WILLAMETTE FARMER: PORTLAND, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1881.



Imued every Week by the TILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ostage paid), in advance..... (Postage paid), in advance x months will be, per month
 sepectable, at the following table of naves
 8 1.50

 Dre inch of space per month
 5.60

 Dree inches of space per month
 5.60

 Dree half column per month
 15.00

 Dree column per month
 30.00

 Eff Sample copies sent free on application.
 20.00

 Publication Office:
 No. 5 Washington Street
 Up

, rooms No. 5 and 5k.

THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH.

During the week past President Garfield has been at the very borders of the grave. Saturday his case was considered desperate, with an abcess on the lung and symptoms of blood poisoning to a fatal degree. Monday, news came that his symptoms proved not so bad as reported; Tuesday he showed marked improvement and was moved for a half hour to a reclining chair. He seems now to be almost convalescent and the prayers of the Nation appear answered in his behalf. He has passed through remarkable vicissitudes and we can entertain fair hopes for his recovery. It is hardly possible that since the course of human events any man's life has hung on a more slender thread or his fate been watched with such intense professional solicitud ; certainly there never was a human life that hung so many weeks upon so slight a balance, while tens of millions of loving hearts waited with such deep sympathy to finances of the corporation. Then again, this know his fate.

IMPROVE THE COLUMBIA BAR.

We coincide with those who consider the improvement of the bar of the Columbia river a matter of prime necessity, more in portant than the clearing out of the channel of the Columbia and Willamette from Port land to the sea. The improvement of the bar invites deep sea vessels to enter and when they are safe at Astoria they can get their cargoes, even if they cannot load deep at Portland. It is more suportant to the producer of the country to have the entrance to the river improved than to the local interests of Portland. People here are apt to think the prosperity of the State measured by their own interests, which is a mistake. The country has no great confidence in the liberal ity and disinterestedness of this town and does not wish to be taxed and levied upon to maintained its fancied superiority. What we really need is to attract commerce to the river, but what Portland wants is to attract all this commerce to its own wharves and to tax the cost on the people. It may be natural enough for the townsp-ople to consider their own interests as paramount, but it is just a natural for the producers of the country to take a broader view and demand that their interests shall receive first consideration.

channels of the rivers between here and the sca deepened, there is no reason why it should not supply means for its own aggrandizement. To make it plain, there is no reason why Portland should not supply the money to insure her own prosperity, if it requires more than Congress can be induced to appropriate. Of course we favor all the help from Congress that can be got, but if this amount is insufficient to keep both bar and river channels in order, we say let the bar receive first attention. There is a great deal of jealousy in the minds of country people over the assumptions and claims of the metropolis. They know that the producer is the hele rock on which all prosperity rests, and they rightly claim the first show for him. The wealth and pretension of the city can be more easily asserted than the modest claims of a answerable for the way public money is appropriated. Their demand is that foreign commerce shall have all needed facilities, and they are not at all anxious that Portland shall monopolize that commerce, unless it can be done to best advantage of producer also.

children can prepare fruit and the mother or elder sister attend it, but we commend to every one to get a thermometer for 50 cents. and hang on the outside, over the furnace, by which to judge the degree of heat needed. As fruit promises to be worth a fair price there is opportunity in this valley for hundreds of drying machines, and where well value of the apples and pears going to waste in this State is very great and it really seems as if such fruit should be made marketable. We feel warranted by our experience to recommend machines made by J. W. Crawford, and, except the cost of the machine, actually

doing it cheaper than fruit can be dried in the sun, and when we have seen what fruit is exposed to that has been sun dried we have wondered that it could be sold at all.

