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**CANAL WILL BE  
BOON TO COAST**

**PANAMA ENGINEER  
LIKES BEND**

Says Big Ditch Will be Done  
Ahead of Schedule and  
Will Greatly Benefit  
the Coast States.

That the Panama Canal will be ready for business at least a year ahead of the scheduled official opening date, January 1, 1915, is the word brought to Bend by J. A. Close, an engineer engaged with the canal construction army, who is visiting G. P. Putnam here. It is probable that a dredge will go through the big ditch as early as next July, establishing a record as being the first craft to make the trans-isthmian trip.

"This is my first visit to the Pacific Coast," said Mr. Close, who has been on the Isthmus for seven years, "and the experience has been a revelation to me. I never dreamed that there was such an enormous and rich country tucked away back of the mountains here in Oregon. To me it looks like the best little-developed territory in the United States, and certainly there seems every reason to believe that Bend, with its many resources, will develop wonderfully from now on."

Mr. Close, who is intimately familiar with the probable effects of the canal's opening upon the Coast, had much to say regarding what this territory may expect from the new trade route, especially in the way of cheaper freight rates from Eastern manufacturing points, and as regards the opening of a new route for direct immigration from Europe, with resulting improvement of labor conditions.

Mr. Close's special work, during the last two years, has been in connection with the construction of terminal wharves and facilities at the Pacific entrance to the canal. The enormity of the whole undertaking, and the big business that is expected, is indicated by the preparations being made in this direction. Already there is about 1900 feet of wharfage now in operation at Balboa, and which is already outgrown. Another 3500 feet of concrete wharves are being built, and in addition some 2000 feet of wharf to be used solely for repair work, and about 1600 feet of concrete wharfage as approach walls for drydocks, making a total of 5100 feet of concrete wharfage. In addition there will be two drydocks, one 1000 feet long and 140 feet wide, and another 350 by 84 feet. To install the wharves, drydocks and turning basins necessitates the excavation of some 2,000,000 cubic yards, chiefly of mud, which is being taken

out by suction dredges and being used for fills elsewhere. A coal pocket with a 150,000 ton capacity will also be built, and complete machine and repair shops maintained. All this investment is solely for the handling of the vessel traffic which is expected in Pacific Coast trade.

**THE SWINEHERD.**

Hogs should have clean pastures, beds and water, and a variety of food. If sows are expected to produce a full litter, the spring litter should be weaned when about ten weeks old. Pigs that show signs of thinness should be forced to take exercise. Young pigs are peculiarly subjected to various kinds of intestinal worms. Keep the feed troughs clean. It is a wasteful practice to mix manure with grain. You cannot fatten a brood sow and fatten a hog alike, and make the best success of both. As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

**HOGGING OFF CORN.**

Satisfactory Method of Finishing Swine For Market. One of the most satisfactory methods of finishing hogs is that of "hogging off." In fact, as a method of finishing for market after the pigs have secured the necessary size and frame it is cheaper than the best methods of dry lot feeding. The hog is his own harvester and feeder. He saves labor, time and fertility. And certainly in these days when labor is scarce, land high and feeds expensive we may well welcome a method with which to reduce the cost of production. At one time it was the common opinion that much of the corn was wasted. But actual tests disprove this. Indeed, hogs will waste less corn than the farmer, were he to stink it himself. Of course allowance must be made for extremely wet seasons, but in this case hurdles may be used and only about as much corn allowed as can be cleaned up well in about ten days. Some idea of the economy of "hogging off" may be gained by noting the results of an experiment at the town station. The pigs were turned into the standing corn at a weight of eighty-two pounds during the middle of September, or about the time the corn was beginning to dent. One acre supported ten pigs about two months. At the end of that time the lot in soy beans and corn made a gain of one and a half pounds per day, producing over 600 pounds of pork per acre at a cost of \$2.28 per hundred. The second lot in corn and cowpeas gained one and a quarter pounds per day at a cost of \$2.46 per hundred. Corn and vetch stood third in daily gain and cost of production and corn alone fourth. At the Missouri station hogs weighing 140 pounds were turned into a field of corn in which rye had been sowed at the last cultivation. The pigs weighed 200 pounds when removed, or, at 5

**Free Fruit Land at Paisley**

**DON'T BE AFRAID OF U. S. GOVERNMENT CAREY ACT IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN OREGON.**

The day of irresponsible irrigation companies in this state is past. When the Northwest Townsite Company of Philadelphia took over the Paisley Project in Lake County, it gave the largest bond ever given in the state—fifty thousand dollars—guaranteeing completion of the project. Every three months it makes an itemized statement of expenses to the Desert Land Board. All of its advertising books, maps, contracts, subscription agreements and literature is submitted to the Desert Land Board for inspection before being issued.

THE LAND IS LEVEL, FREE FROM ROCK, AND IS A RICH VOLCANIC ASH SOIL. The climate is perfect for fruit, which now grows to perfection at Paisley.

**Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Prunes.**

Construction work upon the dam and reservoir has now been in progress for three months, with Thomas Hawthorn, State Inspector, on the ground. He was formerly with the U. S. Government Reclamation Service on the Umatilla Project.

Send for 32 page illustrated book. Go to Paisley by automobile stage from Bend and see the land. Our agent at Paisley, Hugh K. Gilmore, will show you the land. It is free to those who pay the cost of putting water on it.

