PIONEER PAPER OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA SENTINEL

PIONEER PAPER OF YUMA COUNTY

"Independent in all things."

Yuma, Arizona The Gate City of the Great Southwest

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ARIZONA SENTINEL.

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YUMA, : : : : ARIZONA

J. W. DORRINGTON, Proprietor.

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Six Months 1 00

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POSTOFFICE HOURS:

Mail opens on Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m.
Week days, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
No Money Order business on Sundays.
Mail (East and West) closes every day at 7 p. m.
R. H. Chandler P. M.

YUMA LODGE NO. 7 A. O. U. W. MEETS every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing are invited to attend. Yours in C. H. and F.
F. L. EWING, M. W.
ED. MAYES, R.

ALLIANCIA HISPANO-AMERICANO NO. 10, meets every Sunday at Elks' hall, 6 p. m. MANUEL MONROY, Pres. J. L. REDONDO, Secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching every other Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday night at 7:30 by the pastor, J. M. Ochiltree. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, P. T. Robertson, Superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES on the fourth Sunday in each month at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday night of each week. Eugene Koen, pastor in charge. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DIRECTORY: SUNDAYS, Mass at 9 a. m. Rosary and Benediction at 7 p. m. Week days, Mass at 7 a. m. Christian doctrine taught daily by the pastor—In English at 8:30 a. m.; in Spanish at 3:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS:

FRANK BAXTER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Special attention to Mining and Land Laws. P. O. Box 401. First Street, South Side, Yuma, Arizona.

R. WUPPERMAN. MARY A. WUPPERMAN. WUPPERMAN & WUPPERMAN, ATTORNEYS at law. Notary Public. Court Reporting. Offices in Wupperman Building, Yuma, Arizona. Telephone No. 281.

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COME TO THE SENTINEL OFFICE for Job Work. Satisfaction assured.

E. TRAUTMAN, Jeweler and Optician. Yuma, Arizona.

Neahr's oarding House.

Have your meals at Neahr's Boarding House.

Meals: 25c and up.
Sunday Dinner: 35c,

MEAL HOURS—Week days:—Breakfast, 5 to 10 A. M., Dinner, 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., Supper, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

You'll find your meals just as you like them, and, if desired, can have them cooked to order. All kinds of Spanish dishes, if you like them.

All home cooking. Come and try our fare.

Mrs. D. L. Neahr.

Herald's Southern California Business College, 614 S. Grand avenue, Los Angeles, has just issued their new 1908 College paper, the most interesting paper ever dedicated to business training. It is descriptive of that magnificent institution which has no equal in the state. Paper sent free upon request to J. W. LACKEY, manager, of above address.

It pays to advertise in the Sentinel.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona,
May 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that James Milton for the minor heirs of Joseph F. Milton, deceased, of Yuma, Arizona, who, on December 9, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 4834, (Serial 02672) for N½ S½ section 1, and N½ Se¼ Section 2 Township 9, South Range 23 West, G. and S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Charles H. Utting, Clerk of the District Court at Yuma, Arizona, on the 23rd day of June, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Benjamin F. Carey, John H. Holland, John Wadin and Charles LaHatt, all of Yuma, Arizona.

Frank H. Parker, Register.

May 20, 1909

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona,
July 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Tapia, of Yuma, Arizona, who, on June 6, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 4963—03862 for the Ne¼ Ne¼ section 36, township 8 S range 23 W., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Charles H. Utting, Clerk of the District Court, in his office at Yuma, Arizona, on the 17th day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Baker, John M. Spease, Louis Gonzales and Oscar F. Townsend, all of Yuma, Arizona.

FRANK H. PARKER, Register.

July 8, 1909.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS.

A Lesson in Intensive Farming by R. H. Forbes, Director and Chemist of Agricultural Experiment Station

University of Arizona,
January 15, 1907.

Just west of Yuma, Arizona, in the alluvial flood-plain of the Colorado, lies a little farm of 7.2 acres which on May 1, 1905, was virgin bottomland, covered with saltweed, arrowbrush and creosote bushes. The original purpose of the tract was for planting selected varieties of date palms imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Old World. The Experiment Station, May 2, began preparing the ground, and on May 29 the work of levelling, bordering and irrigating the tract and the planting of 152 palms, was completed.

THE PLAN OF WORK.

Recognizing, however, that a farmer with his living to make meantime, cannot afford to wait for an orchard to come into bearing, it was planned to plant crops for quick returns between the tree-rows, thus putting the work on a feasible basis from the small farmer's point of view. In order to economize ground the irrigation borders were so placed as to coincide with the rows of palms, thus utilizing space otherwise usually wasted. The tract was divided by the borders into lands, for the most part one-half an acre in size. Irrigating water from the Colorado Valley P. & I. Canal was obtained in the customary manner, and E. L. Crane, himself a Yuma Valley farmer, undertook the care of what was nicknamed our "play farm."

