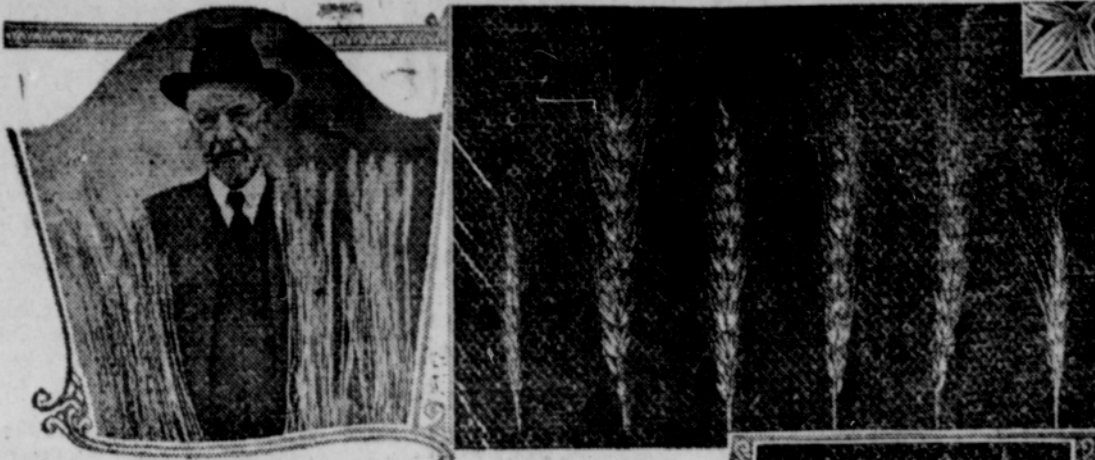


FARM ADVISER AIDS GROWERS



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, grainfield 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 78 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

Campbell saw here in connection with his general observations shows that the real advantage of careful preparation of the soil before setting is sometimes, but not generally fully considered and appreciated.

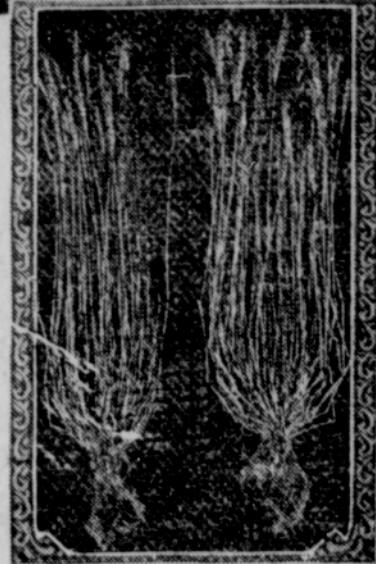
"It is very important to first prepare the surface by leveling," says Campbell. "Then arrange for irrigating in such a manner that water may not only be evenly applied over the whole surface but in as short a time as possible. In other words establish an even surface with reasonably short laterals. Too much water in the soil beneath some trees or too little for others is detrimental, usually. Again, the lower places, especially in heavy soils, gather more water, keeping the surface wet longer and frequently delaying timely cultivation, and not infrequently causing the higher spots to lose much of its already short supply. When the trees or vines reach the bearing period, the profits increased or decreased in both quantity and quality of the crop. Both of these results are governed by the amount of fertility resulting from soil condition in which the per cent of moisture and air carried therein, especially during the warmer weather, is a big factor. The ability to supply this desired moisture in proper quantities the entire season through each year, is the first consideration."

"The next question is the perfect root bed. This should be supplied liberally with available plant food evenly distributed, so that when the trees or vines are set, there is a condition so favorable that not only the weaker sets may quickly take root and grow vigorously, but a healthy, uniform growth may be obtained the first year, which means much to the early and annual fruitage of the trees or vines."

"To achieve this result, after leveling, the field should be cultivated practically an entire season before setting to trees or vines, with only sufficient irrigation to assist in establishing the ideal root bed which should be both fine and fairly firm from the very start. The object is to continually carry the proper quantity of both air and water through the heated part of the season. Under this condition, with the high percentage of moisture held at the top of the firm soil, through careful and timely cultivation, there will be a liberal development and growth of that most desirable soil bacteria. This procedure increases the much needed plant food more evenly in all parts of the field, before setting, than can possibly be developed after setting. This gives an advantage not otherwise obtainable."

