COUNTY HAS OPPORTUNITY IN POULTRY

(Continued from page 1)

poultry committee, of which G. W. Burt is chairman, and was presented by A. J. Lunn, chief in poultry at the state college, who pronounced it one of the finest surveys and production outlines he has ever seen.

The report not only goes into the economical situation with regard to the industry, but informs prospective growers how to develop their business, and how they may successfully enter the poultry field. It also gives advice to the present poultry producers, and particularly those concerned with raising poultry as a sideline.

The complete report is as follows:

Conditions in United States

In the United States the situation is favorable to producers of poultry because of the relatively smaller stocks of chickens on farms, smaller cold storage holdings and larger supplies of feed. Egg prices will be affected favorably by the smaller number of layers on farms and adversely by the unprofitableness of the past season's storage operations and by the unusually large stocks of both shell and frozen eggs in storage January 1st.

Prospective supply and demand point to a price level for eggs during the season of flush production this year somewhat lower than that which prevailed during the into-storage period in 1928, but higher than during the corresponding period of 1927.

Poultry prices for the past several years have held up much better than have egg prices. If this relationship continues, some shifting toward more emphasis on the meat-producing side of poultry farming may be expected.

Situation in Oregon

The outlook for the coming year in Oregon's poultry situation is more or less dependent upon economic production and standardization, as Oregon is an exporting state and must depend upon producing a high quality product in inciting competition.

Production of eggs has shown during the past year an upward tendency as indicated by increased receipts of eggs by the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers association.

With the present marketing facilities and their progressive development to meet changing conditions, no difficulty is foreseen in marketing a material increase in an exportable product. The general feeling among hatchery men and poultry breeders is optimistic. Few hatcheries operated to capacity during the past year. Reports indicate more early chick orders than during 1928.

Situation in Douglas County

There has been a substantial increase in poultry production in the county in recent years, resulting from several new commercial flocks rather than any increase in general farm flocks. The poultry business gives evidence o further expansion which at the present time seems justified under Douglas county conditions.

Poultry keeping, whether a specialized business or a major sideline on the farm, is a technical business. It is not a business for which every one is adapted because it requires more detailed management than many people are willing to give. There is no reason to assume that any higher percentage of the people will succeed in the poultry business than in any other business.

More people would succeed in the poultry business if the principles of management were made available for the new beginner. It has been the intent of this group to study the poultry industry of Douglas county from many angles; to incorporate into this report the advisability of expanding the industry; and to outline methods of management which will make such expansion a safer business for those who choose to engage in it.

The Market Outlook

Douglas county produces a big surplus of eggs which must find an outside market.

The state of Oregon as a whole produces a surplus of several hundred carloads of eggs which must find a market outside of the state. Fortunately, a strong outside buying demand exists for the surplus quality eggs of Oregon, and a big increase of high grade eggs could be sold at a profit to the producers of the state or of the county.

The surplus eggs of the state are marketed cooperatively through the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers. This state-wide producer-controlled organization works in close harmony with the similar large cooperative associations of California, Washington and Idaho. The Oregon association benefits all poultry producers whether members or not. The surplus is shipped away, resulting in an so glutted market at home.

The poultrymen of Douglas county in addition to marketing their product cooperatively have further reduced overhead costs through cooperative buying of feeds.

Recommendations of Poultry Group

1. Reasonable Expansion, with Qualifications—

In view of the fact that poultry producers have found Douglas county well adapted to commercial poultry keeping; that the marketing association is functioning satisfactorily; that feed costs are reduced through cooperative buying, and that a ready market exists for quality eggs, this group recommends a reasonable expansion of the poultry industry in the county, provided that further expansion is based upon cooperative buying of feeds; affiliation of new flocks with Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers, and observance of the principles of management as outlined in this report.

2. Beginners Should Buy Day-Old Chicks—

It is recommended as a more economical method for the new beginner or strictly commercial egg farm to purchase day-old chicks or three-months-old pullets than to engage in breeding or incubation work.

