

THE BEND BULLETIN

An independent newspaper, standing for the square deal, clean business, clean politics, and the best interests of Bend and Central Oregon.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1911

In addition to its many important economic advantages, whose development inevitably will make Bend a large city, the town has natural endowments, perhaps today not regarded as worth much in dollars and cents, which should be appreciated fully and taken advantage of to the utmost. Timber, mill sites, power, wheat lands, all are invaluable to the building up of a city here. But in applauding these it is well not to discount another very real asset—Bend's great natural beauty. This is of very real value. It will bring hundreds of people here, and keep hundreds here, just because Bend's environment is so attractive and the town so eminently "livable." Green lawns, well kept streets, attractive houses, all are additions to the nature-made scenery that cannot be overestimated in importance. In these things Bend has a splendid start. By all means let the town bend its energies to making even more real its claim to the title of "Bend, the Beautiful."

The organization of the Bend Merchants' Protective Association is a move which well bears witness to the progressiveness of local merchants. The credit organization, operated upon a long established plan which for years has been in successful operation all over the country, will be of very real benefit not only to its members, who are taking an ordinary and common sense method of advancing their own interests, but to the entire buying public. A substantial and fair credit system, allowing credit only to those who merit it, can hurt no one. And by aiding the merchants in eliminating bad bills and the tying up of money for long periods, it cannot but be of benefit to the purchasers who ultimately must share the profit of the merchant's reduction in operating expenses.

Now that some headway has been made with the preliminaries of establishing a sewer system it is to be hoped that the good work will continue. It would seem, indeed, that this is a matter of even more importance than is the macadamizing of Wall street, or any other street at this time. The order of important work before the City Council, as most people see it, is to get that long-discussed charter into being, second, find out "where we are at" as regards a sewer system, and third, with these two excellent undertakings accomplished or well on the road to accomplishment, to take the matter up of improving the city's appearance and comfort with good streets, and add to its dignity with the erection of a suitable city hall.

Inasmuch as the steel for the Crooked River bridge, which Central Oregonians for many moons have been told "is on the way," but which yet seems tardy in putting in an appearance, it seems probable that the railroad may not reach its terminus here until late in the summer, and in the meantime, what of our alleged mail service? Is Bend to continue to leave its mail come in by way of Shaniko, with great needless delay and much inconvenience, while a railroad is operating a daily mail car to within fifty miles of this town?

The Burns Times-Herald is as enthusiastic a supporter of the Bend-Burns road as is The Bulletin. Also, it goes even further than did The Bulletin in expressing its opinion of the "knocking" with which the Vale Enterprise has favored the project. The Harney County paper asserts that the Vale sheet made an ass of itself by its ignorant criticism of the new road.

ROSEVILLE PRECOOLING PLANT.

After years of transcontinental fruit shipment in the old way—putting aboard cars at natural temperatures and allowing as great a reduction in temperature as could be had with the ordinary icing system—a comprehensive system has finally been devised for the wholesale precooling of fruits before shipment, exemplified in the \$1,000,000 plant which was given its first test on Oct. 8 of last year and the results of which were highly satisfactory in every way. In the initial tryout ten cars of ripe grapes from Lodi, Cal., were reduced from a temperature of 70 to 38 degrees in two hours. The cars were then sent out by fast express, with no ripening or decay in the course of their long journey, and ten days later were offered for sale in New York and Philadelphia in practically the same perfect condition as when picked from the vines. Used at full capacity, the Roseville plant will handle twenty cars at a time, and it will cool this number of cars of fruit in three hours. The plant is combined with an ice plant which has two 300 ton refrigerating machines with an ice-making capacity of 150 tons each. The cooling process is a simple one. When the twenty loaded cars of fruit have been run into the long cooling shed the car doors are unlocked and swung open and false doors equipped with canvas connections leading to a huge coil box of ammonia pipes are then adjusted. The warm air in the car is first drawn off by means of an intermittent valve through two canvas connections above the ice bunkers at the ends of the cars. The two fans which drive the air through the ducts and cars are each ten feet in diameter and deliver 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The coil box through which the air passes and is cooled is eighty feet long, thirty-two feet wide and contains 80,000 feet of two inch pipe, with more than 12,000 ammonia joints. The box is made of hollow blocks reinforced with steel and is made air tight with a coating of asphalt. The duct which delivers the air to the cars is made of galvanized iron, is sixty inches in diameter and 400 feet long. When the temperature of the cars has been reduced to about 38 degrees F., which is considered the ideal temperature, the cars are iced and ready for shipment. The precooling of Pacific coast fruits in this manner will practically revolutionize the business, not only improving immensely the quality of fruit shipped, but greatly increasing its consumption. A similar plant has been built at Colton, Cal., for the precooling of the citrus fruits, and there is little question that in a short time like plants will be erected for the cooling of less perishable fruits—peaches, pears and apples—in well known fruit sections in states to the north and east.

