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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Oregon State Agricultural Society,

AT THEIR

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR HELD IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY,

October 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1861,

INCLUDING THE LIST OF AWARDS, ADDRESSES, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

CLACKAMAS FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 30, 1861.

The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society met this day. Present, J. Quinn Thornton, Albert G. Walling, J. S. Rinearson and Chester N. Terry.

G. Collier Robbins tendered his resignation as President of the Society.

On motion, the same was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Walling, Simeon Francis, of Portland, was elected to the Presidency, to fill said vacancy.

On motion,

Resolved, That Horses cannot be entered but in one Class.

John G. Campbell was appointed Superintendent of Class No. 9.

On motion,

Resolved, That Diplomas be issued for premiums, where Medals have been offered, in consequence of the inability of the Society to procure the Medals.

On motion,

Resolved, That an entrance fee of one dollar be charged for running horses.

On motion, adjourned.

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CLACKAMAS FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 4, 1861.

The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society met this day. The President in the Chair.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the farmers of Oregon on the successful close of the first Oregon State Fair. It was begun in doubt—it has ended in success.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the Stock Raisers of the State, the Fruit Growers, and to many others, both Ladies and Gentlemen, for their contributions of stock, implements, cabinets of specimens of natural history, butter and cheese, specimens in fine arts, general farm products, and the handiwork of the Ladies, for the State Fair. We have had a fair exhibition in all these departments—better by far than we anticipated.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our obligations to the farmers and other citizens of Clackamas County, for the means they placed at the disposal of Mr. J. S. Rinearson, in preparing the Fair Grounds. They have our best wishes.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Mr. J. S. Rinearson, Superintendent of the Fair Grounds, our thanks for the manner in which he prepared the Grounds, under very unfavorable circumstances, for the State Fair. The Oregon State Agricultural Society is under great obligations to him for the energy and ability he has manifested in the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan adopted by numerous farmers, of coming to the Grounds with their families and camping out during the Fair. This plan will greatly interest our farmers—will enable them to attend the Fairs with little cost, and will greatly benefit them and the Society.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly ask our citizens of all classes, to further the exertions of this Society for the general good, and especially to aid in procuring some assistance from the Legislature to give us more ability to make our Fairs acceptable, and to enlarge our means to advance the interest of agriculture.

Resolved, That the officers of this Society, as they have most cordially acted together, will still be united in their exertion to make the next State Fair a most glorious triumph.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to make out the proceedings of the Board of Managers from the commencement of this Fair. That he also prepare a list of the premiums awarded and to whom awarded, which, together with the addresses delivered at the Fair, be published in the *Oregon Farmer*, and 500 copies of the same be printed in pamphlet form and a copy of the same sent to the postoffice address of each person who is entitled to a premium.

Resolved, That the premiums not now paid shall be paid on demand at the office of the Corresponding Secretary at Salem, for two months from this date. In case they are not demanded by that time, they will be considered as donated to the Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary procure a handsomely printed Diploma, properly fill up and transmit the same to every person entitled to them.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Salem, on the first Thursday in January next.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to give public notice, by advertisement in the *Oregon Farmer*, that proposals will be received by him until the first day of January next, for furnishing grounds and adequate fixtures for holding the State Fair for 1862.

On motion, adjourned.

SIMEON FRANCIS, *President*.

CHESTER N. TERRY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

OPENING ADDRESS.

BY PRESIDENT S. FRANCIS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF OREGON:

The duty has been assigned me of opening the First Oregon State Fair. The officers of the State Agricultural Society for months have directed their efforts to bring before the people of Oregon the Exhibition that now greets your eyes. In those efforts they have been assisted by many valued friends scattered up and down our State; and to none are they more indebted than to the worthy farmers and other citizens of Clackamas County.

We stand here to-day where but a few years ago roamed the wild beasts of the forest, and the wilder man, in all their savage natures. Indeed, until within twelve years I might say, that with the exception of some remote and isolated spots in this great territory, there was not a gleam of civilization or improvement. Farms, villages, towns, cities, have sprung up and are presenting themselves all over the land; and there are causes now moving—based upon the development of our mineral and agricultural wealth—which are to add to our population—give incentives to agricultural industry—and which will culminate in the realization of all our hopes of human progress in this beautiful valley—which, in a few years, will teem with people; its lands will be cultivated as a garden; wealth will be here; all the comforts and blessings of civilized life, as found in those institutions which elevate and ennoble man, will make the valley of the Willamette the gem of the Pacific Coast. The finger of Providence points to these high results—if the men of this day perform their duties to themselves and their children, which are sternly required at their hands.

I see the pioneers of this great work before me. The battle of many a year of toil you have manfully fought. The improvements scattered everywhere, attest your industry. But you have still more to do. You are still to progress in the path of labor. You are living now to witness some of its triumphs.—You are to see others that many of you would regard as pictures of fancy were I to present them.

To assist you in the performance of your duties—to render your labors pleasant and profitable—to make you realize the high position that belongs to you as American Farmers—the great industrial class of this great country—is the paramount object of the establishment of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, and the Exhibitions annually, in great State Fairs, of the productions of Agriculture—of specimens of the Mechanic Arts—of the Fine Arts as connected with improved life—of the improvements in household economy, giving to man those home comforts which are among the leading blessings left us of the Fall.

The exhibitions now presented to you ought not to be passed over without investigation. There are specimens of that noble animal, the Horse, of all the classes usually desired by farmers. There is the Thoroughbred horse, with the high qualities of endurance which passes over the earth with the fleetness of the wind. There is the Roadster, beautiful in his proportions, with the eye of the eagle, the admiration of all. There is the horse of all work, the main dependence of the farmer, for the plow, the wagon, the carriage, and for riding. There is the colossal draft horse for the heavy work of the farm and the road, and which is deemed essential in the heavy dray work of cities. There, too,

are the Durham and Devon cattle, beautiful in proportions, such as farmers of taste love to look upon, and such as the consumers of fine beef are glad to purchase. There are also the Sheep—the long woolled Cotswold and the Oxfordshire, which yield large quantities of wool and heavy carcasses; there are the Southdowns, middle woolled sheep, producing fair quantities of wool and flesh, prized by the epicure; and there, too, are the varieties of the Merino, which produce the choicest wools to be found in our markets. And there are the imported swine—most desirable stock for the farmers of Oregon. There, too, is your fruit, and cereals, and vegetables. Pomona never presided over a more glorious exhibition than that presented before us. And there are the Implements of Agriculture, improved by the genius of American Mechanics, to lighten the toils and increase the profits of the farmer. And we have an Exhibition here, I might say almost a Divine Institution—for surely God put it into the heart of his servant to construct it—the Sewing Machine—to lighten the labors of women,—to save her from nights and days of weariness—to give her a new lease of life—and enable her to accomplish other high duties which belong to her sex and condition. And here, too, are the evidences of the handiwork of women—in the exhibition of condiments, in textile fabrics, and needle work, in great variety and beauty—all of which add to the sweetness and joys of home. And there, again, are specimens of the Artist's Art, in their peculiar line, by which man has drawn powers from the sun to imprint indelibly in a moment the lineaments of our features, which are a solace to friends in absence, whether it be for a brief period or for that from which there is no return. And then there are cabinets of Natural History, of Birds and Animals and Minerals of Oregon. How few of those before me have investigated this array of interesting and important subjects? And there are the contributions from the Woolen Manufactory of Salem—the first Woolen Manufactory of Oregon—which consumes your wool—which supplies your clothing—which saves to Oregon, to its farmers, to its people, furnishing essential fabrics for our use, every year more than one hundred thousand dollars. Speed the day when we shall have manufactures of all the articles of the first necessity, on all the streams, which make a grand feature of our lovely valley. Other facts and articles will demand the attention and study of our friends—young and old—the man in years, the matron—your daughters and your sons.

All these exhibitions are for a practical purpose. They are here for your investigation. We want you to examine them and to examine them well. We want that you should not only appreciate the difference in appearance between a Cayuse pony and a Thoroughbred horse, but become impressed with the necessity of improvement in your stock of horses. We want you to understand that there is as much difference in the value of the scrub and the Durham or Devon steer, as there is presented in their appearance. We want you to examine the sheep, and make up your own minds as to the profit of raising the different varieties. We want you, too, to look well to the swine and satisfy yourselves whether it would not pay you better to raise this improved stock than the alligator race now seen upon many farms. We want you to examine the fruit, the cereals, the vegetables, and see if you can learn aught to benefit you. We desire you, farmers, to make a thorough investigation of the Agricultural Machinery. The genius of man has been directed for the last few years to the invention of Agricultural Machinery, greatly for your benefit. There are now present many new implements worthy of your examination.

