

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES

Ochoco Project

This project comprises about 22,000 acres of land, the greater portion of which is cleared and in crops. Some of this land has been under irrigation for a number of years, being watered all or a portion of the year by the natural flow of the Ochoco, Crooked River and McKay creek.

Since completion of the Ochoco Dam, all of the land is irrigated under the one system.

Climate

The General Climate of the Ochoco Project is arid or semi-arid; the altitude varies from 2865 feet at Prineville to not more than 2900 feet at the highest point on the irrigated lands. The section is subject to early frosts and has cool nights throughout the summer. The growing season is shorter than in some places in Central Oregon. Rainfall during the summer months is very irregular and is not general throughout the valley. The Chinook winds that strike some sections of Eastern Oregon do not apparently strike this valley. The prevailing westerly winds coming from the snow-capped mountains a short distance to the west cause the evenings to cool rapidly.

Soil

The soil of the valley around Prineville is of a fine alluvial nature, with enough sand mixed in to make it work up nicely. It ranges in depth from 6 to 30 feet, underlaid with gravel. Several artesian wells have been struck in different parts of the project and these furnish a fine flow for stock purposes and in a few instances sufficient for a limited amount of irrigation.

Crops

Quite a wide variation in crops can be produced on the project, but because the irrigation water has just become available, none but the common dry land crops have been grown to any extent. Alfalfa of excellent quality has been grown for several years. Clover has also been grown successfully.

The project has a very promising future for the production of grass seeds, such as clover, alfalfa, timothy and also both field and garden peas. The greatest drawback to the project at the present time is the size of the farms. The large farm of 160 acres or more is too large for the average farmer. The rolling ground demands more levelling and smaller heads of water than in some of the flat plains. This rolling land is fine for the alfalfa and clover fields and when once set will last longer than in some of the more level lands, where the drainage is not as good.

Grain of all kinds does well on this Project; wheat yields from 20 to 40 bushels per acre and yields of 110 bushels of oats have been reported. Barley and rye have been grown as pasture and hay crops before the irrigation water was available. Potatoes are being grown as a commercial crop and the quality cannot be excelled. It is particularly adapted for growing seed potatoes. The soil is just right and the ground is free from disease; also climatic conditions are very favorable for this industry.

Livestock

The project is well supplied with pure-bred herds of the beef breeds of cattle, and as it is tributary to one of the best cattle ranges in the West, this phase of livestock work will continue to be one of the best industries. The irrigated section can produce an abundance of hay to finish the cattle that are grazed on the Forest Reserve and outside ranges during the summer months. Dairying is just starting and promises to become one of the most profitable lines of industry. The crops necessary for this work can be grown to good advantage; alfalfa and clover hay, sunflowers and corn for silage, barley, oats, soy beans, peas and wheat for the grain rations.

The climate is ideal for producing a high quality cream and is not severe enough to demand expensive housing. It has been demonstrated what the dairy herd will do in three different breeds. Mr. John Kemm-ling has pure-bred Jersey herd, Mr. Henry McCall a Pure-bred Holstein herd, and Mr. Fricand has a Pure-bred Brown Swiss herd. Each of these herds have been producing in a par with the herds of like breed in any of the dairy sections. After more dairy cows are secured it will be easy to secure local manufacturing plants to handle all of the dairy products. At the present time Portland prices are being paid for cream received in Prineville by the Ochoco Creamery. There are about eight silos on the Project at the present

time and they have proven their worth without a doubt.

The swine industry is one that will be developed with the increase in dairy work. Several dairymen have stated that an equal amount of money was made from feeding hogs in connection with their dairy work as was made from their cows. This would have been a total waste if the hogs had been omitted. At present there are no breeders of Purebred hogs on the Project and there is a good field for this work. Increased returns can be secured by having sufficient number of hogs to utilize the skimmed milk and to clean off the grain fields after harvest.

Field peas can be grown in abundance, and when hogged-off will return a handsome profit.

Poultry is one phase of the livestock work that is receiving a great deal of attention at the present time on the Project. There are several pure-bred flocks and excellent laying strains have been developed. The industry is proving a popular, as well as profitable one. Very few poultry diseases have been reported and it is thought they are more hardy than in some of the more humid sections.

Outlook

The Ochoco Project is on the verge of a new era. It is one of the most promising projects in the West. The land is cheap in comparison with similar projects and the soil is superior to many sections where the land is selling for three or four times the amount. It is an opportunity for a man to start in at a small initial cost. The land is nearly all cleared and fenced. Good roads are already passing through all parts of the project. Dairying, beef-feeding and crop rotation go hand in hand, and have started. Increased yields can be expected as long as these systems are followed. Livestock associations, as well as marketing associations, are being organized. So the pioneering has been accomplished. The development of the project from this time forward is bound to be rapid and profitable.

