

**SILETZ ENTRYMEN ELATED**

**Over Decision in their Favor—  
Squatters Disgruntled.**

Announcement from Washington that Commissioner Dennett, of the General Land Office, had given orders for the immediate consideration and final disposition of all contests against homestead entries in the Siletz Indian Reservation, was welcome news to the settlers, many of whose claims have been held up for several years. Commissioner Dennett gives the anxious settlers further assuring information when he declared that no contestants has the right to resort to the practice of a squatter.

It is declared by the Commissioner that as long as the entry is in process of perfection only the original entryman has the right to occupy and use the land. The only way for a contestant to establish any claim to a disputed homestead is to file contest proceedings, and then if the contest is sustained he has a preference right of 30 days following the cancellation of the application to file on the land for himself. But the squatter obtains no prior rights by going on an unperfected homestead, and the Department will consider such operations illegal.

**MANY ENTRIES ARE PENDING.**

There are probably 400 homestead entries in the Siletz district that are still pending. Of that number probably 100 contests have been allowed by the General Land Office and are in process of litigation, pending before the local land office or pending before the General Land Office, or Secretary of the Interior on appeal. As to the other 300, the contests that have been filed are still before the Commissioner, who first passes on the sufficiency of the complaint of the contestant before the contest can be further prosecuted. In view of the apparent attitude of Commissioner Dennett to pass to patent all claims where the entrymen have shown good faith, it is expected that many of the contests now pending before him in their initial state will be dismissed, unless there is flagrant evidence of fraud and collusion by the entrymen.

Discussing the situation in the Siletz district and the conditions under which the entrymen have proceeded, A. W. Laferty, a land office attorney, of Portland, says:

"The dispatch from Washington, D.C., is most encouraging to the Siletz homesteaders. Commissioner Dennett's interview indicates that he has been thoroughly advised by his special agents stationed here. That Oregon will be justly treated by the present administration of the General Land Office goes without saying. Both Commissioner Dennett and his Superintendent of Field Service, stationed at Washington, H. H. Schwartz, are Western men, having been recently appointed from South Dakota and Montana, respectively.

A few of my clients are included in those held up and they report that the local special agents have recently been making a sweeping investigation of the facts surrounding the Siletz claims, particularly with reference to the honesty of the settlers in taking up the claims for their own use and benefit and without collusion. They state that this investigation has also included a thorough examination into the facts surrounding the flood of contests filed against the original settlers years after they had proved up. The settlers are highly elated over the prospect of receiving prompt and just action at the hands of the General Land Office.

"The former Siletz Indian Reservation is a narrow stretch of land 24 miles long and 14 miles wide in Lincoln county, and is washed by the waters of the Pacific. It was opened to homestead entry only under a special act of Congress. Only three years residence was required, instead of five, and the payment of \$1.50 an acre was required in addition. Delegate Dennis Flynn's 'Free Homes' bill, passed for the benefit of his Oklahoma constituents, while not so intended, was, after its passage, found to include settlers on the former Siletz Indian reservation, and in this way the payment of the \$1.50 an acre was dispensed with.

"In opening the Siletz to homestead entry, only Congress prevented it from being scripped and also prevented it from being taken under the Timber and Stone Act by dummies of the timber speculators. While the opening of it under the special homestead act exclusively was awkward in the extreme, it was, after all, the best, for this plan resulted in the valuable claims being taken in small tracts by the poor people of the country for their own use and benefit.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

E. S. Murray to R. W. Skallrund et al., 4 lots in block 2, Wilkins' addition, \$10.  
Ella Taylor to Lena C. McCrillis, lots 4 and 5, block 12, N. E. & P. Avery's addition, \$10.

M. W. Overton (Admr.) to J. F. Hill, 5 lots in block 3, Summitville, \$400.

A. F. Hirschner to W. R. Baker, lots 20, 21, College Crest addition, \$440.

R. H. Huston to R. E. Burger, e. 1-2 of lots 1-2 block 29, county addition, \$10.

Wm. Crees to Frank Smith, 5 lots in block 19, Job's addition, \$525.

Wm. Foltner to Y. O. Wait, 8 acres near Albany, \$700.

O. C. Belcher to A. A. Wilt, land south of Corvallis, \$10.

Carrie M. Gourley to C. C. Huff, 4 acres south of Philomath \$100.