We want the ladies, too, to look at all these things, and more especially we want them to look at the departments which more particularly belong to them. See that Butter—that Cheese! How do they rebuke the foul libels that have been inflicted upon Oregon? We have the climate, we have the kine, we have the grasses, we have the women, who can beat the world in making Butter and Cheese. Does any living man doubt this fact? Let them examine the rich gatherings in the department of Farm Products. We want the ladies, too, to witness the performances of the Sewing Machine;—to examine the specimens of fine work and articles of household economy, the work of their sisters, on exhibition. In my judgment there is much to admire and to learn. And let me say one word here to the ladies—or rather to the women, for to my mind ladies is an effeminate term; we must have your countenance, and your support, and your presence at these State Fairs, or they will be well nigh a failure. I am glad you are here. I rejoice to see you. It is a grand feature of our Exhibition. I hope these State Fairs will do much for you—to lighten in some respects your toils—to make you feel your importance as wives and mothers and daughters of farmers and mechanics. God bless you, women of Oregon!

And now some remarks to the sterner sex. This Exhibition, too, I repeat, is for your benefit. It will be a waste of money, of time, of toil, if it does not do you good. When you go to your homes, may you have learned much that will be useful—that will stimulate you in the performance of your duties upon the farm—that will give zest and pleasure to your labors by the union of mind and muscle. A cloud has hung over Oregon. It will rise, and with your efforts the period will be near when you will enjoy, in the reward of your industry, all the blessings that can justly belong to us.

I wish here to say a few words which shall sink deep into the hearts of the farmers and mechanics, and other men interested in Agriculture, now before me. The great interest of this State is Agricultural. The welfare of all other interests depend upon its success. A very large part of the property of this State belongs to its farmers. You pay a large proportion of the taxes. It is from your pockets that the Treasury is filled. At the last session of the Legislature, this Society and its active friends, asked for a small pittance from its hands to give this Society a start upon what I believe will be a glorious career. We told them that this had been done in all the States, and that it had operated to stimulate industry, to increase the amount of taxable property, and would pay back to the Treasury a hundred fold for the means that thus would be withdrawn from it. We pointed them to the action and results in the richest and most prosperous Agricultural States of this Union. We called their attention to the weakness of this Society, its needs, and to the advantages that such justice would secure to our people. Their answer was—No! I now say to you that when such men again seek your suffrages for the Legislature—answer them, No! When men come to you and tell you of your high position as American Farmers—that you are the bone and muscle and sinew of the country, and solicit your votes for seats in the Legislature, and will not pledge themselves to measures for the great interests of Oregon, in every form in which they can be presented—answer them, No! Could my voice on this subject reach the farmers of every mountain and valley, hill and dale of Oregon, I would say to them send men to the Legislature in whom you have faith, who will act for your interests—who will respond to your reasonable request—and

to those that hesitate, who speak doubtingly, answer with all the energy of free-man—No! No!

It only remains for me to declare that the First Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society is now open for the examination of all who have favored us with their attendance.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY J. Q. THORNTON, ESQ.

The vast multitude of people who have assembled here from all parts of the State, attest how deeply impressed they are with a sense of the magnitude and importance of the object for which we have come together. I understand that this object is to dignify labor, to honor skill and to encourage industry in all the useful avocations of life. Upon your speaker has been devolved the duty of addressing you upon such topics as the occasion may suggest and the circumstances demand. But since it will be impossible in the time within which it will be expedient for me to confine my remarks, to enter upon more than one department of productive industry, I shall seek to gather from the fields of agricultural pursuits such facts as may be deemed useful and appropriate to the occasion.

Of labor, Cowper has said—

"'Tis the primeval curse, but softened into mercy; made the pledge of cheerful days and nights without a groan."

A residence in the country usually brings with it that sort of labor to which man submits for his livelihood, and that also to which he resorts for his pleasure. On this account rural employments are eminently conducive to physical health and mental vigor and tranquility. Moreover physical exercise is absolutely necessary to our well being. Had it been otherwise, the body would not have been so constituted as to require activity. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was a decree of mercy no less than of justice. Riches and honor, food and raiment demand the toil of the skillful hand and the sweat of the consenting brow. Providence furnishes the materials, but man, if he would appropriate and enjoy them, must work them up. The earth rewards only the hands which till it, and although cursed originally, for man's sake it has become the mother and nurse of the race, and the conservator of morals.

Agriculture considered as an art, stands at the head of all others, whether regarded in the light of its antiquity or in the view of its utility. It is the source of solid wealth and real value which do not depend upon the opinions of men. The aggregate of national wealth is dependent upon the aggregate of agricultural wealth. It furnishes the principal resources of a State, and supplies the defect of all others. Among the ancients it was in the highest esteem; and the wisest princes and the ablest ministers gave their principal attention to its support and encouragement.

Agriculture supplies all which is demanded by the necessities of man and very much of what ministers to his mere enjoyment. And this it would still continue to do although all the precious metals should be lost to the world, and

all the arts prohibited which only adorn and embellish. We need not be surprised then when reminded that this art lying as it does at the foundation of all others, was so much honored and cherished among many ancient nations.

The satraps among the Assyrians and Persians were rewarded or punished according to whether the lands embraced within the limits of their government were well or ill cultivated. Numa Pompilius, a wise Roman king, took the utmost pains to encourage a thorough manuring and cultivation of the soil. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of the Romans, highly recommended and encouraged the cultivation of the land and the breeding of cattle. And the Roman government and people long retained these ideas, so that whoever failed in his duty in this respect drew upon him the rebuke of the censor. Uzziah (2 Chron. XXVI. 10,) is praised not only because he was a wise and humane prince, but, in the language of the Bible, "because he loved husbandry," and because in the language of fact and history he knew the value of it, and made it honorable, being sensible that the earth manured with diligence and skill was an assured source of solid wealth to prince and people.

Pliny speaks of Hiero II, king of Syracuse, and other princes who did not think it unworthy of their rank to leave agricultural precepts behind them for the benefit of posterity. Mago, a Carthaginian general wrote a work in twenty-eight volumes. Upon the taking of Carthage this work was found and translated into the Latin by order of the Roman Senate. The work had before been translated out of the Punic into the Greek by Cassius Dionysius of Utica. Valerius Flaccus, one of the noblest of the Romans having lands contiguous to Cato's small farm, had an opportunity for knowing what were his habits. From the forum he returned to the field where he assiduously devoted himself to rural labors with his servants until evening.

That agriculture as an employment was highly esteemed and honored by the ancients is further proven by the fact that Varro cites to the number of fifty among the Greeks, only, who wrote on the subject. The three Latin authors, Cato, Varro, and Columelle, enter into minute detail upon all the parts of agriculture.

After luxury had enervated and corrupted the Roman people, agricultural labor fell into dishonor and disrepute by the cultivation of the soil being committed to the unwilling and unskillful hands of slaves, who being forced to their labor only by severity, failed to make the ground produce as when it was cultivated by those who took pleasure in it and were delighted with their work because they found in it their gain.

During the middle ages the interests of agriculture were much depressed in consequence of the introduction of the feudal system and its attendant villanage, under which the cultivators of the soil held their lands by a base or servile tenure. As the darkness which covered this period receded before the light of science—which was ushered in by the discovery of the art of printing—the feudal system disappeared, and the best governments of Europe encouraged agriculture as essential to every other interest of society.

There are but two modes of increasing the products of the earth; one by bringing fresh lands into cultivation, the other by increasing the fertility of that already tilled. While unoccupied and virgin soils remain, the former is always practicable if not checked by laws hostile to improvement. The latter is only attainable by the application of capital and of skill to agriculture. But this capital will never be employed where the servitude is, this having in all

its modifications been found a great bar to improvement. Nor will skill be applied if the labor is not in every sense free.

Although the condition of agriculture was indeed very bad during the prevalence of the feudal tenures, yet even in those ages when civilization was struggling with barbarism, there were not wanting partial encouragements to cultivation, although the ameliorating principle of human industry had ever to contend against destructive revolutions and barbarous disorder. A number of circumstances might be referred to as tending to the encouragement of the cultivation of the soil. One of these, the cheapness of land, and the principal one, will only be mentioned. This cheapness of land grew out of the devastations of war from the fifth to the eleventh century rendering land the least costly of all gifts, though it must ever be the most valuable and permanent.

Agriculture is *now everywhere* recognized as the commanding interest of enlightened States, the rulers of which seek in various methods to unite agricultural skill and general knowledge in such a manner that the teachings of science and the requirements of the field may become alike familiar to the tillers of the soil. The essential character of agriculture as a most useful art is constantly pressing itself upon the attention of the best governments. Even Science descends from her high place and taking the toil-hardened and sun-browned hand of Labor they walk together in the fields over the fresh turned furrows searching into the cause of things and uniting the practice and the philosophy of agriculture together. The best minds of the world are now laboring to advance the interests of agriculture, because it is seen that this is the source from which comes the *material* of all commerce and manufactures. That this is strictly true will at once be seen by any one who observes that it is the business of operative industry to produce, transform and distribute all such material objects as are essential to supply the necessities of man, and that these material objects are produced mainly by the husbandman and in a less important sense by the fisherman and miner.

