

EAT HARNEY VALLEY

Be One of the Agricultural Gems of State of Oregon one Day

R. SHAW PREDICTS THINGS

Destiny of Valley is Live Stock for Which it Pre-eminent Adaptation--Successful Farming Under Proper Methods is Discussed and Advised.

Prof. R. Shaw, an authority on agriculture, and who is now in Eastern Oregon in connection with the President Davidson of the Oregon & Western Colonization Company, spent a day or two in Harney county during the week. He came from St. Paul on the train of J. J. Hill to investigate agricultural possibilities in the valley and to discuss dry farming methods with local people. Prof. Shaw is an interesting man and was quick to see the possibilities in this great valley. He is recognizing conditions showing by his conversation that he was familiar with the conditions of the valley. A representative of the Times-Herald asked Prof. Shaw to write his impressions of the valley and as he was at the time dictating a signed article on this character for the press he gave us a copy of the same. It is herewith printed with the usual general descriptions which local people are familiar with. He writes: "The Harney Valley will some day be one of the agricultural gems of Oregon. It is claimed that every acre of the valley is susceptible of being irrigated. The source of water is from the Silvie River, and waters of which it is stored and held for use."

It is my belief that winter wheat will be the principal cereal grown in the not distant future. The condition would seem to suit such production much better than any lines of the same growing out of the sowing of spring cereals. If the land is properly prepared for winter wheat, I fail to see why it should not produce on an average of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per year. The proper preparing of the land would probably involve plowing the same in the autumn, that the winter rains could be thus held in the soil to the greatest extent possible. The land should then be disked or harrowed, or both, in the early spring, and also harrowed subsequently after each considerable rain, or, in fact, whenever it becomes encrusted on the surface. The wheat could then be sown in late August or early September. Winter rye could be managed in the same way. This would mean the growing of but one crop in two years on land handled thus. It would seem quite possible, however, to grow some spring crops on autumn plowed land, even though the land had not been summer fallowed the previous summer. The crops that will succeed best under those conditions will probably be Durum wheat, speltz, white hullless barley and spring rye. Careful attention should be given to the harrowing of the crops. Doubtless the best time

to begin is just when the points of the sprouted grain begin to show. Winter wheat will doubtless profit by one or two harrowings in the spring, and the spring crops will profit by from one to four harrowings, according to the conditions. The second harrowing should not usually be given until the grain has reached the height of three or four inches, lest the grain should be covered by the operation. I fully believe that alfalfa can be grown on nearly all the lands of this valley, even without irrigating waters. When sowing this crop the land should be plowed in the autumn, carefully pulverized in the early spring, and then the alfalfa should be put in with the drill, sowing probably about twelve pounds of seed to the acre. When the crop is about three inches high, it may be harrowed with profit. The harrow will remove some of the plants, but there will, in most instances be enough left. The alfalfa crops should furnish from one to two crops per year, or from, say, one to three tons on average land. On sub-irrigated land the yield would be considerably more. It will doubtless be found that when the alfalfa fields are broken up the humus supply will prevent the lands from encrusting as they do now. Dairying and growing pork will probably be the ultimate destiny of the agriculture of this region. I understand that butter sells, at the present time, for 50c per pound. That would mean that the dairyman who knows how to choose good cows, and how to grow alfalfa and course grains for them, would make 300 pounds of butter per year per cow, and this would give him a gross return of \$150.00. I fully believe that pork can be grown at a cost of not more than three cents per pound live weight, providing it is grown largely on alfalfa and finished on green peas, harvested by the swine. There is thus abundant opportunity for making good money from farming in the valley even now. The owner of the grist mill is now paying \$1.50 per bushel for wheat, which is nearly twice the market price. He tells me that barley sells for two and one-half cents per pound, and oats for three cents. Worst of all, potatoes sell for three cents per pound. One farmer told me that he had grown potatoes for twenty years, and had only met with one failure during all that time. The elevation of the valley is about 4,150 feet. This means that it is too cold for making a corn country, and yet it is probable that fodder corn will some time be grown somewhat extensively, not only for the sake of the corn, but for the further object of preparing the land for growing grain. All kinds of fruit, required for home use, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries of various kinds can be easily grown in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the community. Careful attention should be given to the harrowing of the crops. Doubtless the best time

