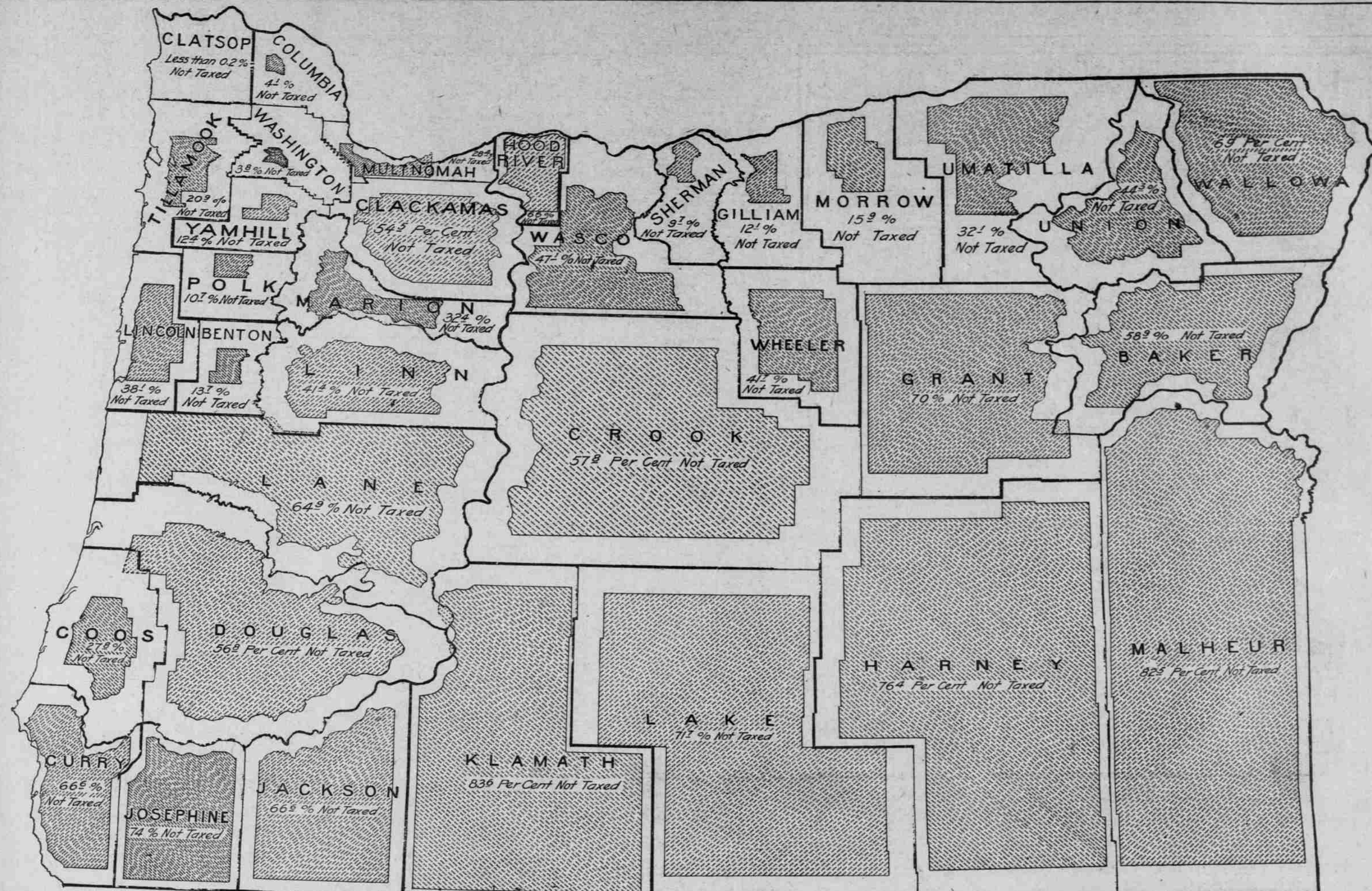


SIXTY PER CENT OF LAND IN OREGON ESCAPES TAXATION

Shaded Portion of Map Represents Proportion of Each County Under Federal Control in Forest and Other Reserves, Unappropriated Public Domain and Forfeited Land Grant.



APPROXIMATELY 60 per cent of the land in Oregon is untaxed. The reason is that much of the state's area is in the forest reserves, the unappropriated and unreserved public domain, the Oregon & California Land Grant, the Indian reservations and National parks.

