

OREGON WELL ADAPTED FOR POULTRY RAISING

Mild Climate Gives it Advantage Over Eastern States—Moist Climate No Drawback to Industry

By E. H. Bauer, President Oregon Poultry Association.

POULTRY-RAISING in Oregon is still an infant industry, as one can readily comprehend from the great quantities of eggs and dressed fowls that are yearly shipped into the state. It is only within the past few years that definite steps have been taken to provide for the production of eggs in large quantities. Undoubtedly the climate of Oregon is all but ideal for the raising of poultry, and it has been demonstrated that Oregon birds excel those of other sections of the country, both as layers and for the table. Poultry sent from Oregon to the St. Louis Exposition, and also to the Madison Square Garden, last year, won first place in various classes, showing that we have the very best quality of stock, although we are still lacking in numbers.

Owing to its mild winters, Oregon has a great advantage over Eastern states for poultry-raising, as the birds can easily find green feed the year around, which practically assures a good supply of eggs, even in the coldest months, when they command a high price. The mild climate also does away with the necessity of building expensive quarters for poultry. Lumber is cheap, and no special attention need be paid to the warmth of henhouses, as the birds do very well, even in open sheds. They are never bothered with frost-bitten combs, as the birds of our Eastern breeders are, especially among the large-combed varieties. Oregon is certainly ahead of most other states in the number of thoroughbred flocks. It is now the exception to see a flock of mongrels here. This shows that Oregon poultry fanciers realize that the standard breeds are far superior to the mixed fowls that were so common a few years ago.

During the past year breeders of poultry throughout Oregon have been flooded with inquiries from Eastern people who are thinking of locating in this state. Many of these people have under consideration the establishment of large poultry farms in Oregon. In a general way, the inquiries may be given to these inquirers that no other state in the Union presents so many natural advantages for the raising of poultry with such an unlimited demand for both eggs and dressed chickens. The danger of over-supplying the market is far removed, owing to the extensive home demand and also the easy access to outside markets.

The idea seems to prevail that our frequent rains are detrimental to the raising of poultry, but this is certainly a mistake.

as outside of such shelter as nature has given practically none other need be provided for the young stock, and it is the general practice of our breeders to allow their young birds to roam at will. Our rains here are never so severe as those throughout the East and Central West, and no bad results seem to come from the moisture even to young chicks. Furthermore—and this is not a trivial fact—the damp climate leads to the production in large quantities of bugs and worms, which are the natural food for young and old birds in their wild state.

Roup is practically unknown here in Oregon, even among these varieties of poultry which are naturally subject to the disease. In fact, it is an unusual thing to hear a poultry raiser complaining of sickness of any kind among his birds and 100 chicks hatched here are almost equivalent to 100 raised. An experienced poultry man with as little as \$1000 capital would certainly find no trouble in making a comfortable living anywhere near a market in Oregon, and the amount attached to the establishment of a poultry farm is comparatively light, compared with that necessary in other states. The same advice holds good here as elsewhere, however, and it would be well for an inexperienced man to go slow, as most failures that are attributed to poultry itself are due to lack of knowledge and wanting to start at the top of the ladder instead of becoming familiar with the requirements of the industry.

From my own observations and experience in both the older states and Oregon, this state is better suited for the man with limited means than probably any other in the Union, and especially in this true of the Willamette Valley. One instance has come under my personal observation. Two years ago an experienced poultryman, being almost an invalid and unable to do any heavy work, decided to see what he could do with poultry as providing light employment. He had only about \$500, which he invested in thoroughbred stock and the necessary houses and equipment. He owned his land, consisting of about half an acre, with some open range in the neighborhood. All of a sudden, about three miles from the business center of Portland, he made expense from the start, and now, after two years, has his entire plant paid for and is making a comfortable living. This success could undoubtedly be duplicated by any energetic poultryman.

Land on all the various electric car lines now being built out from Portland is still cheap, and experienced poultrymen are now taking advantage of this fact to secure new locations on acreage near the best market for their products on the Pacific Coast. Eastern breeders who have come out here during the past few years have not been slow to see and take advantage of this condition of affairs.

Land suitable for the industry can still be had on car lines within a radius of 10 miles of Portland for as low as \$50 an acre, and even more cheaply by going further out from the city. H. C. Schellhaus, 1088 Denver avenue, Portland, secretary of the Oregon State Poultry Association, will be glad to give any home-seeker further information on the subject I have briefly treated.

