

# WILLAMETTE FARMER

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## Correspondence.

### Ohio Correspondence.

LEONARDSBURG, O., June 4, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

It seems queer to our Ohio readers to read in the FARMER the advertisements of his own neighborhood. But none surprised me more than my old friend Waldo F. Brown, unless it was James J. H. Gregory, who went from Marblehead clear across the continent to advertise squashes and drumhead cabbages. I saw also the notice of Storrs, Harrison & Co., of Prineville, Ohio. Would it not be well, in inserting these advertisements, to say, "Sitka papers please copy." With regard to the farming prospects here everything is in a most backward condition. The month of March, for all practical purposes, was fully equal to April or May, nothing in March coming near in severity to the blizzard of the 20th, 21st, and 22d of May, whilst even now a cloudy, chilly and too wet a spell of weather prevails, half the corn planted being a total loss of both time and seed, and will have to be re-planted. Last year's corn will not germinate and sometimes \$2 old corn will not either. Wheat with us is not a half crop, and the theory that corn stubble ground was as good as any, and late thin sowing better than early, is by all sensible and well meaning persons from past experience now considered too thin. Our corn crop at this date is yet to be considered as yet to be planted. The continued and excessive freezing of last winter put the ash on many a forest tree, and orchards on low ground that escaped with half the number of trees they contained are considered as having done well. And yet Chicago papers blow on four hundred millions of bushels of wheat which will leave one hundred and eighty millions of bushels in excess of all demands, to splice on to and bridge over the failure of this year's crop. But the village of Chicago meddles too much with wheat matters, and generally (to be personal) Chicago in such instances is a liar when speaking of grain, for it is policy in speculative rascals to make it seem that crops are full, and hence these high colored accounts of crops.

During the past year a mania for turnpikes has prevailed here to an alarming extent, and the commissioners have been enterprising enough to work the business up to a livelihood for themselves and engineer. But lately these turnpikes have become subjects of litigation, and the courts have laid many of them quietly away to rest, whilst the actions of the commissioners and several old political scabs as principal petitioners have been shown up in the most odious light. From personal experience I believe that among the evils which exist in old communities, and which more than counterbalance the hardships and privations of a new community, none are more prominent than that selfish feeling which the accumulation of property begets, and which is murder in the first degree, to any social system. And here let me add that where thirty years ago the neighbors for miles around would turn out to a log rolling or cabin raising, now would scarcely take time to attend their grandmother's funeral, or vote the Democratic ticket. I believe it is a moral if not a physical fact that the same blow upon a man's pocket-book kills him quicker than if inflicted on his head, and yet, notwithstanding peculiarities, it takes everybody collectively to make this little mundane sphere which it takes twenty-four hours to roll over once. Don't let anybody fool your readers with tree-beans or Besseraba corn. I remain yours still again,

JOHN WATERS.

### "Paradise Lost."

ORISTOWN, Tillamook Co., June 6, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

We are just now beginning to realize what a great country is opening up here on the Pacific coast. When Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost," he undoubtedly described such a grand climate as is here. Taking all the advantages and disadvantages which a new country must necessarily exhibit at first, Marcellus Faulcner will now run weekly, a passenger express, to and from Grande Round, which connects with McMinnville express to the Little Festachee bay and coast. Travelers can be accommodated. This will be a pleasant way for people who wish to stop a week in the mountains, at the Sulphur Springs and drink of that "balm of Gilead" to invalids. There is a superb tavern kept here by a noble land lord, as can be found in the State of Oregon. He is ready to give any one a night or week's lodging at

very moderate rates; that they may drink of this gushing fountain of white sulphur springs. The toll road is open for a horseman or wagon. We now have a good store kept by Mr. Phelps. This is a great country for health, no sickness here, no need of doctors just at the present time. This country will soon settle up with a thrifty class of farmers, as it has so many advantages in every point of view for stock raising. Cattle, sheep and hogs do remarkably well here, and require little or no feed. This country has proved to be well adapted to the finest garden lands in Oregon and besides butter and cheese-making. The production of wool is of the finest and best quality; and poultry do very well here. Now these items are very important to the farmer. Hens lay the year round, is properly housed and fed oats or barley. The land here is not level like the Willamette valley, but it is in such a shape that the farmer can get from 50 to 60 acres for oats, barley or any other grain that he desires to raise. I know that people in the wheat growing parts of Oregon say and many of them believe that wheat does not grow here, but I am informed by our best farmers that it does well. Timothy, clover and almost every kind of grass grows here. Potatoes, carrots and vegetables grow also in great abundance. Beans flourish here as in California. Fish abounds the year round, and then the coast, so beautiful and grand. There are some wonders at Sand Cape and Cape Lookout, which I have not yet visited. Slab creek or Conawanda's ancient home, is a most remarkable place. Large caves that are the habitat of seals and lashing waves. More anon.