This 60 per cent of Oregon's land area is not only untaxed itself but bears nothing taxable to contribute revenue to the cost of government for state, counties or municipalities.

The map published on this page is an accurately prepared diagram showing how the map of Oregon would appear if all untaxed lands in each county were grouped together. It is designed to show the proportion between taxed and untaxed land and does not purport to give the exact location of Government holdings in each county.

In area, Indiana is considered one of the smaller states of the Union. In area Oregon is considered one of the larger, but today, owing to the exclusion from state control of more than 61,000,000 acres of land, Oregon is in reality not

much larger than the Hoosier state. The parallel however is not complete. If the adjoining State of Illinois were a wilderness and Indiana were charged with the task of governing it, the illustration would be more nearly accurate.

Map Tells Tale.
It requires a mere glance at the accompanying map to learn why taxes are high in Oregon.

The map is published herewith because of its bearing on the political issues of the day.
Oregon's senior Democratic Senator has declined the post of chairman of the committee on public lands although one-fourth of the land area of his state is in the unappropriated public domain. Oregon's Democratic Senator said dumb and unprotesting when a law was amended in such a way that Oregon was deprived of the benefit for reclamation purposes of \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000 of the proceeds from the sales of public lands.

Oregon's Democratic Senator has done nothing to retrieve these losses.
In the state various measures are proposed for levying higher taxes. The \$1500 exemption proposes to exempt

the moderately well-to-do and put higher taxes on land.
Another measure proposes an extra tax on land holdings above a certain minimum value.

Two measures—abolishment of the Senate and proportional representation—propose to destroy district representation and deprive the large, sparsely settled, counties having small taxable areas of a voice in the legislative councils on matters of taxation and all other legislation pertaining to their welfare.

Another amendment proposes to add to the enormous areas already reserved all the unsold tide lands and thereby deprive the school fund of revenues and lock up a resource that would be benefited by improvement.
One of the striking facts disclosed by this map is that the 18 counties of Western Oregon pay nearly 78 per cent of the state taxes, yet within their borders lies a taxable land area which is less than 18 per cent of the total land area of the state.

In the counties of Multnomah, Marion, Lane and Clackamas is a taxed area which is less than 4 per cent of the total area of the state. Yet it pays

more than one-half the cost of state government. The following table shows the situation in Western Oregon:

County	Area, sq. miles	Population	Value of land, \$	Value of improvements, \$	Total value, \$	Percentage of state tax
Multnomah	34	38,000	\$1,582,520.90	1,000,000.00	2,582,520.90	34.4
Marion	34	4,411	183,784.80	100,000.00	283,784.80	3.4
Clackamas	1,000	4,000	160,220.20	100,000.00	260,220.20	3.2
Washington	1,312	2,200	140,448.00	100,000.00	240,448.00	2.9
Douglas	2,222	3,333	139,802.47	100,000.00	239,802.47	2.9
Linn	1,137	2,138	131,780.60	100,000.00	231,780.60	2.8
Clatsop	636	234	97,356.87	100,000.00	197,356.87	2.4
Coos	1,223	1,114	90,880.87	100,000.00	190,880.87	2.3
Yamhill	645	215	89,510.91	100,000.00	189,510.91	2.3
Polk	686	179	74,470.12	100,000.00	174,470.12	2.1
Tillamook	681	171	71,117.87	100,000.00	171,117.87	2.1
Columbia	686	161	69,954.57	100,000.00	169,954.57	2.1
Benton	622	127	63,882.92	100,000.00	163,882.92	2.0
Josephine	648	103	43,819.36	100,000.00	143,819.36	1.8
Lincoln	1,137	674	58,841.83	100,000.00	158,841.83	1.9
Curry	632	633	18,456.24	100,000.00	118,456.24	1.4
Totals	17,422	77,941	\$3,246,836.10	1,000,000.00	4,246,836.10	77.9

A*—Percentage of state's entire area taxed in each county. A**—Percentage of total state tax borne by each county. A***—Total state tax for all purposes.
Total tax for entire state, 1914, \$1,165,000.
The first four counties, 3.73 per cent of state area, pay 30.17 per cent of state tax.
The first 10 counties, 13.25 per cent of state area, pay 67.24 per cent of state tax.
The first 15 counties, 25.25 per cent of state area, pay 75.77 per cent of state tax.