THE FUTURE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC REGI N

Several important facts in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad will ultimately tend to the commercial advantage of the Pacific terminus and insure the financial prosperity of that enterprise. These points show very favorably when put in comparison with the Central route because while that route all the way from Nebraska to California passes through a country scarce better than a desert, and ac ually desert a great part of the way. the Northern route traverses a country that offersgreat advantages for settlement and must eventually do a heavy local transportation business that will be a great assistance to the corporation, which represents even a greater length of road than both the Union and Cen-

tral roads combined, has only a debt, bearing interest, of \$40,000,000, and its stock is \$100. 000.000 whereas the bonded debt and stock of the Union and Central figure up over \$300, 000,000. So that the Northern road can be naintained at good paying dividends on stock where the other roads could not more than meet the interest on their bunds.

The development of the great interior trib ntary to the Northern Pacific will call for the building of numerous branch roads and the progress of this whole region must open up considerable trade with the Pacific Coast States which will be a future advantage. There are great mining regions in Idaho and Montana that must develope when they are reached by radroads; these will be peopled with working men who must be fed, and many of our home products will work that way. The future of the entire northern belt of country, to be traversed by the Northern Pacific and developed by the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, possesses great interest and many attractions. Only two years ago and the era of our present progress had just come in view; since then wonderful results have been achieved-greater than we could have believed possible. The promise of the

present seems positive, that the work of con pletion. Our own future is interwoven with the destincts of the regions to the eastward very closely and we cannot realize what the future must bring us until we grasp the idea of what the northern helt of country will attain of wealth and population, prosperity and production within twenty years. It will require that time to bring about a fair developaent, and when 1900 comes it may find Portland a much larger city than it is now, and also see a great city on Puget Sound, with a population of millions occupying the territory otween the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ecan.

man of whom he rented did so and had clean in California, we do grow all fruits that are than to allow our labor and the cream of our egon, and experience shows that hill land is ple who own land that is peculiarly adapted cause. Taking the success of the past into planting out orchards. We are told of au that new lands well put in in the early Spring cultivation - what will ? yielded better in some localities than even

Summer-fallow, because forward grain was injured by the hot spell the last week in 20th of May did further injury from which

the plant did not everywhere recover. Looking at the whole subject of grain culivation there is great reason to urge better cultivation and more care. The soil is wonlerfully and permanently productive and we have no right to charge our culpable farming upon it to depreciate its value. Bat while ve consider this subject let us take a broader view than to include the immediate future and see whether a system of cultivation cannot be followed that will maintain and even enrich the soil, instead of leading to its in- direct loss to them. We were disposed to evitable impoverishment. In this world the rule is: "Line upon line and precept upon there is truth in the claim that some loss precept," so we must be pardoned for repeating what we have lately said urging farmers to put land down to permanent pasture, and eping more stock, instead of following loss in weight on its arrival at Port'and of wheat farming out to the end knowing the 1,600 pounds. Some grain is spilled, sacks end must eventually be deterioration of s ils. The true experiment of seeding to grass has not often been thoroughly tried, but the few who have tried it have met with satisfact ry results. The only resource we have in favor of mixed farming is in growing fruit and sow ing grass seed. Land can be seeded down will proceed to consider the advantages that without lying barren a single year, and if land is kept half the time in grass, and the other half in grain, its fertility will be assured. Keep some of all kinds of stock, but remember that sheep are called: "golden footed because they enrich wherever they tread. It is undoubtedly true that the man who keeps sheep and has half his land in grass, well managed, will make more money, and earn it with greater case, than the man who follows wheat as a steady thing.

Land is becoming too valuable to waste in poor farming, and that value must be eventually destroyed if there is no change from consecutive crops of grain. The remedy is at every man's hand and the man is greatly to be blamed who does not cultivate his land with such judgment as to protect its fertility from severe loss, so that he can leave it as a

FRUIT AS A FARM CROP.

