

**COLLEGE DAIRY HERD GROWS**

Starting with 8 Ayrshires, 4 Holsteins, 11 Jerseys and 4 Guernseys in 1915, the O. A. C. dairy herd has grown to 97 females—Ayrshires 37, Holsteins 20, Jerseys 23 and Guernseys 17. This is one of the largest herds owned by any of the state colleges. "It is," says Prof. P. M. Brandt, head of the dairy department, "an essential part of agricultural college equipment. This herd affords an excellent opportunity for investigations to solve the problems of the dairymen and in training students to fill the ranks of the men standing back of this great industry." The gain all resulted from natural increase with the exception of the Guernseys, part of which were the gift of W. B. Ayer. The herd is sup-

ported by sale of milk and surplus stock.

**HOME PAPER AD SELLS IT**

Ever try selling that pig or cow or old plow or thousand baby chicks by an ad in the local paper? asks George W. Kable, Benton county agent, of his Farm Bureau news readers. "It's a cheap and easy way to get your wants before the public. It's a good thing to watch the ad columns of the home paper, too, for some good bargains are often found there. Every farmer should subscribe for the county paper. Many news items, notices and local events you ought to know you will never know unless you read the home paper. We say this because we believe it and because the papers have always been 'Johnny-on-the-spot' in aiding the farm bureau."

**JOHN DAY PROJECT AN AID TO DEVELOPMENT**

(E. I. Davis, Engineer, Hermiston, Oregon)

The John Day river rises in the Blue mountains south and east of Heppner and flows in a westerly direction for half its length and then turns abruptly north and for seventy miles or so flows through a canyon fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep to the Columbia river. This canyon is one of the deepest and most rugged of any in the west, and the fall of the river is slight, two conditions warranted to make diversion of the water for irrigation a stupendous problem.

The flow of the river varies from one half of to two times the mean yearly flow, so that for the complete use of the water large storage reservoirs will be required. The discharge is sufficient to irrigate three hundred and fifty thousand acres, assuming complete regulation of the flow.

The land to be irrigated comprises various small tracts west of Willow creek, and the entire body of land between Willow creek and the Umatilla river, and south of the Columbia river not yet irrigated. The southern limit is as yet undetermined, but will be between the elevations of seven and twelve hundred.

This land has been examined by many engineers and soil experts from time to time. Opinion was divided regarding certain portions, but inasmuch as the government has now successfully irrigated land in this vicinity of far less desirable character than any on this tract, there is ample evidence to support the statement that barring certain seab land the whole is desirable. It is generally smooth with natural drainage channels and good soil, yet sufficiently rolling to make a far more attractive project in many ways than a flat or sloping plane. In fact better land does not exist in the northwest.

The value of the location of this land, and the character of the climate almost semi-tropical, needs no comment, and the value of irrigation is too well established now to require emphasis, but it is desirable to attempt to indicate the tremendous effect and value that the irrigation of such a tract will mean.

It means the liberation of great natural forces almost beyond our power to realize, and in some cases to control. The stimulus to the local communities is the first and least important effect, yet that alone will mean an activity in many lines of business at present undreamed of, and will effect indirectly at least every man in the immediate and adjacent territory beneficially. It will mean also an intimate knowledge of heavy construction such as is rarely seen anywhere, of great educational value and stimulous, particularly to the younger generation.

Development of the land will require perhaps fifteen thousand families, and will mean a direct and indirect production impossible to foresee, and the development of numerous industries allied with agriculture and stock raising, and the improvement and extension of transportation of all kinds. Agricultural production alone should reach within ten years \$50,000,000 annually—a short period for the development of so large a project but not unreasonable, in consideration of the increasing value of irrigation and this project in particular.

This development is almost akin to adding a new state to the Union, and the increase of population and financial power will have a very wide effect on all of Oregon, particularly the eastern portion. It will mean much earlier development of the latent power in the Columbia and other rivers and ultimate electrification throughout a wide area.

Public opinion will aid in starting this work and the city of Portland can in particular be of great aid. Portland is a world port, yet in a very large measure is dependent for its growth and prosperity on the development of the interior. A large proportion of all production on this project will find its way to that city, for distribution and export, and a dollar produced here will probably mean a dollars worth of business there. The application of the John Day river to this desert sand will be miraculously productive. Why allow this land to slumber longer. It can be made of more value to Portland than many packing plants or many saw mills.

Within and adjacent to the project are many fine towns. They will be the first to benefit, and in some instances growth will be very great. This will mean better public buildings and schools, banking expansion, mercantile growth.

At present this desert which it is proposed to irrigate, will pasture but

little stock, and development will produce an immense amount of excellent fall pasture, and ample feed for the winter. Probably the stock industry will receive a greater impetus under this development than any.

**PLANTING SEASON GIVEN FOR GARDEN VEGETABLES**

Now is the time to start the vegetable garden, points out A. G. Bouquet, professor of vegetable gardening at the Oregon Agricultural college.

"Early vegetables that can be lured above ground will not be hurt by future spring weather," says Professor Bouquet. "Such vegetables as onion sets, turnips, spinach, lettuce and radishes will germinate easily under present conditions. Half a dozen early

crops can be planted in early March. This is also hot bed time which calls for the sowing of such seeds as cabbage, tomatoes, peppers and eggplant.

"April 15 begins the second planting season, which calls for sowing carrots, onions, beets, chard, the second planting of lettuce, radishes and peas, and new asparagus and rhubarb beds. It is the season for sowing celery in hotbeds and melons in paper pots in a hotbed.

"The next seeding time is May 8 to 15, after frost. Beans, sweet corn, parsnips and salsify may be sown and late cabbage, Kale, cauliflower, and broccoli, may be seeded in the open seed bed and later transplanted.

"May 20 to 25 is the fourth planting season. The tomato plants may be transplanted, another seeding of lettuce made, and the seedings of pole

beans and the squash family be finished.

"About June 10 the egg plants and peppers should be transplanted to the field, and possibly some early celery plants. Another sowing of sweet corn and late beets, and carrots for winter should also be made. Lettuce should be sown at this time to give a supply in late summer."

**Bound by the Bonnets.**

She was a refined old lady and her friend sat near her in the church on Sunday morning. She leaned over to speak to her friend. The ornaments in their bonnets became fastened together and they couldn't get them apart until a nearby woman came to the rescue. By this time the congregation was all smiling, and it is needless to say how embarrassed the old ladies were.



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