

CIVIC PRIDE IN TOWN BUILDING

It Is the Chief Factor in All Improvement Work.

BEG'N WITH YOUR OWN HOME

A Strong Community Interest in Public Improvement is Soon Aroused. How Schoolyards and Highways Can Be Made Attractive.

Who has not visited a town or community where everything is spick and span, where residents keep their buildings and yards clean and attractive, where highways are well cared for, schoolhouses and public buildings receive the needed attention and where the general atmosphere is one of inspiration and real uplift? Did you ever stop to think what a real asset that is for every property owner in such a community?

Entirely aside from the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing and enjoying the surroundings, the financial side is not to be ignored. Suppose your property for any one of many reasons were to be on the market. Would a prospective buyer rather come to the well kept town where there is every evidence of civic pride, or would he select a slovenly kept one? The most desirable class of people and more of them locate in the well kept towns. This helps pay taxes and widens social and educational horizons. The advantages are all and always in favor of a community that takes pride in its improvements and appearance.

There is great need of more interest in rural improvement by the individual farmer, as well as the resident in a town. This work can well begin at home, and a few hours well directed in picking up about the place, getting the machinery out of the front yard and picking up the details about the house will have a stimulating effect upon every member of the household, not to mention the amount contributed to the pleasure of passersby.

With very little trouble and at a moderate expense a man can be well kept and made attractive with shrubs and flower beds. When a man's own

backyard is clean he can join with others in the improvement of school yards, cemeteries, business, public buildings, etc. Many schoolyards are "a sight to behold," and the teacher is not always to be blamed. Children readily reflect the conditions they find at home, and if they are accustomed to throw all sorts of unsightly things in the yard at home they will do the same at school.

In many cases the schoolyards need remodeling and perhaps some grading done. There may be a lot of bowlders to remove and a few trees to be set. A "bee" called for the purpose would bring in men and women, young and old, the men doing the heavy work and the women providing coffee and perhaps a lunch. Aside from the improvement, the occasion might provide a genuine picnic and be thoroughly enjoyable. The operations can be confined to the setting of shade trees along the highways. In most rural cemeteries a little time could be well spent in making them more attractive.

The highways are of all importance. Of course the roads themselves will be kept in possible condition, rocks removed and the roadbed improved with gravel or macadam as circumstances permit. But do not stop there. The improvement should extend to the limits of the highway. Brush, unsightly stumps, stones, wild growth, etc., which do not actually fit into the landscape should receive attention. If there is a strong community interest in rural improvement the town officials will see to it that things are cleaned up.

This is where public interest in public improvements applies. Citizens, individually and collectively, should take more interest in the appearance of the town and its progress. Working along these general lines, not to mention many minor ones, a community will soon establish for itself a fine reputation which will travel far in these days of improved means of transportation.

In this general connection never miss speaking a good word for your section. If you cannot talk enthusiastically of your home town keep still and let some one else who can do the talking. When a prospective resident of a desirable type visits a community look up your "hammer" and throw the keys in the well. In other words, speak of the pleasant things rather than the unpleasant.—American Agriculturist.



THE ATTRACTIVE FRONT ENTRANCE IS A BIG FACTOR IN BUSINESS VALUES.

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THE DAIRYMAN.

Cows to do their best should have some green or succulent feed every day in the year.

The importance of maintaining the dairy herd cannot be overestimated, and yet a good many dairyman are neglecting this important matter.

A number of cows in the manure of having time only and the cows suffer for their own sake.

A slight pasture should always be arranged near the barn. In this pasture the feed should be abundant or mowing crops or clover provided. The cows will eat nearly as much as through the day and will also be fat and comfortable.

Ruttenking is an exact science and when intelligently followed is a source of considerable profit.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, September 11th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Schumacher, of Tamato, Oregon, who, on June 19th, 1907, made homestead entry, No. 15747, Serial No. 81125, for Lot 3, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 6 and E 1/2, NW 1/4, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 29th day of October, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alexander Lovern, and William Hays, of Bend, Oregon; Herbert A. Stevens and Frederick W. Lovgren, of Tamato, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

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can be rented any afternoon for meetings of all kinds. EXTREMELY MODERATE RATES.

