



Correspondence.

THE KLIKITAT FAIR.

Having attended the third annual meeting of the Klickitat Fair last week I will give the readers of the FARMER an account of what I saw and how the country looked, through a reporter's eyes. Leaving The Dalles I crossed the Columbia with a stage load of passengers and "worked my passage" up the steep, barren and sterile waste that lies adjacent to the river throughout the entire Columbian region. For two and a half hours we went up, up, up, until it seemed as though there was no limit to the hill. One bench led to another. Occasionally we would find a settler occupying a grazing location. There was any number of springs all the way to the summit, and a few cattle could be seen grazing near. The topmost hill is reached; before us lay the valley of the Klickitat as checked as a checker board, showing plainly where the harvest had been by the yellow stubble along side of the bunch grass. In the distance were the Simcoe mountains, and in their midst stood that ever silent sentinel, Mt. Adams. To the left we could see, by the silver gleam, where the Klickitat forces a passage to the Columbia; then, far in the distance, barely able to peep over Simcoe's height, was Rainier, farther north on the range showing the directions in which the waters of Puget Sound lay. The descent was quickly made. Over rolling prairie land, for ten miles or more we passed by thrifty farm houses and tilled lands. I was surprised at the extent of settlement. Upon inquiry I found that about one-eighth of the valley was tilled and that the yield ran all the way from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Like all the North Pacific region this year there was a shortage in crops.

The principal town of this region is Goldendale. It is given over to temperance rule, and boasts of being the only incorporated temperance town on the coast. Law is enforced here in a very peculiar manner. Drunkenness abounds here as freely as in any other town. Probably it would be worse if it had not prohibition. One man refused to subscribe for the FARMER because he saw in its columns an article on "hon culture in the Puyallup valley. He probably would have changed his mind if he had a few acres in bearing. There were many wagon loads of hops passing through Goldendale to The Dalles, during my stay, that were raised in the Yakima valley.

Goldendale is prettily situated and surrounded by some very good farming lands, but this region cannot claim that wonderful producing power that exists in the Walla Walla and Palouse regions. The land is better as it extends into the Kittitas and Yakima country. There is a lack of good times in the Klickitat country, and I found money scarce. The business houses of Goldendale are very extensive for there a large trade centers. I was surprised at the magnitude of some stores, especially when I entered the store rooms of Lowengart & Sichel. They carry a large stock of dry goods, etc., in connection with a fine line of tinware. They did all in their power to assist me in my search for information. Mr. Sig. Sichel is a nephew of Sol and Ed Hirsh, of Portland and Salem.

The fair was in session when I arrived, and made quite a creditable display, not only in the pavilion but in the stock department. The attendance was not as good as we expected to find. The speed programme was not large and the purses small; consequently slow races were the rule. The fastest trot was 3:06 1/2. In the pavilion I found a neat display of needle-work, hand-work, etc. The garden products and cereals were all good. I learned that gardens were planted and gathered without any rain. They have experienced a dry season as well as we in the Willamette. The following is a list of the exhibitors in the garden and cereal departments: Gns. Smythe, of Goldendale, exhibited large cabbages, squashes, melons, beets of many kinds, corn and potatoes that he grew on uplands without irrigation. I. I. Lancaster's display was noticeable for a 35-pound cabbage together with several fine pumpkins and beets. Mr. J. C. Jemison had a very fine

