The Madras Pioneer

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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THURSDAY . September 27, 1906

The attention of our readers who are interested in farming in this district, is, again called to the article on Dry Farming, which we are reprinting, and the last installment of which appears in this issue. This installment deals principally with the results of the applicatiod of scientific soil culture, and it is especially interesting. This system of cultivation, sometimes called the "Campbell system", was applied in semiarid regions such as this is, and upon land no better if as good as that which we have here, and these efforts have invariably succeeded, even beyond expectations. In semi-arid regions such as this is, the moisture must be saved with care, and made to go as far as it can. Scientific soil culture, or "dry tem had been on trial or the same farming", is a system of cultivation which stores the moisture where it is needed, and five bushels, while farmers close by saves it by preventing evaporation. That is why it invariably succeeds.

court is advertising for bids for a new court house building in spite of the vigorous protests of a large majority of the taxpayers of the county, but emphasizes the oft-stated fact that the court doesn't care what the rest of the taxpayers of the county want or don't want, so long as it is clear that Prineville wants this new court house. That attitude on the part of the county paper on the subject of dry farming by cessiul as he has been, raising good court for the past few years was State Engineer Clarence J. Johnston. crops every year. The others listened, what gave it the nick name of A project was at once set on foot for shook their heads, and went their way "City Council of Prineville".

During the past 3pring the county court attempted to railroad through a contract for a new court house, but this plan was nipped in the bud by its discovery, and an injunction tatoes, pens, oats, and garden veg-tasuit brought by interested taxpayers of the county to prevent the deal from going through. The injunction was, at a hearing before Judge Bradshaw, made permanent, perpetually enjoining the county court from entering into any contract for the construction of a court house or any portion of it, whereby an indebtedness of to the cause of dry farming throughout system. In any event, it has been obexceed \$5000 would be incurred. Those who are familiar with the present status of the county's finances know that no contract for a new court house or any part of it can be entered into this year without a violation of the injunction. Their only al ternative is to keep up the present high rate of taxation, with a tax-roll about double that of last year, in order to raise money to carry out their scheme for Lore; corn 50 bushels; potatoes, 200 ture the impetus it has received at a new court house next year, tushels; rye, 30 bushels; oats, 65 bush- Cheyenne, Julesberg, Limon and It remains to be seen whether the millet, two tons; and cane for other places. It is the young men the taxpayers of the county will tamely submit to this plan, or whether the county court will ing their lands have sold or given up tion, organized last October, with be permitted to avoid by indi- their water rights and abandoned the headquarters in Denver. Its object is rection, the very evident intent of the restraining order of the circuit court.

For Sale.

One family back, heavy; 21/2 Studebaker, wagon; 31/2 Studebaker wagon; 16 inch sulky plow; 14 inch walking plow; wheel harrow; steel lever harrow; also household furniture, etc.

. R. BAIRD, Madras.

Hogs for Sale,

Seven head of 8 month-old shotes, will weigh from 100 to 140 each; the lot for \$35.00. A. V. Warren, 41/2 miles east of Haycreek, Oregon.

Dry Farming The Hope of the West

A Method of Producing Bountiful Crops, Without Irrigation, In Semi-arid Regions:

The following article, by John L. Cowan, was published in the July number of 'Century", and is republished here with the consent of the publishers. The Century Company. It contains much interesting and discful information about the Campbell methods of dry farming, most ensertainingly told.

PART III.

Hundreds of striking instances of successful farming by the Campbell system of soil culture might be cited; but a very few examples showing the growth of the idea will suffice.

Twenty years ago, Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, now of Colorado Springs, acquired 30,000 acres of land in Graham county, western Kansas, and founded Hill City almost in the center of the tract. For fourteen years portions of this land were cultivated by the old fashioned methods. In all that time only one good crop was harvested, that being in a sesson when the rainfall was abnormally large. He had heard of Mr. Campbell and his system of dry farming, and sent for him, telling him to go ahead and show just what he could do on land on which profitable farming by ordinary methods had been proved to be impossible. Mr. Campbell laid out a model farm on the very land that had been tried often with discouraging results. Last season the sixth successive crop was harvested. In the fourteen years in which old fashloned methods were followed, thirteen failures were scored. In the six years in which the Campbell syslands, a crop failure has been unknown. The smallest yield of wheat per acre in that time has been thirtyhave never obtained more than thirteen bushels per acre, and very rarely even that. The yield of corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, berries, small fruits and vegetables is equal to that obtained The fact that our county from the best of the irrigated farms around Greely, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, and other parts of Colorado 'under the ditch". A six-year-old orchard is in prime condition, thetrees being as large as eight-year-old trees in the famous fruitgrowing district of Palisades. A more complete vindication of all the claims made by advocates of the practicability of farming on the plains without irrigation could

