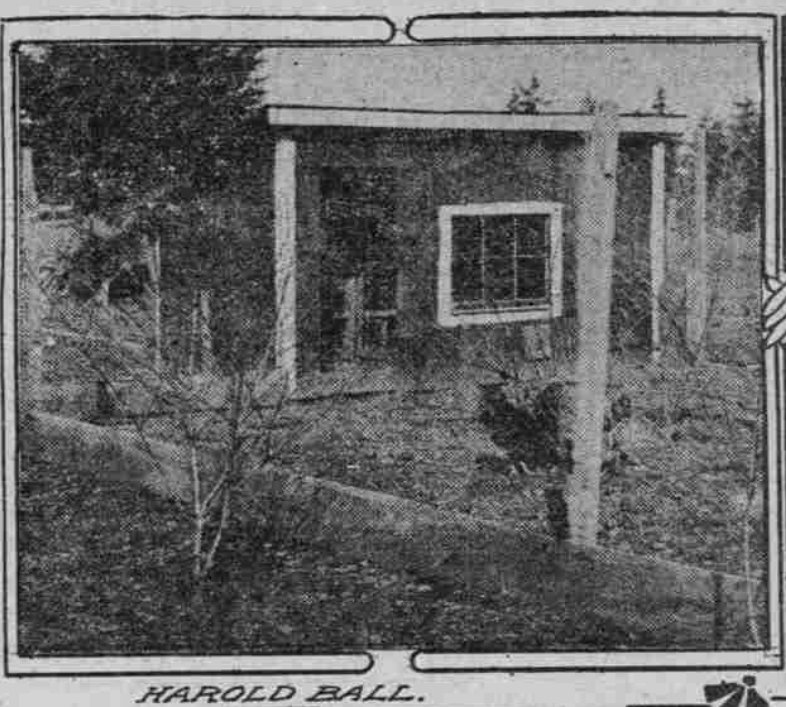


CHILDREN TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF OREGON EGG SUPPLY

Juvenile Poultry-Raisers, in Club Formed by Y. M. C. A., Are Not Only Getting Training Along Practical Lines, but Are Collecting Data That Will Be of Exceptional Value.



PROF. JAMES DRYDEN, O.A.C.



HAROLD BALL.



MELVENA GUTTSCHEIL.



VICTOR HESSE

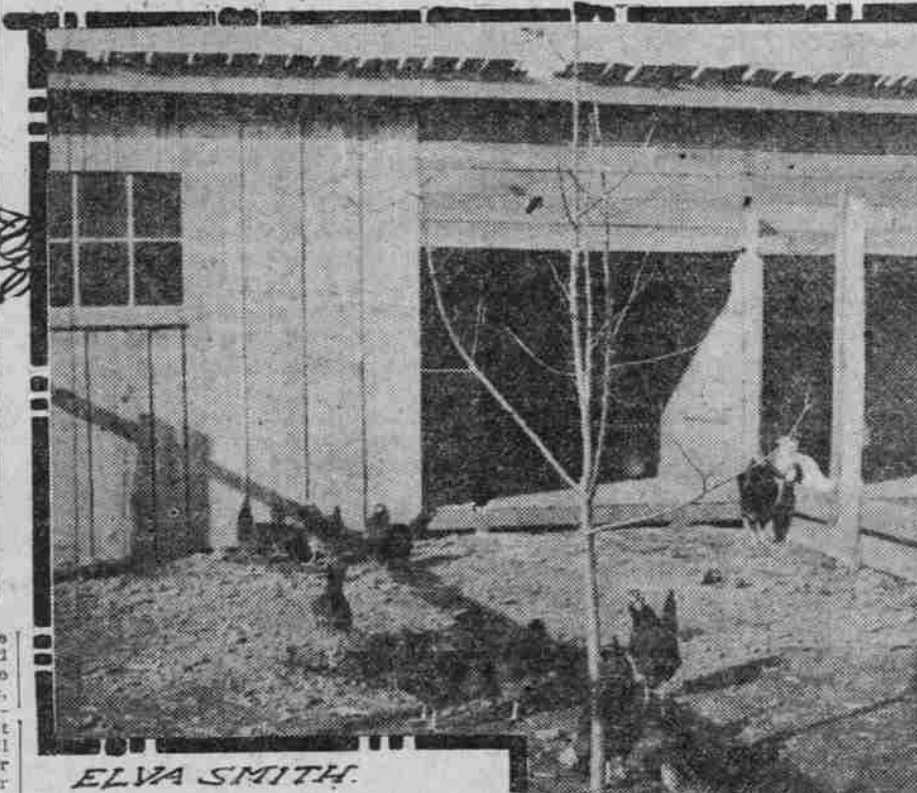


MAXWELL OTTO.