In size, as well as in the intensive character of the work planned, this "farm" is the opposite of the average holdings of this locality. The prevailing crops of the region are alfalfa, corn, barley, and forages in general, comparatively little attention being given to vegetables and fruits. Withal, the cost of levelling land in this region is high, rarely falling below twenty dollars an acre at current prices for labor and teams. Moreover, the cost, exclusive of maintenance, of the Government irrigating system now under construction will be about $3.50 an acre annually for ten years. To meet these and other heavy items of expense in connection with the establishment of a farm in this region, intensive crops of a more remunerative character than those now in vogue, are essential. It was partly, therefore, as an object lesson bearing upon these financial aspects of the general situation, that this cultural work was planned.

RECLAMATION OF THE GROUND.

The soil of our tract, a warm, sandy loam well adapted to gardening operations, was levelled, ditched and bordered at a contract price of $17.20 an acre, considerably less than the average for the locality, reckoning the labor of men and teams at current rates. In addition, barbed wire and posts for fencing cost $69.10; lumber for headgates cost $39.57; a drive well point and pipe, a pitcher-spout pump and a barrel, $34.45; a small lumber two-room house, including five and one half days carpenter labor, $162.75; and a brush-roof shelter for horses, about $5.00. Only skilled labor employed in levelling, bordering and ditching the ground, and for part construction of the house, is included in the above estimates, as the common labor required ordinarily would be, and in this case was, furnished by the farmer himself.

To bring this ground under cultivation and make it profitable for a small farmer and his family, as stated above, therefore required a cash outlay of about $300.00. In addition, in the average instance must be included a team, wagon, plow, harrow, haying equipment, shovels, hoes and other small tools.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

The crops selected for the season of 1906 were Early Rose potatoes, White Bermuda onions, Rocky-ford cantaloupes, Dwarf Champion and Burpee's Quarter Century tomatoes, and alfalfa, besides a few hills of watermelons and sundry vegetables.

The produce was marketed in Yuma with the exception of tomatoes, which, for the largest part, were expressed to Tucson and Bisbee. The following statements for the various crops are on the basis of net cash returns to the small farmer, who with an average family of five and a team of horses is assumed to do the work required, as explained below. Items necessitating cash outlay, as seed, irrigating water, and crates are deducted from gross returns. Water costs an average of 50 cents for irrigation per acre for the crops grown. The yields in certain instances are low, due to the unimproved condition of the soil, which, like desert soils in general, was low in nitrogen and organic matter. Some small salty areas also affected yields locally.

White Bermuda onions; .47 acres; Seed planted Sept. 27-Oct. 3, 1905. Young onions transplanted, Feb. 5-9, 1906. Crop matured about June 1. Yield, 3916 pounds of dry onions. Highest price received, 2½c a pound; lowest price received, 1.8c a pound. Entire crop marketed in Yuma.

	Cash outlay.	Cash returns.
Seed	$ 2.88	
9 irrigations in seed bed and 8 irrigations in field, about	3.59	
Sacks and sundry, about	2.08	
3916 pounds of onions at 2.5-1.8c		$73.21
Net cash returns, not deducting labor	64.20	
	$73.21	$73.21

The amount of labor expended upon this crop was large for the area, especially at the transplanting time. One day's team work in preparing the land and about 32 days, men's time, were required to bring it through, although the work was not heavy and could have been largely performed by boys. The yield was low owing to the desert and unfertilized character of the soil, onions requiring large amounts of organic matter in the soil to give good results.

Early Rose potatoes; .31 acres. Seed potatoes planted Feb. 16-19, 1906. Beginning to bloom April 13. Crop all harvested June 13. Yield, 2915 pounds. Highest price, May 21, 3½c. Bulk of crop, 2½c. All marketed in Yuma.

	Cash outlay.	Cash returns
250 pounds seed-potatoes and freight on same	$ 8.03	
Irrigating water for sesbania used as fertilizer	2.93	
2 irrigations for crop	.81	
Formaline for scab, including express	1.00	
2915 pounds of potatoes at 2½-2½c		$70.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor	57.15	
	$70.00	$70.00

The amount of labor required for the crop itself was about 85 working days, with team 1½ days. The sesbania used as green manuring on the west half of the potato ground was given 17 irrigations. Bermuda grass, moreover, flourished beneath the sesbania to such an extent as subsequently to require 23 days labor for cleaning up the .45 acres so fertilized. Although the larger part of the crop came from the sesbania fertilized portion of the potatoes, this method of enriching the soil proved very costly, 27 days mans time and 4 days team-work being required to put the sesbania under and afterwards get rid of the Bermuda grass. Nevertheless, the labor entailed could easily have been managed by a careful farmer, as the Bermuda digging was done in January when other work was not urgent.

