



By JOSEPH MACQUEEN

"Act well your part; there all the honor lies." Alexander Pope

Early Days in Old Oregon, by Katharine B. Judson. Illustrated by A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago.

Miss Judson has many qualifications as a writer of Oregon history. She has a sense of the true value or perspective, an appreciation of historic fairness, and shows the industry of the persevering student who digs in the mine of records of the past in an honest desire to arrive at the truth.

At the same time the book will cause controversy in Oregon circles, and seeks to settle the question as to the Americans who "saved Oregon" from British rule, and the doubts the statement of Dr. Whitman's office makes that "saved Oregon" as an American possession.

It is stated that Great Britain did not want Oregon, because representations were made that the country was not worth having. What a bitter pill for present-day Oregonians to swallow! Think of the effect on our state pride!

Miss Judson examines the claims made by Spain, France, Great Britain and Russia in regard to the ownership of Oregon, and decides in favor of Great Britain. Mention is made of Captain Cook's voyage to the coast of the Columbia in 1778—although he failed to discover the mouth of the Columbia River—the explorations of Alexander McKenna in 1792, and the fact that the British and Canadian fur traders (ahead of Americans) "planted little trading posts all over the Columbia valley along the headwaters of the Columbia river where the city of Spokane now is."

So, by land, reasons our author, through discovery, exploration and settlement, Great Britain had a good right to the northern section of the Oregon country. The Americans thought that French-Canadian traders had been in the Pugette Valley in order to make it British and hold it for Great Britain. But how could they? The French-Canadian traders in that country which the British government did not claim? In 1822, if not before, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company were notified by the British government that they would make no claim to the country south of the Columbia, and to put their forts on the north side of the Columbia.

At the historical incident at Campogue, when the American provisional government was formed, Miss Judson does not mention the important step "saved Oregon to the United States" because "all the government formed was in the Willamette valley, and Great Britain had not for 30 years laid any claim to that country."

The statements that Dr. Whitman and the other missionaries who saved Oregon are brushed aside, for the reason that Oregon; that he landed in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca in 1845, and that he had such poor sport trying to fish for salmon and that he had a very confidential report to Great Britain saying: "The country was not worth fighting for, but not because the fishing and hunting were poor."

People in Great Britain then thought that the Oregon country was a wild, unexplored, and uncharted territory, and was not worth the trouble of disputing about. So, when the trouble came about the international boundary, the United States stepped in to the 49th parallel, when she really had a good right to a more southern one.

On page 158 we read: "Secretary Webster (Daniel Webster) did tell the English that he might give up all claim to the country west of the Rocky mountains, if he could make some arrangement with Mexico so that it could sell the harbor of San Francisco to America. This was not far from the truth. It was again in 1843, after Whitman had been to Washington, D. C. and this shows that Whitman had very little influence."

Stories told the author by George H. Hines, of this city—stories of the efforts of the American missionaries in now Washington state—are told on pages 173-177.

Portland is spoken of, in describing early days, as a "convenient camping place between Oregon City and Fort Vancouver. Portland, beginning with its few houses and a small store, grew rapidly. It was near the Columbia than Oregon City was, the water was deeper, and lumber from hills along the coast was easily accessible."

The points are made that in the days of Dr. McLoughlin Indians in Oregon liked the British, as the latter were fur traders, and that the Indians, when they wanted to possess the land, it is thought that Indians killed Dr. Whitman because of an impression that white men had spread sickness among Indians.

It is well to remember that the "Oregon country" was a territory between the northern border of Mexican California to near Sitka, in Russian America, and extended to where the crest of the main ridge of the Rockies met old-time Louisiana.

The contents of the book are: "The First White Man's Ship"; "Captain Cook's Adventures"; "Captain Meares at Nootka Sound, and Launching of the Northwest America"; "Battle in the Straits of Juan de Fuca"; "When Captain Gray Crossed the Terrible Bar"; "Adventures of Lewis and Clark"; "How They Built Astoria"; "That Indian 'Thief'; "An Exciting Horse Race"; "Adventures in the Yakima Valley"; "Dances at Fort Walla Walla"; "Fort Vancouver"; "The Oregon Trail"; "The Oregon Country"; "Through the Cascades"; "The Beginnings of Nations"; "Early Adventures in Seattle"; "How the Indians Loved the Americans"; "The Children"; "The Great Council at Walla Walla"; "Battle of Seattle"; "A Brief Summary of the History of the Old Oregon from Original Sources"; "Bibliography."

