

More and Better Poultry Should Be Kept in Back Lots, Suburbs and on the Farms, and More Commercial Poultry Plants Ought to Be Established in Salem District

CULLING FOR EGGS AND MARKET IS IMPORTANT PART OF POULTRY SUCCESS

Farmers' Bulletin 1112 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Culling for Eggs and Market," is written in simple terms for the beginner, and especially for members of the boys' and girls' poultry clubs. Following are some of the concluding words:

Cull all hens that are sick, weak, inactive, lacking in vigor, poor eaters, with shrunken, hard, dull or whitish-colored comb; with thick, stiff pelvic bones that are close together; small spread of distance between rear end of keel and pelvic bones; full, hard or firm abdomen; or those that have molted or begun to molt in August or September.

Keep the hens that are healthy, vigorous, active, good eaters, with plump, bright-red combs; large, moist vents; thin, pliable pelvic bones spread well apart; a wide spread between rear end of keel and pelvic bones; and neither molted nor molting in August or September. In breeds with yellow legs and skin the hens kept should also show pale or white legs and pale or white beaks and vents.

Marketing Suggestions

Hens and Cocks—As soon as the culling is finished, which should be during August and Sep-

Pekins lay heaviest from January to June. They sometimes lay until fall, but not usually. The season is from February to June, if not allowed to set until after the last laying. Eggs from stock two years old or older hatch better than from younger stock, and the goslings are stronger, too.

I set the eggs under Plymouth Rock hens; usually five goose eggs or eleven duck eggs are enough. The hens will raise the young very successfully, if allowed to do so. But I usually take them from the hens and look after them myself. Wire-enclosed cages are good to keep them in, as they can be moved to fresh grass every day, and being enclosed by wire on all sides, they are safe from cats and hawks. Until they are feathered, the goslings should be allowed to play in the water or mud, or be left out in the spring rain; they are easily chilled, a fact that is surprising to the average person who thinks it is their nature to be in the water. It's all right after they are feathered but not before. I put mine in boxes for the night, and if the weather is cold, bring them in the house and heat the boxes by means of a fruit jar filled with hot water and covered with an old stocking. But they grow so rapidly that they are soon independent of artificial heat.

The third morning after hatching the goslings and ducklings are fed for the first time. Feed five times a day at first, then three times, and finally twice a day. Finely ground grains, bran, and shorts mixed crumbly with milk compose a good ration. Meat scraps may be gradually added, and will aid in quick growth. If ducks and geese are wanted for early market, they should be fed four times a day. Of course, green food, grit and water should be supplied in abundance. If one is not particular as to quick growth

ILLUSTRATED POULTRY PRIMER FOR BEGINNERS PRINTED BY UNCLE SAM

In Plain But Tabloid Form the Boys and Girls and Older People Who Want to Get Into the Poultry Game Are Given Valuable Hints by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Bulletin 1040, published and furnished free by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and revised up to March of this year, is entitled the "Illustrated Poultry Primer," and it is intended to give the fundamentals underlying the production of poultry, and is especially for beginners. It would be a good thing for beginners to secure a copy of this bulletin. The Salem slogan editor prints below a few brief excerpts from it.

Beginners are urged to keep but one variety of a breed of fowls. There is no best breed of poultry. Select the breed that suits your purpose best.

Care should be taken to obtain healthy, vigorous stock.

Be sure that the male bird at the head of the flock is standard bred.

The general-purpose breeds are best suited to most farms where the production of both eggs and meat is desired. The four most popular representatives of this class are Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington and Rhode Island Red. All these breeds, with the exception of the Orpington, are of American origin.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than meat production. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona and Adalouan.

The meat breeds of poultry are primarily kept for the production of meat rather than for the production of eggs in large quantities. Representatives of this class are: Langshan, Brahma, Cochin and Cornish.

When the breeding flock is confined to a yard, the size of the mating should be 1 male to 10 or 12 females. When allowed free range, the number of females can be increased to 20 or 25 with good results.

