

An Announcement -- Your Attention Is Requested

WE INAUGURATE the commencement of Fall trade by announcing to the trading public—by means of this ad.—a few of the bargains we now have for the people and also to describe in a brief way some of the new high-grade class of goods we are getting in. Many of these are here now—others are on the way in from Shaniko. We are stocking our store with a class of merchandise never before equalled, in its line, in Bend. Our object is to build up a reputation as a store that always has "good goods" at reasonable prices. If you want the best SCOFIELD'S is the place to get it. Below are a few attention callers—

School Supplies

A Pencil Free with Every Tablet

School will begin in a short time now and the boys and girls must have supplies. We have them. And here is one thing to remember—as a premium with every tablet bought we will give FREE one lead pencil. Also remember we carry the noted—

- "Teddy Bear" Tablets
- Tablets of all Descriptions
- Pencils
- Inks
- Scratch Pads
- Etc., Etc.

Don't miss seeing the display of tablets in our window. It will interest you.

Remember, a pencil free with every tablet.

Fresh Fruit in Season

Hereafter we will always have in stock a line of fresh fruit, suitable for the season. We now have—

Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Oranges and Lemons.

Everything that is on the market. The best is none too good for our customers.

Ice Cream always on hand—Fresh and Good.

Imported Japanese Vases

We have the largest and best display of vases ever shown in Central Oregon. Each one is a handsome piece of work, beautiful and unique in design.

Imported Japanese and Glass
The Latest Fads.

Toilet Soaps--A fine assortment containing all of the best brands.

Family Liquors

There has been quite a demand made upon us for a high grade class of liquors that can be used for medicinal and family purposes. What people wanted was a grade of liquor that they knew was pure and that would be fit to use for various medicinal purposes. Consequently we have ordered and now have in stock a line of the finest grade of various liquors and can fulfill your wants in that particular.

They Are Perfectly Pure
Nothing Cheap about Them.

Toilet Articles, Combs and Brushes

Naturally our establishment has the largest assortment of toilet articles that can be found in Bend and vicinity. And we are adding to this line from week to week. This line now includes, besides various other articles—

Combs, Brushes for the Hair, Brushes for the bath, and Finger Brushes.

CANDIES--Always fresh, arriving weekly.
FISHING TACKLE--The best in town.

A Satisfied Customer Is a Store's Best Advertisement.

The Scofield Drug Co.

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year \$1.50
Six months .75
Three months .50
(Invariably in advance.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

REDMOND NOTES.

(Continued from page 1.)

They heard a wagon. This year it is every time a new self binder goes by, next year it will be at the threshing machines and the year after, if it is not already old, it will be at the steam and electric cars.

We will probably be pumping water from our deep well on Tuesday. The gasoline engine is in place and the pump head is to be put in.

P. S. Stanley, of the D. I. & P. Co., has been spending some time here lately.

Mr. Gibson is kept busy these days tanning his self binder. We presume the same is true of J. O. Hansen's.

The two D. I. & P. construction camps have been consolidated and are now running as one under the direction of Lor Reed.

Everybody seems to think that E. M. Eby has the whole segregation beaten in oats. We have not seen them but are glad for him if he has.

T. M. Alcorn was in our neighborhood Wednesday and Thursday delivering stereoscopes and views and later left for "over the mountains" by private conveyance.

H. A. Shonck of North Dakota is visiting with an old friend, E. M. Eby, and expresses himself as very well pleased with the country.

Friends of Mr. John Trisler, Ottumwa, Iowa, will be pleased to know that he contemplates spending the winter here again. He writes: "I could camp under a juniper and come out better in the spring than by staying in the best of houses here."

The farewell reception given Tuesday by Mrs. and Miss Jones by the ladies of

The hall was tastily decorated and bountiful tables were spread. Being of the sterner sex and having plowing to do at that time, the reporter was left out about refreshment time, but we know that it was bountiful, sumptuous, elegant, and several other nice things for we have broken bread with too many of the Redmond cooks to be fooled.

