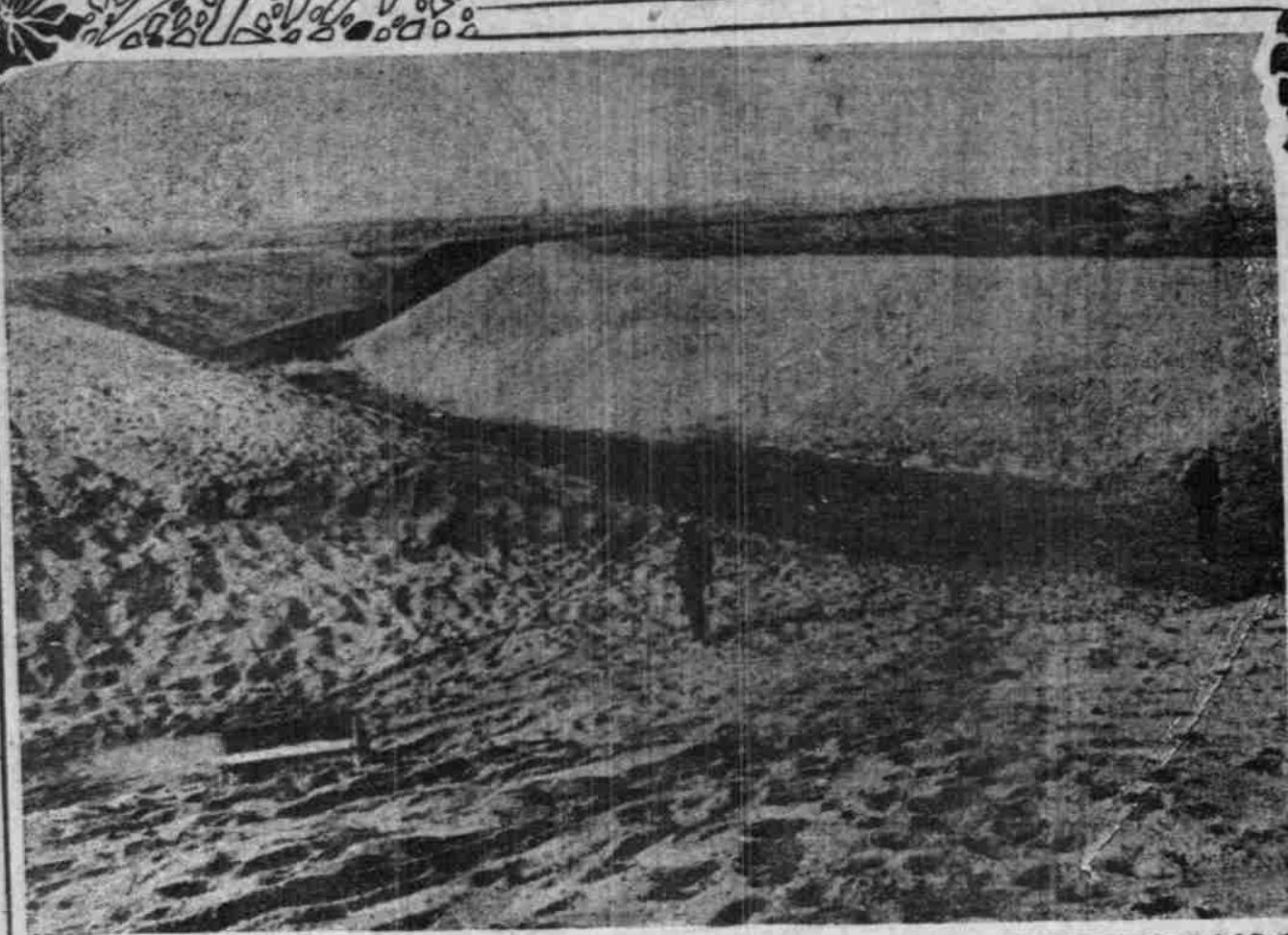
