

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year \$1.50
Six months .75
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(Invariably in advance.)

HOW TO REMIT.

Remit by bank draft, postal money order on Bend, express money order, or registered letter. Make all remittances payable to The Bend Bulletin.

Stage and Mail Schedule.

ARRIVE AT BEND.
From Shaniko via Prineville 7 p. m. daily
From Lakeview and Silver Lake 7:30 p. m. daily except Tues.
From Tumalo Mon., Wed., Fri. 8:30 p. m.
From Laidlaw daily except Sunday 9:30 p. m.
LEAVE BEND.
For Shaniko via Prineville 6 a. m. daily
For Lakeview and Silver Lake 6:30 a. m. daily except Tues.
For Tumalo Mon., Wed., and Fri. 7:30 a. m.
For Laidlaw daily except Sunday 8:30 a. m.

POST OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and half hour after arrival of all mails from railroads reaching Bend before 8 p. m.

TELEPHONE OFFICE HOURS—Week days, from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Sundays and holidays, from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 3:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1906.

Nearly every week brings some representative of capital into this region to look over the resources of the Bend country, and looking they are pleased and impressed with the latent wealth lying here awaiting development. Their impression of Bend was recently aptly stated by a wealthy man from the East, not long absent from here, who said: "I wish I owned this townsite." It will pay you to keep your eye on Bend.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article telling the good work being done by the government and state of Idaho in establishing a model farm and experiment station near Caldwell, Idaho. Professor Elias Nelson, the young man formerly in charge of the D. I. & P. Co.'s experiment station near Bend, has charge of much of the work of establishing this new experiment farm. These model farms are just what Central Oregon wants and needs—a place where the farmers can see practical demonstrations of new and better methods of soil cultivation.

The Bulletin cannot resist feeling a goodly degree of amusement over a recent occurrence, at the expense of Bro. Myers of the Laidlaw Chronicle. Not many weeks ago Bro. Myers took exception to a statement made by The Bulletin classing George L. Simmons' ranch "in the Bend country," the Chronicle claiming that this ranch should have been credited to Laidlaw. Now what must be Bro. Myers' disgust and chagrin when he reads an elaborate write-up in the Pendleton papers of the excellent display of farm products made by J. N. B. Gerking, at Pendleton's recent fair, said products having been grown on Mr. Gerking's irrigated land "near Bend, Oregon." Mr. Gerking's ranch is one of the gem ranches in the Laidlaw country. The Bulletin is vindicated. Why, of course, the Bend country is the only one that people consider when they think of Central Oregon.

A statement just received by policyholders of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company shows a saving of \$3,712,693.43 for the first eight months of 1906. This saving comes from the lopping off of many useless expenses, and the extravagances of the old management. If this amount can be saved in eight short months, what a huge sum has been fished from the policyholders during the years that the former management had undisputed control. The powers behind the throne who have reaped the spoils from these years of reckless management are asking to be reinstated in power through the election of directors now being held, but it is very probable that

the old administration's ticket will be snowed under deeply—so deeply that Gabriel's trumpet will never raise them—by the ticket of trusted and honorable men put in the field by the International Policyholders' Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS AT REDMOND

(Continued from page 1.)

lightful visit at Libby, Montana, and Pete is correspondingly happy. He does not have to wash the dishes any longer is only one reason why. Mrs. S. brought little Bernice with her, whom we are all glad to see.

Yesterday we saw Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Finley returning to Dorrance's from Prineville, where they had been on court and fair business.

Coming through Redmond on Monday we saw a new residence in course of construction, but did not learn whose. These are signs we like to see.

F. H. Woods sold his team of big mares to a man above Prineville while attending the fair there last week and delivered them there today. We did not learn what the consideration was, but judging from the team it was no mean sum. E. C. PARK.

Tumalo Items.

We hear that Hightower & Smith have the contract to saw and deliver quite a lot of telephone poles. The line will run from Laidlaw via Tumalo and to the Sisters. This line will be a paying investment for the telephone company, will be just what the people need and will go far towards building up our country.

Many people are returning from the valley and they all report much rain and mud. They are glad to get over on this side where the roads are dry and dusty.

We hear that the Columbia Southern Irrigating Company has given orders to the ditch tenders to turn the water out of the canal on the 1st of next month for the winter. Then the settlers will have to get out their barrels and tanks and go to hauling water. This is a great hardship on the settlers for the reason that they have to neglect so much of their farm work in order to keep a supply of water on hand. Should the company build a new canal from the Tumalo bridge, it could supply water to the settlers about all winter.

McCallister Bros. are making great headway in building their large ditch. We hear much blasting in that direction which indicates that they have some heavy rock work on the line of their ditch, but they will have a fine ditch and plenty of water when it is completed.

T. A. Jensen will start to Washington next week. He will winter in that state.

Isaac Custar has returned to Grant's Pass, his old home.

Rosland Items.

(Too late for last week.)

The Rosland public school started last week. Miss Pennington teacher.

J. Taggart is driving the stage from Rosland to Silver Lake at present.

"Curley" Clawson made a business trip to Silver Lake a few days ago.

Messrs. Hewitt, Howard, Clawson, Powell and Sly made a business trip to Bend last week. Mr. Howard and Mr. Hewitt went on to Prineville to get supplies for the winter.

Mr. Edmonds and J. A. Troben took an outing of a few days on Crane Prairie last week.

G. W. Beatty is improving his ranch by building an addition to his chicken house.

Mr. Ryngham is building a house in Rosland, where he expects to stay this winter, for the purpose of schooling his children.

C. B. Allen made a business trip to Prineville a few days ago.

Mr. Howard has been doing some painting on his house recently.

