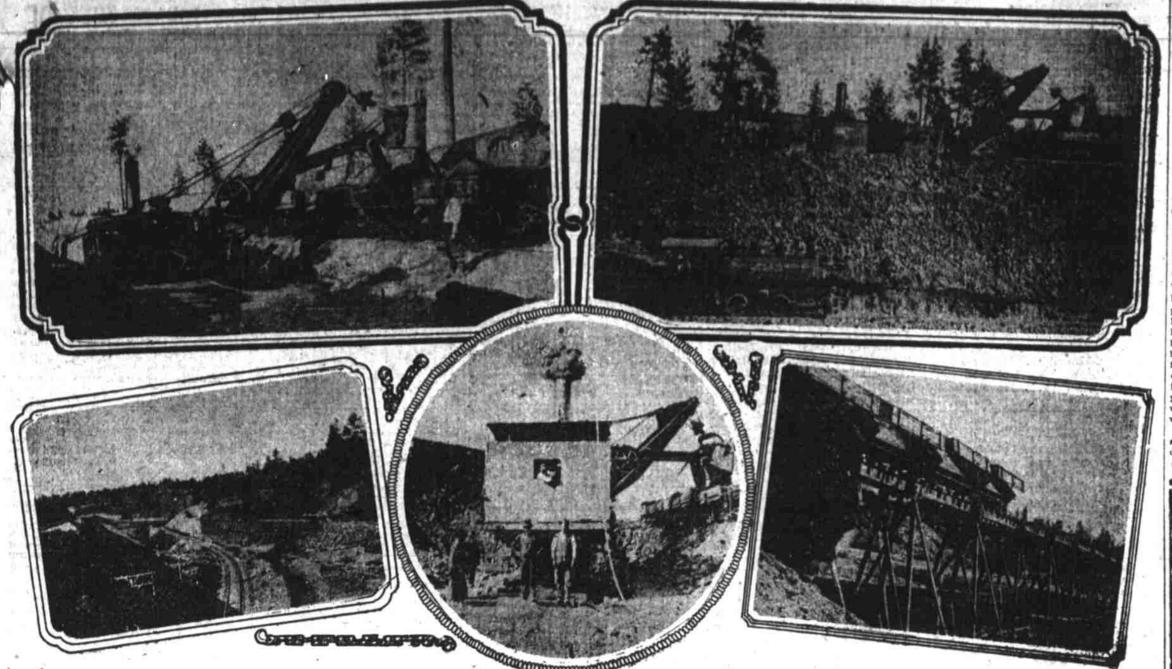
Inland Empire Railroad Building Means Short Route to Portland



Top-Taking sand for Northern Pacific fill, eight tracks in width; changing line of Northern Pacific, moving 70,000 yards of rock. Lower - Marshall canyon, showing three grades; moving 100,000 yards where three lines are on one right-of-way; filling high trestle west of Marshall

later than a year hence. The road bed country anticipate a tremendous develis being built as rapidly as possible, 103 miles of it, through a country rich diate future. in resources. It will give direct service to Spokane without the long haul ple to learn that more than 1000 men up the Snake to Riparia, thence by way with an immense equipment of steam

opment of the country in the imme-

was begun last February, the contract western Whitman county, calling for the road to be ready for At the present time w It may be interesting to Oregon peothe operating department within two Portland people are inclined to think of Pasco. A few weeks ago an immense for formal opening not later than Jan-that the only railroad construction to blast was set off in the bluffs of uary 1, 1912. With the cut-off in opspeak of is in central Oregon, along the Snake river to give the line an eration, the Washington-Oregon Rail-Deschutes river, where millions of dol-outlet along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road & Navier and the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the Snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the road the snake river along the rocky walls of the rocky walls of the rocky walls of the row wall the rocky wall the rocky wall the rocky wall the row wall the rocky wall the rocky wall the row wall t Leschules fiver, where millions of doi-lars are being spent by both the Hill and Harriman interests. But the Spo-kane cut-off is being rushed in a dozen places be-kane cut-off is mportant, because it is being rushed in a dozen places be-

POULTRY RAISING NEAR PORTLAND

Article No. 2-Making the Most of Small Plants and System.

