

The Madras Pioneer

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THURSDAY - September 6, 1906

A number of farmers in this locality are becoming interested in the Campbell methods of dry land farming, and several of them have already expressed their intention of giving these methods a thorough test on a small tract of land at their ranches. Among those who have signified their intention of giving the Campbell method some study and applying them to small tracts for experimental purposes are John Wagenblast, William Hannon and George Rodman, and a number of others are also becoming interested. To those who have looked into the Campbell methods at all it is clear that the main purpose of those methods—is to conserve the water supply—is an all-important matter in this semi-arid region, and the wonderful possibilities of a country like this when once these methods of scientific soil culture shall be generally adopted, is at once apparent to them. Those who expect to make their homes in this country and want to see its farming industry placed upon a prosperous basis, are not going to be deterred from the adoption of any new methods which promise that success, merely by the prospect of a little additional work.

Mr. A. M. Drake of Bend, who was one of the first to become prominently identified with the irrigation interests in this county, is also a firm believer in the efficacy of the Campbell system of farming, not only in this semi-arid region, but in the desert farther south, and it is reported that he is making preparations to establish an experiment farm for the application of the Campbell methods on his lands near Bend. The result of these experiments, which will doubtless be conducted in a most careful manner, will be watched with great interest by all who are concerned in farming in this section of country.

THE OIL PROSPECT

F. M. Loveland was in Madras last Tuesday and stated that they had reached a depth of 316 feet in the well being drilled at D. W. Barnett's place on the Culver road, for the purpose of prospecting for oil. Mr. Loveland states that good indications of oil have been found, in the form of a heavy, crude substance which burns readily with a blue flame. At the depth mentioned, the drill was in a formation of red granite, which had the appearance of a conglomerate, thickly studded with tiny opals. The drilling operations are going on steadily.

Notes From Redmond Fair.

Indications point to a very successful outcome for our little enterprise, both in point of attendance and as to the excellence of the entertainment offered. The irrigation company is spending a large amount of money in clearing up grounds and putting things in readiness. Come out, bring an exhibit and at the same time see what the rest of the county is doing. We expect Madras to send over the best tug-of-war team it can spare up. We will find something to pull against it. There will be a Farmers' Institute on Friday night, a grand ball on Saturday night and probably a musical entertainment on Thursday night. Come early, camp by the running water if you like to come that way, and stay through the whole session.

AT THE HOT SPRINGS

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sanford and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hess, Miss Lillis Craig and C. A. Riddle went to the Hot Springs on the Indian reservation last Saturday afternoon and returned Monday. The party enjoyed the luxuries of the hot baths and the drinking of the hot mineral waters at the springs to the fullest extent as well as visiting interesting points along the Warm Spring river. Members of the party enjoyed first class sport fishing, being successful in catching about 75 redear trout ranging up to 16 1/2 inches in length. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pratt and their son and daughter of Wamic, were at the springs, and came on to Madras, the guests of the Sanfords. Mrs. Pratt is Mr. Sanford's sister.

As there are many persons in this vicinity who have heard about the natural hot springs on the reservation and yet have only a vague idea of them, a brief description may be of interest. The Warm Spring river flows through a gorge much the same as all of the rivers of this section. On the southwest bank of the river at the point where the springs are located, a mountainous rimrock stands, and at the foot of this the hot water flows out in many places in considerable volume. Some of these springs are much hotter than others. One of these is moderately strong with sulphurous compounds and is as hot as a person can bear to drink. The bathing pool is about 16 feet square and is enclosed with a solid board wall. The water within is about three feet deep and a little hot for comfort on first contact. All of the rocks and bottom along the bed of the outlet of the hot springs is covered with a reddish brown slimy deposit. The volume of water from the hot springs is small in proportion to the flow of water in the Warm Spring river and does not make the latter warmer to any appreciable extent. Some mile above the spot described is a cascade over the bedrock in the river and at this point an interesting hot spring is located. In the midst of a rock standing above the surface of the river a boiling hot spring arises and flows into the river. The water in this spring is scalding hot.

These warm springs are a delightful and healthful resort and will doubtless grow to be of considerable importance as such accommodations there are much as nature made them at present, however.

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Charles F. Delano and Charles Forberg made final proof on their homesteads Wednesday.

Mrs. William Terrill and her little daughter, Hazel, expect to start on a visit of several weeks in Illinois, near Beardstown, where their relatives reside, next Sunday.

