

WILLAMETTE FARMER

VOL. XV.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1883.

NO. 21.

Tillamook County—An Isolated but Attractive Region.

The following taken from the Astorian, gives a good idea of the coast region and shows how easily the beautiful region of Tillamook bay is reached in a few hours from the Columbia river:

A visit to the country immediately south of Clatsop county shows a great stretch of coast line, equal to any of the coast counties, and a country whose natural attractiveness is a source of surprise to all new comers. Leaving Astoria at 6 A. M., on Leinenweber & Co's new steamer, A. B. Field, a run of six hours down the Columbia, across the bar and out to sea along the coast, and we come to Tillamook bay, the natural entrance to a region rich in resources, and which is destined to play an important part in the future history of our great State. The bay which is of access opens to the southeast; at its entrance is a bar which has fifteen feet of water on it. To the right as we enter is a sand spit, a long narrow peninsula, widening to the south, and extending down the ocean coast for several miles. This is a resort for tourists and pleasure seekers, who contemplate abiding for a season by the sea shore. The east or bay shore affords admirable shelter in which to pitch one's tent, while the west shore has a broad and firm beach on which a wheel would scarcely make a dent forming a natural roadway for miles to the south where a great cap puts out its spruce-crowned summit. Crossing the bar, and rounding in a cove to the east we come to Garibaldi. At this place the Miami river finds an outlet. About two miles up this river, is a large tract of fine land, now known Foley valley, so called from the Foley river which heads above. Cedar, spruce and fir are to be found of a size and quantity one would scarcely expect to see so close to the coast, and so situated on benches as to be easily got out. On the point at the south side of the Miami Joseph Smith has a force engaged in leveling off for a mill site, on which he will build a saw mill. A short distance below is the new town of Hobsonville. Here all is bustle and activity. Leinenweber & Brown have built a cannery and extensive buildings, including a well stocked store, boarding house and out-buildings, and are making preparations for the beginning of the season's salmon pack. Last year this cannery began operations, and the experiment has proved a success. The enterprise has infused new life into this part of country, and will form a nucleus for permanent growth.

Heading to the south we strike the channel en route for Hoquartion. On the left we pass Fuller Bros saw mill, and farther south Idaville comes in view; below, the Kilchis empties, and still farther south Wilson's river comes from its far-off mountain sources. This is a splendidly watered region, as well as a splendidly timbered one, and a country that has such great areas of timber, through which flow logging streams need wait but very little longer for the echo of the settler's ax. On each side of the winding channel stretch great areas of rich bottom lands, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass on which feed herds of fat cattle. These tide lands are only covered two or three times in the year, and at a comparatively small outlay, could be dyked so as to insure permanent immunity from overflow. The channel grows narrower, and it is only by the utmost skill of our captain that he can keep the A. B. Field from running into the projecting banks. At a distance of sixteen miles from the entrance we reach Hoquartion, Lincoln, or Tillamook as it is severally styled, the county seat of Tillamook county. This is the largest settlement in the country, is the county seat and is a thriving and prosperous little town. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Hoquartion prairie, at the head of navigation, and has all the natural elements of successful growth. The country immediately surrounding Lincoln is fertile and yields good grain and root crops; the town is headquarters for a large settlement. Until recently a saloon in the place had things pretty much its own way but now the proprietor feels like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted, as the good templars have displayed renewed interest in the formation of Tillamook Lodge No. 415, which at present boasts of 55 members. The climate of this valley, and indeed the whole country is similar to our own country; cool foggy mornings, bracing breezes from the ocean throughout the day, bright sunshine and a never failing rain supply. Tillamook is emphatically a dairy country; in that industry lies its greatest present source of wealth though the natural resources of the county appear almost inexhaustible. To the sportsman and hunter it offers unrivaled attractions. Its waters teem with fish; its woods are full of game from quail to grizzly bears, and whether it be fur, fin or feather that the tourist seeks he can be amply accommodated. There are few

sections of Oregon which contain more vacant land than Tillamook county. It was more to look into this matter of land than for any other purpose that we visited Tillamook, as there is constant inquiry from intending settlers.