Mrs. Lor Reed moved to Bend Saturday.

J. C. Bracifer, interested in the Portland-Albany, Albany-Eugene and Eugene-Ontario electric railroad was in town Tuesday. It looks as though we would have all kinds of railroads before long.

Rosland Happenings.

(Too late for last week.)
The rain has passed and farming will be renewed again in full blast.

Mr. Pool of Rosland has rented the station from Wm. Howard.

Geo. Bogue started from Rosland to the station Saturday with Mr. Pool's household effects.

The two Miss Bakers left our community on Tuesday's stage. Their departure is sadly regretted.

Chas. Carmichael, proprietor of Rosland Hotel, made a trip to Bend Tuesday. He also made Prineville a call.

Ed Rourke escorted a party of tourists to Paulina and East lakes Sunday.

Mrs. Jolly has accepted a situation in the Rosland Hotel, commencing Monday.

Therman Moffit has been engaged as a hay hand on the Caldwell ranch, Paulina.

A gentleman passed through town one day last week with monkeys and other animals, but for some reason he failed to show in our town.

Six wagons of emigrants passed through town Thursday on their way to Rose City.

Allen Trobee is making the board timber fly these days.

Don Caldwell returned home Friday from Shaniko, loaded with freight for Rosland's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have moved into the Rourke residence, recently vacated by Mr. Pools.

L. Allingham and Mr. Marion registered at Rosland Hotel Sunday.

Geo. Sly commenced haying last week and is just making the hay fly.

Geo. Beatty has his entire crop of hay harvested.

Mrs. A. Stroth returned home from summer normal last Sunday.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigating on a Hillside.

One of the best examples of high-class irrigation which has been observed is the watering of a field of potatoes on a hillside. It cost the owner and irrigator of this piece of ground three years of hard labor and bitter experience to learn to run his furrows between rows in such a way as to prevent scouring. At first he attempted to run his furrows diagonally across the hillside, but the grade was too steep and the water scoured the furrows, while his crop of potatoes was a failure owing to the lack of water at the head of his rows and the over-abundance at the lower ends. The next year he ran his furrows around the hill, but they did not conform to the contour of the ground sufficiently to altogether prevent scouring, and his crop was poor. Finally, he has fitted the curve of his furrows to the contour of the hill in such a way as to prevent all scouring, and now his crop of potatoes from this hillside is as good as any crop he raises on comparatively level ground.

Care of Laterals.

Laterals, like machinery, need more of less constant attention when in use. If they are neglected, breaks, leaks, and blocking of the channel may occur, and probably at a time when water is most needed. A heavy storm may cause the washing out of a portion of the lower bank in the lateral, especially on a hillside. Such a break must be speedily repaired. Unceasing annoyance and trouble in the operation of laterals is caused by gophers, or prairie squirrels, which burrow holes on hillside slopes and will burrow from the bed or side of a canal or lateral down through the lower bank, coming to the surface again, perhaps 10 or more feet below their starting point. When water is first turned into a canal in the spring the water finds its way through these holes. These leaks may be hardly perceptible at first, but very soon attain such propor-

tions as to endanger the lateral banks. Any method used to exterminate pests like gophers and prairie dogs is a tedious one. A method frequently adopted is to drown them out, but this is not always successful. Before the water is turned into the canal, a ditch rider goes down the line of ditch blocking all the lower holes or exits from the burrows that may be discovered. After the lower holes are blocked the water is turned into the canal, filling the burrows and drowning the gophers. Of course many holes may escape attention, and careful supervision of the canal and its banks must be exercised whenever gophers are numerous. Many formulas for poison have been compounded and successfully used for exterminating prairie dogs and pocket gophers. The Kansas experiment station has recently published a valuable bulletin on the subject of "Destroying Prairie Dogs and Pocket Gophers."

Laterals become blocked by the caving of the upper banks or the trampling of loose stock or by the deposit of refuse from the main canal, which may collect in one spot and form an imperfect dam. The laterals must be kept clear of debris and an uninterrupted flow maintained.

Cost of Applying Water.

