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### Information for the Homeseeker

Every issue of The Bulletin records the progress of Central Oregon and the Bend country. If you are a homeseeker looking for a new location, or own property in this section, there is no better way to become acquainted with, or keep posted on, what is being done in this part of the world than by reading this paper regularly. Send in your subscription at once, so as not to miss anything of what is going on in this big, resourceful country—this great inland empire that has now been opened for development by two great railroad systems.

Bend has four churches, many benevolent societies, splendid grade schools and a high school whose graduates are admitted to the State University without examination, excellent banks, the best equipped and stocked stores of any town of twice the size in Oregon, brick yards, stone quarries, flour and lumber mills, a creamery, cold storage plants, steam laundry, newspaper, well appointed hotels, and, indeed, able representatives of every class of enterprise.

In other words, Bend is well equipped, modern and progressive, with a lot of wide-awake men who have spent good money developing the town, and who are getting good returns on their investments.

Bend has the best water in the state, and an excellent modern water system, which includes up-to-date fire protection.

Bend's streets and homes are well lighted by electricity, which is furnished from a new plant which cost \$50,000 to build and equip.

A local and long distance telephone, as well as telegraph, are other items in Bend's metropolitan equipment.

Work is under way on a \$30,000 sewer system.

There are more beautiful residences in Bend, proportionately to the population, than in any other town in the West.

Everywhere there are well made and well kept sidewalks, the streets are maintained in the best condition and are lit with powerful arc lights, giving the town the best street lighting of any in Oregon. With the many beautiful views of mountains, river and timber, the magnificent trees scattered generously throughout the residential districts, and the wonderful climate, Bend leaves little to be desired by those who seek ideal places in which to live.

**Railroads.**

In October, 1911, the Hill and Harriman railroad systems completed to Bend their Oregon Trunk and Deschutes lines. Bend is the terminus of both of these roads. The handsome depot, erected with native stone, and the best equipped warehouse in the state, indicate in what importance the railroad companies hold Bend.

An extensive distributing business already is being conducted from Bend, to the country south and southeast, and with the regular operation of automobile truck lines, the volume of this business is vastly increasing.

Practically all of western Harney county, and northern Lake and Klamath, will get supplies in by way of Bend, and in return will export via Bend enormous clips of wool. In connection with this latter product and its shipment here, the railroads have announced that every June there is to be a regular wool sale at Bend. This means that wool from all over interior Oregon will be collected here, that buyers will come here, that thousands of sheep will be sheared here, and that, in the very near future, woolen mills will be established.

In all surveys that have been made for a branch Hill road to the southeast, to command connection with affiliated roads and an outlet in that direction, Bend has been made the terminus point.

**BEND** is located 163 miles south of the Columbia River, on the banks of the Deschutes, at the terminus of the Hill and Harriman railroads. Geographically, it is practically in the very center of Oregon. Economically, its location is unsurpassed, for Bend stands beside the greatest power producing stream in the Northwest, where railroads, water-power and timber first meet, and surrounded by the greatest irrigation segregation in Oregon, with countless millions of acres of grain lands tributary.

**The City Itself.**

The estimated population of Bend today is 1300. Its altitude is 3600 feet, with a climate that is practically ideal. Winter and summer, the weather is magnificent, the temperature rarely going below zero and only twice, during the last three summers, being higher than 100 degrees.

The highest temperature ever recorded is 102 degrees. At this altitude, in the dry climate, actual harmful freezing does not occur at 32 degrees but at 26 degrees.

Government records show an average annual precipitation of 16 inches with an average yearly of 330 sunny days. That means enough rain for the farmer, lots of blue sky and bright sunshine, no oppressive heat, and climatic environment that gives Nature every possible chance to get the best results from man and soil.

**Irrigation.**

A Carey Act irrigation segregation embracing approximately 200,000 acres, lies to the east and north of Bend. This land is watered under the supervision of the State of Oregon, and becomes the property of settlers who acquire it by residence and improvement, paying from \$15 to \$40 an acre for water service, with an annual maintenance charge of 25 to 30 cents an acre, the lowest maintenance rate in operation. Non-irrigable acreage is purchased at \$7.50 an acre.

