

# There Is No Better Poultry Country Under the Shining Sun Than the Salem District, for Either Commercial or Small Plants

## THE GREATEST FOURTEEN HENS IN THE WORLD ARE IN MARION COUNTY, OREGON

### There Is No Better Poultry Country on Earth Than the Salem District, and the Industry Will Pay Here Either on a Large Commercial Scale or in a Small Way by the Individual Farmer or the Suburban Resident

Marion county has the 14 greatest hens in the world.

The world's champion three year old Jersey, the world's champion four year old Jersey, and the world's champion Jersey of all ages, were born and raised here at present owned in Marion county.

In these and other ways, Marion county is decidedly coming to the front as the Mecca of the pure bred stock and poultry men of the whole world—in goats, sheep, and all down the line.

The following article appeared in the Northwest Poultry Journal, published from The Statesman building, in the April number of that magazine:

"Professor James Dryden, poultry expert at Oregon Agricultural college, and conceded to be one of the world's foremost poultry scientists, is authority for the assertion that a pen of 14 hens in the poultry yards of the state hospital at Salem, Or., is the largest flock of 300-egg producers in the entire world. Mr. Dryden made the statement while visiting the institution on March 25.

"Every one of the 14 hens has a record of laying 300 eggs or more in a year. One has a record of 336 and three have laid 323 eggs each in a year's time. The former's production in 12 months is ten times the weight of her body.

"One Strain Produced. The hens are all of the Oregon strain, a breed originated by Professor Dryden, who has supervision of the plant. This is the only breed produced in the hospital yards. The color is white.

"Professor Dryden considers the plant the best maintained by a public institution in the United States. In the yards at all times are from 4000 to 7000 birds, and the eggs produced by them are sufficient to serve all the tables of the hospital and return a big profit besides through marketing.

"Many of the pullets in the institution make an average of 200 eggs in a year, considered exceedingly high for pullet stage. During the month of February, this year, 5985

eggs were produced in the yards. March, April and May, according to Professor Dryden, are the best laying months.

"Profit Reaches Thousands. The annual profit accruing to the hospital from egg production reaches thousands of dollars. The income for the biennium of 1917 and 1918 was \$41,132.31 and the profit \$15,059.65 and for the biennium of 1919 and 1920 will run higher.

"In the numerous incubators 5000 eggs are now approaching the hatching point. Records show that from 75 to 80 per cent of the eggs in the incubators are of strong fertility.

"A. D. Zinser is in charge of the yards, and this large state poultry plant.

"The Orecons were originated at the Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, several years ago by Professor James Dryden, the principal foundation stock being special matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns, scientifically line bred. The stock at the state hospital farm is pure white, the fowls being larger than Leghorns, but not quite as large as a White Rock and somewhat resembling both of these well known breeds. They are active, sprightly and docile and are now breeding quite true to color and type.

"From the beginning they have been heavy egg producers and they are also a good table fowl.

"At this state farm they have been fortunate in receiving the best of housing facilities, practical feeding and the best of care generally and made an equally good showing under the care of W. H. Hart, who was succeeded by Mr. Zinser about a year ago. This new breed has also given an excellent account of itself in many of the egg laying contests throughout the country in which it has been entered."

Over 8000 Chickens Now.

There were at the state hospital (Orecons) yesterday 8150 chickens; at the number 4309 being chicks of this season's hatchings.

The aim is to keep about 3000 laying hens.

The daily egg production for May was 211 dozen; 2542 eggs a day; 78,492 eggs for the month.

All these chickens are of the Oregon strain, all white.

Three salaried men have charge and do the work, with the exception of that performed by patients. The assistants to A. D. Zinser, the superintendent, are John Pursley, poultryman at the cottage farm of the institution, and Sherwood Anman, helper at the main institution yards.

The colony system is employed here. Mr. Zinser says this system produces more eggs, but requires more labor than the long house system, largely employed in the state of Washington.

Either system is a success here—and in fact, Mr. Zinser declares there is no better poultry country in the world than the Salem district, for the industry either on a large commercial scale or in a small way.

The man who made the beginnings of this great poultry plant was Chester M. Witcox, a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural college, who had specialized in poultry husbandry and was engaged by Dr. Steiner, superintendent of the institution, to reorganize the work. He was very thorough and successful. After the United States declared war, Mr. Witcox entered the service of his country and died in an army camp.