The best land in Tillamook county is of course, taken up, and some of it has been in pasture for a generation; there is very little cultivated land; the chief reason seems to be that a good living and an easy one can be made from dairying and stock raising, by those who were fortunate enough to get in to Tillamook at an early day. Anyone coming in now, if he has some money can buy good land at what we consider cheap figures. He ought to have enough over after buying his land to stock it, and with a fair industry he can make money and grow rich. The settler without means can find good opportunities to make a home. He can homestead or pre-empt 160 acres and from the start can make a living for himself and family. The waters would give him trout that a king would enjoy, the shores and inlets abound with clams, his rifle ought to furnish him with plenty of fresh meat, and a garden patch can give vegetables which need but planting to grow. But without he has grit, energy and goal-headedness he cannot expect to amount to anything. It is hard work; there is brush to cut down, land to clear, the sunlight must be let in, roads must be made, and though such a life has attractions for the men who go to make up a country, it might scare a lazy man or a slouch who prefers to stand with his hands in his pockets if he started on such a job. The reward is certain. An anxious man whose wants are few can in a few years have a fine home for him and his children as long as they wish to keep it. But anyone who wants a soft job has no use in going to such a country as we traveled through the first three days of this week. Nature has done much for Tillamook county; she has been lavish in her gifts; she furnishes soil, climate and resources of great value. There are in Tillamook county men who discourage immigration, men who think new people and the bustle of industry may interfere with the present pastoral style of life. They are well-to-do because they couldn't help themselves, and are unable to see that nothing can so add to their own prosperity as the coming of industrious men.

It is not the province of this article to attempt any description of the country. From where the Nehalem flows into the ocean to that wide tract of country towards the Nestucca, which was burned over many years ago, and is now practically a prairie, there is throughout a diversified area of land that might justify any intending settler on any part to take up an unoccupied tract and improve it. Along Trask river, and farther south on the Tillamook, is a stretch of country that ought to be made produce a large amount of dairy exports, and what is needed—most is men to open up the country.

A Cradle of Great States.

The New York Times says there is a line of five Territories lying between Minnesota and the Pacific Ocean, upon the development of which the Northern Pacific railroad is destined to have a remarkable effect. Their united area exceeds by more than 100,000 square miles that of the entire range of Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, which comprised the original union of States, and they contain some of the richest lands on which the sun shines. The great streams of migration from all directions are pouring over their eastern and western frontiers and building up the material for great States. Farms spread over the plains and through the country as if by magic, and towns spring up in a month at the touch of enterprise and industry. Deposits of priceless minerals await the miner, and water power of stupendous extent is wasting itself on cataracts and wild streams alive with undisturbed fish. Capital and labor, eager as they are for profitable employment, are embarrassed by the extent of their unused opportunities in the great Northwest.

A letter from Portland, Oregon, gives some idea of the rapidity with which population is pouring into that region and preparing to work its unlimited resources and of the impetus which will be given to its development by the completion of the great northern line of transcontinental communication. As soon as the main line is through it will begin to throw out branches and feeders into the adjacent Territory and make connections in every direction. The process is destined to go forward on a scale and with a momentum unknown before. From the very nature of its attractions this region is acquiring a population of an industrious, sturdy and useful character. It has no use for idlers. Capital and industry are the means of winning the prizes it offers, and

people are going in from the settled States and from foreign lands, and they are of the wide awake and industrious kind.

For these Territories census statistics grow old in three years. The enumeration of 1880 put the population of Washington Territory at 75,116. Our correspondent believes that before the end of the present year it will be 175,000 and by the close of 1884 225,000. Dakota, on the east of this great range of Territories, had in 1880 a population of 135,177, which was more than twice that of the State of Nevada. It has been growing with great rapidity since, and probably does not at the present moment fall far short of 200,000. These two Territories will probably next winter ask for admission to the Union of States. A movement looking to that has already begun in Dakota. Indeed, the question of admission of the southern part of the Territory has already been agitated at Washington, and it was opposed on the ground that Yankton county had repudiated certain bonds. That stain has already been removed, a new location has been fixed for a permanent capital at Bismarck, and it is probable that by the time Congress meets a State Constitution will be presented for acceptance. In Washington Territory action is a little more tardy, but is likely to come very soon. Should these two territories apply for admission next winter, one as the sister of Oregon and the other as the next neighbor of Minnesota, there is every reason why they should take their places in the Union in time to have part in the election of the next President. Their population will be more than sufficient to entitle them to a Representative in Congress, and their material development will give them the right to a full share in the government of the country, of which they will form an important and growing part. Their admission would add at least six to the number of Presidential Electors and the votes of their people would represent an intelligence and character equal to that of the best of the younger States. Montana, Idaho and Wyoming will soon be following with equal strides in the race of development, and the great northern lines of States will in a few years be complete, and they will unquestionably add greatly to the strength as well as to the wealth of the Union.

