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

CHARLES D. ROWE EDITOR

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1907.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

At present there are four promiment candidates in the field for the republican presidential nomination Taft, Fairbanks, Knox and Can non. The republican party will make a dire mustake if it gives the nomination to either of the last three. There is no doubt that they are men of ability. The trouble with them is that they are too closely identified with corporation interests-with those interests that have fought Roosevelt and which Roosevelt has likewise fought with all the strength he could command.

· Fairbanks is known as a railroaman and hobsols with railroad lobbyists; Knox is a corporation at torney of high standing; and "Uncle Joe" Cannon is the chief of the stand-patters and will brook no meddling with those sacred tarifi schedules which cumble American manufacturers to charge a higher price for their goods in the home ital.

looking for its political salvation, not to the old-school politicians, but rather to that class of men repre-

and powerful navies.

THE BEND BULLETIN pondent 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. He enumerates the many advantages we en-jow here, advantages that are so Irrigation and Dry Farming again restore proper tilth. Satura-tion, if prolonged, is injurious, be-cause it stops the elaboration of otten lacking in a new country-

haily mail stages, rural telephones, churches and schools, a delightful climate with no blizzards and cyclones, and irrigating causis and aterals all over the country. To hese can be added a fertile soil, a progressive and ever increasing opulation, and a most valuable umber and fuel supply ... And when ou have said this the half has not et been told. The man who has the ability to see into the future a short distance will stay in the Bend ountry The future will see a levelopment here that will surprise ven the most sanguine. The one hing needed is railroad transportaintt:

Within the last few months two old men have been burned to death n Prineville, in both cases the victims being so far under the influence of liquor that it was very robable they were themselves re--pousible for setting the flames that aused their death. The drink fiend had demanded the last toll and made them pay tribute with their lives. Should not these two incidents cause the young man to stop and consider? The indulgence injarket than they obtain in foreign in drink may bring many social countries. It was only recently that hours with "jolly good fellows," a Bend rancher told The Bulletin may make one popular with "the he could buy American barb wire boys," and may befool one into the cheaper in Canada than he can belief that he is strengthening his here. Yet the sacred tariff should manhood. But it is all a hollow not be touched. Again, the trouble mockery and a foolish delusion. with these three men is that in their | The social cup may for a time seem minds the big corporations are the to bring comradeship and many whole country and Business is their good things, but all the time it is god-should be spelled with a cap- exacting its toll from its victim--

befuddling his mind, weakening The country today demands a him physically, destroying his abilhigher standard of statesmanship, ities, robbing his manhood, and, as and the party that puts forth a can- is so often the case, demanding the didate in the next presidential race last payment with the victim's life. who is imbued with those worn-out, That is the life history of scores of corporation-serving ideas, will bid what were once promising young surface. high for defeat. The nation is now men. Young man, is the game worth the candle?

The heavy rains of Tuesday sented by Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes, afternoon and during the night will Downward percolation continues, the furrow system successfully LaFollette, and Folk-men who can be a great benefit to the farmers. see that the government should be The ground got a good soaking to powerless to pull more down, what conducted in the interests of the a depth of several inches, the sun whole people as against a favored came out warm after the rain and 'few; men who realize that political all vegetation is literally "jumping" righteousness is as essential to a out of the ground. The rain will sion that plants use only ascending The roots throughout the soil very nation's welfare as standing armies postpone the first irrigation for several weeks.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator. mmm

that which the soil does contain.

DRAINAGE.

The question of drainage on cer-

tain irrigated lands is becoming seri-

To cope with this problem we must

METHODS OF APPLYING.

The essential thing in irrigation

Flooding is undesirable for many

(Mr. Taylor and Mr. Rogers

FLOODING FOR ALFALFA.

Address before the Parmers' Institute at Meridian, Idaho, by Alias Nelson, ex-pert in charge of irrigation and stry farming investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in Idaho, and irrigationist of the Idaho Auxiliary Experiment Station at Califwell

(Continued from hast work)

BUHAVIOR OF SOILS UNDER IRRI-GATION.