W. B. TUCKER,
County Agent.

WELL DRILLING ON OCHOCO PROJECT

(By E. Wagoner)

Water means both health and wealth, and that is what we want—good health, and some wealth to enjoy life. With good water to drink and use one is pretty apt to be healthy, and with water for irrigation comes the wealth. So we need water—and good water.

Water for household use, for livestock and for irrigation.



For the irrigation we now have the water and plenty of it. Since the completion of the Ochoco dam, and with the irrigation of the land under the Ochoco project, comes the wealth.



Then one needs the water for the household use and for the watering of your livestock. To secure such water of a pure quality and in sufficient quantity the best and most satisfactory way is to have a well drilled.

One of the advantages of living under the Ochoco project is that good water can be had from drilled

wells at a depth of from 40 to 300 feet, the depth to water depending on the location of the land.

I have drilled a good many wells in and around Prineville, including several artesian wells.

The artesian wells being found so far on the bottom lands in Prineville and to the northwest thereof. Drilling through say about ten feet of soil, then gravel and volcanic sand to a sedimentary foundation where the artesian water is found, at depths ranging from 160 to 260 feet. The flow from these wells vary, the best estimated to run 250 gallons per minute, with sufficient pressure to be piped and used anywhere on the farm.

There has not been much prospecting for artesian wells on the higher lands, as in nearly all cases a good supply of water is found at a reasonable depth. Some of the wells being shallow enough to be pumped by hand, others having windmills or small engines attached.

JAPANESE ASPIRATIONS

They Are Confidently Hoping to Possess the United States

The following editorial, translated from the Japanese, appeared in the New World, a Japanese newspaper published in San Francisco:

"We should advance and not recede. To stop is to retreat! Whether in war or business this holds true. While we push forward boldly the enemy has no chance to form plans. We have a saying that the gods never curse a successful man. A determined spirit will crush a rock, we also say. These maxims are suitable for the present situation.

"We who are here in America, where so many anti-Japanese parties exist, must have this sort of determination. What can Phelan do? What can Inman do? Both are but ordinary men. Their ability is nothing unusual. Their influence is only that of a crowd.

"When we of the Yamoto race rise with a mighty resolve, their opposition will be as futile as an attempt to sweep the sea with a broom.

"It is only because there is so much fear and anxiety on the part of us Japanese that they think they can undertake such big things.

"Even if photograph marriages should be prohibited, we cannot be stopped from leaving our descendants on this American continent. Even if it is not possible to prevent the seed of our great Yamoto race from being sown on the American continent by marriages with Americans, with French, with Indians and with negroes; especially since there are already 100,000 Japanese here and 5000 children are born annually.

"Phelan and Inman cannot stop this great force. What stupidity! What ignorance of a mighty force!

"Again let us consider the land law. Supposing that the ideas of Phelan and Inman were carried out, and we Japanese were prohibited from owning or cultivating land. We could find some way to continue farming and make a good living as producers. If we cannot conveniently do so in California we shall go to other states and devise some plan. Even the laws of California are not forever unchangeable.

Polar Bear Can Swim.

The Polar bear is as fine a swimmer as a seal, and behaves, in the ice-cold seas of the north, with as much unconcern as though it had been born in that element, writes Dr. R. W. Shufeldt in the American Forestry Magazine. It has been known to drift for miles upon a floating iceberg, and this evidently for pleasure and convenience, rather than from necessity as a number of Arctic explorers have reported having seen Polar bears, hale and hearty, swimming in the open ocean all the way from 40 to 80 miles from land.

Trees for Korea.

Reforestation in Korea started with a handful of seeds planted by a Methodist missionary at Chenuipo, some 20 years ago, says the American Forestry Magazine. The work of providing shade trees for their stations was taken up by other missionaries, and in a few years the oppressive barrenness of the Korean hills was broken here and there by clumps of boxelder trees about the American mission stations.

Machine Scrapes Off Paint.

In the renovation of an automobile the greatest labor is in removing the old paint, which was formerly done by hand at a considerable expense of time and labor. This is now performed by a machine which does the work in a very effective manner and very quickly.

How Lampreys Lay Eggs.

Lampreys are eel-like residents in the streams that run into the fresh water at the mouth of rivers in the spring and build the nest in which their eggs are deposited. They pick out the pebbles in the bottom of the river using the suction power of their large mouths to dislodge the stone, and deposit eggs in the spot selected.

PRACTICALLY all the cuts that are used in this Special Development Edition of the Journal were made in the Engraving department of

The
Portland
Telegram

From Sword to Plowshare

Newspaper advertising rallied the men and women of North America for war. Today it is rallying them for peace.

It is picking up the broken threads of commerce and weaving the fabric of enduring prosperity.

It is moving the goods from the store to the home and sending the echo of reviving business back to the factory and the farm.

It is putting men to work. It is stabilizing industry. It is restoring good cheer.

Read the advertising in this newspaper and patronize the merchants and manufacturers who advertise.