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THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1907.

While there was a fair attendance at Tuesday night's meeting of the commercial club, there should have been a better one. Several business men were absent whose duty it was to be present. Bend now has a commercial club that is going to do much good work for the growth and development of the town and country. It needs your support and you should attend its meetings. You had better figure to be present at the next one. Let's "ginger up" and get more life and progressiveness about us. All men, whether engaged in business or not, should join the club and attend the meetings. Their support, ideas and interest are needed and desired.

A saloon under the state law that governs such matters, operates and sells its wares in Bend wholly under the supervision and control of the city council. That body has the power to issue or refuse licenses at its discretion or to revoke them when it deems the welfare of the community demands it. Hence the action the council took within the past week in revoking the license of A. B. Estebenet was wholly within its legal right. No one denies that. The action is commendable and should receive the hearty approval of all citizens who desire to see the law enforced and who wish our city to be kept as free from vice and degenerating influences as possible. It is claimed that Mr. Estebenet's bar-keeper was caught in the act of selling liquor to minors, a plain violation of the law and an act that should be most bitterly condemned. Mr. Estebenet denies the truthfulness of these complaints and says that at no time has liquor been sold to minors; that it was sold to adults who gave it to the boys and assumed the responsibility. That perhaps may not be breaking the letter of the law but it certainly is the spirit. We do not want our boys to get liquor under any circumstances. Furthermore, reliable men state positively that they have seen liquor sold to minors over the Estebenet bar. The law and all good citizens will not countenance such actions. If Mr. Estebenet desires to keep free from trouble in the future (in case he is again granted a license) he will see that minors are not allowed to procure liquor in any manner in his place of business.

FINE YIELD OF BERRIES.

Big Crop of Black and Red Raspberries and Blackberries.

L. D. Wiest has fully demonstrated that small berries will bear prolifically in this section. Last Saturday the writer visited Mr. Wiest's place adjoining Bend and

there saw berries in great profusion in all the stages of growth from the budding blossom to the ripened fruit.

The berry that is producing the greatest yield to the bush is the Cumberland blackcap raspberry. Mr. Wiest has only a few of these bushes old enough to bear but those that are in bearing certainly furnish a pretty sight and a prophecy of the abundance of fruit that this country will some day produce. Many of the canes on these bushes have sent out branches on the upper end for a distance of 18 to 24 inches, forming a crude fan-shaped branch. These fan-shaped branches are literally loaded with berries, grading in color from the green, through the shades of red to the ripened black. And there are fine yields on all the bushes.

The berry of which Mr. Wiest has the most is a red raspberry. Two long rows of these stretch through his garden and as one walks down the path between the bushes he can see bright, red, luscious berries everywhere. There will be a heavy yield of these berries, but not nearly enough as there is quite a demand for them. They appear to be the favorites with local buyers.

Another berry of which Mr. Wiest is proud is the Merseaux blackberry. These had not yet ripened but were forming large green berries which the hot sun of the past week must have hastened toward the ripening stage. These, too, will yield a fine crop considering the number of bushes that are old enough to bear.

Mr. Wiest will propagate several hundred plants from the different varieties later in the season and will have them for sale.

HAS RECEIVED INSURANCE.

Mrs. H. M. Street Has Been Paid Six Thousand Dollars.

The Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has paid to Mrs. H. M. Street during the past week a policy for \$4,000 on the life of her husband, who, it will be remembered was killed and his body blown into the Matoles river by an accidental explosion of dynamite last April. No trace has ever been found of Street's body and in view of the absence of proof of death Mrs. Street had to sign an indemnity bond before she could recover the insurance. This policy was taken out by Street only a short time prior to the accident.

Street also carried a policy for \$2,000 in the United Artisans lodge. This has been paid. Mrs. Street first signing an indemnity bond.

It is understood Mrs. Street and family have been in quite straitened circumstances since her husband's death and the payment of these policies was undoubtedly most welcome.

Strayed.

A dark bay mare with small white spots in forehead. Brand, quarter circle over V. Return to P. A. Shouquet and receive \$5.00 reward with reasonable expenses.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.—Franklin.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigation of Strawberries.

The strawberry plant, especially at the time of fruiting, quickly suffers from an insufficient water supply. In many of the Northern states droughts are apt to occur at about the fruiting season. One thorough irrigation at the Wisconsin station of a crop just beginning to ripen, and on which no rain had fallen for the preceding 18 days, almost doubled the yield, although a rain occurred five days later. The fruit from the irrigated rows was much larger and its market value consequently much increased because of the irrigation. Unirrigated crops in the neighborhood were almost a failure. Other irrigations followed after the fruit was picked and a vigorous growth of vines was secured. A drought also occurred the following season, when the yield from the irrigated rows was more than nine times as great as from the nonirrigated rows. The experience of that season further showed that late-summer irrigation, no matter how beneficial in producing vigorous growth in the fall, is of no value unless supplemented by timely irrigation when the fruit is maturing.