That agriculture is a highly honorable employment is further proven by the fact that most professional men are ever looking forward to a time when they will cease from the toil and harrassing cares of the office and library and enjoy in retirement the healthful labors of the farm and the exhilarating pleasures of the garden, where they will read on the illuminated pages of external nature sublime truths they had hitherto failed to learn in the schools of science and philosophy and where occupied in innocent employments and in the enjoyments of rural seclusion and guiltless pleasures they will with dignity and decency calmly await the final close of life.

The quiet pleasures of the country are especially desirable to men whose professional employments have often tempted them to believe that the world was a cheat—a humbug. They have become wearied with its vexing quarrels and disturbing noise. Its shams and pretences have disgusted, it may be, without making them either much wiser or actually better. Long employed in serious and important affairs, amidst such disturbing elements and opposing forces, they become fatigued with the continued care of business, and feel an intense desire for an easy, harmless life of home-bred plenty and rural delights that make a man a country king enjoying his realms in peace. These thoughts are happily expressed by Horace when he says "O country, where shall I see you? When will it be allowed me to forget in thy charming retreats, my cares and solitudes?"

In order to success in agriculture as a pursuit there must be a concurrence of three things,

THE WILL,—THE POWER,—and THE SKILL.

The will: This employment should be loved, desired, enjoyed, and followed in consequence out of pleasure.

It will be in vain that we expect success from the irregular labors of a man who whatever may be his avocation, has no real inclination to it. Certainly no farmer was ever successful as such who did not find his happiness along the path which conducted him to his labors. No man ever became great in his profession whose tastes led him to seek his enjoyments in the buffooneries of the clown. No man can be expected to attain to eminence in a sphere of life for which he has no taste. If his will does not go with his efforts, he had better direct those efforts to some useful object to which it will. All labor will be irregular, often intermitted, and always half-hearted, where the hand, the head, and the heart do not concur. But this want of will may arise out of the fact that the person may have a vocation for some other department of useful labor. In such a case if he will enter upon the employment he loves, desires, and delights in, he may become a blessing to the community. It may likewise have its origin not in a disinclination to agricultural labors merely, but in laziness or sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action in any of the useful avocations of life. For such a man there is no hope. He will be a curse to himself and to all who have anything to do with him, and he will so continue as long as he lives.

In his case his will is inaction of any sort—at least any sort of useful action. His laziness has become chronic, it is past a remedy, and the sooner he leaves the world the better for all concerned.

A venerable friend once informed his "brethren and sisteren" that he was about to preach them a very plain "sarmint"—"so plain that even the women folks can understand it." I hope that upon this branch of my subject I may without offence be permitted to emulate so good an example in an endeavor to be understood, especially as it is my object to be useful rather than ornamental.

And first let me be understood as expressing the opinion that so fair and beautiful a land as Oregon never before suffered so much in consequence of the numbers of persons in it who are unwilling to work. Upon the causes, either near or remote, producing this reluctance to labor, I do not now remark.

Many of these men are single, and some of them I regret to say have found women foolish enough to marry them. A man of the former class may be regarded as supremely happy, when with a plug of tobacco in one pocket, a jack-knife and half a dollar in the other, a raw hide larriet at his saddle-bow, his legs covered with leather wrappers, his middle encircled with a belt, and his heels armed with great Spanish spurs, he is mounted on a pie-bald, glass-eyed, goose-necked, knock-kneed, Cayuse pony, and loping from the farm house where he sponged last to the house where he expects to sponge next. If applied to for labor, he usually "has not time." If he engages at all he must have for one week what will keep him in idleness a month, and supply him in whisky and tobacco in the meantime. But this is not all, for when you return to your farm from which you have been called by professional or other business, you find that your hired hand has not earned his boarding, to say nothing about his wages. Perhaps he has even told your wife that it "makes him

sick to work before breakfast." And he has certainly told somebody else that you may be a very good lawyer, but that you are no farmer and don't know when you are imposed upon.

Such is a brief, and in my conscience, I believe a faithful description of a very large majority of the single men in Oregon who hire to farmers.

But these are not the only men of this class in Oregon. It is painful to be constrained to admit that many such are found among men having families and owning land. The condition of many of the farms attest this. The fence is in a state of decay and dilapidation. Many of the rails are down. It was never high enough to confine an enterprising bull calf. The corners are grown up to brush and briars. The fields are overrun with sorrel and cheat. The trees in the orchard have been browsed out of all decent shape. Their bodies are surrounded by unseemly suckers, and caterpillars upon the leaves are completing the work of the bull calf and his congeners. The hoes, the horse-rake, the plough, the harrow, the roller, and the cultivator are all left where last used, and there they will remain through the rainy season. The scythe and grain cradle are left out until the next harvest, because the rusting improves the temper of the blade. When the grain is threshed, the straw is not saved because the cattle do not need it then. The hay indeed has been carried to the barn, but the roof leaks like a sieve. Our ingenious friend's logic, however, meets us with a ready explanation. When it rains the roof is wet and of course slippery; and when it is not raining there is no sense in an industrious man spending his time in stopping holes. When application is made to him to labor on another farm, he "has not time;" or if he consents, he must have extravagant wages. He frequently, and even usually, does not seriously take hold of work until after breakfast, because to do so would make him sick. It has never occurred to him that it makes his nursing wife sick to work before breakfast. But here again we have an explanation in the fact that the getting of a breakfast upon the table is only a pleasant pastime, and that the labor consists in properly stowing it away under his jacket.

A neighbor is passing, enquiring for a stray puffed up grass fed pig and our easy friend must needs stop his work and get upon that fence to converse an hour or two. This he does because it is our duty to cultivate the social affections. Besides he sees no sense in laying up treasure on earth where moth and rust corrupt, and where every once in a while California thieves break through and steal things. But the trouble in his case is that he don't lay up treasure anywhere, and that the devil is sure to get him in the end. It has never entered into either his head or his heart that if he cannot lay up treasure on earth by raising wheat at fifty cents per bushel there is the greater necessity in laying up treasure somewhere else—that an industrious cultivation of a variety of crops would, with economical living, enable him to lay up a little treasure on earth, and that while he is doing this he might, with the blessings of God, lay up a great deal of treasure in heaven, and that the former, like money in a traveler's purse, would help him on his way to the latter. The thought has never occurred to him that on some morning he will wake up to the sad and solemn conviction that he laid up no treasure on earth and that he has none in heaven.

Our farmer is going to town to get one of the *necessaries* of life—some good chewing tobacco. He is reminded that an ax handle, a broom, a bottle of mustard, and a pair of shoes for one of the boys, must be gotten. Now he is

in trouble. He has only money enough to pay for the tobacco. He has no wheat to give in exchange, because the prices last year being low, he sowed no more than would supply his family with bread through the year, and an old rooster and his biddies with a thanksgiving dinner. The ax handle and broom he might have made at home, but he "had not time." The mustard might have been produced on his farm, but "a man can't raise everything." Several of his cattle died last winter for the want of that straw they did not need at threshing time; and their hides at least might have been exchanged for leather to be made into shoes at home. But he did not skin them because it would have "looked mean and little." Is it not passing strange that he permitted these same animals to remain without shelter through the winter and to die at last of cold and hunger; and that it never occurred to him that this was not only "mean and little" but a great sin against God and humanity?

The farmer whom I have thus briefly described is the representative of a class that are a blot upon the country and a curse to it. Although he has shown himself skillful in showing his sophisms and casuistries; yet behind and through their ranks is seen the want of a will—that laziness is sloth with natural or habitual disinclination to action,—that laziness, which Franklin said, travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes it.

The vast variety of articles on exhibition before you furnish abundant evidence of the productive industry and skill of another and a very different class of farmers who have done so much to elevate the character of our State.

An indolent man will of course never become a successful agriculturist. To become such he must not only love, desire, and delight in this employment, but he must have

The power to meet the necessary expenses for the breeding and fattening of cattle, for the labor, and for whatever is necessary for manuring and improving the lands.

Capital in some form is as necessary to success in agricultural pursuits as it is to build and propel a steamboat. That capital is not necessarily cash. It may consist in the skill, the health, and the physical strength of a farmer.

The breeding of cattle is an important part of agriculture, because they furnish man with food, perform the heaviest part of his labor, and supply the soil with that manure which is so necessary to maintain or restore its fertility.

The farther we explore the remote past, the more we shall be convinced that in all civilized nations the rearing of cattle produce considerable revenues. Abraham, Laban, and Job are familiar examples. Ahal, King of Israel (2 Kings, III, 10) imposed upon the Moabites an annual tribute of 100,000 sheep. The particular care which Uzziah, king of Judea, took to provide for the wants of flocks and herds, and the protection he gave to all who were engaged in any of the departments of agriculture, rendered his reign one of the most opulent Judea had ever seen. Of Hezekiah it is said "Moreover he provided him cities and possessions of flocks and herds in abundance, for God had given him substance very much."

We learn from Latinus and Virgil, and from Ulysses in Homer, that the riches of the ancient pagan kings consisted mainly in cattle. By the ancient laws of Rome fines were paid in oxen and sheep.

