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SOME ADVICE TO IRRIGATION SETTLERS

The following letter from Prof. N. H. Howell, given to the settlers under irrigation projects in that state, applies so well to the conditions of Umatilla county that it is reproduced herewith:

Many new irrigation projects are now being brought before the public in Wyoming. Prospective settlers are coming to these lands in great numbers, and many of them are buying. Most of these settlers are from the middle western states, and if familiar with farming at all, it is farming under humid conditions. It is not hoped in this little article to give any rules for the guidance of settlers in Wyoming unfamiliar with arid conditions, but among the suggestions given here there may be one or two that will help in some degree by indicating what problems the new settler has to solve.

First of all, a good farmer in the east under humid conditions must usually become a good farmer when placed in entirely different conditions of the arid region. It is being realized more and more that farming is most successful when carried on under the same principles that make for success in business or professional life. The scientific, or "kid glove" farmer, as he is termed in ridicule, has so frequently made a practical success that he is not laughed at by experienced farmers as he used to be. The new settler in the arid regions of this state should realize from the beginning, however, that he must largely put away the methods of farming used in the eastern states and learn to meet actual conditions as they arise.

Irrigated lands may be obtained in this, as well as other western states, by several methods. Government lands may be secured under the homestead act, either with or without commutation, and under the desert land act. Under both of these residence is required, as the policy of the government is to have the public lands pass into the hands of actual settlers rather than large land holders or those who wish to hold it for speculative purposes. Government lands susceptible of irrigation are segregated into areas either under the Carey land laws or the reclamation act. After these lands have been reclaimed by irrigation by private companies in the former or by the United States reclamation service in the latter case, the farms are sold to actual settlers in small areas not exceeding 160 acres. The requirements under the Carey act are similar to those under the desert land law, except that the total payment for land and water right may be made after a residence of one month or in small annual payments if preferred, and the title pass to the settler upon proof of his reclamation of a certain part of his land. Both the settler and the company are protected under the Carey act by the supervision of the state board of land commissioners and the state engineer, who does not accept the irrigation system until it has been made permanent character and the cost of maintenance. Projects under the reclamation service are sold in small farm units to actual settlers under the homestead law as modified by

the reclamation act, the money obtained in this way being used to continue the work of reclamation. In general the structures and irrigation system under these projects are of a permanent character, and the cost of maintenance should in general be low.

In selecting a farm, special care should be used in determining the quality of the soil and the probability of deterioration through seepage from irrigated lands above. A mistake that has been made by many settlers is in choosing the low bottom lands in preference to the higher bench lands, the bottom lands being the first to feel the effects of seepage and concentration of alkali if such exist. A very important point in determining what area the farmer will take up is, "How much can he properly take care of?" Fully 75 per cent of settlers on irrigated lands take up more land than they can properly care for under the most profitable system of farming, their capital being usually somewhat limited.

Having secured the farm, it has been found an excellent plan to have some sort of map made, even though it be only a rough boundary map. Then plan the location of your buildings, the several fields of the farm, corrals, pastures, well and farm laterals for irrigation.

Usually on raw land, the first problem is clearing the sagebrush. If there is only a light growth on the land, it can be removed sometimes simply by plowing. A heavier growth may be removed by one of the patent sagebrush grubbers on the market or by a railroad rail bent to an angle in the center and hauled flat side down by teams hitched to each end of the rail. Then having made your survey of irrigation ditches and laterals, proceed to plow them in or construct them by means of the Fresno or other scraper or some other ditching implement. Much will depend upon the kinds of crops to be raised and the character of the land to be irrigated, as to what method of irrigation will be most suitable. In general, though, for the more valuable crops, the plan of furrow irrigation is found most successful. The method of flooding has been most widely used in the past. Although shallow plowing is widely practiced, especially with sod ground, the weight of opinion is much in favor of as deep plowing as may be practical. On sod ground especially, the moldboard plow is much to be preferred to the disk. The sod should all be turned under so as to decay and supply humus to the soil.

The matter of seeds and seedling is probably the most important consideration of all for the farmer. He should make up his mind that his crop will have a direct relation to the quality of the seed he uses, and it is false economy to get any but the very best seed that can be obtained. This can best be done by trading with a reliable company, testing the germination of the sample before buying, and examine the seed in sample for impurities. The time of seedling amount and depth are important questions for the farmer to solve. The best stage of germination should be taken into account in determining the amount of seed per acre, as seed with 100 per cent germinating power will give for the same number of pounds per acre. The farmer should determine to some extent in advance whether he will follow the intensive or extensive methods of farming. He should formulate some plan for rotation of crops to get the maximum profit from his land and yet not impoverish his soil. Where there is a chance of failure of some of the crops that are to be raised, diversification should be practiced, so as not to put all the eggs in one basket.

For the best results with any kind of farming, almost, thorough cultivation should be made one of the first requisites. The plow, the cross drill and the harrow are the most important implements for the farm. Different soils must, of course, be treated differently, and heavy soil that bakes, after having water applied, in-bakes, after crust on the surface, should be brought into a state of tilth as quickly as possible by planting some quick growing leguminous plant, such as white sweet clover, which, when cut and plowed under, will introduce a large amount of humus into the soil.

The progressive farmer can usually be told by the kind of implements he keeps and the care he takes of them. The farmer who lets his implements stand out in all weathers loses far more money. In replacing them after a few years' use than it would have cost to put up sheds for their protection.

The question of irrigation is one that each farmer must largely settle for himself. When to irrigate, how to irrigate, and how much water to ap-

ply for best results, will probably always be more or less a mooted question. Information may, however, be obtained from successful neighbors, from those who have seen irrigation practiced in many localities and have observed carefully, and from publications of the different experiment stations and of the government bureaus.

