

## FARM ADVISER AIDS GROWERS



Hardy W. Campbell, Farm Adviser for the Southern Pacific Company, and grain showing the efficacy of the principles of tillage he advocates. Above, at right, the four heads in the center were grown according to Campbell's plan; the other two by the ordinary method.

### Principles of Tillage to Increase Yields Explained by S. P. Farm Adviser.

The same principles of tillage, in preparation of land for crops and subsequent cultivation, which have proven so successful in raising grain crops on Western semi-arid lands without irrigation, are proving successful for crops raised under irrigation and for orchards and vineyards, according to Hardy W. Campbell, Farm Adviser for the Southern Pacific Company. Campbell has inspected this season a number of new orchards and vineyards in California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Campbell is the man who evolved what is now called the "Campbell System of Dry Farming." Campbell, however, objects to the word "dry" and insists that the principles used in his present plan apply to all kinds of farming, with or without irrigation, as well as under a much lower rainfall than even now is commonly conceded necessary for successful crops. Campbell emphasizes the importance of proper preparation of the seed-bed and sufficient intelligent cultivation afterwards.

Campbell arranged to address the Nebraska Bankers Association at Omaha, September 22 on the subject of "Soil Fertility by Utility of Soil Water," and to discuss the same subject before the Minnesota Bankers Association at Minneapolis. On his return from these conventions he will stop at Yuma, Arizona, to investigate conditions there.

Interesting evidence of the direct effect of properly prepared lands was recently received by Campbell from a Metropolitan, Nevada, grain field prepared under his direction, in the form of three stools of wheat. One stool had 81 stalks, one 103 and one 120, each the result of one grain of wheat drilled in well prepared soil that was liberally supplied with fertility through well planned and timely work. This crop was raised without irrigation, but was prepared for by summer tillage in 1921 and grown this year.

More evidence of what cultivation of a growing crop means was sent to Campbell by A. B. Shield of Delano, Kern County, California, in four heads of wheat from a stool grown on Shield's ranch. This stool had ample space and was cultivated while growing, no fertilizers or irrigation being used. The stool contained forty-four heads averaging 73 grains each or slightly over 3400 grains from one stool. Such results, says Campbell, simply mean that under certain physical conditions brought about by the right kind of tillage at the proper time, very much more grain, fruit or vegetables may be grown per acre than is commonly obtained. The usual query is "Does it pay?" to which Campbell replies very emphatically in the affirmative.

Campbell recently inspected a number of new orchards and vineyards in the southern and central portions of California to study methods and principles commonly practiced in preparing the land and the after care in irrigation and cultivation. One of these inspections was of a 4000 acre peach orchard of one, two and three-year-old trees belonging to the California Packing Corporation and located east of Merced, Calif. What



Must be considered. Nothing can prove this more convincingly than the soil auger.

"It is very desirable, so far as possible, to not only carry the high percentage of moisture at the top of the firm soil, immediately below the mulch, but also to induce free access of air throughout the entire growing season. The ideal condition to furnish this air is to cover the firm soil with a granular mulch, neither too fine nor too coarse. To obtain this ideal mulch, the cultivation must be done when the soil is moist—not wet or dry. The loosened soil soon dries, leaving the firm soil moist to the top. This is usually easy to obtain in sandy soils, but to do this properly in heavy soils it is sometimes necessary to go over the field a second time after first going over just enough to loosen the top when the surface is simply dry enough not to stick. This prevents the crust- ing or drying out. Then the second operation should come one to four days later, after the free water has gone down, leaving the soil moist, when it more readily separates, and makes a finer and much more effective mulch. This procedure means much to the tree as a higher percentage of moisture is held in the root zone and a crust- ing and cloudy mulch is prevented.

The high value of this plan of preparation and one season's cultivation before the setting of the trees or vines, is borne out by the interesting results obtained from careful summer tilling for wheat, oats and barley, and the precision of time in doing this work is just as vital. There are numerous records of large yields of wheat as high as 40 to 60 bushels per acre, grown on correctly summer tilled land, where nearby fields, prepared and sowed under the more common plan of "any old way," yielded very poorly or nothing at all.

The Southern Pacific Land Department, "Bulletin No. 10" deals quite explicitly with questions of increased fertility by tillage. Bulletin No. 12 also explains in detail the summer tilling question as applied to the coast country. One or both may be obtained without cost by letter or personal application to Hardy W. Campbell, 931 Southern Pacific Building, San Francisco. A Bulletin is now under way dealing with tillage and irrigation of orchards and vineyards.

Campbell's greatest pleasure is to visit a farm or ranch where the proprietor or manager feels he is not getting satisfactory returns and work out, as far as possible, a practical remedy. The Southern Pacific follows the theory that its interests are tied up with the territory it serves, and Campbell and the Company wish to be helpful in increasing agricultural productivity.