A California newspaper, with the spirit of glorification peculiar to that modest commonwealth, remarks that when the world was impoverished and in debt California came to its relief with autold millions of gold; when the world was threatened with scarcity of bread, having exhausted its placers the golden State changed its pastures into wheat layed. The expense of running the road fields, in the nick of time, and the navies of when completed cannot be much more than the State; to discourage all practices which nations came there to load with grain and the at present and no more rolling stock will be may tend to lower the standard of California hungry people were fed; and now, last but needed than is now used to operate the wheat in the great markets of the world; to

has shown that the management of a fruit to any extent to account for this result and is confirmed when we read that capitalists are for less money. 2d. Can we, the farmers warehouses, or at six per cent, on San Fran dryer is just the work for a family, where the that the methods of cultivation are to blame. investing great fortunes in planting orchards and wheat dealers, do that? I think we can We told him that if he had plowed and har- and constructing canoing and drying estab if we will but co-operate together, and here rowed in the Fall to start the weeds and had lishments in California as they become aware is how we can do it: They have the ships and plowed again as early as possible in the Spring that they have very choice fruits and have we have the freight; now if they will not take per cent., and he understood that it would and seeded the land, he could have counted on the world for their customer. While we do cargoes at fair figures we can keep the freight 20 bushels per acre, and he replied that the not grow as wide a range of fruits as they do and they can lay idle, which would be better at six per cent.

land and a good yield, over twenty bushels. known in the temperate zone, and they are soil to go into the pockets of freight specu It is true that Spring grain has some danger especially fine in flavor, actually finer grain lators. I want every reader of the FARMER, erected they can be used for years. The to encounter from rust but that has only made and flavor than similar varieties grown in that who has wheat to sell to report the number of any serious loss once in all the history of Or- State, and we constantly recognize that peo- tons he has for export, and say what he is not so apt as prairie to be damaged from this forfruit are missing agreat opportunity in not don't neglect to ask a fair price for it. I will consideration we may conclude that two orchard in California that paid nearly \$800 an hold for thirty-three dollars and sixty-six and out any compounding interest, and he thought Salem, as capable of doing excellent work, ployings and harrowings will produce a re- acre for its fruit crop the present year; and if two-third cents (\$33.66f) per ton, -and they there would be no discrimination between liable crop of wheat almost without fail, and that is not a bonanza we cannot see what can't have it is a cent less. Come, brother far- large and small lots. He also explained that keep the ground in fair condition. It was product of the earth can be so. If such mers, lets hear from you. The markets of owing to the scarcity of railroad cars they one of the peculiarities of the past season crops as that will not pay for six years of the world justify one dollar a bushel, and could sell wheat near ship easier than up more, and equity says you should have it, country.

THE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

Considerable grain is being shipped by the M. rch, followed by severe frosts, and then narrow gauge railroads to points on the Wilseveral weeks of cold, dry winds before the jamette river, where these roads reach that stream, and trans-shipped thence by steamboats to P. rtland. The projectors of these roads had in view a complete system with the valley branches making a junction on the Willamette below Ray's Landing, and a main oad taking the united traffic thence to Port land. People who live along these narrow guage lines of railway and took an interest in that road feel much disappointed to see these railways end where they now do at both sides hold his wheat. The battle has been forced of the Willamette river, because they assert that the trans-shipment of their grain is a doubt this assertion until inquiry shows that

occurs while grain is being handled down slides and reshipped. We are assured that one man who made a heavy shipment found a are broken, and in such ways loss occurs that ame people interested says costs them 2 cents per bushel on wheat We merely give these ets for what they are worth; as presented by interested persons, without any disparageent of the management of the roads, and the people of the upper valley think will accrue from the completion of the road to Portland as was originally contemplated.

Upon inquiry we learn that the grading i completed to Bridgeport, on the West side, and within eleven and a half miles from Port land, and if we are not mistaken considerable cleaving is also done within that distance and nearer. The track is laid four miles northerly to Portland below the point where the West side branch strikes the river. We are informed that estimates made place the total cost of completing the road into Portland, including the steel rails, at \$165,000, and something over \$200,000,--say \$227,000 in all to, Secretary. A letter from Mr. Ostrander -will construct the projected bridge over the Willamette river at the junction. Considering the advantages to result from carying freight shrough to Portland without transand Western Oregon crossings, The Continuen

tively light cost of completing the road, the much easier grades to reach this city on the West side by the surveys of the narrow gauge; and also the important fact that quite a valu able section of country between Ray's Landing and Portland will be developed by constructing this main stem, and it seems as it the building of this road cannot long be de-

eisco or Port Costa receipts. The Chair said that the Grangers' Bank was loaning all over the State at seven and eight loan on wheat in warehouses of the association