These illustrations are shown: "A Blackfoot Indian Traveller"; "Captain Meares in San Juan de Fuca Straits"; "Launching of the Northwest America"; "The Lewis and Clark Line of Exploration"; "Fort Okanogan"; "The Indian Buffalo Hunt"; "Indian Stalking Buffalo"; "Reclaiming Eastern Oregon"; "A War Party of an Indian Tribe"; "Falls of the Willamette"; "The Oregon Country"; "The Dalles"; "The Willamette Valley"; "Mount Hood from the Dalles on the Columbia"; "Old Oregon"; "The Disputed Section"; "American Pioneer Cabin"; "Oregon City in Early Days"; Oregon City in 1845; "Hauling the Logs"; "Transportation by Ox-Teams"; "The Fallen Monarch of the Woods"; "Ocean-Going Logs"; "In Indian Houses"; "An Indian Canoe Tomb"; "Mount Rainier"; "As a summing up, the book is a decided acquisition to the literature of the Pacific Northwest."

Seelye and Welford, by Thomas Mott Osborne, \$1.25. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

lished at the discipline and asked: "Why in hell can't you do that for us?" Athletic sports in the open warfare of course, successful. The health of the prisoners improved. The guards reported no more trouble in the cell-blocks, and quite a restoration of the long, wakeful, torturing nights. No fights. No disorder. Only the best of conduct.

The only information in favor of the smoking of cigarettes is mentioned in a letter written by Percival A. Hill, president of the American Cigarette Company, and addressed to Mr. Ford. But advice against smoking cigarettes is given in a printed message. Thomas A. Edison says: "The injurious agent in cigarettes comes principally from the burning of tobacco. The substance thereby formed is called 'Acroline.' It has a violent action on the nerve centers of the brain which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics, this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarettes."

Letters are printed from other employers who say they will not employ cigarette smokers.

Mr. Hill, of the American Tobacco Company, says: "The increase of cigarette smoking in the United States is significant. In 1915 two billion five hundred thousand cigarettes were made in this country. In 1911, fifteen billion cigarettes were made here, an increase of 700 per cent. This tremendous popularity, which is growing all the time, is possible only because the British and Americans convinced themselves that cigarettes are good for them."

On the other hand, Professor Moran, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a teacher of shorthand for the past 30 years, says that among the thousands of young men who are entering the profession of stenography, many of them are afflicted in their earlier years have become addicted to the cigarette habit have only been able to develop into third-rate stenographers.

Connie Mack, of the Philadelphia Athletics, says that baseball players who are afflicted with the cigarette habit, great deal in the profession and that "no man or boy can expect to succeed to a high position in the world and conduct himself as a professional athlete. The alert brain, strong body, and the moral stamina necessary for success in any line of work, are all destroyed by the cigarette habit; and young men should realize its disastrous effects on their health."

So, both sides, for and against, are presented. Take your choice.

Sex Problems, by Moses Scholtz, M. D. St. Stewart & Kidd Co., Cincinnati, O.

A necessary part of the education to boys is that of sex hygiene, and a strong young generation. This little book is wise and prudent. It is filled with words of good advice such as a boy should know, and is written in a plain, simple, and direct manner.

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Modern Poultry Culture

SEGREGATION BIG PROBLEM.

Among the problems that confront poultrymen at this season is the segregation of the cockerels and marketing the surplus breeders. This operation often taxes the skill and resourcefulness of the breeder, and because it is so largely dependent on the success or failure of the future flock and the price as a business venture are largely dependent.

BY M. L. CHAPMAN, Judge, Breeder and Writer.

SEGREGATING the cockerels means more than merely separating the young males from the flock, for it involves the selection of those birds that are to be retained at the head of the breeding flock the following season. It must be remembered that the real foundation of success in poultry culture depends upon the strong constitutional vigor and vitality of the fowls, and that the breeding male is one-half of the future flock. The first duty that confronts the operator when segregating the cockerels is to select the best birds that fulfill every indication necessary to become typical breeders.

Value of the Trap Nest.

It is in this work that the full importance of trap-nesting is appreciated. The operator should know the value of perfect eggs, it gives the opportunity of confining the selections to birds that have clean, strong, and healthy characteristics, also the breeding characteristics and egg-laying records of each specimen.