Southwesterly winds and cloudy weather have prevailed the past few days and there is some promise of rain. A good rain would be welcome, for it would clear the air, settle the dust and smooth up the roads which are now covered with "dimples" vulgarly called dust ruts.

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DESERT FARMING WITHOUT IRRIGATION

The Simple, Inexpensive "Campbell" System of Working the Soil That Produces Abundant crops in Arid Regions—The Story of Its Discovery, Its Methods, Its Results.

The following article by Mr. Herbert Quick was published in the August number of World's Work. It is filled with interesting facts about the wonderful Campbell system of dry land farming, the application of which has revolutionized the farming industry in the semi-arid regions of this country. This article is published by permission of the publishers of World's Work.
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The checking of evaporation is the one and toward which all those steps have tended. For drought is simply evaporation outstripping rainfall. Only a few inches of rain are needed to mature crops, if it can be kept where it is wanted—in the ground; and the vast down-pours of a wet season, like those of the South American States, are ineffectual to prevent the parching droughts of summer, because an enormous evaporation goes on in the dry season. By the Campbell method evaporation may be so reduced that, even with much less than nineteen inches of annual rainfall, precipitation will gain upon it, and the body of moist earth become greater year by year. And this is done by no magic, but by the simple expedient of keeping the field protected during the summer by a three-inch blanket of dust.

This dust blanket is produced by stirring the surface once in every five to seven days through the growing season, to a depth of three or four inches. Success is a question in industry only. When the "hot winds" blow, cultivate; when the temperature rises, cultivate; and especially after a shower, when the surface has been moistened, settled and crusted over by the baking sun, restore the dust blanket at once by cultivation. For this dust forms a conductor between the moist earth and the dry air above, and in every hour of its existence it empties tons of moisture into the prairie breeze.

All crops grown in hills or rows, such as corn, potatoes, beets and vegetables, must be cultivated from 10 to 15 times during the growing season. Orchards must be given at least as much attention. Much of the cultivation, however, is done with light harrows so broad as to enable one man to cover 40 acres a day. There are three-row and two-row cultivators for the period after the crop has passed the harrowing stage. Wheat and the other small grains are harrowed after each rain until the crop is several inches high; or sown in drills far enough separated to permit of stirring the soil between the rows. With such methods and machinery the cost is reduced surprisingly near to that of cultivating ordinary land.

The Campbell method has fought its way to acceptance through its results only. Its first victory was won in 1893 in Brown County, South Dakota, when Mr. Campbell grew 124 bushels of potatoes per acre in competition with his "unconverted" father, who undertook by old New England methods to surpass the new way, and met failure from severe drought. In the autumn Mr. Campbell's field was moist to a depth of six feet, though all others were dry as dust to an indefinite depth. In October, 1894, the same fields showed 10 feet of moisture—a clear evidence of gain on the drought. Mr. Campbell was testing his system patiently, and by true scientific methods, and this year sent many test tubes of earth to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for moisture-tests. The following table shows the results of these tests from two fields: No. 1, under the Campbell method; No. 2, under ordinary tillage.

Similar results are found in all these tests. The table covers the first 10 tests of July, at the Hastings, Neb., station.

Date	Inches Rainfall	Percentage of Moisture No. 1	No. 2
July 1	None	18.49	9.71
3	"	18.23	9.68
4	"	18.30	10.25
5	"	19.89	9.16
6	"	19.19	10.43
8	"	17.04	10.00
9	1-18 inch	18.85	9.85
10	None	18.37	8.62
11	"	17.36	8.93
12	"	16.29	8.20

The most significant thing shown in this table is the uniform moisture of the Campbell fields, at the level most favorable to plant growth, as well as its constant excess over the others. A few days prior to this, a 24-inch test showed 17 1/2 per cent moisture in Campbell's field and only 7 1/2 per cent in others. This was followed by a down-pour of 5 1/2 inches of rain, immediately after which tests showed 25 per cent of moisture in other fields and only 19 per cent in Campbell's; for water was absorbed more freely in the Campbell field, and went down below the test-tube distance, to come slowly as needed. Twenty-five per cent of water in soil makes mud; eight per cent leaves it as dry as dust. The writer has found the soil moist enough to be squeezed into a ball, while identical soil 50 feet away, cultivated by ordinary methods, would blow in dust when released.