not well be imagined. the opening of a demonstration farm on waste lands near the city, supposed to be entirely worthless without irriand Drainage Bureau of the U, S. Department of Agriculture. Last season record-breaking crops of corn, pobles were grown on these "waste" lands. Winter wheat, rye, sifalfa, and barley were also sown. Within ten days the grain was ten inches high, covering with a perfect carpet of green the land that had, been con-At this writing all these crops promise obtained from the irrigated lands of taugied notions". A good many of the same neighborhood; and, unless them, it is to be feared, shrink from hail or some unforeseen cause works liavoc, a great impetus will be given to Wyoming and adjacent states. .

. . So promising has the experiment so far proved that one hundred rarely be persuaded to give dry farmfarmers of the neighborhood are now ing a trial. They will not even read trying dry farming methods under the dry farming literature, or visit a model direction of the superintendent of the farm or an agricultural experiment

demonstration farm. Near Julesberg, Bedgwick county, by rational methods. in northeastern Colorado, dry farming Newcomers in the West, however, is practiced more generally than in are nearly always willing to learn any other portion of the West, with and profit by the experience of others highly gratifying results. The aver- and the younger element among the age crops reported last year by the larmers hall dry farming as the dawntarmers of that region without irriga- ing of a new ers. It is the young men on were: Wheat, 35 bushels to the that have given to scientific soil culforage, five tons. As a result of this also that are responsible for the agshowing many of the farmers of the gressive campaign being conducted by s eighborhood who have been trrigat the Campbell Dry-Farming Associause of the ditch entirely. A similar to spread the dry-farming propaganda novement has begun at Fort Collins, until every acreof arableland throughs me of the farmers who tried both out the great West is tilled to the utn ethods last season finding that dry most limit of its productiveness; and forming yielded larger returns than its membership includes hundreds of they were able to obtain in adjoining successful dry farmers in Colorado, fields by the use of irrigation. How- Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Wyoming, ever, action of this kind is at present Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and other ill judged and premature, and is states. di couraged rather than countenanced. The cynical have often remarked by the true friends of dry farming. No that the price at which land could be doubt irrigation is the best, safest and bought on the plains was guaged by most economical treatment for lands the ability of the owner to pay taxes on which irrigation is practicable. It Many thousands of acres have changed is to the millions of acres of arid land hands at one dollar, or even less, per that can never be irrigated because acre, because the owners thought it there is not water enough, that dry better to take a little than to lose all.

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Kherson os s, emmer, and cane yield abundantly, and atfalfa, is considered one of the most profitable of all crops. Durum wheat is there shown to yield three times as thuch per acre as the common varieties. An attempt is now being made to develop a winter variety of durum. If this is accomplished, Western wheat growers will have nothing to fear from the competition of Canadian or Argentine bar-

At the Fort Hays experiment substation of the Kansas State Agricultural College, four cuttings of alfaifa were obtained without irrigation last yeart and, although corn is regarded as particularly unsuited to that locality, yet last year's crop averaged forty-five bushels to the acre. At this station it has also been demonstrated that augar beets can be grown as successfully and as profitably in arid as in irrigated lands. The yield in tons is smaller, but this is fully compensated for by the greater sugar contents. Apples peaches, pairs, plums, cherries, and a great variety of forest trees thrive upon the simplest application of thry farming principles on these plain lands, which are naturally tresless and devoid of other vegetation than bunchgrass and sagebrush.

The most surprising thing connected with the subject of dry farming is the unwillingness of the average Western farmer to give it a fair trial. It would naturally be supposed that men whose utmost labors barely suffice to wrest a livlihood from the parehed and unwilling acres they own would be eager to adopt any method that gave promise of better results, or at least to imi tate the methods of their neighbors, who, with no better land, yet obtain results many times greater.