Chicks should not receive feed until they are 26 hours old.

For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts of hard-boiled eggs and rolled oats or stale bread, or stale bread soaked in milk. When bread and milk are used, care should be taken to squeeze all the milk out of the bread. From the third or fourth day commercial chick feed may be fed until

there are many others that could be chosen and all could be made a source of profit as well as a pleasure to their owner. Many youngsters are keeping the interesting guinea pig for a pastime and profit, some raising canaries and find they pay well. The breeding of pheasants is made a successful specialty by some; in fact some of the most successful breeders of today commenced their business first as a hobby or fad, later finding profits as well as pleasure. None can succeed who are not willing to properly care for any undertaking and generally those who stick to it are those who make the greatest success eventually. The old maxim applies—that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well! And after all is said or done, whether profitable or otherwise, the educational features are assets that sooner or later may be of more value than they appear to be now; and if you know anything that will help any one, even though they may be competitors, do not hesitate, but in the fullest measure help and assist them as you may not have the opportunity again; and remember—you only pass through this good old world but once, and any good you do in passing will be credited to you and your memory.

STANDARD BRED POULTRY IS BEST FOR MANY REASONS SAYS OUR UNCLE SAMUEL

Farmers' Bulletin 1111 by the United States Department of Agriculture, on "Management of Growing Chicks," is published largely for the benefit of beginners, with special reference to boys' and girls' poultry clubs. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

Keep standardbred poultry. Standardbred poultry is more uniform in size, type and color. Standardbred poultry is more attractive in appearance and appeals more strongly to purchasers of stock and eggs. Standardbred poultry offers a greater combination of practical and utility qualities suitable to the needs of the farmer and poultry keeper. Standardbred products are more uniform in quality, are in greater demand and bring better prices. Standardbred poultry means greater success and better profits.

DUCKS AND GESE A PROFITABLE PART OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

This Cool Moist Climate is Particularly Adapted to These Fowls, and There is a Rapidly Growing Interest in the Breeding of Them in the Salem District.

(By Mrs. W. Harvey Crawford)

There are many successful poultrymen in the vicinity of Salem, as the mild climate is most suitable for the industry. Besides the large poultry plants, nearly every farmer's wife keeps a large flock of hens which add materially to the family income. I, too, have my flocks of Barred Rocks and White Leghorns, but my especial interest is centered in ducks and geese. This cool moist climate is particularly adapted to these fowls and green grass, bugs and worms, which form a large part of their living, are plentiful, most of the year. I am pleased to note a greater interest in these water fowls each year, as there are more flocks to be noted in a day's trip about the country than there were several years ago. Any farm woman misses a great opportunity for pleasure and profit if she does not keep at least a few ducks and geese.

I keep both the Toulouse and the Emden geese and the Pekin and Pencil-necked ducks. From where I am sitting I can see the Pekin ducks bathing in the creek and I love to watch them. I think all water fowls are beautiful, and would keep a few, even though I

BACKYARD POULTRY KEEPING IS ADVOCATED BY OUR UNCLE SAMUEL

This Should Be Followed to a Larger Extent in Villages And Towns and City Suburbs, in the Interest of Reducing the High Cost of Living and Providing More Nutritious Food.

The United States Department of Agriculture publishes Farmers' Bulletin 889, revised up to January of this year, on "Back-yard Poultry Keeping." It is a very useful bulletin. A few excerpts follow:

In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce 10 dozen eggs. The average size of the back-yard flock should be at least 10 hens. Thus, each flock would produce in a year 100 dozens of eggs which, at the conservative value of 35 cents a dozen, would be worth \$35.

By keeping a back-yard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living but would have eggs of a quality and freshness which are often difficult to obtain.

Remember the eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

Advantages of Home Poultry

The keeping of a small flock of laying hens on a town or village lot or in a city back yard is an important branch of poultry breeding. Though the value of the product from each flock is small of itself the aggregate is large. The eggs and fowls from such a flock may be produced at a relatively low cost, because of the possibility of utilizing table scraps and kitchen waste which otherwise would be thrown away. A small flock of hens, even as few as six or eight, should produce enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. By the preservation of surplus eggs laid during the spring and early summer this period of scarcity can be provided for. The keeping of pullets instead of hens also will insure the production of eggs at that time. Eggs are a highly nutritious food and are so widely used as to be almost indispensable.

