THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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(Invariably in advance.)

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Stage and Mail Schedule.

ARRIVE AT BEND.

From Shaniko via Prineville.....7 p. m. daily
From Lakeview and Silver Lake.....
.....1 a. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....2:15 p. m.
From Laidlaw daily except Sunday.....9:30 a. m.

LEAVE BEND.

For Shaniko via Prineville.....6 a. m. daily
For Lakeview and Silver Lake.....
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1906

REDMOND'S FAIR.

An exhibition of a country's resources and products is always important from an educational and advertising standpoint. The old-time county fair of Eastern communities, where the farmer brings his best corn and largest pumpkin, his juiciest fruit and fattest porker, his finest mare and friskiest colt, with the good housewife bringing along a great array of jams and jellies, bread and cakes, crazy quilts and fancy work—such an exhibition in the rural East is always looked forward to with pleasure by the participants and is a great educator in its own way. It furnishes an opportunity for the man who can grow the finest corn and largest pumpkin to tell his less skillful neighbor the secret of his success—tell him how he did it. Different methods of plowing, seeding and tilling the soil are naturally the subjects of conversation at such a time. Methods are compared and results noted.

The fair at Redmond will, in like manner, result in much good to settlers in the upper Deschutes valley. If it is profitable for those living in old communities, where farming has long been practiced, to meet and compare methods and results, how much greater must be the profit for settlers in a new country to meet and study methods in a similar manner? Here agriculture is largely in an experimental stage. The soil has its peculiarities unknown to the average new-comer—peculiarities which are daily being fathomed by study and experimenting; the required moisture does not come down in the old-fashioned way from the heavens, but must be applied through the irrigating ditch; seasons differ somewhat from other communities and the proper time to sow and harvest is a problem to be solved through experience. Thus, an exhibition where men can show their crops and compare methods and results is of especial value to the settlers in a new country.

Furthermore, the value of the Redmond fair as an advertisement for the Deschutes valley will be of no small degree. Visitors at the exhibition will be surprised at the excellent showing of the grains, grasses and vegetables that have been harvested hereabouts. Each year is demonstrating more certainly that practically all the products of a temperate climate can be grown abundantly in the Deschutes valley. In no way can this fact be impressed on people's minds more forcibly than by showing them a complete exhibit of the products of the country grouped in one place in an attractive manner. This will be done at Redmond. Hence everyone should take a hearty interest in the Redmond fair and be on hand with several first-class exhibits. Help to make it a success. It will pay handsomely in the end.

Some papers and writers are now arguing that Roosevelt's announced purpose not to be a candidate for re-election in 1908 can not stand before the argument that it is his duty as a citizen to serve the country as president for another term. They argue that the work so ably started by him must be carried still further along—that for him to refuse a re-election would be to shirk his duty. A clever argument. Once convince President Roosevelt that duty demands that he serve his country as president another four years and there will be no shirking. If Roosevelt, as a man, stands for anything—and indeed, he stands for much that is worthy—it is an uncompromising performance of duty and what he considers right. Convince him, then, that his duty continues to lie in the white house and he will not refuse a renomination.

A Correction.

The old maxim that nothing from ten leaves ten must be taken with a grain of salt. Some times nothing taken from an amount makes a great difference. Last week, The Bulletin, in its statement of the number of acres which the state engineer had recently certified as reclaimed by the D. I. & P. Co. under its last application for patent, dropped a cipher (nothing) from the correct number, 24,000 acres, making it read 2,400 acres. If this company's great work of reclaiming the vast stretch of fertile desert land contiguous to Bend was accomplished in such small dabs as tracts of 2,400 acres, it would be slow work indeed. Their schemes are larger and broader planned than that. Besides the many acres heretofore reclaimed, the state engineer this time certified to the reclamation of 24,000 acres.

Mr. Hammond's Latest.

The Oregonian.

Mr. Hammond's announced intention of building a railroad to Central Oregon, and also from Seaside to Tillamook, means a great deal more than a similar announcement from others of perhaps greater prominence in the railroad world. With the exception of E. E. Lytle, Mr. Hammond builds fewer railroads on paper and more with iron and steel and timber than any other railroad builder who has invaded this state in the past 10 years. It is unnecessary for Oregonians to possess extraordinary powers of memory to recall the time when Mr. Hammond's Astoria railroad was regarded as a joke. Experienced traffic men on the big railroads, of course, could figure out to a nicety that he would never be able to make the road pay.

