

## 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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...S. C. Caldwell

## Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

### Alfalfa Growing.

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 715, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### SOWING WITH A NURSE CROP.

As a usual thing, at least from the standpoint of the alfalfa crop, it is best to sow the alfalfa alone; but it is customary in many localities to sow with grain. If the conditions are well suited to the growth of alfalfa the stand may not be materially injured, and there is gained the crop of grain; also the weeds are kept down while the alfalfa is getting started. Usually, however there is a loss of alfalfa, the resulting stand being less satisfactory than when the alfalfa is sown alone. Whether this loss is sufficiently compensated by the grain crop must be decided by the grower. If the crop of alfalfa the second year is as good as if it had been sown alone, the grain crop has been gained where the sowing was done in the spring; but if the stand is injured such a gain would not compensate for this loss as a poor stand can rarely be improved. A more satisfactory method, where fall sowing is advisable, is to grow the grain crop in the spring and prepare the soil anew for the alfalfa. In the irrigated districts, especially in certain parts of California, barley is commonly used as a nurse crop. Beardless barley has been recommended for use in the Eastern states where a nurse crop is often satisfactory. Whatever grain is used the sowing should be comparatively light, so as not to smother the alfalfa. If the grain crop threatens to be too heavy it should be mowed for hay.

#### AMOUNT OF SEED AND METHOD OF SOWING.

The seed may be sown broadcast or with a grain drill. The drill has the advantage of distributing the seed more evenly over the surface than is likely to be the case with hand sowing and of placing the seed at a uniform depth. It has the disadvantage of placing the seed too deep unless special precautions are taken. In dry regions drilling is often an advantage, as it places the seed in contact with moisture. If drilling is employed in moist soil the shoes should barely touch the soil. The seed is then covered sufficiently by the chain, wheel, or other accessory that follows the shoe.

Where alfalfa is sown broadcast it is best to use a mechanical sower, such as a wheelbarrow seeder, as the seed is distributed more evenly. The seed should be well harrowed in, or it may be covered by means of a plank drag.

The amount of seed usually recommended is 20 lbs. per acre when sown broadcast, and a less quantity (about 15 pounds) when sown with a drill. If the seed is of good quality, the soil in fine tilth, and the conditions for germination are favorable, less than 20 pounds may suffice. Under exceptional conditions successful stands have been obtained with 5 or 6 pounds. Some growers use more than 20 pounds, even 30 or 35 pounds, but this amount seems excessive, and should be used only when necessary to counteract the effect of poorly prepared soil or other unfavorable conditions. Although a thick stand may be an advantage in choking out weeds, yet for the development and subsequent vigor of the plants, it is better to have a thinner but uniform stand. The individual plants then have room to develop a strong crown with the accompanying extensive root system.

#### TREATMENT OF AN ALFALFA FIELD THE FIRST SEASON.

During the first season following spring sowing the field should be clipped with a mowing machine at intervals to keep down weeds, if the latter show a tendency to choke out the alfalfa. If this is not necessary and the alfalfa has made a vigorous growth, a light crop of hay may be obtained, or under favorable conditions even a second crop. In those parts of the South where the conditions are favorable fair crops should be obtained the first season after spring sowing. At Uniontown, Ala., three crops have been cut the first season from March seeding. Usually, however, returns can not be expected the first season from spring seeding, without irrigation,

except in the South. In irrigated districts one or even two or three crops may be obtained the first season. Some growers pasture during the fall after seeding. This is not to be recommended as it almost always injures the stand, either by the tramping or the close grazing. When alfalfa is sown in the spring with a nurse crop no attention may be necessary after cutting the grain except to clip the weeds if these become troublesome. In clipping to keep down weeds the cutter bar of the mower should be set high, as the seedling plants are injured by close clipping.

It is very important, particularly in Northern states, to allow alfalfa to go into winter with good growth—at least 6 inches high. If cut too late in the fall to grow a good winter covering it is very apt to suffer from winter killing.

If the alfalfa is sown in the fall no attention is likely to be necessary until the following season, when it is, if sown early, in about the same stage of development as that sown the previous spring.

#### SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT OF ALFALFA FIELD.

Although in most parts of the country alfalfa does not reach its maximum development until the third or fourth season, the treatment after the first season is similar from year to year. Alfalfa is primarily a hay crop, although it is used in some localities and under certain conditions for soiling, or silage, for a cover crop in orchards, and for pasturage.

If a good stand is obtained from the original sowing no further treatment should be necessary after the first season except to cut the hay at the proper time. If the alfalfa should die out in spots or if the original stand was not uniform, or the field should require rejuvenating after a few years because of the compact sod, the best remedy for any of these difficulties is a thorough disking in the spring, the disks being set so as to split the crowns vertically. Seed may be sown in the bare spots either before disking or after; if sown after, the field should be harrowed. If a field is in bad condition, it is usually best to plow up and reseed. It scarcely ever pays, at least where irrigation is not practiced, to coddle a poor stand of alfalfa. Many growers recommend disking every spring, even when the stand is good, and some have found it paying practice to disk after each cutting. Such disking will often prevent the encroachment of weeds. In the Eastern states alfalfa fields sometimes suffer a check in their growth, tend to turn yellow and otherwise show a sickly condition. Oftentime this condition is accompanied by an attack of the alfalfa rust or spot disease. The best remedy for such a condition is to mow the field. The vigorous growth thus induced may overcome the diseased condition.

