

## BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS

Everyone Who Visits the Redmond Fair Will Be Well Taken Care Of—Ladies Guarantee It.

REDMOND, Sept. 8.—Don't forget to come to the Deschutes Valley Fair. We understand that the Ladies' Aid Society is making strenuous efforts to see that accommodations are more plentiful this year than last, and we know that everything they have undertaken so far they have put through to a successful finish. But the truth is we were all up in the air last year, not knowing what to expect, but fair is now a well established institution and we know better what kind of patronage to expect. The premium lists are out and if you don't get one any other way ask R. C. Immele, the secretary, for one.

Remember the dates, Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Joe McClay is at home again from harvesting on Opel Prairie. He looks as though it agreed with him pretty well.

A. W. Morgan has rented his farm to Geo. H. Duren of Falls City, Tillamook county. Mr. Duren is on the ground now and his family of seven or eight is on the way. Some more young folks in our neighborhood will be appreciated.

F. L. Ricker came back from San Francisco arriving in Redmond yesterday after an absence of a year.

Word received here from E. L. Iversen of White Salmon, Washington, states that his daughter, who was with us some time a year ago, was married in July to Mr. Hugh Stewart of North Yakima. Mr. Iversen will have some more clearing done on his eighty west of town and says that as soon as there is a definite prospect for a railroad here, he is coming in to live. There will be a good many others come in about that time, too.

Frank McCaffery is up at his Sisters farm superintending the construction of a ditch to water his desert land claim.

J. G. McElletie moved to Bend Friday. Mrs. J. O. says here for a time yet.

Mr. Hewen has come in from Portland and is occupying his forty south of Edward Lockyer.

R. A. Shenck has bought just south of E. M. Eby and has gone to clearing.

Milo Covert now has charge of the barn in connection with the Hotel Redmond.

Fruit of all kinds, and the best of those kinds is to be had in town from farms at Powell Buttes, Tetherow Bridge and the Cove. In another year we will add and from our own more immediate vicinity.

Mr. Norwood left here for his home in McMinnville, we believe, a week ago.

B. A. Kendall and Walter Gillespie are cruising out some timber claims on Grizzly Butte.

Carl Ehret says he has us beaten on carrots, but Carl knows how to prove it to a Missourian.

A change in stage schedule makes Redmond a junction point now for the Prineville-Redmond and the Redmond-Sisters stages and brings our mail to us a few hours earlier. We all appreciate a slight change for the better.

E. C. PARK.

### Tumalo Items.

TUMALO, Sept. 11.—Jens Hasselburg passed through Tumalo this morning. He reports that his oat crop is very heavy.

The people of these parts and the Sisters country are on the ragged edge in regard to getting a machine to thresh their grain as there is no machine in sight as yet. A good machine would pay handsomely if the right man would come in this country with one.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gibson and Mr. Post were doing business in Bend yesterday. Mr. Gibson has quite a lot of grain to harvest yet.

Rev. Tavenor preached quite an interesting sermon at Tumalo last Sunday. He will preach here again next Sunday at 3 p. m.

A number of people from these parts have gone to the Valley to pick hops and bring back fruit.

We are sorry to note that Jesse Harter's wife is very sick at her father's home, Mr. G. M. Couch, two miles north-east of Tumalo. We hope to hear of her speedy recovery.

We are having some warm weather for September. It is hard on harvest hands but good growing weather.

G. W. Wimer & Sons are about through with cutting and binding a large crop of grain. They are well pleased with the prospects of a good yield of grain and the next question will be to get it

## The National Forests and the Lumber Supply.

A point in the industrial progress of the United States has now been reached where development of the country is made, not in the face of the forest but with its essential aid. The old process of exhausting the supply of timber in a region and then seeking new fields is practically over. Already the lumber industry is turning back on its tracks. A quality of timber is eagerly sought in the lake states which a few years ago was ignored as utterly worthless, and in the South the whole pine region is being gone over in a close search for the old field pine, a tree once despised but now bought up at prices much higher than those formerly paid for the magnificent timber of the virgin forests.

A publication just issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "National Forests and the Lumber Supply," defines the important part which the National Forests are destined to play in the economic development of the country. Abuses have grown up under the laws which provide for the disposition of public land, notably the segregation of large holdings of timberland for speculative purposes. Timber from the National Forests is now purchased by the thousand board feet, and payment is made upon the actual sale of the logs when cut. Two dollars and a half per thousand feet is comparatively low as present charges go, but since the cut ranges from 6000 to 8000 feet per acre, the government receives from five to twenty times as much for the timber as it did under the timber and stone act.

