

INCREASED IRRIGATION SHOWN IN THE STATE

The census bureau, E. Dana Durand, director, has just completed the following bulletin of the statistics of irrigation in Oregon:

The Cascade mountain range, which parallels the coast line and extends across the state about 125 miles inland, divides Oregon into two parts, which differ widely in climatic characteristics. The western third of the state, lying between these mountains and the coast is, except in the extreme southern part, generally humid, with an average annual precipitation which is ample in most sections for the maturing of crops without irrigation. The regions east of the mountains, however, are arid or semi-arid, and it is in this section of the state that irrigation is most widely practiced. Irrigation was reported in 1909 from all counties in the state except two, but of the total acreage supplied with water in that year about 96 per cent lies east of the mountains.

In 1899 the proportion of irrigated farms was 12.9 per cent, while in 1889 the proportion was 12.3 per cent. It is evident that between 1889 and 1899 the number of irrigated farms in the state increased at about the same rate as the number of un-irrigated farms. During the later decade, however, the rate of increase in the number of irrigated farms was almost twice as great as the number of un-irrigated farms.

Of the 24 counties in the state, only four report more than half the farms as irrigated; in four the proportion is between 40 and 50 per cent and in two it is between 30 and 40 per cent. In only six out of the remaining 24 counties are as many as 10 per cent of the farms irrigated. In 16 counties less than 10 per cent of the farms are irrigated, while from two no irrigation at all is reported. The 18 counties last mentioned are all in the western part of the state, whereas the counties which have a large proportion of the farms irrigated are in the eastern part. In Baker county the irrigated farms form 89.6 per cent of the whole number of farms, and in Malheur and Hood River counties, 76.7 and 62.4 per cent, respectively.

From 1889 to 1909 the increase in the number of farms irrigated was 43.9 per cent for the state as a whole. This per cent was exceeded in seven counties in which no change of boundaries took place during the decade, and in the territory which comprised Wasco county in 1889 and Wasco and Hood River counties in 1909. This high rate of increase was confined almost entirely to the counties east of the mountains, which together show an increase of 46.1 per cent. Although the counties west of the Cascades together show an increase of 32.8 per cent, the extension of irrigation in this section was confined almost entirely to Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties.

The greatest absolute increase for a single county was reported for Umatilla county, 356 farms. The territory

comprising Baker and Union counties showed an increase of 295 farms.

The irrigated acreage is taken from special schedules filed out by agents from information obtained from owners or officials of irrigation enterprises and, in some instances, from public records. The acreage thus obtained is considerably larger than the irrigated acreage reported on the supplemental schedules filed out by the farm enumerators. This difference is due in a measure to the fact that the special agents found enterprises which were not reported on any schedules returned by the enumerators, indicating that the acreage reported on the supplemental schedules is to some extent under the true figure. There is, however, a natural tendency for the officials of enterprises to report as irrigated the entire area of farms of which only a part was irrigated. Furthermore, some farms are so situated as to receive water from more than one enterprise, and may be reported as irrigated by each, which results in duplication. Owing to the two causes last enumerated, it is probable that the acreage irrigated as shown in the bulletin is somewhat excessive, but the extent of this excess cannot be determined. It is believed, however, to be less than 10 per cent for the state of Oregon.

The total acreage as reported irrigated in 1909 was 286,129 acres, as against 285,310 acres in 1899 and 177,944 acres in 1889. The per cent of increase from 1889 to 1899 was 118.2 and that from 1899 to 1909, 76.7. The absolute increase during the later decade was, however, 207,819 acres, while that during the earlier decade was only 210,266 acres.

The per cent of increase between 1889 and 1909 in the acreage irrigated was considerably higher than the per cent of increase in the number of farms irrigated. This indicates that there was an increase in the acreage irrigated per farm, the average being 102.9 acres in 1909, as compared with 83.8 acres in 1889. As a decrease from 231 acres to 256.8 acres in the average size of the farms of the state was reported for the same period, it is probable that farmers are irrigating larger parts of their holdings than formerly. It is not possible, however, to determine how far this is actually the case, as the higher average size shown for 1909 was due to a considerable extent to the inclusion of the entire acreage of an Indian reservation in Crook county that was not included in the returns for 1910. The percentage which the irrigated area represented of the total improved farm-acreage was 11.7 per cent in 1889, while in 1909 it was 16.1 per cent.