It had been the railroad policy in Oregon for many years before Mr. Hammond came, to refrain from building into any new territory until there was sufficient traffic developed to make immediate returns possible. The logical working of this policy of course prevented any traffic being developed until there was a railroad over which it could be marketed. When it rained the improvident philosopher was unable to patch his roof, and when the weather was dry it required no patches. But Mr. Hammond went ahead with his Astoria road just as Mr. Lytle went ahead with his Columbia Southern and is now going ahead with his line to Tillamook. What has been accomplished in the way of industrial development along that road between Globe and Seaside is too apparent to need mention to the thousands of people who pack the four passenger trains which daily go over the road between Portland and Seaside.

This virgin field which Mr. Hammond opened up with his road to Astoria presented no greater allurements to capital than that on which he has now directed his attention, and there is no reason for believing that either the Corvallis & Eastern extension or the Tillamook extension of his lines will prove any more disappointing than has the Astoria road. There is a general belief that Mr. Hammond has in contemplation some connection with the Gould system that is now headed for Portland. Such connection would be a very good thing for the Gould system, for there is no richer field for the development of traffic to be found anywhere in the Pacific Northwest than in the territory reached by the Hammond lines already built or under contemplation.

With Mr. Hammond's record as a man who "does things," it is a matter of indifference to Portland whether it is the Gould system or some other road with which he will form a connection. We will have excellent assurance that it will not be one of those paper affairs, backed by nothing but stage money and promises. Ten miles of real railroad, hauling traffic out of a new region, are worth more than ten thousand miles of the kind of railroads that have been constructed of hot air.

Take Notice.

Small 2-year old heifer, branded with Z on left shoulder came to my ranch at Powell Buttes last November. Owner can have same by paying charges and for this notice.

14-20 W. T. CASEY.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

A New Kind of Irrigating Tube.

Briefly described, the most inexpensive, inefficient, and at the same time the most common method of furrow irrigation is from earthen ditches. A small ditch, often parallel and adjacent to a permanent ditch, extends across the upper boundary of the tract to be irrigated. In one embankment of this small ditch openings are made with a long-handled shovel, and the water conveyed by the ditch issues through these openings and flows down the furrows. Theoretically this is all that is required for proper distribution, but in practice there are difficulties that cannot be successfully overcome. It is impossible, for instance, to divide an irrigation stream equally among a large number of furrows by such means. A skilled irrigator may adjust the size and depth of the openings so as to secure a fairly uniform flow, but constant attention is required in order to maintain it. If the water is permitted to flow for half an hour unattended the distribution is likely to become unequal. The banks of the temporary ditch absorb water and become soft, and as the water rushes through the openings erosion enlarges them, permitting larger discharges and lowering the general level of the water in the ditch so that other openings may have no discharge. Even if it were possible to divide the flow of the ditch equally between a certain number of furrows the difficulty would not be overcome, because the number of divisions would invariably be too small. In using such crude methods it is difficult to divide a stream of, say, 40 miner's inches into more than about 10 equal parts; but good practice usually calls for a flow in each furrow of from one-fifth to three-fourths of a miner's inch, which cannot be secured by this method.

In irrigating such crops as corn, potatoes, sugar beets and vegetables, all of which are planted in rows, the usual practice is to make furrows midway between the rows with a light plow or cultivator. Openings are then made in the ditch bank at the head of each furrow. Sometimes, however, one opening feeds two or more furrows. The latter is the common practice when the head ditch is permanent. Before water is admitted to the furrows on the strip to be irrigated a check dam is placed in the head ditch opposite the lowest furrow of the strip. The check dam may consist of earth or of manure and earth combined, but it is more likely to be a canvas dam or some one of the many kinds of tappoons. The purpose of this check is to hold the water in the head ditch at the desired elevation and to distribute the flow between the furrows. The number of furrows which should receive water at one time will depend on the crop, the volume of water in the head ditch, and the smoothness and texture of the soil. With the crude appliances of this method constant attention is required in order to distribute the water somewhat equally among the furrows and to see that the stream flows down each furrow without damming and flooding a portion of the crop.

Some consideration should be given to the best way of watering a field at the time of planting. If the steepest slope is likely to cause erosion, the rows should be run diagonally. When the surface is rolling, the rows, particularly if they consist of fruit trees, should follow the contours on the desired grade.

In this kind of furrow irrigation one man will irrigate from two to six acres in a day, and the cost of one irrigation, including the making of furrows and head ditches, will vary from about 50 cents to $1.50 per acre.

THE USE OF SHORT TUBES IN FURROW IRRIGATION.