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In the untaxed total of the state is included the Oregon & California railroad land grant. This grant comprises more than 2,000,000 acres. Against it would be levied and collected this year total of \$466,872.87 in taxes. Were it not for the judgment of the Federal courts forfeiting the grant to the Government, if this litigation is won finally by the Government in the United States Supreme Court the grant will not be open to settlement pending further legislation by Congress.

Unless men who are awake are sent by Oregon to Congress, this grant of more than 2,000,000 acres will be converted into a Federal Reserve without a doubt and tax revenues of nearly \$500,000 yearly will be surrendered.

The county of Douglas is contributing this year \$125,962 to the expense of running the state government. If the railroad land grant were subject to taxation the portion of this grant in Douglas County would contribute nearly \$27,000 of that county's share of the state taxes. Other counties in Western Oregon are affected similarly.

The following table shows the total state tax apportioned against each county by reason of the forfeiture of the land grant:

There are tremendous problems confronting Oregon. They demand wise

COUNTIES	Area, sq. miles	Population	Value of land, \$	Value of improvements, \$	Total value, \$	Percentage of state tax
Benton	622	127	63,882.92	100,000.00	163,882.92	2.0
Clackamas	1,000	4,000	160,220.20	100,000.00	260,220.20	3.2
Clatsop	636	234	97,356.87	100,000.00	197,356.87	2.4
Columbia	686	161	69,954.57	100,000.00	169,954.57	2.1
Curry	632	633	18,456.24	100,000.00	118,456.24	1.4
Douglas	2,222	3,333	139,802.47	100,000.00	239,802.47	2.9
Josephine	648	103	43,819.36	100,000.00	143,819.36	1.8
Klamath	45,015	14,200,000	10,358,550	10,358,550	20,717,100	24.8
Lane	299,900	100,000,000	50,327,000	50,327,000	100,654,000	12.1
Lincoln	1,137	674	58,841.83	100,000.00	158,841.83	1.9
Linn	61,966	121,700,000	12,731,330	12,731,330	25,462,660	3.1
Marion	30,230	158,784.80	8,273.46	8,273.46	16,546.92	0.2
Multnomah	9,047	1,882,520.90	2,328.28	2,328.28	4,656.56	0.05
Polk	37,018	74,470.12	13,557.59	13,557.59	27,115.18	0.3
Tillamook	28,718	111,717.87	3,444.96	3,444.96	6,889.92	0.08
Washington	17,932	112,123.97	4,461.23	4,461.23	8,922.46	0.1
Yamhill	25,985	89,510.91	4,461.23	4,461.23	8,922.46	0.1
Totals	2,074,101	4,246,836.10	\$466,872.87	\$466,872.87	\$933,745.74	11.2

There are tremendous problems confronting Oregon. They demand wise

statesmanship at Salem in the executive chair and in the Legislature, that what the state possesses shall be properly conserved and developed and not burdened with excessive taxation. They call for wise action on the menacing measures on the ballot. Oregon's right of interest in the Government lands within the state needs careful safeguarding at Washington by Congressmen alive to the situation.

New Lane Being Ballasted.
SPRINGFIELD, Or., Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Three additional engines and two additional train crews were put to work out of Springfield this morning to haul gravel from the Natron pits, near here, for the Willamette-Pacific Railroad, near Mapleton, at the head of tide on the Siuslaw. Graveling operations had been suspended for the past month, while rails were being laid from the Lake Creek bridge to Mapleton. The rails were laid into Mapleton Tuesday and ballasting operations will continue until all the track is ballasted.

Kansas City has 159 miles of boulevards.

POULTRY TO GIVE MORE PROFIT IS PREDICTION

With Increase in Price of Meats Demand for Eggs and Chickens Is Expected to Be Greater Than Usual.

BY W. LUDWIG.
FOR some time we have heard quite a little about money being tight and the times a little hard in the business centers. We hear little of it from the farmers and we would hear a good deal more about hard times if it were not for the great American hen. One must be impressed with this fact that the future of livestock husbandry in the United States was never so assured as at this moment. The demand for poultry and eggs will be extraordinary. The domestic market and the foreign trade will readily absorb the supply at good prices. The demand will be well nigh insatiable for eggs and poultry from now on, because of the high prices of other meats and of grains. Eggs will be the cheapest concentrated food that people can buy, while poultry will be really the cheapest meat.