"Much can be said of irrigation and cultivation after setting, but to be brief, care should be taken not to over-irrigate, for to obtain the best results, the soil in and about the root zone must be moist but not wet. When the soil is saturated there is practically no healthy growth. As a rule cultivation is not only insufficiently frequent but too often is so untimely as to be of little value."

"There are certain conditions of moisture in the soil following irrigation, the same as following a rain, when the high value of cultivation to the final crop is very much greater. These conditions



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 crusting 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 crusting 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 preciseness 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.

FARMING WITH BRAINS

(Albany Democrat)

In the vicinity of Shedd a young man started a couple of years ago on a 166-acre farm which he rented from his father, with nothing but a few tools, an O. A. C. training, plenty of courage and a willingness to work. With this small capital E. H. Margason started in the game and has excellently succeeded. His father, R. C. Margason, a pioneer farmer of Linn county, had fully developed the farm in years past, and of course this was a great asset in an agricultural adventure. But without the knowledge, experience, and willingness possessed by Mr. Margason Junior many a young man would have failed even under these favorable conditions.

He is milking a herd of fine Jersey cattle besides attending to every other detail connected with the duties upon a large farm. He is also interesting himself in a flock of O. A. C. White Leghorns, about 300 in number, and is making this a very profitable branch of the business. Mr. Margason is also interested in the sheep industry.

The only thing in life that he seems to regret is that he did not have an opportunity to complete his course in the O. A. C.

He is emphatic in expressing his opinion relative to a college education for the young farmer. It is, in fact, the foundation of his success in life.

When he first started in the vocation of a farmer Mr. Margason decided to work regular hours, and except upon rare occasions he begins promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning and quits at 6 in the evening. "Life is too short," he said, "to spend it all working on a farm, and under ordinary conditions a man can do all that is required of him in a regular day's work."

Small Comfort for the "Wets" (Brownsville Times)

No little interest is being taken in the Literary Digest vote on the liquor question; votes have been received from almost one million people and 20 per cent favor repeal of the dry amendment. However, it is pointed out by the Astoria Budget that if we eliminate the vote of one state, New York, and the factory poll, that majority disappears, for the factory vote was overwhelmingly wet and New York alone contributed a modification majority of over 19,000. Throughout the nation at large 26 states cast a majority vote in favor of strict enforcement while 24 states gave majorities in favor of modification. This is an important feature of the situation because if any constitutional change is intended it will be necessary to muster three-fourths of the states to enact the change. In changing the constitution New York's vote counts for no more than does the vote of Nevada.

As to modification, many people doubtless voted for that under the impression that congress has more authority that it does enjoy. Congress can change the Volstead law but not very much, since the dry amendment prohibits any beverage that is intoxicating. If congress should try to amend the law so as to permit light wines and beer of such strength as to be intoxicating the law would seemingly be unconstitutional.

From Newport

When I was here thirty years ago this was only a small village; now it is a sister to Seattle:

There was a time when you had to travel all over the world to see all classes of people, but now you can stand on a street corner one hour in Newport and see every nationality of the globe.

In Newport they have houses with more names than Webster ever thought of, from Lebanon to London and from Father's Root to Mother's Garden of Eden.

It is a grand and good place to sleep—only one rooster in town to crow, and he is two blocks away. I heard a noise the first night like a bull down in the woods and said to my wife: "Mr. Rector is a good sleeper. He has snored that way all night." She said, "No, that is not Mr. Rector snoring. That is a buoy out five miles in the ocean."

There are plenty of cottages now empty that one can rent for \$10 a month, furnished. If you are thinking of an outing it is a good place to go and you will always meet somebody you know.