J. B. FRANKLIN.

### More about Warehousing.

BROOKS, Or., June 15, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In your article two weeks ago you gave my idea as I tried to convey in the talk we had at Salem, only you did not give the full extent and cover all the ground. I will try and give my views on the warehouse system.

At all railroad stations sites can be had that farmers can purchase cheaply, suitable to build warehouses on, that do not belong to or controlled by the railroad companies. Building sites can be purchased, also, at all landing places on the river. Let a few farmers, near Salem, go north, outside the corporation, buy a site first combining under stringent agreement that each interest in such warehouse cannot be conveyed except with the conveyance of the owner's farm. Considering it a necessity to the farm, as a matter of business, to have a warehouse to store its grain as it is to have land to produce it. Each should belong to the other and always be transferred together. I believe such agreement could be made legal.

Do not incorporate in joint stock, as has been done, in which case the law can force sale of stock and so annul the effect of the agreement, but make the granary a part of each farm, by private ownership. When threshing haul the grain from the field to warehouse, putting each man's grain in his separate bin, and so use as few sacks as possible. The saving in sacks will be quite an item. It costs the farmer more to handle his grain since the field-sacking system of California was adopted here, than when we used to put it in our granaries. It often occurs that mills have a surplus of sacks after they have run awhile on each crop and have had time to empty, and when sale is made to the mills they will send sacks for grain at shipping points and are able to pay three to five cents more a bushel for wheat so handled than they can by the sacking system now practiced. There is no good excuse for farmers to allow themselves to remain at the mercy of early rains, that often catch grain in the fall, when in sacks in the field while waiting for the price to reach a selling profit to the grower. The advance does not always come. The exporter won't buy when his ship is not here. But the mills have commodious warehouses! Even they do not care to purchase but will let the farmer store by having a refusal to purchase before all others. This excludes competition. They tell the farmer: "If you store with us and sell to us, we will charge you no storage." Do they do so?

When warehouses are built as I now recommend, at stations and on navigable rivers, then, as your article said, gravel and make good roads to side tracks and landings, put your grain in the granary as you thresh it, get it insured, then, if you wish to sell in rainy or muddy weather, order your sacks, take a team from home, and some help, clean with good fanning mill, sack as cleaned and haul to cars. Do not pass it through a warehouse.

The idea is to do judicious business on correct principles, have more liberty, and

respect yourself and be respected. Keep in the advance; be alive to your interests; don't roost round like you didn't know what to do.

If you still store with millers, or any one else, agree to pay a given rate of storage subject to your own order. Do not give any body the right to use your wheat for any purpose until you have sold it and got the money.

S. D. NORTHUTT.

### Marion County Pomona Grange.

SALEM, June 18, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please say in your very valuable paper that Marion County Pomona Grange meets in the hall in this city on Thursday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Members of the order, please take notice. Your presence is absolutely necessary: "let us reason together."

E. STRONG, Secretary.

### Work on the Railroad.

The Oregon Pacific railroad has recently finished a large cut on the line of their track some eighty feet deep near Wiser's point. They are now working on another large cut at Onauts in the rear of Parker's saw mill. Quite a large force are at work at this place and they are at work at both ends of the cut. Much blasting has to be done owing to the rock that they meet with. It will require at least six weeks to finish the last named cut. A large amount of cribbing is being put up across a large gulch beginning at one end of this cut. The work is progressing finely on all three of the tunnels. At tunnel number 3 a trestle across the Yaquina river has been made upon which the company run all timber and material from the opposite side of the river to the tunnel. Col. Smith has concluded to give his special attention to these works and he is now giving about three-fourths of his time to them.—Gazette.