Directly adjoining Bend are two other irrigation enterprises, both conducted on a farmers' co-operative basis, and both exceedingly prosperous.

On the irrigated lands all the products of the temperate zone prosper. The soil and climate, however, are particularly adapted to the successful production of grasses and root crops. Alfalfa, clover, grain, potatoes and other root crops, including sugar beets, do remarkably well.

The yield of butter fat from the grasses is exceptionally great, and this, combined with the pure soft water, and the lack of excessive heat and cold, destines this territory to take the front rank as a dairy country. The establishment of a large creamery at Bend, and the aid given farmers in securing fine cows by the local banks, means that a man with forty acres who will raise grass and feed it to his cows will be assured of a comfortable living.

Work is now in progress upon a great new irrigation canal, known as the North Canal, which will irrigate some 50,000 acres of land. The canal gets its water from the Des-

chutes.

**Dry Farming.**

Tributary to Bend on the southeast is a huge dry farming area, embracing more than 250,000 acres of level and rolling sage brush land, with deep soil, no trees and rocks, and with well water obtainable at moderate depths.

Much of this territory has been settled by homesteaders during the last year, and many families are daily taking advantage of this last big chance to get free Government land. The majority of the acreage is open to homesteading under the 320 acre law, which allows the free acquisition of that amount in return for residence and proportional annual cultivation and improvement. The homestead laws are being made easier and more attractive, with the result that more and more settlers come to Bend and make homes on this land tributary to the town.

Good roads extend through this country, and daily auto and stage lines tap it from Bend, to which its products will come on down grade hauls to be milled with the inexhaustible water power of the Deschutes River immediately below Bend, where a dam is being constructed at a cost of about \$60,000. The work in connection with this summer's development of the new canal will require an expenditure of \$175,000. All of this money will be spent close to Bend. The entire system will require approximately \$700,000 to complete.

**Timber.**

Tributary to Bend, on down grade hauls, is 20,000,000,000 feet of the finest yellow pine timber. Besides providing the cheap power for the milling of this enormous timber belt, Bend offers the best of mill pond facilities.

The manufacture of this timber at Bend is a certainty, for the largest of the companies interested are heavy property owners in Bend lands and waterpower developments, and have signified their intention of locating their big mills here.

At present there are several smaller mills, employing in the neighborhood of 150 men. While these manufacture lumber primarily for local consumption, not only are many carloads exported to the towns north of Bend, but also many are shipped to the middle western markets, which later will be supplied heavily with the Bend lumber products.

**Water Power**

There is at least 250,000 horsepower easily obtainable from the Deschutes at and near Bend.

Already a 1700 horsepower plant is in operation in the town, which offers as cheap electric power for domestic and manufacturing uses as is obtainable in the Northwest. The inexhaustible and cheap power at her doors guarantees Bend's extensive manufacturing future.

**Recreation.**

The man who comes to Bend or the adjacent sections of Central Oregon will be agreeably surprised at the pleasant surroundings he will encounter, both in what nature has supplied and in social matters.

For instance, a University Club recently was organized in Bend with 36 charter members. That indicates the character of the men who are building up Central Oregon.

The sportsman will find the Bend country a veritable paradise. Fishing in the Deschutes is a famous attraction, that river's giant trout bringing sport lovers from all parts of the Northwest. Deer, bear, rabbits, sage hens, ducks, geese, swans and other game afford ample recreation for the out-door lover along the river and in the foothills. Canoeing and boating directly at Bend and up the broad reaches of the Deschutes, coupled with excellent auto roads, horse back riding possibilities without end, and near by snow clad mountain peaks, combine near Bend interest for every sort of nature lover and health seeker.

**How to Get Here**

From Portland take either the "North Bank Railroad" or the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. system direct to Bend. The fare is \$7.45. Through tickets from all Eastern points are good directly to Bend. The route up the Deschutes Canyon is the most strikingly beautiful railroad trip in the Northwest, and, say lovers of fine scenery, is in itself well worth the journey.