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MRS. W. D. CURSEY, Mgr.

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of the Pine Forest Lumber Co., and are in a position to fill orders of any size. In addition we carry a full line of

Building Material

Lime, Cement, Plaster
Brick and Fire Clay.

Also COAL and LAND PLASTER.

Overturf-Davis-Miller Co.
Bend, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, September 12, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 12th day of September, 1912, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 679), as extended by the Act of Congress approved May 17, 1904, the NW 1/4, Sec. 21 and NW 1/4, Sec. 28, Twp. 17 South, Range 12 East, W. M. Serial No. 816715.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal of applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 5th day of November, 1912.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook, in the matter of the estate of Mabel Hobbs, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of Mabel Hobbs, deceased, that he has made and filed with the County Clerk of Crook County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of Mabel Hobbs, deceased, asking that said final account be settled and allowed and the administrators and his bondsmen released; and said County Court has set Monday, the 4th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court Room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place at which any person interested in said estate may appear and object to the allowance of said final account.

GEORGE HOBBS, Administrator of the estate of Mabel Hobbs, deceased.
VERNON A. FORDES, Attorney for Administrator. 29-23

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Fine and Popular Line of CIGARS

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We know how to do all kinds of Machine Work. TRY US AND SEE.

PATENTS

VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE. If you have an invention or any patent matter, write immediately to W. W. WRIGHT, registered attorney, Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Shelter For Hogs.

When hogs are turned out to pasture in the spring or fall they need some kind of protection from the weather and a shed, such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, is very convenient, therefore, to have, says the American Cultivator. It can be made any size desired, but if only about six feet wide, five feet long and four feet high it can be more easily handled than if larger. It is composed of one inch roofing boards soaked to 2 by 4 studding at the comb and eaves, with



A shed like this is very nice to have for sows. They can be given the full run of the pasture or lot, allowed to select their own nesting place and then, if desired, the shed taken to the nest and set over. It should always stand in such a way as to afford the most protection possible from wind and storm and court the sunshine, and often a bundle of straw put inside will make it more comfortable and repay the care required to keep the inmates warm and dry.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

No cow should be bred until she has reached maturity.

You cannot begin to feed and train a cow too early.

Many farmers make a practice of turning cows into the open field in the early fall to graze on all the weeds.

When your cows are bred in the fall and they will show you something. Works both ways.

It is unwise to keep feed logs when they can have the holes of the pasture field.

In breaking a cow remember that it is an easy matter to give food and ruin him by causing him to balk.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team in most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

CORN THE BEST SILAGE.

Produces Larger Amount of Feed Per Acre Than Any Other Plant.

The chemical processes that occur in the silo during fermentation make the material more digestible. This process is supposed to be almost identical with the change that takes place in the first stomach of the cow, says the American Agriculturist. The effect is to break down the fibrous substance and render it more soluble. The effect of feeding silage to milk cows is the same as that of turning them into a green pasture. The silo provides a cheap feed that can be used with good results at any time of the year. It prevents the sacrifice of young stock because of a shortage of feed. It utilizes the cornstalks, takes hogs out of winter feeding, and one has only to make a little investigation to find the silo owners well satisfied with the plan.

Corn is the great silage plant of America. It is adapted to a wide range of latitude and longitude and will produce the largest amount of nutritive silage per acre of any crop we can grow. Fifteen to twenty tons of green fodder can be grown on one acre without difficulty in nearly any part of the corn belt.

Many experiments have shown that corn for silage contains the most nutritious when the kernels begin to glaze or when denting is established and before the lower leaves of the plant begin to dry. If cut before this period too large a percentage of water is incorporated with the crop, while the greatest development of food substance has not been reached by the plant.