SQUAB RAISING OFFERS PLEASURE AND PROFIT

Demand for Birds for Table Use Increases as Wild Game Disappears—Are a Substitute.

By J. F. Richards, Proprietor of El Modelo Loft.

IN complying with your request for an article on the industry of squab-raising, I shall endeavor to give information gleaned from the industry in my experience with the different breeds of birds which are used as squab breeders. This industry is a new one in the Pacific Northwest, but in California and all through the Eastern states there are large plants, many of them having thousands of birds, from which they reap an annual profit of thousands of dollars.

Pigeons have been bred for centuries, but principally as a sport—in fact, they are mentioned many times in the Bible, but not until recent years did it become a commercial industry. It is not a fad like the Belgian hare craze that swept over our country in 1880, but an ever-increasing business caused by the rapidly decreasing of wild game of every description both in this country and abroad.

The squab has been accepted by the epicure as the best substitute for the game bird and the demand has become so great, especially in the larger cities, that it has been almost impossible to meet its requirements. I claim and know for a positive fact that there is money to be made in the business, but it must be established on a business basis and demands much care, attention and hard work in order to make it a success.

A great many have tried it and failed, and in nine cases out of ten their failure was caused by one of two reasons or both. First by buying a promiscuous lot of birds—perhaps worn out or barren birds, or two-thirds male and one-third female. However, they were to be had very cheap. In the end they came very dear to the purchaser. Second, they may have bought good mated breeders, but did not give them the feed, care and attention, but put in a self-feeder and a few drinking fountains and paid no further attention to them. In any event, the venture was a failure.

Right here I want to impress my readers with two facts which have cost me much time and money. In purchasing your foundation stock always bear in mind this fact: The best are those too good, and anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. Therefore, start right and when once started give the business your best energy, thought and action, and success will crown your efforts. Others are making money in the business, so can you. I claim and know by actual experience that there is plenty of care, study and hard work attached to the business—so there is to any business, but I claim and know there are many birds and watch their work. If you do not, you are not out for a breeder of birds. To make a success you must have a good, healthy first-class stock and mated pairs. House them properly and find out from some experienced person how and what to feed them.

I have kept a careful account of what it costs to feed and care for a pair of birds and an attendant that a squab plant will pay an annual profit of from 10 to 25 per cent on the money invested in stock, even if each pair of birds only produces five pairs of squabs a year. There is one breeder near Los Angeles, Cal., who I am told makes an annual net profit of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 and controls the market in that city. There are several squab plants in and

around Portland, but some are using common pigeons in connection with homers, and the result has been an inferior quality of squabs. First-class homer squabs should weigh from eight to ten pounds a dozen. Such squabs will readily bring \$3 a dozen, while those from the larger birds, Homer Crosses, are sold as high as \$3.50 per pound. Now, a few words in reference to the different kinds of birds which are used as foundation stock for squab-breeders. Homers are the best known and are good squab producers, but the squabs are not so large as those produced by several different varieties. Hungarians are rapid breeders, strong, vigorous birds, and their value as utility stock is fully recognized. Next we will speak of the Runt, the largest of the pigeon family. They are, as a rule, rated as slow breeders, but I have found them very good squab stock, especially when using young birds, but the older ones are not rapid breeders. The Runt Homer and Runt Hen Crosses are the best breeders, and in my estimation the Runt Hen Crosses are the best and excel all others, not only as to size but quality, feeding and breeding. They possess the weight of the Runt and the large breast and quick breeding characteristics of the Maltese.

And now we come to the Maltese, the fastest breeders of the pigeon family—handsome, grandest, proudest birds of them all. Native of the Island of Malta, this bird has been bred in Europe for a number of years, and was first introduced in this country six or eight years ago. Their high cost hitherto has been an obstacle to their use as squab breeders. They are a profitable investment and meet with a ready sale, either for squab breeding or for show stock.

Hold Oratorical Contest. HOOD RIVER, Or., April 28.—(Special.)—In a contest held at the Opera-house here last evening between the pupils of the high schools of The Dalles and Hood River for oratorical honors, Miss Edidon, of the former place, was given the decision for the best oration and Miss Frances Bragg, of Hood River, for the best declamation. The judges were Postmaster Hostettler, of The Dalles, and Truman Butler, of Hood River.

CHARACTER AND PRICES OF LANDS IN OREGON

Improved Farms in Best Counties of State Obtainable at Most Reasonable Prices.

