



### ABOUT DRY FARMING.

#### Production of Big Crops With Little Rain.

R. W. Jones, of this city, has handed us a clipping from the Little Falls Herald, of Morrison county, Minn., wherein is given a system of dry farming by one H. W. Campbell. It is believed it will prove an interesting article to many of our farmers. The article follows:

Anyone who has doubts of the practicability of the Campbell system should come here before harvest and compare the crops on the Pomeroy farm with those upon the farms that surround it, for the yield of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and everything else that is growing will be four or five times as great as will be harvested on the other side of the fence.

Mr. Campbell has been working in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas for twenty years or more, trying to induce farmers to adopt his plan of "soil culture," as he calls it, and everywhere he has been from the James River in the north to the Arkansas, he has been equally successful in producing without irrigation the same results that are usually expected with irrigation with comparatively little more expense, but a good deal more care and labor. The whole thing is simply the exercise of care and patience, and any man of ordinary intelligence can work it as well as a college professor could.

Mr. Campbell's principles, as he explains them to me are:

1. Catch the rainfall and store it where the roots of the plant can reach it.
2. Keep the soil always fine and loose.
3. Have a firm, solid foundation under the soil—a bottom to hold the water.

"What will this accomplish?" I asked.

"The careful, regular application of these principles in farming will produce at least three times the results of ordinary farming, and often four or five times the results," said Mr. Campbell.

"What is that additional expense?"

"In Iowa or eastern Kansas not more than 25 per cent more labor is necessary than is usually expended upon a crop by a good farmer. On the prairies, as a rule, farming is cheap and slipshod and twice the labor is necessary. But this is offset to a certain extent by a saving of two-thirds of the seed. An ordinary farmer sows forty quarts of wheat to the acre and gets from nothing to twenty bushels, thirteen bushels to the acre being the average crop of the state, and fifteen bushels the highest state average that has been reached in Kansas for ten years. Under my system any painstaking farmer by sowing twelve quarts of wheat to the acre and cultivating his soil carefully will harvest anywhere from forty to fifty-six bushels without fail.

"How do you do it?"

"By storing the rainfall in the soil," answered Mr. Campbell, "by keeping the surface of the ground always loose, which stops evaporation. It is impossible for moisture to rise to the surface through loose soil, and that leaves the ground in the best condition to receive the next rainfall. Thus you can make fourteen inches of rain go as far as twenty-five inches in raising all kinds of crops or plants or trees. We do not lose any of the rain—we have the full benefit of it. We keep it stored where the roots of the plants can reach it when they need it."

"How do you accomplish this?"

"By stirring up the soil with a revolving disk, and then going over it again and filling up the furrow. We call this 'double disking.' It pulverizes the soil

and levels it off. We keep going over it again and again, beginning early in the spring and continuing until the last of June or the first part of July. After every rain we stir up the soil, either with a disk or an 'Acme' harrow. Finally we plow seven inches deep in the ordinary way and follow the plow with a sub-surface packet—a machine which makes a compact, solid bottom, four inches from the surface, under the loose soil. Then we go over it again with the Acme harrow so as to keep the top soil loose and pulverized. After working the soil for a year in this way by what we call 'summer tilling,' we put in our wheat, either in the fall or in the spring, as is usual. The first year we do not put in any seed. We simply keep stirring up the soil that it will remain loose and pulverized, and after one year of this sort of cultivation three crops can be grown in succession without renewing the tilling. In some cases it is better to till every other year and raise a crop alternate years.

"If crops are planted every year the reaper must be immediately followed by the plow and the stubble immediately turned under and the soil disk and harrow kept at work all winter if it is spring wheat, or from the June harvest to the September planting if winter wheat. The same rule must be applied to all the other kinds of crops.

"To repeat: It is simply a question of the thorough working of the soil, as I have described. That is more important than the rainfall. No man can expect a crop who simply turns under the sod and scatters his seed and hauls a harrow carelessly over the field. Labor and pains are necessary to produce good results, whether you are farming or making furniture or publishing a newspaper."

#### "Doc's" Oysters.

Dr. M. M. Davis came out from the bay Friday on a matter of business. While here he stated that things were humming over at the coast. Passenger traffic has been good over the C & E of late and that makes business for "Doc" as he is running the boat between Yaquina City and Newport. He reported to have had great sport last week trolling for salmon. According to his report, the bay for a few days was dotted with small boats loaded with trollers. Salmon were plentiful, good biters, and as a consequence boats were in demand.

