

MUST MOVE QUICKLY Otherwise Oregon Will Get No Irrigation Help.

WAITING FOR THE COUNTIES

Executive Committee Will Wait Until February 5 for Other Reports of Local Projects. Then Will Send to Washington.

"Yes, I notice that the Department of the Interior expects us to present applications for irrigation work. If we want them," said President A. H. Devers, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, yesterday.

"We had to stir up the various county organizations in order to get these applications. The only county to act in accordance with the resolution of the irrigation convention was Klamath. Now that we are after the others, more are coming in. Our executive committee will do its share to have Oregon adequately represented in applications for the Government irrigation work."

Secretary Has Three Reports.

Reports concerning lands requiring irrigation through Government aid are arriving at the office of Secretary James Moore, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, but so far have come only from Klamath, Crook and Harney Counties. It is especially requested that reports from representatives of Umatilla, Baker, Wasco, Grant and Malheur Counties be sent to Secretary Moore not later than February 5, as they have to be carefully considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon Irrigation Association before transmission to Washington, D. C., so that Government officials can arrive at an estimate of the appropriation required to irrigate Oregon's arid lands. The 60 days' time allowed for the preparation of these reports expired January 20.

Klamath County's report, from J. Frank Adams, of Merrill, follows in part: "I send you a picture of my flume across Lost River. It is 540 feet long, 22 feet wide and three feet deep. The ditch leading up to it is 90 feet wide and three feet deep on a grade of seven-tenths of a foot to the mile. You will see by the picture that the water divides at the east end of the flume and drops into our old ditch about 2500 inches of water. The drop is four feet. The old flume is to the left. The new flume is not finished, only having a part of the side boards. When we get the new ditch extended as far as it will be built, the flume will be taxed to its full capacity. We expect to irrigate from the new ditch about 7000 acres. At present we irrigate about 2000 and about 3000 with the old ditch. Our company has been in the business for 17 years, and we have made a once sandy desert into an alfalfa field. We take our water from Little Lost Lake and cut through a dividing ridge 15 feet deep and one mile long. We contemplate improvements to cost about \$5000, by which we will get water as late in the season as we want it. The land in this county that ought to be reclaimed by a proper irrigation system. The land I have reclaimed is being valued at \$1000 per acre. I think to place this matter properly before the Government officials, the land to be irrigated should be surveyed and plotted and valued and the cost given of the construction of ditches and flumes. Our County Board is mostly in favor of cutting down all expenses and does not do much for the development of the county at large."

Crook County's Report.

Crook County's report, in part, is as follows: "Crook County, Oregon, has an area of more than 5,000,000 acres, equal to that of the whole State of Massachusetts, and more than that of the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined. Of this area, about 1,000,000 acres are within the boundaries of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and the Warm Springs Indian reservation. Of the 4,000,000 acres in the county available for settlement, fully one-half or 2,000,000 acres is capable of being irrigated if the waters which fall upon its surface and flow down its streams are properly conserved. "The region lying between Crooked River and the Deschutes is a vast plateau sloping gradually to the north, and is commonly known as the Great Oregon Desert. This plateau has an elevation of from 2500 feet at the north, to 3500 feet at the southern boundary of the county. The soil is rich decomposed volcanic matter, mixed with decomposed vegetation that it has produced for ages, and is fertile and highly productive under irrigation. It is now covered with bunchgrass, sage and juniper trees. The juniper is a species of cedar and attains a height of 15 to 40 feet; it is an excellent firewood and is unsurpassed for fence posts. In many places on the desert this grows in great bunches. It assumes almost the proportions of a forest. Underlying the soil is the original lava flow or strata of indissoluble basaltic rock. Borings in the desert have made certain the depth of the lava, but along the banks of the streams where it forms the "rimrocks" it appears to be from 25 to 75 feet in depth. This plateau has an area of nearly 1,000,000 acres, all Government land, and has long been the ideal field of the irrigation promoter. Water from the Deschutes River can be conducted to and upon every legal subdivision of this tract in canals and ditches without the necessity of constructing or maintaining expensive dams, flumes or reservoirs. The site correctly recommended as the most feasible location in the West for irrigation by the United States Government, the cost of construction being the minimum and the benefits large being the maximum. "The construction of adequate dams and reservoirs at such places is far beyond the reach of the small settler, and the cost would exceed the combined resources of all the settlers to be benefited; and until the United States Government or the state modifies its present theory not to construct irrigation works for the benefit of lands already patented, existing conditions will have to continue. It is a notable fact that nearly all the lands that would be benefited, or that are capable of being irrigated under the reservoir system are now held in private ownership. In the southern part of Crook County and the northern part of Lake County is a vast plain comprising more than half a million of acres, partially surveyed, and of which but little is known. The stockman and hunter, however, have known for years of the existence of an abundance of water at a depth of from two to six feet. In many places these subterranean water courses break through the surface and form springs that afford water for thousands of wild horses during the dryest Summer months. We invite investigation of this region as a location for Government irrigation under the artesian well system."

Depend on Snow.