If we consider the immense importance of the feeding of cattle as a branch of agricultural pursuit we will not be surprised that so distinguished and wise a man as Varro did not think it beneath him or in any sense unbecoming his

high position and great fame to give an extended account of all the beasts that are of any use to the country. Columelle entered into a similar detail. Cato, the Censor, runs over part of it. All modern writers upon rural economy agree with the ancients in recommending the rearing of domestic animals as an important branch of agriculture, because they divide with man the toil of the field, cover his table with food, and supply him with the rich materials of his clothing, and with many of the conveniences of life.

Although the farmer may not have the capital to commence this branch of his business in a large way, yet he can make at least a small beginning, and this, after all, is the best until he shall have felt his way through the doubts of a beginning, and shall have overcome its obstacles.

Upon the subject of capital to meet the expenses of hired labor, I shall be brief and lucid. In the first place, I have to say that you can never afford to pay more than a bushel of wheat, or the cash which a bushel of wheat will bring, for a day's labor. In the second place never hire a man to do that *which by any possibility* you can do yourself, nor any one under any circumstance who is not willing to work diligently from sun to sun, having for rest two hours, in summer. In the third place, never hire either in summer or in winter a man who wears leather leggins, has his heels armed with great Spanish spurs, carries a raw hide lariat at his saddle horn, and rides a pie-bald, glass-eyed, knock-kneed, Cayuse pony. Depend upon it he will never earn even a bushel of wheat unless you stand over him with a gun and two bull dogs.

In order to success in agricultural pursuits, it is not only necessary that there shall be the *will* and the *power*, but there must likewise be

The Skill, to incur expenses on the farm, with discretion and knowledge in the applications of them. It is necessary to have studied maturely all that relates to the preparation of soil, the kind and quantity of seed, the season and particular time for committing that seed to the bosom of the earth, the after cultivation of the land, and the best methods of harvesting and saving the crop.

There have been many persons—I fear that there are some now even here—who believe that talent was quite unnecessary in performing the appropriate duties of the farm. That education here is of no use, and that a man may be ever so stupid and stolid in intellect and yet conduct the operations of even an extensive farm quite as successfully as one who has added the knowledge of educational training to the advantages of a naturally strong and comprehensive mind. If there are indeed any persons here who have hitherto acted upon this seditious assumption, it is high time that they be made to comprehend the idea that the business of agriculture will ordinarily not be followed advantageously by persons deficient in intellect. The truth is that the excessive of superior powers of mind in this department of operative industry will as certainly produce superior results as they would if exercised in any other business or occupation.

The necessity for skill in order to success in agriculture, as an important pursuit of life, will be apparent to any one who reflects that vegetables require their appropriate food as well as animals; and that the former would as certainly die as the latter, if not supplied with the nourishment adapted to them. But we well know the same kind of food is not suited to all kinds of animals, because some of them are carnivorous while others are granivorous. Vegetables are alike different in what they require for food. Certain elements may be demanded by all in common, although in different quantities and combinations.

Sufficient skill to recognize these elements in their various quantities and combinations is necessary in order to understand the philosophy of the rotation of crops, which is built upon a knowledge of the laws of vegetable nutrition. Lime is an important element in the growth of wheat. But wheat sown year after year upon the same field will so use up the lime that the soil will finally refuse to return even the seed. Now it is patent that it is necessary for the farmer to have sufficient knowledge and skill to cast upon the soil manure containing the exhausted element, if he would indulge a reasonable expectation of obtaining another crop that will adequately compensate him for his labor.

It is evident then that the farmer should be skilled in the nature and properties of soils and in the constituents and physiology of vegetation. If he has not this knowledge then he regulates the labor and general economy of his farm as he has seen somebody else without the least conception of the reasons which recommend one system rather than another. It is evident that this process of farming even under a system of rotation of crops, merely in imitation of others without understanding the philosophy of it, is groveling and degrading, since such a mere imitator can feel none of that peculiar satisfaction which arises out of an understanding of the reasons upon which the various modes and systems proceed.

It is not a little remarkable that while Schools and Colleges have been established for the purpose of educating men for the various departments of Law, Medicine and Theology, nothing, or almost nothing, has been done to furnish by means of education that skill to a much larger class which is so necessary to a successful cultivation of the soil.

It is by no means easy to enumerate the branches of learning appropriate to the necessities of a farming community. Nor is it proposed to establish for the agricultural community, a class of colleges entirely distinct from those now in existence. Nothing more would be necessary than so to extend and modify the present system of instruction as to adapt it substantially to the educational wants of our rural population by connecting with colleges already in existence an institution so organized as to afford the requisite facilities for preparing young men for an intelligent discharge of the duties of the farm by combining practical farming and elementary instruction. And yet I would not have it inferred from what I have said that it would not be well for Congress to establish great national institutions for the purpose.

It is not needful that the education of farmers should embrace metaphysics or the higher branches of philosophy, mathematics, or of mechanical philosophy. But the course of instruction should embrace the elements of the natural sciences in their rotations and adaptations to agriculture. If this was done geology, chemistry, zoology, botany, and mineralogy would furnish rich stores of knowledge eminently useful in practical agriculture.

That a knowledge of the natural sciences to the agriculturist can not easily be overated will appear if we consider that nature proceeds by fixed laws, and that the relations of her different parts are mutual and so exact that all the parts move in harmony. The germination of the seed, and the progress of vegetable life, the relations of the soil to the plant, and the mode in which light, heat and moisture produce their effects are all questions yet to be answered. And yet every intelligent man knows from other parts of nature which have come under his observation through the operation of her laws, that all these things including frost and electricity and the nature of manures and their uses and results, rest upon certain and determinate principles as uniform in their operation as the law of gravitation itself. Electricity, geology, mineralogy, zoology and chemistry studied and applied to agriculture will greatly contribute to advance it because they are all closely connected with it, as indeed they are with all the practical arts. With a knowledge of botany, and the nature, habits and uses of plants the farmer will often be enabled to employ his labor and capital profitable to himself and to the community at times

when without this knowledge he would lose both. Hydraulics will instruct him upon the subject of draining and irrigation, and the general management of water. Comparative anatomy, and physiology will often be of immense use in the breeding of domestic animals.

Practical agriculture on a model farm, as a part of the regular course of college study, ought never to be lost sight of. Any proposed system which does not keep this in view will in the end be found deficient in meeting the wants of the farming community.

A model farm connected with educational instructions has this further to recommend it, that the student by laboring on it a portion of each day would meet no small part of his necessary expenses while at the same time he promotes his health. There would, too, be for such institutions a general sympathy among the rural population growing out of the consideration that they are the nurseries for the training of the sons of farmers for the labors of the field, and for preparing them to increase the aggregate of agricultural wealth, by teaching them so to conduct their operations as not to controvert or prevent the laws of nature whose system everywhere, if man performs his part, is a system of amelioration.

I cannot doubt, then, that any one whose intellectual vision is tolerably clear will readily see that the agriculturist has a large field in which to exercise that skill which is so important an element of his success,—that familiar knowledge of his art which enables him with readiness and dexterity to apply it to the practical purposes of his pursuit.

It will also be seen that agriculture as an art demands for its successful pursuit not merely the theoretical knowledge to be derived from books but the union of practice with science accompanied by an enlightened spirit of enquiry searching into the causes of things, and everywhere questioning nature.

Inferentially we learn also that the miner cannot cast aside his pick and shovel, or the carpenter his chisel and jack-plane, nor yet the professional man his books and briefs, and push into the country and become a good farmer in considerably less time than is required to raise a pair of respectable whiskers.

A man who expects to conduct a farm profitably must attend to several particulars to which I invite attention.

He must have good implements of husbandry—and plenty of them. They must be of the improved kind. They must be kept in order and in their place—of course under shelter.

The achievements of machinery in diminishing the severity of human toil are felt in all the departments of industry. And although the mechanical arts have not perhaps done as much in agricultural labors as in some other branches of industry, yet great improvements have been made as will be at once seen by any one who compares the four-horse reaper with the old-fashioned sickle. Improved machinery greatly multiplies production and it especially increases food both in its quantity and quality.

But it should also be remarked that when capital is expended for improved agricultural implements and machines they should in both summer and winter be kept under cover. I know a slipshod farmer whose reaper has been lying out in the weather “from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary”—that is to say, prescriptive time. Of course a machine thus exposed to the weather was very frequently breaking, and often too at times when the inconveniences and losses occasioned by the stoppage of the work from such accidents were so great that they finally broke the owner and now he is lying out exposed to the weather—at least he is without a house of his own to shelter him.

In the purchasing of machines, the exercise of a sound and discriminating judgment is necessary to avoid the danger of purchasing a complex machine which will perform only that which the most simple will perform with half the labor. The fact ought not to be overlooked that a machine may be constructed on principles strictly philosophical and yet be so complete in the arrangement of its parts as to be objectionable on that very account.