3. Beginners Should Proceed Slowly—

Many losses occur due to the fact that many people attempt poultry keeping on a larger scale than their experience or knowledge warrants. It is the recommendation of this group that 500 chicks be brooded the first year. The 200 pullets secured from this number of chicks will provide enough expense and experience for the beginner's first year. When the beginner has sufficient capital it is recommended that 1,000 chicks be brooded, from which 400 good pullets should be secured, thus adding materially to the farm income and providing an economical unit for housing.

4. Incidental Farm Flock Should Be Small—

On farms that are not interested in poultry or where other farm work does not provide surplus labor, it is recommended that such flocks as are now carried be reduced to the small number necessary to supply only the needs of the home table. During the flush season a great volume of inferior eggs from poorly managed farm flocks is "dumped" on the market.

5. Side-Line Flock of 500 Hens and Pullets—

On farms where labor is available each day of the year, where green feed can be provided at all seasons, and where capital is available for necessary outlay in starting the business, it is recommended that during a two or three year period a flock of 500 hens and pullets be established as a side-line business.

6. Commercial Flocks of 1,000 Hens and Pullets as Minimum—

As a major activity or specialized commercial egg farm, where one man expects to derive his major income from poultry, it is recommended that, as soon as experience warrants, a minimum unit of 1,000 hens and pullets be established.

7. Half the Flock Should Be Pullets—

In commercial poultry farming or as a side-line business the poultry group recommends that the percentage of the flock each year consist of approximately 50% holdover hens.

8. Buy Chicks Early—

The producers of commercial eggs must have the benefit of fall and winter prices to get a higher average price for the year's production. They must get fall and winter production from pullets in order to get the longest period of lay before the natural moulting season.

This committee strongly recommends that producers get the chicks early enough in the spring to be old enough to come into flock production by October. It is suggested that the most desirable time to secure chicks of lighter breeds is from the middle of March to April 15. Heavier breeds should be secured earlier or they require a longer time to reach maturity.

9. (a) All Chicks at One Time—

It is false economy to attempt to brood and raise together chicks of different ages. This often happens where the small farm incubator is operated several times during the spring. It is therefore recommended that producers get all chicks at one time where only one brooder and one range are available.

10. Ten to Fifteen Acres for Each 1,000 Hens—

The greatest side-running factor in the poultry business is soil contamination. This results when large numbers of fowls use the same soil year too long. The greatest danger applies to yards or ranges used for breeding chicks and rearing them to maturity. A lack of acreage contributes to poultry farm failures. Real estate speculators should not expect two and three acre tracts for intensified poultry farms where young stock is to be reared each year. It is hereby recommended that commercial poultry keeping should not be attempted on less than 10 to 15 acres of ground for each unit of 1,000 hens.

11. Locate Brooder House so as to Provide at Least Two Yards—

Poultry producers will succeed according to their foresight and ability to rear healthy mature pullets. Clean soil must be provided for brooding and ranging young stock, if intestinal parasites and diseases are to be avoided.

On farms where hill land makes the portable brooder house (described in Experiment Station circular 52) undesirable, a permanent brooder house becomes a necessity. In such cases it is recommended that the permanent brooder house be located on a given area so that two or more yards may be provided. Under this system it is understood that only one yard is to be used each year in its logical turn.

It is recommended that space 16x40 feet be provided in the brooder house for each 1,000 chicks to be brooded.

Another plan in successful operation when a permanent brooder house is used is to provide a small concrete yard, extending the length of the brooder house and about 12 feet wide. Concrete 2 inches in thickness has sufficient strength for the purpose, and is easily cleaned and kept free from contamination. As soon as the pullets are old enough (8 to 10 weeks) they should be removed from the brooder house and brooder yard and taken out on free range not used the previous year.