kane by the Washington-Oregon line when the cut-off north of the Snake river is completed, which will not be later than a year hence. The road had

North Coast, managed by Robert Stra- be located near the mouth of the Pal- ways have been absorbed entirely by horn, who mysteriously built hundreds ouse river, along which stream the new the steel tracks. Hundreds of men, of miles of road in central Washington, road will find a pass to the plateau of with half a dozen steam shovels and road will find a pass to the plateau of with half a dozen steam shovels and large equipment, are busy in this can-At the present time work is being yon, not only making grades, but alterrushed in the Marshall canyon, within ing the entire face of the district. The of Colfax hill to Tekoa, the most round-about route of any of the roads in eastern Washington. The roads in the new line extending truthe and the new line will be ready the roads in north from Snake river, not far east finished and the new line will be ready covered this pass as the only avail-it is finished three railroads will have able route for a railroad to the high passes to Spokane on practically the land on which the city of Spokane is same grade and under the same con-built, and the road was constructed ditions.

for the health and interest he gets and supply clean, fresh drinking water three times a day in the hens' drink-ing vessels, which should be kent clean One advantage of Carr's plant is that ing vessels, which should be kept clean. it is located in an orchard and grass When a bird shows symptoms of chollot, 200 by 200 feet, so that he can era-become weak and sleepy, separ- let his fowls out to range when necates from the flock, droops it wings essary. Hens usually like to lay in and loses appetite, is thirsty and fev- the forenoon, so he pens up his layers

inspector for checking up. The frame-work of the present building is of steel and cast-iron construction and is of build the first vallroad gon, and will now of his days in Portland.

Mr.' Sourapas is" president

for the entire tract,

Portland and is an enthusiant am his countrymen in reference to int opportunities in Oregon. The consideration involved in the des was not made public, but it is though

that Bourapas paid close to \$75 an acr

PRACTICALLY ENDED

London, Sept. 20 .- Young Hogland appears to be in a state of unreat. The strike of schoolboys at Lianelly (where

riots and shooting occurred during the

enthusiasm has declined, and the spirit

of revolt has apparently been practical-ly suppressed. Other places affected

But the policeman was a factor which the little rebels could not face. When one approached they fled round the nearest corners as if for their lives.

Generally speaking, the following wers the boys' demands, in which for the most part they failed, greatly to their

disadvantage, particularly in the last

STRIKE OF SCHOOL BOYS

ample strength to support the pro- Mr.' Sourapas is" presid posed additional stories. Steel is to Greek community (Greek be used in the framework of the six super-added stories. It is understood that construction work on the additional stories will begin about the first of the new year.

SOURAPAS PURCHASES ACREAGE NEAR LEONA

During the past week one of the hisoric places of Oregon was sold by J. railway strike) was followed by boys O. Johnson to John C. Sourapas, a "downing books" at Liverpool and Man-Greek merchant of Portland. The tract chester. This week the movement of land containing 733 acres and ly reached London, but in Hozton, Isling-ing near Leona, Douglas county, Ore-ton, Fulham, Hackney and Deptford the gon, will be well remembered by many of the early travelers before the advent by suppressed. of the Southern Pacific railroad, as it were Hull, Sheffield, Grimsby, Brad-was one of the stations on the old stage ford, Ashton-Under-Lyne, Leith. of the Southern Pacific railroad, as it line running to California and being a The boys readily imitated the methods part of the old E. T. Estes donation of their elders in holding mass meetings land claim. More than 300 acres of this and processions and appointing pickets land is in cultivation and a good lumber mill joins the place and several billion feet of fine timber surround this farm. Sandy creek, Rock and Pass creeks run through the land, furnishing abundant water during the entire year. The Southern Pacific railroad, as well as the Pacific highway run length-

named: Masters to be more lenient with the cane; half hour's play such day; half wise through the place. Mr. Johnson is a retired and pensioned employs of the Southern Pacific day's holiday each week; reinstatem company and one of the men who helped of all strikers without punishment.





IUNEWPUUKFARIW profitable poultry raising in and near Portland lies in the poultryman him-

County Spends \$150,000 in occupations-such as apple growing, for Erecting New Buildings and Has One of Best Plants in as a fruit country. Country.