In furrow irrigation as ordinarily practiced one of the worst defects, as has been already stated, is the difficulty of dividing the stream equally among a large number of furrows. A simple remedy, which is both cheap and effective, is hereafter described, and its general adoption in all sections of the West where no better appliances are in use is recommended. Short tubes or boxes are inserted in the lower bank of the head ditch a trifle below the surface of the water and each tube furnishes a supply for one or more furrows. In permanent ditches with a clearly defined high-water mark the boxes are placed at the same distance below this mark; but in a new ditch, where there is no such mark, the boxes may be placed so that the bottom of the openings will be slightly above the bottom of the ditch. The flow is rendered fairly constant by means of a small gate at the upper end of each tube. The tubes are usually made of wood, are from 12 to 36 inches long and nearly square in section, while the area of the opening left for the passage of water varies from 1 to 20 square inches. In some localities short lengths of discarded pipes from one to two inches in diameter are used.

These tubes are made of four pieces of ¾ by 3¾ inch boards 14 inches long, nailed together in such a way as to leave an opening 2¼ inches wide and 3¼ inches high. On one end of this box a sheet of galvanized iron four by five inches and about No. 22 in weight is fastened to the corner by means of a leather washer and a six-penny wire nail. The flow of water through the box is regulated by means of this plate, which revolves around the nail. The boxes were made and used to irrigate peach, apricot, and prune orchards in the vicinity of Mountainview, Cal., by B. F. Knapp. The water supply is obtained from a pumping plant, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, located in the orchard. Ordinary ditches in earth extend from the pumping plant to the upper boundaries of the various orchard tracts, and the boxes are used to divide the water equally among a large number of furrows.

Mr. Knapp prefers deep to shallow furrows and uses a smaller number between the rows of trees than would be required if they were shallow. These furrows are made with a double moldboard plow attached to a sulky frame. This implement loosens the soil to a depth of 10 inches and makes a large and well-defined furrow. When it is desired to loosen the subsoil of the orchard and allow the irrigation water to penetrate the soil to a considerable depth a subsoiler made by the local blacksmith is attached to the plow and also to the sulky frame. This combination loosens the soil to the depth of 15 inches. Water turned into furrows of that character is speedily and readily distributed to the deeper roots of the tree without any appreciable loss by evaporation. Soon after the water is applied the soil is smoothed over with a spring-toothed harrow. When the boxes are properly set and the furrows run, the work of irrigating is much less than by the common method and not more difficult than when costly appliances are used. With the comparatively large boxes here in described the water may be divided with fair accuracy among from 10 to 100 furrows by properly controlling the openings.

At the time of the writer's visit to the locality, July 31, 1903, two men were irrigating a 28-acre field of sugar beets on an adjacent farm with boxes loaned by Mr. Knapp. The water was conveyed from Mr. Knapp's pumping plant through an 8-inch canvas pipe and delivered at a corner of the field of sugar beets. From there it was carried in rather a steep supply ditch across the end of the field. The volume carried was about 60 miner's inches and was divided among about half as many rows of beets. One man inserted the checks and the boxes and the other looked after the distribution of the water in the field. While the water was retained by one canvas dam a second canvas dam was inserted 50 to 100 feet below, the distance depending on the grade, and a box was placed opposite each furrow. When the beets were irrigated as far as the first dam it was removed to a point below the second one and the operation of putting in boxes and irrigating repeated. An extra supply of boxes was kept on hand, so that there was no necessity to use other than dry boxes.

In the nurseries at Fresno, Cal., a similar device is used in irrigating nursery stock. The stock is set out in rows four feet apart and seldom more than 500 feet long. A furrow from three to four inches deep is made on each side of a row of young trees and about nine inches from their base with a small walking plow drawn by one horse. Water is conveyed to the nurseries in ordinary earthen channels, but the distribution is made by small wooden boxes made of common pine lath. The opening is so small that there is no need of a gate. One of these lath boxes placed with its center two inches below the water in the supply ditch would discharge 0.7 miner's inches; if placed three inches below the surface, eight-ninths; and if four inches, a trifle more than one miner's inch. The practice on the orchard referred to is to place them about two inches below the surface and to divide this stream equally between two furrows. It requires about 12 hours for this small stream 0.35 miner's inch, to reach the foot of the rows, 500 feet distant. The cost of each tube in place does not exceed three cents. The nursery stock is irrigated every two weeks from June to September, inclusive.

Similar tubes are used on many of the navel orange orchards of Tulare county, Cal. Some few orchards were noticed where short pipes supplied the place of the wooden boxes. These pipes are one and a half inches in diameter and about 24 inches long, and are inserted in the lower bank of a temporary ditch. The water is held at the desired elevation in these temporary ditches by earth dams, and water passes from one division to another through a short length of six-inch pipe which is built into the earth dam.

These home-made devices for regulating the flow in furrows may be adapted to any size of furrow. The box first described has an opening of nearly 8.5 square inches under a six inch pressure. Such boxes are for large furrows. On the other hand, the small lath box just described is intended for small furrows. The discharge of a tube can be controlled by a gate in such a manner as to suit any furrow.

