

## CHICKENS ARE A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY

Farm Magazine Tells Why Production of Eggs Is to Continue to Be Profitable Industry.

(The Farmer Special Market Service.) The egg trade believes that the egg purchasing capacity of the country was never greater than it is at the present time. The winter egg yield last year was beyond all precedent, yet receipts of eggs at leading cities for the last two months have run substantially ahead of the same period a year ago. Undoubtedly there is a possibility of error in conclusions based on such a foundation of evidence, but it is not serious.

Low prices for feeds and high prices for eggs and poultry have stimulated the industry. A year ago an extremely mild winter was a factor in the heavy lay, since the season of fresh production arrived two to four weeks earlier than it usually does. But it subsided earlier in the summer than usual also. This year weather conditions have been less important as a factor in the increase. It is rather a result of a definite effort to enlarge the output.

The rate of egg consumption during the last few months has been above the average and prices climbed steadily. Meanwhile the immense storage stocks accumulated last spring were whittled down until they were only average proportions by December 1. Cold storage holdings in the entire United States on January 1, 1922, were only 885,000 cases, compared with a five-year average on January 1 of 982,000 cases.

After the middle of December signs that a relatively large supply of fresh eggs could be expected right along could be seen. With a prospect of constantly increasing receipts of fresh eggs, which eventually would become heavy enough to supply the entire needs of the trade, holders of cold storage eggs felt that they were in an insecure footing and many of them forced their eggs on the market.

Expectations of an unusually large supply of eggs during the next few months may be disappointed. A heavy movement from the southern states, which are especially prominent during the spring, has been heralded already, but a spell of cold weather sufficient to make every hen north of Palm Beach shiver on her roost is not impossible. Such conditions inevitably reduce the supply of eggs and periods of shortage when cold storage eggs will be badly wanted are not impossible.

The cycle of egg production during the average year is shown approximately by the following table, which gives for 1920 the percentage of total yearly receipts at five markets arriving during each month of the year.

January, 3.2 per cent; February, 7.1; March, 13.5; April, 16.6; May, 15.3; June, 14.8; July, 7.8; August, 7.8; September, 4.9; October, 4.1; November, 2.6; December, 2.3. Total, 100 per cent.

Naturally prices follow a reverse course. Ten-year average prices to producers estimated by the department of agriculture for the first of each month have averaged lowest in April and May and highest in December and January. During 1921 prices followed the same general course, but went to greater extremes as to both high and low points. Since December 1, 1921, there has been a decline of about 25 per cent, so that the February 1 farm price is likely to drop 40 cents.

Already the prospective price level during April and May and adjacent months when eggs are being placed in cold storage as a factor in the market outlook. On the Chicago mercantile exchange, where eggs are bought and sold for future delivery, April stand ards are being traded in at 22 to 25 cents, which is lower than any year since 1916. Storing eggs costs something for warehouse charges, interest on investment, and the like, and there is some risk of loss, so that prices usually go down in the spring until speculators feel sure that values are on a bargain course, when they are willing to buy eggs on the market and place them in storage.

Refrigerator storage of eggs can not be engaged in conveniently by the small individual producer in order to take advantage of winter prices, but this is one of the functions which cooperative egg marketing organizations eventually may perform for their members, as it is already being done in California.

Small producers, however, can put eggs down in waterglass during the season of heavy production for their own use during the fall and winter, so that most of the fresh eggs in those seasons can be sold. Also there is a

possibility of working up a local trade in waterglass eggs, which should sell during the winter months at about the same ratio as cold storage eggs compared with the fresh article. Furthermore, since most of the fresh eggs in the winter are laid by early hatched pullets, it is worth while to have some early chicks preferably from stock bred for heavy production.

Prices may drop extremely low during the coming spring months, so low that some producers will lose money for a while, but the egg industry as a whole will still be a money maker. Eggs can be produced profitably at lower prices than they were bringing in December. The weighted average farm price during the last 10 years has been about 25 cents per dozen. Consumption will be stimulated when retail prices decline so that there is a limit to the distance prices can fall, no matter how heavy production is.

The census showed an increase in the number of eggs produced in 1919 of 5.2 per cent over 1909 and an increase of 2.9 per cent in the number of chickens raised. Enough eggs are being produced to supply one for every man, woman and child every day in the year, which is at the rate of one and one-half dozen a week for the average family of five. The number of chickens raised in 1919, assuming that the ultimate end of all of them is the broiler, the rooster or the pot, was sufficient to furnish the average family of five with 22 chickens a year.