Multnomah county's new poor farm, 12 miles east of Portland, is almost ready for the reception of the county's 150 or more wards, quartered at the old farm. During the past year, the farm involving an expenditure of more than \$150,000. Those who have inis going to do, which the fruitgrower has to shoulder, besides his marketing spected the farm pronounce it one of and output problems. the completest plants for taking care of wards of the public anywhere in the

country. The buildings erected are a main structure, which is a large two-story brick wall and slow burning interior, shaped like a letter "H," tuberculosis ward, power station, stables and barns, many.

superintendent's cottage and several small cottages for the occupancy of indigent couples. The main structure is 190x280 feet and

has accommodations for 250 inmates on the second and third floors. This building has an attic which has not been finished, but when necessary it can be so arranged as to accommodate from 100 to 150 inmates. The base-ment can accommodate 100.

The power building is a fireproof structure 50x100 feet in size and is two Besides the power genstories high. erating plant this building contains a laundry, fire station fully equipped and plumbing shop on the first floor. The second floor is unfinished, but can be so arranged as to accommodate 100 innates when the county's wards increase to the extent that more room is re-

quired. The superintendent's cottage, a 11/2 story, seven-room frame bungalow, is a considerable distance from the rest of the buildings.

The tuberculosis building is nearly a quarter of a mile from the main struc-ture. This is a 30x130-foot, two-story structure and is so built that the patients occupying it all have outdoor sleeping apartments. Accommodations have been provided for 36 patients. The stable and barn have stalls for

10 horses and 36 cows. The water supply is obtained from large springs located on the county's property. Water is piped to the buildings from these springs, every room having running water. The Portland Railway, Light & Power company supplies the electricity for lighting the

various structures. The grounds have been laid out by a landscape architect. The roadways and sidewalks connecting the various buildings will be hardsurfaced and will well; house property; keep houses and be bordered with different kinds of hens clean. Nearly all the failures come shrubbery and flowers. Immediately from neglect of in front of the main building is a hand- ple principles. some fountain which was donated to the county by one of its wealthy citi-

Sens. Achitects Bridges & Webber designed the various buildings and superintended their construction. E. B. White had the contract for their erection.

The average, rate of wages thoughout the Chinese empire is probably 18 cents a day. In Japan it is probably not more,

"mongrels" and manipulate them into self. Climatic disadvantages in this region can be overcome in this pursuit his own layers. Mr. Chipman gives his hens free range; Mr. Carr, on the other more easily than in some other rural hand, follows the intensive methods, instance, where persistence and ingenu-ity have accomplished such splendid reshutting his hens up and giving them freedom only in a very small runway sults and added to Oregon's wide fame after they have laid. Growing pullets, however, he gives-free range; also hens in the moulting season.

The same thing can be done in poultry near Portland. But it can only be done Both are poultrymen of experience in one way, and that is by beginning and both are careful and scientific in right. It is not difficult to show those who desire an outdoor occupation how

Little Land Needed.

There are hundreds, too, who have

principles of success

poultry keeping can give them a good at extending his business to make more living at the very least, with but a fraction of the capital needed to run a money. Theirs are good methods for beginners to study but not necessary to imitate closely in detail. paying orchard and without the exhausting labor, continual outlay and the fre-Has Learned the Tricks. quent anxiety as to what the weather

Take Carr. He has been keeping poultry for 50 years and finds as much Interest in it at the age of \$6 as he did at 36, when he began independent

But he began to learn the tricks "Biddy" when a lad in Tunbridge It is a demonstrable truth that one It is a demonstrate truth that one of Hiddy when a hid in function acre of land devoted to poultry raising in this region can be made to yield \$1000 in this region can be made to yield \$1000 in manual profit. But how many fruit in Michigan for many years, and is orchards are there that actually met now supporting himself in his old age \$1000 per acre to the producer. Not off his 80 hens in St. Johns. He thinks the Oregon climate not so fav-To him or her, who will strive, along orable for poultry raising as that of

the right lines, for real success in poultry raising as a business, will come moisture in the summer and too much the eastern states-there is not enough steady, accumulating profits that in two or three years should result in a rain during the winter.

handsome competence. More, it is not the Oregon summer," Mr. Carr says, lay all through winter. Being young necessary to claim, though many "ama-"They breed by the million in the hen and healthy these pullets will lay proteurs" in New York and New Jersey, who started four or five years ago with-out any experience, having been cooped other places and attack the fowls when stake a two months' rest and go through they come in. up in cities all their lives, are today up in cities all their lives, are today possessors of fortunes made out of the hen business. This is of record. And none of these began on a large scale drawback in Oregon, he thinks. Season's laying. Some cockerels he -some with only a hen and a brood.