The streets are paved with

oyster shells and the flapper girls wear earring bells. Charles Kizer will have Oxford sheep and Raleigh Templeton will show Cheviots.
W. A. CUMMINGS

OREGON STATE FAIR

Salem, September 25 to 30



Go this year to
\$2.24 ROUND TRIP

Direct to

FAIR GROUNDS

SPECIAL TRAIN

Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.,
September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Going	Returning
8:09 A. M. Lv. HALSEY	Ar. 7:52 P. M.
9:32 A. M. Ar. SALEM	Lv. 5:46 P. M.
9:40 A. M. Ar. FAIR GROUNDS	Lv. 5:35 P. M.

Regular daily trains

Leave Halsey 12:01 P. M. 5:50 P. M.

LEAVE YOUR CAR AT HOME

It's cheaper—more convenient—safer to use Southern Pacific trains.

For further particulars ask agents or write

JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HALSEY STATE BANK

Halsey, Oregon

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$35,000

Commercial and Savings accounts Solicited

HALSEY RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE

Seven-room house, good barn, one block of land, plenty of fruit. Price \$800, \$250 down, balance \$15 per month. See

Jay W. Moore, Realtor.

Are You Looking Ahead?

Are you saving for the future or spending all as you go?

Saver or Spender?

The saver will soon be able to own his own farm or business. His success is assured. The spender has a good time early in life, spending all, and too late realizes the truth of the saying: "The secret of success is saving."

Which One Are You?

Save a little each week and prepare for the future.

The First Savings Bank of Albany, Oregon

Where Savings are safe.

Charter No. 49 Report of condition of the Reserve District No. 12

HALSEY STATE BANK

at Halsey, in the state of Oregon, at the close of business Sept. 15, 1922.

RESOURCES

1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts shown in items 29 and 30, if any	\$113,018.32
2. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	73.09
3. U. S. government securities owned, including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any	2,600.00
4. Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal, corporation, etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any	15,207.33
5. Stocks, securities, claims, liens, judgments, etc.	150.00
6. Banking house, furniture and fixtures	7,168.00
9. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies designated and approved reserve agents of this bank	91,834.79
11. Checks on banks outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	32.50
Total cash and due from banks, items 8, 9, 10 and 11	\$91,867.29
Total	230,084.02

LIABILITIES

16. Capital stock paid in	20,000.00
17. Surplus fund	15,000.00
18. (a) Undivided profits	\$8,522.37
(b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	6,492.66
DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve:	
23. Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the state of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds	136,694.49
24. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	170.54
25. Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand	454.66
Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 23, 24, 25, 26, \$137,319.69	
TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice:	
27. Time certificates of deposit outstanding	51,171.28
28. Savings deposits, payable subject to notice	4,563.34
Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28, \$55,734.62	
Total	\$230,084.02

State of Oregon, county of Linn, ss.

I, B. M. Bond, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: C. H. Koontz, D. Taylor, B. M. Bond, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1922.
D. S. McWilliams, Notary Public.

My commission expires 8-24-23.



Examining Cloth

is a good test for the best of eyesight, and if you wear glasses see if you can discriminate between color tones and color shades. If you can, congratulate yourself on your eye value.

E. L. Meade
Optometrist.
ALBANY, OREG.

Harold Albro,
Manufacturing optician.

Even as He is Pure.

Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.—I John 3:2-3.

Not Afraid.

I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me. I will not be afraid of ten thousand people.—Psalm 5:3-6.

THE PRIMAL URGE

"Young man, before things go any further, I must ask what you mean by spending every evening with my daughter. Are your intentions serious?"

"Well—er—to tell the truth, sir, it's so cold everywhere else, and you keep it so nice and warm here, that I simply can't resist the opportunity!"—Judge.

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING PAYS

I. H. Detrich who, according to Collier's, built a yearly retail business of \$1,250,000 in twelve years in a city of 75,000, says:

"There is no such thing as an 'advertising campaign,' unless you want to admit there is such a thing as a 'breathing campaign,' or a 'bathing campaign.' You can stop breathing and let the lungs rest, as Stephen Leacock once said, but more of you will soon be at rest than your lungs. Just so with advertising. It goes on all the time; your advertising or your competitor's advertising. You can make a short, special drive and you can call that a campaign. But the bread-and-butter advertising, which you do for a living, can't be defined by any such limited word."