Tomatoes, Dwarf Champion and Burpee's Quarter Century; .53 acres. Seed planted in cold-frame, Feb. 1, 1906. Transplanted to field, March 12-15. First ripe tomatoes, June 30. Last of marketable crop, Sept. 8. Yield, first-class, 11282 pounds; second class, salable, 2219 pounds; waste, most of which could have been canned, 1810 pounds. Total crop of 3390 vines, 13311 pounds or 3.6 pounds, gross, to the vine. Highest price received, 30c for a single pound on June 16. Bulk of first-class crop sold during July in Tucson and Bisbee markets, at 6½ to 4½c f. o. b. Yuma. Second class crop sold locally down to 2c.

	Cash outlay.	Cash returns.
Seed	$ 1.72	
18 irrigations, ½ acre	4.50	
438 crates for shipments to Tucson and Bisbee	65.50	
12831 pounds of tomatoes at 3½c to 2c		$621.00*
Net cash returns, not deducting labor	551.88	
	$623.60	$621.00

*Not including $14.08, failed to collect.

Until the last of June this crop required but little labor. During the shipping season, however, four persons were employed on about half time in picking, packing and shipping the crop. The entire labor requirements for the crop were, men's time, 85 days; women and boys, 24 days; and team 30 days, the largest item of cash labor being during July. [illegible]

Century yielded about equally well, both being of the dwarf bushy sorts best adapted to this climate. Barnyard manure was used under the double rows, otherwise the ground was unfertilized save by the muddy irrigating water used.

Rockyford cantaloupes; 1 acre. Seed planted March 7-9, 1906. Cold, backward season resulting in thin stand equal to about three-fourths of an acre. Crop picked July 5 to Sept. 7. Yield 780 dozen, sold locally at from 35c to 15c a dozen.

	Cash outlay.	Cash returns.
1 pound seed	$ 1.00	
16 irrigations	8.00	
780 dozen cantaloupes at 35c to 15c		$141.60
Net cash returns, not deducting labor	132.60	
	$141.60	$141.60

The labor on this crop was light, but in this case time consuming, because of inconvenient arrangements for marketing. There were employed on the crop 31 days men's time; 8 days women and boys; and 2 days team, not otherwise included.

The crop was fertilized with barnyard manure in about three-fourths of the hills, and, as stated above, the stand was poor. The results of this acre are therefore conservative.

Watermelons and sundry small items of produce were sold locally to the amount of $15.63

Seed and irrigating water, about	$ 2.00	
Leaving a cash return of about	13.63	
	$15.63	$15.63

Alfalfa; 1.70 acres: This was sown May 18 1905, yielding three cuttings of about five tons of clean hay the first season. During the second season, covered by this Timely Hint, there were seven cuttings with a total of about 20 tons of hay. The only cash outlay was $22.41 for irrigating water. The labor required was, man's time, 14 days and team nine days, which is rather high labor requirement for this alfalfa on account of the small size of the field under consideration, and limited use of machinery. This crop at $5.00 to $10.00 a ton, loose, which has been the price this season, represents a cash return of not less than $170.00 for the crop; but this hay was used to feed the team employed on the place, proving to be more than sufficient for that purpose, since a stack of about three tons remains at the end of the season. The manure from this source, being free from Bermuda grass seed, was especially valuable for fertilizing a part of the crops grown.

Prison Notes

[Florence Blade]

A Mexican prisoner named Valenzusla fell off the machinery building last week and broke one thigh, his collar bone, and one arm in two places. This week a negro prisoner fell off the same building, dropped the same distance and lit square on top of his head. He gathered himself up, brushed the gravel off the top of his head, and Capt. Van Sicklen said, "Are you hurt?" he replied, "No, suh, only de jar sorter sprained mah wrist, dat's all." Then he went to work.

All the steel cells are now in place in the cell building, and there remains to be done only a little more riveting, a little more plumbing and electric wiring, a little more cement floor laying, and this substantial structure will be completed.

The forms for the administration building are being rapidly placed and the work of pouring this building will commence this week.

Contractor Gregg will complete the cement work on the third radial building within a few days, then concentrate his forces on the machinery building and the administration building. The cement work on the former is about one-third completed.