Public opinion now demands, not that the government should dispose of its remaining timberlands as rapidly as possible and leave it to private enterprise to exploit the forest land, but that what remains of the National Forests should be more conservatively used. The government has been forced into the lumber business solely in order that a supply of forest products may be guaranteed to future generations.

Probably 80 per cent of the total stand of merchantable timber within the Forests is located on the Pacific Coast, where for a long time the enormous supply of privately owned timber will satisfy most of the demand. This more accessible private timber surrounds the Forests as the meat of an apple surrounds the core. It has been entirely eaten away in many places, while in others it is looked up by speculators. The thing to remember, then, is that this immense body of public timber is there as a great reserve against the time when private timberlands will be depleted, and for use as a weapon against monopoly.

The first effect of National Forests upon prices, particularly where there is still a great deal of available timber, is to raise the price of outside stumpage toward its actual value by withdrawing the excess supply of low-priced timber from the market. But later, as the supply of timber dwindles and values are forced upward by speculative holdings, the effect of the Forests will be to check the advance of prices.

In the virgin forest, growth is just about balanced by decay. In the Western forests, however, natural deterioration is greatly augmented by forest fires. The fires usually do most harm by damaging merchantable timber, but great as this injury is, vastly more actual loss in forest wealth results from the yearly burning over of the grass and undergrowth of the forest. Ground fires do not consume the large trees, but they destroy seedlings outright and injure growing trees so that they quickly decay. Finally, the forest floor, composed of a mold of needles, twigs, and mosses, is burned away.

Far beyond the present influence of the National Forests upon the lumber supply will be their importance in the future. The United States is now facing a shortage in the stock of available timber. The yield from the National Forests will aid greatly to bridge over the period in which mature timber will be lacking, a period which will last from the time the old trees are gone until the young trees are large enough to take their places.

The definite results, therefore, of the sale of timber from the Forests will be to sustain the lumber business, to maintain a steady range of timber values and so discourage speculation, and, far more important still, steadily to further the uninterrupted development of the great industries dependent on wood.

## The Central Oregon Banking & Trust Company

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BEND, OREGON

## Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

### The Loss of Water.

Samuel Fortier, irrigation engineer in charge of the Pacific district, speaking before an irrigation convention, said:

"The loss of irrigation water is becoming an old theme in a region where the practice of irrigation is comparatively new. Of the many natural resources of the West, water ranks first in importance. It is yearly becoming more difficult to obtain, and of higher value. So long, therefore, as water is needed to overcome the aridity of an otherwise fertile soil, its economical use is likely to continue one of the chief problems of western agriculture.

"The investigation of the various ways in which water is wasted has led us into a new field of inquiry. We have found, particularly in the warmer portions of California, that the greatest loss of irrigation water is from moist soil into dry air. There would seem to be no end to rolls on water on its way to the plant. To such an extent is this true that the amounts actually utilized by vegetation frequently bear but a small percentage to the volumes diverted. For every 100 inches which pass through the headgate, 30 are liable to be lost in percolation before the field is reached. Then in applying the remaining 70 inches, if the surface is uneven the greater part will flow into low places and be partially wasted, while the high places may remain dry. In this way probably not more than 50 out of the 70 inches reach the land it is intended to water. Now having moistened the soil with these 50 inches, the chances are that 40 per cent will pass off into the air without benefiting in the least degree the plants which it was intended to nourish. Thus of the 100 inches diverted only 30 may fulfill a useful purpose.

"Public opinion now demands, not that the government should dispose of its remaining timberlands as rapidly as possible and leave it to private enterprise to exploit the forest land, but that what remains of the National Forests should be more conservatively used. The government has been forced into the lumber business solely in order that a supply of forest products may be guaranteed to future generations.

### ACTUAL LOSS TO FARMERS.

"The loss of water by evaporation injuriously affects both the western farmer who irrigates and the one who cultivates the dry bench. All other taxes paid by the farmer are small in comparison with the one levied by the atmosphere in robbing the soil of its much-needed moisture. The magnitude of this loss which is borne by the irrigators is enormous. Between seed time and harvest of each year there is sufficient water spread over the West to cover all of New England a foot deep. In some sections this water is still reasonably cheap; in others it is very dear.

The annual cost to the farmers in applying so much water probably exceeds \$25,000,000. Now, if we assume that 40 per cent of this water, which costs so large a sum each year, is lost by evaporation, it is equivalent to an annual tax of \$1 per acre on every acre that is irrigated.