The Benton Leader talks enthusiastically about Yaquina Bay as follows:

In our local columns may be found reports from Yaquina that ought to prove encouraging to us who are so much interested in the improvement of the Yaquina bar. But a short time various Oregon papers found pleasure in publishing statements to the effect that this bar could never be improved enough to allow it to figure in the maritime interests of this State, alleging that there were only nine feet of water, etc. Since that time a measure and wholly inadequate appropriation has been applied to its improvement. Yet so marked has been the manner in which it yielded up its obstacles to deep navigation, that its enemies no longer deny it. Its improvement, susceptibility to further improvement, and present advantages as an entrance are facts to patent to suffer misrepresentation. The ease with which a heavily laden 700 ton ship recently crossed in and out; the marked increase of water on the bar brought about by the government's breakwater as reported by the engineer in charge, a little tale unfolded, that the Leader has told and reiterated many times viz: Yaquina is bound to be the best harbor and entrance on the coast.

Are you troubled with such symptoms of dyspepsia as belching, tasting of the food, heart-burn? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

### The Bank of Cheney Failure.

The situation at Cheney is still problematical. Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Daveport, but the general impression is that he has gone to Chicago, and, as friends claim, will make an effort to raise money to re-establish himself in the confidence of the town which owes so much to his energy and public spirit. He is known to have stopped at Rathdrum on his way east, and borrowed \$240 to pay his expenses, and it is inferred from that that he cannot be accused with having absconded with the deposit in his bank. On the other hand, it is discovered by his creditors that his assets, which were hoped to have been sufficient to cover his liabilities, are either scarce and injudiciously invested, or else conveyed to other parties and realized on. The First National Bank of Portland has possession of the bills receivable, but as yet it is not known to what amount. Confusion and mystery shroud the situation, and it is premature to offer comments.—Spokane Chronicle.

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 pounds of goods; 10 cents for any color.

Beatty's Beethoven Organ—Over 1,700 Sold During the Month of May.

We have been reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is making and shipping a Beethoven organ now every ten minutes, since he has improved the case and added two new and valuable improvements. So great is the demand for this popular instrument that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Over seventeen hundred were sold during the month of May, being the largest business of the kind on record. Read his advertisement.

Are the Kidneys "Vital Organs?" Decidedly, yes. Without them life is impossible; and they appear to be peculiarly susceptible to severe and fatal derangements. They are, moreover, exceedingly difficult to treat, and the ailments affecting them are liable to end at any time in Bright's Disease. In our opinion, formed upon the conclusions of many skilled physicians, Hunt's Remedy is the great kidney and liver medicine, the best ever administered for kidney, bladder, bladder, liver and urinary diseases. It cures like a magic spell.

### SOUTH-WESTERN OREGON.

We met at the late Pioneer celebration with Col. John E. Ross, who is one of the pioneers of Jackson county as well as among those who came to Oregon at an early day. Col. Ross is a Rogue river farmer whose place is only three miles from Jacksonville. He is well informed, of course, concerning that region and says it offers great inducements to new settlers. Rogue River valley, including the territory from Umpqua mountain on the north to the Siskiyou mountain on the south, is forty miles wide, north and south, by sixty to seventy miles long, east and west. Of this the land and open country of the valley that is already settled is about equal to one-fourth of the total. The remainder is a hilly region, covered with undergrowth in part, but when cleared makes the best of vineyard and orchard land. If we only claim one-half of the whole valley will leave as much vacant land, subject to entry, or purchase from the railroad company, as is now cultivated or owned in Jackson and Josephine counties. There is diversity of soil in Jackson county. Part is clayey soil, well adapted to vine growing or orcharding. There is considerable granite decomposition that has been tried for orchards with success. We met the other day with a gentleman who formerly lived in that region, who told his experience in planting an orchard on decomposed bench land.

Of the whole area described as within the limits forty by sixty miles, the open prairie lands of the valley, that constitute the farming region of Jackson county, form not over one-fourth, the remainder is generally vacant. Within a few months the O. & C. railroad will reach that section and give it all the necessary facilities of transportation. The natural outlet of Southern Oregon is towards the north, where its products will find a market. The soil and climate of Rogue River valley favor the products that are natural to California, on the south of it. While it produces well all the cereals, fruits and vegetables that grow to the northward, it also grows corn, grapes and peaches that do not succeed with certainty in the valleys north of it. The climate of Southern Oregon is pleasantly modified so that it has not the hot summers, nor the fear of drought that are so common to California. Its winters have not the excess of rain sometimes known in our own section. We have often asserted that Jackson county possesses advantages of climate over any other part of Oregon. Its southern location, midway between Oregon and California, secure for it the best features of each State.