R. C. Blair to C. C. Huff, 4 lots in block 2 Helm's addition, \$10.

David Bullis to G. A. Robinson, fractional block 21 Wilkin's addition, \$10.

W. A. Wells to Alva Croft, lots 5 and 6, block 1, Chase's 2d addition, \$10.

W. A. McGillis to J. H. Neelan, undivided 1-2 of 29 acres near Monroe, \$2000.

United States to Samuel B. Flowers and wife, 315.34 acres south of Corvallis.

Jesse S. Flint to J. F. Yates, part of lot 1, block 16, \$10.

C. A. Troxel to Ella Taylor, lots 9, 10, block "E" Avery's addition, 1,000.

Dollie D. Gray to Wm. Wolter, 5 acres near Corvallis, \$2100.

R. S. Casteel to A. S. & L. E. Casteel, lots 6, 7, block 13, N. B. & P. Avery's addition, \$10.

J. F. Yates to Ella A. Morris, part of lot 1, block 13, \$10.

Elizabeth Belknap to R. V. Hollenberg, 2 lots in block 1, F. A. Helm's addition, \$10.

Wm. M. Robinson to Jacob Leder, 50 acres south of Corvallis, \$1,500.

Jacob Leder to M. M. Arnold, 50 acres south of Corvallis, \$10.

W. I. Leonard to Ida M. Nichols, block 19, Wells & McElroy's addition, \$10.

**Rural Churches and Grange.**

The grange can never fill the place of the church in rural communities, says an exchange. And this it has never attempted. Go where you will and you will find that the best workers in the grange, if they are members of any church, are active members and foremost in every movement for the upbuilding of the church.

The men who contribute money and time for the erection of grange halls are usually liberal supporters of the pastor and church. The good Patron and the public spirited citizen are synonymous terms.

**MARKET LETTUCE**

**Standard Packages For Local and General Shipping.**

In answer to inquiries as to the best method of packing and shipping lettuce for the New York and Boston markets and growing lettuce for late fall trade Country Gentleman says:

There are various packages used for shipping lettuce to market, both to the New York and Boston markets. The standard package in the Boston local market is the bushel box, which holds about a dozen and a half heads of large lettuce. For general shipping trade, however, both in New York and Boston, the barrel is more commonly used. This holds more or less, according to the size of the lettuce heads, but commonly three dozen are considered a barrel. Formerly there was used also what was called the long box, which also held three dozen heads. About the only way to manage this matter is to communicate with your commission man or other dealer and ask his advice. Then the best plan is simply to adopt the package which he finds most satisfactory to his customers.

It would be impossible to say now whether you could grow the lettuce successfully for the late fall trade or not. This could be determined only by experience. There is a fair chance of success. The question which is the best variety would also have to be determined somewhat by experience, but probably May King or Black Seeded Tennisball would come nearest to supplying the demand. At any rate, this would be the case in the Boston market and probably also in New York. In case you are shipping to western markets you would find more satisfaction in growing Grand Rapids, but this is not accepted in the eastern markets.

**Hardwood Cuttings.**

Hardwood cuttings made last fall or early winter were tied in bundles, with butts all one way, buried bottom end



**SEEDING & CUTTING.**

up in a trench and covered to a depth of two to six inches with sand or melon soil. This protected the top buds from freezing and gave the butts the benefit of the warmth of the sun in the spring to stimulate root growth.

This spring the bundles should be taken up and the cuttings set about three inches apart, with only the top-most bud or buds above the surface of the ground (see cut). The soil is then replaced and thoroughly packed. In planting, the cuttings should be exposed to light and air as little as possible.

**Up Against It.**

Feeding hogs economically with high priced food is what every feeder of swine is up against this season. It will not accomplish the desired result to cut down their rations or feed just enough to maintain existence. They must be fed enough to make a daily gain or there will be no profit in your winter's work. For the past ninety days we have fed with success the following rations twice each day, mixing the evening feed every morning and the morning feed each evening, thus letting it soak twelve to fourteen hours. We prefer to mix with hot water, but if not convenient we use cold water. Into a thirty-two gallon cask we put six pounds old process oilmeal, ten pounds of wheat middlings, twenty pounds of cornmeal, three pounds of salt. Mix thoroughly and fill cask full of water. This feeds forty head, average weight 100 pounds, at a cost of 1 1/2 cents per head per feed, or 2 1/2 cents per head per day. Driving them over the scales each week shows a daily gain of eight to twenty ounces per pig per day. At noon we feed about 200 pounds of refuse cabbage. Would feed alfalfa at noon if we had it. Persons having milk to mix with the above ration can make a more satisfactory gain. Give swine dry beds, making them comfortable in cold weather.—S. in National Stockman.

