

Light, Airy Rooms or Outdoors Is Best Place for Newly Hatched Chicks

WEED OUT WEAK, CRIPPLED CHICKS FROM YOUR FLOCK

By C. S. Brewster

It is advisable to get the chicks out on the ground as soon as possible, at least by the end of the first week. A small temporary yard may be used at first, made of 12 inch boards or wire netting. Watch the chicks carefully until they have learned to go from the yard to the hovel when they get cold. Fresh air is just as important as heat or more so and is much cheaper. No matter how warm the room may be the chick will not be comfortable without fresh air. They should always have a place where they can get warmed quickly but should spend most of their time working in a cool, airy room or outdoors. "Exercise and fresh air are as necessary as food."

It does not pay to try to raise weak or crippled chicks. They do not grow well, are subject to disease and may spread disease among the stronger chickens. If they live they cannot be used satisfactorily for breeders, the market price will seldom pay the cost of rearing them, and they will seldom produce eggs at a profit. They are a constant menace to the flock, and should be removed from the flock as soon as they are discovered. If diseased they should be killed and buried.

The chicks should be hardened off in the incubators for 24 to 36 hours before they are transferred to the brooder. This is accomplished by reducing the temperature to about 98 to 100 degrees and increasing the ventilation in the incubator. When the chicks are transferred to the brooder they should be protected carefully from cold with the cold air in order to prevent chilling. This is important, as chilling at this time will result in bowel trouble and a serious loss of chicks. The best time to move the chicks to the brooder is late in the afternoon.

Chicks must not be fed before they are 48 to 72 hours old. The unabsorbed yolk which the chick takes into its body just before it is hatched is provided by nature to furnish nourishment during this period. If the chicks are fed before this yolk is assimilated, diarrhoea and other digestive troubles will result which may cause the death of the chick.

Chick feed—3 pounds cracked wheat, 1 pound corn, 2 pounds cut oat groats (pinhead oats). Developing mash—20 pounds wheat bran or mill run, 10 pounds middlings or low-grade flour, 10 pounds ground oat groats or sifted ground oats, 10 pounds corn meal, 5 pounds meat meal (high quality), 5 pounds fine bone meal.

Sour milk or buttermilk—All they will drink from the start.

Green feed—All they will eat, beginning the fourth or fifth day.

Grit and charcoal before them in hoppers at all times.

Note—In most cases it will be found just as economical and more satisfactory to use some one of the commercial prepared chick feeds and chick developing mash which are on the market, providing you can get a feed which is properly made of good, clean materials. Millet, rape and weed seeds are not desirable nor economical in chick feeds.

Poultry Men Will Discuss Problems At Linn Meeting

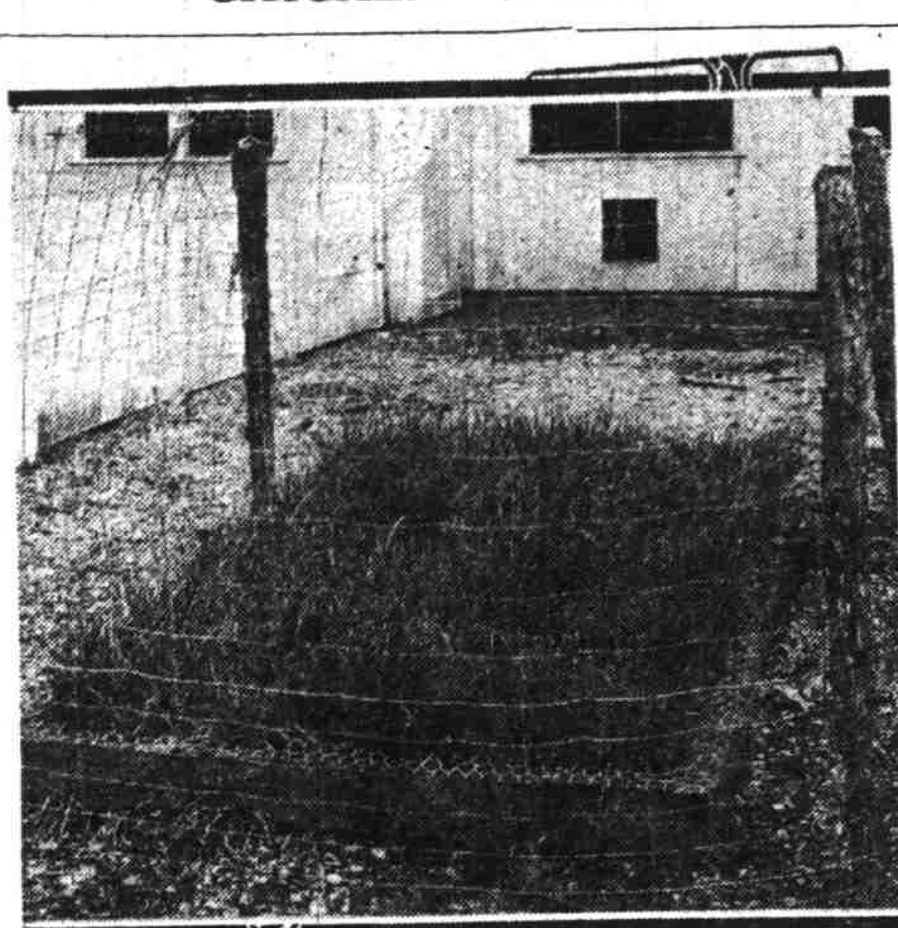
The poultry growers of Linn county held an all day meeting in Lebanon for the purpose of discussing the egg marketing problem and the care of growing chicks. The farm bureau of the county arranged the meeting.