ELVA SMITH.

POULTRY YARD OF WILLIAM SCHRACK, 359 E. 57TH ST.



H. W. STONE, general secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association, was not thinking of advertising Portland when he formulated his plans for backyard poultry culture by boys and girls and out his idea into execution last fall by organizing the Portland Junior Poultry Association. Yet, quite unconsciously, Mr. Stone had hit upon a means of advertising the excellence and effectiveness of which could hardly be improved upon, and which has brought in a flood of letters of inquiry and congratulation from all over the United States and even from abroad. The editor of the London Poultry Journal, the largest and most widely circulated poultry culture magazine in the world, being among those who "wants to know."

Ever since the inauguration of the scientific suburban poultry-raising system, with its competitive contest, the inquiries have been pouring in continuously, thousands of letters having been received by Mr. Stone and thousands more by Professor James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, which occupies the chair of poultry husbandry in the department of college extension, and who provided for the juvenile poultry-growers their invaluable reading courses in poultry culture, also meeting with them and giving them talks on the scientific principles of the industry. Requests by letter and telegram for literature and the Dryden reading courses are received daily.

Working actively with Mr. Stone and Professor Dryden is George E. Hat, a great poultry fancier and general poultry enthusiast.

The Junior Poultry Association has a membership of more than 200 boys and girls, all engaged in the scientific culture of chickens at home in their backyards. Each one is keenly interested in the work and enthusiastically attends the monthly meetings of the association at the Y. M. C. A., listening intelligently to the lectures in simple language given by the leading poultry-growers of the state, and all carefully following the scientific reading course by Dr. Dryden which covers every branch of the industry.

As the work, in its beginning, could not undertake a larger experiment and get the results desired, the prize-winning contest could be opened to only 50, and this number of boys and girls are now keeping the required birds according to the conditions of the contest, which is not only stimulating the interest of the children, but designed as well to furnish valuable records of great importance to the whole Northwest or of even wider scope.

The prizes will not be awarded until this fall, the contest involving an entire year's following of the chickens, from the time of maturity through 265 days of egg-laying and brooding, with dressed-fowl showings included. The incentive, however, aside from the character-building influence and the practical value of the course, was made alluring, and the boy or girl who scores the highest point in chicken culture will win \$100 in gold. A second prize of \$50 and 10 other of \$5 each will reward those scoring next highest in the scale.

Mr. Stone, who originated the idea, says it has full possession of him and

that his enthusiasm is increasing every day.

"I had been thinking of something of this sort for years," said he, "and I had always hoped to start something of the kind, but in my wildest imaginings I never anticipated this splendid success that my plan met with instantly, when I set it going. For a long time there had been a general shortage of Oregon poultry and particularly Oregon eggs in Oregon. We were, at many times of the year, continually eating Eastern eggs, if we ate any. This fact is easily explained. 'You see, in the great egg-producing Middle States, such as Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, there comes a time every year when the over-supply is so great that the price of eggs gets as low as 12 cents, 10 cents or even 8 cents a dozen; it is then that the Eastern eggs are put in cold storage, pending a higher market. On the other hand, the supply is never so abundant in Oregon that the price drops to anything like such a figure, so cold storage would not pay. Then, too, the Alaska market calls out great quantities of Oregon poultry and eggs, leaving Oregon to be supplied from the East, usually by cold-storage goods, which is not going to stop us."

"Now there isn't any reason in the world why Oregon should ever import a single egg, or a single chicken. We poultry cranks have it figured out that right here within a ten mile circle of the Y. M. C. A. building, eggs and chickens are sufficient to supply Portland and the whole State of Oregon can be produced. Easily \$100,000 worth of poultry products could be raised here, without anybody going into the poultry business. Nor would anyone have to stop growing lawns or roses—it could be done in the suburban back yards."

"It was something like this that was buzzing in my bonnet when I began working on this poultry culture idea. I spent a good deal of time and thought, and took a good many trips to Corvallis to talk with Professor Dryden, before I had the details worked out. The first thing, of course, was to arouse interest, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the way to do that, and to get every boy or girl in the contest, is to get the help of the growing generation, your cause is won. That is why we went after the children, and you see how it is working out."