Lee Caldwell was transacting business in Rosland one day last week.

Ota Clawson is visiting a few days with his brother and family.

Frank Bogue has gone to the Haystack country for grain and vegetables for the Rosland supply store.

Miss Valerie Howard returned home from Mr. Strott's a few days ago, where she has been spending two or three weeks.

Mr. Howard, the stage driver, has been spending a few days in Silver Lake.

For Sale.
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Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

The Supplemental Value of Irrigation.
BY DR. JOHN A. WHITSON, IN THE IRRIGATION AGE.

There are two distinct phases to the work of reclaiming our desert lands by irrigation. The impounding and distribution of waters by mighty dams and canals form the first; and the proper and economical use of the water on the farms, the second. The former of necessity precedes the latter, but when the labor expended on the vast irrigated areas, and the possible resulting crops, are stated in dollars and cents, it can not be denied that the proper use of the irrigation water is, financially, superior to the money invested in the construction of the dams and canals. The accumulated effect of errors in the use of water, in one year, may easily equal a large proportion of the total cost of the works under which the lands lie.

At the present time much is said about the reservoirs and canals to be built; unfortunately, much less is said about the relation of water to soils and crops. The extension of our knowledge of the farmer's side of irrigation should go hand in hand with the engineer's work. If this be not done much loss will inevitably follow.

It is not true that all is known of the proper use of irrigation water that needs to be known. The principles of practice of irriga-

ter, a little less than four-tenths of an acre inch would be sufficient to produce one bushel of wheat per acre. With a precipitation of 12 inches a little more than 30 bushels of wheat per acre should be produced, if all the water that falls soaks into the soil. Naturally, this is far from being true, and the crop producing power of the natural precipitation is correspondingly decreased. Yet, by proper methods of soil treatment one-half to three-fourths of the precipitation should easily be stored in the soil and be kept there until required by plants. Demonstrations in Utah and Colorado have shown that it is possible, with proper methods of cultivation, to produce as high as 35 bushels of wheat every other year with an annual rainfall of about 14 inches.

Keeping in mind this rather high crop-producing power of the natural precipitation, it is certainly proper to assert that the first consideration of the irrigator farmer should be the conservation of the rain and snowfall on his farm. With six to 12 acre inches of water in the soil in the spring the irrigator farmer does not need very much more water to mature any ordinary crop. On such a soil irrigation should be applied only at the critical periods in mid- and late summer. In short, irrigation should be supplemental only to the natural precipitation. Where the rainfall is high the duty of water should be correspondingly

DON'T KNOCK

Whatever you do, if do it you must
Don't knock.

Be happy and healthy and jolly and just
Don't knock.

Don't grumble and mumble and be out of gear
Three hundred and sixty-five days of the year,
Whatever your fortune just be of good cheer,
Don't knock.

If matters don't happen to tumble your way
Don't knock.

Your plum-tree will drop you a fruitage some day;
Don't knock.

There's nothing will scatter the clouds of despair
Like a confident, hopeful and rollicking air.
Just give your "Old Grouchy" the go-by for fair;
Don't knock.

—CONTRIBUTED.

tion are not well developed; many are not at all known; the science of irrigation is yet to be built. This paper is a contribution to the farmer's side of irrigation.

THE VALUE OF THE NATURAL PRECIPITATION.

Especially in the far East, but also among our own western people, the myth has become current that crops can not be produced profitably on our western deserts without irrigation. It is only within the last few years that this idea has been shown to rest on unreliable foundation. Rain and snow fell upon the western deserts. Along the edges of the Great Basin, for example, the annual precipitation varies from 12 to 18 inches, and it seldom falls lower than eight inches at any place in the Basin region. Over a large district surrounding the Navajo Indian reservation, including portions of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, that ordinarily are looked upon as being hopelessly desert, the rainfall during the last 12 months was a little more than 18 inches—the average there is perhaps 14 inches. Over large portions of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, the annual average precipitation is even higher. More water is needed in arid than in humid regions to produce one pound of dry matter. The amount of water represented by an annual precipitation of eight to 18 inches, if properly conserved, is sufficient to produce profitable crops of many of the useful plants. To illustrate, 150 pounds of water are required to produce one pound of dry mat-

ter, where it is low, the duty of water should likewise be low.

The failure to appreciate this principle has led to much disaster on the irrigated farms. In the interest of economical, rational irrigation, every farmer should be taught that the irrigation stream is only supplemental to rain and snowfall.

HOW TO CONSERVE THE NATURAL PRECIPITATION.

To conserve the natural precipitation the western farmers must practice fall plowing, and in the spring the top soil must be carefully stirred and smoothed to prevent the evaporation of soil water. Moreover, since land is plentiful and water is scarce, it would be well to let a portion of land lie fallow every year, for the purpose of gathering two years' precipitation for the use of one crop. Were the annual crops of the West planted on fall plowed fallow soils, there would be general need of irrigation water only at the late critical periods. The arguments against fallowing, urged in the East, do not hold in the West. If the East soils are fallowed for fertility; in the West for water.

FALL AND SPRING IRRIGATION.

The best water reservoir yet found is a deep, uniform soil, such as occurs over a large portion of the West. In many places much of the fall water goes to waste. It should always be stored in soils that are to be cropped the following year.

(Continued next week.)
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I will give \$10 reward for the return of either the following mare and colt or for both to Dr. W. S. Nichol at Bend, Or. The mare weighs about 1000 pounds, has "Circle T" brand on left shoulder, double heart on right shoulder, color dark bay; colt has brand "M" on right shoulder, color brown.
J. H. MILLER.
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