If silage is to be fed with greatest satisfaction it must be sweet and in perfect condition. It is spoiled by coming in contact with air. Therefore the silo should not be of too great diameter. Not more than eight square feet should be allowed for each cow to be fed in winter. When feeding the forty pounds of silage per cow a layer about one and a half inches deep will be fed off daily. When feeding in summer it is advisable that the exposed area be not over half this size, so that a layer three inches deep may be used daily. No silo should be larger than twenty to twenty-two feet in diameter, because distance from the door increases labor of removal. To be well proportioned the height of a silo should not be more than twice the diameter. No silo should be less than thirty feet deep, and to get soft feed depth for a silo cut over two feet in diameter it may be placed four or five feet in the ground.

Silage will usually be needed about 200 days, or from about May 20 to May 10. If we have a good silage crop to which we wish to feed cows for 200 days it will not be a rule to well to feed over forty pounds of silage daily per head. If this quantity be fed 100 tons of silage will be required, for which 110 tons of corn fodder must be placed in the silo. Taking forty pounds as the average weight of a cubic foot of corn silage, each ton of silage will therefore take up fifty cubic feet and 100 tons 5,000 cubic feet.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, October 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Elmer A. Bates, of Bend, Oregon, who, on September 13th, 1911, made homestead entry No. 89482, for NE 1/4, Section 25, Township 26 South, Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 29th day of November, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Orin D. King, Peter Jordan, O. C. Henkle and W. C. McCallister, all of Bend, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, October 16th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that G. S. Benson, guardian of James L. Pugh, of Bend, Oregon, who, on June 19th, 1907, made homestead entry No. 15747, Serial No. 81125, for NW 1/4, Sec. 6 and E 1/2, NW 1/4, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 29th day of November, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. H. Erickson, Oliver Erickson of Bend, Oregon; George T. Kiebing and Ralph E. Gates, of Roberts, Oregon.

C. W. MOORE, Register.

FOR SHERIFF

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PERSECUTION GOING ON AT PRESENT IN THE COUNTY AND STATE, I AM STILL A CANDIDATE for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CROOK COUNTY

T. N. BALFOUR
Democratic Nominee and Present Incumbent.

(Paid Advertisement.)

FREE SPEECH BY FOUL MOUTHS

There is a foul-mouthed, insolent element in the city of Portland nightly insulting the decent, law-abiding citizens and openly reviling the ag. They have sent representatives to surrounding towns and in the name of free speech denounce the efforts to remove them from the streets. In the name of our wives and children we ask your support and vote for No. 370, Voters' Pamphlet.

The Boycott and Picket.

The employers of Oregonware, not slave drivers, as is claimed by those who live by the sweat of their poor defiled victims. This fact is self-evident in any part of the state. The boycott and the picket are the representatives of a low order of intelligence, seeking by force and the bludgeon to force a bad cause. Remove the system by a vote for No. 308. See pamphlet.

Employers' Assn. of Oregon, W. C. Francis, Secy.

(Paid Advertisement.)

Good Men to Follow.

THAT THE HEARTS OF OUR LARGEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE TURNING THE MINDS OF OUR CHILDREN ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR JUDGMENT IS BEST ILLUSTRATED BY OUR SUPPORT. WE CAN WITH REASON THEREFORE ADVOCATE WITHOUT NECESSARY SUCH QUESTIONS AS RECEIVE THEIR UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT.

The following are friendly to the Equal Suffrage Movement:

Pres. P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon
Pres. W. J. Kerr, Oregon Agricultural College
Pres. Foster, Reed College
Pres. J. H. Ackerman, State Normal School
Pres. Fletcher, Rosemead, Willamette University.

Portland Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. S. Hirsch, Pres.

Vote X 300 on the Ballot.

(Paid Advertisement.)

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Our nursery is located on Powell Butte, fourteen miles east of Bend. Our trees are the kind we recommend after over thirty years' experience in the fruit business in this neighborhood. Our prices and treatment will please you. Catalog free on request. Come and see our orchards and nursery. Office address, Prineville, Ore.

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