

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1907.

ROAD TRAIN PURCHASED.

Outfit Now on Way to Madras from San Francisco.

Leo LaFollette of Prineville was in town Monday evening on his way to Shaniko, says the Madras Pioneer. Mr. LaFollette is one of the promoters of the transportation enterprise being organized to carry freight between this place and Shaniko. He says that the equipment for the road train has been purchased and will be shipped in at once, and the company expects to begin operations within three weeks.

J. W. Collins, another member of the company, has been personally investigating the operation of similar road trains in California, and he says there is no question about the successful operation of the traction engine and train over the roads between Madras and Shaniko. Mr. Collins is now returning with the big freight outfit, consisting of a 70-horse power engine and six large wagons capable of carrying 10 tons each.

WILL MAKE FINE RESORT.

Soda Springs, Lake, Meadow and Mountains Furnish Ideal Retreat.

Johnny Edwards was in Bend Sunday with a sample of water taken from three soda springs, recently found near Spark's lake. The water from these springs is heavily charged with soda and those who tasted it pronounce it as fine water of that character as can be found, fully equal to the water from the famous Cascadia springs.

These springs lie in a most ideal location, only a short distance from a beautiful little lake and meadow known as Spark's lake and meadow, and situated between Bachelor mountain and the Three Sisters. A short distance from the lake is a glacier lying near the top of the mountain, fishing is good in the numerous streams and lakes in that immediate vicinity, ducks, geese, and deer abound, and all in all it is one of the most ideal places for a summer resort that could be found, where one can go and live the simple life for a few weeks.

This pleasant little spot lies within the forest reserve. Mr. Edwards has made the necessary application and expects to open a resort there next summer. He will build a commodious log hotel building and will look after the comfort and welfare of those campers and

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tourists who patronize the resort. A road will be opened from the lake to connect with the road near Frank West's ranch.

PLEASED WITH D. I. & P. CO.

(Continued from page 1.)

should co-operate with those who are developing this region and that we buy out the knockers and ship them out of the country. He also took up a brief discussion of the new contract entered into with the D. I. & P. Co. and ably defended that instrument.

United States District Attorney Bristol was also asked to speak. He responded with a few brief remarks stating the object of their visit, asked for the assistance of the people, explained why homestead and other papers of the private citizen are often delayed on account of the complicated system of government bureaus, and of the red tape, and asked for the patience and co-operation of the people. He regretted the tendency on the people's part to consider the government and its officials as enemies of the individual and said their entire concern was to do the business well required of them by the people.

Mr. Stanley, of the D. I. & P. Co., was the next speaker. He described briefly the work done by the company, mentioned points for future development on the segregation and made the people glad by stating that he was confident railroad construction would be in progress on this side of the mountains within three months.

The Laidlaw Meetings.

Wednesday afternoon Governor Chamberlain and the government officials met the settlers at Laidlaw to discuss matters relative to the trouble with the Columbia Southern company. The meeting developed into a very spirited affair and it is said excitement ran high. Another meeting will be held today. A report is prevalent, although unconfirmed, that action will be begun to oust the Columbia Southern company from the project.

CROPS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

L. H. McCann Grows Fine Wheat and Timothy on His Homestead.

L. H. McCann brought some fine samples of grain and hay to town this week from his homestead in 19-12. Last December Mr. McCann seeded some Cox wheat which has made a fine growth, stands higher than a man's waist and is heavy with large heads filled with big plump kernels of grain. Two-year-old timothy stood 4 1/2 feet high with heads seven inches long. Rye stands over six feet high.

There is nothing remarkable in this except the fact that this grain and hay were grown without a drop of irrigation water. These crops were put in without any particular attention paid to the principles of dry farming. It demonstrates that much of this section that has been considered worthless pine lands will bear large crops of grain under modern methods of dry farming, such as the Campbell system. Mr. McCann is thoroughly convinced of this.

Combined Harvester in Crook County.

Tom Taylor started up his combined harvester the first of the week, and for the next 30 days he expects to have a busy season with the harvest. The machine bought by Mr. Taylor is the first "combined" to be brought into this section, and marks the beginning of harvesting by that method in this wheat belt. This machine requires 26 head of horses to operate it. In the older wheat sections of the state most of the harvesting is done with combined harvesters, more than 250 of them being in operation in Umatilla county this year.—Madras Pioneer.

The Bait Used for Deschutes Trout.

The trout are so big in the upper Deschutes that fishermen find a young pup a very good bait, a kitten may be used to advantage, and for smaller fish a mouse will be found most effective.—Condon Times.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

When to Irrigate.