display, one bushel each of Mammoth, Snowflake and Garnet-Chili potatoes. They were perfect beauties, regular in form and color, and were raised on bunch grass land, or rather high rolling table land, without irrigation. He showed Propo wheat and rye of good quality. S. M. Gillmore, of Rockland, had an exhibition six squashes, also an exhibit of apples and pears; these were large and showed that they can raise fruit to advantage. He also exhibited a jar of gooseberries of enormous size. Mr. S. R. Darling, of Cold Creek, exhibited bushel specimens of winter wheat, White Chili, Club and Sonora wheat, barley, and oats. Also corn, shelled, in the ear and on the stalk; also splendid specimens of Snowflake potatoes. His place is west of town on table lands. The wheat averaged 27 bushels to the acre. He had the best collection of fall and summer apples. S. Bolton showed two enormous turnips, and Early Rose potatoes. They, like the rest, were without irrigation. A. J. Long had samples of broom corn raised in the Goodnoe hills. He also had manufactured brooms; broom corn does well in Klickitat. E. B. Wise, of Goldendale, had an exhibition corn raised on the highest table lands, the ears measured 14 inches and yielded well. Mr. Al. Graham showed the largest collection of big squashes. They were raised in the bottoms south of town. Mr. Tupper also had squashes grown on table lands. Mr. J. C. Morehead exhibited a specimen of seven-headed wheat, shelled and in the head; also Red Brazilian artichokes, and King Phillip corn of mammoth size. His exhibit of seedling apples was very good. The stock department abounded in draft horses, the following are a few of the principal ones. Mr. Geo. Waldron comes first with his noble stallion Winthrop Knox, 16 hands high, foaled in June, 1871; sire Gen. Knox, dam by Black Lion. Many of our readers will remember when Gen. Nesmith and Col. Langbrought Stranger, Delaware and Winthrop Knox to Oregon. Mr. Waldron showed Winthrop's family as follows—Mand Knox, 4 years old; Warwick C., 3 years old; Johnny Knox, 5 years old; Daisy Knox, 3 years old; Knox Boy, 2 years old; all sired by Winthrop Knox. Also Ivanhoe, 2 years old, sired by Happy Medium. It was a fine feature of the parade to see this stable of horses and great credit is due Mr. Waldron for his endeavors to make the stock exhibit a successful feature of the fair.

John Graham, of Columbus, showed a grey Percheron; Henry & Morgan, stallion 5 years old. T. Swicks' stables were mostly running stock, viz: Lindsay Irving, 6 years old; sire, Doc Lindsay; dam by Warwick, stallion. Baby Belmont, 3 years old; sire by Delaware, dam by 2d Warwick. Honest George, owned by Mitchell, of The Dalles, unknown breeding. Peter Anderson, Goldendale, a half French-Canadian and Norman stallion, 2 years old. Wm. Millien, Goldendale, showed, and captured first premium, for King of the West, a grey Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds. J. C. Morehead exhibited a pen of Leicester and Merino sheep. There were three pens of pigs, shown by J. C. Darling, Kirby Smith and Henry Young. Also one Jersey bull by Mr. Waldron.

The association have reason to feel satisfied with their Third Annual Fair and we wish to thank the officers for courtesies extended. W. J. CLARK.

Newberg Agricultural Fair.

NEWBERG, Yamhill Co., Oct. 8th. Editor Willamette Farmer: The second annual exhibition of the Newberg Agricultural Society, that opened on the 2d and closed on the 4th of October, passed off levelly. The first day and second up to noon was very busily occupied in making entries and arranging articles on exhibition. The several departments in the pavilion were well filled up. The display of fruit, consisting of canned and green, was very fine, notwithstanding the unfavorable season and the almost entire failure in the fruit crop. S. Brutscher is making the best display in green fruit. The farm and garden department was very good, filled up with a great many fine samples of wheat of a great many varieties. J. H. Reese is making the best display in the shed. There were a great many fine specimens of various kinds of potatoes, pumpkins and squashes and