In irrigating the water should be allowed to slowly flow along the furrows on either side of the matted strawberry rows. The slowly flowing water permeates the mellow ground as it proceeds and soaks in among the roots of the plants without puddling the surface, but leaving it more porous and permeable to air than after a rain. An attendant directs the stream as it is needed while walking on dry ground. By this method of irrigation there is no undue packing of the soil and no puddling of any part of it. It has been found more satisfactory to apply the water slowly over a large area at once, giving it ample time to soak into the ground, than to apply it faster over a smaller area.

On a farm in Connecticut irrigation increased the total yield 177 per cent. In another experiment conducted under station auspices the increased yield due to irrigation was 155 per cent. The irrigated berries were larger and a little later than the nonirrigated berries. They brought 11 cents per quart in the market, while the nonirrigated berries brought but 9 cents.

The Colorado station advises irrigation of newly set strawberry beds about every two weeks, and cultivation continued until frost comes. Just before freezing weather sets in the plants should be well irrigated. Fruiting beds on sandy soil require irrigation about twice a week, while on clay soils once a week is believed to be sufficient. The practice at this station is to make a shallow furrow close to each row of plants as soon as they are set and run water down the furrows at once, even though the soil be moist. This settles the soil about the roots of the plants and gives them a prompt, vigorous start. The water should be confined to the furrows and not allowed to flood the rows. At this station, also, a small stream allowed to flow for a long time is considered better than a more rapid supply. If a lateral is made across the ends of the rows and the water supplied to

each furrow through a short piece of 1-inch pipe embedded in the bank of the lateral, a constant uniform flow will be secured. This method is considered safer and easier than breaking the bank of the lateral for each furrow, especially on soils inclined to wash.

A thorough wetting is worth more than the same water used in several light applications. Irrigation should always be done in the afternoon and evening, and in special stress at ripening time we have kept the water young half of the night. This is much better for the plants than to put water on during the heat of the day under a clear sky and with a dry wind blowing.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 169.

Jerusalem Artichokes for Pigs.

Much has been written on the food value of artichokes, but very few careful experiments have been made to determine just what proportion of rations for farm animals can be profitably made up of these tubers. To throw light on this point, the Oregon station fed six thrifty Berkshire pigs—which had been running on wheat stubble and which weighed from 117 to 215 pounds at the beginning of the experiment—from October 22 to December 11 on artichokes, supplemented by a small ration of equal parts of chopped wheat and oats.

An effort was made at the outset to compel the pigs to subsist on a diet of artichokes alone; but in the absence of grain there was very little gain, and the pigs were not contented. They were vigorous in their demands for something more substantial.

The artichokes were grown near the pens, so that the pigs could have access to them whenever they desired. The tubers were left in ground for the pigs to root out as they were needed.

A portion of the plot was measured and the artichokes dug to determine the yield, which was found to be 740 bushels per acre.

During the experiment the six pigs consumed the artichokes grown on one-eighth acre and made a total gain in live weight of 244 pounds, or an average daily gain per pig of 0.81 pound. The pigs consumed during the period 756 pounds of grain, or at the rate of 3.1 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. In other experiments it has been found that it requires about 5 pounds mixed grain for each pound of gain in live weight. On this basis the feeding of the artichokes resulted in a saving of nearly two pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. The pigs were healthy and vigorous throughout the experiment.

The artichokes used in this experiment were planted the last of April on ground plowed deeply and prepared as we would prepare ground for potatoes. The tubers were planted in furrows, which were three feet apart. The seed was dropped 18 inches apart in the row and covered with a hoe. The plants were cultivated a few times, but after the tops were two feet high no further cultivation was necessary. The tops grew seven feet high before the end of the season. The pigs left only a few tubers in the ground.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 92.

Another Natural Wonder.

Away off to the northwest of Silver Lake, 120 miles, the Three Sisters, lofty and beautiful snow-capped peaks of the Cascades, rear their proud heads above the clouds, and no one would ever suspect that one article of these Sisters' toilet outfit was kept in this valley, but nevertheless such is the case. For on any bright day, when no wind is blowing to ruffle the mirror-like face of Silver lake, a traveler at the south end of this body of water, if he take the trouble to observe, may see, clearly as day, the reflection of these snow-capped peaks, reflected in the water from a distance of over a hundred miles, another natural wonder for Oregon.—Silver Lake Oregonian.

The Danger of Food Adulteration.

The time has come when every house-keeper who regards the health of her family must know where she stands on

the question of food adulteration. Scientific knowledge and unscrupulous greed have joined hands to pollute human food for the sake of money making. To understand the situation, its extent and its dangers, is the right and the duty of every intelligent housekeeper. To this end an analytical chemist, who is well known as an investigator of adulterated foods and a lecturer to American housewives, Dr. J. C. Olsen, has granted an interview to a representative of The New Idea Woman's Magazine which appears in the August issue. He explains the existing conditions, indicates their peril and gives some valuable information on the detection of impurities in food.

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The clown is known by his antics, and the wise man by their absence.—Franklin.

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