English's motion to organize was adopted. Mr. Adams, manager of the Grangers' Business Association, explained that 'the association could store 20,000 tons of wheat at \$1 for the season, or at fifty cents for the first month willing to take for it to the FARMER, and and twenty-five cents for the following three months. They could obtain money on large commence by reporting sixty tons that I will lots of wheat so stored at six per cent., with

and if you will hold out you can get it. The English offered a resolution that a commitbest inte eats of our State is in your hands, tee of seven be appointed to draw up a plan and the hands of our home wheat merchants, for permanent organization of a wheat growwho ought not to allow foreign ship owners to ers' association; adopted. Forty-one names eat up our profits. So come to the front and were handed to the secretary, of those prolet us see how much tonnage you will pledge posing to join the organization. The chain yourselves to hold for a dollar a bushel. "A appointed as a committe on organization, W. faint heart n'er won fair lady," and let us B. English, of Contra Costa county, E. J. have a farmers' convention as soon as possible Cobbs, of Visalia, A. C. Paulsell, of Stockto consult together and in the meantime let ton, A. D. Logan, of Colusa, L. M. Hickman, every farmer who has money loaned to his of Stanislaus, H. L. Ostrander, of Merced, brother farmer, and can possibly do without and T. E. Tynan, of Stanislaus, with instrucit do so, and if you have any laying away tions to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow mornrusting dig it up and let the needy farmer ing, to which hour the meeting adjourned.

Industries in Union County.

Union county has a large variety of indus tries for a new country. Besides the common occupations of farming and stock raising there may be also enumerated those of mining and manufacturing, all of which are conducted on a pretty fair scale. The extent of our manufacturing may be seen by the following enumeration of the different manufacturing esseven grist mills in running order and one in course of construction. Of those now in operation six are run by water and one by steam. hold their grain should do so. If farmers There are seventeen sawmills of which eight are run by water and nine by steam. The steam sawmills have an aggregate force of more than 200 horse power, and the amount of lumber which may be turned out from all the mills daily is something over 60,000 in inch lumber, but the amount which is actually sawed is a great deal more than in board measure. Of other mills of this kind there are eight for making laths and shingles, and five planing mills. Among other manufactories we have a tannery and two cheese factories. There are also in Union county several lime and brick kilns, and many smaller establishments for the production of the common wares. This is certainly not a very bad showing for a country whose first settlement dates back but a few years.-Union County

North Idaho.

Record.

Col. F. J. Parker writes from Camas prairie to his Walla Walla Statesman, as follows: "This is the richest and most prolific country I have ever been in, and the strides it has made since my departure from here in '77, at the time of the Nez Perce war, is truly wonderful. But from now on the rapidity and substantial nature of this growth depends largely upon railroad connections. This year's erop cannot be utilized and is almost all surplus, as the greatest part of last year's wheat is yet on hand. The railroad must tap this section sooner or later, as the produce here is ready for market. Lands require no irrigation-only thorough and intelligent cultivation-to produce bounteous crops, thus insur-

Hoping to hear from you, brother farmers, I am very truly, thine for the right. F. M. DARNEIT NOTE BY THE EDITOR - The FARMER will aid any movement of farmers to the best of its ability, but in view of the fact that at the present time the world has a light supply of tablishments in this country. There are shipping we cannot call the rise in freights the work of a ring entirely, but we have always contended that men who can afford to

their condition.] WHEAT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION Meeting of California Farmers to Combine

against Extortionate Freight Rates.