The report from Harney County says: "Silvies Valley lies in the middle of a mountainous region which in winter is deeply covered with snow, largely forming the source of the water supply of this valley. This immense watershed covers an area of 80 square miles. It is known by all acquainted with this country that the annual snowfall averages five feet. It is estimated that the water supply is ample to fill a reservoir made by placing a dam at the lower end of Silvies Valley 90 feet high. Various streams will furnish ample water to overflow Harney Valley during the Spring season, so that the waters of the reservoir need not be used until after the first irrigation. Surveys show that a reservoir could be made of Silvies Valley by placing a dam at the lower end. Silvies River shows that the fall from the reservoir to the lands irrigated, would be sufficient to insure the feasibility of conducting the water over the lands in Harney Valley amounting to 27,249 acres. Of this land about 60,000 acres are now under irrigation. The soil of Harney Valley is a rich black loam, capable of producing hay, grain and all other agricultural as well as garden products. This vast extent of land, which can be easily and inexpensively irrigated, now supports a population of less than 4000. Once irrigated and reclaimed it would support a population of 50,000. The principal products now are wild hay, and where water can be obtained early, wheat and rye. The principal occupation now is stock raising."

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL

The Relation of Food to Health or Disease.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Since the days of Solomon the efforts of

almost every eminent mind and eloquent pen in master hand have at some time been put forward to solve this problem: "Health and Happiness."

We're not expected to know all things, but we can study them together. And as we wander around in the garden of thought, in the language of the poet, "We will gather our posy of other men's words; nothing but the thread that binds every plot and every tale, for our field is so broad that we scarcely know what to select that will be of the most practical use. One of the first things that impresses us is that this responsibility, with almost every other since Adam's fall, has been laid at woman's door, for in answer to the question whence comes disease, Plato, Seneca and Milton give the answer: "From the kitchen. So many dishes, so many diseases; new concoctions, new diseases—such a quantity and variety of food and drink mixed up in one heterogeneous mass, regardless of the elements it contains or of the elements necessary to build up the various functions of the body, is suicidal, and it is no wonder that the most civilized nations have a veritable hades on earth. The wonder is that, under such circumstances, any stomach is able to do its work at all. Add to this the adulteration of foods with poisonous and deleterious matters, methods of preserving and coloring, and we have our appalling plagues. In many of the towns and cities women are studying domestic economy, and including in their studies and investigations the subject of pure foods, and man, ever the champion of his sister when her cause is just and the enemies of his duty, is putting forth his efforts to provide food in its highest perfection, and woman, his helpmate, should study the best methods of preparing it to bring it to its highest nutritive value. If our brother will put into our hand pure, clean food, and the power to demand such, we will wield it right and make of earth a paradise.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Oregon

for the purpose of providing for the seal of the State of Oregon, that the seal of the State of Oregon shall be as follows:—

Section 1. That the description of the seal of the State of Oregon shall be an escutcheon

STATE TO HAVE NEW SEAL

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Seal in Use at Present Does Not Comply With the Law Nor Form Suitable Emblem.

At the request of Chairman H. W. Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, State Senator H. E. McGinn of Multnomah County will introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for a seal for the State of Oregon. Oregon has never had a seal in requirement to the law, and it is thought by those interested in the coming 1863 fair that now is the best time to select a state emblem that will be significant of events in the history of the state.

Chairman Corbett yesterday sent the following letter explaining the proposed bill to Senator McGinn at Salem: Dear Sir: I enclose for your consideration, and for presentation to the Legislative Assembly for enactment into law, a bill for an act to provide a seal for the State of Oregon. It is essential that we should have a state seal, as the one now in use does not conform to the law of June 2, 1859. The bill which I have submitted to you contemplates the adoption of the best points of the territorial seal of June 2, 1854, and of the state seal provided for in the act of June 2, 1859.

In regard to this matter, I respectfully call your attention to the following note on page 467 of the Draft and Laws code, one of the distinguished compilers of which was president of our constitutional convention: "It is so regretted that this territorial

seal was not continued as the seal of the state, by simply substituting the State of Oregon for the Territory of Oregon. In design and propriety it is in every way superior to the obscure and meaningless one of the state—particularly is the loss of the sagacious

effort has been made to ascertain from commission agents, importers, etc., in Germany how far the use of English weights and measures in the United States is considered a hindrance to the trade between the two countries; and what results have been obtained by the introduction of the metric system in Germany, and the value of those results as bearing upon the question at issue in America. Considerable difference of opinion was found among the parties interviewed as to the extent of the hindrance caused by the use of different systems in the two countries.

"On August 17, 1868, the law was published which made the use of the metric system permissible in Germany after January 1, 1870, and obligatory after the 1st of January, 1872. Whether the Congress of the United States can or ever will take such radical action is an open question, and the results of the adoption of the metric system by the American Government for itself cannot be gauged by Germany, because, in case it eventually decided to render a system of weights and measures obligatory throughout the United States, the experience obtained here has a certain value. According to testimony obtained at the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and through other reliable sources of information, the general use of the metric system in wholesale business was introduced promptly without serious inconvenience or opposition, and with very satisfactory results.