WORK FOR THE BOYS.

The appliances recommended are all cheap. Farmers' boys can make them during the winter months. There is usually enough lumber lying around the farm buildings to provide the boxes for a 10-acre tract. This suggests that Western boys who live on irrigated farms should practice carpentry in learning to make some of these boxes, and next spring, when the vegetable garden needs water, try the new way.—Government Bulletin No. 145.

YOU should read THE BULLETIN
It gives the news—all of it.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
May 29, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by Act of August 4, 1892, the following-named persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to-wit:

Edward Murphy,

of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2013, filed in this office May 12, 1906, for the purchase of the se¼sw¼, se¼nw¼, Lots 2 and 3, sec 30, tp 1 s, r 10 e, w m.

Terrence C. Murphy,

of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 2014, filed May 22, 1906, for the purchase of the sw¼ sec 26, tp 1 s, r 10 e, w m.

That they will offer proofs to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on August 21st, 1906.

They name the following witnesses: Michael O'Connor, D. A. McDonald, Edward Murphy, Terrence C. Murphy, L. G. DeWolf and William G. Mason, of The Dalles, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of August, 1906.

j15-s17 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
July 9, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Robert J. Skelton of Cline Falls, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry, No. 12943 made Sept. 23, 1903, for the ne¼ne¼, sec 25, w½nw¼ and se¼sw¼, sec 30, tp 14 s, r 12 e w m, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on August 11, 1906.

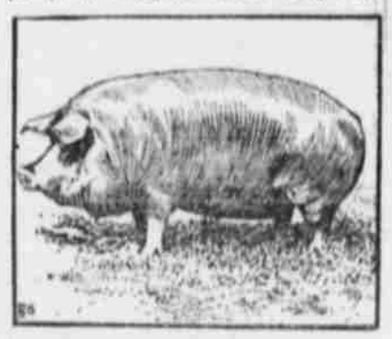
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

Earl McLaughlin of Prineville, Oregon, James T. Tetherow, John Tetherow and John R. Rannels, all of Cline Falls, Oregon.

jul13-a10 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

A POPULAR TYPE OF HOG

Duroc-Jerseys are probably found in all the states and some parts of Canada. They are kept in large numbers throughout the corn belt, and their strong constitutions enable them to stand heavy corn feeding well. In the south they adapt themselves easily to climatic conditions and are probably one of the best breeds for that section. They are red or sandy, with slightly dished face and lop ears. They are not so large as in former years, but there is no great difference between them and Berkshires or Poland-Chinas. There is considerable variation in the types found in different localities, but in general the Duroc-Jersey is a very good hog, matures early, makes economical use of food eaten, is active and hardy and adapted to conditions from pasturing to heavy corn feeding. Duroc-Jerseys cross well with a number of breeds, notably the Poland-China, and do well to grade up native stock. Some claim the meat is rather poor, but slaughter tests hardly bear this out. In breeding qualities Duroc Jerseys stand high. This is one of their strongest points. The sows are good mothers, rear large litters, and the young pigs are quite active and hardy, says John R. Gentry of Indiana in Ohio Farmer.



OUR CHOICE, DUROC-JERSEY SOW.
[Grand champion, Illinois state fair, 1906.]

The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' association, T. B. Pearson, secretary, Thornton, Ind., and the National Duroc-Jersey Record association, Robert J. Evans, secretary, Peoria, Ill., were established in 1880 and 1890 to protect the interests of the breed.

The Martyr.

Polly—So Mrs. Highmore's husband has developed bad habits. How did you hear about it? Dolly—Oh, Mrs. Highmore invited us all to an afternoon tea, so she could tell us how she suffered in silence!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Timber Claims.

Parties having timber claims for sale please address, Neil Smith, Bend, Or. State amount of timber estimated and price asked for claim. 13-20pd

You want then news? Then read The Bulletin.

Timber Land, Act of June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
January 2, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

Charles B. Erickson,

of Bend, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2771, for the purchase of the nw¼ of sec 21, tp 19 s, r 10 e, w m.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on the 4th day of October, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Bettie Erickson, of Bend, Oregon, and Robert L. McMurtrey, of Prineville, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 4th day of October, 1906.

a3-s48 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
July 30, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Spainhour, of Bend, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: H. E. No. 14380 made April 18, 1905, for the nw¼, sec 13, tp 17 s, r 11 e, w m.

And that said proof will be made before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Bend, Oregon, on September 11th, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

William P. Downing and Robert A. Puett, of Tumalo, Oregon; John Bloss, of Sisters, Oregon and Carlyle C. Triplett, of Bend, Oregon.

s3-s37 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.