### GROWTH OF SPRING PIGS.

**Youngsters Should Be Liberally Fed to Secure Best Results.**

Pigs gain in weight while young much cheaper than they do as they approach maturity. If fed all they can consume and assimilate while young, they acquire the thrifty habit and can be made to grow to market weight at less expense for feed than if allowed to come along in the usual manner, writes N. A. Clapp in Orange Judd Farmer.

When pigs are liberally fed while young the stomach is expanded rapidly, and they can consume and utilize more feed over and above what is required to maintain them. This enables them to gain in weight at less cost per pound than would be possible if allowed to grow slowly.

When the pigs are three weeks old they will begin to look around the pen, and if when the sow is out a little shelled corn is thrown on the floor of the pen the sow will begin to pick it up before she pays any attention to the pigs. The pigs will see her pick up the kernels one at a time, and they will begin to pick them up and chew them.

Such can be the first lesson in eating grain.

When the sow is out place a small, shallow trough where it will be handy to coax or drive the pigs over it. Take some fine middlings in a pan, acid it with a little new milk, sweeten the mass with a little blackstrap molasses and put it in the trough while it is warm. Drive the pigs over the trough. They will smell the molasses, lap at the feed and begin to eat. When they once get a taste of such feed they will eat all they can hold.

The pigs should be fed in the middle of the forenoon and in the middle of the afternoon. When I have desired to crowd pigs to make all the growth possible to show them at the fairs I have given them a feeding in the evening also.

After the pigs have eaten from the trough for a week or more coarser feeds can be used and skim milk substituted for new milk. A good feed is made by mixing corn chop and oat chop with the hulls sifted out with an equal quantity of wheat middlings. I like to feed a little molasses along with the warm feed to make it more palatable and to keep the bowels in a laxative, healthy condition.

The amount of feed given should be increased only as fast as the capacity of the pigs to eat increases. Feed in a clean trough every time. Give the pigs a chance to run in the field and eat grass. If fed and handled in the manner described the pigs can be weaned when eight weeks old, and there will be no check in their growth. At two months old they should weigh from fifty to sixty pounds each and be well started toward hoghood. I have frequently had pigs weigh 80 to 100 pounds each when three months old.

### THE DAIRYMAN.

One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture, but at the same time is more appetizing.

The milk utensils must be free from seams and cracks. It is impossible to keep them clean if this is not the case.

The bigger the ears of corn when they are put in the silo the bigger the milk flow will be when the silage is fed.

Provided your cow is a good one, the more she is fed along right lines the more she will give. No animal that gets only food enough to support life can make a gain or profit.

Haphazard methods of breeding never pay with dairy cattle. The best herd bull is none too good.

The man who can double the productiveness of his farm more than doubles its value.

FOR SALE—Cabbage plants, any quantity. E. D. Havemann, R. F. D. No. 1, Bend. 12-13p

Roofing of all kinds, Repairing promptly done.

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## Fire Insurance

WHEN WE ASK YOU TO INSURE WITH US

We do NOT say, "Insure with us because we came to Bend together."

We do NOT say, "Insure with us because our party affiliations are the same."

We do NOT say, "Insure with us because we are just starting in and we need the business."

We do not say, "Give us your insurance and we will do our trading with you."

**BUT WE DO SAY.** Insure with us because we will place your business in the largest and most liberal companies in the world, at the same price you are paying an inferior company. We will write your policy so that you are fully protected. We will see that an amicable and fair adjustment is made in case of loss... We will help you get a reasonable rate.

YOU WILL BE OUR FRIEND AFTER A FIRE

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EUROPEAN PLAN

RATES REASONABLE

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Bend's Only Stone Hotel. Strictly Modern. Electric Lights, Hot and Cold Water, Bath and Telephone.

New Building All New Furnishings. Dining Room in Connection.

Only one block from depot—Cor. Bond and Greenwood Sts.

## Star Restaurant

Corner Bond and Greenwood streets.

We serve to order from 5:45 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. Family style meals from 12 to 1:30 p. m. and 5:45 to 7:30 p. m.

Meals 35c.

Board \$5.00 a week. Meal Tickets \$5.50.