Contractor Stevens completed the insulation in the machinery building, this week, of two 60 h. p. high speed steam engines with a dynamo direct connected to each, to generate electricity for the lighting plant. They will be operated one at a time, the other being kept in reserve and to be operated only in case something should go wrong with its mate.

Correct Proportions

The following are the correct measurements of a woman weighing 130 pounds, uncorseted, according to the standard of the Greeks; Waist, 27 inches; bust, 34 inches; upper arm, 13 inches; thigh, 25 inches; calf, 14½ inches; ankle, 8 inches; hips, 38 inches.

Lack the Bird Instinct

Certain species of birds have two annual migrations. They fly south when the winter is approaching and north when the warm weather is near.

That is not all, they know when to fly. In spring and autumn their journeys are sometimes a month earlier than at other times. Their instinct is a knowledge beyond the ken of mortals. It was given them at the beginning for self protection. In the same way the trees give out certain signs which aboriginal man has learned to take cognizance of, Thus, when the nut pine trees are loaded with nuts, the crafty Piute shrugs his shoulders and says, "Heap cold winter coming." And he is always right. It is nature's foresight to provide food for her animals. Out on the alkali desert, after a few days, the one thing the traveler longs for more than anything else is something sour. And if he can find a spring the chances are that he will find bordering the stream that flows away from the spring a row of currant bushes. Wise old mother nature knew in advance that if any of her birds were on that desert in August the thing they would most need would be some sour fruit, and so planted the currant bushes. The woodsmen and plainsmen know all these things and the man succeeds best who follows the rules set down for the birds. Miners and prospectors come nearer succeeding in this than any other class of men. They have their migrations in their regular seasons. Only it is spring for them when they are flush and it's late in the autumn with them when they go broke. So we see them come into town, and if it is mid summer swallow like it is their first idea is to get a rest, and they live on the choicest bugs and grasshoppers to be had. But they are not wise like the birds. When it begins to become cloudy and cold for them, they begin to talk about going back, but they never do until the cabin is cold and the larder is empty. Then there is a struggle for a "grub stake," and that secured, they start on another migration. The birds come back in the spring; the men do not always come. The hills have hidden away many a one of them, and will continue to, for they lack the bird instinct to know whether the mine is going to be spring or autumn to them. The wild goose and swallow are wiser than the prospector.—Goodwin's Weekly.

In Glasgow (Mo.) still stands the house in which George Jackson, discoverer of the first gold in the Rocky Mountains, was born. A monument to Jackson to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his discovery was recently unveiled at Idaho Falls. Col. Jackson went west with Kit Carson, whose old home was near Glasgow, when he (Jackson) was only 19 years old. Jackson died not benefited by his discovery of gold. He was accidentally killed in Utah twelve years ago.—Kansas City Star.

Some people are so sensitive that they would rather be shot at than laughed at.

Report of the Condition of The First National Bank of Yuma

No. 7591

At Yuma, in the Territory of Arizona at the close of business June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$124,109 87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	444 08
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,510 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds and other Bonds	1,151 24
Bonds, securities, etc	37,503 77
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,229 29
Due from Nat'l Banks not reserve agents	1,427 48
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	1,625 96
Due from approved reserve agents	51,974 97
Checks and other cash items	1,672 23
Notes of other National Banks	3,100 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	87
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $45,596	
Legal tender notes 3,500	49,096 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	625 50
Total	$288,462 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,569 63
National Bank notes outstanding	12,510 00
Due to other National Banks	
Individual Deposits subject to check	207,025 24
Demand Certificates of Deposit	141 02
Certified checks	
Letter of Credit	1,216 40
Total	$288,462 28

Territory of Arizona, County of Yuma, } ss

I, E. G. Caruthers, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. G. CARUTHERS, President.

Correct—Attest:

H. M. Gandolfo,
John Gandolfo,
D. L. DeVane, } Directors.

A Business Forecast

A doctor who posed as a bit of a wag, stopped outside the yard of a stone mason one morning for a chat. "Good morning. How's business?" said the doctor. "I suppose when you hear that some one is ill you are ready for eventualities, though of course, you never go beyond the words, "in memory of."

"Well, that all depends," replied the old chap, "you see, if you be a doctoring of the patient I goes straight on."—Exchange.

The Bashful Lover

A love smitten youth who was studying the approved method of proposal asked one of his bachelor friends if he thought that a young man should propose to a girl on his knees. "If he doesn't," replied his friend, "the girl should get off."—Washington Post.

Yes, the English language is funny. A settee is a place where you do not set but sit, and the fellow who sits on it is not a setter but a sitter. It looks like the thing on which the sitter sits is a sittee, but the language doctors say it is a settee, and that settles it, we suppose.—Ex.