C. W. Brewster, the poultry feed expert of the Kerr-Gifford company, and Paul Mell, market investigator of the agricultural college, addressed the morning session. Brewster talked on the care of young chicks from hatching to the egg laying period, giving especial emphasis to brooder house construction and correct feeding. Mell outlined marketing conditions in Oregon, showing the importance of some centralized marketing agency.

The principal address of the afternoon was given by U. L. Upson, manager of the poultry association. He gave a history of the struggles through which the similarly organized Petaluma association had passed and its present success.

When answering advertisements mention the farm pages of The Journal.

CHICKEN "SALAD"



Oats sprouted through small mesh wire keeps the laying hens busy. The wire holds the sprouted mass in place while the tops are picked off.

JAPAN BIG MARKET FOR OREGON JERSEYS, DECLARES BREEDER

By S. Fine

Japan presents a great possible market for Oregon Jerseys. At present the dairy industry in Japan is entirely undeveloped and inadequate. According to R. Hyldegaard, a progressive Jersey breeder and booster, there was no milk in Japan 50 years ago. Today only the better classes of people use milk and even with this very little if any milk is used in cooking. The higher classes often drink as much as a pint of milk a day. This they use the same as tea, with sugar added to it.

The cow population of Japan is only about 600,000, which means one cow per 100 people. Of the cows in use, very few are Jerseys, probably not more than 5 per cent; yet the climate and feed conditions in Japan are peculiarly suited for this breed of cattle.

The prices that purebred sires could command in Japan would warrant some progressive breeders shipping animals to that country. With the natural development of dairying and cattle breeding, and with the proper cooperation of Oregon should come to the front in providing what Japan needs so badly. Of course, the cost of shipping is the large factor to contend with.

WHAT FARM IMPLEMENT DEALERS ARE DOING.

The Pacific Northwest is gaining increasing recognition as a market for power farm machinery. The latest tractor company to enter the Oregon territory is the J. I. Case Plow Works company of Racine, Wis., manufacturer of the Wallis tractor and the J. I. Case plow. The J. I. Case Plow Works company is one of the oldest farm implement manufacturing companies in the country. It has been manufacturing tractors for the last 15 years.

Nearly 1000 Wallis tractors are now being used by California farmers. "It is used in the orange groves of the South and the rice fields of the North," says Harry Boswell of the Douglas Boswell company of Los Angeles, who is now covering the Northwest territory in the interests of his company. C. L. Russell of the J. I. Case Plow Works is in Oregon arranging for local dealers. Those interested can write him to P. O. Box 750, Portland. It is said that agencies for good power farming lines are highly profitable to local dealers.

Wentworth Irwin company and Vick Brothers of Salem and Albany are now handling the Samson line of power farming implements. The line includes the famous "Iron Horse," the Samson tractor, made by the General Motors company, a power lighting plant and a line of farmers' trucks. Mr. Irwin reports a huge demand for the Samson line from Oregon farmers.

Mitchell, Lewis and Staver of Portland handle the J. I. Case plow works tillage line.

GUINEA FOWLS USED AS FOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR GAME BIRDS

The value of the guinea fowl as a substitute for game birds, such as grouse, partridge, quail and pheasant, is becoming more and more recognized by people fond of this class of meat, and the demand for these fowls is increasing steadily. United States department of agriculture specialists report. Many hotels and restaurants in the large cities are eager to secure prime young guinea, and often they are served at banquets and club dinners as a special delicacy. When well cooked guinea are attractive in appearance, although darker than common fowls, and the flesh of young birds is tender and of especially fine flavor, resembling that of wild game. Like all other fowl, old guinea are likely to be tough and rather dry.

A few large poultry raisers, particularly those within easy reach of the large Eastern markets, make a practice of raising a hundred or so guinea each year, but the great majority of guinea are raised in the small flocks of 10 to 25 upon farms in the Middle West and in the South. Many farmers keep a pair or a trio of guinea more as a novelty than for profit, and from these small flocks the guinea fowl doubtless would be more popular on farms were it not for its harsh and at times seemingly never-ending cry. However, some people consider this cry an argument in the guinea's favor, as it gives warning of marauders in the poultry yard.