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will suffer less from drought than in other localities. The ultimate destiny of this valley is the production of live stock, for which it has pre-eminent adaptation. Until a railroad reaches the valley, it would seem to be unwise for the farmers, generally, to enter upon any other line of production, for the reason that there would be difficulty in marketing the other productions from the valley in any other form. This does not mean, however, that careful attention should not be given in the meantime to the growing of home supplies in every line for which the conditions of production are suitable. It does seem simply preposterous to carry potatoes from Vale to Burns, and the same applies to flour and other necessities of life. These should be produced sufficiently to stop that anomalous and uncreditable condition of the trade. It is my belief that winter wheat will be the principal cereal grown in the not distant future. The condition would seem to suit such production much better than any lines of the same growing out of the sowing of spring cereals. If the land is properly prepared for winter wheat, I fail to see why it should not produce on an average of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per year. The proper preparing of the land would probably involve plowing the same in the autumn, that the winter rains could be thus held in the soil to the greatest extent possible. The land should then be disked or harrowed, or both, in the early spring, and also harrowed subsequently after each considerable rain, or, in fact, whenever it becomes encrusted on the surface. The wheat could then be sown in late August or early September. Winter rye could be managed in the same way. This would mean the growing of but one crop in two years on land handled thus. It would seem quite possible, however, to grow some spring crops on autumn plowed land, even though the land had not been summer fallowed the previous summer. The crops that will succeed best under those conditions will probably be Durum wheat, speltz, white hullless barley and spring rye. Careful attention should be given to the harrowing of the crops. Doubtless the best time

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ONE OF THE SPEAKERS AT THE POLITICAL MEETING IN BURNS NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.



U. S. Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain

CIRCUIT COURT DOINGS

Busy Term Adjourned Last Monday After Grinding for Week

NOTES SHOW STATE PROSPEROUS

Eugene Wert and Charles Hart are Each Sentenced to Four Years in the Penitentiary for Horse Stealing --Other Criminal Cases Dismissed--One is Tried.

The regular October term of circuit court adjourned Monday and Judge Davis left that afternoon for his home at Canyon City. Quite an amount of business was transacted during the term. The following is a synopsis of the proceedings:

CRIMINAL.
State vs Lee Carpenter--Statutory charge. Dismissed on written motion of the district attorney.
State vs A. L. Vanderpool, Wm. Burgett and Clyde Love--Larceny. Dismissed on written motion of district attorney. Defendants discharged and bail exonerated.
State vs C. C. Couch, Wm. Smith and John Reeves--Larceny. Dismissed as to defendant Leonard who was indicted as Wm. Smith.
State vs E. E. Wert and C. E. Hart--Larceny of domestic animals. Plea of guilty and each sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

LAW.
A. J. Skeins vs. J. P. Dickenson--Recovery of money. Dismissed on motion of plaintiff.
H. B. Syme vs. H. M. Horton--Recovery of money. Continued for the term.
Portland Co. vs. Paul Locher--Attachment. Dismissed on stipulation.
J. R. Jenkins vs. Pat Connelly--Damages. Judgment on stipulation.
Davidson Grocery Co. vs. David Brakeman--Attachment. Settled and dismissed.
A. F. Mackleberg Co. vs. J. E. Ramsey--Recovery of money. Continued for term.
Nannie Stallard vs. H. A. Martin et ux--Attachment. Settled and dismissed.
Pauline Locher vs. Krotch & Burkhardt--Recovery of money. Set for trial second day of April 1911 term.
N. Brown & Sons vs. J. E. McCoy et al--Recovery of money. Settled and dismissed.
E. E. McCoy vs. T. A. Morrison--Recovery of money. Settled and dismissed.
John Silber vs. A. Schenk--Damages. Tried and jury failed to agree. Set for trial first day of April 1911 term.
S. M. Brown vs. W. T. Lester and Roy McGee--attachment. Settled and dismissed.
H. C. Levens vs. Burns Flour Milling Co.--Damages. By agreement 30 days allowed to file amended complaint. 30 days thereafter to move or plead. Any demurrer or motion to be argued at Canyon and 30 days thereafter to further plead if necessary.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.
(Portland Correspondence.)
An energetic campaign will be carried on throughout the Northwest for more hog raisers. Following a conference at Spokane during the past week, it was decided to get the railroads, the agricultural colleges and the newspapers to work in co-operation to arouse interest among the farmers. An information bureau on the hog question will be maintained by the Portland Union Stockyards company and a systematic effort made to turn the attention of the farm population toward this profitable industry.
President Louis Hill of the Great Northern, accompanied by a party of prominent business men of Minnesota, have toured the Northwest during the past week and investigated business conditions. They were entertained in Portland by the commercial club. At a dinner given them they expressed the opinion that no section of the country can show the prosperous conditions found in the Pacific Northwest states.
Sumpster will hold a mining congress October 20 and 21 that will attract attention from mining men from all districts of the state as well as many from nearby states. There is considerable revival of mining in the Sumpster district particularly and on this account there is a great deal of interest in the coming gathering.
The increase in livestock production throughout the Northwest following the establishment of a big market at Portland is shown in receipts at the local packing plants. One day last week receipts at the stockyards were over 4000 head. These animals were shipped from various localities in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana and such deliveries show that the money formerly going East for large shipments of livestock is being kept here at home.