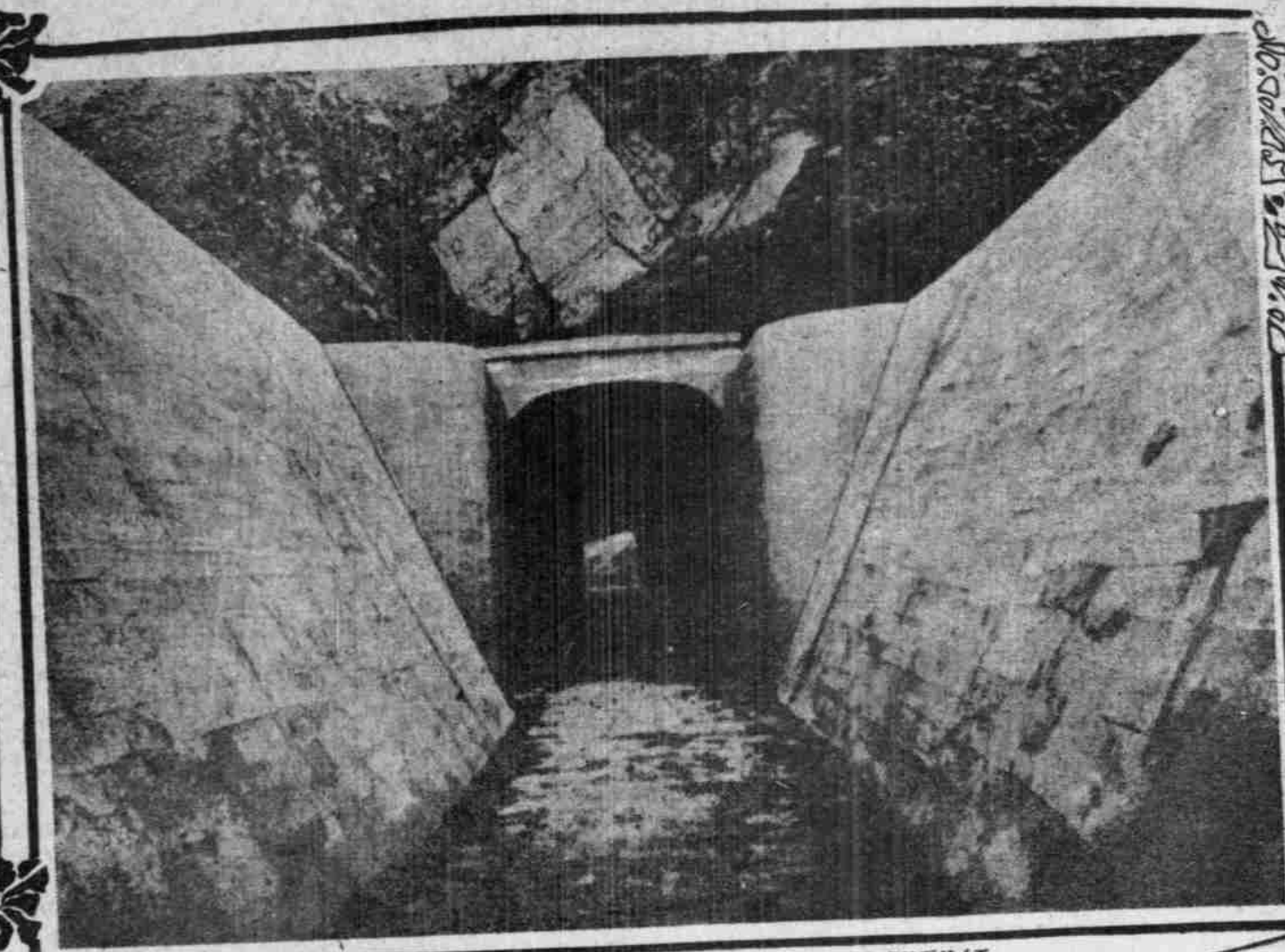