a long list of other articles too numerous to mention; there are 143 entries in that department. The fine art department had a few pieces of pen work which showed a good degree of artistic qualification. There were also some paintings that were good. Samuel Hobson taking first premium on pen art work, and Joseph Everest, second. The display in fancy and needle work was immense, and nearly every one carrying off the blue ribbon. The ladies did a full share in filling up this department; they showed needle work that will compare with the best of them. Miss Ellen Deskins showing a fine zephyr wreath in a handsome frame that was much admired. The culinary department was well represented with all the good things to eat that is calculated to keep soul and body together. Mary Austin claims the honor of having the best hop bread. The floral department was adorned with some very fine specimens of fine flowers. Tillie Haskins making the best display in this department. The miscellaneous department was an attractive one; in this department Dayton, Oregon, is well represented. Mr. Loben, the harness maker, makes a good showing of his work. Morris had a fine dog-cart; S. K. Baxter, farm machinery, and Mr. Mutchler makes a splendid display of his work in the shape of double-seated hacks, a top buggy and a farm wagon. Hobson and Edwards also made a fine display in general merchandise, and also in this department as well as in several other departments, there were twelve Indian children from the Indian training school at Forest Grove, Oregon, here with considerable of their work, in the shape of bread, some fancy and needle work, boots and shoes, blacksmithing, etc., all of which was looked upon with a great deal of interest and astonishment with many, to think that an Indian can, in so short a time be educated and learn to execute work equal to the white man. Yes, Mr. Magers, from McMinnville, was here making music on a fine organ, collecting great crowds of people around him, showing up the good qualities of his machine, nothing like it. The stock department was not as well represented as we think it should have been, yet there were some very fine animals on exhibition. Mr. David Ramsey showing as fine a graded draught stallion, one year old, as can be found in the State, his colt took first premium at the State Fair this season, he's a good one. Mr. Ross, of Dundee, Oregon, showed a heavy draught team in harness, good movers. There were other teams, buggy and saddle horses on exhibition, each good in its place. There were but very few specimens representing the bovine family. E. H. Woodward takes first premium and sweepstake with a Short-horn Durham bull, 16 months old. Nate S. Wiley, for the best milk cow, graded. The few hogs on exhibition are of the Essex breed of S. Hobson's importation. In another department managed by John Brown and the Kellow Brothers, were all the old relics and curiosities that could be collected, as well as a young fawn and two black bears; this department was a place of interest, it was visited by all present. The poultry show was very good. In fact the whole affair was very good, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves and were interested in the enterprise, and went home feeling that it had been good for them to be here, and not only that but manifested a disposition to want to help in a similar enterprise another year. We expect to make our annual exhibitions better every year. Newberg means business. Yours truly, SAMUEL HOBSON.

Letter from Professor Grim, of the State Agricultural College. CORVALLIS, Oct. 9, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: In your editorial, "Union is Strength," are many things which should be food for thought for thinking farmers, and it is to be hoped that many will show a willingness to meet this friendly effort at least half way. Farmers of Oregon, have we need of organized effort? Have we mastered the principles upon which our success depends, or have we succeeded in spite of our ignorance of those fundamental principles of plant and animal physiology, which, in time, must meet us face to face and demand of us more and better study or inevitable failure? Already increased labor and diminished profits point to the coming failure which has passed over Europe and Eastern United States and many of the newly settled States of the West. Let us inquire what is the object of

agriculture. Simple though the answer may be, it implies everything in the natural and social world around us. Its object is to produce certain plants and animals needed to clothe and feed the human family. To grow plants and animals with the greatest degree of success implies a knowledge of soils and plants which the unaided senses cannot always acquire. We must then call to our aid the appliances which science or practical work have developed. The soil is the limit of the farmer's operations. Plants thrive in it if certain conditions are favorable. It is these conditions we need to study, not from a scientific standpoint alone, but by the combination of scientific principles and the many practical results of actual farm life. Let us combine as farmers who wish to know how, and as teachers who are anxious to teach young men how to combine the elements of soil and atmosphere into food and clothing for human use. Let us study the conditions of soils relative to their fertility, depending upon composition, temperature, density and moisture, and the conditions the plant delights in. If theory has gone beyond proper limits, let the realities of farm labor bring it to the practical test. Thousands are farming, and thousands of ideas good for the world to know have no wider range than a single farm. Let us have the ideas which practical work has developed made public. Let us develop agriculture by developing the latent energy of agricultural people. We see the results of united effort in other industries developing new phases of these industries, bringing to light the results of practical ideas, and all profiting thereby. Agriculture, that clothes and feeds the world, is the basis of all other industries and must deal with the mysteries of Nature, is studied less and the least organized of all.