In 1896 Mr. Campbell began his appeal to the great millers and elevator men of Minneapolis and to the management of the railroads for aid in establishing model farms as educational centres. He has been so far successful that in each of the 10 seasons since then he has been able to carry on his work. He has lectured to gatherings of farmers; he has published agricultural papers; he has published yearly a manual and year-book of his work; he has operated model farms in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas, with uniform success. Moreover, he has shown tangible things as earnest of this—such as 40-bushel corn grown at Lisbon, N. D.; wheat from Holdrege, Neb., giving the enormous yield of 54 bushels per acre, and in Cheyenne County, Kan., running 43 1/2 bushels per acre; corn giving 40 bushels at Walsenburg, Col., grown 6800 feet above sea level; and sugar beets running 23 tons an acre from near Ft. Collins, Idaho. In addition to these products of the "desert" like that at Hill City, Kansas, which five years after planting are oasis in the treeless prairies.

There is evidence that the farming population is becoming awakened to the value of dry farming. The Campbell system is spoken of as the salvation of the dry belt. The work is an enormous one, that of changing the traditional methods of plowing and harrowing and tilling, of a whole farming population. The wonder is, not that his progress has been slow, but that in the 10 years of his active apostolate (for such his life has been) this useful and patient man has succeeded in doing so much.

For Sale.

Two Jersey heifers. For particulars apply to J. H. Horney, Madras, Or. #2 30

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at The Dalles, Or., Sept. 4, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that William C. Lathin, of Madras, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz:
 Homestead entry No 13123, made December 16, 1903, for the e half section and e half ne quarter of sec 24, tp 9 s, r 13 e, w m.
 And that said proof will be made before D. P. Res, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Madras, Oregon, on October 4, 1906.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz:
 P. N. Vibbert, L. T. Larson, George Monner and William Brownhill, all of Madras, Oregon.
 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.
 #6-04

Blue Print Township Plans corrected up to date showing names of all entrymen, vacant land rivers and creeks, 50 cents each.

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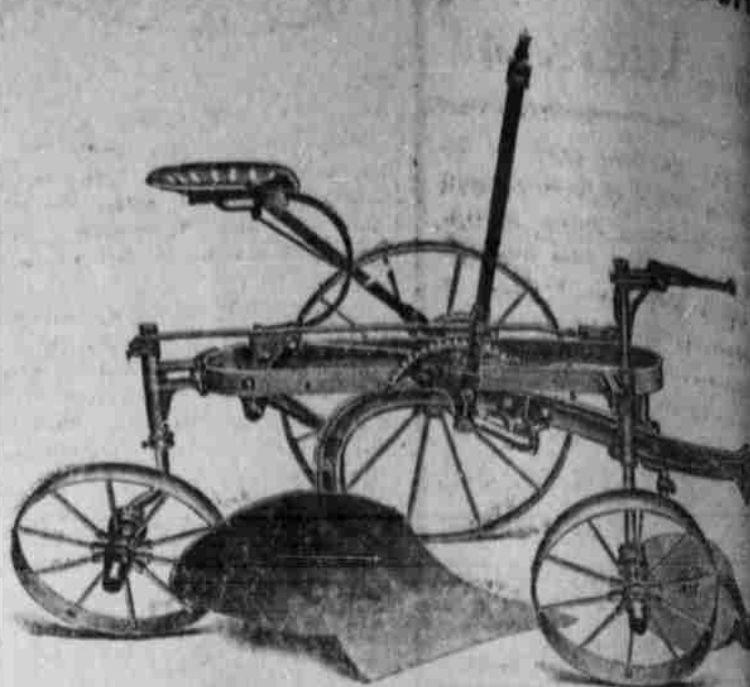
Two head work horses, 2 unbroken horses, 1 set double harness, 1 14-inch walking plow, 10 tons of hay. Inquire of D. W. Barnett, 3 miles north of Culver. Telephone connection. If

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

Notice for Publication.
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., July 31, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory" as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
 Sarah A. Wright,
 of Prineville, county of Crook, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 3928, for the purchase of the se quarter ne quarter, Lot 1 of sec 2, sw quarter nw quarter and nw quarter sw quarter of sec 1, tp 12 s, r 10 e, w m.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Crook county, at the Court House in Prineville, Oregon, on November 9, 1906.
 She names as witnesses: L. E. Allingham, Julia Lytle and Hector D. Sullivan, all of Prineville, Oregon, and Guy A. Allingham, of Sisters, Oregon.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of November, 1906.
 #6ul MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

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