12. Build Range and Laying Houses According to O. A. C. Plans—

Pullets should have plenty of ventilation during their development period out on range. Brooder houses used for range houses soon become crowded. It is recommended that producers guide their construction of range houses by the plans for "The Open Air Range House" (Experiment Station circular 54). This type of house has proved satisfactory under western Oregon climatic conditions.

Too many laying houses are constructed according to some untried hobby. Such houses may or may not meet climatic and production requirements for the flocks.

It is recommended that producers consult the plan of poultry house recommended by Oregon Agricultural College (Experiment Station circular 51) before building. All poultry bulletins referred to may be secured from the county agent.

13. Green Feed Is Essential—

Green feed is one of the four major classes of poultry feeds necessary for growth and egg production, and a good supply should be on hand at all times. It is hereby recommended that the poultry producers plant a small patch of root crops each year to be used as an emergency winter feed, in case cold weather or shortage of kale occurs. Oregon Experiment Station circular No. 85, entitled "Green Feed and Pasture for Poultry" describes fully the different crops which can be grown and cultural methods for each to provide a continuous supply of green feed.

14. Increased Tariff Favored—

The poultry group desires to go on record as favoring the increase in tariff on poultry products as outlined by the tariff committee of the National Poultry Council, which is as follows:

Shell eggs from 8c per dozen to 11c.

Frozen eggs from 6c per dozen to 15c.

Dried eggs from 18c per pound to 45c.

Live poultry from 3c per pound to 10c.

Dressed poultry from 6c per pound to 14c.

We believe that prompt and vigorous action will be necessary if the poultry industry is to be protected by adequate tariff schedules.

15. Cash Outlay of $3.00 per Pullet Required for Beginner—

Poultry farming has been exploited as an easy business, requiring but small capital and little experience. Such propaganda is unsound.

The poultry group desires to present a few facts in order to promote a common understanding.

The development of a large flock should be made gradually. A beginner should select one reliable source of information and follow it closely rather than act upon the miscellaneous advice handed out from many unreliable sources.

Where the farm and home are owned and a poultry unit is to be established it will require an approximate outlay of cash or credit of $3.00 per pullet (the first six months). This expenditure is prorated as follows:

(a) Brooder house, brooder, fuel, supplies per chick ..... $ .25
(b) Feed, litter, cost of chicks, mortality losses to six months of age, range house per pullet 1.25
(c) Permanent laying house, material, labor, equipment, fencing, etc., per pullet 1.50
Approximate total $3.00

The above figures show an approximate overhead minus labor, taxes, interest on investment and depreciation. They show the necessity of following a system of poultry farm management that will make the investment safe.

Recent cost of production studies conducted by the Oregon experiment station indicate that eggs can be produced in Douglas county cheaper than the average of all other sections of Oregon; that the total net cost per hen was low; that the average death loss from disease and other causes was the lowest in the state.

This statistical information coupled with the knowledge of our unexcelled climatic conditions, our splendid opportunities for production of home grown feeds, make expansion of the poultry industry one of the most favored possibilities in the near future.

The poultry group recommends that all of the commercial bodies of the county get behind the program of poultry expansion with a view of securing at the earliest possible time the minimum of 100,000 hens necessary to insure the building, by the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers, of an egg packing plant in Douglas county.

Bishop Protests Law as Another Faces Life Term

Mrs. Caroline Misilich of Flint is another Michigan woman who faces the habitual criminal code. Like probable life imprisonment under Mrs. Etta Miller, mother of ten children, Mrs. Misilich was held for four offenses against the prohibition law, and four offenses make a life term obligatory. Efforts are being made to stay her sentence.

PUBLIC SERVICE BODY THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Creation of Department of Public Works Proposed as Substitute in Senate Bill.

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 18.—That continued existence of the Oregon Public Service commission is in actual jeopardy, and that abolition of that body at an early date may be imminent was hinted today when Governor Patterson commented on a bill introduced by Senator J. O. Bailey for creation of a department of public works. The bill provides for abolition of the service commission and carries the emergency clause.