Soils of different texture behave ward off the impending ruin of the lifferently under irrigation. A land, Some under drainage porous soil will allow water to pass necessary for the sanitary condithrough it quickly and much may dition of the soil, as the alkali seep away and be entirely lost Obliviously it is a waste to use more water on such soils than is required to cover each particular field. A deep retentive soil on account of its large storage capacity an take up large amounts of water face and evaporates. and will require but few irrigations. Soils that are underlaid by an imervious formation are difficult to 0115. andle. If the soil is shallow its lands in the West have al--torage capacity is limited. The ready been ruined by alkali use of much water on such soils will cause water-logging, as a result of which the feeding area of the employ the preventative measures already noted. The only real oots is reduced. Since the water remedy is artificial drainage. annot drain away it rises by capilarity, bringing with it alkali, which thus accumulates in the surface soil. Plowing or cultivating at a uniform is the distributing of water through depth will, in certain soils, form a the soil in amounts suitable to the compact layer which may retard needs of the crop. The things to downward percolation to a greater avoid are puddling of the surface or lesser degree. and waste, such as evaporation

from the wetted surface of the soil. HOW IRRIGATION WATER IS LOST. It is really surprising how little of undue loss by percolation and runoff the water applied is used by the during irrigation. crop. Generally not more than ne-fourth is taken up by the reasons. It puddles the surface, plants. There may be some run off, favors excessive use, cannot be well Evaporation and percolation may managed at night and occasions dispose of large amounts. The loss much loss by evaporation from the by evaporation during the time soil. For these various reasons it water is spread over fields is consid- is best to employ the furrow system erable. While the soil is wet on whenever it is possible. Furrows the surface the loss may be as great are always used for potatoes, sugar or even greater than the loss from beets and orchards, no matter what the surface of a ditch. The loss is the character of the soil which from a wet soil, not shaded, is quite suggests the possibility of extendlarge during irrigation and imme- ing their use to other crops as well. diately after, but at the end of a In many localities the furrow sysweek it is quite insignificant as tem is used successfully. compared with that from a water stated that they could irrigate by

means of furrows where the soil In irrigating we usually saturate was stirred, for there the soil subs, some part of the soil more or less. but for small grain they were unless the soil be very porous. Surface evaporation in the course of obliged to flood since the soil would not absorb water. Both had used a few days disposes of much of this. if unobstructed until, gravity .is elsewhere.) / remains is held there by capillarity. When this point is reached the against flooding do not hold good movement of the soil moisture tends for alfalfa, which is well suited to upwards. It is a common expres- that method of handling water. moisture and that is nearly true for largely prevent puddling. Since it all growth is temporarily checked shades the ground the surface does long as the soil is in a state of saturation and the activities of the much diminished. This prevention water contents has been reduced to face guards against accumulation about 60 per cent. " Half air and of alkali. In starting alfalfa markhalf water in the spaces in the soil, ing out generally facilitates the first H. V. Gates said while here that or from 40 to 60 per cent of its irrigation. The furrows will aid if he ever established a generating maximum capacity is the condition in the distribution of water in the best suited to plant growth. As moisture is lost at the surface and as crops remove it more is this city, says the Princville Re-larity is strong moisture may be view. His plans contemplate fur- brought up from a depth of six feet or more. However, capillarity is not always rapid enough to keep pace with the requirements of a vigorously growing crop. Hence, even though the moisture is abunmay be necessary. It is obvious that water penetrates only as deep as soil conditions perside. texture may check or retard the course of the water downward.

IN THE ORCHARD,

Midanumer Work Against Encodes uf the Fruit Trees. In the app's orchard:

Spray about the last week in July with bordeaus, combined with an arwratte, for second broad of codling math, tussoch moth, yellow noclosi cut erplilar, fungous discusses, etc. plant food in the soil and, further-

In the latter part of July look for more, induces the destruction of young colonies of the yellow necked asterpiltara feeding gregationsly on me develop of heaves. Cut off intested If the drainage is dejective alkali branchesi while worms are young and destroy.

may prove a serious menace to the Ducing the usinghs of July, August cropping of the land. When such and September keep trunks and larger dangers threaten, economical use limbs excepted with whitewash or will of water and cultivation to lessen entholized while oil scap spray to preevaporation are preventative measvent Dorors. ures which will to some, extent

Pear and Quince,

The pear is to a large extent subject to the Ame provider and discusses which affack the upple. The programme for the care of the upple orchard will therefore serve very well for the pear salts and the toxic substances given orehard also. That special pest of the off by plants should have an avenue peak, the shirt which appears in Juns. of escape. Seepage from irrigated is treated by spraying with an arsculte lands on high levels may ruin botwith kerosine emphisis or with a decoction of white heliobore or applying tom lands, since the salts that these a mixture of holiobore and flour or waters carry in solution accumulinne with a possiled man. late as the water rises to the sur-

The same programme on for apple and pear applies to the quince. The apple torer and stilling moth attack this fruit. The quince curculto come Ten per cent. of irrigated from late May to July and is fought by jarring

Peach and Plum.

