

Unwelcome Visitors...

Every housewife knows what a nuisance unwelcome visitors are. They take up your time, your efforts and your labor, when your time is valuable and your efforts should be otherwise expended. Housewives who do not take the necessary precautions will soon be pestered by a host of unwelcome visitors. We mean the common house fly. The only safe precaution is to fit out your residence with Caldwell's **Screen Doors** and **Screen Windows**. He has them in the various sizes and made of good material. Better get ready for those unwelcome visitors.

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THE BEND BULLETIN

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CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1907.

CLEAN UP.

Much complaint has been lodged with The Bulletin regarding the dirty condition of Bend's streets and alleys. And the complaint is justified. Our streets and alleys are certainly in a dreadful condition, littered with tin cans, papers, sticks, broken boards, and refuse of all descriptions. It is a condition that, if not improved, will be a disgrace to everyone who calls Bend their home.

The town could be kept much cleaner—and consequently would present a far better appearance—if a few simple precautions would be observed by its citizens. Old papers, pasteboard boxes and the like should never be scattered by anyone and allowed to blow about, providing an excellent cause for runaways and giving the town a most unkempt appearance as they lodge in the corners of sidewalks and against the buildings. If, while engaged in your work, you should happen to drop waste paper on the streets, do not consider your labors finished until that paper is picked up and burned. Another nuisance is the prevalence of tin cans. Instead of scattering these broadcast over the back yard and alley as one would sow a field to grain, a better way would be to keep them piled in one place or stored in a barrel or box. The improved looks of the town will amply repay you for the little trouble involved.

Then, too, another good plan is to thoroughly clean up, by the help of shovel and rake, your yard and alley each spring. It will only take a few minutes—not to exceed an hour—and everything will look so much better. Why not have a little civic pride?

This matter of cleaning up should certainly be attended to before the Fourth. It would be a disgrace to the town to invite a large number of visitors to celebrate with us on that day and leave the streets in their present condition. It has been suggested that each property owner rake up all the refuse around his property and the council see to it that the stuff is carted away. This is a matter that should be attended to by the city council at once.

By all means clean up.

W. H. Bruce, an experienced fruit grower from the Big Bend section of Washington, says that this country will some day be a great berry and apple producer. His reasons for this belief is the fact that he finds conditions of soil and climate here very similar to those at his old home, where melons and many varieties of tender fruits as well as the hardier kinds bear in great abundance. There

are many here who agree with Mr. Bruce in his statements. They firmly believe that future years will see much fruit produced here. While most orchards in this vicinity are too young to be bearing now, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, and the different varieties of raspberries will bear prolifically this year as they did last. The same result will undoubtedly be experienced with the orchards when the trees reach the necessary age. The favorable comment by Mr. Bruce, coming from an experienced man and one who has lived where conditions are very similar to those in this region, speaks well for the Bend country and will strengthen the faith of those who are now setting out orchards and berry patches with the expectation of harvesting much fruit in the future.

When Death enters a home and ruthlessly takes away the wife and mother, leaving motherless five small children at the age when they need so much a mother's love and care, it is difficult for finite man, with his limitations, to see wherein is that wisdom which we have been taught to believe is exercised by the Omnipotent One in the ruling of His universe. To us who can see but a short distance beyond the present, it would seem that a mother ought to be spared to nurse and fondle her little ones and lead them on into noble manhood and womanhood. How often, though, is the contrary the case and hearts are left aching and little lives left lonely. In the slow development of the human race and in the grand, inscrutable scheme behind every life, there must be some sufficient reason for it all. Man can only ponder and wonder, with the hope of some day knowing why; meantime doing what he can to bind up the aching hearts and helping to render happy and useful the lives of the bereaved ones.

Entertainment Tonight at B. M. Hall.

The musical and literary program heretofore advertised will be given tonight and it promises a pleasant evening's entertainment. Readings from several of the world's masterpieces will be given by Rev. Mitchell, and these will be interspersed with various songs by Bend singers. Following the program, ice cream and cake will be served.

Read The Bulletin's Irrigation Department.

Wall Paper...

Spend a pleasant half hour looking over my wall paper samples at your own home—sitting comfortably in your easy chair—by the very lights and amid the exact surroundings where you expect them to hang—that's the way to select wall paper. Examine and compare the beautiful designs, exquisite tints and rich color effects to your heart's content.

Pick out the exact pattern you want—the one that really harmonizes with the furnishings of your home and with your ideals—you see the whole line—the very latest designs—the loveliest tints and richest color effects, including the imported patterns in Moire, tapestry, color blends, ingrains, varnished tiles, sanitis, sanitle and the beautiful pressed leather effects of Lin-o-wall at prices ranging from 7 cents up.

N. P. WRIDER, Bend, Oregon.

The crowd is coming to Bend to celebrate. Will you be with the crowd?

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Alfalfa Growing.

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 215, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

It is very important that special attention be given to the preparation of the soil upon which it is proposed to sow alfalfa. Not being provided with creeping roots or stems, the plants will not spread as is the case with such grasses as Kentucky bluegrass or Bermuda grass. The individual plants become larger each year by the increasing size of the crown, but bare spaces in a field will not be filled in except as new seed may be sown. Furthermore, the young alfalfa plant is quite tender and is easily crowded aside or choked out by weeds or checked in its growth by lack of moisture or by other unfavorable conditions. For these reasons it is highly desirable that a perfect stand be obtained by the original seeding.