#### Cold Water Bad For Crops.

C. A. Chapman, a prominent rancher of the Powell Buttes country, was in the city yesterday on business, leaving this morning for his home, says the Prineville Review. Mr. Chapman is an enthusiastic irrigator, having made a life study of artificial irrigation, and has boundless faith in Central Oregon and its future. In speaking of the failures formerly experienced by desert settlers, Mr. Chapman said it was his opinion that they were brought about by seeding too early, so that the frosts nipped the young blades of grass before they were strong enough to resist successfully the act of nature. He has had no trouble whatever himself with his grass and grain crops, because he always waits until there is no further danger from the early spring frosts before seeding. He also claims that extremely cold water is as bad for young crops as the frost. He says the big ranches of the D. I. & P. Co.—the Davenport, Johnston and Baldwin farms, are at the present time pictures of beauty. Scientific irrigation is practiced there and the ranches are showing the benefit.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907.

### LABOR UNIONISM NOT TO BLAME.

In an editorial reference to the Orchard confession, the Central Oregonian says:

"Harry Orchard went on the witness stand at Boise last Wednesday in the Haywood trial and told a story which, if true, would be enough to turn every peace-loving citizen against the idea of labor unions forever."

The Central Oregonian is rather hasty in its judgments. Because three or four or half a dozen men with criminal tendencies have succeeded in getting control of a powerful labor organization is no reason why any man, who possesses logic and a sense of justice, should condemn all labor organizations. Undoubtedly there are many members of the Western Federation of Miners who would condemn with great severity any crime on the part of the officers of their organization. The majority of these miners are law abiding citizens, neither criminals nor anarchists; they love their home, would fight for their country, desire law and justice to dominate. If they had known that their officers were planning the murder of innocent men—assuming that Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are guilty, which has not yet been proved—they most certainly would have put a stop to such practices. Of course there are always men in every organization of any size who would gladly use the bomb, the shotgun, or the assassin's poison when they believe their rights are being trampled upon. But they are but a small minority in the great army of labor. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone may be three of the vilest criminals that ever lived. That is no reason at all why all labor unions should be indiscriminately condemned.

### WOMAN'S GREATEST WORK.

President Roosevelt said, in an address at Jamestown:

"In any community organized on really healthy lines the average woman will have quite enough to do in her own home, whether she is rich or poor, and nowhere else can she do work of such value to the nation as a whole—and by work, I mean her housework, her work as housewife and mother, and not so-called home industries."

The president uttered a pat truth, indeed, when he spoke the above. A few years ago a great wave of agitation spread over the country and much was written and said about the great opportunities for women in the business world. They argued long and fiercely about "woman's wider sphere," about woman's advancement, and a lot of other silly rot. Many of them tried the "wider sphere" and found more of the bitter of life in it than the sweet. And indeed, the true woman's best instincts and desires are for her home. That was the chief reason for her creation and there she finds her highest glory

and there she can do her greatest good. Where, indeed, can you find truer glory or greater good, or greater service to mankind than in the life of noble motherhood?

### YOU ARE INVITED.

Bend people returning from Prineville report that a very large number of Prineville citizens will be in Bend on the Fourth. The trout barbecue is the chief reason for their coming. And Bend promises them a good time. A number of expert fishermen have been engaged to catch the fish, an ample appropriation has been made for this feature and the fish will be on hand in great numbers.

With the music, oration, barbecue, sports, baseball game, fireworks, etc., it is safe to say that Bend will give her visitors one of the very best celebrations ever seen in Central Oregon. And her hospitality is unlimited. Everyone is invited and everyone is urged to come.

Every farmer of whom The Bulletin has made inquiry reports that grain and hay crops are doing very well this year and every indication points to a bounteous harvest. The Bulletin correspondents are reporting the same thing. Each succeeding year sees better and larger crops in this fertile and pleasant upper Deschutes valley. Homes are multiplying, churches and school houses are being built, long distance and rural telephones are being installed; all indications of a substantial and lasting development. It requires no prophetic vision to see a great future for this favored land.

A man well acquainted with the schools of the state, and who is not a resident of Bend, recently said that Bend had the best schools east of the mountains. Two young girl students, who have attended other schools of high standing, report that they never made such progress as they have in the Bend school. A reputation like this is worth much to any community. That Bend intends to keep her schools in the forefront of efficiency is shown by the action of the school directors this week when they made provision to increase by one Bend's corps of instructors for the coming school year.

In another column appears an interesting letter from Rosland giving the news from that busy little burg, and written by one, Reuben Glue. If Reuben Glue will drop a line to The Bulletin disclosing his identity, we would be glad to make arrangements with him to furnish Bulletin readers with a weekly letter from that place.

#### Card of Thanks.

I and my family desire to sincerely thank those friends who so kindly assisted and freely gave of their time and labor during the illness and death of Mrs. Boyd. Their kindness is indeed appreciated.

CHARLES BOYD.

#### Rolled Barley for Sale.

In the Johnson building on Wall street at Bend. 81f