If the suggestions of the WILLAMETTE FARMER can be carried out (and they can), such organizations as you propose can be made permanent and will prove to be a source of good to farmers and to the State. I would suggest that at least ten farmers' institutes be held annually, each one to be attended by some member or members of the faculty of the Agricultural College, who will assist, as far as may be desired, in making the meetings interesting. A programme should be made out beforehand and of such subjects treated of as will be of interest to that part of the State where the institute may be held; speakers and essays from a distance could be procured to assist the home talent. As the institutes are not designed to secure mere rhetorical effort, but to meet and talk over, in a common sense way, matters of vital interest to farmers, all can unite and insure success. I would further suggest that the papers and the report of the discussions be preserved and incorporated in the report of the Agricultural Association and Agricultural College. Such institutes would prove of great value to this State, as they have to Michigan, Kansas and Colorado. They will foster local societies which can meet monthly, and add greatly to the interest in and importance of our county and state fairs, as well as make our State Agricultural College an institution for the farmers—their aid and co-worker. E. GRIMM.

Bee Culture. CLACKAMAS, Or., Oct. 13, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: I am often asked, how shall I make a start in bee culture? by so many of the A B C class in bee culture that I know of no better plan than to give them my ideas through your columns, and they may have them for what they are worth. I would advise to purchase one or more colonies of some of your neighbors, get the pattern of a hive that suits you best; we prefer simplicity with Langstroth frame. Make the hives this winter for the number of swarms you wish to transfer, also as many as you think you may need for swarms in the spring, about May. You may transfer at the beginning of apple blooms for luck. Be sure to transfer the combs so as to fill the frames full. If you cannot make the hives get some one to make them for you. In May you can send and get a queen that suits you; then you can get the instructions how to introduce her to the Royal family of the graceful little creature. I think it an advantage for you to perform all these operations yourself, even though you should make bad work of it the first time, because it gives you valuable experience. You may lose the first and become somewhat taken down with bee fever. If you do get it,

the mildest medicine I found was to go and buy some more bees. I doubled the first dose and I think it helped me some. The fever with me has made a turn from Black bees to Holy Land bees. I see in your paper some interesting facts on architecture of bees. The bees are mathematicians. They calculate the measure of only two kinds of cells for all work; worker and drone size cell; these are hexagonal in shape, and the one-third part of the bottom of cell on one side forms the one-third part of the bottom of the other cell, on the opposite side you can find no useless corners for drone loafers to lie around and talk politics or speculate on dame nature's sweets stored up in the white-caps, and if there should come a dearth of nectar in the flowers the little workers will drive the drones out of the hives, when they soon perish. This shows that they must have some way of reasoning. The third-sized cell is the royal or queen cell, having a round cell inside, being rough on the outside, like a thimble. It is a beautiful sight to see the bees forming these cells to the destruction of the worker size cell that may be adjoining. In the drone size, comb one foot square, there is about 6,184 cells and 7,200 in worker size, No. 1. My bees are enjoying this fine weather; some are quite rich in stores of honey. I have a few lazy bees, and no mistake. Dear reader, do you think bee fever is catching. I remain your humble servant, J. D. RUSK.

SWINE RUNNING AT LARGE. POWELL'S VALLEY, Or., Oct. 10, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer: I and others ask a little information through your valuable paper in regard to the hog law. Some say it is not a law and others say it is a law and can be enforced. But as it reads in the newspapers a hog may do all the damage he pleases, the owner is only responsible to a fine of \$10 to the school fund for the first offense, and so on; and we simply want to know through your columns, if the law can be enforced and to what extent. Answer:—We publish the law for the benefit of all concerned. It is plainly a prohibition against swine running outside of the owners enclosure and imposes a fine payable to the school fund. The act does not provide any remedy for damages done by swine running at large, but it is plain enough that, under general principles of law, any person damaged by animals that unlawfully run at large have a remedy and can sue under the common law if there is no statute that meets the case. Under the law the animal is taken up as an estray and sold under provisions of the estray law.