Northwest Townsite Co. are among the largest taxpayers in Oregon, owning townsite subdivisions at Prineville, Madras, Redmond, Bend, Burns, Vale and also the 840-acre Corn ranch at Paisley, including a 50-barrel-a-day capacity flour mill, and general store.

Our bank references are:  
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Address all communications to our Portland office, 601 Yeon Building. Write now. The average cost of water will be \$40 dollars an acre. We will give you a square deal.

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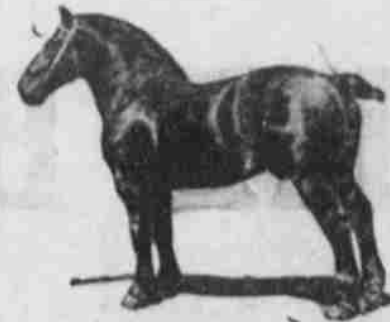
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cents per pound, returned \$36 per acre. In a second lot corn and cowpeas were fed. The Whippoorwill variety was used, and they were sown broadcast at the time of the last cultivation of July 17. The feed lasted thirty days, and in that time the pigs had gained fifty-seven pounds each. The important result is that 568 pounds of pork were produced per acre, which at 6 cents returned \$34.08. Corn and rape were also fed with success. Rape may be sown in the same manner as the peas, at the rate of about four pounds per acre. On either soy beans or vetch may be sown at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre. When forage crops cannot be sown in the corn they may be provided as a separate pasture, or alfalfa or clover pasture may be used as a supplement when it is accessible. Under ordinary conditions the pigs will take care of the corn without much attention. However, if small pigs are used it may be necessary to assist them for awhile by "turning in" a few older hogs. For this reason 100 pound pigs generally give the best results. Pigs of this size have secured sufficient growth, so that they will not become too chunky and stop growth. Very large pigs, on the other hand, are inclined to break more corn than is absolutely necessary from day to day; hence their gain is not so economical.

**ALFALFA FOR HORSES.**

Fed in the Proper Amount, it is Palatable and Nutritious. It is a common remark among a certain class of drivers, teamsters and livermen and even sometimes on a farm that alfalfa is unfit for horse feed; that it makes the horse soft, causes him to sweat freely, to scour, to fill the stall with foul smelling refuse, including great quantities of urine; to injure the wind and to be very generally an undesirable feed. On the other hand, there are plenty of men who will tell you that colts raised with plenty of alfalfa will grow into much larger animals, are always in better condition, that the hair looks better, that it is the best feed for drivers as well as for drafters, that it is all around the most desirable feed that has ever been produced and, in fact, that they simply would not raise horses without it. And, contradictory as these two statements appear, the fact is they are both correct, and the only trouble is in the handling of alfalfa and feeding it to the horses in the proper manner. The trouble with feeding alfalfa is that animals like it so much better than any other feed that it is difficult to get them to eat their other feeds when they have alfalfa. With growing colts, running in open yards, it does

not seem to make so much difference, and they may be allowed about all the alfalfa they will eat without any apparent injury. Some other feed should be in a rack for them to run to at will, and the only trouble is they will eat very little of it. If they could be limited in the amount they could get of the alfalfa it would probably be somewhat better. The same thing is true with brood mares running in yards in



Probably no other breed of draft horse has made such progress as has the Belgian during the past twenty-five years. Rigid section, good feeding and general care have been the dominant factors to bring this about. The Belgians are the giants among horses, being heavier and taller than any other breed. The weight is from 1,700 to 2,500 pounds and the height from 5.3 to 7 hands.

**CHURCH NOTICES**

**Methodist Episcopal.**  
Rev. E. C. Newham, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. on Sunday. Choir practice Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

**Presbyterian.**  
Rev. I. I. Corby, Ph. D., pastor. Services every Sunday at the Star Theatre at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon October 27 "The Ideal Man," being the first of a series of sermons on ideals. Dr. Corby's Bible class meets Sunday at 10 a. m. at the Commercial Club room. Subject, "The Call of Abraham." Sunday school at the Star Theatre at 10 a. m. Ross Farnham, Supt.

**Baptist.**  
Wilbert R. Howell, minister. Winifred Elyse, assistant. Sunday services: Bible school at 10 a. m. Public worship with sermon at 11 a. m. People's service at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday: Bible study and praise and prayer with teacher training at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to all the services of the church. The brotherhood that meets in connection with Bible school mornings is having splendid meetings. They have a special evening Monday, Oct. 27.

Rev. D. Loree of Redmond will deliver a temperance lecture, with special songs and readings, in the Baptist church Friday evening, November 1. The subject of the lecture will be "The Saloon a Legalized Outlaw."

**SCHOOL NOTES**  
(Reported for The Bulletin.)

The sophomore class in physical geography, accompanied by their teacher, Miss Borden, walked up the river a few miles a week ago last Saturday to study "pot holes" in the river bed. They took their lunch and stayed all day.

Ethel Spingus has left the High School. She went to Wilbur, Wash., where she is now going to school. Harry Spingus intends to leave soon.

The football team has been materially weakened in the past week by the loss of three players who have left school. These are Norval Springer, William Linster and Duval Bedell. The loss necessitates a change in the lineup. The first football game of the season will be played with the Crook County High School at Prineville next Saturday.