Oregon needs corn, and settlers in Rogue River valley can raise that cereal to advantage with certainty of a market close at hand. Market gardening will pay well there because a market for early vegetables will be secured at Portland and other northern towns. We already receive early fruits and vegetables from Douglas county, in the Umpqua region, one hundred miles north of Rogue River valley.

The soil of the Rogue river country is quick and responsive, similar to that of California, and can be depended on for early production. We have spoken of the different soils. We look to the future with certainty that there will be great population in cities, and that Rogue River farming will be called on to supply the demand of these northern cities for the products it can raise, which the rest of Oregon cannot grow with certainty. Rogue River vineyards make excellent wine and grow very fine grapes. It will be natural for the future cities of Oregon to seek their supplies from and Oregon source in preference to going to California. As to peaches, also, we shall require extensive shipments.

But fruit growing there can include all varieties known in the Willamette. The fruit grower can work with a certainty that he can compete in all respects with the fruit grower of any other section. He can dry or can his product or ship it green and be able to do each to advantage. We do not mean to intimate that fruit

growing is the only resource in Rogue River valley. The people of that county carry on farming extensively and are stock raisers on a generous scale. We are referring to the new lands, overgrown with brush, that abound in that portion of Oregon. Our effort is to show their especial value, where proper locations are secured, for fruit growing. We have also shown the especial adaptability of Jackson county for that occupation. A few acres, well tilled, will afford occupation to a family. The man of small means can manage to clear a few acres and can cultivate his young orchard in garden until it bears fruit. There are many inducements for setting that region and there is every reason to believe that in time it will become the garden spot and fruit growing portion of Western Oregon.

### HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE UPPER COUNTRY.

We met the other day with a friend and old subscriber to the FARMER, Mr. W. Watts, who lives in Rock creek valley, Northern Idaho, within a mile or so of the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation. He went up there five years ago with six mares and little other means and took up a quarter section of land in that beautiful valley. Rock Creek valley is one of the choicest spots east of the Cascades, but it is rather remote, being thirty miles south-east of Spokane Falls. Our friend seems to have succeeded tolerably well, and we questioned him as to his ways of farming and means of income for the benefit of new comers, who are seeking homes in the Pacific Northwest. He explained that his sales of horses had brought in \$1,400, and he had more left than he took there originally. He raised grain to some extent; last year his oats went 25 bushels and his wheat 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, but that was an unusually dry season. Other years his land produced twice as much. In 1822 there was not rain enough to wet the roots of growing grain, and yet it made a good half crop. He sold wheat at different times at 60 cents to \$1.20 a bushel, but usually fed hogs and made bacon. Last year he had a lot of hogs fattened, Poland China, that weighed 300 pounds each. Without being very careful he made 200 pounds of bacon to the hog, besides 20 to 30 pounds of lard, using the scraps and ribs for sausages and other meat. He sold his cured meat at 15 cents all round, and lard at 16 cents, so that his hogs averaged not far from \$35 each.

Our friend had varied his products as much as possible, evidently with fair success. His live stock, bacon, oats, wheat and potatoes combined made a satisfactory income. His cured meats averaged 10 cents per pound for his fresh pork, besides the lard and other items from each animal. We mentioned last summer seeing excellent Poland China swine through the Upper Country. The people there have found a good market for pork products. Any new comer has the same opportunity our friend had. They can invest a little money in stock and then grow a variety of crops, and without venturing largely can make a safe and profitable beginning. Stock interests are up now, so that a small lot of cattle or sheep will yield handsome returns. The farmer who goes into the Upper Country now has much in his favor that the early settlers know nothing about; they can far sooner get to be producers, and they have a convenient market for all products.

### Columbia County—Its Resources and Industries.

Our readers will feel interested in this correct sketch of Columbia county, taken from the Oregonist, when they recollect that the land described is all very near Portland, the metropolis of the North Pacific:

Columbia county is situated in the north-western part of the State of Oregon. Its position is a most advantageous one for commerce, as it has a water frontage on the Columbia of more than fifty miles, besides ten miles on the Willamette slough. It has an area of about 680 square miles and a population of only 2,500. A range of hills extend

through the county, running nearly parallel with the river; on one side lies the Columbia bottom, and on the other the famous Nehalem valley. The resources of the county are rich and varied. The hills carry forests of valuable timber on their backs, while rich deposits of coal and iron lie hidden beneath. Sauvie Island, Deer Island and the adjacent bottom land is subject to overflow annually by the June freshet, but as the water recedes the land is almost immediately covered with a luxuriant crop of wild red top and other grasses, making a splendid pasture for milk cows, and for this reason the dairy business is carried on very extensively. Comparatively little farming is done along the river, the people finding an easier way to make money in getting out logs to supply the numerous saw mills here and elsewhere.