FOR diversified farming, as well as for specializing on any product that there is in mild climate, Oregon offers exceptional opportunities. An immense acreage of land of great fertility is included in the state, lying for the most part in the numerous valleys that are to be found both east and west of the Cascade Mountains. Besides the valleys, large level areas of Eastern Oregon are well adapted to the growing of wheat and other products. The Willamette Valley is by far the largest in the state, containing approximately 5,000,000 acres, all but 1,000,000 of which is susceptible of cultivation. Fruits, vegetables, grain and hay grow luxuriantly throughout this valley, making it a veritable paradise for diversified farming. The large yields, which are never-failing, are a revelation to Easterners, especially to those who come from districts where the soil has become partially exhausted. Other portions of the state that are especially adapted to orchard products

Literature regarding Tabor Terraces will be ready in about ten days, and if you would like us to send descriptive matter to out-of-town friends let us know and we will attend to the mailing for you.

TABOR TERRACES

A magnificent tract of seventy acres, just east of Mount Tabor on the Base Line road, goes on the market about May 10th.

Tabor Terraces has more real points of advantage than any other suburban tract in Portland.

Tabor Terraces is doubly attractive—it is a delightful place to live in, and it is directly in line with big industrial enterprises now under way. Good streetcar service already there.

Tabor Terraces means money—no speculation about it. We build houses to suit—on installments. SPANTON is the sole agent—write him if you can't see him.

We have a Home proposition for you, and it's just as good if you want an investment. In either case, you have a money-maker. The Recorder's Office, the Assessor's Office, bank clearances and the export business all show Portland going ahead at a tremendous rate.

Portland residence property is in good demand. There is hardly a desirable house in the city for rent.

This beautiful tract we call Tabor Terraces.

It is a property that has been used for growing strawberries and currants, and there is a big cherry orchard on it. This acreage is now being platted, streets are being put through, and water

will be on the tract in a very few days. It is already convenient to streetcar lines.

Aside from the very many natural advantages of Tabor Terraces, it is in line with railroad developments that are sure to make this the favorite investing section of the community. There will be more doing here the coming Summer than any other part of the city.

In Tabor Terraces no house will cost less than fifteen hundred dollars, and the average home will probably be about three thousand dollars.

Tabor Terraces will be formally opened about May 10th.

PENDING THE FORMAL OPENING WE MAKE THIS PRELIMINARY OFFER:

Anybody buying two or more lots in Tabor Terraces before opening day will be entitled to Ten Per Cent Reduction on the Price. Prices range from \$300 to \$500 a lot—may be paid for at \$10 a month. A lot selected in Tabor Terraces now doubles in a year.

We would be glad for you to see what we are doing in Tabor Terraces. Come to our office and go in the auto—it only takes a few minutes.

Tabor Terraces will be the easiest selling piece of property in Portland, because it has the most Real points of advantage.

WE BUILD HOUSES AND SELL THEM ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. The Multnomah Building Company is owned by the same company that controls Tabor Terraces. The building company was organized for the purpose of developing the Terraces, and it confines its operations to this tract. Houses will be built to suit and sold on easy monthly payments.

THE SPANTON COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS FOR TABOR TERRACES

270 STARK STREET

Phone Main 2828

Opposite Chamber of Commerce

CHEESEMAKING ON INCREASE

Oregon Rapidly Coming to the Front in This Important Branch of Dairying—Successful Experiments With the Fancy Varieties

By E. F. Pernot, Bacteriologist Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

CHEESE-MAKING is rapidly coming to the front as one of Oregon's important industries. The excellent adaptability of the state to dairying is well known and those who have capital invested in the industry are now turning their attention to the production of cheese that is recognized as of superior quality in any market where it may be sold. There are now a score or more of large cheese factories in Oregon, with numerous smaller ones, the annual output being valued at nearly \$500,000. The state has all the natural advantages possessed by any country in the world for producing plain and fancy cheeses, and as the market extends there will be no difficulty in meeting the demand. There is now but a limited demand for fancy cheeses, and up to the present time, the bulk of the output has been of the cheddar type. The production of fancy cheeses has been taken up on a small scale, however, both in the Willamette Valley and in the rich dairying counties along the Coast. Those who have been experimenting along this line have met with considerable success and the indications are that Oregon, in course of time, will come to have a high reputation for fancy cheese making. For a great many years cheddar cheese has been the most popular form of cheese on the American market and

