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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. Bend 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 \$60,000 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 \$50,000 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.

The City Itself.

The estimated population of Bend today is 1700. 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.

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.

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 20 to 80 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 \$50,000. 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 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.

PLANT TREES IN SMALL TOWNS

Too Many of Them Are Being Sadly Neglected.

GET B'JSY AND CLEAN UP.

J. H. Miller, Kansas Expert, Tells What Every Incorporated Town Should Do to Make Itself Attractive—Plant Trees Everywhere.

People are in the habit of expecting to see beautiful streets and yards and parks and parkings in large cities, but usually they forget the importance of "fixing up" the small town.

"I am going to collect a thousand photographs of unsightly things in our small towns and show them all over the state," said J. H. Miller, director of college extension at the Kansas Agricultural college, recently. "Why is it that in many counties the worst roads are the small town streets? Why is it that in some small towns there are many streets without a tree in the parking? Why is it that in scores of small towns there are streets not graded, no parkings and no parks?"

Every incorporated town, Mr. Miller believes, should provide from one to six small parks of about a quarter block and at least one park covering an entire block and then, while land is cheap, provide at least one five acre park. The time is coming when every village will provide parks as naturally as it provides streets and alleys, and it will be found much cheaper than jails and juvenile courts.

Every incorporated town should have in its council a committee on beautifying the town. The mayor should also appoint a co-operating committee of three or five not in the council. These committees should plan



PLANT GOOD SHADE TREES EVERYWHERE.

for trees, shrubs, cleanups, neighborhood contests, etc. The main committee should be required to walk in a body at least once a month all through the town and out on every road and then walk back into town, trying to imagine what the impression of the town would be if the committeemen were seeing it for the first time.

If the railroad runs near or through the town this committee should take in "the sights" viewed daily by hundreds of strangers. They should have photographs taken of every badly kept place—front yard, back yard or alley—and exhibit the same in the postoffice until the place is improved. I know of one little town that plans to subscribe \$1,000 this year to advertise its advantages.

Every owner of a vacant lot should be urged to plant trees in the parking. Plant only one variety of tree on one street. Plant trees on the school grounds, in church lots and in the cemetery. Plant trees! Plant trees! Clean up!

FREE FLOWER SEED.

Nashville School Children Asked to Make Zinnia Pests.

As a step in carrying forward the work the City Beautiful association of Nashville, Tenn., purchased from a local wholesale seed firm quite a supply of zinnia seed, the sower adopted by the association, and is having this seed put into small packages preparatory to

Township blanks, neatly bound in books, 25 cents at The Bulletin.

giving one package to every pupil in the public schools.

The package will be accompanied by a card to be signed by the pupil acknowledging its receipt and binding him to plant the seed and properly care for the plants.

Members of the association believe that if they can succeed in enlisting the interest of such a large body of children that a very decided step will have been taken to advance the purpose of the movement, which is to give the city a more beautiful aspect and so help to make the home more attractive.

GUIDEPOSTS ON THE ROAD TO BUSINESS SUCCESS.

If you cannot make your fortune in the same place and in the same way some other man has done, make it in a new place and a new way.

The nail of a good precept always needs the hammer of practice to drive it in.

Minutes are to hours what the pennies are to dollars, and he wins who saves both.

It is not the position a man fills so much as the way he fills it that stamps upon him the mark of his quality.

It is all a building process—the rock is built of atoms, the tree is built of cells, the house is built of bricks, success is built of conquered details.

The one who specializes and becomes proficient—in fact, expert—in a single line is surely a winner. He can always find a place at the top notch salary.

PAY FOR HONEST SERVICE.

Retail Merchant's Right to Protection From Unfair Competition.

Speaking recently before a state convention of retail merchants, a representative of a firm manufacturing a widely advertised food product said: "If co-operation is to be of a loyal and sincere sort we must recognize the right of every one in the chain of distribution to an honest profit. Not even the consumer has any right to object to the honest profits of the merchant who gives him honest service. No one who will carefully study the relation of profits to service can escape the conviction that public economy is best served by the policy of 'live and let live.'"

"The argument of the mail order house, chain store and department store that elimination of the middleman would be economical to the consumer is absolutely false. Such institutions, taken broadly, are enemies rather than friends of the consumer, just as they are of the retailer. If they hold as rigidly to strict truth and fairness as the retail grocer does they would die an early death.

"Nothing has contributed to the existence of these irregular mongrel classes so much as favoritism, but even this is slowly getting a hold on thinking retailers. Quality prices have made possible every one of the unfair practices of the trade. If you can buy ten cases more cheaply than one it is fair to sell 100 cases more cheaply than ten and a carload at a lower price still. But such practices inevitably make it possible for the big buyer to own goods more cheaply than his small competitor. If mail order houses paid the same price for their goods that the small merchant does they wouldn't last a year, because the small merchant is the consumer's friend and with a square deal will beat any catalogue house out of existence in his town in the game of competition."

SEPARATE YOUNG PUPILS.

Older High School Students' Tendency to Overdress is Harmful.

"There is a tendency on the part of the older high school pupils to overdress and adopt the styles and fashions that make them seem more mature in nature and appearance. The younger pupils are quick to imitate the dress and manners of their older schoolmates. This leads them into indiscretions and robs them of an important part of childhood. The expense of overdressing falls heavily upon most families and tends to discourage many parents from keeping their children in school."

These assertions are made in a circular of information just issued for free distribution by the United States bureau of education, which deals with an educational experiment at Dayton, O., whereby the school children are segregated in a special high school for their first year after graduation from grammar school. "In this school," says the circular of information, "there are no older pupils, and the simplicity of childhood is maintained in dress and manner for another year. The children are able to develop more naturally without the influence of older pupils." The bureau of education's circular of information was written by J. H. Painter, principal of the first year high school at Dayton.

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