The census also gave another revelation of the usefulness of the hen when it showed that the total values of the eggs and chickens produced in 1919 was \$1,947,000,000. The total value of all the beef cattle on farms on January 1, 1920, was only \$1,767,000,000, of the hogs only \$998,000,000, of the sheep \$295,000,000 and the value of the dairy products produced during 1919 was only \$1,481,000,000. For a while at least the hens could cackle about their billion dollar industry.

### S. P. RAILWAY MAKES CLAIM THAT MICHEL WAS CARELESS

That Otto Michel, former Cottage Grove night police, was careless and negligent in alighting from a train at Cottage Grove, is the claim of the Southern Pacific railway in answer to a complaint for damages filed against the railway company by Mr. Michel for serious injuries sustained when he fell from a moving train about a year ago. The company alleges that Michel lifted the trap in the vestibule and alighted from the train while it was in motion and that no railway employees were around.—Eugene Register.

### Henry Taylor Gell Dies.

Henry Taylor Gell died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Dwyre, following a paralytic stroke. The remains have been taken to Portland for interment beside those of his wife. Mr. Gell was born in Iowa but had lived in Cottage Grove since 1880. He was the last of a family of 13. Surviving children are John H., Charles A., Carl D., George S. and Frank Gell, all residents of Portland, and Mrs. C. W. Dwyre, of this city.

### HIS DANCING DAYS NOT OVER

Civil War Veteran Astonished Hotel Loungers During Recent Reunion at Indianapolis.

When the "boys in blue" went marching down Pennsylvania street toward Washington, the masses of spectators to the left and right were astonished to see two men, who a moment before had seemed as weary and spent as any in the column, break step, link arms and shy to the west curb where, for 50 yards, they executed a dance, a sort of double jig, of which their aged limbs seemed incapable. Some of the comrades on the sidewalk at the east side of Illinois street near the Hotel Severin, were discussing this feat in the evening. Two civilians who had witnessed the airy capers joined in the comment, and the "meeting" agreed that the antic was remarkable. While this talk was flowing an old soldier from lower Ohio came near and listened. He was a little past eighty years; his beard mantled his breast, his weight was a trifle under 300 pounds, and there was a twinkle in each of his eyes.

"Sho, that wasn't much to do," he piped in a voice unexpectedly small and high.

The members of the "curb meeting" looked at him sharply, as if to ask on what grounds he presumed to belittle the acrobatics of comrades. The aged Ohioan's eyes twinkled like two stars. He knew what was passing in the minds of the men he had interrupted, and he meant to answer them by deeds. Before they realized his purpose, he pitched his broad-brimmed hat aside, gave a hitch to his trousers, and danced a double-shuffle at a rate reminding the "audience" of a tenor drum roll. Had the hotel building reared up and spun round the little crowd would scarcely have been more astonished. Three minutes the jig clattered on, then with a triumphant glance about him, the dancer stopped, caught up his hat and trundled down street without a word.—Indianapolis News.

### Cave Has Natural Heat.

A naturally heated cave has been discovered at Horse Butte, near Bend, Ore., which apparently draws its warmth from a subterranean volcanic source. The discovery was made by C. A. Yarnell and H. D. Elide, local fuel dealers. The cave is located near the top of the butte and first attracted attention when a wave of heat was felt issuing from the mouth. The tender bottom and rock walls of the tunnel are unbearably hot to the touch, the heat increasing as far back as could be explored. That the phenomenon is a recent manifestation was indicated by the smoldering of grass and twigs near the opening. To test the natural oven Mr. Yarnell cooked a light breakfast by introducing raw articles of food into the aperture and closing the orifice for a few moments.

## THINGS ARE CHEAP IN HAITI

Although a Solid Mahogany Dinner Table Costs Only \$6 Island Has Disadvantages.

In "Haiti" J. Dryden Kuser tells that on his visit to that supposedly uninviting island he purchased a solid mahogany dinner table for \$6, "which is the customary price," says the Detroit News. Alligator pearls sell in Port-au-Prince at the rate of five for 2 cents.

The picture has its reverse side. The teacher even of higher or "college" grade receives only \$6 a month and the average length of his life after taking up the teaching profession is 12 years. He teaches eight hours every day. The course of study is by no means narrow. It includes the subjects usually taught in the United States, with a few additional courses thrown in for the special benefit of the backward. The majority of Haitians excel in penmanship and free-hand drawing.