Hens of the Oregon strain are now being kept at the other state institutions here, and they are being scattered over this part of the country quite generally.

turned from supply houses for a very small sum. Pure bred and pedigreed stock should be obtained to begin with. A large percent of rabbit failures can be attributed to beginning with small, puny and mongrel stock. In having good stock one can often sell breeding stock and thus help on the expenses.

The buy-back offers now advertised extensively had better be left alone by the beginner. Some are reliable, others are not; and usually the beginner cannot raise stock that will come up to the contract standard.

Rabbit raising successfully is an art and must be learned largely by experience. However, the beginner should first of all get a good book on rabbits and will be safe in following instructions given for the particular breed they wish to raise. Rabbit raising is not a "get-rich-quick" scheme, but is a means of greatly helping the high cost of living if properly done.

Rabbits must be fed properly and regularly and will not do well just on any waste matter. The feeds given in the instruction books should be fed, and none of those that it says not to feed. A rabbit's digestive apparatus is delicate and cannot stand sudden changes in feed nor any wet, green feed. A good substitute for green feed is dried beet pulp soaked in water for a few hours and mixed with the mash feed.

One of the biggest mistakes made by the beginner is not killing off the litter to at least six young, and five is better. Few does are able to nurse more than six young successfully unless they are cared for by one who has had lots of experience.

No rabbit cannot be raised for food or fur without some expense in money and time.

Raising rabbits for market does not pay unless one has an established private trade. The public is not yet educated to eating tame rabbit.

The quotations last winter were only 20 cents a pound dressed. I made a trial shipment of some extra fancy and got 22 cents. This did not pay for the feed it took to raise them. If the market was as good as it is for poultry it would be a good paying business to raise them for market, as they can be raised more cheaply than chickens.

However, rabbit meat is far better than any other meat, barring none.

It contains the highest percent of nutriment of any meat.

It is more tender than the average chicken and more palatable.

It is especially fine for invalids and growing children.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

## RAISING PULLETS IS THE SUBJECT, BY PAUL JAQUET

### They Should Be Fed a Ration Heavy in Bone and Body Building Elements—Good Care Will Pay the Poultryman Well

Editor Statesman: I received your letter of the 26th, asking me to write an article for The Statesman. My subject is Raising Pullets.

Profitable fall and winter egg production depends on the handling of the pullets at this season.

You cannot correct past mistakes of breeding and feeding, but you can give the pullets the best chance possible.

The young stock cannot do their best on a "one-sided" ration. It is just as essential that growing stock be fed a balanced ration as it is for laying pullets.

They should be fed a ration heavy in bone and body building elements.

Some of the beauties on the poultry farm of Paul Jaquet, breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns, Silverton, Oregon, Route 3.

Breeding Pen Cockerel Hen

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES ON THE POULTRY FARM OF PAUL JAQUET, breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns, Silverton, Oregon, Route 3.

time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

This is unlike the wild rabbit, and the public has been slow to observe this fact.

However, there is no comparison between the two, as one will never touch wild rabbit meat after eating the tame.

Two or three good does will keep the average family in fresh meat nearly the year around, as one doe can raise at least three litters a year, and more if properly cared for.

Finally, where there are children there should be rabbits. First, for the meat, and second, if the children care for pet stock at all it will give them a splendid opportunity to learn to take care of them and develop self-confidence, as well as make them resourceful and in a measure give the child the training with animal and outdoor life, which every child should be able to enjoy.

A tame rabbit is good to eat any time of the year if it is fat.

in bone and body building elements. A mash should be fed through a day and scratch grain for the evening feed; watermelon or sour milk should be fed if possible.

A good mash can be made up the following: Sixty per cent of corn, 10 per cent of oats, 10 per cent of ground oat groats, 5 per cent of bone meal and 5 per cent of meat meal.

When the pullets are put in the laying house, the mash should be changed to a laying mash, high in protein. One should be careful not to increase the pullets over a 50 per cent egg production during the month of October, as there is danger of getting them in a molt in December when eggs are at the best price.

—Paul Jaquet, Silverton, Or., Rt. 3, May 20, 1920.

Editor Statesman: The average farmer considers poultry raising a "side issue"—a job for women and children—a sort of "necessary nuisance," in order to provide fresh eggs and tender meat for the table.

