

REAL COST OF A CITY'S SCHOOLS

The More Spent For Education the Less For Police.

DR. UPDEGRAFF'S TREATISE.

Government Expert in Recently Issued Pamphlet Tells of the Work—Minneapolis, Scranton, Johnstown, Joplin and Topeka Lead.

Compare the cost of a city's police force with the cost of its school system and you have one indication of that municipality's interest in education, according to Dr. Marian Updegraff. Dr. Updegraff is a specialist in school administration of the United States bureau of education, which has just published for free distribution a monograph containing the results of his investigations.

In discussing his monograph Dr. Updegraff said that every American city spends more money on its schools than on its police. "But the value of this comparison," he said, "comes in finding how much more the public schools get. It is an interesting and possibly a significant fact that the larger the proportion of total municipal revenue given to one of these branches of city government the smaller the proportion received by the other. This rule is practically invariable in all the cities investigated. Again, it has been found that the smaller the city is the larger is the proportion of its income spent on schools.

"This investigation embraced 103 of the 154 American cities which the census of 1910 showed to have a population of 30,000 or more. We divided the list into four groups. In the first group, which consisted of thirteen cities with a population of 300,000 or



SCHOOL CHILDREN ON A ROOF PLAYGROUND IN NEW YORK.

more, we found that the general practice was to spend about 20 per cent of the total revenues on the public schools, or \$2.12 for every dollar spent on the police force. Minneapolis made the best showing, giving its schools 37 per cent of its entire income, or four and one-quarter times as much as it spent on its police.

"The second group of cities, which includes twenty communities with a population of 100,000 to 300,000, generally speaking, devoted a little more than one-third of their incomes to education, or three times as much as they gave their police. Here Scranton did the best by its schools, with expenditures for them amounting to practically half of all its income, whereas its police force got only one-sixth that amount.

"Going still further to the third group, comprising forty-two cities having a population of 50,000 to 100,000, we found that they are spending about 36.5 per cent of all the receipts on education, or three and two-fifths times the police appropriations. Johnstown, Pa., takes first prize, standing about where Scranton does in the list ahead.

"Finally twenty-eight cities investigated which have a population of 30,000 to 50,000 lay out practically 38 per cent of their money on schools. This is four and one-third times as much as the guardians of the peace receive. Here Topeka, Kan., and Joplin, Mo., are tied for first place, each with a showing of an even 53 per cent of all revenues to educate their children. This was 4.9 times as much as Joplin gave its police and more than eight times as much as Topeka devoted to the same purpose."

Dr. Updegraff's bulletin, which is entitled "A Study of Expenses of City School Systems," was prepared to provide those charged with the administration of public schools in the largest cities of the United States the means of making exact comparisons of cost between any two or more cities.

Ocean City Brightened.
All the streets, alleys and yards of Ocean City, N. J., look as bright and clean as a new pin now, the people having made a concerted response to Mayor Headley's proclamation designating cleanup day. Early in the morning the city's street laborers were at work riving extra attention to the lots and alleys under the direction of the officials. The school children, who were given a half holiday, did effective work.

Army Post to Be Used as Park.
Arsenal park has just been released for a five year term to the city of Pittsburgh by the United States government. The site was a military post for nearly half a century. It covers a tract of about thirty acres and is leased to the city at a nominal rental of \$5 per year.

TRUTH ABOUT DRY FARMING.