### Contagious Skin Diseases

This year and for several years past there has been present in our county schools a considerable amount of contagious skin disease. It is time that this be eradicated, and the county health department with the help of physicians, teachers and parents plans to accomplish this. Those who have the disease will be glad to get rid of it and those who do not have it will be protected. To do this it will be necessary to deal with all suspicious cases of skin disease, even if only slight and not well defined. Treatment will do no harm and everyone will be willing to assist the health department to this extent when so requested. The rapidity with which this disease develops among school children may be seen from the following:

On Monday, two days before the closing of school for Teachers' Institute, the children of a medium sized grade school were all inspected for skin disease, and seventeen pupils were sent home for treatment. One week later, ten of these pupils passed inspection for return to school and five new cases had developed.

It is common for children to delude themselves by saying: "That is just a flea bite" or "That is just a scratch." It may have been just a flea bite at first but contact with other children who have skin disease, dirty hands and scratching, quickly infects the flea bite and changes it into the sore of impetigo contagiosa, which is the most common variety of skin disease at this time.

The typical course of impetigo is 1. One or more small itching pimples, usually found on the chin, on the back of the neck or about the wrists where clothing rubs the skin. May be found on the body anywhere.

2. The pimple changes to a little blister.

3. The blister changes to a pustule, which becomes covered over with a heavy scab, looking as if it had been stuck on to the sore.

From these sores, clothing, bedding, books and all that the child touches becomes infected. These infected articles in turn infect other persons who come into contact with them and they also infect their child himself. It is for this reason that the disease seems so difficult to eradicate. But knowing this, it is at once evident that no treatment is thorough until all of the child's clothing and utensils have been thoroughly renovated and disinfected. For such as may be treated that way, boiling and ironing with a very hot iron are good methods of disinfection. Other things may be loosely suspended in a closed closet or small room, the door and window cracks of which have all been sealed with strips of paper, and a formaldehyde lamp may be burned in the room, the room to remain sealed for at least six hours.

Where treatment is used, such as is suggested by the Rules and Regulations of the Oregon State Board of Health, it is necessary to not only apply the ointment but to rub it in thoroughly so that the scabs will be softened and removed and so that the medicine will be thoroughly rubbed into the base of the sore. Ordinarily, one week of fifteen minutes (by the clock) daily treatment in this manner will suffice to heal all sores. On the other hand, indifferent application of the medicine will extend treatment indefinitely.

The Oregon Health Laws, Sections 39, direct:

Impetigo Contagiosa:

- (a) A highly communicable disease. Communicated by contact and wearing apparel. The infection remains in wearing apparel for several months.
- (b) Isolation of patient for two weeks or longer until skin lesions clear up.
- (c) Burn or disinfect all contaminated articles.
- (d) Any child having impetigo shall be excluded from school.
- (e) Physicians, health officers, and teachers should furnish infected pupils and their parents with instructions in opening pustules and applying an ointment such as five grains to one-half scruple of ammoniated mercury to one ounce of cold cream or vaseline.
- (f) Terminal disinfection and renovation required.

Send the Sentinel to eastern friends.

### FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Coos on the 6th day of October, 1922, in a certain cause in said Court pending wherein Virgil E. Key is plaintiff, and David Art and R. J. Conroy, are defendants, case No. 6079, of said Court and commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property to satisfy the sum of \$1196.70 with interest at 6 per cent from October 3, 1922, and attorney fee of \$100.00 and costs and disbursements \$24.60, together with accruing costs, I WILL ON SATURDAY, THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said

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# The Variety Shop

**ABSTRACTS** For reliable Abstracts of Title and information about Coos County Real Estate see **TITLE GUARANTEE & ABSTRACT COMPANY** Marshfield and Coquille, Oregon. Special attention paid to looking after assessments and payment of taxes. Phone Marshfield Office Phone Coquille Office 14 HENRY SENGSTACKEN, Manager 19

day at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The Northwest quarter of Section 22 in Township 29 South of Range 10 West of Willamette Meridian, all in Coos County, Oregon. Said sale being made subject to redemption in the manner provided by law. Dated October 19, 1922. E. P. Ellingsen, 405 1/2 Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon.

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## PACIFIC FARM JERSEYS

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### No More Wildcatting

A way unerringly to discover the location and exact depth of deposits of crude oil without drilling has been found by Pierre Estines, a Catholic priest already famous in the world of science for his X-ray studies, says a Paris dispatch.

Competent authorities in the world of science call the discovery the most important scientific revelation since the discovery of radium, surpassing, due to the principles involved, even the discovery of the atom.

Interviewed at his humble residence in Touloux, where he is professor of science at Touloux university, Estines said: "Within the year it shall be definitely proven to the satisfaction of the world that it is possible to discover petroleum deposits without drilling. I have already proved it to the satisfaction of myself and a scientific committee appointed by the university. "Following the discovery of radium, I was impressed by an English professor's assertion that all metals

are radio-active. I thereupon took up the study of radio-activity, and finally, after 12 years of experiments, I am arriving at the invention of a machine with which petroleum deposits, even at the extreme depths, can unfailingly be indicated and located without drilling."

Statement of Ownership The Coquille Valley Sentinel is published at Coquille, Oregon. H. W. Young is the editor and owner. H. Allen Young is associate editor and manager.

There are no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders owning or holding any stock or interest whatever in the Coquille Valley Sentinel.

H. W. Young, Publisher. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1922. J. J. Stanley, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires Dec. 28, 1925.

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