Among the crops best adapted to conditions in Wyoming may be mentioned, first of all, alfalfa, then the other grains, barley, oats and wheat stand best in their ability to produce profit. The growing of beardless barley for feed is especially to be recommended, the whole plant being palatable and very nutritious for livestock of all kinds. The root crops give very large yields in many portions of the state, and perhaps the highest profit per acre is obtained from them, if we do not consider fruit and garden vegetables. Potatoes, beets and turnips are the most widely grown of the root crops. In the higher altitudes, where farming is carried on in this state, field peas are found to be one of the most profitable crops for the farmer. Fruit and berry growing will extend rapidly with the rise in value of the lands and the demand for such products.

H. T. NOWELL.

APPOINTS COMMISSION TO REVISE STATE NAMES.

Salem, Ore., October 2.—Governor George Chamberlain yesterday appointed a commission consisting of Prof. J. B. Horner of the Oregon Agricultural college, Will G. Steel of Portland, and Prof. Joseph Schaffer of the University of Oregon, to confer and co-operate with the United States geographic board for the purpose of revising and changing the names of places in Oregon that seem to have acquired titles in a haphazard manner.

Accompanying the appointment the governor has issued a letter in which he gives the reasons for the step. Following is the governor's communication:

"My reason for appointing such a commission is two-fold. There are lakes, streams, creeks, valleys and mountains in the state bearing the same names; and for the purpose of identification this duplication, whether on official maps or in tradition, ought to be corrected and prevented. Many of the old landmarks of the state, particularly in the mountain ranges, either have no names at all or else have names entirely without significance from an historic point of view. There are instances of places on the map bearing the names of engineers or other persons entirely disconnected with traditions and early history of the state.

"Early legends connected with Indian pioneer life cluster around many of these historical places and some concerted effort ought to be made by our legally authorized United States geographic board before it is too late to so name these points of interest, so as to preserve the traditions of the state, whether of pioneer or Indian life."

The progress and proceedings of the commission will be given to the public from time to time so that the proper assistance can be had from interested persons and those familiar with the early history and legends of the state.

A Jeweler's Experience.

C. R. Kluger, The Jeweler, 1669 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed. Pendleton Drug Co."

TELLS HOW TO GROW LEGUMES ON SANDY SOIL.

An interesting article on the improvement of sandy soils by growing leguminous crops appears in Maxwell's Tallman and it is interesting to note the mention of a New Jersey government experiment, amplifying a statement in the July Tallman, and showing that almost every legume—clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, etc.—has its particular species of bacteria for catching nitrogen from the air. In the Jersey experiments soy beans during the first year of the test failed to develop nodules, remained yellow and small and evidently suffered from a lack of nitrogen, while cowpeas on an adjoining plot grew vigorously and were of a dark green color. The soy beans developed on nodules on their roots, while the cowpeas were abundantly provided with them, showing that the bacteria-producing nodules in the two crops were not the same and that the soy bean germs are not naturally present in the sandy soil, or at least south Jersey. When some earth was obtained from a field where a vigorous crop of soy beans had been raised and applied to the soils in question, thereby inoculating it, large yields of soy beans were secured.

Are You Only Half Alive?

People with kidney trouble are so weak and exhausted that they are only half alive. Foley's Kidney Remedy makes healthy kidneys, restores lost vitality, and weak, delicate people are restored to health. Refuse any but Foley's. Pendleton Drug Co.

Seven Families Homeless.

Chico, Cal., Oct. 2.—Seven families are homeless as the result of a fire which destroyed all the houses in an entire block last night. The fire started in a laundry. Four houses were burned.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. Pendleton Drug Co.

Health—how many would give fortunes to enjoy the greatest of nature's gifts and to be able to give

A Smile All the While

Ailing tots cause pity—fretful young people cause wonderment—irritable men and women cause surprise. To enjoy perfect health the body must be built up and the mind invigorated by perfect food.

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

is the perfect food drink—its use will bring quiet to breaking nerves—strength to the weak—and contentment to the strong—besides it is delicious and appetizing.

30 cups of a delicious drink
25c



Spokane Nurse Suicides.
Spokane, Oct. 2.—Clad in her nurse's costume, Miss Helen Wood, who has been employed in the Sacred Heart hospital here during the past year, jumped from the Division street bridge last night and was carried down stream to her death.

Fire at Michel, B. C.
Fire at Michel, B. C. Tuesday morning destroyed a number of business houses. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bad-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W, Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any one mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Byers' Best Flour

Is made from the choicest wheat that grows. Good bread is assured when BYERS' BEST FLOUR is used. Bran, Shorts, Steam Rolled barley always on hand.

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Crush and mix in feed or salt. Proper dose in tablets
Makes Your Stock Look Like the Top Price

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Fowls. They are made from the active principle or the condensed essence of the drug. They don't contain Sawdust, Ashes, Chop Feed or Bran. Are just as good when 10 years old as when 10 days old. They comply with all pure drug laws. Ask for and try once SKIDOO Condition Tablets, or SKIDOO Worm, Kidney, Cat-Ven Cholera, Bilster, Cathartic, Heave, Fever, Hog Cholera, Distemper, Pink Eye, Colic, Diarrhea or L. use Powder, Spavin Cure or Barb Wire Liniment. Distributed by THE BLUE BELL MEDICINE CO., Incorporated; Capital Stock \$300,000.00; Watertown, South Dakota, U. S. A.

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The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because it deceives. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or asphyxia are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidneys poison blood and attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. This mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.