

Nevada companies, the two together furnishing water sufficient for more than 40,000 acres. This farm is devoted to stock and, of course, alfalfa enters largely into their crop. Their mode of feeding hogs is to have two lots of about one acre each, in one of which about fifty hogs are fed until the grass is eaten pretty short, when they are turned into the other, and the first lot is flooded, and this course is pursued throughout the season, their hogs getting no corn before killing, and they inform us that hog cholera has never been known in that vicinity.

This company's mode of disposing of their lands being different from others, I have thought best to refer to it as stated by them. They propose to sell their lands in fifteen acre tracts, five acres to be planted to fruit, replanting all missing, five acres to alfalfa, and five acres for crops; will plant shade trees on the avenue in front of the lot, and at the expiration of two years, or sooner, if required, will be turned over to the purchaser on the following terms: Purchaser to pay \$5 per acre cash, and the balance in thirty monthly payments, or a total of \$80 per acre; no interest until after possession, and then not to exceed 6 per cent; all purchasers are entitled to a half acre lot in the village free. I will state here that the village system enters into several of these plants adopted probably from those in vogue in California, though the individual right of property is maintained in all.

Before leaving this place I ought to state that their orchard, which is now in full bearing, and containing several varieties of fruit, was a very fine show, and the apricots being now fully ripe, and a hitherto untasted delicacy, were much enjoyed.

We again took wagons for Ontario, passing several miles through the southeastern corner of Oregon, and through some of the finest land we had seen, but being land grant land it

had passed into the hands of French bankers, and of course, is withheld from cultivation, but the alternate sections, where so improved, shows its capabilities. A shower coming up, we stopped at the residence of a German, who had only been a short time in the country, but who had made unusual developments of thrift and industry. His trees of apricots and nectarines now ripe, were almost breaking down with fruit, being so full as to almost obscure the leaves. The town of Ontario is a great cattle center, cattle being brought here from the ranges for shipment. Several hundred cars are sidetracked here to receive them; the depot and warehouses were overflowing with wool, brought here in wagons from the interior. The morning after our arrival one of the ranchman received \$10,000 in cash for his crop of wool. The town is a small place of 500 inhabitants, but there are some energetic ones among them and they seemed disposed to make up for deficiencies.

This country is supplied with water from the Snake river by the Ontario Land & Irrigation Co's canal, owned principally, if not entirely, by a gentleman by the name of D. Wilson, and to whose hospitality and kindness we are much indebted. This canal furnishes water for about 7,000 acres, with an abundance for mining and other purposes. The lands of this company are offered for sale at from \$10 to \$30 per acre, with the water right and fifty cents per acre is charged for maintenance in addition. \$5 per acre is charged for water without the land, equivalent to 1 cubic foot per second for 160 acres, or 27 inches of rainfall in six months. We went to the placer diggings on Snake river for which this canal is in part utilized, and were permitted to wash out several pans of gravel from which we obtained specimens of precious metal as mementoes of our visit. From here we