Experts tell us the annual return from this "side issue" branch of farming nets over half a billion dollars. Ninety per cent of this vast sum is earned by the little, often-neglected farm flock, while the remaining 10 per cent is produced by the commercial poultrymen, or those specializing on poultry.

No other class of livestock on the farm has been more neglected in the past than the poultry. We "take care" of our horses, cows and pigs, but we "keep" poultry.

"Hiddle" has been made to roost most any place—in the barn or pigpen, on the fence or in the trees. Waste grain and table scraps has been her principal ration, and she has had no particular nest in which to lay.

The up-to-date farmer of today, however, is beginning to realize the importance of poultry as a steady and profitable income, and he is taking up the study of poultry management, poultry house construction, feeding, marketing, etc., with the view of making a success of this branch of his business, as well as his other interests.

A climate adapted for fruit, such as we have in the Willamette valley is ideal for poultry. I have talked to scores of farmers in this valley who are successful poultry raisers and they all agree we have the natural advantages of climate, soil, and that what we most need is proper poultry houses, adapted to our particular section. This means proper brooders for rearing the baby chicks, and proper houses for the grown birds.

I say, "Give Hiddle a chance! Take care of your poultry and they will take care of you."

—C. N. Needham, 355 State street, Salem, June 2, 1920.

generally used with complete satisfaction, a roll curtain being provided to drop and close the front of the building, which usually, face the east. In case of short spell of stormy or unusually cold weather, therefore, not nearly so much capital is required to establish a modern, convenient and practical poultry plant here as in the inter-mountain country or middle west.

A state poultry association with headquarters at Portland, receives and markets the poultryman's eggs to the very best advantage, should be not be able to market his products at home or through private contract. Therefore to the man of limited means who may wish to engage in rural or suburban pursuits the poultry business in Marion county offers many opportunities and advantages, and especially to the poultryman who makes berry or fruit growing a sideline in this particular locality where there is an unlimited home market for all kinds of berries and fruits at very remunerative prices. These two industries go hand in hand in Marion county and only a small acreage is required to afford the industrious poultryman employment at home the year round and a very satisfactory income.

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

freight rates need be added. These mills and lumber camps also afford an excellent home market for the poultryman.

While several poultry plants with a capacity of from 200 to 3,000 heavy producing hens have already been established in this county and are bringing good returns to their owners regardless of the high cost of feed, this industry is only in its infancy in this section of the Willamette valley and there is room for many more, especially for the experienced turkey raiser who will find the foot hill slopes of southern and Eastern Marion county ideal for this industry as well as for chicken raising. There are also not a few who find raising ducks and geese both pleasant and profitable in this county and many of the farmers and poultrymen find that guinea fowls flourish here and they are bred in considerable numbers in different localities in the county, being highly prized for their fine gamey meat. They are also said to afford protection to other fowls from hawks by their alertness and well known alarm.

Owing to the mild climate no expensive buildings for poultry are required here. The open front type is

## GREEN FEED ALL THE YEAR GOOD FOR POULTRY

### That is the Testimony of the Grape Lane Poultry Farm People, Who Breed Single Comb White Leghorns and Know How.

Editor Statesman: In answer to yours of the 26th of May, I am sending four photos taken at Grape Lane Poultry Farm May 20th.

Green food is one problem. To keep green feed on hand all the time for poultry is a good practice. We have saw rape in the orchard and open places, so the poultry can

gather it themselves. We have Swiss chard part of the year. Beets also help and sprouted oats when we have time to bother with it.

—E. J. Miller, By Mrs. E. J. Miller, Turner, Or., Rt. 2, May 31, 1920. (The photos came only yesterday—too late for this issue. They are fine. They will be used in a later issue.—Ed.)

## SALEM TO HAVE WINTER POULTRY SHOW, ANNOUNCED

### The Salem Commercial Club Has Taken Over Fine Exhibition Coops and Other Equipment for the Purpose

At a recent meeting of the Salem Commercial club the board of directors authorized the club to procure the fine coops and paraphernalia used at the last poultry show held in Salem three years ago, which have since that time been in storage in this city, and to arrange to co-operate with the Marion County Community federation in financing and holding a big poultry show in Salem next winter.

Luther J. Chapin was named as chairman of a committee to arrange for the show.