Last spring "Doc" ordered untold thousands of eastern oysters to plant in Yaquina bay waters. They arrived in season and were duly sowed. At the time of arrival the little oysters were about the size of one's finger nail—very frail. A couple of weeks ago their owner had some of them raked up for an examination. He found that they are growing rapidly, in fact in the few months they have been in these waters they have attained the size of a half dollar.

From this it is safe to assume that the investment will prove to be a good one, not alone for Dr. Davis, but for the country in general. While eastern oysters planted when very young in Yaquina waters are found to do amazingly well, they will not propagate there. It will be necessary to bring young ones from the east each year in order to maintain the supply. "Doc" says there is a difference in some way in the water and he lays it to the temperature, Yaquina being too cold. These oysters attain their growth in three years. Here's to the oyster.

#### Fiendish Suffering

is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Ulcers, Sores and Cancers. It is the best healing dressing I have ever found." It soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. Guaranteed at Allen & Woodward's drug store; price 25c.

### WANTS AMAGES.

#### Horse Frightened at Traction Engine, Breaks Shaft.

There is a law in Oregon defining the duties and responsibilities of men while operating traction engines upon the highways. From this law rather a peculiar case has come up. It is the first of its kind in Benton county.

Last week while mail carrier Dawson was returning to Corvallis from one of his trips he met Leder Brothers' traction engine on the state road south of town. Now, according to law it is necessary for the man in charge of such engine to bring it to a full stop when a party with a team appears within a hundred yards of the engine, should said party and team be traveling toward the engine. The man in charge of the engine is obliged to await the passage of the team before he is allowed to start his engine.

On the occasion in question Mr. Dawson declares that the engine was not stopped as it should have been and the result was a broken shaft on his buggy. For this he wants damages, according to the account that reached us.

Mr. Leder and some of his men declare that the engine was stopped as it should have been within the hundred yards required. They claim, however, that steam was on so high that it was on the point of blowing off, and for fear it would scare Mr. Dawson's animal when it was right abreast the engine, they deemed it necessary to start the injector that water might be forced into the boiler and in this manner keep the steam from blowing off. At this, they claim the horse was frightened and cavorted to such an extent that one shaft was somewhat broken.

These are the two versions of the affair as stated to us, but it is stated that after starting on to town Mr. Dawson turned back and overtook Mr. Leder and asked \$2.50 as damages. The latter declared that he did not think himself to blame and would not pay the price, although he would compromise the matter by paying the expense of having the damaged shaft repaired. On this basis the men failed to agree and Mr. Dawson came on to town and swore out a complaint against Mr. Leder.

Constable J. D. Wells served the papers and Mr. Leder appeared before Justice Holgate. Mr. Leder decided to stand trial, but desired Judge Holgate to set the date of trial some distance in the future, giving as a reason that he wished to have some of his men present at the trial as witnesses and as he was running a threshing machine it would be too expensive to stop in the middle of harvest. He said, however, that he could be in Corvallis without great inconvenience a week from to-day. Judge Holgate accordingly set the trial for this date.

#### Equal to 1904.

In a week longer hop-picking season will be at hand. Fear has been entertained here that while the hops are of excellent quality the crop would be a trifle light. The prediction is now made that increased acreage will make up for any shortage that might occur in the state. The Telegram of recent date gives some interesting data to those engaged in hops, as follows:

Growers are now beginning to estimate that the hop crop this year will about equal that of last year. They think the increase this year will be offset by the damage to the hops from the lice and the unhealthy conditions prevailing in some of the old yards. At least Oregon's yield this year will be a mixed lot of hops, they say, for the product of the new

vines will be good, while the old vines all more or less unhealthy, will yield a more or less inferior quality of hops.

"Early in the season, when the young vines were first coming through the ground, growers, taking into consideration a new acreage, thought the crop would be much larger than in 1904," says J. W. Graham, a prominent grower of Clackamas county, today. "But soon the old yards began to show a great many missing hills, and in some of the yards the vines showed an indication of an unhealthy condition, and soon after reaching the wires began to color and fail to arm out. While the new yards of the state seem to be doing very well, the poor condition of the old yards will be sufficient to bring the output of 1905 down very close to that of last year.