### WINTER IRRIGATION A REMEDY.

"In conclusion I desire to recommend the practice of winter irrigation as a means of checking evaporation. Many of the orchardists of the Santa Clara Valley, in California, irrigate during the rainy months of February, March and April, and by applying 2 1/2 inches of water over the surface in addition to the 10 inches derived from rainfall they manage to grow excellent crops of deciduous fruits without resorting to summer irrigation. Some may think that soil irrigated in March will become very dry in June, but the dry soil is confined to the top foot. Beneath there is moisture which deeply-rooted plants have no difficulty in securing. The practice of applying a heavy irrigation during rainy weather, or when the top layer of soil is moist, lessens surface evaporation and permits a large part to be stored in the deep subsoil."

### Bend Men Have Runaway.

Elmer Nivvonger and Fred Hunsell had quite an exciting experience in a runaway Wednesday afternoon while out in the timber. One of the horses had a sore neck and as they were driving down quite a steep hill the animal became rather unruly, due to the pain caused by the action of the collar as the horse descended the hill. In the midst of this trouble one of the bits broke, which naturally pulled the horses to one side out of the road, and down the hill they went at a good clip. At the foot of the hill the buggy struck a log and both men were thrown out. The horses ran only a short distance when they straddled a tree and stopped. The only damage done was that the harness was broken in several places and the circle on the buggy also broken. Both men were rather badly shaken up and bruised by the fracas, but received no serious injuries.

For Sale.  
Seed rye.—C. L. LOWTHER, Trail Crossing, Crooked River. -28

# The Deschutes Valley Fair

Bigger, Better and Busier Than Ever.

At REDMOND, OREGON

SEPT. 19-20-21

Placing and arranging of exhibits, Thursday.

Farmers' and Squaw Races, Friday.

Prof. E. L. Kent, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will deliver an address at the Farmers' Institute Friday evening and will also act as judge for all Livestock and Poultry.

There will be plenty of amusements and minor sports, such as foot races, for men's race, egg race, boys' and girls' races, etc., both Friday and Saturday.

## Baseball Tournament

Open to Crook County, will begin Friday, September 20th. Purses, \$50.00 to winning team. All applications to play should be in Secretary's hands not later than September 12th.

Come and be convinced that this is the Best and Largest Fair in Crook County.

R. C. IMMELE, Secretary.



## A Bargain

FOR OUR

## Subscribers

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AND

## THE BEND BULLETIN

Both, One Year for Only \$1.75

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

### THE COVE ORCHARD.

Description of Ranch from Which Much of Bend's Fruit Comes.

William Boegli's fruit ranch, the Cove Orchard, is one of the most remarkable little ranches in Crook county. Hidden down in Crooked River gorge, between precipitous walls reaching up nearly 1100 feet, ones first thought upon driving down the grade and discovering the little ranch nestling below is "How did they ever find it." And yet, it is one of the oldest ranches in that portion of the county. There are only about 13 acres of it, not counting the pasture lands covering the precipitous sides of the gorge, and of that 13 acres 11 are in orchard. And some idea of the kind of an orchard it is may be gathered from the fact that this year more than \$5,000 worth of fruit will be sold off of the eleven acres. That doesn't mean that only that amount of fruit is produced, for with his markets

ity to get sufficient help this year in gathering and marketing the fruit, a large amount of it will go to waste. Mr. Boegli paid \$10,000 for the place, and the principal value is in the 11 acres of orchard, so he paid nearly a thousand dollars an acre for it.

Mr. Boegli markets most of his fruit at Prineville and Bend. He does not make regular trips to Madras because this market is supplied by nearer fruit growers; but he sells considerable fruit at the orchard to people from this locality. His "Yellow Crawford" peaches are ripe now, and for size, quality and flavor they are not excelled by any grown in the state.—Pioneer.

W. J. McGillyray passed through town Tuesday with a load of fruit which he had procured from an orchard on Crooked River.

## YOU

Will enjoy reading The Bend Bulletin. IT WILL PLEASE, ENTERTAIN and INSTRUCT YOU. Subscribe now.

It Gives the News

## Prineville Fair Postponed!

The CENTRAL OREGON LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION has postponed the dates of its fair to be held at Prineville, from Oct. 15-16-17-18-19, '07 to

Oct. 24-25-26-28-29, '07

Five Big Days --- Remember the Change of Dates

## Fine Races Big Purses

Numerous Exhibits from all Parts of Crook County

The Biggest Fair Ever Held in Central Oregon. You Cannot Afford to Miss It.

REMEMBER THE DATES:

Oct. 24-5-6-8-9, 1907