Owing to Salem's central location in western Oregon, and to the quick and excellent transportation facilities to this place from all parts of southern Washington and Oregon, this poultry show can easily be made one of the largest and best winter poultry shows on the coast. The fact that the Salem Commercial club, county federation, other similar organizations and local business men have the reputation of always making a great success of any undertaking of this kind, is positive assurance that the forthcoming Salem winter poultry show will be a crowning (crowning) event in north-west poultrydom.

## PET STOCK MEANS RABBITS ONLY TO MR. SELWIN MILLER

### And He Might Have Narrowed It Down to New Zealand Red Rabbits—He Is Loyal and Not Too Busy to Help, Even on Moving Days

Editor Statesman: Your letter came a few days ago and I hesitated to pass it by without doing a little. However, we have been all torn up as we have to move on the 31st, and I have had no time to think. However, I thought I would write a few lines even though I had to do it on Sunday. If it will help any one I guess there is no harm in it, and if not, it is done now, anyway.

I have no cuts. Have some photos but they are packed and not obtainable at this time. Trust I can do better some other time. If you do better some other time, if you cannot see this, observe the basket at the end of your desk. This was written in the presence of the new landlord and considerable talk, hence jumbled up some.

—Selwin Miller, Silverton, Or., May 26, 1920. (Mr. Miller is proprietor of the

Hillside Poultry farm, Silverton, specializing in S. C. W. Leghorns and New Zealand red rabbits. Following is his article, and the Salem slogan editor thinks it was a good piece of Sunday work.)

Personally, when I speak of pet stock I refer to rabbits only, as this is the only pet stock I have raised. Nearly everyone should have a bunch of rabbits in the back yard. This should be especially built for what it is intended for, as any old box in any old way will surely mean failure with rabbits.

Perfect sanitation is the first requirement for success. Self-cleaning hutches can be built economically so that the work of caring for a rabbit is reduced to the minimum, with maximum results.

Plans for such hutches can be ob-

## MONEY IN A SMALL FLOCK IN MARION COUNTY, OREGON

### A Few Acres Well Tilled and a Few Good Hens Properly Cared For Will Keep a Family in Prosperity Here.

(The following article appeared in the January number of the Northwest Poultry Journal, published from the Statesman building.)

Excellent Report From Lucky Strike Poultry Farm.

It is not necessary for a person to have a thousand acres and a big outfit in order to make something out of a farm. Here and there are people with small tracts who are making a good margin of profit and a good living.

We have figures before us, secured from Mr. R. Dorman, the Lucky Strike Poultry farm, Jefferson, Or., showing that from October 1, 1918 to October 1, 1919, he kept on an average of 470 chickens. They sold as follows:

Eggs on market ..... \$2271.98  
Eggs for hatching ..... 124.40  
Baby chicks ..... 409.75  
Cockerels on market ..... 742.14  
Old hens ..... 149.00  
Three months old pullets ..... 193.25

Total ..... \$2282.52

The value of poultry and eggs consumed of which no record was kept is not included in these figures, although this would amount to a considerable sum.

The feed bill for the year, including all grains, shell feed, meat scraps, fish meal, bone, grit, sprays, disinfectants, oil for incubators and brooders, in fact everything used excepting some kale grown on the farm for the green feed and salt used in the mash, totaled \$1422.19.

This leaves a neat profit of \$1860.33. Outside of this Mr. Dorman has on hand about \$40 worth of eggs that have accumulated in buying the feed. To our personal knowledge Mr. Dorman was in the hospital a part of last season and was not able to do a great deal of work at any time, but between he and Mrs. Dorman they have made a very creditable showing. In analyzing his report it is to be noticed that a large part of the produce from his chickens was sold at market price.

He has an excellent flock and as soon as he gets himself better established and his flock better established he will be able to demand better prices. Mr. Dorman has already booked several orders for baby chicks and eggs for 1920, his largest order being for 1200 baby chicks for early spring delivery.

Another great advantage enjoyed by the poultrymen in this county is nearby markets and excellent transportation facilities afforded by two railroads, and auto truck service, owing to the good highways connecting this county with the State's metropolis, Portland.

All kinds of grain, including corn, is grown and harvested in great quantities within the boundaries of Marion county, which affords a grain feed supply right at home, and a very small acreage is required to produce all the grain (and including kale, cabbage, carrots, beets and clover, that a poultryman requires for his flock, the year round.