

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

At present there are four prominent candidates in the field for the republican presidential nomination...

The country today demands a higher standard of statesmanship, and the party that puts forth a candidate in the next presidential race...

If the republican party seeks defeat let it nominate a candidate who has fought Roosevelt and who opposes Roosevelt's policies.

The announcement that the Davenport brothers have purchased a head of pure-bred Short Horn cattle for the Davenport-Stanley ranch is welcome news for this section.

The Bulletin's Tumalo corre-

pendent gets reminiscent this week and speaks of the wonderful development that has taken place in Western Crook county during the last six or seven years.

Within the last few months two old men have been burned to death in Prineville, in both cases the victims being so far under the influence of liquor that it was very probable they were themselves responsible for setting the flames that caused their death.

The heavy rains of Tuesday afternoon and during the night will be a great benefit to the farmers. The ground got a good soaking to a depth of several inches.

ELECTRICITY FOR FARM USE.

A Promise of What This Section Will Some Day Enjoy.

H. V. Gates said while here that if he ever established a generating station on the Deschutes or Matoles it would mean vastly more to the district than simply providing lights for this city.

Farming by electricity is no new thing in the Eastern states, but so far it is unheard of in Oregon.

You had better celebrate the Fourth at Bend.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigation and Dry Farming

Address before the Farmers' Institute at Meridian, Idaho, by Elias Nelson, expert in charge of irrigation and dry farming investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in Idaho, and irrigationist of the Idaho Auxiliary Experiment Station at Caldwell.

(Continued from last week.)

BEHAVIOR OF SOILS UNDER IRRIGATION.

Soils of different texture behave differently under irrigation. A porous soil will allow water to pass through it quickly and much may seep away and be entirely lost.

HOW IRRIGATION WATER IS LOST.

It is really surprising how little of the water applied is used by the crop. Generally not more than one-fourth is taken up by the plants.

In irrigating we usually saturate some part of the soil more or less unless the soil is very porous. Surface evaporation in the course of a few days disposes of much of this. Downward percolation continues, if unobstructed until gravity is powerless to pull more down.

As moisture is lost at the surface and as crops remove it more is brought up from below. If capillarity is strong moisture may be brought up from a depth of six feet or more.

It is obvious that water penetrates only as deep as soil conditions permit and that capillarity acts upward from no greater depth than that to which water can percolate.

OVER-IRRIGATION.

Some of the evil effects of excessive use of water have already been referred to. A lack of thriftiness accompanied by a yellowish color often is a sign of too much water in the soil.

The soil may be injured in several ways. Excessive percolation may remove plant food. The surface may be puddled—an undesirable condition, as it is difficult to

again restore proper tilth. Saturation, if prolonged, is injurious, because it stops the elaboration of plant food in the soil and, furthermore, induces the destruction of that which the soil does contain.

DRAINAGE.

If the drainage is defective alkali may prove a serious menace to the cropping of the land. When such dangers threaten, economical use of water and cultivation to lessen evaporation are preventative measures which will to some extent ward off the impending ruin of the land.

The question of drainage on certain irrigated lands is becoming serious. Ten per cent. of irrigated lands in the West have already been ruined by alkali.

METHODS OF APPLYING.

The essential thing in irrigation is the distributing of water through the soil in amounts suitable to the needs of the crop.

Flooding is undesirable for many reasons. It puddles the surface, favors excessive use, cannot be well managed at night and occasions much loss by evaporation from the soil.

(Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rogers stated that they could irrigate by means of furrows where the soil was stirred, for there the soil subs, but for small grain they were obliged to flood since the soil would not absorb water.)

FLOODING FOR ALFALFA.

Many of the objections urged against flooding do not hold good for alfalfa, which is well suited to that method of handling water.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION.

It goes without saying that furrows should be used in orchards. The number of furrows between rows must be varied to suit the age of the orchard and the character of the soil.

E. C. PARK Poland China Hogs Black Langshan Chickens

ORDERS BOOKED FOR Day Old Chicks

Price, 20 cents each.