SPEAKING OF POULTRY AND PET STOCK, ALL STOCK MAY BE PET

It Depends on the Individual Owner or the Individual Stock—There is a Wide Range of Pet Stock That Will Respond With Pleasure and Profit to Good Treatment and Care.

Written by the Portland Seed Co.

All stock may be termed pet stock, depending on the individual owner or the individual stock. Some owners seem able to make pets of all stock, and some stock readily accept attentions and become pets in fact as well as in name. Even White Leghorns, with extremely nervous and flighty characteristics, with some are as docile as Cochins—all of which goes to suggest that treatment does overcome timidity and render all stock tractable and gentle. Reverse this treatment and mark the difference. The person who is ready to scare, kick or abuse any stock is avoided and shunned by stock that, if otherwise handled or had better treatment accorded, would certainly be better tempered and prove more profitable to owner or handler. Does it pay? This question can only be answered by replying, undoubtedly all live stock respond better to good treatment than ill treatment. Likely you have seen some shrink from the approaching owner when it would be more profitable and bring better returns if the approach had been welcome by the scared or sulken individual.

Scared poultry show bad effects in depreciated egg yield. A dog-driven, harassed cow, well kicked by a crabbed, irate owner or milker, cannot be counted on for a full yield, and this can be well applied all down the line.

Nearly all keep, or would like to keep, some live stock and all have a right to expect at least a fair return for their care and investment. Many are more successful than others, apparently, under the same conditions, but there is a difference in the individual, and in the treatment of the stock. There is no real reason, neither is it apparent, why much better results are secured by some than by others. But it is a fact—some can always win out over others either in fruit or flowers, rabbits or poultry, sheep or hogs, and clear down the line it is the same. So evident is this, and under the same conditions, that to the individual who does beat out the others is entitled the credit.

Many who would like to keep stock of some kind can not, owing to limited quarters; but nearly everyone, even in cities, can keep a few chickens or rabbits. Either should prove profitable if properly cared for. Quarters should be sanitary and comfortable even if space is limited. Hens can be fed for less than 1 cent a day even if all feed is bought, and less when table scraps are included that would otherwise be wasted. The egg basket should never be empty. Also if a garden is part of the home grounds, weeds and waste can be fed and turned into eggs. Rabbits can be accommodated in much smaller space than poultry and returns are rapid, and if market conditions are at all good, profits are quick and sure. Many who prefer young dried rabbit to the great southern delicacy—fried chicken. As a matter of cost a large part of rabbit food may be weeds or green stuff gathered from the roadside and when supplemented by grain, a quick and rapid growth is brought about with a minimum of cost, turning into meat what would otherwise be a waste.

While only two kinds of stock have been referred to directly,

THE DAY OLD CHICKS BUSINESS IS GROWING IN SALEM DISTRICT

One of the Most Prominent Men in That Line, Mr. C. N. Needham, Tells of the Advantages of That Branch To the Rest of the Poultry Industry

The fact that millions of baby chicks are sold each year, and that comparatively few "eggs for hatching" are now being shipped, emphasizes the convenience and economy of relying on the "ready hatched" chicks.

When a certain number of chicks are required, it is much simpler, and cheaper, to order just the required number and receive them all, instead of having but a fraction of the number you counted on, you can now have, by this method, all the chicks your brooders will hold, and you have none of the hatching bother.

The poultry keeper who buys his chicks has no investment in incubators, no problems of incubation; no necessity of maintaining breeding pens; no question of fertility. Only one that is in the poultry business can realize the importance of the above, especially the man handling a large flock.