One of Mr. Kuser's chapters is on voodooism. The creed is of African origin and was introduced into the island when the slaves were brought over by the Spanish and French. Voodoo, the deity, is represented by a venomous serpent. The rites include all manner of sacrifices and self-inflicted punishment. To the worshipers of voodoo tom-toms, the worshippers dance themselves into excited passions until all but the strongest fall prostrate. During the dance the men eat pieces of glass and, dancing on red-hot coals, place burning pieces of charcoal in their mouths. Later in the ceremony liquor is passed around. The priests wield an indescribable, because secret, influence over the participants, so that it is merely necessary for them to beat the tom-toms a few times and a whole brigade will rush out from nowhere armed to the teeth.

## GREAT MOUNTAIN COLLAPSES

Aussee Sanding in Mountainous Regions Near Vienna Disintegrating Rapidly.

The geological freak of a great mountain disintegrating so fast that it is discernible day by day—a thing that ordinarily takes thousands of years—is occurring in the mountainous regions near Vienna.

The Aussee Sanding, rising over 5,000 feet, is simply collapsing. Its great cones and pinnacles of rock are crashing and tumbling as if undermined by gnomes; the forests that clothed the slopes lie flat or move slowly and steadily downward, piling into the valleys, and the turf carpet moves with them. Over three and three-quarter miles of territory are involved in the movement and hundreds of sightseers view the convulsions from opposite slopes.

The phenomenon has been in progress for nearly a year with gradually increasing acceleration. One scientific explanation is the presence of an abnormal quantity of water in the chalky limestone core of the mountain, causing the collapse of great caverns and the slipping of strata.

### New Uses for Airplanes.

Bathing from airplanes is going to be the correct thing for those that can afford it. People at Cavaliere, a select little seaside place on the Mediterranean, gather on the beach every morning to see the coming of a young couple in their airplane. The man is his own pilot. Both are dressed in bathing costume with peignoir. The machine alights gently on the very edge of the surf and then the occupants jump straight in for their swim. Sometimes they fly right out to sea and dive in, leaving their airplane in charge of a professional pilot. Another development of air traffic may be "airlifts," says an exchange. Special machines are to be built for taking up people to the mountain tops. This is the resort of a Swiss aviator's exploit in landing on the summit of Mont Blanc. Tourists will step into the plane at the door of their hotel and reach the mountain peak in 20 minutes.

### Stingy.

Mayor Hylan at a dinner was defending New York. "New York," he said, "is a big target, so she's easy to hit, and everybody takes a shy at her."

"A Chicago man came home one evening and said to his wife: "That new butler of ours—he's no butler. He's a crook. He's wanted in New York."

"My goodness," said the man's wife, "haven't they got enough crooks in New York? What on earth do they want any more for?"

### Making a Motion Picture.

Usually 150,000 to 200,000 feet are run through the cameras to get a six-reel, or 6,000-foot motion picture. The director stations three, four or five cameras to take the same scene. He has one camera close beside the struggling villain and here, another grinding from an elevation, still another at this angle, one more at that angle. When all of these negatives are developed, parts of each enter into the composition of the completed reel.—Indianapolis News.

### Memory Fifty-fifty.

"Do you remember the time when your father drove a donkey cart?" The parliamentary candidate fixed his eyes and gazed thoughtfully at the interrupter. Then he replied: "As a matter of fact, I had quite forgotten the cart. But I am thankful to see the donkey is still alive."—London Tit-Bits.

# New Modes, New Values for Spring

Umphrey & Mackin's Are Prepared to Serve You at Most Reasonable Prices. Come Today, You Are Welcome.



## One of the Most Important Points About Our Coats

—is that they are made as well inside as outside. Nearly every garment offered for sale has a good outside appearance. But the attention given the parts you cannot see determines its service and its actual value to you.

The "Palmer" label in our coats stands for quality and service and is the best recommendation to women who have bought "Palmer" coats of us in seasons past. Here are special selections in coats which offer the particularly favored of fashion at low prices that will make you realize that Umphrey & Mackin's are indeed giving you good value at "reasonable prices." Try on the coats today. You are welcome. Price range—

\$10 \$11 \$12 \$14  
\$15 to \$27.50

## AUTHENTIC STYLES IN DISTINCTIVE SILK DRESSES



The true vogue for spring and summer is shown in these newest chiffon tulle dresses which depend for their attractiveness on the beauty of their color tone as much as on the originality of their design. The woman who seeks for the exceptional may find her particular desire among these pretty, harmonized color effects. The prices are most reasonable.

Range.....\$14.50, \$15, \$17, \$18 to \$25

## PRETTY "PAISELY" SILKS HERE BY THE YARD

The "Paisely" silks shown here are new in pattern design and yet they remind you of the quaint little "Paisely" shawl of grandmother's time. These new "Paisely" silks are appropriate for blouse, for dress sleeves and for dress trimming. The patterns are 40 inches wide.