STORING CELERY FOR WINTER.

For readers who have raised celery this year for the first time a suggestion may be helpful along the line of storing it for winter use. If the variety is an early maturing sort, like the Golden Self Blanching, all that is needed to be done is to take the plants up with plenty of root and pack them snugly in a box of sufficient size to accommodate the amount to be stored. Unless the earth is quite moist—there should be a layer of it at the bottom of the box—it is well to give it a thorough sprinkling before the roots are set in. In the case of later and larger varieties which have not bleached at all at the time the plants are taken up the box in which they are stored should be so arranged that the roots of the plants can be watered at intervals without wetting the tops. This is best done by boring holes here and there in the bottom of the box and placing it in a tray of larger size in which water can be poured or, if the floor of the storeroom is earth, in a depression into which water can be poured. In either case sufficient moisture will be absorbed by capillary attraction through the holes in the bottom of the box to supply the plants. Pouring water on to the plants from above, as is usually done when they are growing in the open ground, tends to rot the tops. We have tried wrapping each stalk of celery well to the roots with pieces of newspaper before putting away, but do not think it gives any better results than the use of clean straw or earth.

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

That the country as a whole needs an awakening to the necessity of giving more heed to and applying just common everyday horse sense methods to a conserving of the public health is nicely shown in an instance which came to our attention the other day. A miserable looking individual with the usual greasy card put in an appearance, but instead of recording the fact that the bearer had lost his voice, arm or toe it stated that he was in a bad way from tuberculosis and was trying to get enough money by selling shoestrings to take him to the northern woods, where the bracing air and the smell of the conifers would restore his health. Like many another, we paid 10 cents for penny shoestrings and later put them in the stove and then for a brief interval contemplated the menace to public health of having a consumptive of this type frequenting streets, hotels, passenger cars and other public places and no doubt scattering germs of his dread disease as he went about.

J. E. Ryan

The average sized farm of the country contains a trifle more than a hundred acres. The smallest average acreage is found in the three acre corn farm of Vermont, while the largest average area is found in the 100 acre ranch in California.

There is bound to be a slovenly, roll-robbing type of farming followed just so long as from 30 to 60 per cent of the farms of the country are not operated by the men who own them. Proper management of most any business is unsatisfactory, but in almost no other is it attended with more deplorable results than in the case of agriculture.

In feeding experiments conducted a short time ago by the Minnesota experiment station scours in little pigs was found due in very large measure to excessive and irregular feeding and to sudden changes in the food ration. Inasmuch as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the one new at hog raising might well keep the above facts in mind.

How would it do to arouse the interest of that bright, wide awake boy in the activities of the farm by buying him a pure bred sow at some sale this fall and allowing him to make what he can of the increase in her offspring? Have him keep accurate account of the cost of feed and care as well as of sales of pigs, letting him have for his own as a sum to start a bank account all he makes over and above the original investment and a reasonable rate of interest. Such an experiment may prove an eye opener in more ways than one.

Successful handling of both farm animals and poultry during the winter months depends to quite a measure on reproducing so far as practicable summer conditions. For the dairy cows the object is best secured in the surest feed furnished by the silo; for the poultry it will mean a supply of animal and green food to take the place of that which they had on free range or in confinement during the summer season and a capacious dust bath, which may contain some fine sifted wood ashes, some fine road dust and two or three pounds of powdered sulphur.

A poultry fancier of the name of Voelz has a Silver Wyandotte hen that in four consecutive years has laid 804 eggs, an average of over 200 a year, and he notes the interesting fact that this particular hen, in four years, has laid many eggs the fourth year as the first. The diet given the flock to which No. 31 belonged consisted of two ounces of shelled corn for each hen, while the entire flock of forty hens was given a mash consisting of three pounds of wheat shorts, one pound of alfalfa meal and one ounce of oilmeal. Besides this cereal ration, onions and beets, grit, oyster shell and water were always kept handy.