There must be a veritable boom ahead for poultry. A golden market awaits these products, which can be produced readily within three to six months. Farmers, begin now and keep more hens. Give them better attention. Use incubators for raising more and better chickens. Then sell more eggs and dressed poultry.

It is no trouble at all to get a net profit of \$100 a year from 100 hens valued at \$50. What other farm product can you mention that will produce such a profit on an equal investment? Give poultry the same care and attention that other stock receives on the farm and they will pay handsomely. They will not do it if left to shift for themselves, nor will anything else pay under careless conditions.

and eggs. According to the figures of the 1914 census of the United States, the farmers and poultrymen of America actually placed upon the market 1,000,000,000 dozen of eggs. In addition over 600,000,000 were consumed for table and hatching purposes. It is estimated that the eggs sold totaled nearly \$200,000,000.

The increased and ever-increasing price of meats—beef, pork and mutton—very naturally increase the demand for eggs. Eggs are such a handy commodity to prepare for the table that they are ever going to be in demand.

The congested centers of this country depend to a great extent upon the farms of the Middle West for their eggs. A recent bulletin published by the New Jersey experimental station, states that although the great bulk of her eggs goes to New York City, yet this great flock of eggs amounts only to about 20 per cent of the total receipts of this great city.

The great trouble with most farmers is that they will raise just what hens can be accommodated in a haphazard way. This is not a satisfactory way, either, for they are always more or less in the way and the farmer and his help think the hen is a general nuisance. This is simply true because there is no good place provided for her. Do not be afraid to spend a few dollars in making permanent improvements to care for your hens. They will pay it all back and a good round profit into the bargain. Two dozen eggs in winter time when eggs are selling at high price will pay for the keep of the hen throughout the year and the balance of eggs sold will be all profit.

Government statistics state that the

annual loss of eggs due to breakage, spoilage and partial incubation amounts to more than \$45,000,000 yearly. This tremendous waste is being constantly lessened as a result of the systematic educational campaign by the United States Department of Agriculture and other sources.

Don't be a party to this great loss. Inaugurate modern ideas in feeding and taking care of your hens and eggs. Gather the eggs two or three times a day. Keep them in a cool place. Prevent dirty shells by providing clean nests and keep them in good condition all the time. If the eggs are slightly soiled rub them lightly with a dry cloth will clean them. Avoid wetting the shell, for it destroys the "bloom" which is a distinguishing feature of a fresh egg and which gradually disappears with age and handling. Badly-soiled eggs can be washed in warm water (not hot) and dried with a soft cloth immediately. Avoid the use of soap or other cleansing preparations. Badly-stained eggs should be retained for home consumption. Grade the eggs according to color and size. Mixed lots of eggs do not appear as attractive to the buyer, nor do they command as high a figure. A uniformity of color can be obtained by placing eggs of different shades in cartons, thus avoiding the marked difference of shades in a high figure. An attractive package commands a higher figure than eggs shipped from a distance. In many towns and cities there are people who will gladly deal with the producer direct for a fresh product. It is only a matter of getting the producer and consumer together. The parcel post has proved a means whereby small packages can be shipped at a low cost and has enabled farmers and poultrymen living near cities to build up a private trade, thus providing the consumers with fresh eggs.

Experiments should be made with the different containers on the market used in shipping eggs by parcel post. Select the one that exactly meets your needs after the various tests. Some shippers use baskets which are convenient, strong and inexpensive and are

used for local delivery. Under parcel post regulations parcels weighing more than 20 pounds may be packed in crates or boxes with tight bottoms and corners. The waste is being constantly lessened as a result of the systematic educational campaign by the United States Department of Agriculture and other sources.

Many of these egg-carriers may be used several times and arrangements should be made to have the empties returned.

Adopting the parcel post plan, the consumer is assured of a regular supply of fresh eggs at prices little if any higher than those obtained from the producer of inferior quality. The producer receives the greater part of the consumer's money and reaps a greater reward for his labor.

According to the figures of the New York state food investigating committee, it was found that where the producer received 30 cents for eggs a dozen, when this had been retailed at an average of 31.5 cents, an increase of 5 1/2 per cent.