"Let me tell you some of the objects of this undertaking, and what it is doing. Every boy or girl in the contest must keep a careful daily record, and back his records up with facts. That means discipline and business training. There are points for his intelligent application of the scientific principles given in the lectures and reading courses, as shown in the condition of the flock, the housing and the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the surroundings; think what that brings out in a boy and how much it will count for in later life. There are also points for his marketing system and his success in the market financially; through this each boy exercises his shrewdness and cleverness by working up the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the neighborhood trade. The merit points also mean much. A boy may lose points by getting results at the cost of expensive feeding, which would be against practical poultry-raising principles. And

there are merit points for 'excessive labor,' which covers the same thing and something additional—it prevents the wealthier boy from hiring the work done, and gives him no advantage in the contest over the poorer boy, who could not afford it, and both boys get the full benefit of the personal effort. Many other points, too numerous to go into, cover other phases of the undertaking."

Going back to the possibilities of poultry-growing in Oregon, Mr. Stone said he desired to say something to refute the oft-repeated statement of the 'knockers' who say the Oregon climate is unsuited to poultry culture or egg producing.

"That has become a superstition," said he, "and we don't think it's true nor that there is any foundation for it. But even if there should be, let me sell you this: If the hens we have in Oregon won't lay eggs for us, we will produce a hen that will; we will develop the Oregon hen! Under this contest system, you see, we have the exact daily records of hundreds of hens of all varieties and breeds, and just what each hen is doing, under certain kinds of feedings and treatment. With this data we are going to be in a position to work out the very best kind of an Oregon hen, and climate or anything else is not going to stop us."

"Furthermore," added Mr. Stone, "our system shows that hens are already laying and laying generously, at all seasons of the year, in Oregon. They are laying in our city backyards, and are thriving there. Why, one of the most enthusiastic attendants at our poultry meetings is an old gentleman of nearly 60 years. His name is J. A. Randall and he lives at 145 Graham street. He is not a member of the Junior association, naturally, but he has availed himself of the opportunity and has followed the reading courses and lectures, applying the scientific principles to his own little flock out in Albina. The other day he came in here and told me that he had been a farmer all his life and had never known before that you could make hens lay in the winter time. His hens, he said, had laid eggs the whole season through, and he was glad that he had live chickens enough to become a convert to scientific poultry husbandry."

Somewhat to the surprise of the poultry culture promoters, the girls do not take up the idea as quickly nor as seriously as the boys. About 85 per cent of the 200 juvenile chicken-growers are boys. To the first series of cards sent out, outlining the plan of the contest, more than 1300 written answers were received, and a large percentage of the answers were girls. The difficulty of building houses for the fowls, not so hard for the boys to overcome, is ascribed as one reason for the falling off in the interest of the girls.

At the outset, Mr. Stone, Mr. Hat and Professor Dryden obtained the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Dealers' Association, the Board of Education and the Y. M. C. A., also the permission of the directors to present the matter in the public schools. Following this, all the city schools were visited and the poultry-growing contest was explained in each school. It being announced that all girls and boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years could enter. All three promoters talked in the schools and further worked up the interest by meetings at the Y. M. C. A. The children were told that the ordinary 'scrub'

hen could be made to produce every year, under scientific treatment, an average product of \$2. Greater possibilities could be expected of hens of good breeds, and the award of cash prizes gave further inducement.

When the plan was actually under way, the work afforded its own incentive and none has dropped out. Social gatherings, as well as the regular monthly lectures and report meetings, have come out of the industry, and recently a big 'poultry-growers' supper' was given in the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria, more than 300 juvenile enthusiasts being in attendance.

A unique event of interest will be the Spring poultry show to be held by the association on April 29 and 30. There will be numerous prizes for single fowls and groups, and for the largest dozens of white and brown eggs. The rooster will also come in for incidental honors, a cash prize being offered for the spirited rooster that will crow the greatest number of times in five minutes.

When the contest opened, each fowl entered was numbered and tagged by having a patent metal band bearing its number, placed around its leg, and this band the fowl will wear until it dies of age or goes 'in the green Spring-time of life' to grace the big platter in the center of the table for some Portland family's Sunday dinner.

The civic committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs has designated two lines of work for the clubwomen of Oregon which they intend to make of permanent value, in promoting cleanliness and consequently healthfulness in every community. Believing that there should be a general movement toward making the cities and towns of Oregon as clean as possible, the committee has designated the second Saturday in May as 'state cleaning-up day,' and is outlining the co-operation of the various clubs in the federation, the civic authorities, commercial organizations, churches and schools throughout the state.

Each club or town will formulate its own local plan of work. It is particularly urged by the committee that it is better to accomplish one or two permanent results than to attempt too many things at once. Hence, as yet, only two lines of work have been designated. As stated, one is 'state cleaning-up day,' the other, which is probably of more pertinent and general importance, is the educational campaign against the housefly.