AN ACT TO PREVENT SWINE RUNNING AT LARGE. Section 1. That the owner or keeper of any swine shall not allow the same to be or run at large, out of his own enclosure, under penalty of ten dollars for the first offense and of twenty-five dollars for each and every subsequent offense, to be recovered by civil action, in the name of the State of Oregon, before a Justice of the Peace, of the precinct in which the owner or keeper, or either of them, may reside and such penalty shall be for the benefit of, and when collected paid into the Common School Fund of the county in which such action is brought, within sixty days after such animal is proved to be at large. Sec. 2. No prosecutions shall be commenced to recover the penalties named in section 1 until at least one day's notice shall have been given to the owner, or person having charge of such swine, if such owner or keeper be known; and it shall be a sufficient defense to such prosecution to show that such animal or animals were at large without the knowledge of such owner or keeper, and without his fault. Sec. 3. A person finding any swine running at large contrary to the provisions of this act, may, and any Constable of any precinct or Marshal of any city in the county, when such swine may be found, on view or information, shall take up and confine the same forthwith, giving notice thereof to the owner if known, and if not known, by posting notices describing such animals therein, in at least three public places within the precinct, and if the owner does not appear and claim his property and pay all charges for taking up, advertising and keeping the same within ten days from the date of this notice, the sale of the animal may be proceeded with under the law regulating strays.

THE GRANGE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Interesting Letter from the State Lecturer.

STAFFORD, Oct. 12, 1883. Editor Willamette Farmer:

On the 2d of October there was held a public Grange meeting at the hall of Butte Grange, in Washington county. A goodly number of Patrons and others not connected with our Order were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by ex-Senator Tyson, who in a few concise remarks explained the object of the meeting, introducing the Worthy State Lecturer, Brother H. E. Hayes, who proceeded to present to his hearers the objects of the Grange, the important results it has already achieved, its intentions for future operations, the necessity of union among agriculturists, also the votes allowed at the Fair Grounds during the late session of the Agricultural State Fair. A recess was then taken, during which a sumptuous feast was prepared and devoured. About 2 o'clock, meeting was again called to order, the Worthy Lecturer taking up the subjects of the Mortgage Tax Law, the duties of commercial carriers to the public, and the tariff question, urging upon the people an investigation of these subjects, giving several illustrations representing their present plan of operations. Interesting remarks were made by Brothers Tyson, Paulson, Sister Heath and others. After singing "Rally Round the Grange," the meeting, which resulted in several applications for membership, was dismissed. Butte Grange has a nice and commodious hall, well and tastily furnished; their membership is excellent, and we found among them many zealous laborers. Their example is certainly worthy of imitation. Fraternaly, S. L. H.

Cottonwood; Spokane County. A correspondent of the Dayton, W. T. Chronicle writes as follows from the Cottonwood district, in the northern part of Spokane county, W. T.

The Cottonwood is a stream rising about 18 miles from the Columbia river and running in a northwesterly direction, empties into the Columbia river. It will afford plenty of water for machinery of any kind. Its course is through the heart of a rich agricultural country. At the head of this stream is the thriving little town of Cottonwood, situated twenty miles south of Fort Spokane, and forty west from Spokane Falls. This town is situated in the heart of the largest scope of farming country in Washington Territory. The crops in this part of the country are good for a dry season, fall sown wheat averaging twenty bushels to the acre, and spring sown fifteen on sod. Oats and barley about thirty bushels to the acre. There will not be grain enough raised in this country to meet the home demand, but the farmers are getting their ground plowed and next year a large crop is expected. There are six schools between Fort Spokane and Cottonwood, each one having a lady teacher and doing well, with an average attendance of fifteen pupils. There is plenty of room for more families. Come on. Strength and health go together. Obtain this happy physical state by using a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Big County. Grant county, Oregon, is a county of magnificent distances. It is 204 miles in length, 90 miles wide, and has a superficial area of 18,360 square miles. It is more than 13 times as large as Rhode Island, and nearly two and a half times as large as Massachusetts. If the county was divided into farms, 160 acres each, there would be 73,440 of them, but some of them would not be worth more than thirty cents on the dollar.—East Oregonian.

Tall Timothy. Away up in the Blue mountains, a mile from the Willow Creek sawmill, is a piece of swale land from which has just been cut a crop of the finest timothy to be found in any country. Some of the heads are nine inches long, while the stalks measure 7 and 8 feet. The seed was first scattered on the snow there two years ago. The time will come when these elevated Blue Mountain lands, now considered as only fit for grazing, will be made to yield vast crops of the products of agriculture.—Heppner Gazette.

It is seldom that you feel unwell or suffer from indigestion if you use Brown's Iron Bitters.