

Continued from First Page.

Ocean; almost identical with that of the eastern shores of Puget Sound, and about 10 degrees higher than that of the mountainous districts adjoining them on the east.

In the summer months the monthly mean temperature is from 10 to 12 degrees higher than that of the Pacific coast districts, and about 5 degrees higher than that of the mountainous region eastward.

The isothermal lines of the winter months show very peculiar curves southward and eastward from Puget Sound, reaching up along the Columbia and Snake rivers as far as the 117th meridian Greenwich, and as far, south as the 44th parallel north. The effects of these bends in the isothermal lines is seen along the shores of the Snake river, where, in a section even drier than those adjoining, the winter temperatures are, in general, so mild that the less hardy fruits, such as the peach and apricot, are successfully grown.

The average of the mean maximum temperature in February is above the freezing point, approaching closely to 40 deg. F., showing that there are many days in February that can be considered growing days in which the plant will increase at the root if not above the surface of the ground.

The average mean maximum for the month of March is above 50 deg. F., while that of the mean minimum is about the freezing point, showing an almost continuous favorable condition for growth during the day, with but little retarding conditions during the night.

In the month of April the average mean maximum temperature is above 60 deg. F., while the mean of the minimum is between 35 deg. and 40 deg., which low temperatures, occurring principally about the hour of sunrise, are of too short duration to seriously retard the growth of plants.

In the succeeding months the mean temperature rises steadily, touching 70 deg. in May, with many extremes as high as 85 deg., and in June reaching 80 deg., with many extremes as high as 95 deg., while the mean minimum temperature remains between 40 deg. and 50 deg., giving cool nights, favorable for condensing whatever moisture may be present in the atmosphere, and so assisting in invigorating and nourishing plants.

Although the soil is rich, and so constituted that it can be easily worked, it will not grow large crops of wheat year after year, and it has been found that after working the land unremittently for a number of years, say ten or fifteen, it requires either a rotation of crops, or, where this would not be practicable, that the land should remain fallow each alternate year; where this is not done, a diminution of the yield follows, but this diminished yield would, in the older settled parts of the United States, be considered a fair one.

There are found two great classes of plants of indigenous growth, the bunch-grass and the sage-brush, and where the soil is especially fertile, the small sunflower, various natural grasses, and the camas, the latter having an edible root.

The bunch-grass is found, hardly without exception, in all parts of the wheat lands of Washington Territory; it forms a natural hay, self-curing without cutting, and sufficient as nutriment to sustain cattle without any other feeding through an ordinary, not too severe, winter. Although the bunch-grass is also found in Oregon, it is frequently found mixed with different varieties of sage-brush, the latter in greater proportion as the distance from the Columbia river and the Blue mountains increases, until near the parallel of 45 deg. north latitude and thence southward it forms the principal growth on the uplands, while grasses are found in the watered valleys and near the mountains.

The average number of bushels of wheat harvested per acre as determined from reports received from seventy-five post-offices where bunch-grass is reported as the natural growth before cultivation, and from thirty-three post-offices where the bunch-grass is mixed with sage-brush, is 25 3-10 bushels for the former and 25 7-10 bushels for the latter.

A fair average may be said to be 25 bushels per acre. Reports are given, in some few instances, as low as 15 bushels, and others give 40 bushels per acre. In many isolated cases, although never in very extended areas, 50 bushels per acre have been harvested.

From this it appears that, under similar climatic conditions, as large crops can be grown on sage-brush land where the bunch-grass predominates, but in the more arid sections of the country the bunch-grass is found to totally disappear and is replaced by

the sage-brush. Where these conditions prevail wheat can only be grown by irrigating upon a large scale. Where this can be done large tracts of sage-brush land in Idaho Territory and southeastern Oregon can be transformed into wheat lands.

The average profit per acre derived from wheat growing, depending as it does upon the yearly yield, the ruling prices, the cheapness or dearthness of transportation, upon the transportation facilities themselves, as well as upon the home market, can not be arrived at with any certainty from the data available for a report of this kind.

The year 1884 was one of low prices and small demand for export, so that many reports were received stating that no profit was derived; many others that profits were very small.

The average of the reported profits was \$4.50 per acre, and the average of all reports, including those which reported no profits, was \$2.75 per acre. In looking at the subject of profits it must be remembered that, in addition to the profit derived from wheat, the farmer has his living from his land, and that many farmers add to their income by stock (cattle, horses, or sheep) raising.

Taking the average quarter-section farm, or rancho, in the wheat lands, with 100 acres in wheat, at 25 bushels per acre, and at the average price of 50 cents per bushel in the harvest field, allowing one-half of the receipts for the expense of plowing, seeding, and harvesting, it will be found that \$6 per acre from wheat-growing alone is a very close approximation to the average profit.