will co-operate they can undoubtedly better

have it on his wheat, thereby enabling him to

on us and we have the advantage of ground,

and if we retreat the fault is ours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 .- A meeting of wheat growers desuring to form a protective association was held at Grangers' Hall this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to make a combination so that wheat growers should hold back their wheat in order to reduce the exorbitant rates of freight demanded from this port to Liverpool. The attendance was large and embraced several prominent farmers of the State. H. M. Larne was elected Chairman, and J. W. McCarty, of Modes-

was read, enclosing a set of resolutions for the formation of a wheat growers' association with the following objects: To insure more frequent intercourse of wheat growers residing in lifferent parts of the State; to enable wheat formed at all times respecting crop prospects in this and foreign wheat producing countries, local and foreign markets, shipping facilities and any other information that may insure to their benefit; to enable farmers to reap the

ported favorably, and it was adopted.

The Chair said that if wheat was held until

Jan. 1st, freights would be down to £3 ster-

Mr. English favored the withdrawing of

total of 715,333 short tons.

ling and wheat up to two cents.

growers' organization.

adopted.

benefit of highn foreig markets by chartering vessels and shipping their own wheat; to secure unity of action in influencing legislati n in favor of the great agricultural interests of

BETTER MARKETS FOR DRIED FRUITS

In view of the fact that the fruit crop of the Atlantic States has suffered greatly in some respects, the crop of peaches for instance being an absolute failure, whereas it usually is immense, we have some reason to look for an improved market for Oregon dried fruits, and we hear this week of a sale made by a wholesale house of 500 boxes, or 25,000 pounds of Plummer dried apples to a California oper-

w ni ch fa

m

48

ve

an na

it i aus will riv

to

gre on waj ina rea bez ite bez gro ite

The apple crop and some other fruits, are not so abundant as usual this year with us, but tens of thousands of bushels of fruit will go to waste, and either rot under the trees or be caten by hogs. In view of probable improve ment in the market for dried truits we urge upon all who have orchards to save and dry the fruit in the best possible manner. We the conviction that the soil is unsurpassed for have some recent experience in drying fruit permanency and only needs honest cultiva- that the world will have fresh cause to recogand have proved that it is possible to prepare tion and ordinary care to be prolific for all fruit in the best possible manner and command a good price for it. To erect a dryer foul with wild oats, sorrel, French pink, tar fruits we grow are of richer flavor and generis not a difficult thing apparently, but it is not so easy as one would imagine to proportion the heat and construct frames and trays. on sowing stubble year after year to repro- from vicisastudes of heat and cold. It is a Having considerable choice fruit to use we duce such pests as we have named is worse peculiarity of human nature that man can experimented with dryers and finally purthan fo'ly-it is in defiance of the laws of chased a Plummer dryer of J. W. Crawford, Nature. A good Summer fallow puts the for the future. To plant an orchard means to of Salem, who constructs them of best kiln ground in condition and gives the soil rest, put faith in the future and wait weary dried lumber, wire trays to dry the fruit on, but we doubt if that is the only remedy. years for the trees to grow and fruit to ripen. and a heating apparatus adapted exactly to Riding on a wheat wagon, coming from the The time is close at hand when we sha'l have not, what is the reason? This question we afford to sell wheat at present prices than to ings of a true hufter, will kill game simply actually perfect fuit, with no lack of heat in told of his utter want of success in farming fruits, of which there can be no doubt in

vent its burning the fruit, so that there is of weeds and every way foul that he did not few persons are planting orchards of the varheat enough and to spare. We can commend get over three to five bushels of wheat to the jeties of fruits which can be marketed there

The future will bring to our States manu. means to support luxuries and feed its delicate

facturing industries and a laboring population Appetite, California converts its foot hill into to be fed and clothed. The present is pros. vineyards and orchards, sends luscious fruit perous in a degree, but the future gives prom- to opicures of Eastern cities, and they pay ise of maturity and perfection such as we six dollars and a half a box for Bartlet pears tilla county, farnished by Mr. A. F. Parker, farming population, and the farmers are dishave never reached and is unattainable to a and California peaches, and recognize the now editor of the Nez Perce News, Lewiston, new and only forming state of society. We providence with which the Pacific coast waits may look for more solid prosperity and more in timely attitude, to supply their needs.