It is a trait of human nature rather than of folks who live in a particular section of the country to paint in glowing terms the advantages and to minimize or say nothing of the disadvantages of the thing or things they may have for sale. Particularly is this true of those selling land, and it holds of boomers who are trying to dispose of farms in the dry country as truly as of those in the south who try to gain off as agricultural land alligator swamps and mosquito and malarial ranches. In the face of this type of misrepresentation it is refreshing to note the following paragraph, which is from the literature published by the state board of immigration of Colorado. The facts set forth are true not only of Colorado, but of practically all of the vast arid and semiarid territory west of the two hundredth meridian:

"Dry land farming is a continual fight against relentless, unfavorable conditions. Success depends upon the

man—his courage, his knowledge, his judgment and his persistence. Physical strength of both men and women is a large factor in this struggle. With the best seeds and methods of tillage, there will be some years of total failure and many others of short crops. It is safest to lay plans that will furnish a living with an average of two failures each five years. There have been three consecutive years of no crops, followed by as many years of good crops. Conditions are much more favorable than they were twenty or even ten years ago. There has been no increase in the rainfall, but the methods of storing and holding moisture in the soil are better understood. Today there are dry land plants that will produce crops with limited rainfall, and seeds of these crops that have been selected and bred under arid conditions are the best for use."

A NEW DAIRY QUEEN.

A five-year-old Holstein cow named Banostine Belle De Kol, owned by Dimmie Ross, of Ohio, has lately broken all records for production of butter fat. Her best record for milk for seven days was 472 pounds, which produced 24.00 pounds of butter fat, or the equivalent of thirty pounds of commercial butter. Her milk output for thirty days was 2,828 pounds,

which yielded ninety-nine pounds of butter fat, while her milk record for the year was 27,404 pounds, which tested 3.80 and yielded 1,054 pounds of butter fat, which would make 1,323 pounds of butter. This, as will be seen, is an average of over three and one-half pounds per day for 305 days. Banostine Belle De Kol's ration consisted of ensilage and alfalfa, roots, dried beet pulp, green corn, green clover and other green food available and a grain ration consisting largely of bran and oats that varied from nine to twenty-five pounds per day, depending upon the amount of milk produced.

THE ROSE BED.

It is doubtful if any flowers that can be grown surpass the rose family in variety of color or fragrance. While the rose garden may contain many other varieties, it is not complete without the following: Tea—Maman Cochet, Perle des Jardins, Marechal Niel; hybrid tea—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Killarney and Caroline Testout; hybrid perpetual—American Beauty, Frau Karl Druschki, the white American Beauty. The plants for starting the bed should be got from a reliable florist, should be set in a bed of mixed clay and loam, well fertilized; should be watered frequent-

ly and kept free from slugs, lice and mildew, road dust being good for the first, tobacco tea for the second and powdered sulphur for the third pest. They also should be kept well hoed and free from grass and weeds.

A LATE TEST ADVISABLE.

How seed corn that shows a nearly perfect germination test the latter part of January may be dead when tested in April is nicely shown in an incident related to the writer by a friend the other day. The batch of corn referred to showed a test of 108 per cent the latter part of January. Up to that time it had been dry, being stored in a vacant house. Early in February a warm wet spell ensued, followed by severe cold. In this interval the seed ears gathered dampness. In April, without further testing, this seed was sold as guaranteed to grow on the basis of the January test. But it didn't grow, and the farmer who sold it in good faith had a peck of trouble on his hands. The incident makes plain why corn should be tested just before it is planted to make assurance doubly sure.

HARROWING GROWING GRAIN.

A dry belt farmer of whom we read the other day increased his yield of wheat nine bushels per acre last year by giving the patch two harrowings

after two light rains for the purpose of making a dust mulch and conserving the limited amount of moisture there was in the soil. The farmer in the humid sections may often increase his yield of small grain almost as much by doing the same thing following heavy rains that pack the earth so that it forms a crust under succeeding dry weather. If the dragging is done in the afternoon of bright days the treatment may be given after the grain is eight or ten inches high without doing it much injury. The dragging breaks the crust and allows the soil to "breathe."



NEW CROOK COUNTY MAPS.

The Bulletin has received a number of the new Crook county white print maps, made by the J. H. Haner Abstract Co. of Prineville, showing all roads, rivers, irrigated lands, towns, townships and section lines. The maps are bigger and more comprehensive than any others and are carefully printed on heavy white paper. They retail at 1.00 each, postage 10 cents.

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