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THE BEND BULLETIN

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CHARLES D. RUBE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907.

Where can you find a pleasanter or more healthful climate than that of the Bend country? While people are dying by the score from heat in the cities of the East, we, who are fortunate enough to live in this most delightful climate of Central Oregon, are enjoying the best of health and a sunstroke is unknown. While the heat of the mid-day sun is a trifle unpleasant, it is always cool and refreshing in the shade. In the East a man tired out by the day's labor lies down and tries to sleep and rest but often is unable to do so on account of the oppressive, humid heat that lasts far into the night. Here each night, brings sleep to the tired and honest worker, with an atmosphere so delightfully cool that bed covers are needed during the hottest time of the year. Most pleasant and healthful, indeed, is the climate of this favored section.

A matter worthy of note is the intention of several people hereabout to engage in the bee industry next year. The bee is a valuable little insect. It plays an important part in agriculture. Not only does it store up, in the form of honey, a most delicious and healthful food, but, as it moves from flower to flower it carries the pollen from one blossom to another, thus aiding in the fertilization of all flowers. This is of much importance in the production of fruit. The bee carries the pollen from the male to the female blossoms and thus makes them capable of bearing fruit. Of course this process of pollenization is provided for in various ways by nature, but the busy bee is one of the best. Many swarms of bees in this vicinity will not only make honey more plentiful, but it will also help to increase the yield of fruit.

To one who is not acquainted with the facts there is much that is misleading in the publications now found in many newspapers relative to the restoration to settlement and entry of timber lands in this section. When these lands were withdrawn three or four years ago large tracts of the timber withdrawn were then owned by private parties. Since the withdrawal was not incorporated into the permanent reserve, these tracts are still in private ownership and of course cannot be filed upon. The advertisements mention all lands that were withdrawn including those lands owned by private individuals. For instance, one advertisement gives a large part of township 21, range 10, as to be restored to entry, when in fact practically that entire township is owned by the Mueller Lumber Company of Davenport, Iowa. For

this reason there will not be as much timber opened to the public as many suppose.

HURT BY DYNAMITE:

Madras Man Seriously Injured by Premature Explosion.

L. E. Baker was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a premature explosion of dynamite, while blasting rock in Cowles ditch on the Deschutes river. He was brought to town by Mr. Cowles last night, and his injuries were dressed by Drs. Snook and Long, and this morning it is reported that he rested well during the night and is getting along as nicely as could be wished for, says the Madras Pioneer.

The accident was not due to carelessness, but was the result of a faulty fuse, which caused the explosion before those setting it off had an opportunity to get away. Baker, U. S. Cowles and Fred Burden were blasting in the ditch which Mr. Cowles is constructing for the double purpose of furnishing power for his mill and supplying water for irrigating his alfalfa land below the mill. A hole had been drilled into a basalt boulder in the ditch, and three sticks of dynamite were put in with 18 inches of fuse attached, which should have given ample time for them to get to a safe place, but as Baker turned to run, and before he had taken more than one or two steps, the explosion occurred, blowing him several feet into the air and riddling the lower portion of his body with rock and gravel. Mr. Cowles and Fred Burden, who were 10 or 12 feet away, were both knocked down by the explosion, but escaped without other injury. It is believed by them that the fuse was faulty, and that the spark was transmitted through it to the cap almost instantaneously.

Baker's lower limbs and the lower part of his body were filled with gravel and small pieces of rock, and one ankle was dislocated by the explosion. His injuries are very painful, but the attending physician says no serious results are to be anticipated. When the explosion occurred, Baker had turned to run and to the fact that he had his back turned to the explosion is due the fortunate escape of any injury to his eyes, as he was literally peppered with small rock and gravel.

Increase in Log Stumpage.

Census Bulletin No. 77, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, contains the following statement regarding the value of stumpage:

Throughout the country the value of log stumpage is increasing. The average value per thousand feet, board measure, for the United States increased from \$2.18 in 1900 to \$2.59 in 1905, a rise of 41 cents, or 18.8 per cent. This advance in the cost of stumpage added \$11,472,115 to the total cost of sawmill material and increased the value of lumber proportionately. The increase is due not so much to the present shortage in the supply of lumber material in the country as a whole as to the fact that the available supply of log stumpage is rapidly being bought up and withdrawn from the market. On

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Cold vs. Warm Water.

It is the generally accepted opinion of florists and gardeners that watering plants with very cold water is detrimental to growth, but no one has undertaken to state definitely how cold the water may be without producing this result. It is the common opinion, however, that water applied to greenhouse plants should not be much colder than the air immediately about them. In order to ascertain the facts in the case more definitely the Wisconsin station instituted a series of tests. The plants were grown under glass, except as otherwise noted.

Twelve cuttings of Coleus, as nearly alike in size and vigor as could be obtained, were divided into four lots and planted in sand. They were watered with water at 35, 50, 65, and 86 degrees F. In 12 days all were rooted equally well. They were potted, off and the watering continued. There was no noticeable difference in growth and vigor between the various lots until 60 days after the cuttings were taken, when the 86 degree lot was slightly the highest. This advantage was only temporary, however, for in a few days the 50 degree and 65 degree lots slightly exceeded it in height. Ninety days after the cuttings were taken the 35 degree lot was plainly checked, but the other three were practically equal. This test was repeated with water at 32, 40, 70, and 100 degrees. In this case it was difficult to discover any influence due to the temperature of the water used.