In order to determine just when crops need water and when to apply it so that they will not suffer from drought, nor be injured by too frequent or too generous applications, requires a knowledge and experience that can be gained only by practice and a close observation of various crops under irrigation. It is the experience of many practical irrigators that if an unlimited supply of water is available crops more frequently suffer from overirrigation than from drought. It is difficult to determine when the development of the crop is first arrested on account of a lack of moisture in the soil. Some experimenters maintain that this point can be more definitely determined by an examination of the soil than by the appearance of the plant, as the latter shows evidence of the check in its growth some days after it has occurred. Usually it is then too late to present serious loss, as the crop rarely recovers from such treatment, and seldom reaches the development it would have attained if it had been irrigated at the proper time.

Plants will usually indicate by a change in color or by their general appearance whether they need water or when they have been overirrigated. Most field crops turn to a darker green when in need of water, and the leaves and stems show a tendency to droop or curl. The lower leaves assume a pale yellow. A crisp or dead appearance in the lower leaves is one of the best indications that a plant needs water. Grain which has suffered from drought may mature, but the straw will be small and short and the kernels will be shrunken and inferior in quality. Alfalfa and similar crops have the appearance of cured hay. Where field crops are overirrigated the color of the foliage becomes a yellowish green and the plants have a sickly appearance. These indications vary with the quality of the soil, so that it is impossible to lay down fixed rules to govern the number or frequency of irrigations. Only close observation for a number of years on the same farm will enable a person to tell by the appearance of the plants whether they need water or not.

The amount of moisture in the soil may be determined with sufficient accuracy for the needs of the plant by examining a sample taken a few inches from the surface of the ground. If it clings together when molded in a ball and shows the print of the fingers, there is moisture enough present. If the earth falls apart when the hand is opened, irrigation is needed. As stated above, this point is passed some days before the plant shows indications of suffering.

Cultivation after Irrigation.

When it is possible, cultivation should follow each irrigation as soon as the ground is dry enough to be worked. If all crops could be cultivated in this way the amount of water which would have to be applied would be greatly reduced. The duty of water is uniformly small for corn, potatoes, orchards and other crops which can be easily cultivated. If the ground cannot be cultivated after it has been irrigated, the surface will often bake. This is injurious to some kinds of plant growth, and evaporation is thereby greatly increased, making another irrigation necessary much sooner than it would otherwise be.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.

Broadcasting or Drilling Grain, Which?

There is a tendency among some of the farmers of the state to still adhere to the old-time method of broadcasting grain instead of seeding with a drill. In one of the counties of the state recently visited by the writer, the live question among the farmers seemed to be: "Shall I harrow my field once or twice after sowing my seed broadcast," some of the farmers claiming that one harrowing was better than two and others claiming the reverse. If you must sow broadcast, harrow the land twice, the second at right angles to the first time. The best advice, however, is, not to sow broadcast at all, as it is a poor method of seeding for the following reasons: (1) More seed is required to be sown per acre; (2) The seed is not put in at a uniform depth, some will be too deep while some will remain on top of the ground; (3) It requires more work, hence is more expensive; (4) Seed is not evenly distributed over the ground, in some places it will be thick and in some places thin. The drill comes but little and is one of the farmers' best friends from the standpoint of economy and profit. It distributes the seed evenly in the ground. The seed is put in at a uniform depth and can be put in either shallow or deep, so that the maximum per cent of the seed will grow, thus requiring less seed to be sown per acre.

The old broadcast seeding has gone out of date and all up to date farmers have discarded it and have adopted the drill. Those who continue to use the old method will be left far behind, not only financially but also in progress and advancement.

At the Juab county arid farm is a good illustration of broadcast seeding. There, side by side, are two plats, one sown broadcast and one with a drill at the rate of three pecks per acre; both were sown upon the same date and have received the same treatment. Upon the drilled plat is a good stand that will produce 30 bushels per acre, while upon the broadcast plat not a half stand is to be seen, so that it will do well to produce 10 bushels per acre. These experiments speak louder than words that broadcasting grain is a losing business for the farmer.—Desert Farmer, Utah.

Be an Exhibitor.

There is not a small farmer in the irrigated West who cannot send a sample of the products of field, garden or orchard to the Interstate Exposition of Irrigation Products and Forestry Products which opens in Sacramento September 2. The cost of forwarding, entering and installing will be merely nominal. Every facility will be extended to intending exhibitors. Entering and installing of exhibits will be attended to by the local management free of charge, when desired by distant exhibitors. A magnificent trophy and cash prize list holds out rare inducements for individual displays. Full particulars can be had by applying to National Irrigation headquarters, Sacramento.

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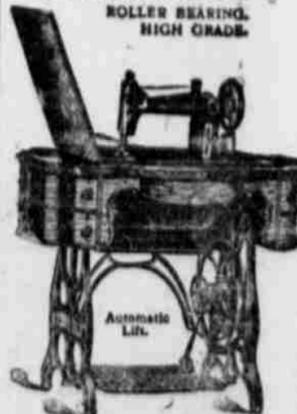
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