About the 1st of August symmine the peach trees for barry harvas and destroy all thet are found.

With the plumi follow the July and August programme given for lower in apple and pears.

Simpling Against the Wind-

In estand to trinning Bartlett pent trees whore the whol is shoug from the west. I do not think you can obtain the lest results by cutting back the growth on the west while to one or two buds and leaving the post of the tree longer, says a Larst New Yorker weit It will certainly result in an unhalanced tree. The tendency of the flow of sup will be to the side of the true that is left the longest, if the trees In the orchard are est back anumally. as is my prictice. I would advise that trimming should be show in the dor mant season, cutting the lower limbs back to five or six buds, those higher a little shorter, working toward a leader which should be loft longer, follow had the same system year after year. The result will be a better balanced free, a better shaped tree and a more productive tree at the age of ten or fifteen years than can be brought about by any other system of trimming.

Young Things Together.

It is natural for some boys to make pets of animals on the farm. Calves. alts and lambs grown broad such boys, and it is generally noticed that such animals are thrifty. It also h noticeable that the boys having such influence over farm animals are the



GAITS OF THE SADDLE HORSE

There is no doubt that the horse b its every variety is a five proposition newadays, which farmers are showing a disposition to listelle to the best adchitage. In this connection perimps the suidle horse is less tailed of than other changes, set interest in it is not wanting. To a man who has a fourgenrold many a matural trotter and s considering training her for a soldie iorae E. P. Mayo of Malup mys in Ru-

ral New Yorker: "To make an ideal saddle horse of his fare the inquirer should have comnamed at least two years ago, but if the be as he mays, very remember and he will be a little more patient the desized result can be accomplished now The first thing to be attained to to make her a good walker, for a slow of bod wataling saddlo horse is about the worst thing out, and she iquet be taught that the walk is a distinct galt is much as the conter or the gallop. He should not be satisfied until be can got her where also can walk from five to six miles an hour. Of course if she is naturally a fast walker this can easily he accomplished, but she should never se allowed to trot while taking her walking exercise, for it is as much a infodemeanor for a mare walting to break into a troi as for a trotting mare to break hata a ran. To acquire the walking habit requires no special train ing, but persistent practice, at all times orging fact to walk as furt as possible without futigue and not making her lossons too long at a time.

There are three trotting guits-the jog trot, about four miles an hour, som



TINE MANTICEN MADRIEM FORMAT.

[Nebs, owned by C. A. Dinser, Michigan The horse is suffern years all and way bred in Kentucky. The position in the plottice represents the fiphlish step. Out of a possible thirty-one high achiev movements Nobo performs twenty-one. Farm, Field and Flowade.)

thing to be avoided and always to be discouraged; the true trot, in which the animal moves naturally and with frietionless gait, while the third is known as the fight troi, or at speed guit. The true trot, of course. Is the trot that this mare must attain if he would have het accomplished in the different galts. When this is accomplished-and it is equally average as the walking goit-the next is the cunter, or slow guillop, and the horse should go from the walk or trot either to the cunter at will of the rider. The right fore leg should be made to go forward first, or, rather, to take the lensi. In training for this gain the horse should be kept well in band by the bit and while being urgest for ward bend the hend slightly in the opposite direction from which the fore leg is to lead, and with a very little prac the the horse will understand from the leaning of the head what is wanted and strike an easy, natural cas

If the republican party seeks deopposes Roosevelt's policies.

The announcement that the Davenport brothers have purchased-17 head of pure-bred Shor? Horn utile for the Davenport-Stanley ranch is welcome news for this section. Well bred stock is needed and the Short Horns are one of the Brought in, but of equal importance of Crooked river valley. Is the statement by Mr. Davenport | Farming by electricity is no new they do raise.