The apple crop of Oregon for

1910 is estimated to be 1600 carloads or approximately 1,000,000 boxes. The value of the crop is \$2,000,000. Oregon has 93 per cent of a full crop.

Oregon orchards yielded prunes this year estimated at 15,000,000 pounds. Quantity and quality are superior to the 1909 crop. Prunes will bring the state about \$1,250,000 this season. The peach crop has been the largest in the history of the state. Grapes of the Rogue River Valley, the Willamette Valley, The Dalles and Eastern Oregon are excellent in quality and appearance, while the yield is large. The largest fruit and vegetable evaporator in the United States is located at Dayton, Yamhill County. The Willamette Valley produced 100,000 bales of first grade hops this season, as compared with a yield of 82,000 bales last season. Oregon's cranberry harvest has been heavy. Four hundred bushels an acre, with a clear profit of \$2 a bushel, is not an unusual yield for Western Oregon marshes. An industrial bureau has been established by the Portland Commercial Club, with R. W. Raymond at its head. The new adjunct of the Club work will aid in the establishment of factories in the state at large and at Portland. During the past five years, statistics show that Oregon has increased 60 per cent in manufacturing. It is expected that 20,000 wool-growers will visit Portland during January next, when the National Association of Wool Growers will hold its annual convention in this city. Oregon's public lands comprise 18,225,694 acres. Eastern Oregon has 500,000 acres of school lands. Because of attractive colonist rates in effect this fall, the immigration to Oregon has been greater than ever before in a like period. The total value of agricultural products of the state for the current season is given at \$115,000,000. Oregon harvested 17,000,000 bushels of wheat this season, 11,000,000 bushels of oats, 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,000,000 pounds of wool and 100,000 bales of hops. Oregon banks have increased in number since 1909 from 204 to 232. Total deposits for September this year were \$142,670,514, an increase over 1909 of \$20,698,663. Portland banks show an increase of \$9,712,506 over the same period of last year. Lane County has 38 lumber mills with an annual cut of 200,000,000 feet.

EQUITY.
Pacific Live Stock Co. vs. A. Miranda--Injunction. Decree entered by agreement.
W. T. VanderVeer vs. S. C. Keyes--Accounting. Referred to official reporter.
Sophia Burkhardt vs. C. B. Ausmus--Injunction. Referred to official reporter.
Chris Lackman vs. Christina Lackman--Quiet title. Continued for service.
W. H. Doolittle vs. H. M. Horton et al--Quiet title. Continued pending settlement.
R. L. Gillispie vs. C. H. Robertson et al--Specific performance. To be submitted on briefs in 20 days.
Myrtle Carter vs. Chester Carter--Divorce. Dismissed on courts own motion for want of prosecution.
P. L. S. Co. vs. W. V. & C. M. W. R. Co.--Injunction. Referred to official reporter.
Maude Hart vs. C. E. Hart--Divorce. Findings and decree for plaintiff.
W. L. Best vs. Etta Best--Divorce. Findings and decree for plaintiff.
R. H. Steeves vs. M. L. Lewis et ux--Forclosure of mortgage. Judgement and decree for want of an answer.
Pearl Fisk vs. Fred Fisk--Divorce. Service was not complete.
R. R. Sitz vs. A. S. Swain. Judgement and decree on mandate of supreme court for defendant.

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