The percentage of the total land area of the state irrigated in 1909 was 1.1, compared with 0.6 per cent in 1889 and 0.3 per cent in 1899.

The county for which the largest area of irrigated land was reported in 1909 was Baker, with an irrigated acreage of 129,673. Harney county, which in 1889 ranked first in area of irrigated land, was second in 1909, with 129,135 acres. In three other counties the area of irrigated land in 1909 exceeded 50,000 acres, while five counties

contained irrigated areas of between 30,000 and 50,000 acres.

The county in which irrigated land formed the highest percentage of the total area was Baker, where 6.6 per cent of the land area was irrigated. In only four other counties—Harney, Hood River, Union and Wallowa—was the proportion as high as two per cent.

There has been little utilization of underground water for irrigation up to this time. The data shows 51 flowing wells, which irrigated 655 acres, and 92 pumped wells, which irrigated 905 acres. All but six of the flowing wells are in Harney and Klamath counties, while more than two-thirds of the pumped wells are in Jackson, Josephine, Umatilla and Union counties. Klamath county has the largest acreage irrigated by flowing wells—500 acres—while Umatilla has the largest acreage supplied from pumped wells—388 acres. Pumping from wells, lakes or streams is but little practiced as yet, the total acreage supplied with pumped water being only 5,211 acres in 1909.

YAKIMA CHANGES GRADING RULES

One feature of the rules for grade and pack adopted by the committee of the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers' association this year, is a practical reversal of the practice heretofore in vogue in this valley as to the size of apples that may be packed in the different grades.

In the past the rule has been that the lower the grade the smaller the apples admitted. Hereafter the association will permit smaller apples in the extra fancy than in the fancy, and smaller in the fancy than in choice. No count greater than 103 will be permitted in the latter. In fancy grade no greater pack than 175 will be permitted, excepting in the case of Winesaps or Missouri Pippins, which shall be accepted up to and including 200; while 225 Winesaps or Missouri Pippins can be packed for extra fancy, sizes of other varieties smaller than 200 to the box to be excluded.

The "C" grade shall be made up of all merchantable apples not included in No. 1 and No. 2 grades. These apples must be free from all insect pests, worms and scale, but will include misshapen apples or apples having a limb rub or other defects. Apples of this grade may also contain two worm-stings, perfectly healed over without indentation and not exceeding 1-16 inch in diameter, or may show slight bruises. Each apple must be wrapped. The extra fancy grade is to consist of well formed apples only, free from all defects; all red varieties must have 75 per cent of color; Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Wagner, and other varieties of similar color must show a red color of 50 per cent; Red Cheek Pippins and Winter Bananas must show a red cheek.

The only deviation from the above as to fancy grade is that slight limb rub or other defects not exceeding 1-16 inch in diameter will be permitted,

while all red apples admitted must show 25 per cent color.

In the grading of peaches it is provided that not less than 2 inches in diameter shall be packed for shipment and 2 1/2 inches is the minimum fixed for Elbertas. No over-ripe, under-sized, immature, misshapen, diseased, wormy or otherwise defective fruit shall be packed, except that over-ripe and under-sized may be packed for special purposes provided the boxes are plainly so marked.

Each box of Bartlett, Winter Nellie, Comice and like varieties of pears shall weigh not less than 52 pounds gross, while Flemish Beauty, d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Fall Butter and similar varieties shall weigh not less than 48 pounds gross. The first grade shall consist of pears not less than 2 1/2 inches in diameter (except Winter Nellie, which shall not be less than 1 1/2 inches), shall be free from worms, scale, all bruises and defects, limb rubs or misshapen. No pears without stems will be accepted in this grade.