The cause of the uniformly successful wheat crops is to be found in a variety of conditions, the most prominent of which are, the fertility of the soil, the very general presence of a great depth of clay or hardpan subsoil which acts as a vast reservoir of moisture, the general mildness of the winters as compared with other wheat-growing regions lying farther inland to the east, a moderate amount of rainfall during the growing season, followed by a nearly totally dry ripening and harvesting season, the prevalent westerly winds with their moisture from the Pacific ocean, and the scarcity of dry desiccating winds from the east, and possibly to a very slight extent the situation of the lands to the north, giving longer days in the growing season and consequently more hours of sunlight in which the plant grows than in more southern latitudes.

As a rule the wheat is sown in the fall, and obtains a height of from four to six inches during the prevalence of the fall rains, and, being covered with snow the greater part of the winter, is ready to start with a good root when the snow melts in the early spring.

Of the foregoing the very great fertility of the soil must be held as of the first importance, for without this soil, rich in the material necessary for the growth of the plant, and the filling of the kernel, the favorable climatic conditions would be fruitless. To the fertile soil, treated under a favorable climate, must be assigned the first place, and, in its depth, which is shown by the table of reports to be an average of 3 feet and more, is given promise of almost inexhaustibility. This 3 feet of soil being very friable, admits, with greater facility, the percolation of the greater part of the rain-fall and water from melting snows; the rains are seldom heavy, and, except under the influence of Chinook winds, the snows melt gradually, so that only a small part of the whole amount of precipitation passes off over the surface.

All of the prominent streams, in fact, all of the streams, have their sources in the mountains, and are fed by the melting snows; the streams become very low and some totally disappear in the winter months and assume their largest proportions in the months of June, July and August, when the heavy snows in the mountains melt.

Subscribe for THE OREGON SCOUT.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Nov. 7, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 22, 1888, viz:

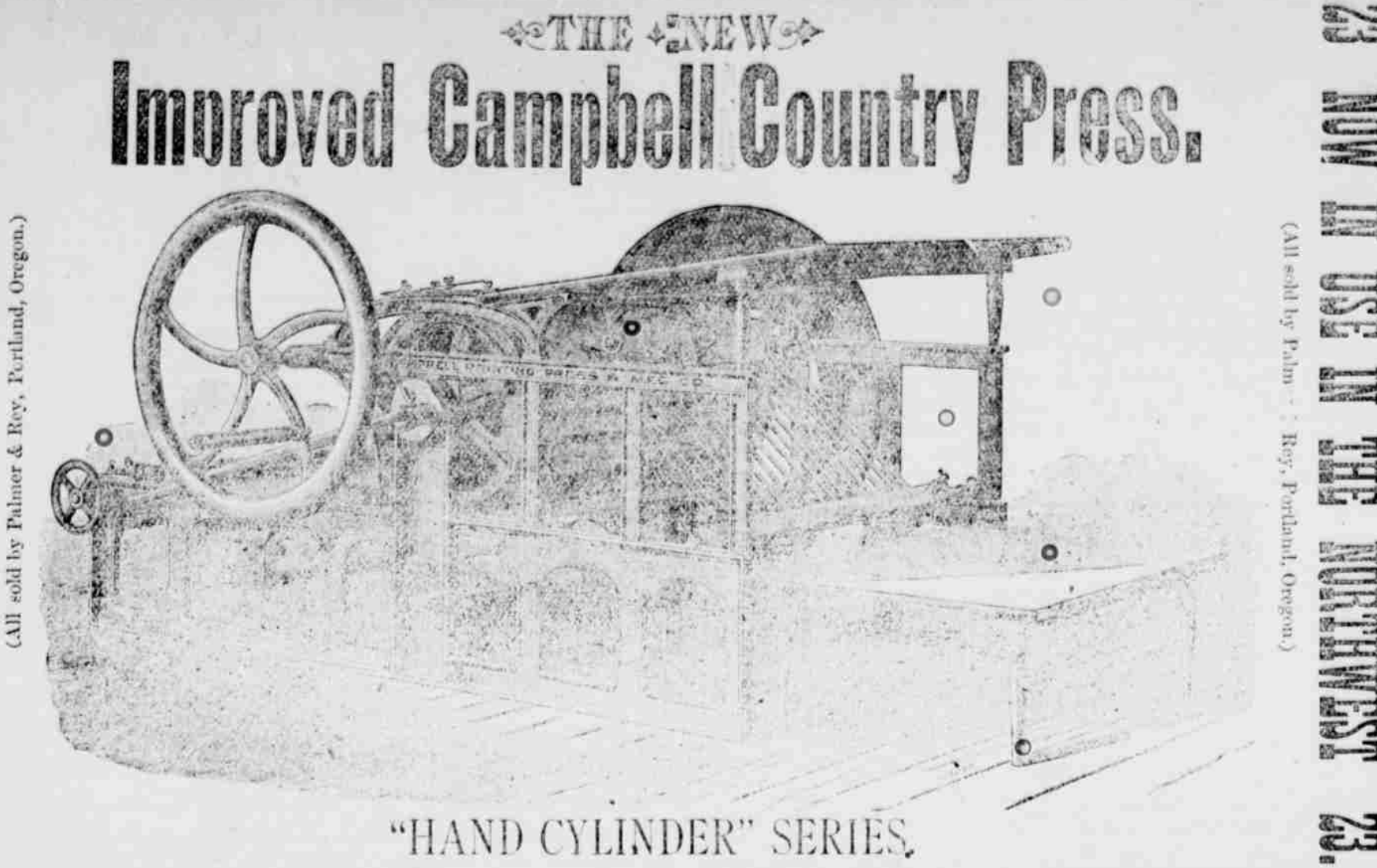
WALLACE C. HINCKLEY, Hd. No. 1887, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 29, and S 1/2 NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 5 S., R. 40 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Irwin Frasier, Francis Favre, Cyrus H. Prescott and Bladen Ashby, all of Telocast, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 11-10-88