Before the Pomeroy model farm was started at Hill City it was advertised for six weeks that Mr. Campbell would explain his methods of soil culture at a free public meeting in the court bouse. The hall was crowded with farmers, some of whom traveled for many miles in order to attend. Of About a year ago the members of the whole assemblage, only two the Young Men's Club, of Cheyenne, adopted the lecturer's recommenda Wyoming, listened to the reading of a tions. These have been fully as sucunconvinced. They still cling to old fashioned methods, such as have wrecked tens of thousands of farmers gation. This farm was put lu charge in every locality between central Kanof Mr. F. C. Herrman of the Irrigation sas and California, and nave never yet given satisfactory results west of the Missouri river.

As a class farmers are the most conservative men in the world. Most of those who left Eastern farms to build new homes in the Western land of promise argue that the methods their fathers and grandfathers employed must necessarily be the best methods, regardless of conditions that differ as sidered incapable of raising anything. widely as the antipodes. Full of bigotry and prejudices they set their faces a more abundant yield than will be like flint against what they term "new the unceasing toil and unremitting watchfulness demanded by the new served that those who have been in the West for many years can only station to inspect the results attained

fai ming comes as a messenger of hope. Less than two years ago many sales At the North Platte agricultural were reported as low as \$3 and \$3 50 sub station, brome grass, Kaffir corn, an acre. Last year prices ranged from

and \$12; and the president of the Col- ments in dry farming. Some have

\$5 an acre to \$7 50, and even up to \$10 been watching the re-ults of experiorado State Commercial Association bought for speculation; some for cattle is on record with the preliction that in a short time no land in eastern Colorado, within a reasonable distance panhandle of Texas, and 80,000 acres of railroad transportation, can be more in eastern Colorado, to be sub-bought for less than \$25 an abre. This divided into small farms and sold to revolution in land values is due main those willing to cultivate by the ly to the activity of men who have Campbell system.

PIANOS---GOOD ONES

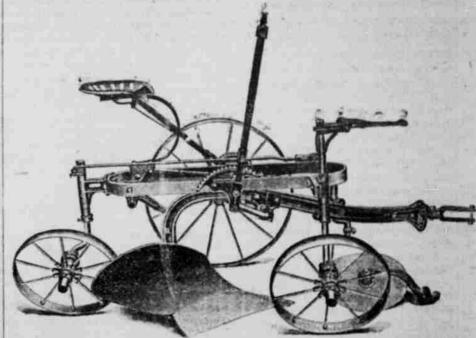
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THE DALLES

COLUMBIA SOUTH TIME TABLE NO.

	Bound No. 2. Daily Pass.	RFATIONS.	NA S	
LBT			-	
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34	3.12 p.m.	Klondyke	160	
44 34	3.18 p.m.	Summit	100	
44	3°35 p.m.	Hay C Je	W.	
100	7.26 p.m.	McDonalds	H	
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- # D	3.76 p.m.	Moro	3	
# 6	4.08 p.m.	Erskinville	1	
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Arrive.	5.55 p.m.	Shaniko	ĮŖ	

A. L. ORAIQ, General Pas E. J. Wilson, Agent, Shanike, On

PETITION FOR LIQUOR LICE

Richardson, G V Dille John Dillon, J H Conrey John Dillon, J H Contry, Wilson, F. J. Brooks, A C. Cook, C H Young, F R Bia G C Hurt, W H Ramsey, mann, C T McCall, Ed Ito Larsen, O L Hohffeld, Jo Thomas, R R Young, C C M L Loueks W H Hess. J French, J J Hinton, Was berry J W Jones, R E 6 Evick, Frank Elkins, James Hatthorn, Alfred Stonehocker, Miles Fix. Watts, J H Jackson, Gu M Gardner, Ed Kutener, M Mayes, W A Lee, Sids Jackson, Geo M Gond, Dongjas Hood, N S Jennis Milo Gard, Gillis Dizney, P Poulsen, A Piersen, Santana

P Poulseb, A Piersell, Engles, Wm Engles,

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December 19, 1903, for the last to the las

She names the following prove her continuous reside James McMeen, Rober John Helfrich, and Ererst of Lamonta, Oregon, MICHARL T. No.