Circulars and much printed matter are being distributed by the committee, showing the cause of flies, the danger from them and how to destroy them. In this connection, one of the circulars sent out says:

A physician who was in attendance one day at a medical convention was asked why the meeting had not been called in cooler weather. The reply was 'This is our stock season. It is this way, you see, in cold weather people shut themselves up

STATE WOMEN'S CLUBS OPEN WAR ON HOUSEFLY

Circulars Are Sent Out Sounding Warning Against Disease-Carrying Insects. 'Cleaning-up Day' Set for May.

in close, poorly ventilated houses and get pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, and all sorts of diseases which affect the lungs and throat. That keeps us busy in winter and spring. In the latter part of the summer come the flies. They carry from one person to another all kinds of diseases which affect the intestines (dysentery, typhoid fever) and then we are busy again. Just now when people are living in the fresh air and there are no flies we are free to go to convention.

The inference from this remark is that we could almost put doctors out of business if we knew how to cure diseases at least—we could get rid of bad air and flies.

The Health Department of Chicago is trying to do both of these good things. Last winter it told the housekeepers of the city in its weekly bulletins that no house is clean that is poorly ventilated. This summer it has issued a large poster, headed 'Speaking of Flies,' which shows more clearly than any words could show the way in which disease and dirt are carried by means of these insects. From the reading matter we take a few sentences.

Don't permit them near your food, especially meat.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.

Don't eat where flies have access to the food.

Flies are the most dangerous insects known to man. Flies are the dirtiest of all vermin. They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth along with them. Flies are known to be the carriers of death-dealing disease germs. They leave some of these germs wherever they alight.

Under a heading, 'What to Do to Get Rid of the Flies,' the circular says:

Screen your windows and doors. Do it early before fly time and keep screens up until snow falls. Screen the baby's bed and keep flies away from the baby's bottle, the baby's food and the baby's 'comforter.' Keep flies away from the sick, especially

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Pull the Chain and It Lights Itself

No Alcohol Torch or Stepladder Needed

1000-candle-power light 50 hours for 15 cents; 500-candle-power light 100 hours for 15 cents. No trouble, no machinery. Nothing to get out of order. Simple as a smile, reliable as a saint.

Inexpensive to install. Will last for years and give absolute satisfaction.

It is confidently believed that the highest type of perfection has been attained in the faultless gas light, using gas generated from gasoline, and that for homes, stores, hotels, restaurants, churches, halls, school buildings, etc., these lights have not a superior in the world. For more than twelve decades we have manufactured lanterns for lights and lighting supplies, but have never before been able to offer a light so perfect as the one shown here. It is a simple, reliable, ordinary gas as sunlight except that of the moon, and so inexpensive that almost the poorest may enjoy the luxury.

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H. W. Manning Lighting and Supply Co.
43 Third Street Portland, Oregon

was missed. He didn't saw the bars—didn't pick the lock—didn't squeeze through the keyhole and he didn't dig his way through the floor. For five days it was a great mystery how he did get out, and then the jailer remembered that he left the door open and that the boy must have walked out. All these things are easy enough if you only understand how. The boy walked so far that they haven't found him yet.

Students in Housekeeping.

New York Press.

The highest German girl studies household management for something like three years, and will rarely marry until she has a household diploma. Take the home of a German admiral or general. The guest is likely to be met at the door by a young lady—an unmitigable one—and the guest later finds out that frauheim is a nice studying housekeeping under her aunt. Her daughters are often exchanged for months in the family to make training more thorough and conscientious. And when this pretty girl has finished her three years, who can truly play the piano and speak both French and English, she will marry the captain or the colonel.

After the Rats.

As a country Germany has fewer rats than any other in the world. This is due to the interest taken by the government in their destruction. If a boy applies to the mayor of his town, he is furnished with traps and paid half a cent for every skin he brings. In large towns there are 100 boys at work all the time. The cost of traps and bait makes each skin cost the government about a penny, but as every rat destroys \$ worth every year, this makes a tremendous saving.

The mayor, though destructive, is not looked after by the government. It is expected that every household will protect itself. However, a reward of a penny is paid for every three skins.

FREE

AND OVER \$3700 IN OTHER PRIZES. READ PAGE 2, SECTION 1, THIS PAPER.

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They wear best where the wear is hardest. Made of selected leather specially tanned to resist exactly the kind of wear a healthy boy or girl will give them.

Two layers of leather are sewed in at the tip instead of one, to prevent the toes kicking out. The soles are of extreme toughness.

Mayer Special Merit School Shoes are made to fit a child's foot in a comfortable, natural way that will prevent foot trouble in later years, yet they are stylish and good looking. Only the genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you, free, post-paid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

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THEY WEAR LIKE IRON