MAKING ARID LANDS OF THE WEST FRUITFUL

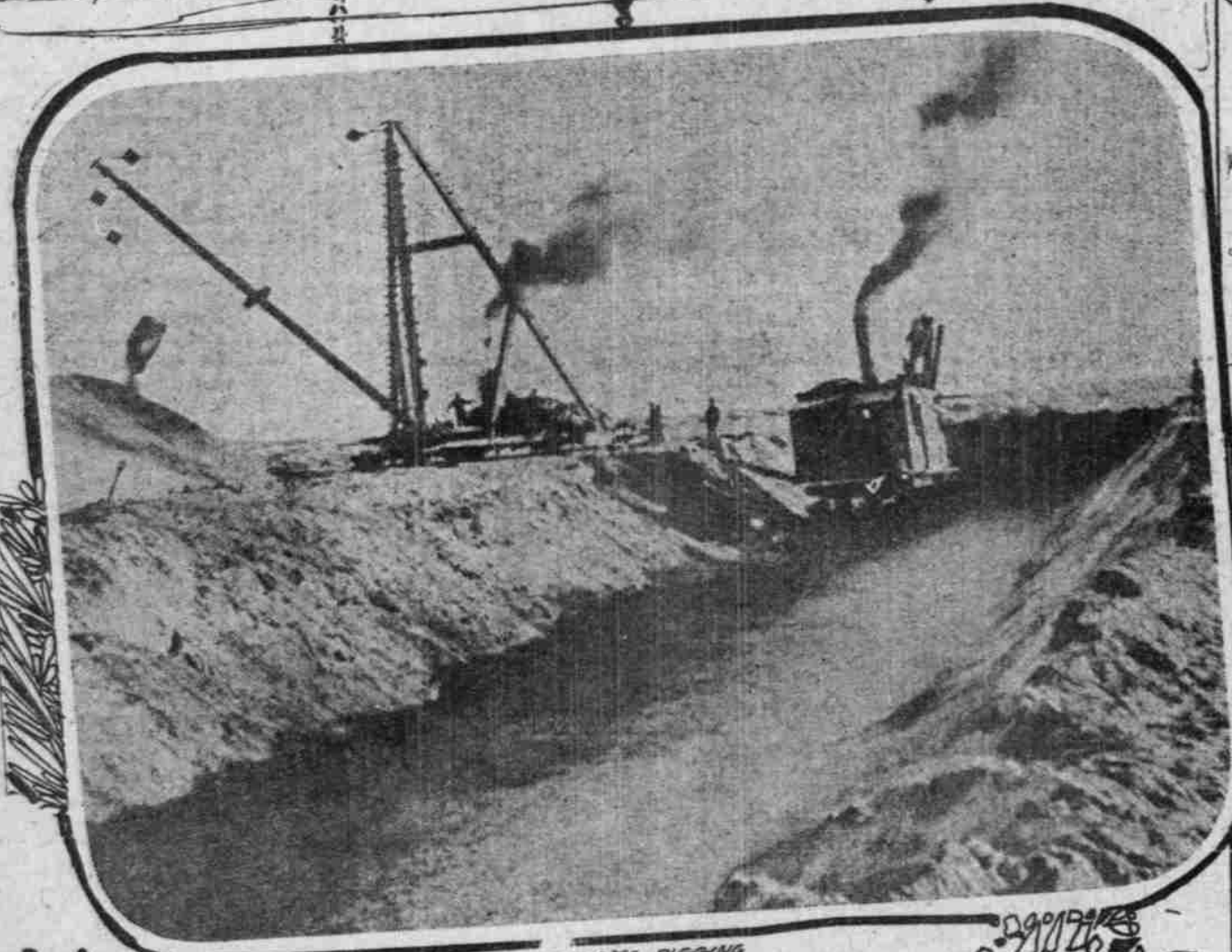
WHAT GOVERNMENT HAS DONE TOWARD RECLAMATION IN THREE YEARS



AN UNLINED CANAL



PRIVATE IRRIGATORS GO AROUND A HILL; UNLINED CANAL GOES THROUGH IT.