POULTRY NOTES

Breeding Stock Should Be Healthy and Vigorous—For success in raising chickens it is necessary to have healthy and vigorous breeding stock, for the vigor of the new hatchlings is often traceable to weak parents. Only the most vigorous and the best grown birds should be put in the breeding yard. Each bird should be full of life and energy and free from any serious deformity.

Yearling hens are usually better than pullets for breeders, because hens are more mature and do not lay so many eggs during the early winter, and consequently do not reduce their vitality so much before the breeding season. Vigorous hens 2 or 4 years old can often be advantageously retained in the breeding yard.

The male bird chosen should be young and active. An early hatched well developed cockerel is usually satisfactory. Poultry specialists in the United States department of agriculture affirm, or a good vigorous yearling or 2-year-old cock may be chosen. The hens used for breeding purposes should be given the best care possible; they should be provided with large runs and should not be forced for heavy egg production during the early winter.

Time Different Eggs Take for Incubation—The period of incubation varies with species of poultry. Hens' eggs require 21 days; pheasant, 22 to 24 days; duck, 28; Muscovy duck, 33 to 35 days; turkey, 28; peafowl, 28; guinea, 26 to 28; ostrich, 42; goose, 30 to 34.

Conditions also affect incubation, so that in some cases a hatch may run one or two days over, due to an accident during incubation or to a low temperature throughout that period, while, on the other hand, the period may end earlier. If, through any accident, the eggs are chilled or overheated, it is advisable to continue the hatch, testing the eggs after a few days to determine the extent of the damage, say department of agriculture poultry specialists. Chickens have been hatched from eggs left out of the incubator all night, as well as from eggs which have been subjected to a temperature of over 110 degrees F. for a short time.

Kill the Mites—Start the season right by getting rid of the mites. Carbollin or crude oil brushed into the cracks of the chicken house, roosts, etc., will do the job.



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PRATT FOOD CO. Philadelphia, Pa. B-17a

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Write for Bulletin No. 1 on Chick Feeding
KERR, GIFFORD & CO., Inc.
Portland, Or.

GROWING ON MILK



Growing dairy calves need not be too fat. Sanitary feeding pays.

Steady Increase in Price of Mules and Horses Is Predicted

The United States census for 1910 revealed 19,833,000 horses and 4,210,000 mules on farms, and the department of agriculture estimates for January 1, 1920, show 21,109,000 horses and 4,995,000 mules on farms, or an increase of 1,276,000 horses and 785,000 mules in the last decade. Besides this we exported during the nine years ending June 30, 1919, 1,149,763 horses and 376,836 mules. The rise in prices for good draft horses and mules in spite of the existence of more than 21,000,000 horses and almost 5,000,000 mules on farms indicates how agricultural and transportation needs are growing. Good authorities predict a steady rise in prices of horses and mules for the next three years.

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ROUTLEDGE SEED & FLORAL CO. 145-147 SECOND STREET PORTLAND, OR.

Testing Applied to Cow Proves of Value

The best cow of the 1367 tested in association work in February gave more than four times as much milk, and nearly three times as much fat, as the average cow. Her record for 28 days was 1578 pounds of milk and 72 pounds of fat. The fat alone was worth more than \$40 for the short month of the year. Testing pays better than guessing.—O. A. C. Press Bulletin.

Old Hats Renovated At Small Expense

In the first millinery school held by Miss Lydia Doolittle, O. A. C. graduate and special demonstration agent, 28 hats were remade by women at a total cost of \$19.03. The hats were worth \$100.50, as estimated by the owners. So popular are these schools where old hats are brought forth from scrap bags and transformed into attractive headgear, that the rooms are too small and the hours too few to accommodate all women who want the work.

Whitewash Improves Hen House Sanitation

Early in the spring, when everything else around the farm is being cleaned and put in shape for the summer, a coat of whitewash will add greatly to the appearance and sanitation of the interior of the poultry house. It is the cheapest of all paints and may be used on the exterior of the building, too, if so desired.

Whitewash is made by slaking about 10 pounds of quicklime in a pail with two gallons of water, covering the pail with cloth or burlap and allowing it to slake for one hour. Water is then added to bring the whitewash to a consistency which may be applied readily.

A weatherproof whitewash for exterior surfaces recommended by the United States department of agriculture may be made as follows: (1) Slake 1 bushel of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water; (2) dissolve 2 pounds of common salt and 1 pound of sulphate of zinc in 2 gallons of boiling water; pour (2) into (1), then add two gallons of skim milk and mix thoroughly. Whitewash is spread lightly over the surface with a broad brush.

Stories For Boys

What does your boy read? Dime-novel trash? Or good, clean, wholesome stories of outdoor adventure? Does he read of the lure of the cities, or the romantic story of the great farmland? Is he going to leave home as soon as he can, or is he going to stay on the farm as your partner? Fathers everywhere tell us that

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48 AT PUBLIC AUCTION 48

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