Deep ploughing and a thorough pulverizing of the soil will ever form an important feature in the practice of the intelligent husbandman as essential to productive tillage. A farmer of loose and slovenly ways, who is always complaining of hard times, and whose lip hangs down like a motherless colt's on a frosty morning in the latter part of October enquires, “what's the use of deep ploughing?” Now my drooping friend if you will take your hands out of your pockets and keep wide awake I will benevolently try to enlighten your benighted mind and relieve you of your perplexity in respect to this matter.

When I speak of deep ploughing I do not refer necessarily to trench-ploughing, or to that sort of ploughing known as *sub-soiling*. These are eminently useful under the proper circumstances. But I design more immediately to call attention to the importance of stirring the soil to the depth of nine or ten inches so as to admit air and heat into the loosened soil, and thus improve it and cause it better to subserve the purposes of vegetation, and at the same time give a better opportunity for the free expansion of the roots of the plant. It is especially important in our climate, so dry in summer, that the soil be stirred deep, and that it be well pulverized and kept loose. Because if the air can penetrate into the soil so as to reach particles the surfaces of which are cooler than the air itself the air gives off its moisture to the soil, and this to an extent that will keep this deeply loosened soil sufficiently moist for all the purposes of a rapid growth of vegetation while all the surrounding vegetation on soil not thus deeply stirred is dry and perhaps even parched and dead. We frequently see an illustration of the principle in the large drops of moisture which collect on the surface of a pitcher in warm weather filled with water cooler than the atmosphere. An apple tree the earth around which is kept during summer well pulverized to the depth of ten inches without cutting the roots will have a most vigorous growth while a tree not thirty feet distant but not thus cultivated will with difficulty maintain a feeble and sickly existence. Moreover the ground about the deeply cultivated tree will be moist and loose while the ground about the neglected tree will be as dry as a powder horn and as hard as a brick.

Tull, who has sometimes been called the father of English arable cultivation, deemed the loosening, and stirring, and thorough pulverizing of the soil, as all that was necessary to its productiveness, and that this method of cultivation even dispensed altogether with the necessity for the use of any foreign substances as fertilizers.

The Romans well understood the important advantages to be derived from a deep tillage and a thorough mellowing of the soil. In their arable culture they prescribed four distinct processes: the breaking of the land; the turning it over; the breaking it again; and lastly the turning of it again.

The opinion of Tull that deep plowing and the reducing of the soil to a fine state would render quite unnecessary a resort to manures for the purpose of either increasing its fertility, or for maintaining it, was certainly erroneous. It is now well established that many animal, vegetable and mineral substances may be added to the soil with a view not only of accelerating vegetation, but also of increasing the production of crops. Decomposing animal matter of any kind powerfully stimulates production. All animal excrements when properly applied to the soil soon exhibit their fertilizing properties in the luxuriance of the crop. This class of manures should be brought into action upon the soil as soon as possible after the process of decomposition has commenced. Vegetable manures are often very effective; especially a green crop when plowed in, the soluble matter being thus brought into action.

Although the manure pile and muck heap are a mine of wealth, it is to be regretted that few farmers in Oregon realize their value; and it is shameful that most of it is suffered to be lost by evaporation and by being exposed to rains.

The construction and repair of fences, so that what is made through toil, may not be lost through neglect; the seeding at the right time with good seed; the erection of good stables and sheds for sheltering all the stock on the farm; and a suit-

able tool-house, and a good orchard and garden, will claim the attention of every man who would indulge any rational expectation of being a successful farmer.

An able bodied man of fair intelligence who will adopt the system based upon thorough manuring and a judicious rotation of crops, the plow and hoe being freely used with all row cultured crops will certainly be prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and will not be likely to complain much of hard times. He will produce more than he will consume. He will sell more than he will buy. How then can he complain of hard times? He will cultivate a variety of the cereal and root crops. If one crop does not yield him the price he thinks he ought to receive, he will do better perhaps in the sale of one or more of the other crops. If the price of all fails to meet his just expectations he will not put his hands into his pockets and resolve that he will produce no more. If steamboat monopolists, contrary to the principles of common justice and enlarged views of sound policy, demand freights which deprive him of the possibility of obtaining even a moderate remuneration for his farm products, he will not sink down into hopeless despondency. On the contrary he will stiffen his back, quicken his pace and with increased diligence take hold of the business of his farm. Now if every man would do this, instead of getting periodically into spasms and running off to the mines, would not the balance of trade, sooner or later, be in favor of the country? And where then would be the hard times? How many who complain of hard times, I mean those who sit still and complain, have anything to sell if money was ever so abundant? This question has a ready and brief answer; for the fact is that upon many of these farms a goose could not respectably raise a family of goslings, even if money was as plenty as Fallstaff's black berries are inferred to have been. It is well for the credit of the country that we have in Oregon another class of farmers, who are ashamed of such shiftless and unthrifty men and who desire to see them sell and remove with all convenient dispatch beyond the borders of civilization.

The Messrs. Barlow, of this county, and many others I might mention from this and from other counties, are fine examples of men who are farmers,—of men who have much of the right sort of pride and ambition. They and you have come up here to-day with these proofs of your mechanical, household and agricultural skill and industry to testify to the value of the hardy virtues of the sons and daughters of honest toil.

The importance of the drainage of the farm will of course not escape the observation of one who cultivates the soil with other expectations than those of the mere amateur farmer.

The removal of an excess of water from the land is the object of drainage, as the supplying it with water in which it is deficient is the object of irrigation. The question whether drainage will prove remunerative, involves a variety of considerations, some of them of a purely local character, and all of them of a nature which forbid my entering upon them, but which must nevertheless be taken into view by the farmer who may be called upon to determine the question as to whether he will or will not drain his lands.

I am more than ever convinced that farmers must abandon the habit of hiring under any circumstances when more is demanded as the wages than a bushel of wheat or the money which a bushel of wheat will bring in the market. The farmer should put in no more crops than he can himself *thoroughly* cultivate and harvest, with the assistance of those who will help him for help in return. Any other mode of hiring hands in the state of things as they have existed in Oregon during the last twelve years will ruin any farmer persisting in it. Hiring under any circumstances will still require the personal superintendence of the proprietor of the premises as essential to productive farming, the presence of the head of the farm and the use of his eyes being necessary to quicken diligence, and is of much more value than the services of the very best manager.

Any farmer will become independent, who for ten years will persevere in putting in all the crops he can well take care of himself without hiring. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind that what is worth cultivating at all is worth a

thorough cultivation. More bushels can be obtained from ten acres deeply plowed, seasonably planted, and kept clean and loose, than from forty acres, put in and tended as is customary with so many men who have no proper appreciation of the true position of the American Farmer.

No farmer, I believe, who understands his business will keep more stock than can be maintained in good condition. This will probably not be assented to by that class of Oregonians with whom laziness has become chronic, who are in the habit of burning even their straw, and who make no provision for sheltering their poor stock from the pitiless storms of long continued cold rains so common here in the wet season. One would imagine that an enlightened self-interest, to say nothing of the dictates of humanity, would suggest a line of conduct very widely diverging from that pursued by multitudes of persons who make not the slightest effort to provide either food or shelter for the emaciated animals whose gaunt forms, hungry visages, and low moans, make such piteous appeals to hearts incapable of feeling, and to understandings too stolid to comprehend the necessity for laying up in summer a store of food adequate to the necessities of the winter. Such men are a disgrace to the farming community; and I can find no language strong enough to express my sense of both the guilt and folly of their conduct.

We have already seen that the breeding of cattle is a part of agriculture. It may now be added that it is an essential part of it not only with a view to a supply of manure, so necessary to maintain and even restore the fertility of the soil, but because they share with man the labors of the field, and supply his table with food.

Neatness is one of the great cardinal virtues of a farmer; and an occasional glance will enable the observer to determine the character of the proprietor in this respect. If the ploughing of a neat farmer is noticed, it is seen that the surface soil is completely inverted; the furrows are in direct line; the width and thickness are both even; the depth of the furrows is uniform; it is raised without breaking; and laid completely on its back in such a manner that all herbage is completely shut in. If attention is directed to other objects, the cattle stalls are found to be clean and not offensive to the sense of smell; the barn and stable are clean, and everything about these is in its appropriate place; the chains, ploughs, cultivators, hoes, axes, and in short, all his implements, are in their proper place when not in use. The fields show no chess or cockle, and the fence corners no elder bushes, briars, or nettles. This is a picture of neatness and order on an Oregon farmer.—Some ill-natured one whispers, "Yes, it is a *picture*, but it is nothing more." At least I am certain that neatness and order show that the farmer respects himself and his pursuit. And I may also add that a reformation, having its origin in a conviction of the importance of neatness, is every year furnishing new proofs that the farmers of Oregon are catching the spirit of the age and are sharing in the growing intelligence and rising character of the American Farmers.

That this character is rapidly rising is easily proven. Formerly it was thought that the exercise of talents was quite unnecessary in the business of agriculture; that want of talents and education was no bar to success in agricultural pursuits, but rather the reverse. If one or more of the sons was supposed to have considerable intellect, while one of them was believed to be dull and sluggish in his mental organization, the first was sent to college to be drilled in the ancient languages, preparatory to entering upon a learned profession, while the last without education to till the soil. In short, it was thought that the fool of the family would do for a farmer. But this was before Morse harnessed the lightning to carry the mail matter, and men have different ideas now.