Good Vacant Land Not Far From Portland.

This is what the Hillsboro Independent has to say about a foot hill region in Washington county:

Two weeks ago, in company with Messrs. A. H. Garrison and S. D. Powell, we went out into the mountainous country north of Dairy creek and east of Nehalem, from twelve to fifteen miles from Forest Grove, to examine the character of a large body of land reputed to be valuable for stock range and farming purposes; and we were surprised to find it much better land than we expected, easily cleared and even. Messrs. A. H. and J. M. Garrison have taken up two claims at the very beginning of the tillable land, in Township two, range three, west of the Willamette meridian, the former's being government, and the latter's railroad land.

On the mountain side toward the South fork of Dairy creek, running west for three miles at a distance of a mile or two from the creek, and about five hundred feet above its bed, are a succession of flats or bodies comparatively even land, coured by creeks fed by springs of purest and coldest water, the many flats being divided by creeks running in steep canyons. The first flat, beginning at the Garrison's claim, is more or less wooded, covered with maple, cedar and fir, with an undergrowth of vine maple, alder and hazel, and the wild pea in some parts is as thick as oats and from two to five feet high. There is an extensive body of fir on this flat that would make good lumber, trees often rising to a height of 200 to 300 feet high, 25 feet in circumference and 60 to 80 feet to the limbs. This flat is big enough for a tier of half a dozen farms of 40 acres each, if each occupant would be satisfied to take 40 acres mountain and 40 acres prairie land. Above this flat is another body of land which we will call Big Flat. The timber on this flat is mostly killed and much of it is denuded of undergrowth. There are alder flats along the brooks and creeks that flow through it and some small marshes which could be easily drained and turned into excellent meadow land. The soil on this flat is much lighter than on the one we have just described and fern grows rank and abundant. It is much wider too than the flat below, and would afford land for several farms. Above this, east of "Lookout Mountain," and south of "Green Mountain," is what is called "Volcano Flat." It is a large basin scooped out in the mountains which is interspersed with mounds, ridges and alder flats, the latter being quite rich and would be capital for meadow or vegetables. The most of this flat has a light friable soil and is covered

with fern, and the timber has been burned out leaving big cedar and fir stumps. Clover would grow here and afford fine pasture. Mr. Garrison found a bee tree on this flat. The streams we are told are full of trout, and we saw plenty of deer sign and some deer. A mile and a half west of this flat is another large body of land in a "big burn" on which Charley White, who lives near Reedville, has located a stock ranch. We did not have time to visit this land but are informed by W. D. Pittinger and others who have hunted in that region, that it is valuable for settlement. Mr. Pittinger says also that there is a still larger body lying to the north of Volcano Flat that is still better for farming and stock raising than any we have described.

We also examined a body of land north of the first flat lying on the north side of the ridge where two or three farms might easily be got. This land, too, is fertile, and has been burned over so that clearing would be comparatively easy. There is plenty of cedar, mostly dead and down, to make shingles, lumber and fencing.

On the higher reaches of this mountain land, as Volcano Flat, for instance, snow lies on until about April, as vegetation is not advanced so much by two or three weeks as on the first flat. But this would have the advantage of the lower land in not being subject to severe frosts in the spring and autumn, and fruits would do much better there. The southern side would be good for the culture of grapes and peaches.

Perhaps there are in the region we have described nearly two townships fit for settlement, most of it easier cleared than that in the valleys which fetches from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and much of it being better than that now held at \$20 and \$40 an acre.

Mr. A. H. Garrison, who is anxious to have this region settled, wishes to guide persons who wish to see this country, and he is acquainted with it, having traveled and hunted over it for many years. It is nonsense to go east of the mountains when such land as this can be had six or eight miles from Greenville, and but two or three miles from settlements on Dairy and Quick's creeks.

Carp and Carp Culture.

The very general interest felt in fish culture, and especially in carp, justifies printing every scrap of information on the subject. In this view the following extract from the fifth annual report to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics of New Jersey, will be accepted gratefully by many readers. The paper is by Milton P. Pierce, assistant United States Fish Commissioner:

The carp is partial to stagnant waters with a loamy or muddy bottom, rich in aquatic plants. They will live and thrive in water where most other fishes could not possibly exist, such as small pools in bog-meadows, or in localities affording no regular outlet. Of course, it must not be expected that such waters will produce as good flavored fish as pure waters.