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Oct. 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 5th, 1888, viz:

JOHN WELLS, D. S. No. 7308, for the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 4, and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 1, Lot 2, Sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 4 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andy Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson, Chas. Conarty and N. C. Robinson, all of Union, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 10-16-88

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, October 29, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on December 10th, 1888, viz:

BERNARD SAMUS, D. S. No. 7380, for the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 39 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. Stafford, E. R. Spain, Thad Draper and Peter M. Coffin, all of Union, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 11-2-88

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Oct. 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 6, 1888, viz:

WILLIAM L. GOVER, D. S. No. 5390, for the N 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 9 N., R. 45 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: P. J. Brown, and I. N. Young, all of New Bridge, Or. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 10-26-88

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Oct. 27, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 11, 1888, viz:

LEANDER J. FERGUSON, D. S. No. 8689, for the E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 28 and S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 27, T. 9 S., R. 45 E. and, AUGUSTUS PENTON

D. S. No. 8707, for the NW 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 9 S., R. 45 E. He names the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Augustus Penton, Leander J. Ferguson, D. W. Allen, William Nash and Leander Ferguson, all of Bridgeport, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 11-2-88

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Oct. 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 6, 1888, viz:

CATHARINE WEAVER, widow of Joshua Weaver, deceased, Hd. No. 3847, for the SW 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 40 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Knight, Wm. Endicott, R. V. Alexander and Robert Cummings, all of Elgin, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 10-26-88

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Nov. 8, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 27th, 1888, viz:

WILLIAM P. LOCKMAN, D. S. No. 8407, for the E 1/2 NW 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 18, T. 4 S., R. 39 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel Rollage, F. M. Culveson, W. H. Johnson and M. A. W. Wallace, all of La Grande, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 11-10-88

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have this day mutually dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between them, R. P. Wilson of the firm will continue the business, collect all bills and settle the indebtedness of the firm.

Dated this Nov. 7th, 1888. CARROLL A. WILSON.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, October 4, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 24, 1888, viz:

FRANCIS M. OFFICER, Hd. No. 3433, for the N 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 24, and S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 8 S., R. 46 E., W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Job Curles, Ole Deidrickson, Monroe Updyke and James McNeill, all of Pine valley, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 10-12

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Nov. 7, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Dec. 18, 1888, viz:

SARAH A. ARNOLD, Hd. No. 2073, for the E 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 and S 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 5, T. 5 S., R. 39 E. and, JOHN R. REEVES.

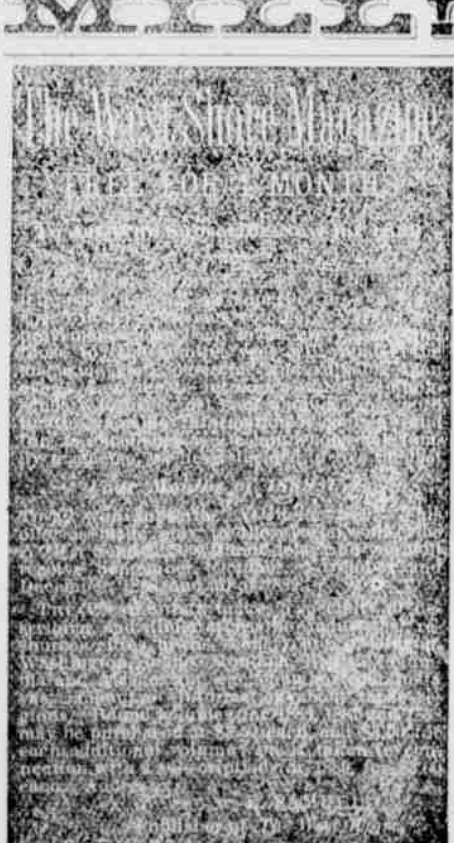
Hd. No. 2071, for the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 6 S., and S 1/2 SE 1/4 and S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 5 S., R. 40 E. He names the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. H. Stevens, William Stafford and Thomas Shaw, of North Powder; John R. Reeves, Oliver McKeever, William Frasier, Sarah A. Arnold and W. H. Hoffman, of Telocast, Oregon. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register. 11-9-88

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