The progress of agriculture when compared with the advancement made in other pursuits, will also show that the character of the American Farmers is rising.—Formerly it was not unusual to decry farmers as a stupid class of our citizens, averse to the improvements which characterize most other departments of human industry. This is denied as ever having been so in part. But it is at least certain that there is as much intelligence now in regard to their art, and as strong and ac-

tive a spirit of improvement with the agricultural as with any other class of the community.

Some of the best intellects of the world are now occupied with all which relates to agriculture, devoting themselves to it as an elegant and liberal profession, worthy of a man of a fine and cultivated taste, and of a mind enriched by knowledge and skilled by early training.

If the farmer compares his condition with that of men in other walks of life, he will be led to the discovery that he has no cause for repining—and none for envying the lot of his fellow-citizens who may be engaged in other pursuits.

The facts of history and the spirit within us, the teachings of revelation and the world without us, declare that the ultimate object of man's pursuit is happiness here and happiness hereafter, whatsoever may be the means he employs to that end on the road he travels to arrive at it. To be happy, then, is the primary object of his life, and all the world can give, or rationally promise, to secure it is health and competence.

That a residence in the country accompanied by rural labor, up to a point short of fatigue and vital exhaustion, is eminently conducive to physical health and well being, will probably not be doubted by any one who has given the least attention to the subject. If a comparison be made between boys from the city and boys of a corresponding age from the rural districts, the former will be found puny, pale, timid, and without muscular development, while the latter is flushed with health, athletic, sound, with the elements of a powerful manhood, is large, florid, venturesome, and even courageous. If the men of the city are compared in like manner with those from the country, they will be found to be very unlike in stature and strength. The former will be dyspeptic and feeble, while the latter will be strong and capable of great physical exertion and exposure.

If the comparison be extended to the married ladies of middle life in the city, and those of a corresponding age in the country, the advantage of health will still be found to be in favor of the country; if anything is proven by comparing the daughters of the former with those of the latter. Young ladies born and brought up in the city, at the time of their budding into woman-hood, are generally feeble and pale-faced. Young ladies of a like age from the country, have a merry, joyous laugh, that denotes sound lungs and a good conscience. Their step is elastic and firm, their eyes bright, their smile betokens a guileless heart, their cheeks are ruddy without the aid of rouge, and their feminine developments full without the shams and pretences of cotton.

But rural employments not only promote physical and mental health, but they likewise accompanied by all which is necessary to meet the real wants of our natures. Although the farmer usually has to rise early, work hard and continue late, yet the food produced by his toil is peculiarly sweet to his taste, and his sleep at night is most refreshing, disturbed by no dreams of bankruptcy and no nightmare horrors leaping up in smoky forms from a defiled conscience. When he retires to rest, he realizes that he earns the food which he eats, and that it is wet with no man's tears or blood, and corrupted with no fraud. Envy and hate are strangers to his heart, and he lies down to sweet and refreshing slumbers from which the cheerful lark awakes him to a renewal of his daily toil. Even while at labor how much happiness does his warm and expanded soul drink in from the rustling leaf of the waving corn, the tinkling bells of his bleating flocks, the refreshing green of his clustering trees, the grateful patches of cloud shadows that flit across his broad fresh tilled acres, and the thousand delightful rural sights and sounds that fill the heart with nameless pleasure that would find its appropriate expression in the language of Israel's Shepherd King:

"Thou visitest the earth and waterest it, thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God which is full of water; thou preparest them corn when thou hast so provided for them. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly, thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the years with thy goodness."

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE

Oregon State Agricultural Society,

AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

Held at Clackamas Fair Grounds, Oct. 1, 2, 3 & 4, 1861.

Class 1.—Cattle.

No. 1.—Short Horns—Bulls.
Best bull, 3 years old and upwards,—
Wright, King & Co.—1st Premium.
Best bull, 3 years old and upwards—R. C. Geer—2d premium.
Best bull, 2 years old and upward—Wright, King & Co.—1st premium.
R. C. Geer, (Marion county,) fat lambs, 1st prem.

Best bull, R. C. Geer, - - - 1st. pre.
" " M. Wilkins, - - - 2d. pre.
" cow, Wright, King & Co., - 1st. pre.
" " W. T. Newby, - - - 2d. pre.
J. B. SMITH,
HARRISON WRIGHT
M. R. CRISP,
NATHAN K. SITTON,
WESLEY SHANNON,
Committee.

Cows.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward—Wright, King & Co.—1st premium.
Best cow, 3 years old and upward—Wright, King & Co.—2d premium.
Best heifer, 1 year old and upward—Wright, King & Co.—1st premium.
Best heifer, 1 year old and upward—Wright, King & Co.—2d premium.
Best heifer calf, Wright, King & Co.—1st premium.
Best heifer calf,—Wright, King & Co.—2d premium.
Best bull calf,—Wright, King & Co.—1st premium.
Best bull calf—Wright, King & Co.—2d premium.

No. 6.

Best bull, 3 years old and upward—T. Cross—1st premium.
Best bull, one year old and upward—T. Cross—1st premium.
Best heifer, 2 years old and upward—T. Cross—1st premium.
Best heifer, 1 year old and upward—T. Cross—1st premium.
Best heifer calf, do. T. Cross—1st pre.
" bull do do W. T. Newby—1st pre.
" match cows, do. W. T. Newby—1st pre.

The Committee on Sweepstakes, reports as follows:

Class 2.—Horses.

No. 10.

J. G. Baker, McMinville, bay stallion, 3 years and upwards—1st prem.
E. Bedwell, Yamhill Co., stallion, 2 years and upwards—1st prem.
J. Sanders, Yamhill Co., stallion, "Veto,"—1st prem.
D. J. Coffey, Marion Co., brood mare and colt—1st prem.
J. Laughlin, Yamhill Co., stallion "Young Marshal," 6 years old—2d prem.
M. Fountain, Linn County, 1 stallion 3 years old and upward—2d prem.
Sanford Wilcox, Washington County, best brood mare and colt—2d prem.

No. 11.

E. L. Delashmutt, Polk Co., black Morgan mare 1st pre.
W. T. Newby, McMinville, stallion "Wild Jim" 4 years old and upward,—2d pre.
J. W. Miller, Oregon City, best stallion, over 4 years old—1st prem.
Cyrus Smith, Amity, best mare, 4 years and upward—1st prem.
M. P. Gillam, Marion Co. best draft mare, over 4 years old—2d prem.

No. 13.

G. Klingly, Oregon City, best mare 3 years old and upwards—1st prem.

W. Barlow, Clackamas County, 2 three-year-old fillies—2d prem.

No. 14.

F. Shoemaker, Polk Co.,—best stallion, 2 years old,—1st pre.

S. Wilcox, Washington County, stallion, 1 year old and upward—1st prem.

R. Arthur, Washington County, one mare 2 years and upward—1st prem.

Harden McAllister,—“Pigeon” a mare over one year old—1st pre.

No. 15.

Joseph Knott, Portland, matched carriage horses, 16 hands and over—1st prem, dip.

John Downing, Marion County, matched carriage horses—2d prem. dip.

No. 16.

S. and I. Durbin, Salem, matched carriage horses—1st prem. dip.

No. 17.

I. A. Austin, Portland, best span of trotters—1st prem. dip.

No. 18.

Emery & Rickey, Salem, best single trotter, (Black Hawk,) 1st prem, purse, \$50 00.

No. 19.

J. Sanders, Yamhill County, best running horse 1 mile, 1st prem dip.

C. Plummer, Marion County, best running horse 1 mile, 2d prem dip.

No. 20.

R. C. Geer, Marion County, best lot of mares and colts, entered by one man, 1st prem.

No. 21.

S. Coffin, Portland, best imported Jenny, 1st prem.

S. Coffin, do do Jack, 1st prem.

J. Watt, Salem best pair of work mules, 1st prem.

S. & J. Durbin, Salem, one stallion, full blood Black Hawk; (Paul Jones,) certificate.

Report of Committee on Class 3.

SPANISH MERINOS.

Wm. Abernethy, Oregon City, best buck, 2 years old and over, 1st prem.

W. B. Magers, Marion county, best buck, 2 years old and over, 2d prem.

J. L. Parrish, Marion county, best buck, 1 year old and over, 1st prem.

Wm. Abernethy, Oregon City, best buck 1 year old and over, 2d prem.

John Minto, Marion county, best ewe and lamb, 1st prem.

John B. Roberts, Marion county, best ewe and lamb, 2d prem.

Wm. Abernethy, Oregon City, best sample of wool, 1st prem.

John Minto, Marion county, best sample of wool, 2d prem.

FRENCH MERINOS.

John Minto, Marion county, best buck, 2 years and over, 1st prem.