"Whether the metric system could be introduced as promptly and easily in the United States as was done in Germany is questionable, as Germany is a much smaller country, and the German people submit more readily to governmental interference and guidance. On the other hand, the American people are more conservative and quicker to adopt new ideas than the Germans in 1872. Prior to the introduction of the metric system, the Zollverein, which equates to half a kilogram, had been introduced by the custom-houses, and was in general use throughout Germany, but the German currency was not based on the decimal system, as is the case with the American currency. It is questionable whether the retention of the pound and some of the other old measures is of advantage. Professor Barstow, who is an authority and who published several books on the subject, protested against the retention of any of the old measures in a pamphlet which appeared in 1866, in which he predicted that this half-way measure would be punished by delaying the complete adoption of the decimal system has been verified by subsequent events.

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"Whether the metric system could be introduced as promptly and easily in the United States as was done in Germany is questionable, as Germany is a much smaller country, and the German people submit more readily to governmental interference and guidance. On the other hand, the American people are more conservative and quicker to adopt new ideas than the Germans in 1872. Prior to the introduction of the metric system, the Zollverein, which equates to half a kilogram, had been introduced by the custom-houses, and was in general use throughout Germany, but the German currency was not based on the decimal system, as is the case with the American currency. It is questionable whether the retention of the pound and some of the other old measures is of advantage. Professor Barstow, who is an authority and who published several books on the subject, protested against the retention of any of the old measures in a pamphlet which appeared in 1866, in which he predicted that this half-way measure would be punished by delaying the complete adoption of the decimal system has been verified by subsequent events.

"While German experience as to the difficulties incident to the introduction of the decimal system may be of limited value, there can be no question as to the great advantage derived from the change. The European states, with the exception of England and Russia, and by most of the South American states, by Mexico, and even by Turkey and Egypt. Unless the American people are willing to see the civilized nations using one universal system of weights and measures and the United States and the more backward countries like China adhering to their old and clumsy weights and measures, it is likely that the metric system will have to be adopted. Not only England and Russia the sentiment in favor of the metric system seems to be growing steadily, and it is likely that it may be adopted in these countries within the near future. It is probable that the agitation in favor of the adoption of the metric system in the United States will continue, and that if it is not introduced now, it may be introduced later on, when

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MERIT OF METRIC SYSTEM

HAS ALREADY WON ITS WAY IN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Consular Report Tells of Its Success in Germany, and Gives Suggestions to United States.

In one of the most interesting Consular reports that has come from the State Department for a long time Vice-Consul-General Dean B. Mason, who is at present in charge of the American Consular office at Berlin, tells about the introduction of the metric system in Germany. If any sort of a French invention could win the approval of the Germans it would instantly command the attention of all Europe, but he says that pretty nearly all Europe is already committed to the metric system, too.

That is why the present revolution has attracted the little attention. The whole world has been looking for years for a common unit on which the whole world's business could be transacted, and Consul Mason thinks it lies in the metric system. In his report he says, in part: "In view of proposed legislation to render the metric system obligatory for Government use in the United States, an

IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE LITTLE KLAMATH DITCH COMPANY.



WHICH HAS CHANGED A 7000-ACRE DESERT INTO AN ALFALFA FIELD.

most every eminent mind and eloquent pen in master hand have at some time been put forward to solve this problem: "Health and Happiness."

We're not expected to know all things, but we can study them together. And as we wander around in the garden of thought, in the language of the poet, "We will gather our posy of other men's words; nothing but the thread that binds every plot and every tale, for our field is so broad that we scarcely know what to select that will be of the most practical use. One of the first things that impresses us is that this responsibility, with almost every other since Adam's fall, has been laid at woman's door, for in answer to the question whence comes disease, Plato, Seneca and Milton give the answer: "From the kitchen. So many dishes, so many diseases; new concoctions, new diseases—such a quantity and variety of food and drink mixed up in one heterogeneous mass, regardless of the elements it contains or of the elements necessary to build up the various functions of the body, is suicidal, and it is no wonder that the most civilized nations have a veritable hades on earth. The wonder is that, under such circumstances, any stomach is able to do its work at all. Add to this the adulteration of foods with poisonous and deleterious matters, methods of preserving and coloring, and we have our appalling plagues. In many of the towns and cities women are studying domestic economy, and including in their studies and investigations the subject of pure foods, and man, ever the champion of his sister when her cause is just and the enemies of his duty, is putting forth his efforts to provide food in its highest perfection, and woman, his helpmate, should study the best methods of preparing it to bring it to its highest nutritive value. If our brother will put into our hand pure, clean food, and the power to demand such, we will wield it right and make of earth a paradise.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Oregon

for the purpose of providing for the seal of the State of Oregon, that the seal of the State of Oregon shall be as follows:—

Section 1. That the description of the seal of the State of Oregon shall be an escutcheon

effort has been made to ascertain from commission agents, importers, etc., in Germany how far the use of English weights and measures in the United States is considered a hindrance to the trade between the two countries; and what results have been obtained by the introduction of the metric system in Germany, and the value of those results as bearing upon the question at issue in America. Considerable difference of opinion was found among the parties interviewed as to the extent of the hindrance caused by the use of different systems in the two countries.

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