but little progress has been made to standardize it or, in other words, there is so little uniformity of flavor that the consumer has fallen into the habit of sampling the cheese before purchasing a pound of it. This is scarcely in keeping with the progress of the times, as cheese should sell upon the merits of its brand, assuring a uniformity of taste and flavor. The making of cheese and butter is bacteriological work, as no cheese, nor butter is made without the aid of micro-organisms, but the use and perpetuation of pure cultures of selected races of organisms with which to inoculate milk for controlling the flavor of cheese, and the control of many varieties which infect milk, has not yet been mastered by the average dairyman, yet there is much progress being made in that direction. Already, by the aid of cream separators and pasteurizers, central butter factories gather cream from remote districts where grass is plentiful throughout nearly the entire year. This has only been possible since science has pointed out that which is the cause of decomposition, and found the means of destroying the putrefactive agents without injuring the material for subsequent use. The milking machine is now coming into use, which will add impetus to the dairy industry, and the rapidly with which these changes take place is governed by a knowledge of the underlying principles of bacteriology that the individual who handles this ideal germ food possesses. We must remember that much of the great work which has been done in bacteriology, has been done with pathogenic varieties of germs, but the mass of varieties which play such an important role in the economy of nature has practically been untouched, opening a broad field of possibilities in utilizing purposes.

That the flavor of cheese and butter may be controlled by the proper selection of organisms, is unquestionably true and they are now being used to a small extent but not to the utmost limit of their possibilities. The common green mold (penicillium glaucum) which does so much damage to cheddar cheese, where it is out of place, becomes instrumental and essential in making the Roquefort cheese. This mold is grown upon bread which, upon becoming dry is powdered and mixed with the curd, thus inoculating it thoroughly with spores of mycelial growth from these spores ramify throughout the mass, giving it the characteristic green color and the flavor peculiar to that cheese. There are other cheeses, such as Stilton and Gorgonzola, in which mold plays an important part; soft cheese, such as Camembert, Brie, German Breakfast and other brands, acquire their peculiar flavors from external growths of mold. Although these cheeses do not receive their peculiar molds by direct inoculation, they are placed to cure where they are sure to become infested with the proper mold. Limburger, Bachelstein, and other brands of odoriferous cheese derive their flavor and odor from putrefactive bacteria, which begin their activities

cheese apparently becomes predigested by action of the bacterial ptomaines and enzymes, thus removing that objectionable feature and tendency to constipation. By this method the cheese loses no weight in curing, there is no rind, no loss by mold and no forced necessity of marketing the product when it is ripe, as it does not deteriorate with age. The flavor of cheese cured in this manner may be governed more readily because there is no external contamination by undesirable organisms. Do Not Fail to See Portland. Your excursion ticket to the Christian Endeavor and all other Pacific Coast conventions includes Portland without extra cost—and can be bought at any station in the United States or Canada.



BE SURE AND SEE PAGE 15.

DON'T DO IT

Any person going about crying hard times—panics—tight money—dull markets, etc.—is but depreciating the opportunities and resources of Oregon, a most wonderful state, of unlimited wealth and natural advantages.

Remember, now, that element which follows these panic cranks and all-around pessimists will in the next few years get badly left. The only kind of hard times coming are hard times to the evil-doer.

Why should the grand stand plays between grafter and reformer, walking delegate and corporation, Wall street Bull and Bear, the big stick and the desirable or "undesirable" citizen, the Thaw case or the Silver Thaw Telephone Company disturb the even tenor of the real people who till the soil, furnish the manufacturers articles which clothe and feed the real people of the real world?

Captains of honest industry work for motives beyond money consideration, and that—SUCCESS. You will never hear this class of busy people crying hard times, knocking the country and its future, or trying to disturb prosperous conditions because of the personal differences of a few.

If you believe in your state and city and in yourself, do not be led astray by hard-times talk. Be conservative, but combine it with enterprise. Live within your income and dare to do right. Hard times or the devil himself cannot harm you if you are industrious and live in the State of Oregon. Make prudent investments, either in choice inside income real estate or well-selected public utility bonds, which give you a steady income in good or bad times, and where your money is secured beyond any possibility of loss.

I recommend to the conservative investor Home Telephone Stock or Bonds. It is a public utility based on the wants of the people, and is a hard-times proposition absolutely; in good times it flourishes—in hard times it thrives, because the harder the times the more the people are obliged to talk to make money. The more you talk, the more you contribute to the earnings of a modern telephone plant.

Invest your money at home, where you can see it grow. A student of investments will never be led astray by anything some few may say. "Doubts make traitors of us all, and oft we lose the good we might attain by fearing to attempt."

LOUIS J. WILDE

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