Transplanted tomato plants were divided into four lots and watered with water at 35, 50, 65 and 86 degrees. The 65 degree lot made the best growth throughout the test, which lasted for 30 days. The 35 degree lot made the slowest growth but was in no other respects inferior to the others. This test was repeated with water at 32, 60 and 90 degrees. After 60 days the 32 degree lot was slightly the best. The plants were the tallest, ripened earliest, and the plants and fruit weighed the most. This trial was repeated with plants from seed saved from the fruits of the first crop. Plants from the 32 degree lot were watered with water at 32 degrees, those from the 60 degree lot were watered with water at 70 degrees, and those from the 90 degree lot with water at 100 degrees.

In this case the 100 degree lot yielded the largest amount of fruit and the 32 degree lot was next in order, while the 70 degree lot yielded the least; but the difference is so slight that the results may be considered duplicates.

Seed was again saved from this crop, planted, and different lots watered with water at 32, 40, 70 and 100 degrees. Two months from the date of sowing there was no difference between the lots that could be ascribed to the different temperatures of the waters used. In this case the 32 degree lot yielded more than the 70 degree lot, but less than the 100 degree lot.

A thousand seeds of forcing radishes were sown in each of three plats and were watered with water at 32, 45, and 70 degrees, respectively. The 32 degree lot was considerably slower in germinating than the others. In this test the yield of radishes was smallest in

average weight in the 32 degree and largest in the 70 degree lot, the difference being, however, only 10 to 13 per cent. In a second test, however, there was a noticeable difference. Water at 32 degrees gave decidedly the best results, while 100 degrees gave the poorest.

Beans watered with water at 32, 40, 70, and 100 degrees were equally vigorous. Water at 32 degrees and 40 degrees gave the best results. Lettuce watered with water at 32 degrees yielded slightly more than other lots.

In addition to the above, two trials were made under outdoor conditions. Eighteen half-barrel tubes were sunk in the ground until the tops were level with the surface and filled with soil. All were suitably drained. Nine were watered with ice water; the other nine with hydrant water, which averaged about 75 degrees in temperature. The warm water produced better results than the cold and the difference was much more pronounced in the summer. In the earlier part of the season both lots were equally healthy and vigorous; but later, when the weather had become cooler and the period of most vigorous growth had passed, the plants watered with ice water appeared unhealthy.

Radishes and beans were planted in three plats in the open ground; one plat was watered with ice water, one with hydrant water, and one not watered at all. Those watered with ice water yielded the most and those not watered at all the least, although the rainfall during the season was regarded, as nearly or quite sufficient for the development of crops well cared for. The beans showed no difference in yield that could be attributed to the temperature of the water. The yield from the unirrigated plat was in this case also much smaller than either of the others.

In a number of these tests a record was made of the temperature of the soil before watering and at intervals for several hours afterwards. The application of ice water of course lowered the temperature of the soil several degrees. It was found that with plants in pots the original temperature was not regained for several hours. The application of water at 40 degrees or above, etc., was found to have no effect of importance, the original temperature being soon regained after a rise or fall.

From the results of these and numerous other trials not here noted the conclusion appears fully warranted that the growth of ordinary field and garden crops is not affected by the temperature of any water ordinarily available for irrigation purposes.

The temperature of the soil about the roots of the plants so quickly regains its original temperature that no check to growth is likely to result.

It is concluded from the results of the outdoor work that no harm can result from using for irrigation purposes water from the coldest springs or wells, for the temperature of the water from these sources will not be less than 40 degrees in any case when taken from the well or spring, and by the means ordinarily employed in irrigation would be raised many degrees above this point before reaching the roots of the plants.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 92.

the Pacific slope is still to be found the cheapest high grade stumpage in the country, though the values in this region show substantial increases over 1900.

Practically all species of merchantable timber have increased in stumpage value. Yellow pine, which was the species most used at both census, increased in value per thousand board feet from \$1.12 to \$1.53. White pine increased from \$3.66 to \$4.67; Douglas fir, the chief species converted into lumber in the states of Washington and Oregon, from \$2.70 to \$3.05; hemlock, from \$2.56 to \$3.51; oak, from \$3.18 to \$3.83; spruce, from \$1.58 to \$3.42. Redwood, found only in California, advanced in value from \$1.06 to \$1.55, or 46.2 per cent.

Booted the Anarchist.

Summit Prairie Smith, who was in town the other day, told of an interesting experience he had

the other day with an anarchist who was haying for him. The man made the remark one day in Smith's presence to the effect that any man who had more than \$10,000 was a d—n thief and ought to be prosecuted and forced to disgorge. Mr. Smith, who is worth several times that amount even if he does wear khaki overalls like any other farmer, wasn't feeling well that day, being short of hands, and after paying the man of anarchistic tendencies his wages, promptly booted him off the ranch.—Review.

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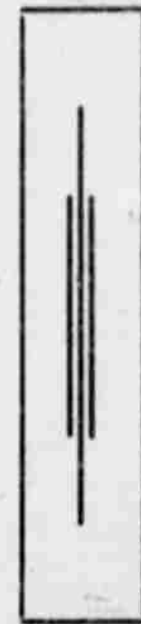
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