**Cotton in Arizona.**

Cotton has been known in Arizona many years. Attempts to grow it commercially, however, have thus far met with economic failure, due to absence of concerted effort, inexperienced and high priced labor and the belief that with the same soil and water better returns can usually be obtained from other crops. Experiments carried on in recent years have given more definite and favorable information concerning the crop in this region. A leaflet of the state experiment station on "Cotton Growing in Arizona" presents some of this and will be useful to prospective planters. It is said that the more recent experiments point strongly toward Egyptian cotton as best adapted to Arizona conditions. The climate of the Salt and Colorado river valleys is similar to that of Egypt. Both regions are irrigated and are distinguished by the long growing season, so essential to the proper maturing of Egyptian varieties of cotton.

**Onion Land.**

Land that has grown any crop requiring high culture and heavy manuring and is free from weed seeds will generally grow good onions. Sometimes onions are raised on newly cleared woodland or prairie sod with great success simply by sowing the seed broadcast and harrowing it in. But this is seldom attempted.—Green.

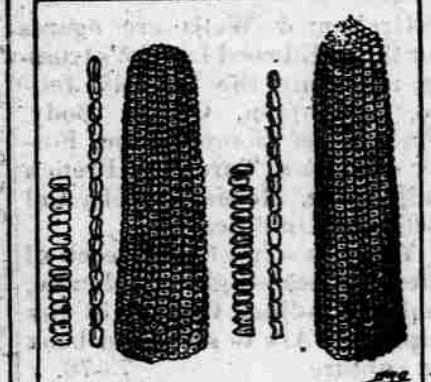
**VITALITY IN CORN.**

**Good Looking Seed Earns Not Always Sure Producers.**

The low average yield per acre of corn graphically illustrates the necessity for improvement, provided it can be effected with a reasonable degree of economy. Corn is the crop chiefly concerned in the maintenance and extension of our animal industries, and with the disappearance of the range country it becomes increasingly more important from year to year. There is no danger of the corn crop exceeding our needs, as the past season has plainly demonstrated. Even with the average ordinary yields the various uses to which corn can be put multiply out of proportion to the increase in yield and acreage per annum. While there is much uncultivated land that can be utilized for corn, it is nevertheless true that the areas devoted to its growth must be kept in condition to raise maximum crops if the supply is to be maintained at a good level, not to speak of increasing it materially. The improvement of the corn plant along rational lines so that the methods can be adopted successfully on every farm is a matter of serious importance to the future of our agriculture.

It is just as important to select and grow a pure and perfect type of corn as it is to select a well formed hog or perfect type of dairy animal for breeding purposes. A higher per cent of protein, greater productiveness and other valuable qualities which may be bred into corn by careful and intelligent selection should greatly increase the value of this crop to the farmer.

Farmers have pretty generally been accustomed to think they could pick out a good ear of seed corn with reasonable certainty. V. S. Shoemith of Kansas, however, declares that "it is surprising how few people can pick



**GOOD WESTERN CORN.**  
[These ears of seed corn present a fine physical appearance. Notice shape and uniformity of grains.]

out a good ear of corn before they are carefully instructed and trained in the vital points both as to desirable qualities and defects."

All this leads to scientific corn testing. While good farmers may judge the vitality of corn with much correctness by its appearance, it is maintained by many who have made a study of this point that the germination test is the only accurate method of judging vitality, for sometimes corn which appears to be of low vitality will germinate fairly well, while corn which appears to be of good vitality may not grow at all.

**RIGHT FERTILIZING.**

**Handsome Profits and Often Enormous Returns Follow.**

A. Goss of Indiana reports some very interesting data on the use of fertilizers obtained by experience during a number of years past in the southern part of the state. His conclusions are of general value, however. One of them is that, while occasionally soils are found that do not respond to fertilizers, usually some combination has been found that has produced handsome profits and not infrequently enormous returns. There is, for example, no question that the application of potash in considerable quantities on muck soil is very profitable in connection with the growing of corn and other crops. It also seems certain that the liberal use of fertilizer on the potato crop is highly profitable and that fertilizer will usually pay well on the wheat and corn crops if used in the proper proportions and right amounts. The work that has been done emphasizes the fact, however, that in order to secure the best results it is necessary to understand the needs of the particular soil and crop to be used. There is not the slightest doubt that a large and profitable increase in crop production could be brought about in the state by a more systematic and intelligent use of fertilizers.