Asked what his attitude towards the Bailey bill would be Governor Patterson said:

"Of course I don't know, and won't until the bill reaches me. But if the Public Service commission were abolished, which it probably would be if the people were to vote on it, it looks as if there should be some agency to carry on."

Senator Bailey explained that his bill is in line with the general movement towards consolidation of state governmental departments, one of which, under most consolidations, such as that in Washington, is known as the department of public works. He stated further that his bill is an outgrowth of the criticism that has been levelled at the Public Service commission in controversies that have waged at this session over telephone control.

"I do not think that this legislature should adjourn and leave Salem with the Public Service commission issue in the mess it is now in," said Bailey. "The criticisms that have been made have destroyed public confidence in the commission, there is no getting away from that fact, and something should be done about it."

Main Provisions

The bill provides for a chief executive of the new department, to be known as the director of public works, appointive by the governor with approval by the senate, and holding office at the pleasure of the governor. Since the legislature will probably not be in session when the bill becomes effective, if it passes and gets gubernatorial approval, the measure provides that the governor may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate.

The department of public works would be divided into two divisions, the division of transportation and the division of utilities.

The director of public works would receive a salary not to exceed $6000. He would be required to appoint a traffic and rate expert for the department and employ other necessary assistants. He would deputize an assistant director to be known as the supervisor of transportation. With the approval of the director this supervisor would have authority to employ such inspectors, engineers and experts as necessary. Similarly the director would appoint a supervisor of utilities. The director through his two supervisors, would perform the same duties relative to transportation and utilities that are now performed by the public service commission.

Matters for decision after hearing would be decided by majority vote of the director and his supervisors. Right of appeal to the courts would be accorded concerns affected.

Bonds and Salaries.

The director would be under a bond of $15,000 and each supervisor under a $10,000 bond. The salary of each supervisor would be $50. A secretary would be employed at a salary of $3000.

The director would be authorized to name one of his supervisors as chief assistant director, to act for the direction in event of the latter's enforced absence from duty.

All matters pending before the public service commission would be taken over by the new department for completion.

ENGLISH ACCENT? JUST A MINUTE

LONDON—The English language, as it is spoken in America, evidently isn't enough for some natives of the United States.

At a school of elocution here there are 50 Americans who have applied for instruction in pronunciation.

The method of teaching the British method of speaking the English language to Americans is "not to destroy their natural accent, but to soften it."

"Among my American pupils this summer," says Countess Eileen de Arnoli, "was one of the most famous dentists, who came for a crash course of six lessons before hurrying back to New York."

"Of course, we never make Americans speak cold, character-less English, but try to beautify their accent and make it clearer."

Lady Tree, Lord Ribblell, and Sir Oliver Lodge, in her opinion, speak English very well, thank you.

APPROVED

Lady (to applicant for position as governess): Why did you leave your last place?

Applicant: I refused to wash the children.

Her, mama?—Answers.

LODGE DIRECTORY

W. S. A., Roseburg Review No. 11.—Holds regular meetings on second and fourth Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Visiting sisters invited to attend reviews. Maccabee Hall, Pine and Cass streets.
MRS. CORA LITTLE.
JESSIE RAPP, Col.

DE MOLAY CHAPTER
Regular communication 2nd and 4th Thursdays Masonic Hall.

K. O. T. M.—Meets each second and fourth Thursday of each month in Maccabee Hall, corner Cass and Pine streets. Visiting Knights always welcome.
L. G. GOODMAN, Com.
W. A. RAPP, R. K.

Knights of Pythias, Alpha Lodge No. 47—Meets every Wednesday in Knights of Pythias Hall, 134 Rose street. Visitors always welcome.
J. C. HOUSEOLDER, C. C.
E. H. HUFHAM, M. F.
GEO. R. WARE, K. R. S.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Eagles, Roseburg Aerie, No. 1497—Meets in Maccabee hall on Cass St., on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting sisters in good standing always welcome.
CORA M. LITTLE, M. Pres.
MARGARET ENGLE, M. Sec.