SUPPLY OF PLANT FOOD.

It is necessary that the soil should be fairly free from weeds, especially such as are known to interfere seriously with alfalfa. In case the soil, from overcropping or natural sterility, is not sufficiently fertile, it will be necessary to add fertilizer in some form. It is, therefore, desirable to commence the preparation of the soil at least a year previous to sowing the alfalfa seed. The preceding crop should be one which requires cultivation such as corn, cotton or roots. The rotation may such that if the alfalfa is sown in the fall there is time in the summer to plow the land and allow it to lie fallow. The weeds may then be destroyed as they germinate, by occasional harrowings. Although alfalfa can obtain its supply of nitrogen from the air when the plants are well started, it is necessary that the soil should contain plenty of this element at the time of sowing, in order to start the young plants with a vigorous growth. The fertilizer which will accomplish the purpose most quickly and most satisfactorily is good barnyard manure free from weed seeds. It is better to apply this to the land at the time of growing the preceding crop, as the manure then has time to decompose and become available. Barnyard manure not only supplies nitrogen and other elements, but it supplies humus to the soil, and thus places it in a better physical condition. In place of supplying the elements of fertility by an application of manure the nitrogen and humus may be supplied by growing a suitable leguminous crop, such as red clover or Canadian field peas in the North, cowpeas or soy beans in the South. The foregoing may be summed up in the statement that the soil should be fertile and free from weeds.

PLOWING AND HARROWING.

The mechanical preparation of the soil immediately preceding sowing depends much on its condition. For best results the field should be prepared as for a garden. There are localities in the western half of the United States where the soil is of such a nature that plowing is not necessary, especially if the field can be irrigated; but in the Eastern states plowing, thorough harrowing and the use of the disk, roller, or plank, according to circumstances, is to be advised. Subsoiling has been recommended, but this is usually unnecessary. In the dry regions, where the subsoil is compact, subsoiling will increase the water-holding capacity of the soil. If the soil is wet by rain after being prepared, and is then harrowed as soon as it can be worked, there should result an excellent seed bed to receive the alfalfa.

It is not best to sow alfalfa on freshly plowed land, for a loose seed bed is unfavorable to young plants. One or two good rains before seeding improve the condition of the bed. It should, of course, be harrowed as soon as in condition after each rain, to keep it from baking before seeding. Alfalfa should not be sown on a field that has just had a green crop turned under. Time should be allowed for the new material to decay and for the acid to be worked out by one or two good rains.

TIME FOR SOWING.

In the Northern states and in the

irrigated regions of the West, alfalfa is usually sown in the spring. In the Southern states sowing is generally done in the summer or fall or very early in the spring. As has been pointed out, one of the greatest enemies of young alfalfa is weeds, and spring sown alfalfa is more likely to be choked out during the summer by weedy grasses, such as crab grass, than is that sown in the summer. Toward the northern limit of the alfalfa belt, however, the seasons are shorter and the plants may not be sufficiently started to survive the winter in case the seeding is done in the fall. Furthermore, the time of sowing is likely to be influenced by the rotation of crops practiced upon the farm. Where a spring crop can be grown and removed in time to allow sowing the alfalfa in the summer there is no loss of the use of soil; in the far North this does not give the alfalfa sufficient time to prepare for winter. In case alfalfa must be sown in the spring in the Southern states, the sowing should be done as early as possible. Fall sowing frequently fails in the South from untimely drought. In such cases the land may be reseeded in early spring.

A Few Irrigation Notes.

Fred I. Hartwell of Toppenish, Wash., has the following suggestions to make to irrigators, his letter appearing in The Pacific Homestead:

This spring I had occasion to put in place a new flume and as usual, on turning in the water, was greatly troubled by the leaking. The usual method to stop this is to put in a few shovelful of fine dirt. In this case there were some seams in the side boards of the flume which defied my efforts to caulk them. Finally, I hit upon this plan. I simply rubbed the seams and cracks full of lard and it worked like a charm. The best part, too, is that it may be done while the water is still running.

When I first began to plant in this country, I was greatly troubled by the soil packing over small seeds, such as carrots, after irrigating, and I now find that it is better to irrigate the ground well first. Then cultivate it with a harrow until it is mellow, waiting, of course until it is dry enough so that it is not muddy. Then the drills may be made and the seed planted as the soil will contain sufficient moisture to germinate most seeds. Of course there are some seeds which will grow anyway, but as a rule it is better to irrigate before planting.

There seems to be a wide difference in the moisture requirements of different plants. In this locality I find that for cabbage, for instance, one may keep the ground really wet to advantage after the plants have attained good size, while for melons the dust may be blowing.

In irrigating it is my practice to place tubes in the lateral for taking out the water for each row. This prevents too much water running in one furrow. These tubes may be made by cutting common lath in either two or three pieces and nailing four of these pieces together. When the water is running freely through a furrow I place a little stick in front the tube so that just enough water will pass to barely go through the furrow. In this way it is possible to irrigate quite a steep grade without cutting away the soil.

I trust these few items may be of service to some beginners as I remember my own difficulties at the start.

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

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