The turning under of leguminous crops was found to be the cheapest means of supplying gains and other nonleguminous crops with nitrogen. Experiments with untreated rock phosphate in comparison with acid phosphate indicate that the untreated phosphate is "a cheap and effective source of phosphorus where immediate returns are not required. For quick returns acid phosphate or some other readily available form should be used." In these experiments heavy applications of rock and acid phosphate still showed marked results after three years.

Similar results were secured with applications of potash, and the conclusion is therefore drawn that there is little danger of serious loss by leaching of either phosphorus or potassium on ordinary Indiana soil. "Nitrogen, on the other hand, is readily washed out and should not be applied much in excess of what can be taken care of by the immediate crop."

No injurious effect on the soil was observed from the continued use of acid phosphate.

Asparagus and Rhubarb. Plantations of asparagus and rhubarb may be set during April and May.



**POULTRY NOTES**  
BY C. M. BARNITZ  
RIVERSIDE, PA.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**THE SPIDER LEG BURGLAR.**

My alias is Dermanysus Gallinae. My real name is Red Mite. I'm the spider legged burglar. And do my stunt at night.

When'er the roosters crow curfew And clucks climb up the perch, I very quickly take the cue And start my midnight search.

Pump pullets are my special wag. For cocks and hens that snore Are generally like chewing rag And make my false teeth sore.

I work my game on Bughouse street With cutthroat ticks and lice. 'Tis not unusual there to meet The sneak thief rats and mice.

But when Cop Coal Oil drops on me I shuffle off the coil; Not all our mitty army Can compete with Standard oil. C. M. B.

**SCALY LEG AND PARASITE.**

Mr. Mutans Sarcopites is herein magnified 125 times that you may become familiar with his beautiful features. His work is seen in nearly every back



**SCALY LEG AND PARASITE.**

yard hen pen, on the farms and on some poultry plants where professed poultrymen can neither prove themselves up to date nor unafflicted with lazy prostration.

Some imagine this chalky accumulation on the pedals of poultry due to frostbite. A fowl that has had frozen feet does not have scurfy, mangy feet, just as a chicken man who allows his chickens to freeze is devoid of sense.

If you remove a portion of this scurfy, powdery material you will not only find the surface raw and bleeding, but the microscope will reveal many cavities, and in each cavity you will find a different Mrs. Sarcopites with a vast Rooseveltian family. Now, place a pair of these little Sarcopites on the leg of a fowl not infested. They at once burrow under the scales. You soon notice the large scales on the front of leg and upper part of toes begin to rise, and a yellow scurf forms on their edge.

The Sarcopites mightily increase, and the scales are soon affected. The chalky matter continues to accumulate; the shanks get thicker; the fowl becomes lamer; the thighs are affected; the toes drop off.

"Stump, stump, stump!" goes the poor bleeding stump o'er the hard surface, while the owner pretends to be humane or a poultry fancier. "Practice what you preach." Don't pass up a drumstick from such a cripple. The smell of the scab is enough. Have no charity for those who cruelly permit their fowls to suffer. Sorry if you didn't understand what it was and what to do.

Here's a sure cure: Disinfect henhouse and furniture with carbolated lime wash. If fowls are much affected soak parts in sweet oil and remove crust when soft; then apply ointment composed of three parts lard to one of kerosene. A few such applications will finish a billion Sarcopites. Refuse scabby legged birds at market, and do not patronize scabs of any description.

**DON'TS.**

Don't pack the brooder lamps away. Thunderstorms chill chicks and poults. Don't fail to take a poultry course. They are low in price, but high in culture.

Don't think that home gab will sell your young stock. One gas plant in town is enough. Advertise to materialize profits.

Don't forget that "charity covers a multitude of sins." Criticism of another is condemnation of a brother. Therefore be silent if you can say nothing good, for all may not be well understood.

Don't waste time hatching theory bubbles nor lie awake to count your troubles.

Don't differ with every man you meet nor accept and try every new-fangled notion.

Don't take your honors far from home for their first fly. They'll stray by the way.

**LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.**

We are now told by the bureau of animal industry that white diarrhea in chicks is caused by germs on the shells of eggs laid by hens that have these germs in their intestines.

And we are directed to wash these germs off before hatching with alcohol 95 degrees strong, a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution or creolin, 10 per cent. Not long ago our philosophers found the turkey blackhead germs in a barnyard Biddy, and now they've gone back and finished their investigation and found the white diarrhea microbe. But gentlemen of the jury, how did those germs get there, and what deeply laid shell game were they concocting, and are you sure you haven't missed more menageries of murderous microbes?

But, good old Biddy, what do you think of it? "Cluck, cluck, cluck! I'm not guilty, and I'm not feeling ticklish inside either, and I want these Washington goose bone prophets to understand that I have raised hundreds of healthy chicks, and not under the influence of alcohol either."

But in these local option days just imagine the big poultrymen who set from 50,000 to 60,000 eggs a season dipping them all in warm alcohol. Wouldn't we like to see the stunt!

Every broken egg would turn into eggnog, and every chicken man would get full of frog. No, siree. It's not the great American hen. It's the fellow who has a defective incubator, a defective brooder or a defective head that's to blame.

**"DON'T BELIEVE IT!"**

"You don't?" "No! I don't believe any one would be foolish enough to pay \$7,500, the price of three automobiles, for five chickens."

That's what a whole lot said, but money talks. We have read the correspondence in the deal and Mr. Kellerstrass tells us through the Reliable that Mrs. Paderewski gave him a \$5,000 United States gold certificate, two United States \$1,000 bills and one \$500 bill for a rooster and four hens.

The former highest prices in the United States were \$3,400 for nineteen rose comb Black Minorcas which were sold to Henry Shults von Schultzenstein of Berlin, an Orpington cock bird for \$700 and a White Plymouth Rock cockerel for \$800. It is quite a compliment to American fanciers that the madame should pass England, where the Orpington originated, and buy her birds in this country.

The highest price ever paid in England for a fowl was \$1,000 for a Brown Red.

The names of the \$7,500 birds are Crystal King, Jr., Lady Helen, Olga, Cristina and Victoria.

These names seem quite appropriate to the other side. While Mr. Paderewski dotes on pigs and purchases his hogs from John Bull, the madame is a great poultry enthusiast.

Immediately on their arrival at Lausanne, Switzerland, she entered them at a poultry show and won all the prizes.

She has made the world rubber at the price she paid, and her American birds will make the old world cockadoodles sit up and take notice when they sweep up the prizes.

**FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.**

A young lady in New York is paying her way through college with the profits from thirty-two hens. During three winter months she sold \$123.75 worth of eggs. And now, young poultryman, hustle for New York, for she's the girl for you—if you're her ideal.

And now we are hearing again about those August hatched chickens making the best layers. Yes, frost does come right after August, and frost brings roup, and roup does lay 'em out.

Cockfighting is unknown in Russia, but the Aramas and Julia varieties of geese have been taught to fight. Wonder if the Russian ever were matched with the Japanese?

An extra good coxer in a pigeon loft will sometimes split a family and elope with his affinity. Now, if you can just succeed in mating the deserted partners you will save the expenses of divorce proceedings.

Our good housewives who take a whole day to pick a duck and swear (figuratively) that they will never do so again hold their breath to hear that some experts can clean the frills off of eighty in a day.

The main reason why there is so much trouble in undressing ducks dry is because they are allowed to get cold. Start to pick before the blood stops and the feathers set, and keep cool yourself if it's a hot day. Use duck feather fan.

If for market, keep feet and head from water, as it will change their color. Blankets are not needed and make sickly looking birds.

In the English egg shows the following qualities are considered: Freshness, size, texture and cleanliness of shell, uniformity of size, color and shape. Double yolk, tainted, dyed, polished and rotten eggs are fired.

Young stock is your dependence for market and eggs. Feed well, and for your and their sake don't crowd.

"What is a square deal?" is discussed in one of the poultry journals. Well, what is a square deal, anyhow? Just explain this for us to the fellow who wants something for nothing or sells you nothing for something. We haven't time. A customer wrote us May 23: "I thought I would write and tell you how many chickens we got out of the two settings of eggs. We got thirty-three out of thirty-four, but the hens stepped on three and killed them." Give us a deal like that when we buy from you. That's all.

C. M. Barnitz.

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