W. O. W. L.—Meets in Moose Hall second and fourth Fridays at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome.
CONSTANCE BLACK, S. R.
GRACE HUNTER, Rec.
VIVIAN PHILLIPS, Treas.

A. F. & A. M., Laurel Lodge No. 13.—Regular communication second and fourth Wednesdays each month at Masonic Temple, Roseburg, Ore. Visitors welcome.
J. E. CLARK, W. M.
W. F. HARRIS, Sec.

Union Encampment No. 9, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Visiting Patriarchs always welcome.
R. L. RUSSELL, C. P.
FOSTER BUTNER, H. P.
JOHN THENNIS, Scribe.

Job's Daughters No. 8—Meets first and fourth Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m., Masonic Temple. Master Masons and O. E. S. members always welcome.
ESTHER WRIGHT, Sec.

B. P. O. Elks, Roseburg Lodge No. 526—Holds regular communication at the Elks Temple every Thursday. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
WALTER S. FISHER, E. R.
DOUGLAS WAITE, Sec.

I. O. O. F., Philetarian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are always welcome.
D. E. OLEMAN, N. G.
A. J. GEDDES, Rec. Sec.
J. R. BAILEY, Fin. Sec.

O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter, No. 3—holds their regular meeting on the first and third Thursdays in each month. All sojourning brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend.
MRS. EFFIE MORGAN, W. M.
FREE JOHNSON, Sec.

Eagles, Roseburg Aerie—Meets in Maccabee Hall on Cass street on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome.
GEORGE FREW, Jr. W. Pres.
J. B. BAILEY, Jr. P. W. Pres.
B. F. GOODMAN, Sec.

Roseburg Lodge No. 1037, L. O. O. M.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of the month, Moose Hall, 248 N. Jackson street. Visiting brothers welcome.
GEO. P. GILHAM, Dict.
H. O. PARGETER, Sec.
JNO. M. THRONE, Treas.

Roseburg Rebekah Lodge, No. 41 I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every week on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
DOROTHY RHOADES, N. G.
GERTRUDE HATFIELD, R. S.
EMMA LENOX, F. S.

Pythian Sisters, Umpqua Temple No. 4.—Meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at the K. P. Hall. Visitors always welcome.
LENA YOUNG, M. E. C.
EVA MARKS, M. of R. C.
MAY E. PARKER, M. of F.

Laurel Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.—Meets every third Tuesday of each month in Masonic Temple. All members requested to attend and visiting companions welcome.
L. M. LEHRBACH, High Priest
W. F. HARRIS, Sec.

U. S. W. V., George Starmer Camp No. 19.—Meets jointly with auxiliary second and fourth Thursdays at Roseburg armory, 8 p. m. All comrades and sisters invited.
T. J. BORDEAUX, Camp Adjt.
MRS. S. W. STARMER, Aux Pres.

Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 125—Meets in the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg every first and third Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
H. C. STEARNS, Clerk.

Neighbors of Woodcraft, Lilac Circle, No. 49—Meets on first and third Monday evenings, in K. P. Hall. Visiting Neighbors invited to attend.
ELSIE WILLIAMS, G. N.
MARGARET WHITNEY, Clerk

USED CAR BARGAINS

1925 Ford Coupe	$175
1924 Ford Coupe	$150
1923 Ford Coupe	$ 75
1925 Ford Del. Ruckstell	$ 75
1924 Ford Tour. Ruckstell	$90
1923 Ford Touring	$ 50
1922 Ford Touring	$ 25
1924 Studebaker Tour.	$150
1924 Essex 4 Touring	$250
1923 Dodge Touring	$150
1924 Ford Sedan	$200
1926 Essex Coach	$275
1923 Buick Roadster	$250
1922 Buick Roadster	$ 75

Roy Catching Motor Co.
HUDSON-ESSEX
Rear of Hotel Umpqua
Phone 438

THIS TOWN IS OFF DAN CUPID'S MAP

By NEA Service

LONDON.—The god of love and marriage has had no successful engagement in the village of Waterperry, Oxfordshire, since 1924. As a matter of fact folks have about decided that Dan Cupid has quit the town entirely.