River Will Probably Reach Record Mark

The Columbia only lacks a foot or two of being as high as it was last summer. The stream came up more than a foot night before last and was rising rapidly last night. The wharf boat of the Open River Transportation company moved to the slough north of the O. W. R. & N. passenger station several days ago and the Regulator line boat moved to the slough last night. Because of the nearness to the city passage to and fro from the boat landings during the high water period is made very convenient.

Because of the heavy snow melting in the Snake river headwaters the Columbia is expected by local river men to reach a record high water mark this summer.

Tennis Dance Proves Successful

One of the most successful dances of the season was that given at the Hill-browner hall last Friday evening by the West Side Tennis club. A large and happy crowd was present and the series of dances bids fair to prove one of the most popular ever participated in in Hood River. The next tennis party will be held on the evening of Friday, May 31.

Those who have charge of the dances are Claude C. Thompson, Frank P. Lucas, John W. Weaver and Crawford C. Lemmon.

Building for Sale

The Hood River Apple Growers' Union offers for sale the frame building now occupied by A. Whitehead, situated to the east of the Union warehouse, to be removed at once to make room for the new warehouse.

Henry Ferris, Halar, Nebr., is the father of ten children and for the past 20 years has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound with the best of results. He tells us: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the best cough medicine in the world for I have used it for the past twenty years and can recommend it to anyone needing a cough medicine." G. A. Plath.

THE HUMAN FOOT.

It is Said to Be Changing and in Time May Become Feeble.

A London physician, Dr. R. Clement Lucas, says that if man keeps on wearing shoes and living under the present conditions he may eventually develop into a one-toed animal, or, more properly speaking, a toeless one.

A number of years ago Dr. Lucas pointed out that the gradual disappearance of the little toe was getting ahead of the text-book, for while it had already lost one of its extensor tendons in quite an appreciable percentage of cases, one of its flexor tendons was absent also. On the other hand, the great toe had undergone extraordinary developments because the inner side of the foot was the first to catch the center of gravity in transferring the weight of the body from one foot to the other in walking.

The horse, which was once a five-toed animal, now moves about solely on the ball of its big toe or consolidated toes. There is no doubt that man's internal organism has been much modified since he left off living with nature and began living on it. Intestines have changed noticeably. The foot itself has also changed. It is more compactly built now, for the toes of the savage races are widely separated and stuck out on different angles, the big toe especially being thrown far out and resembling the great toes of a baboon.—Exchange.

CULTIVATE SIDE VISION.

It Will Enable You to See in Several Directions at Once.

One of the most useful gifts one can have is a good side vision. By side vision is meant literally ability to see in several directions at once and to know what is going on in other directions besides that upon which the gaze may be fixed at the moment.

Just try the next time you are reading your paper in the train, for instance, and you will understand clearly what is meant.

You can with little effort and while still reading follow the movements of those sitting opposite you and even those at your side.

With a little practice the range of your side vision can be extended beyond you in each direction to an angle of forty-five degrees, and you can see clearly every movement that takes place on both sides simultaneously.

Now, just think what this means. The man in possession of a good side vision is not an easy one to take by surprise. In business he finds it a valuable asset, especially when talking with more than one person at a time.

He can guard against dangers from unexpected sources, and when crossing a roadway he can clearly see the traffic coming from either direction while still looking straight ahead.—London Answers.

Magdalen Islands.

In the east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence the small group of Magdalen Islands are populated by 3,000 or 4,000 lineal descendants of the Acadians under Champlain and De Monts, who were driven out of New France, Nova Scotia, by the English. Since the first settlement in 1703 generations of the same families have raised scanty crops in the valleys and fed sheep and cattle on the high conical hills which constitute a prominent feature of an insular landscape. Year after year men have gone out on the waters of the gulf in search of the cod, mackerel and lobsters on which a livelihood depends. They are simple, primitive people, these natives of the Magdalen, laboring all the while under circumstances that are most discouraging. The archipelago contains twelve or thirteen distinct islands, including several grim rocks which are not inhabited and never will be.