permanent advantages than California can The picture is drawn from our memory of achieve for the reason that we have much what some one told us they read in a Caligreater natural resources, more wealth of formia journal, and while not verbatim is cer iron, copper, lead and coal, forests that will tainly characteristic of our neighbors style prove mexhaustable as a source of wealth, and we repeat it because we claim that some

soil that will last, and a climate more equable thing of the same will be true of the North and m many respects to be preferred. The ern Pacific as soon as time brings us complet fertile region East of us will be an advantage ed connection with Eastern cities by continu California Con never possess, and when the ous rail. We have done our share t wards century draws to a close it will certainly show feeding the world for years past, and the presthe Columbian region in the enjoyment of a entyear shows a wheat surplus for export prosperity of the most attractive and perfrom the Columbia river far greater than was manent character. ever known before. The era of railroad

building is upon us, with even greater ferven-WHAT POOR CROPS MEAN IN OREGON cy than was ever known to our rich neighbors Whenever we heat of poor crops in this to the South. The dev.lopment of the

country it is safe to examine for the cause. country is pushed with earnestness and energy Some people talk about the exhaustion of soils, that will soon girdle the continent on the but when we come to land that has been in Northern course with continuous rails; and crop for 30 to 40 years and responds with 35 when the time shall come then Or-gon will bushels per acre on a Summer fallow, we can appear as a successful competitor in Eastern put it down that the soil of 'vestern Oregon | markets for the choicest of orchard product'. has qualities that are not readily exhausted. From the States of Oregon and Washington Such instances are so frequent that they carry all the fruits of the temperate zone will be furnished with such abundance and excellence nize the Pacific coast as the source of matertime. Much land in this valley has become ial blessings, for we justly claim that all th weed and many other weeds that infest the al quality superior to those grown in Califo soil and need to be exterminated; and to keep nia, which is due to our climate being so free

not see well in advance and hesitates to plant the machine, but with care required to pre- 40 acres of good red hill land that was so full Eastern markets, and the wonder is that so farmers are concerned.

tais dryer to all who have fruit to dry with acre, and so made a worse than failure. The to best advantage. We have reviewed this believe that he is receiving all for his producer assurance that with ordinary precaution any reason was that the weeds took the crop. A matter for years with great interest, and have that freights will allow. If that is so then assurance that will ordinary precation any reason was that the weeds took the crop. A matter for years with great interest, and have that freights will allow. If that is so then be desired. The past month of experience we claim that this land har not deteriorated best varieties of Oregon fruits, and that faith labor, and ought to be made to do the work ey at seven per cent. on receipts of country Revielle.

WHAT A SPECIAL EDITOR SAYS.

Last Winter we published an interesting description of the Cold Spring country, Uma-I. T., and he writes us, as follows:

LEWISTON, I. T., Sept. 1, 1881 S. A. CLARKE, ESQ: Dear Sir: Just a line to let you know that about 300 inquiries for information, in response to my letter, in the FARMER on the Cold Spring country have come in from every State in the Un on, and not a few from the land of In the Union, and not a rew from the land of the Blue Noses. I rashly undertook to invite correspondence but the task of reading it aloue is not light, and I can only reply to the most intelligent and representative class who the quantity of wheat in the State: A. C. Pauls II, of Stockton, J. McPike, of Stanisla-

write. Guess I have on file some of the stupidest letters ever written: one man wants to know if the climate is good for rheumatics, as he is afflicted with that calumity, which struck me as being decidedly unique, when we remember how rare rheumatics are. Another makes diligent enquiries as to whether there would be money in raising apples and drying them, and still another is afraid that Oregon is not a good country for prunes because his last year's crop was killed by frost. This man lives in Kentucky. It is uff again that the man lives in It is self-evident that he keeps on roting for General Jackson, and is otherwise steeped in Bourbonism. The m-ral of all this is that the special edi-

The moral of all this is that the special edi-tion of the FARMER has been the means of at-tracting a large share of attention to Oregon and Washington, and when you get out an-other like it, please let me know, and I shall be glad to prepare another article on North Idaho for it. This country is not well known, but in diversity of natural wealth it is in any way ahead of anything in Oregon and Washington. A. F. PARKER.