To those who are striving for show birds, the trap nest is a guide for future selection, especially regarding shape and color. To those who want to produce perfect eggs, it gives the opportunity of confining the selections to birds that have clean, strong, and healthy characteristics, also the breeding characteristics and egg-laying records of each specimen.

Where this data is at hand the young birds should be separated into groups according to the performances of their ancestors, in order to simplify the final selection.

Only those cockerels that show development in appearance should be considered. They should be of moderate size, possess well-spread feet, strong legs of medium length placed wide apart, usually have a broad, flat head and a bright, protruding eye that gives the appearance of alertness. The neck should be broad and long and the breast full and rounded. Such cockerels are easily distinguished in the flock, as they have a natural masculine appearance which forces them upon the notice of the operator. Their activity is noticeable, and they are full of vim and vigor. They are full of vim and vigor. They are full of vim and vigor.

Where there are a number of cockerels to be selected, the standard of breeders and they have several generations of strong producing stock behind them, it is often possible to distinguish the best birds by their testimony regarding their individual vigor and vitality. All others that do not measure up to this standard should be eliminated from the flock.

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LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS

These birds were produced by crossing large Brahmas with Cochins and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams. The latter cross showed strongly in the first of these that were imported to America.

Some enterprising American fanciers selected the best of the first specimens and increased them with splendid and under-sized specimens of the large light Brahmas, with the result that they established a new type of light Brahma Bantams which were in fact miniature light Brahmas. These are good birds in every respect, just heavy enough on the shanks and have very little or no hock feathering. In addition, they are much improved and more active. The only bad feature was that they were somewhat larger in size. This defect, however, has been remedied during the last seven or eight years. The winners at our best shows are quite small, no larger than is demanded by the American standard, which requires a weight of from 25 to 30 ounces for males, and 24 to 26 ounces for females.

Many of these improved light Brahma Bantams have been exported to England and are the foundation of some of the best English winners today. They are of the size of the hens, and they are also prolific layers. The hens will become heavy in the fall, and they are very successful mothers.

They should be amply protected from inclement weather and forced to make home and music.

Value of Old Breeders. No poultryman should dispose of his breeders merely on account of their age, unless they are at least three years old, and then only when they show indications of breaking down. No matter how small the flock, a few thorough seasoned breeders of known producing characteristics should be retained. The great expense incident to country keeping is the renewal of the flocks, and from a practical business standpoint the cost of these renewals should be kept at a minimum.

When a breeder has a few good birds, he should mark them with ink, and keep a record of their performance. This is not a difficult matter to determine which individual fowls have the best producing qualities, and it is well to know those that are drones—eating their feed and giving little or no returns. These birds should be disposed of as soon as possible, no matter what season for the longer they are retained the greater the loss.

Now that the young pullets are ready to take their places in the laying flocks, they should be rigidly culled. Only those birds that show evidence of maturing into sturdy, vigorous hens. All disproportionate, narrow-breasted pullets should be prepared for market.

In getting these birds ready for market they should be divided according to their individual qualities. Those that are on a par, and will bring good prices at a stewing fowls. If they are old and in poor condition they had better be marketed as soon as possible. The cockerels and growing pullets that are off in condition but healthy and fitting may be placed in a separate lot, and marketed as such. Marketing conditions vary in different localities, and the successful poultryman always studies the market requirements in his locality, so as to be able to dispose of his fowls to the best advantage.

Marketing Surplus Cockerels. There are numerous methods of marketing surplus cockerels, but much depends upon the equipment and resources of the operator. The easiest method is to keep them penned up for a few days, giving them plenty of mash food, and keeping fresh clean water before them at all times, after which they may be sold to market alive. Thus the expense of feeding is cut off and all the labor of killing and plucking is avoided, regardless of the soft roaster's price. It requires from 10 to 12 weeks to get the birds in the best possible condition, and it is to command highest prices. Where this method is pursued the birds should be on a limited range. They should be fed liberally, and they should be developed large bodies capable of supporting great quantities of muscle and fat.

It is wrong to think that all yearling hens should be marketed. It is a common error that has cost many breeders a great deal of money. The value of hard labor. Here, again, the value of the trap nest is evident. Females that have proven their worth as breeders, either in producing plenty of pullets that were prolific layers, should be retained until they are four or five years old, and they have several generations of strong producing stock behind them, it is often possible to distinguish the best birds by their testimony regarding their individual vigor and vitality. All others that do not measure up to this standard should be eliminated from the flock.

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