Burns Out Mites.

Guard Against Cholera.

Making Poultry Pay. As one of the greatest poultry ex- and the nests, about twice a week with purposes every spring at 50 cents perts in the country recently put it: a lighted rag soaked in kerosene and dozen. Most breeders charge \$1.50 to Anyone can keep poultry, but every-tied to an old umbrella stick, and that \$5 per setting of 13 or 15 eggs, but Carr one cannot get poultry to keep him." destroys every vestige of the pest. His says he makes more money at 50 cents Meaning those with loose, easy methods hens are free from mites all summer. because he sells a large quantity, and or wrong methods, or no method at That is the simplest remedy, though his eggs all being fertile sell without all. And I am afraid that epigram of there are others a bit more expensive. trouble. Carr sels his eggs at top re-

Michael K. Boyer applies to the situa- It cost Carr two cents a week last tail prices. tion in Oregon. spring and saved his ranch! Instances of individuals in this vi-cinity who are making a living out of raising hens can be readily cited. I have selected two for this article who raising hens can be readily cited. I the roost boards and your set in a property for mites. I illustrate opposite ideas in their meth- burn 'em up, eggs and all. Mites' eggs ods, while both make the business pay. will live for months in any old out-This shows the wide range of methods house. Burn 'em out!"

and systems there is in poultry pur-suits, adaptable to individual needs or notions or locality, yet within the narrow lines of correct fundamental prinmust also be guarded against in a wet Outside of these lines no succiples. cessful poultryman strays, though he exercis his own originality and reourcefulness in his methods.

. These fundamental principles will be developed as we go along. They are, in brief: Rear carefully; feed, and feed from neglect of one or all of these sim-

Experiments of Interest.

L. B. Chipman and J. Carr, both of L. R. Chipman and J. Carr, both of St. Johns, have small ranches—the for-mer with about 200 fowls and the latter between 70 and 80. Mr. Carr maintains himself entirely by his hens. Mr. Chip-man's ranch yields him an annual profit the equivalent of a living, though he is appear.

good layers, though he usually breeds pound in 50 quarts of water or half a pound to 25 quarts. These measures will probably save the flock from infection. They are not necessary, however, if one follows the rules about scrupulous daily cleanliness in coops and runways and in proper feeding and watering. My own hens have never had cholera.

Notions Not for Carr.

Now to Mr. Carr's methods. With their respective methods. Both are successful, though neither man aims and simple. He follows plain rules and bothers, not about fancy notions. Except that he takes pleasure in his hens and is kind to them, sentiment plays no part in his system; all hens of whatever

ciple

business he rears them for-laying eggs. so quickly, that he doesn't bother much Feed, and keep feding your hens, and about absolute cleanliness or . comfort they have got to lay," is his main prin-When I visited Mr. Carr's ranch re-

cently I was struck with the fine, rather easy-going system. healthy appearance of his fowls, though Carr could get 30 per cent better re-sults out of his small plant if he many of them were moulting. At pres-ent he has 65 hens. The "mongrels" cared to work harder at it and "obey the looked as good as the pure bred Buff rules" more strictly. Prevention is better than cure. He could maintain Orpingtons-big, fat and vigorous. He showed me his egg record of last winter -90 per cent of his hens laid right 200 hens in his small plant, with a profit of \$4.50 or \$5.00 per hen, aside through the winter when their eggs from all the by-products, with a little brought 50 cents a dozen. more work and his system tightened up His plan is this: To force his pullets

by heavy and varied feeding to grow "Too many mites to war against in fast and then force them by feeding to They such their life- their moulting. Then most of them are keeps for breeding, the rest he pens up

But Carr's hens are never bothered and fattens for brotlers. As a business failed at it, through ignorance of the with mites-nor lice, either. During adjunct, he buys a few first class roosispring he "flares" the roosts, the cor-ners, crevices and walls of the coop The eggs therefrom he sells for breeding

Pallets Will Lay.