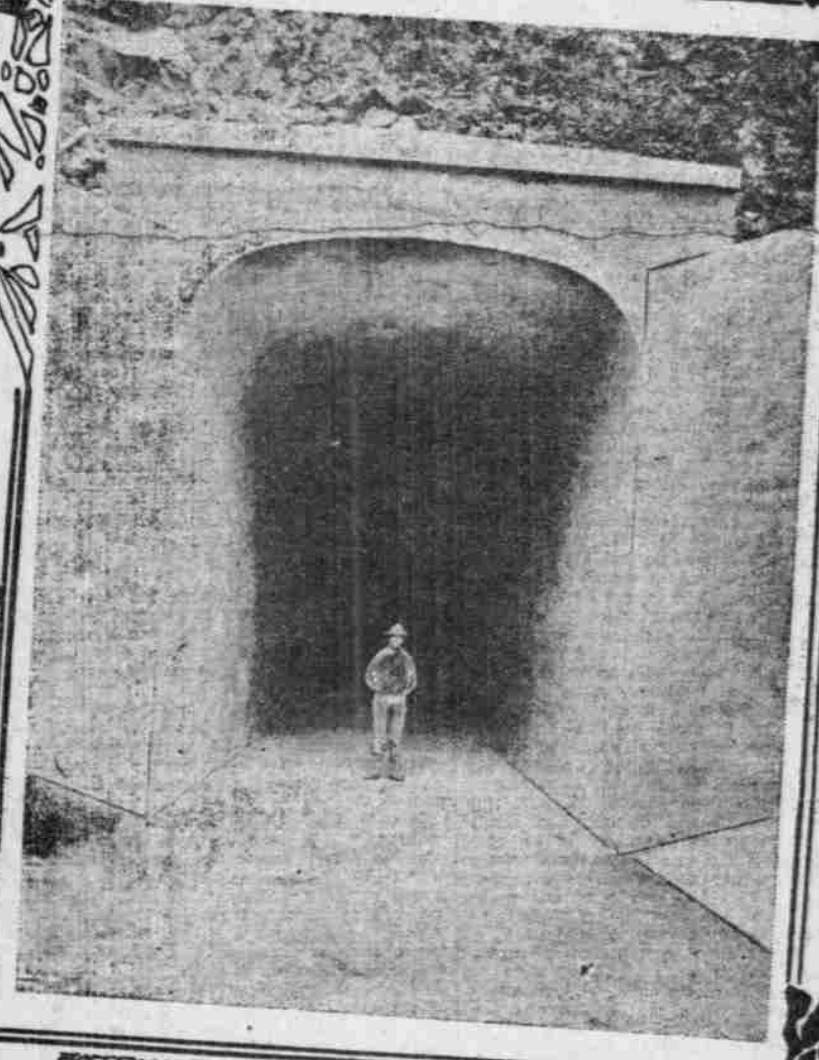
STEAM SHOVEL AND DERRICKS DIGGING DIVERSION CANAL



