wasco County.

The Dallas Inland Empire.

The fine stock mentioned by us as on the way hither from Kentucky, in charge of S. J. Newsome of Prineville, arrived here safely. Our expectations of a fine herd were realized in Marshall, the splendid son of the unrivalled Almont whose fame as a sire of trotters is as wide spread as that of old Bonnie Scotland among runners. He is a horse of good size and grand proportions. The nearest thing to him is McAlister's Dead Shot, and there is but little to choose between them either in point of size and blood like finish. So far as I go, the horse is superior to any I have ever seen. Grande horse pleases us best, but it is hard to find a prettier blood bay than Marshall, with his white high heel and the narrow strip down his intelligent and good natured face. He is over 15 hands, 33 inches high, weighing about 1,130 pounds and possessed of the greatest liberty of action. His head is large, like all the rest of the Almonts, but clean and bony, and well set upon a long and muscular neck. His shoulder rakes back like the mass' of a pilotboat, with the withers of a four-miler. The barrel is round and deep, with vast breathing power, while the arched loin shows nature's skill in bridge building. Nothing could surpass his driving apparatus, the broad stride and flat thigh being well set into a clean and durable hock which will never curb. His fore leg appears light at the first glance, but the second glance undeceives you. It is his enormous muscular arm that does it. Taking him altogether, he is about as much horses as ever we saw wrapped up in the same expense of hide. From his stall we passed to that occupied by the weanling colt owned by Newsome, the only son of George Wilkes on this coast. He is a wiry youngster and may yet astonish the natives. The union of Hambletonian and American Star blood in his sire, produced a record 2:20 in harness and 2:23 to wagon. Newsome has certainly outdone himself, as well as all other importers, in the matter of jacks, one of which he sold to Thomas Burgess, of Lakeview, on private terms within twelve hours after his arrival at this place. The balance of the stock were driven out home on Thursday lag and are now thoroughly domesticated in their Oregon home.

Grain Growing in Baker County.

Baker county contains Powder river valley, quite elevated and frosty, but good for stock in Winter and can also grow vegetables and cereals. Newsome and gre. a named to, at least so think's the Editor of the Baker City Keyhole. Mining interests take the lead in that county, but the Editor of that paper says: Our merchants tell us that more than half of the flour consumed by the inhabitants of Baker county is manufactured in Grand Ronde valley. They tell us that many of our farmers, instead of sowing wheat, actually buy flour manufactured in that Valley. Now all this is good for our Grand Ronde neighbors, but rather hard for Baker county. From data which we have gathered we are of the opinion that Baker county pays to Union county not less than \$50,000 per annum for wheat of the flour alone; while we sell them nothing or next to nothing. The balance of trade is against us, and is impoverishing us and enriching our neighbors. From fact which we have derived from Mr. Chambers there is really no necessity for this State of things whatever. He says that our farmers should sow their wheat in the Fall of the year, and not in the Spring as is the custom. He says that wheat sown in the Spring is not near as good as that sown in the Fall;—we mean that the berry is not as full and good, and that it does not produce as good flour besides, it is not near as productive. He is of the opinion that, if our farmers would sow their wheat in the Fall, they would raise enough for home consumption; and thus all the money sent to Grand Ronde valley by our citizens, for wheat and flour, would be kept at home and circulate among our own citizens. He says, also, that the flour manufactured from Fall sown wheat of Baker county is much better than that manufactured from wheat raised in Grande Ronde valley,—claiming that there is a radical difference in the nature of the wheat raised in the low countries, that difference being in favor of wheat raised in Baker county. We trust our farmers will weigh these facts well and act accordingly.