Now, a strong ,healthy pullet, fed right and housed comfortably will lay in winter as well as in summer. Hence the Carr method is to produce eggs when the price is highest by the pullet-forcing plan, two-year-olds all being sold off, except the breeders. As it costs \$1.50

year to feed a hen, the wisdom of feeding only productive hens is apparent The cholera plague, which is bad in It does not cost Mr. Carr, however, \$1.50 England, owing to the wet climate, a year to feed a hen. He has an ingenious plan of getting his feed cheaper

spring or during any period of warm than most poultrymen do. spring or during any period of warm than most poultrymen do. This plan rains in Oregon. Mr. Carr has an ef-fectual remedy made by himself, but, subject by itself. Carr will winter 100 as he sells it as well as uses it, I can- hens this season for layers. The reader

not give the recipe. At five cents ex-pense he can keep immune a flock of this little ranch for a year on this basis pense he can accord which may --with the top-price of fresh eggs rang-500 hens. One remedy which may --with the top-price of fresh eggs rang-ing from fall to spring, from 40 to 50 prenared as follows: cents; and from spring to fall, from 35

Two ounces pulverized capsicum, two to 40 cents; the egg yield for ten months ounces pulverized asafetida, one ounce being 90 per cent; feed, \$1 per fowl for pulverized rhubarb, six ounces Spanish the year; 80 young hens sold at end of brown, two ounces flowers of sulphur; season at \$1 to \$2 apiece; 40 cockerels

The best "cure". I know of is pre-products can be easily figured out in furnishing store. by that firm with a complete house-

independent of that need. He uses only The best "cure" I know of is pre-blooded stock, as he believes in the vention. Keep your coops absolutely theory that high class birds bring the clean, change your runways or else heat nermanent ments. But Me (the dis over the foul ground once a week, hard at the business and cares more are, now in the office of the building best permanent results. But Mr. Carr dig over the foul ground once a week, hard at the business and cares more are, now

Mr. Carr's thorough knowledge of, and skill with, "Biddy"-the most unreliable commercial animal in existence-enables him to "let things go" and do with materials no one else could use with safety; he swings too near the danger point to be safely imhis itated. For example, he cares not if his coops are warm and comfortable or not for "Biddy," or whether they

are cleaned once a week or not, for he has ways to bring an ailing or poor him poultry raising is a business, pure laying hen at once to the mark; to counteract any ill effects from cold or dirty coops, he mixes simple remedies of his own with their food, and feeds them good and plenty, with variety of nourishment. He can get rid of mites color look alike to him if they do the and lice so easily, and can cure a fowl

> for Biddy," nor whether she gets clean water thrice a day. He gets his results in spite of, and not because of his

a bit. However, a man of 85 naturally does not care to hustle. These remarks are made to show the possibilities of the business when the system and the man are right. A producer like Mr. Carr could market all his products even more profitably than he does by establish-ing a special brand for his very fine eggs and getting higher prices-for his ranch eggs are much heavier and more nourishing than most fresh eggs, owing to his feeding process and his using vigorous pullets for layers. He could sell his year-old hens for higher prices as breeders or layers.

Must Have Market.

A producer must not only produce first class goods, but also try for the best paying market. By-products should also be nursed for profit.

Mr. Chipman's system will be described and commented on soon, in these columns, as well as that of another producer on an entirely different plan from any of those described. In the next article also the beginner will be shown how to start a ranch on a small scale on paying lines.

I would advise those who are inter-ested to cut out each of this series of articles, beginning with the first, printed August 13, and preserve them, for the facts and information given therein cannot be found in books because they taken from actual experience and deal in detail with Oregon conditions.



At an estimated expenditure of \$150,-000 the failing estate will build six additional stores to the six-story struct



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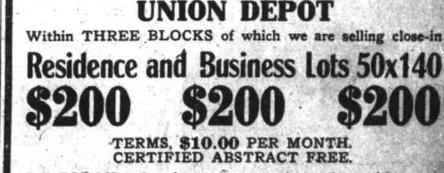
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