The Wheat Problem ---- Hold for One Dollar.

SANTIAM, Linn Co., Sept. 12, 1881. Editor Willamette Farmer :

Permit me through your journal to have talk with my brother farmers on what is our rights. First of all every man ought to have use of them to bear the market. a fair price for his labor and no more, that 1st. There is a ring within a ring, to con-

on warehouse receipts. English moved to organize a wheat growers' association of California.

ng the industrious and frugal man a good livenhance the value of our wheat and increase ing and a competency from the first; but to the productiveness of our land; to enable ecomplish this a railroad is needed. Until wheat growers of this State to act with promptitude and efficiency in any emergency for their own immediate needs and depend that time comes the settlers raise enough grain almost exclusively upon stock for their supsolutions also suggested that the association port and profit. When this country apshould act in concert with the Grangers' Bank proaches this condition. the effect upon the and Grangers' Bank Association. The resolutowns of this section will be almost magical, tion was referred to a committee composed of surrounded as they are by large fertile valleys J. C. Campbell, of Colusa, Dan Iuman, of Livermore, Mr. Jacobs, of Tulare, and A. D. which even now are rapidly settling up with men of small means, but with abundant pluck Logan, of Colusa. The following committee was appointed to revise the statistics presented by the various and energy."

Yakama County.

ommittees appointed at the last meeting of There are 69 acres in hops in Yakama valley. The yield this year is claimed will aver-Pauls II, of Stockton, J. McPike, of Stanisla-us, Mr. Gardner, of Solana, and Mr. English, 110,400 pounds. This is an increase of 8,400 pounds over last year. Allowing only 25 The committee retired on returning report. cents per pound to be realized this year's crop The committee on Ostrander's resolution will foot up \$27,600. Quite a snug sum to be

set in circulation in our county. But in our The committee to ascertain the amount of opinion the estimated yield is placed too low. theat in the State were unable to make a as also the price in view of recent quotations. complete report, but accounted by counties for Some of our hop raisers estimate the yield as 647,000 tons, and concluded that there is now high as 1800 pounds to the acre, but in makin the State available for export not to exceed 950,000 tons; tonnage on way, 406,508 tons; take the lesser figures. Hops, when properly ing up our estimate we have thought best to in port, engaged, 65,694 tons; disergaged, 4,managed, require about as much care as corn, 687 tons; registered or in carrying capacity, a and it is extremely difficult to get at the exact cost of drying, curing and baling, as the cost D. Inman addressed the meeting in favor of varies for different localities. The picking is two cents per pound for wheat and a wheat mostly done by Yakama Indians, hundreds of whom are now engaged in picking the early Caleb Dorsey offered a resolution that growcrop. This will be first-class in quality and ers hold on to their wheat until such time as medium to fair in yield. The late crop will vessels will carry it at reasonable rates; be first class in quality and yield .- [Record

Destruction of Game

We are reliably informed that certain parties on or near Upper Burnt River are in the habit of killing deer, and throwing away the samples from the hands of dealers who make carcass. They kill just for the mere sake of killing. This practice cannot be too strongly Dr. Grattan stated that small growers were condemned. Hunting is, an ennobling and cannot answer in full this time, though we pay one and a quarter per cent, for money. for the sake of killing. This is brutal and The associa ion should provide means by sinful. Besides it is a violation of the spirit which u oney could be obtained at lower rates of the game laws, and they are liable to be prosecuted. If only ordinary prudence be observed by sportsmen and hunters, there will be plenty of deer and other game in our moun-