The carp subsists upon vegetables, and to some extent upon worms, larvae of aquatic insects, etc., which it turns up from the mud with its head, or gathers from aquatic plants. It will not refuse the offal of the kitchen, slaughter-houses, breweries, etc. It attains a much more rapid growth in warm waters. In a climate where the water freezes or becomes quite cold, they will hibernate by burrowing in the mud. This they generally do in groups of fifty or more. They select a deep place, and force their heads down till nothing but their tails are visible above the mud, and sometimes they disappear entirely. They group in concentric circles and remain immovable, scarcely raising their gills for the purpose of breathing. In this position they continue till the water becomes quite warm again, during which time they do not take a particle of food, and what is very remarkable, during this hibernation they do not diminish in weight, but upon leaving their winter quarters at once commence feeding and increasing in weight.

The carp is a prolific breeder. A female carp, weighing five pounds, contains five hundred thousand eggs. In the middle States it will probably commence spawning in May, while in southern States it will spawn earlier and continue later, and in the north vice versa.

When all the conditions are favorable, the growth of the carp is almost incredible. The age of the oldest carp that I have ever seen, was but three and half years, and they weighed fourteen pounds each. They were of the "leather" variety, and had never received a particle of artificial food, but had an ample pond rich in natural food. The growth of carp, of course, depends much upon certain conditions. The best results are attained in

small ponds of warm water, which of course are more rich in natural food supply than are large, deep cold bodies of water.

Overstocking of ponds would be attended with the same results as the overstocking of pastures with cattle. Large, deep bodies of cold water, with stony or gravelly bottoms, are not favorable to the successful growth of carp. Their growth will vary from year to year in the same waters, according as the season is a cold or warm one, very much as farm crops will vary according to the season. The season has undoubtedly much to do with the food supply of waters. It has been practically demonstrated that the waters of this country are far richer in fish food than those of Europe.

To what age to carp live? How large will they grow? These are questions frequently asked. Those who choose to learn by experiment are advised to commence the propagation of century plants, expecting to see them bloom. There are carp in some of the preserves in Austria, known to be about 150 years old. There is an authentic record of a carp being taken which weighed ninety pounds and numerous records of their weighing from seventy-five all the way down to thirty-five or forty pounds, the latter weight not being usual. Carp known to be but fifteen years old have been taken, weighing from forty-five to fifty pounds each, and even more in some few cases. A fifty pound carp is said to be about four feet in length by three feet in circumference.

I have not been able to obtain any data showing very accurately the number of pounds of carp which can be raised in a given area of water, but by a careful examination of all obtainable data, I find that their average growth in European ponds, in the latitude of New England, is more than two pounds each annually. We may reasonably expect better results in this country, particularly in more southern latitudes. In Europe, hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile lands are devoted to carp culture, which is pretty positive proof that these areas of the most profitable account. The propagation of carp, in Europe, is becoming universal, and is prosecuted on every imaginable scale, from immense artificial lakes down to tanks holding but a few cubic feet. It is said that in China carp are reared to a great extent in ordinary wash-tubs, and fed with vegetable refuse.

What the Grange Did in Michigan.

In a recent address, C. L. Whitney, Past Lecturer of Michigan State Grange, said:

What are the benefits of membership? The true object of the grange is not a financial saving, but the elevation of the social and educational condition of the farmer. It has, however, been financially of immense benefit to its members.

One instance is the famous "plaster war" in Michigan. The plaster grinders clubbed together and formed the Northwestern Plaster Company. Then they set the price of plaster at \$4 a ton, and declared it could not be made for less. Some 80,000 of this are used annually in Michigan, and the State Grange took the matter under consideration. They went to work, built a mill and furnished it at \$3 a ton, and made a large profit. The Northwestern Company came down to \$2 a ton and the State Grange to \$1.50. Trade left the Northwestern mill and went to the Grange mill till, finally, the Northwestern Company could not sell their plaster at fifty cents a ton. What was the result? Why it was found that plaster could be furnished at a fair profit at \$2 a ton, which has established the price from that day to this. Here is a saving of \$2 a ton on 80,000 tons, or \$160,000 to the farmers of Michigan, and in the six years this mill has been running it has amounted to 960,000. Some financial benefit surely.

Another case is the matter of freights, wherein a small fruit section saves each season from \$1,000 to \$6,000.

What Every Boy Should Learn.