That the dislike on the part of some pupils to attending school is a very real and not a whimsical matter was shown not long ago in two instances which were reported in the public press—the one, a boy who hung himself in the barn rather than go to school; the other, a girl who took poison rather than endure the ordeal. It may have been that due to enforced absence in earlier years or slowness of mental operations they were far behind other scholars of equal age and suffered continuous humiliation when forced to measure up with them in the class room. In any event, the incidents cited show very conclusively that there are not infrequently cases when it is the part of wisdom in both parents and teachers to acquiesce in a pupil's desire to quit school and take up work at home or elsewhere.

Sorghum poisoning, which seems to be caused by prussic acid developed in a second growth of the plant or in the first growth checked by a period of unusually dry weather, has been of somewhat frequent occurrence in seasons like that just closing. The poison also seems to be developed in Kaffir corn and Johnson grass under like conditions. One of the worst cases of this type of poison ever re-

ported occurred several years ago at Brighton, Colo. Thirty head of dairy cows were turned into a small field of Kaffir corn, and in less than half an hour nineteen of them were dead. It was as a result of an investigation following this loss of stock that prussic acid was proved to be the destructive agency. While exceedingly poisonous when fed in a green state, there are no cases on record where cured sorghum has resulted in poisoning the animals eating it.

One of the most important labors of the men employed in the forest service is the gathering and planting of the seeds of the several varieties of conifers. So far this year about 300,000,000 tree seeds have been planted. While some of this seed is bought, a large portion of it is gathered by these men. The cost varies from 35 cents to \$1 per pound, and the work is usually done by groups of three or four men, who work together. While much of the seed is secured in sections where lumbering operations are going on, quite a portion is gathered by climbing and plucking the cones by hand or snipping them off with pruning shears. After being gathered at a central point the cones are dried in the sun or by means of artificial heat, which they open and the seeds fall out. Hand work is sometimes resorted to in opening the cones, and this is both slow and tedious. The seeds are finally separated from the wings and dirt by putting them through a fanning mill.

A Strike.

"Why don't you go to the dance to-night, Harold? Haven't you any flame?"

"Yes, dad," said the Harvard student, "a flame, but no fuel."—Life.

A grateful dog is better than an ungrateful man.—Saadi.

For Sale and Want Ads.

FOR SALE—Three tons of land plaster, \$18 per ton at Madras, \$35 delivered at Laidlaw—G.W. Horner, Laidlaw, Ore. 8-tf

FOR SALE.—Cheap, most complete 20,000 capacity sawmill in Crook county. Machinery all new. Reason for selling, timber all cut out. Write or enquire at Bulletin office. 7-tf

STRAYED—One bay horse, hind feet white, weight about 1200, age 6 years, brand 77 on left stifle. When last seen had on halter. Liberal reward for returning to Dan Mich, Bend. 8p

FOR SALE—A 35-horse power Erie City engine and boiler, in first class condition. Reason for selling, we are doubling our capacity and have ordered heavier and larger machinery.—Mastin Lumber Co., La Pine, Oregon. 49tf

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Eighty acres of irrigated land 14 miles east of Bend. Forty-five acres in cultivation. Three No. 1 fresh Jersey milk cows for sale, also one gray mare, plows and harrow. Phone M. L. Pyatt. 8-9

We represent the Victor Tailoring Co. of Chicago; suits from \$15 up—the very latest. We will move into our new quarters in the Putnam building on Wall street this week. Fashionable dressmaking of all kinds.—Mrs. G. W. Shriner and Mrs. K. D. McIntosh. 7-tf

STRAYED—One light-colored sorrel gelding, 5 weeks ago from section 17, Twp. 20, R. 18, Crook county, Ore. Rugged in build, weight about 1200 pounds, shows harness marks, slight lameness in right hind leg. Reward of \$25 will be paid for recovery. Notify J. H. Stewart, P. O. box 137, Bend, Oregon. 8

NOTICE.

We will pay all orders up to No. 821, on all which interest ceases May 5, 1911.—School District No. 12. 8 L. D. WIEST, Clerk.

Elegant New Styles in Men's Spring Suits



Priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us.

\$10 to \$30

See them and you will want to see how you look in them. Try them on---then you'll want to own one. They are extraordinary values, as you'll realize when you see them.

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Our mill, the largest in Crook County is again in operation. We are prepared to supply A COMPLETE LINE OF LUMBER, flooring, ceiling and finish---all

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Kenwood Addition

The only good view residence property on the market. The Prices range from \$75.00 to \$125.00 a Lot.....

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J. RYAN, Oregon Street.