According to an observer there are more than 20 young men in the village and plenty of eligible girls. The Rev. J. Kinchin Smith, vicar of Horton, has promised to marry those from his parish for nothing. But it has all been without avail.

"We have dances for them," says a parishioner, "and if you walk about the village at night you stumble against courting couples, but it seems to stop at courting."

CERTAINLY NOT

Arthur: Darling, I love you so much that I dream of you every time I sleep.

His Darling: Oh, Arthur, if you love me properly you would not be able to sleep at all!—Tit-Bits.

THE NEXT STEP

Brown: How does Smith manage to keep up the payments on such an expensive car?

Jones: By the new easy-payment system of paying for each installment on the installment plan.—Life.

NONE O' THAT

First Author: You remember that article I wrote some time ago in which I mentioned the Nugget Cigaret? Well, yesterday the manufacturers sent me a carton of them.

Second Author: What a wonderful idea! I'm going right away to write an article on the Ziegfeld Follies girls!—Life.

Watkin's Products, 120 W. Lane.

THE WRONG LINE

Spiritualist: Mrs. Smith, your dead husband commands you to go home.

Mrs. Smith: Commands? That is not my husband.—Karikaturen, Oslo.

MONOTONY IN DIET IS UNDESIRABLE

Eat Wide Variety of Foods Sweetened for Enjoyment

If a diet expert could visit every home in the United States and combine all the diet mistakes into one phrase, he would doubtless say, "too monotonous." Food authorities are complaining that the richest nation of the world is sacrificing both health and enjoyment by eating monotonous, unappetizing foods.

There is a remedy that, with a little thought, can be applied in every home. Make a study of all the varied healthful foods, being sure to include milk, eggs, cereals, vegetables, fruits and meats. Serve varied foods in the regular diet, and learn to use the right amount of sugar to make the various dishes tasteful and delicious.

It is simply impossible to keep well without eating the varied foods that contain all the health elements. It is almost impossible to eat these foods unless they are pleasing to the taste. Sugar, in addition to being a wonderful food, is nature's perfect flavor.

Make delicious milk-shakes with milk, sugar and flavoring. If you want your family to like eggs, learn how quick and easy it is to make healthful egg-nogs. Remember applesauce, stewed dried fruits and cereals for breakfast. Remember the rule of one cooked and one raw fruit and vegetable a day properly sweetened, and cakes, cookies, and ice cream for dessert. Most foods are more delicious and nourishing with sugar. The Sugar Institute.

"I wish I'd known

There's always a new experience ahead—something you haven't done before and which calls for a decision.

You become engaged—and immediately you are called upon to decide on the purchase of many, many things you never bought before.

You marry—and furniture, draperies, silverware, china, talking machines, oil-burners, gas-stoves, automobiles claim your dollars and call for your choice.

A baby comes—and again you face a new experience in purchasing clothes and powders and blankets; in buying a crib, baby-carriage, foods, toys.

Next—what school? For the years pass incredibly fast. Once more, a new decision.

Every room in your house requires a choice. Every meal served in your dining-room results from your having decided on what to serve. Every day confronts you with a multitude of possibilities from which you must select those which make life happier and better, and make the dollars go farther.

How on earth are you going to make those decisions? How can you know what you want and what you don't want? How can you buy to such advantage that you'll seldom, if ever, have occasion to use the futile phrase, "I wish I'd bought something else?"

Read the advertisements—read them carefully. The advertisements are an encyclopaedia of news and information on the things you want and need.