The cost of applying water to crops varies greatly according to the skill of the irrigator, the contour of the fields, and the available head of water. The land on one farm may have a sloping surface well adapted for the application of water, and on another a rolling, broken surface over which much time and labor must be spent in properly applying the water to the crops. One farm may be supplied with a full head of water sufficient to enable the irrigator to spread water over his fields between laterals quickly and thoroughly, while another farm may have so poor a head of water that a greater amount of labor and more time must be

spent in irrigating the same area. The method used in irrigating different crops must also be taken into consideration. It takes much more time for one man to irrigate an acre of potatoes by the furrow system than an acre of wild or native hay by the flooding system. In the first instances the potatoes may be irrigated by running water through every other furrow, which is often done in the first watering of potatoes. On the other hand, to irrigate an acre of wild or native hay may require only the few moments necessary to turn enough water from a lateral to cover the entire acre. It is therefore difficult to state even approximately the cost of applying water to crops.—Government Bulletin No. 145.

Alfalfa Hay for Hogs.

The Kansas experiment station has recently reported the results of experiments made during the fall of 1898 to test the value of alfalfa hay fed to pigs receiving all the grain they would eat.

The pigs, averaging 125 pounds each, were placed in lots of ten in large pens provided with shelter sheds open to the south. Alfalfa hay of the best quality was fed dry in a large flat trough, the pigs receiving in addition all the black-hulled white Kafir corn they would eat without waste. The animals were given more hay than they would eat, and they consumed only the leaves and finer stems. Beginning November 24 and continuing nine weeks one lot of pigs was fed alfalfa hay and Kafir-corn meal dry; a second lot, Kafir-corn dry; a third lot, Kafir-corn meal dry; and a fourth lot, Kafir-corn meal wet.

The gains per hog in the nine weeks from the different methods of feeding were as follows:

	Pounds
Kafir-corn meal dry and alfalfa hay	99.9
Kafir-corn whole	59.4
Kafir-corn meal fed dry	52.4
Kafir-corn meal fed wet	63.3

At the end of the experiment the alfalfa-fed pigs were well fattened and were marketed. It is estimated that under normal conditions it would have taken four or five weeks longer to put the other lots into good marketable condition. The gain from feeding alfalfa hay

with Kafir-corn meal fed dry over the meal alone fed dry was more than 75 per cent.

Ten hogs in nine weeks were fed 656 pounds of alfalfa hay; and for each 7.85 pounds of alfalfa hay fed with the dry Kafir-corn meal the hogs gained 3.4 pounds over those having dry Kafir-corn meal alone—a gain of 868 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa hay. The results are not due to the feeding value of the alfalfa alone, but also to its influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the Kafir corn. The alfalfa hay also gave a variety to the ration, making it more appetizing and inducing the hogs to eat more grain. The 10 hogs having grain alone ate 3,885 pounds of dry Kafir-corn meal, while the 10 hogs having hay and grain ate 4,679 pounds of the Kafir-corn meal and 656 pounds of alfalfa hay. The hay-fed hogs ate more grain and gained more for each bushel eaten. In a former experiment at this college pigs were pastured through the summer on alfalfa with a light feeding of corn. After deducting the probable gain from the corn the gain per acre from the alfalfa pasture was 776 pounds of pork.

These facts indicate that to produce pork most cheaply the Kansas farmer must have alfalfa pasture in summer and alfalfa hay in winter.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 97.

He Sued Her.

"The man I ever wed," she said, "Must have accomplishments. Yes, he must play ball and dance. And ride and row and fence. And take a skillful hand at bridge. A tennis racket wield. And chase the bounding golf ball, too. Across the dewy field."

The man who won her fully found Was laid and stout and slow; He couldn't sing or dance or play, Or fence or ride or row. He didn't care a rap for golf, And never led cottillions; But he could sign a check, you see, For half a dozen millions.

—New York Herald.

J. H. HANER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

NOTARY PUBLIC

Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, Surety Bonds, Real Estate, Conveyancing, Etc.