The Bulletin's Tumale corres. Fourth at Bend.

feat let it nominate a candidate ELECTRICITY FOR FARM USE. roots are not resumed until the of excessive evaporation at the surwho has fought Roosevelt and who A Promise of What This Section Will Some Day Enjoy.

station on the Deschutes or Matoles it would mean vastly more to the district than simply providing lights for here, especially good dairy cattle nishing "juice" for the whole county, not only for lights but for favorith titgeds in the dairy line. power for the farmers of Haystack, Not only is it good news to know Redmond, Cline Falls, Laidlaw, that well bred cattle are to be and Bend districts, to say nothing dant in the deeper soils irrigation

that it is their intention to build up thing in the Eastern states, but so a large flock of blooded sheep, the far it is unheard of in Oregon. If from no greater depth than beginning of which they now have the big plant under contemplation that to which water can percolate. in 12 head of Cotswolds. The cat- be established next year it will al. A hardpan or soil of unusually firm tle and sheep will undoubtedly be most revolutionize farming in Cenadded to fater by valuable horses, trai Gregon. All plowing and harhoge and other live stock, making rowing will be accompliated by this place one of the finest stock electricity; the farmers' homes will ranches in the state. Such a ranch be brightened by it; and it' is not referred to. A lack of thriftiness will be of great value to the com- altogether improbable that even the accompanied by a vallowish color munity for miles, 'intamuch as it farmers' products will be brought often is a sign of too much water will furnish a constant supply of to town in horseless wagons. There in the soil. I have even small grain pure-blooded stock for distribution is absolutely no limit to the uses to effected in this way, and also alfalfa, among the 'ranchers who cannot which electric "juice" may be ap- which previously had a healthy enter into fancy stock breeding on plied on the farm, and at a much green color. so large a scale but who, neverthe-less expense than horses may be less, desire good blood in the stock kept.

OVER-IRRIGATION.

Some of the evil effects of excesirrigated too early in the spring

The soil mity be ipjured in sevin the stock kept. You had better celebrate the false may be puddled an undesir able condition, as it, is difficult to place in which to burnin,

not bake and eva oration is very flooding which is to follow.

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. In a young orchard it is furrow in advance of the roots as they push out into the space intervening between rows. The roots will then spread evenly. In setting out an orchard a furrow is made close to each row for the first irri-

gation. For the second irrigation there should be a furrow on either

E. C. PARK

Poland China Hogs Black Langshan Chickens

> ORDERS BOOKED FOR Day Old Chicks Frice, 20 cents each.

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE REDMOND, . . OREGON

If you are going to celebrate and 'of course you are you will find head the

"" LIRELY TO STAY ON THE PAUM.

who make the best men. Almost boy can be taught to nutlog close 出物 acquaintances with young animals an the farm, and such instructions are very valuable to him.

A great deal depends on the parents. If the "old man" yells around the barnimportant to supply all the roots with moisture and always to keep a get in his way the hor is vore a they imitate his father's example. Such men generally complain that farming doesn't pay. The result is that the boy goes off to town to hunt up something that will pay .- Farm, Field and Fire side.

Truck and Sciall Fruit. Hoe the limit bestus (requestly. Bet out cabbage plants for a late

crop.

Turnips 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 nown the latter part of July.

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

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

Be on the lookout for the melon, bug, Apply tobacco dust freely around the plants and keep them well cultivated. It is a good plan to plach off the ter-granal shoots of the blackberry of July. This will check the growth and couse the cases to send out laterals. Mean

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an out and out gallop is required, when the horse makes the first leap forward with forefoot well extended and you nee that he understands what is required give him his head slightly and urge him to make still greater effort.

The Future in Hogdom.

Summarizing the various opinions now andible in market circles, Breed er's Gazette obtains three views of the future in hegdon; "One, emanating from Packingtown, 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. Another vlaw is in the permanency of present prices, which the country appears to share. It is based on light stocks, urgent demand and figures that Indicate a normal summer run. There is a third element that stakes its reputation on the interialization of the seven cont hog, maisting that if packgrs abandoned their present hand to month atfitude prices would jump 50 cents per hundredweight. Packers fa vor lower prices for both hogs and product. Hog product is now selling dangerously near the limit or disposttion of the consumer to pay."

Needs of Young Alfalfs.

Spring sown alfalfa needs to be run over with a mower every three or four weeks to keep the weeds down. The cutter her should be set high, and the mowing should be done only when the alfalfa is dry and there is no appearance of rain. August sown alfalfa does not need to be tonched the first season. Stock should be kept off alfalfa until h is a year old at least, and if it is desig able to maintain a stand on a field for ten to tifteen years stock should be kept off until it has passed its third year.-H. M. Cottrell,

"Bend's celebration will be the best in