Price the yard.....\$2.95

## PRETTY NEW WASH GOODS HERE FOR EARLY SEWING

40-inch imported dotted swiss in white, sheer and dainty; the dots are well tied; very fashionable for spring and summer. Price the yard.....75c

40-inch silk embroidered dotted organdy—you must see this dainty fabric to appreciate its beauty; the dots are large in size and made of silk; shades, pink and blue. Price the yard.....\$1.95

32-inch tissue gingham; new, dainty checks in a number of fashionable shades and colors. The patterns are woven in, not printed. The price the yard.....60c and 75c

## NEW DRESS SKIRTS FOR SPRING DAYS

Most striking and attractive are the new women's dress skirts just in by express. Black and white, colored plaids and solid colors are here in the season's fashions. Some are plaited, others are straight and close line with the new fringe-trimmed effects. The moderate prices for these skirts are appreciated most when you see the quality.

Priced each.....\$4.50 to \$11.50



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Norwegian sardines, packed in pure olive oil, the can.....10c  
Large 15½-ounce can of American sardines, the can.....15c  
11-ounce package seeded raisins.....10c  
Bulk ground cocoa, the lb.....15c  
Perfection soda crackers in bulk, lb.....15c

3 lb. 6 oz. package Diamond "W" brand self-rising buckwheat flour, each.....25c  
No. 2½ can Piave brand solid pack tomatoes, 2 cans for.....35c  
Tall can Armour's milk.....11c  
Carnation and Borden brand milk, 2 for 25c  
Pure Caracol coffee.....lb., 28c; 2 lbs., 55c

### For Men and Boys

Crocheted silk ties and silk tubular ties in excellent quality. Special, each.....75c

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APRIL BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS ON SALE HERE—TODAY

## VENISON IN PACKAGES IS SEIZED BY GAME WARDENS

Arrests in the mountain wilderness, the capture of a sack of jerked deer meat newly rolled in packages ready for distribution to professional men of Eugene, an escapade in an Oakridge hotel in which the venison was stolen from game wardens out of a locked room—all these incidents featured in the story of two district game wardens who arrested three Oakridge men. D. E. Smith, who has a mountain cabin on Salmon creek, out from Oakridge, was found with a sack of jerked venison in his possession and was arrested. This meat was nicely tied up in small parcels ready for distribution to customers. Ed Clark was arrested for hunting deer in the closed season.

The game wardens started back to Eugene with their "catch." Wednesday night they stopped at a hotel in Oakridge, placing the sack of venison in their room behind locked doors while they went out to visit around the city. When they came back to their room about 11 o'clock that night they found that the place had been broken into and the sack of venison stolen.

Although all evidence had been seized in the burglarizing of the room of the game wardens, and although one member of the party had been arrested

without having meat in his possession, Bill Clark and D. E. Smith entered pleas of guilty in the justice court. Clark was fined for hunting deer out of season, while D. E. Smith was fined \$25 for having untaged venison in his possession.

If your wedding stationery is printed by The Sentinel, you are assured a long and happy married life. tf

The United States Veterans Bureau is: 1. Paying out over \$1,000,000 in cash every day, including Sunday, directly into the hands of the ex-service men or his dependents;

2. Providing, without cost, hospital care and treatment to 30,000 veterans. This care includes board and lodging and represents an expenditure by the Government of \$60,000,000 per annum;

3. Giving vocational training, without cost, to over one hundred thousand disabled ex-service men at an expenditure for tuition and supervision of \$30,000,000 per annum;

4. Mailing out six hundred and fifty thousand checks every month, representing \$42,000,000;

5. Conducting an insurance business for over six hundred thousand ex-service men without any cost of administration to them. Insurance in force: Three and one-half billions;

6. Conducting over fifty thousand medical examinations every month;

7. Giving outside treatment in cases where hospitalization is not required to twenty thousand ex-service men every month;

8. Receiving one thousand new claims every day, in addition to the million two hundred thousand already on file; employing for thousand ex-service men and women in carrying out the work;

9. Requiring for 1922 expenditures in behalf of the disabled ex-service men, \$510,000,000.00—more than the entire expenditure of the whole United States in 1897;

10. The United States of America is already doing more for its disabled veterans than any country in the world, despite the fact that their losses were far heavier than ours.

11. Do these facts indicate that the disabled ex-service man is being neglected?

C. R. FORBES, Director.  
A newspaper without an editorial page is like a ship without a rudder—and you are not willing to take chances on a ship with a flimsy steering gear. tf  
Your home newspaper is first entitled to your support. tf

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