A. Carey, Marion county, 2d best buck, 2 years and over, 2d prem.

J. L. Parrish, Marion county, best buck, 1 year old and over, 1st prem.

John Minto, Marion county, best ewe and lamb 1st prem.,

T. G. Naylor, Washington county, 2d best ewe and lamb, 2d prem.

John Minto, Marion county, best sample of wool, 1st prem.

Mention is made by the Committee of a French ewe owned by Mr. Naylor, as the best ewe of her class, on the ground.

SOUTHDOWN.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, best buck, 2 years and over, 1st prem.

M. J. Lane, Marion county, 2d best buck, 2 years old and over, 2d prem.

M. J. Lane, Marion county, 2d best buck, 1 year old and over, 1st prem.

A. McKinley, Marion county, best buck, 1 year old and over, 2d prem.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, best ewe and lamb, 1st prem.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, fat ewes, 1st prem.

SWINE.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, best boar, 1 year old, 1st prem.

T. Cross, Marion county, 2d best boar, 1 year old, 2d prem.

H. W. Eddy, Clackamas county, best boar, 6 months and over, 1st prem.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, 2d best boar 6 months and over, 2d prem.

H. W. Eddy, Clackamas county, best sow, one year and over, 1st prem.

Thomas Cross, Marion county, best sow, 6 months and over, 1st prem.

Thos. Cross, Marion county, 2d best sow, 6 months and over, 2d prem.

Thos. Cross, Marion county, best lot of 6 pigs, 1st prem.

R. C. Geer, Marion county, 2d best lot of 6 pigs, 2d prem.

POULTRY.

Wm. Holmes, Oregon City, best pair of Guinea fowls, 1st prem.

Benj. Roop, Clackamas county, best lot of rabbits, 1st prem.

Benj. Roop, Clackamas county, best lot of white rabbits, 2d prem.

The Committee would mention that the sheep of the several classes exhibited, were of a superior quality.

Two fleeces of Australian Spanish Merino wool exhibited, which were of extraordinary fineness, and beautiful; a diploma.

They would also recommend the swine as a superior quality.

Report of Committee on Class 4.

L. & S. W. Ryneerson, Marion county, best Oregon-made plow; diploma.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, best imported Peoria plow, diploma.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, best styled Vermont Mower, diploma.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, best New York reaper, diploma.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, best seed drill, styled Seymour & Morgan's—imported, diploma.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, horse hoe, imported, no competition, recommend dip.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, one farm mill for grinding grain, no competition, dip recommended.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, best lot of agricultural implements, diploma.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, cheese press, imported, no competition, diploma recommended.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, cider mill and press, imported, no competition, dip recommended.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, vegetable cutter, no competition, dip recommended.

H. W. Corbett, Portland, pair of pruning shears, no competition, dip recommended.

William Barlow, Clackamas county, 1 two-horse carriage, no competition, dip recommended.

Joseph Jones, Silverton, 1 grub-hoe and mattock, no competition, dip recommended.

The Committee would particularly recommend the Vermont seed-sower and harrower, exhibited by Knapp, Burrell & Co.

T. G. NAYLOR,

H. RICKEY,

JOHN NATION,

Committee.

The Committee upon the plowing match, award as follows:

George Coggan, Clackamas county, best plowing with Ryneerson's made plow, 1st prem. dip.

John Downing, Marion county, 2d best plowing, 2d prem, dip.

Report of Committee on Class 5.

L. D. C. Latourette, Oregon City, rye, 1st prem.

L. D. C. Latourette, domestic bread, 2d prem, diploma.

Wm. Barlow, Clackamas county, one bushel of oats, 1st prem.

J. Magone, Marion Co., 1 bushel spring wheat, 1st prem.

J. Magone, Marion county, one bushel winter wheat, 1st prem.

L. D. C. Latourette, Oregon City, white clover seed, 1st prem.

L. D. C. Latourette, Oregon City, white beans, 1st prem.

do do do buckwheat, 1st prem.
do do do King Philip corn, 1st prem.

L. W. Morgan, Portland, orchard grass seed, 2d prem.

Martin Luper, Albany, best orchard grass seed, 1st prem.

do do best timothy seed, 1st prem.

Jos. Magone, Marion county, one bushel timothy seed, 2d prem.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, assortment of grass seed, imported, a fine lot, dip.

Perry Prettyman, Portland, best potatoes, shakers' blue, 1st prem.

do do do best cabbage, 1st prem.

do do do best corn King Philip, 2d prem.

W. C. Laughlin, Wasco county, one bushel best corn, 1st prem.

S. W. Morgan, Portland, best assortment of garden seed by one grower, 1st prem, dip.

H. Johnson, Oregon City, lot of onions, 1st prem.

Joel Palmer, Yamhill county, best variety of Irish cup potatoes, 2d prem.

Joseph Magone, Marion county, rutabaga turnips, 1st prem.

C. Deardorff, cheese pumpkin, 1st prem.

The Committee recommend the Irish cup potatoes to the farmers of Oregon for a thorough trial.

Isabella Laughlin, Yamhill county, best lot of butter, made by a girl under 12 years of age, 1st prem, dip.

John Laughlin, Yamhill county, 25 lbs butter, six months, made by a girl 14 years old, 1st prem.

A. J. Dufur, Portland, 5 lbs butter, 1st prem.

do do do 25 lbs do 2d prem.

do do specimen of cheese, 1st prem.

Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Oregon City, wheat bread, 1st prem, dip.

A. J. Chapman, Oregon City, 100 lbs flour, 1st prem, dip.

J. Magone, do do 2d prem, dip.

Morgan Gleason, Clackamas county, specimen of cheese, 2d prem.

Joel Palmer, Yamhill county, sample of butter, 2d prem.

John Nacend, Oregon City, best barley, 1st prem.

Report of Committee on Class 6.

J. Harbison, Sacramento, California, beehive, dip.

L. D. C. Latourette, Oregon City, honey, dip.

Darius Smith, Washington county, telegraph churn, manufactured at Forest Grove, Washington county, 1st prem.

Mrs. Charles Walker, Oregon City, domestic soap, 1st prem.

Mary L. Holmes, do starch, 1st prem.

F. Fisher, Portland, 1 pair boots, dip.

Mrs. M. Deardorff, Portland, stocking-yarn, dip.

Mrs. E. G. Waldron, Oregon City, starch made of potatoes, 2d prem.

L. Behrens, Oregon City, one keg of Lager Beer, dip.

P Prettyman, Portland, bee-hive, dip.
L D C LATOURETTE,
W C JOHNSON,
L C BURKHART,
Committee.

Report of Committee on Class 7.

Mrs W W Williams, Portland, oil landscape painting, dip.
Dr H H Black, Portland, one case dental work, dip.
Buchtel & Cardwell, Portland, 40 Photographs, dip.
do do do 20 Ambrotypes, dip.
J R Cardwell & Buchtel, Portland, 25 specimens native birds and animals, 1st prem.
Emma Johnson, Oregon City, slipper and tuft work, special notice.
Mrs A A Hodges, Oregon City, embroidery work, 1st prem.
W L White, Oregon City, penmanship, dip.
Mrs L D C Latourette, Oregon City, Quince Jelly, 2d prem.
do do do Apple Jelly, 1st prem.
Miss E G Rogers, Oregon City, 10 articles needle work, one pair cushions, 2d prem; fancy knitting hose, 1st prem; mat, 2d prem.
Mrs A H Steele, Oregon City, shell work, 1st prem.
Miss M E Skafie, Salem, silk embroidery, 1st prem.
do do crotchet shawl, 1st prem.
Dr L S Skiff, Salem, one full set of artificial teeth, mounted on gold plate, especial notice.
Mrs Julia Ann Lewis, Oregon City, 1 pair woolen socks, 1st prem.
T T Eyre, Marion county, 8 cans of fruit, 8 varieties, 1st prem.
Mrs A A Hodges, Oregon City, embroidered pin cushion, dip.
Mrs J Byrne, Salem, fancy knitting, lamp mat, 1st prem.
Mrs Charles Walker, Oregon City, shirt, dip.
Miss M L Sawtelle, Oregon City, crotchet work, ladies collar, dip.
Mrs M S Lansdale, do, card basket, dip.
do do do do pincushion, dip.
do do do do pencil drawing and cone frame, dip.
Miss Frank Holmes, Oregon City, one burr toilet case, dip.
Miss P Mathiew, Marion county, specimen of worsted work—a table cover—Highlander, special notice, dip.
F C Pomeroy, Portland, machine sewing, dip.
Miss Ellen Wilcox, Portland, embroidery in linen, 1st prem.
Mrs E D Kelly, Oregon City, cucumber pickles, 1st prem.
Mrs D W Craig, do, preserved tomatoes, 1st prem.
James Wise, San Francisco, oil painting on canvass, portrait, dip.
Mrs M C Geer, Marion county, dried fruit, (pears), 2d prem.
Lucinda Deardorff, Clackamas county, bed-quilt, 2d prem.