"When the lice put in their appearance a few months ago, the hop situation for the coming crop became very critical. There have been reports to the effect that lice have disappeared. This may be true to a certain extent but all the yards which have been affected by lice will never produce a good choice hop. The vines in some yards which were affected the most were practically destroyed, for by jarring the vines in some places the burs will at once drop off showing the lice have sapped the vines. Again the leaves and vines have that black, greasy appearance, which is bound to make Oregon's crop for 1905 a mixed lot of hops.

"Now there have been all kinds of reports about this year's crop. The dealers hang around a hotel lobby and cry the price down by favorable reports, and by manufacturing the supposed conditions form the price then and there. On the contrary, growers are sometimes prejudiced because of their interests, and strain the situation the other way. But the observations I have made about the crops are facts, and any man can prove them for himself by making a close examination of the yards.

"The buyers are claiming that 1904 crops which were held over will see 10 cents, but they are contracting the 1906 yield at 18 cents. Now, when they are already contracting for a mixed lot of hops at 18 cents, when they could get a good choice hop of last year's yield, for 20 or 25 cents, it seems to me something is loose."

#### Cheap Sunday Rates Between Portland and Willamette Valley Points.

Low round trip rates have been placed in effect between Portland and Willamette Valley points, in either direction. Tickets will be sold

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, and limited to return on or before the following Monday.

RATE TO OR FROM CORVALLIS, \$3.00. Call on Southern Pacific Co's Agents for particulars.

#### Notice Of Final Settlement

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County.  
In the matter of the estate of William Wyatt, deceased, and Last Will and Testament of William Wyatt, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that I have filed my final account as executor of the last will and testament of William Wyatt, deceased, with the clerk of the above entitled Court and that said Court has fixed and appointed Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1905 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the County Judge of said County at the Court House in Benton County, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to and the settlement of said Final Account; and all persons interested and desiring to object thereto are notified to appear at said time and file their objections.  
Dated, August 8th, 1905.  
A. J. WILLIAMS, Executor,  
of the Estate of William Wyatt, deceased.  
66-74

#### Public is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbia, O., writes: "For several months I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were a wreck. I could not sleep and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at Allen & Woodward's drug store; price 50c.

#### Was In Poor Health For Years.

Ira W. Kelley, of Mansfield, Pa., writes: "I was in poor health for two years, suffering from kidney and bladder trouble, and spent considerable money consulting physicians without obtaining any marked benefit, but was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure, and I desire to add my testimony that it may be the cause of restoring the health of others." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

#### Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the executrix of the last will of Seymour Chipman, deceased, has filed her final account with county court, Benton county, Oregon, and said county court has set Tuesday, September 5, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. at county court room, Corvallis, to hear any objections to said report.  
Prudence Chipman,  
Executrix.  
66-74

#### War Against Consumption.

All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption the "white plague" that claims so many each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and insist upon having it. Sold by Graham & Wortham.

## Watch Right?

If your watch shows any irregularity or gives other evidence that something is wrong with it, better have it examined by a competent watchmaker. You won't find any more skillful or more experienced anywhere than right here. We clean and repair all sorts of watches thoroughly and quickly and guarantee all our work as well as our prices to be right. If your watch chain is beginning to show signs of wear, or if you'd like a new chain for any reason, we are prepared to supply you with the best gold-filled one made, at a moderate price. We carry the SIMMONS make, the best known and most strongly guaranteed chains ever sold.

E. W. S. PRATT, Jeweler and Optician.

## Job Printing.

When you pay out good money for printing, be sure and get good printing for the money!

Do not send out printed matter to your customers that is a disgrace to your business a disgrace to your town—and a disgrace to the printer who puts it out.

Good Work costs you no more than the bad.

Good printing is correct in spelling—correct in grammar—correct in punctuation—on good stock—printed with good ink—and something that it is a pleasure to look at.

## HERE WE ARE IN OUR NEW STORE.

Everything in first-class order. Come and see us. New room, new fixtures, new goods, but same old prices.

We still have a very nice line of Go-Carts, at very reasonable prices.

If you are going camping, come and see us. Hammocks, Tents, Cots, Camp Stoves, etc., always on hand.

## Hollenberg & Gady,

The House-Furnishers.