Odd Tramway Literature.

The Liverpool tramway authorities have furnished two quaint additions to the literature of notices. Some years ago this notice was posted in the Liverpool cars: "Passengers are requested to pay no more pennies than the conductor in their presence punches holes in their tickets for." This was criticised, and another effort was made and posted: "Passengers are requested to pay no more pennies than for which the conductor in their presence punches holes in their tickets." This, too, was pronounced a failure, and the officials concluded that language had not yet been invented which would express what they felt. But don't you know exactly what the official notice meant?—London Standard.

Candor by Accident.

The hostess was so weary after an inordinately long call from a bore that when he at last rose to go she was almost incapable of coherent speech, and her words in consequence changed places in her final effort at hospitality. It ran as follows: "Oh, Mr. Peters, must you stay? Can't you go?"—London Opinion.

A Fool's Paradise.

A world in which there were no labors to be accomplished, no burdens to be borne, no storms to be endured, would be a world without true joy, honest pleasure or noble aspiration. It would be a fool's paradise.

The Egoist.

Young Hostess giving her first dance, to her sisters—Girls, I'm so anxious. Do you think I shall enjoy myself? I do hope I shall.—London Punch.

A Misanthrope.

There is no use wasting sympathy on a man who can't be happy with good health, good meals and good weather.—Chicago Record Herald.


M. E. Church Services.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Themes: morning, "Light at Eventide;" evening, "The Democracy of Religion;" or "General Conference Impressions." Junior League at 2 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services. Strangers will be made welcome. W. B. Young, pastor.

Triangle Arsenate of Lead on a basis of 71 cents per 100 pounds while the supply lasts. Hood River Spray Manufacturing Co.

MICHELIN

Red Inner Tubes



Their superiority is recognized all over the World

IN STOCK BY
TIP-TOP AUTO CO.
Sixth and Columbia Streets.

Sherwin-Williams Arsenate of Lead

\$7.00 Per Hundred Pounds
In 250 Lb. Keg, \$6.50 Per 100 Lbs.

D. McDONALD

GLACIER STAMP WORKS

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
Perfect Printing Mercantile
Rubber Stamps

The cut shown herewith is our
Hand Band Dating Stamp

To be used with Ink Pad. The dates are complete for eight years, are inside the frame on three separate bands. One hand has the months, one the day of the month and the year, and any date within that period may be brought into position by simply turning the buttons from the outside. It is to be seen to be appreciated.

SPECIMEN DIES FOR OUR MODEL DATERS

PAID	RECEIVED
NOV 28 1911	MAY 21 1912
GLACIER STAMP WORKS HOOD RIVER, OREGON	ANSWERED.....

Our New Implement Building is Complete

We are daily adding to our stock of Orchard and Farm Implements Wagons and Buggies.

We have on hand, Planet Junior Cultivators and Seeders, Spike Tooth Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows and Disc Harrows.

Oliver Chilled Plows, Spray Pumps and Spray Material.

Look our stock over and be convinced that we have everything needed for the successful orchardist.

R. J. McISAAC & CO.

Parkdale, Oregon

Prepare for Fly Time Now



Largest Assortment of Adjustable Fly Screens Ever Shown



Blast Metal and Wooden Frames; 8 Different Sizes
30c to 75c

Flies are disease breeders—guard against them at a very small expense



Screen Doors made in all stock sizes. 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. by 7 ft.
\$1.10 to \$3.25



Special Front Doors with solid bottom panels and re-enforced with galvanized wire screen.

Our Prices, Quality Goods and Service Should Make You Our Customer for All Time



White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers



1 Quart to 12 Quart Both Are Standard



Snow Ball Ice Cream Freezers

Meat Safes, Ice Tongs, Ice Picks, Ice Shavers



Our Line of Refrigerators is larger this year than ever. We have one for every purpose and space
\$7.25 to \$45



Zink, Galvanized, Enamel and Porcelain Lined
They Are Ice Savers

Phone 1 **E. A. FRANZ CO.** Phone 1