C.D. WALCOTT
DIRECTOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



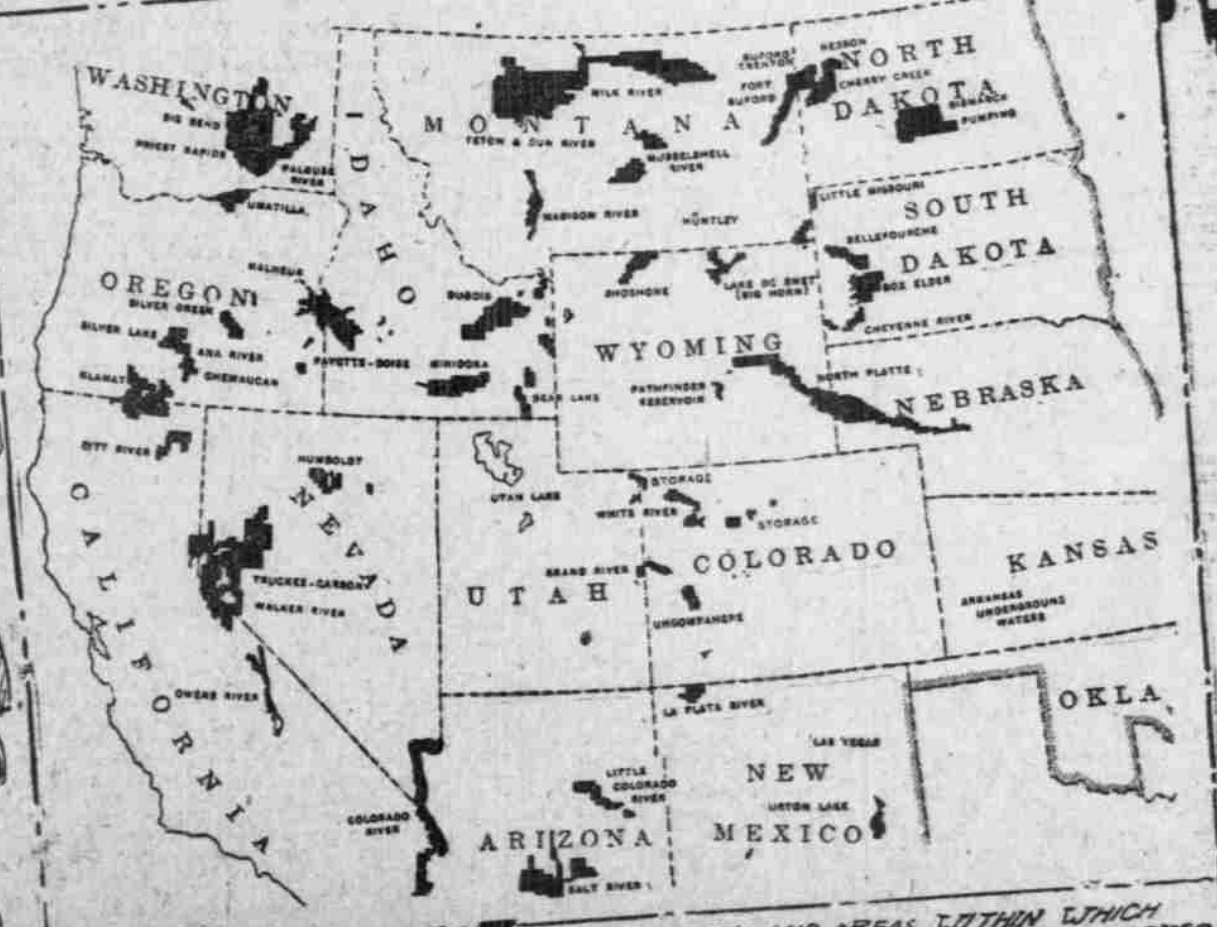
F.M. NEWELL, CHIEF ENG.
U.S. RECLAMATION SERVICE



ENTRANCE TO IRRIGATION TUNNEL
GIVING IDEA OF SIZE



A GOVERNMENT
IRRIGATION CANAL
SHOWING CEMENT
LINING ON CURVES



PROJECTS AND AREAS WITHIN WHICH
LANDS FOR IRRIGATION HAVE BEEN RESEVED

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 22.—Three years ago Congress passed the National Irrigation law. Today the canals and reservoirs of the first Government project are practically completed, 50,000 acres of once barren land are covered with settlers anxiously waiting for water, and within the next month or two actual irrigation will begin.

But the completion of the first unit of the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada is but a small part of the work that has been done since the irrigation law was passed. Fifteen other great projects, costing anywhere from \$250,000 to \$5,000,000, have been planned and approved, and five of them are actually in course of construction. Contracts for the remaining ten projects will be let when minor details have been worked out, or troublesome obstacles have been removed.

This is a very creditable record for the Reclamation Service, which is charged