

DON'T DEPEND ON SINGLE CROP

(Continued from Page One).

reaches a great prairie country like Central Oregon, where the land can be plowed as far as the eye will carry; where land is cheap, where the sun shines more hours in the day than where he came from; the temptation to spread out and attempt to get rich quick is so great that too many men inexperienced in a country of that character fail to exercise sound judgment but rather plunge in too deep. The "get rich quick" spirit seizes them and they are unable to shake it off.

The First Mistake.

The first suggestion we would make, then, to the newcomer to Central Oregon is, do not undertake too much. The country is new. No man knows just exactly what it is best adapted to, nor what will pay the farmer the best.

Many settlers in a new country get the notion that they must do something big to win. This is the mistake that causes more failures than any other. Years ago when the homesteader depended upon an axe to hew out his house in the forest, when he could not see beyond the clearing he had already made; when it was impossible for him to think of doing wonderfully big things and it was forced upon him that he must win from the doing of things in a smaller way, he scarcely ever failed.

The great prairie regions of the Middle West have offered infinitely greater opportunities to the new settler than the forests ever did. Notwithstanding this, it is undoubtedly a fact that a larger percentage of the men who have settled upon the prairies have failed than did our forefathers who went into the woods and built a cabin and hewed out a farm.

And the whole reason for this has been the disposition to undertake to do much under untried conditions.

Some Things That Never Fail.

There have been some lines along which the new settler might in all portions of this country, direct his efforts with a certainty of not failing. We never saw or heard of a settler in a country like Central Oregon, who kept a few dairy cows and 50 to 100 good hens, raised the feed for them and took care of the product, who did not succeed. In this great empire the richest of grasses are free for the taking as far as one can see. There is here and there a man who located in a valley years ago and has simply kept cattle horses or sheep eating this grass and marketing them, who have grown immensely wealthy. The homesteader can do the same thing on a smaller plan.

We do not hesitate to say that any man or woman who will go into Central Oregon, select a location where they will have plenty of grazing for some time to come, devote their energies to the raising of good livestock, raising the feed for the stock and what little surplus for market they can without involving themselves too much in debt, and will stick by this proposition for a few years, will come out with enough to amply take care of them during the rest of their life. The result will be just as certain if the settler does his part, studied conditions, adapts his methods to these conditions, economizes, and produces a good product, as it was in Ohio, Illinois or Iowa.

But anxious as we are to see Central Oregon settled and developed, we would not advise any one to go there expecting to get rich from the growing of some one crop, or from following some one method of tillage of the soil for a series of years. Success is not attained by such methods in scarcely any country. The only way for the farmer to win is to study nature and work with her.

Alfalfa.

Central Oregon seems well adapted to the growing of hardy strains of alfalfa. Northern grown seed should be procured for successful planting. The seed bed must be thoroughly prepared. In certain sections of this great territory water is obtainable for irrigation. However, there have been enough trials and there are other evidences which lead us to conclude that practically all of Central Oregon is adapted to successful alfalfa growing.

Under irrigation we have seen alfalfa four to five feet high and two and three crops a year of most excellent hay was easily procured. Without irrigation two cuttings a season would probably be as much as we could depend upon. But the second crop undoubtedly will be more valuable for the seed it will produce than for fodder.

The first thing we would advise the new settler in this territory to do would be to thoroughly prepare a piece of his land for alfalfa. The proper preparation will require about two years' tillage. Do not sow it until the seed bed is thoroughly prepared and in good condition. Any settler in that country with ten acres of good alfalfa, a little grain to supplement it, a very few cows, two to four big mares, and some poultry, will, if he will take care of them, be more independent than any business men in any city in the United States. No question of higher wages, no labor strikes, no bank failures, no ordinary crop failures, can harm him. He and his family, with their little herds and flocks, can always depend upon the greatest crop the soil has ever produced and will ever produce for the maintenance of man—grass. Diversified farming will unquestionably win in Central Oregon. We would not assume the responsibility of telling any man that he can go into Central Oregon and make sure and certain a living for himself and family if he depends entirely upon any one crop he can produce by ordinary tillage methods. It is pre-eminently a country where grass, alfalfa, grain to supplement and good livestock are the one sure source of not only temporary but permanent prosperity.

Small Grain.

The old settlers in this territory have grown some exceptionally good crops of the small grains. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that by the adoption of proper methods of tillage, small grains can be successfully grown nearly everywhere. We saw last summer some most excellent fields of wheat that had been planted by homesteaders who had gone in there recently. We do not want any one to conclude from what we have said in this article that small grains cannot be grown in Central Oregon. They can, and we believe with much greater success than in many parts of the country where they are depended upon by the farmers as the main crop.

Market Conditions.

No section of the United States is favored with better markets for

dairy and poultry products than is Central Oregon. With the railways that have been built and are in contemplation, it is only a few hours by train from this great country to the cities of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and scores of smaller towns.

It is said that that portion of the state of Washington west of the Cascades imported last year from the prairie states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana over \$20,000,000 worth of poultry, dairy and meat products. Train loads of these products cross the Cascade mountains every week from these prairie states. Central Oregon fully settled with enterprising prosperous farmers would easily supply all of this vast demand. The price of eggs, dairy products and meats are generally as high in these coast towns and cities as in the city of New York. The markets are there, and the demand for these products is almost unlimited.

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Don't let any knocker fool you into the belief that Bend is not destined to be a city. There are old settlers in Spokane today who stood around and doubted and knocked while the city grew up around them, and the newcomers invested and grew wealthy. Bend will be the Spokane of Central Oregon and Kenwood its Cannon Hill. Buy now and watch values grow. If we cannot suit you in Kenwood, buy somewhere else in Bend, but don't buy until you have seen Kenwood. Cut out this advertisement and in three years from now look at it and remember that we told you to buy in Kenwood.

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