

ment of civilization upon what was once entirely his own, has—well, he has folded his tent and "moved camp."

Yes, in that one section of Crook county the era has recently changed, and what is the result? Where once a half dozen families were sustained, now there lives in comparative comfort more than a hundred families. Land once utilized for its natural grasses only, now produces from 15 to 40 bushels of wheat, from 30 to 60 bushels of oats and the same amount of barley per acre, and all this has come about without any irrigation whatever. The lands are summer-fallowed every alternate season, and when thoroughly plowed and cultivated are sure of a yield with the above results.

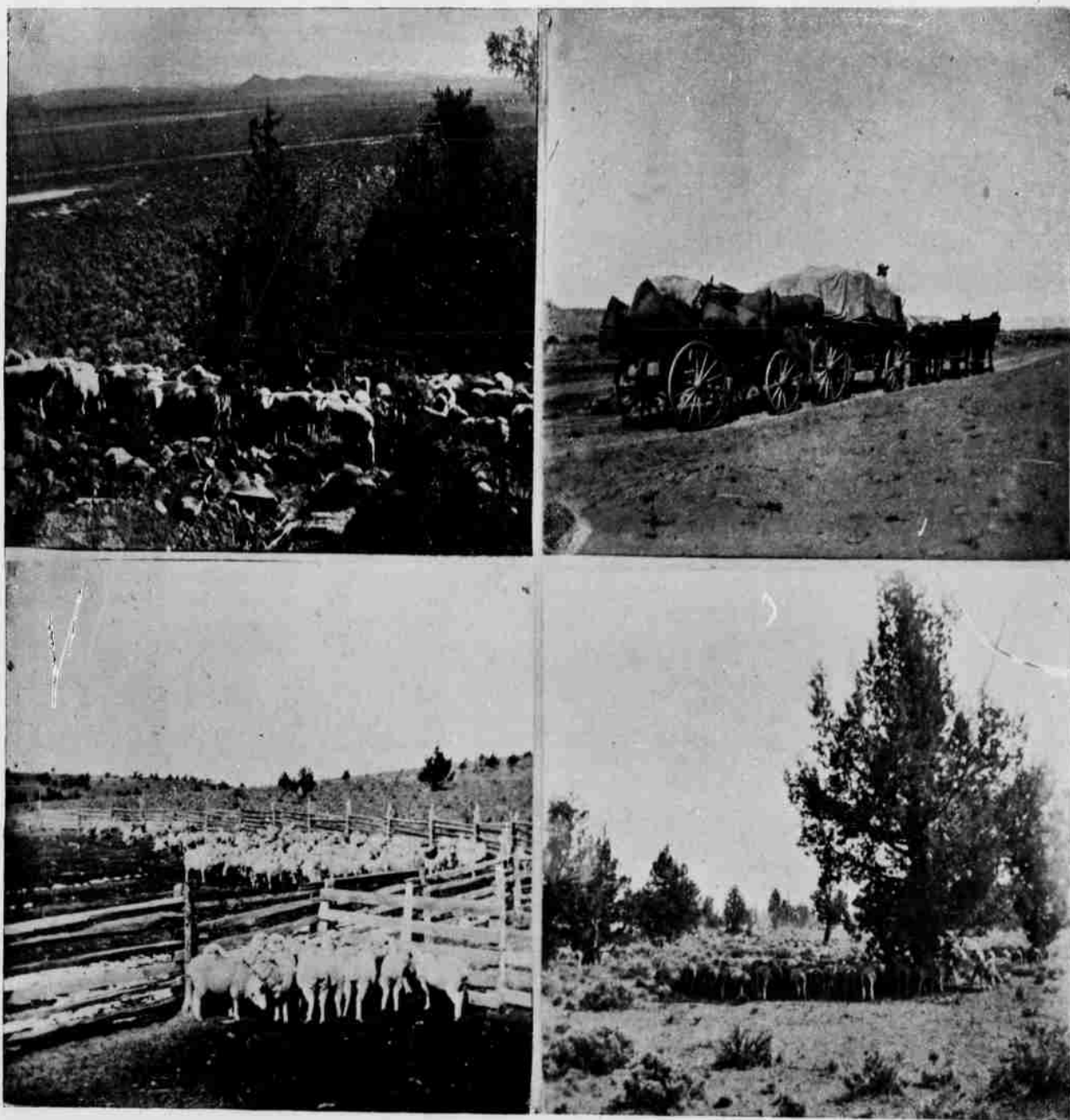
A market for their grain is the crying

and yield abundantly in all parts of Crook county. Especially is this the case with the potato. For quality and size it is safe to back Crook county against the world in the matter of potatoes. They grow well in most every section of the county without irrigation. But when properly irrigated they yield immensely and of the very best quality. Other vegetables such as corn, beans, rhubarb, peas, squashes, and, in fact, all the ordinary vegetables do well all over this vast territory with reasonable care. When it comes to that indispensable adjunct to farming, the poultry, it may be safely stated that our hens lay as large eggs and as many of them as the ordinary run, although, thus far, the depredations of coyotes and other predatory animals have given

producing an excellent variety of peaches, cherries and pears.

Dairying.

Wherever alfalfa grows in such abundance as in Crook county, it is safe to predict a future in butter and cheese. Thus far production has only kept pace with consumption. If asked the number of pounds of butter now produced in Crook county per annum, the safest and only answer would be, the amount of butter consumed by about 4,000 people. Everyone who has experimented in dairying from animals pastured on alfalfa during the summer, or fed upon the hay during the winter months, can testify to the superb quality of butter produced. This being the case, it is safe to predict a splendid future awaiting this sec-



need of the hour with these farming communities. So far they have been enabled to dispose of their surplus grain by feeding it to hogs and marketing the bacon. Thousands of hogs are in process of fattening in this one locality this year. A railroad would increase many times the amount of grain now produced in this and other portion of Crook county.

Farming is carried on all over the county in localities. Rye is produced abundantly on all of our up lands without irrigation. But wheat and other cereals along the Crooked river and its tributaries requires irrigation in order to be successfully grown. Alfalfa is the favorite crop along all our streams, on account of its abundant yield.

Vegetables of all common varieties grow

this branch of the business a decided check. However, if the present state scalp bounty should be continued and enforced there is nothing to hinder eggs and poultry from being one of the chief products of our farms in the near future.

Fruit.

In the early settlement of Crook county the raising of fruit here was not dreamed of. However, at the present time, all the hardy varieties are now successfully grown all over the northern and central portions of the county. All our lands will not produce fruit owing to late spring frosts. But, by selecting sheltered spots, principally on the northern slopes, the hardier varieties of apples plums, and prunes are successfully grown, some of the most favored spots

tion of country in the way of dairying. It has the proper kind of feed, the right kind of a climate, and the best quality of cattle. All it lacks is a market for the product to come into prominence at once for dairying purposes.

Horses.

Back in the later 60's and along in the 70's, the raising of horses was the chief industry in this section of Oregon. To own a good bunch of brood mares and a Clydesdale stallion was typical of most all our well-to-do early settlers. In those good old days the prices for horses were high. The market was good and right at our doors. Any kind of a good span of three-year-olds was worth all the way from \$200 to \$300. These prices stimulated care in breeding,