The logging business is one of the most important industries of the county. Every little creek has been cleared of snags and all obstructions, to run logs during the freshet, and whenever it can be done, logs are hauled to the bottom land and left there till high water floats them, when it is an easy matter to raft and take them to market.

In making a tour of the county we will get off the "Joseph Kellogg" at Gosa's landing, in the southeast corner, on the Willamette slough, and see what can be found on the Scappoose. At the landing there is a post office, store and blacksmith shop, and some private residences. Passing the fine farm of Adam Stump, the well-fenced Johnson estate, and the school house, and continuing on for about two miles we reach the Richmond mill, on Scappoose creek, owned by John R. Watts. The lumber is hauled from this mill to Gosa's Landing for shipment. There is a fine race course beside the county road in front of the school house. Proceeding, we pass numerous fine dairy farms, and two more school houses, crossing McNulty creek and Milton creek we reach St. Helens, the county seat, and the most important point in the county. St. Helens is situated at the confluence of four rivers: the Columbia, Willamette, Lewis and Lake rivers, hence it has a very important commercial location.

There are several extensive quarries in the vicinity, where a large number of stone cutters are employed cutting blocks for street pavement in Portland. There is a daily mail and all the river steamers call for passengers, both up and down. The distance from Portland is 27 miles, by the river. Columbia City is pleasantly situated on the river, two miles below St. Helens. It has a saw mill, two stores and several other small industries. In regard to mines, we clip the following from the Oregonian: "Among the several scientific men who have examined the Columbia ledges, seven of which have been opened, are Prof. Hilgard, of the University of California, and Mr. Philip Esauwick, the well known civil and mining engineer."

Prof. Hilgard has reported that the iron fields of Columbia county yield the same excellent quality of ore found at Oswego, and they are practically inexhaustible. All the mountains of that region, he says, are capped with iron. Mr. Esauwick's report is equally favorable. The most promising ledges are less than ten miles from Columbia City, one of the best deep water points on the river, and accessible by easy grades. Much iron land is held by non-essent capitalists, but a greater part is owned by citizens of the county, who, secure in the possession of a "good thing," are biding their time. Equally valuable are the coal lands of the county. They lie close to the river, and, like the iron deposits, are practically inexhaustible.

We leave the river and climb over the hill to Beaver valley. The road is the best in the county and we meet teams hauling lumber, shingles, charcoal and cord wood. There is a very large settlement in Beaver valley and plenty of room left.

The distance from Wood's landing to River-side, the first post office in Nehalem valley, is about fifteen miles. Here we turn up stream and passing through a rich and fertile tract of land for twelve miles, we arrive at Pittsburg, and find a store, saw mill and grist mill, owned by Mr. Brown. Five miles further up there is a post office at Vernonia.

There is much good land on the Nehalem river and creeks emptying into it, open for settlement. Mr. G. W. Dow, writing from Vernonia, says: "There is enough good agricultural land in this valley for 5,000 people, and some very fine water power. People are anxious to clear land and would furnish logs for years to come, free of charge; besides, the settlers in this neighborhood will require at least 200,000 feet of lumber this summer, and lumber could be hauled to Forest Grove or St. Helens for eight dollars per thousand. We have over twenty wagons going to Washington county to trade for want of a good road to St. Helens, but we hope to finish the road to the latter place this summer."

The distance from St. Helens to Pittsburg is twenty-one miles, and it will be for the interest of the people at both ends to have it made a good road as soon as possible. There are three kinds of coal here in such quantities, and gold has been found here too, but I think it would hardly pay for mining.

The settlers of the Nehalem are hopeful of a railroad via that valley from Forest Grove to Astoria, and they will get it in a short time, as Astoria is bound to have railroad connection with the Willamette valley. The land is principally covered with vine maple, alder, etc., and the soil is very rich. From the foregoing brief description it will be seen that Columbia county offers great inducements to all who desire to engage in any of the industries mentioned. There is plenty of room and a hearty welcome to all who may come.

"When I grow up I'll be a man, won't I?" asked a little boy of his mother. "Yes, my son; but if you want to be a man you must be industrious at school and learn how to behave yourself." "Why, mamma, do lazy boys turn out to be women when they grow up?"