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE

REDMOND, OREGON

If you are going to celebrate and of course you are you will find Bend the place in which to attend.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Midsummer Work Against Enemies of the Fruit Trees.

In the apple orchard: Spray about the last week in July with Bordeaux, combined with an arsenic, for second brood of codling moth, tussock moth, yellow-necked cut-worm, etc.

In the latter part of July look for young colonies of the yellow-necked caterpillars feeding gregariously on the underside of leaves.

During the months of July, August and September keep trunks and larger limbs covered with whitewash or with carbolineum or with soap spray to prevent borers.

Pear and Quince.

The pear is a large extent subject to the same insects and diseases which attack the apple. The programme for the care of the apple orchard will therefore serve very well for the pear orchard also.

The same programme as for apple and pear applies to the quince. The quince curculio comes from late May to July and is fought by jarring.

Peach and Plum.

About the 1st of August examine the peach trees for borer larvae and destroy all that are found.

With the plums follow the July and August programme given for borer in apple and peach.

Shaping Against the Wind.

In regard to trimming Bartlett pear trees where the wind is strong from the west, I do not think you can obtain the best results by cutting back the growth on the west side to one or two buds and leaving the rest of the tree longer.

Young Things Together.

It is natural for some boys to make pets of animals on the farm. Calves, colts and lambs crowd around such boys, and it is generally noticed that such animals are thrifty.



LIKELY TO STAY ON THE FARM.

Boys who make the best men. Almost any boy can be taught to give close acquaintance with young animals on the farm, and such instructions are very valuable to him.

A great deal depends on the parents. If the "old man" yells around the barnyard and keeps a whif or two handy to whack the animals with when they get in his way the boy is very apt to imitate his father's example.

Truck and Small Fruit.

How the lima beans frequently. Set out cabbage plants for a late crop.

Turkeys of all kinds may now be sown.

As fast as crops mature it is a good rule to put in something else. The winter kinds of radishes may be sown the latter part of July.

Wire netting makes an excellent support for pea vines, lima beans and tomato vines.

After the strawberry bed has borne two crops it is best to plow it up and plant late cabbage.

Be on the lookout for the meadow bug. Apply tobacco dust freely around the plants and keep them well cultivated.

It is a good plan to pluck off the terminal shoots of the blackberry in July. This will check the growth and cause the canes to send out later.

GAITS OF THE SADDLE HORSE

There is no doubt that the horse in its every variety is a fine proposition nowadays, which farmers are showing a disposition to handle to the best advantage.

To make an ideal saddle horse of his race the buyer should have examined at least two years ago, but if she is, as he says, very sensible and he will be a little more patient the desired result can be accomplished now.

The first thing to be attained is to make her a good walker, for a show or hal walking saddle horse is about the worst thing out, and she must be taught that the walk is a distinct gait as much as the canter or the gallop.

There are three trotting gaits—the jog trot, about four miles an hour, some-



FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSE. (Neb., owned by G. A. Dimes, Michigan. The horse is sixteen years old and was bred in Kentucky. The position in the picture represents the Spanish step. Out of a possible thirty-one high school movements Neba performs twenty-one.—Farm, Field and Forestry.)

thing to be avoided and always to be discouraged; the true trot, in which the animal moves naturally and with freedom of gait, while the third is known as the flying trot, or at speed gait. The true trot, of course, is the trot that the mare must attain if he would have her accomplished in the different gaits.

Summarizing the various opinions now audible in market circles, Breeder's Gazette obtains three views of the future in hogsdom: "One, emanating from Packington, is that a sharp decline in values is assured whenever the summer run of 'grass widows' is cut loose. It is on this supply that killers are banking their hope of filling cellars."

Needs of Young Alfalfa. Spring sown alfalfa needs to be run over with a mower every three or four weeks to keep the weeds down. The cutter bar should be set high, and the mowing should be done only when the alfalfa is dry and there is no appearance of rain.

Bend's celebration will be the best in