Every boy should learn to lift himself by his hands, and to hold on for some time. It is not necessary to go to a gymnasium to learn this. Boys in the country in climbing trees are soon able to lift themselves by the hands. It is a good thing to have a pole placed horizontally, just high enough to allow the feet to be clear from the ground. With this and a rope of good size hanging down from a secure fastening, many useful facts may be learned. The pole and rope may be under a shed or in the barn. To lift the body by the hands and to move along on the pole, to hang by one hand and to swing in various ways will strengthen the arms and hands. The rope permits of the most difficult feat of climbing it. At first learn to climb the rope by the aid of the feet, pressing the rope between them.

After this learn to go up, using the hands only. In going down never slide, but go down hand-under-hand, otherwise the hands may be badly hurt. One who can command himself while on a rope may at times find the ability to do so very useful. It is easily acquired, and the time spent in such exercises is not by any means wasted.

Grange Thought.

In the busy farming season grange work must not be wholly neglected. It is true, the crops and other farm interests require constant care, and this the prudent farmer will give; but there are interests of primary importance that do not appeal to physical effort so much as to the mind. The grange looks to the outcome as well as to the methods of labor. Sowing and reaping lead to profit only as they are directed by intelligence, and however full the rewards, as measured in the crops, they are of small account to the farmer except as they may be wisely bestowed. Thought must come in to direct. And the collective wisdom of the grange, in this case, is better than unaided thought of the individual. Hence the value, even the necessity, of conference, for which the grange is an available means, the efficient agent. While it imposes no harsh conditions, it offers freely the lessons of experience, of observation, the products of thought applied to the great interest that become the easy prey of designing men when left to individual care.

The Crop Outlook.

During Tuesday we interviewed a good many farmers, millers and grain dealers, gentlemen of intelligence and observation from various parts of Walla Walla, Umatilla, Columbia and Garfield counties, and we are pleased to state that they all agree in pronouncing the fall wheat everywhere as good as could be wished. None thought the fall grain required rain, but nearly all were of the opinion that rain now, followed by hot weather, would do more harm than good. The heads are reported filling finely, with enough sap in the stalks and moisture in the ground to make the berry plump and full. One farmer with 440 acres of fall wheat declared he would not sell his growing crop for 45 bushels per acre. Some of the gentlemen interviewed by us thought that a large portion of the spring wheat which, by the way is only a very small part of the whole, would give fair yield without rain; others were of the opinion that rain would not save the late sowing, which is a still smaller portion of the total. Making an average of all the reports we obtained from over a score or more of practical, observing men, who have been over the country, we conclude that the crop of fall wheat in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Umatilla counties will be greater in quantity than in any previous year, and equal in quality to any former year. We are also satisfied from the reports of the crops in the Willamette and California, and the yield on the Pacific Coast will be small this year, thus insuring a good price for Walla Walla.—W. W. Union.

No Puffery.

Nothing can be more offensive to conscientious journalism than indiscriminate puffery. But it is a pleasure to speak candidly and correctly in praise of such a medicine as Hunt's Remedy for the kidneys, bladder, liver and urinary organs; a specific and positive cure that has been before the public for twenty-five years, and has rescued from suffering and the grave even the victims of Bright's Disease. The facts in regard to Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, are attested by high authority.

The Proper Facts.

A. Mathiot, the well-known grain dealer of Walla Walla, writing to the Oregonian in reference to an interview with Hon. Philip Ritz about the Inland Empire wheat prospect, says:

Allow me a small space in your columns to express my views, and when the season is over you will see that I was not far from the mark. While any one will allow that rain would have done some good if it had fell some ten days ago, still it is not particularly needed. We have been having remarkably fine weather, the nights being cool and during the day it has not been as warm as usual for the time of year. The fall wheat is ripening slowly and finely, and is entirely out of danger and will be ready for harvest by the 20th of July, and will be of superior quality and of heavy yield. Many fields will yield from thirty-five to forty, and some as high as fifty bushels per acre. The barley crop is remarkably good, and will be one of the best ever raised in this country. The spring wheat is in bloom and it would have done better with a good shower, but still, with the exception of a few locations, it will do well and will be a fair yield without any rain. Take it all in all the country east of the mountains has no reason to fear or complain and the best harvest ever gathered can now be looked for, and it is perfectly safe to say that one-third, if not one-half, more wheat will be shipped out of this country than was ever shipped before in one season, and that the fall wheat particularly will be of fine quality.

After eating each meal take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters. It helps digestion and relieves the full feeling about the stomach.