The following figures show the charges on each dozen of eggs:

Producer	\$0.20
Shipper	0.023
Wholesaler	0.038
Jobber	0.042
Retailer	0.013
Retail price	\$0.313

According to these figures there is a margin of 10 cents a dozen which the producer can expend in working up a trade. This trade can be worked up by personal solicitation or by placing a small advertisement in the local paper. In many cases a farmer's son or daughter engage in than producing eggs at 20 to 50 cents a dozen? It is much better than letting them go to the over-crowded cities in quest of work when times are most depressed and temptations are the greatest. Encourage them to build up a substantial chicken and egg farm and hard times will never be known.

Failing to close the doors to the poultry-house one night, my birds were subject to a strong draft and the result is they have developed roup. Will

you kindly advise me what to do for same?—W. H. E.

Formerly it was the custom to call nearly all the ailments of fowls due to the cold by the name of "roup." However, Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Washington, D. C., makes a distinction between the different kinds of colds or roups, simple and infectious catarrh and diphtheritic catarrh or diphtheritic roup.

The disease called "roup" by poultrymen is a contagious catarrh, closely resembling the more malignant forms of influenza in the larger animals and in man. It attacks principally the membranes lining the eye, the sac below the eye, the nostrils, the larynx and the trachea. It is attended with high fever and is most contagious.

Roup appears to be a strictly contagious disease; that is, one which arises only so far as known, by contagion from other diseased birds. The nature of the microbe which constitutes the virus is not known. The contagion is generally brought into the poultry-yard by infected birds. Some times these are birds which are purchased from other flocks in which the disease exists; sometimes they are birds of the home flock which have been to exhibitions and there exposed to sick fowls, and sometimes they are wild birds or pigeons which fly from one poultry-yard to another.

The saliva and the discharge which escapes from the nostrils carry the contagion and soon contaminate the drinking water and feeding troughs so that all the fowls are infected. Even the flocks in adjoining yards are infected by the particles of mucus projected into the air when sneezing, or by the contagion carried on the feet of persons, animals or small birds that pass from one yard to another.

Duplicate birds are inclined to attacks and recover slowly, and often a chronic condition persists for a long time. Birds so affected may carry and spread the contagion for a year or more and become the cause of new outbreaks of the disease.

The symptoms first seen are similar to those of an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness and prostration. The discharge from the nasal opening is at first thin and watery, but in two or three days becomes thick and obstructs the breathing. The inflammation, which begins in the nasal passages, soon extends to the eyes and to the spaces which exist immediately below the eyeballs. The eyelids are swollen, held closed much of the time, and may be glued together by the accumulated secretion. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages from the thick mucus. The appetite is diminished and the birds sit with their heads drawn back, drooping and having a general appearance of depression and illness.

When the inflammation reaches the spaces or sacs beneath the eyes it causes formation of a secretion similar to that of the nose, and as this becomes thick it collects, distends the walls of these spaces and produces a warm and painful swelling, which is seen just below the eyes and may reach the size of a hickory nut. This swelling presses with much force on the eyeball, prevents the closure of the eye, prevents the birds sit with their heads drawn back, drooping and having a general appearance of depression and illness.

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The remedies most suitable for such treatment are: Boric acid, one ounce; water, one quart; or, permanganate of potash, one dram; water, one quart; or, boric acid, one and one-fourth ounces; borate of soda, one-half ounce; water, one quart; or, peroxide of hydrogen, one ounce, water three ounces.

Where the inflammation has progressed to the eye, excellent results have followed the use of argyrol. One or two drops of a 15 per cent solution is introduced between the eyelids twice daily for a period of several days.

Before applying these remedies it is well to wash the eyes and mouth with warm water containing one teaspoonful of common salt to a quart, using a pledget of absorbent cotton and rubbing gently, while at the same time pressing and massaging about the nostrils and under the eyes to loosen the accumulated secretion. If there is much swelling under the eyes, it must be carefully opened with a sharp, clean knife, all the secretions removed, and the cavity washed with one of the above-mentioned solutions. A pledget of cotton moistened with the solution may be left in the opening for an hour or two, or it may be dusted with iodine powder. When the swelling is reduced, the eye is not large or hard, it may often be reduced by massaging it in such a manner as to press the contents toward the nostril. After treating the birds in this manner the head should be well anointed with pure vaseline or with camphorated vaseline.

This disease is distinguished from diphtheria by the absence of the thick, tough and adherent newly-formed membranes in the nostrils, mouth and throat, which are characteristic of the latter. There may sometimes be a deposit of yellowish material on the walls of the mouth and throat, but it is easily broken up and removed.