Mrs Cyrus Smith, Yamhill county, cotton quilt, 1st prem.
Mrs Alfred Stanton, Marion county, dried pears, 1st prem.
do do do do apples, dip.
Mrs W Barlow, Clackamas county, embroidered quilt, dip.
Wm Abernethy, Oregon City, cabinet of minerals and Geological specimens, 1st prem.
J C Franklin, Portland, fine gold from Nez Perces mines, dip.
Walling & Carter, do, book-work, dip.
Miss Jane Walling do, crotchet work, dip.
G W Walling, do, gold direct from Rock Creek, dip.
Mrs G W Taylor, Oregon City, Union basket, dip.
Mrs E S Francis, do, dried apples, 1st prem.
Mrs Barlow, Clackamas county, crotchet work-pocket, dip.
Mrs Emily Hansaker, Oregon City, 1 can of peaches and one of pears, 1 can preserved peaches, dip.
Mrs A E Wait, do, 1 burr frame, dip.
do do, do 1 piece of embroidery in cotton, 2d prem.
Mrs M Thornton, Benton county, plum jelly, 1st prem.
Miss Henriette S Moss, Oregon City, one painting on velvet, dip.
Miss Amey Gaines, do, wax work, dip.
Miss Jennie Gaines, leather work, special notice.
Mrs S Francis, Portland, tomato catsup, 1st prem.

Report of Committee on Class 8.

D D Tompkins, Oregon City, greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, 6, each named, of plums, 1st prem.
S Miller, Oregon City, best one variety, 12 specimens Coes golden drop plum, 1st prem.
S Luelling, Milwaukie, Prince Cloud de Bevy plum, 1st prem.
Wm. Abernethy, Oregon City, Prince Claud De Bevy plum, 2d prem.
John Mathiot, Marion County, greatest variety of grapes, 1st prem.
S Luelling, Milwaukie, greatest variety of grapes, 2d prem.
Best 1 variety of grapes—some mistake about entries—Mathiot, 1st prem.
Mathiot's the best—Luelling's good.
C N Greenman's grapes to be noticed.
Others were good for Oregon.
W C Laughlin, Dalles, best specimen watermelon, 1st prem.

FLORAL DESIGNS.

Mrs A H Steele, Oregon City, cut flowers, 1st prem.
Wm Simmons, Marion County, cut flowers, 1st prem.
Miss Effie C Morgan, Portlane, bouquet, 1st prem.
Eddy, Miller & Lambert, Milwaukie, greatest number of varieties of apples grown in 1861, 1st prem.
J T Hunsaker, Oregon City, greatest number of good varieties and best specimens of apples correctly named, three of each, 1st. prem.
L C Burkhardt, Linn County, greatest number of

good varieties and best specimens correctly named, three of each, 2d prem.
D D Tompkins, Oregon City, 20 varieties, best grown and correctly named, 1st prem.
Seth Luelling, Milwaukie, 20 varieties, best grown and correctly named, 2d prem.
For the best 12 varieties correctly named, 6 each, we find several having the number and varieties, and decline making any decision.
Wm Simmons, Marion County, greatest number of good varieties and best specimens of each variety, 2d prem.
S Luelling, Milwaukie,—same as above—1st prem.
Charles Walker, Oregon City, best 1 variety 12 specimens, of peaches, 1st prem.
Joel Palmer, Yamhill County, seedling peach, recommended.
Peter A Wise, Oregon City, greatest 1 variety peaches named, 1st prem.
P P Prettyman, Portland, several bunches of blackberries, worthy a diploma.
G W Walling, Portland, several bunches of blackberries, for further trial.
Artichokes—1 good lot but not labeled.
P P Prettyman, Portland, hedge thorn, dip.
T T Eyre, Marion county, basket willow ozier, or *salix viminalis*—fine specimens—dip.
Eddy, Miller & Lambert, Milwaukie, prunes fresh and dry,—very fine—dip.
One basket of flowers and bouquet—fine but not labeled.
A fine specimen of rye straw from Astoria, a bunch of oats, some sugar cane, were exhibited not labeled, but worthy of comment.
E S Jocelyn, 12 fine bellflower apples, dip.

A. L. LOVEJOY,
A. F. DAVIDSON,
W. C. DEMENT,
Committee.

Report of Committee on Class 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harden McAllister, Salem, apple butter, dip.
Jas McNary, Oregon City, tobacco, dip.
Perry Prettyman, Portland, English hawthorn berries, dip.
Perry Prettyman, Portland, vetch seed, dip.
Wm Holmes, Oregon City, Guinea fowls, dip.
J W Lewis, " " horse shoes, dip.
Barney Fitzpatrick, Portland, do, dip.
Martin Luper, Albany, wind-mill, dip.
F C Pomeroy, Agent of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, Portland, sewing-machine, dip. For beauty, durability, simplicity and speed of execution, recommend it to every family, diploma.
Mrs M C Geer, Silverton, cider wine of sweet apples, dip.
do do do of sour apples, dip.
Mrs A E Wait, Oregon City, currant wine dip.
Mrs N M Thornton, Albany, tomato catsup, dip.
Miss A E Thornton, Oregon City, cherry vinegar, dip.
Miss A E Thornton, do, currant do, dip.
" " do, white grape wine, dip.
" " do, raspberry wine dip.

G W Walling, Portland, trees, growth of 1861, dip.
Frank Dekum, Portland, candy—very fine collection, dip.
E G Bryant, Columbia county, 2 elk, dip.
L E Pratt, Agent Union Co, Salem, a variety of woolen goods, creditable to any State, dip.
Miss A E Thornton, Oregon City, blackberry wine, dip.
C Roop, Needy, wooden stirrups, dip.
J Q Thornton, Albany, currant wine, good article.
J E Hurford, Oregon City, ornamental work in Lodge F & A M,—a most beautiful piece of work; dip.
Sarah Hansaker, Oregon City, cake very fine, dip.
Mrs Ezra Weston, Oregon City, home-made carpet, dip—a fine article.
W. S. Torrance, Crab Cider, an excellent article, closely resembling champaign wine: it was made of *Hewe's Crab*; awarded a diploma.
Dr Wm Keil, Aurora, Oregon grape wine, believed to be highly medicinal, and very superior, dip.

J. G. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Com.

Class 9.—Equestrianism.

Ladies.

Miss Sarah I. Case, 1st premium, diploma.
" Susan Jackson, 2d " "

Gentlemen.

A. K. Post, 1st premium, diploma.
Sam'l Headrick, 2d " "

Reports of Special Committees.

H. S. JACOBS' MACHINERY.

To Chester N. Terry, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, Salem, Oregon:
SIR:—The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, to examine the wheel machinery of H. S. Jacobs, at Portland, Multnomah County, respectfully report as follows:

The machinery exhibited by Mr. Jacobs consists of
One machine for making tenons on spokes;
One machine for dowelling felloes;
One machine for boring felloes for the spokes;
One machine for cutting the belt joints of felloes.

These four machines are arranged on one table and driven by pulleys fitted to a driving shaft beneath the table. Nothing is claimed by Mr. Jacobs on the four machines above except the ingenious and convenient arrangement thereof for the various purposes named, which in the opinion of your committee is worthy of special notice.

The fifth machine, "a wheel lathe," as denom-

inated by Mr. Jacobs, for turning the felloes of wheels true and to the shape and dimensions desired, is of his own invention, a patent for which has been applied for, is well suited to the purpose—a wheel being quickly adjusted and easily turned. Your committee recommend a diploma for this machine. And your committee further recommend a diploma be awarded for the best combined machinery for the manufacture of wheels.

At the request of your committee, Mr. Jacobs finished a wheel in their presence, so far as the manipulating with these machines performs. The time occupied is given below, which amply demonstrates the practicability of the machinery.

A wagon wheel, 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, with the spokes driven in the hub, the felloes sawed and smoothed inside, and the following operations performed by Mr. Jacobs in the time given:

	MIN.	SEC.
1st. Tenons made on the spokes.....	1	2
Time changing.....		18
2d. Sawing joints of felloes.....	1	55
Time changing.....		33
3d. Boring felloes for spokes & dowels.	1	34
Time changing.....		16
4th. Driving on felloes and wedging spokes	2	35
Time changing.....	1	35

CHESTER N. TERRY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

5th. Turning the wheel in the lathe... 4 5

Total time.....14 45

A. B. HALLOCK, } *Committee.*
H. W. CORBETT, }

PORTLAND, Oct. 17th, 1861.

MR. BREYMAN'S SHEEP.

The special committee on Australian Merino sheep, find them to be a class of sheep of great value, with superior fine wool and excellent forms, and worthy of being regarded as a class to be known as the "Australian Merino" sheep, and recommend that a diploma be awarded to W. Breyman.

B. E. STEWART,
ARCHIBALD MCKINLAY.
Committee.

MR. M'KINLAY'S SHEEP.

We the committee appointed to examine and report upon sheep not provided for in the premium list, have examined a Leicester buck, exhibited by Archibald McKinlay, and find him to be an excellent animal of that variety, and would recommend that a diploma be awarded.

T. G. NAYLOR,
B. E. STEWART.
Committee.

SIMEON FRANCIS, *President.*

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