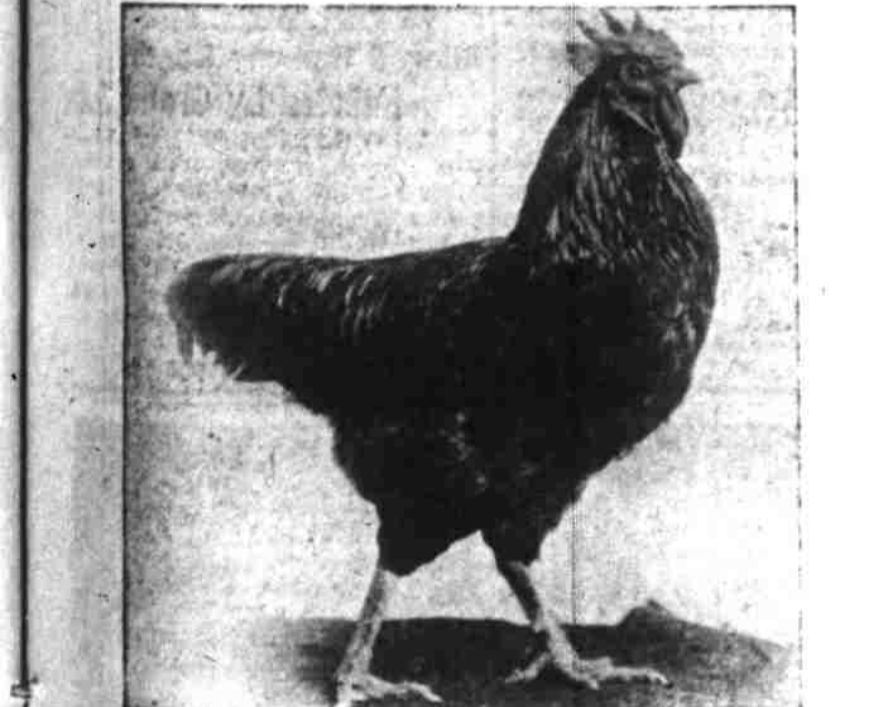
Artificial incubation is an old custom. It was practiced by the Chinese and Egyptians centuries before the Christian era. Egyptian hatcheries, which were little more than brick ovens heated by wood fires, were public institutions operated on a toll basis. Ideas on incubation have been improved upon through the years until today we have our kerosene and lastly our electric heated incubators which are proving such a wonderful success.

Chicks should not be fed while the yolk of the egg is being absorbed. This takes at least two days, and we find that chicks can go over three days without food. Modern transportation can cover considerable distances in this time, enabling the hatchery man to ship a considerable distance.

This season I have shipped day old chicks successfully to all parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California, and one or two to even Wyoming and Utah.

The hatching of "day old chicks" is fast becoming an important industry in the Willamette valley, and we who are in this business hope to soon make Salem and the Willamette valley the center of this branch of the poultry industry not only of Oregon, but of the northwest as well. To attain this goal, we need the hearty co-operation of every poultry raiser in this valley. We have a wonderful opportunity here, and to attain our goal we should "boost home products" and "buy home products."

—C. N. NEDHAM, Salem, Ore., June 1, 1921.



The ever popular Rhode Island Red, a prize winner at the Portland Show, owned by W. H. Mead, Portland.

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 7.	Drug garden, May 5.
Prunes, Oct. 14.	Sugar beets, May 12.
Dairying, Oct. 21.	Sorghum, May 19.
Figs, Oct. 28.	Cabbage, May 26.
Filberts, Nov. 4.	Poultry and Pet Stock, June 2.
Walnuts, Nov. 11.	Land, June 9.
Strawberries, Nov. 18.	Dehydration, June 16.
Apples, Nov. 25.	Hops, June 23.
Raspberries, Dec. 2.	Wholesale and Jobbing, June 30.
Blackberries, Dec. 9.	
Gooseberries, Dec. 16.	
Cherries, Dec. 23.	
Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.	
Gooseberries and Currants, Jan. 13.	
Corn, Jan. 20.	
Olives, Jan. 27.	
Onions, Feb. 3.	
Potatoes, Feb. 10.	
Beans, Feb. 17.	
Minerals, March 3.	
Goats, March 10.	
Goats, March 17.	
Paved highways, March 24.	
Broccoli, March 31.	
Bloss, April 7.	
Legumes, April 14.	
Asparagus, April 21.	
Grapes, April 28.	
Cucumbers, July 7.	
Hogs, July 14.	
City Beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 21.	
Sheep, July 28.	
Sheep, Aug. 4.	
National Advertising, Aug. 11.	
Seeds, Aug. 18.	
Livestock, Aug. 25.	
Automotive Industry, Sept. 1.	
Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 8.	
Manufacturing, Sept. 15.	
Woodworking and other things, Sept. 22.	
Paper Mill, Sept. 29.	

(Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10c each, mailed to any address.)

and an occasional chicken dinner is relished by everyone.

Where conditions render it feasible and cheap, small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns, and especially in the suburbs of large cities.

There is no necessity for the poultry flock to become a menace to neighbors. If the droppings boards are cleaned daily and the houses and yards are kept in a reasonably clean condition there will be no annoying odors.

The male bird need not be a nuisance. Unless it is intended to hatch chickens from the flock it is unnecessary to keep a male bird. The fact that there is no male in the flock will have absolutely no effect on the number of eggs laid by the hens. If it is desired to mate the hens and to hatch chicks the male bird should be disposed of just as soon as the hatching season is over. This is desirable not only to eliminate noise, but also to save the feed that the male would eat and to produce infertile eggs, which keep much better than fertile eggs, and consequently are superior for preserving and for market.

It is a mistake to overstock the available space. For a flock of 20 to 25 hens a space of not less than 25 by 30 feet should be available for a yard; allow on the average 20 to 30 square feet per bird.

The best way for the city poultry keeper to procure stock is to purchase it in the fall. An effort should be made to obtain pullets rather than older hens.

Practical Pointers

Keep the hens confined to your own land.

Don't keep a male bird. Hens lay just as well without a male.

Don't overstock your land.

Purchase well-matured pullets rather than hens.

Don't expect great success in hatching and raising chicks unless you have had some experience and have a grass plot separate from the yard for the hens.

Build a cheap house or shelter. Make the house dry and free from drafts, but allow for ventilation.

Fowls stand cold better than dampness.

Keep house and yard clean.

Provide roosts and dropping boards.

Provide a nest for each four or five hens.

Grow some green crop in the yard.

Spade up yard frequently.

Feed table scraps and kitchen waste.

Also feed grain once or twice a day.

Feed a dry mash.

Keep hens free from lice and house free from mites.

Kill and eat the hens in the fall as they begin to molt and cease to lay.

Preserve the surplus eggs produced during the spring and summer for use during the fall and winter when eggs are scarce and high in price.



A prize pair of Silver Wyandottes, bred and owned by Henry W. Domes, McCoy, Ore.

BISHOP DEAD

PARIS, May 31.—Monsignor Emmanuel Jules Marbeau, bishop of the diocese of Meaux, died today. He was born in 1844.

A famous 304 Egg White Leghorn hen, a product of the Quisenberry poultry experiment farm at Leavenworth, Kansas.

PERMIT GIVEN MERGER CANNERS GAS COMPANY PROTESTS CUT

Ten-Million-Dollar Corporation Files Articles With Department Company Says Decreases Ordered by Commission Not Justified

The Oregon-Washington Canning & Preserving company, newly organized \$10,000,000 merger of the Oregon and Washington fruit preserving interests, yesterday was accorded a permit to operate in Oregon from the state corporation commissioner. W. R. Scott of Albany is named attorney-in-fact for Oregon.

The company is organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Its home offices of the concern are at Puyallup, Wash.

The Irvington Pharmacy of Portland yesterday filed with the state corporation department a resolution increasing its capitalization from \$10,000 to \$100,000. The Coos Bay Grocery company filed resolutions decreasing its capitalization from \$40,000 to \$20,000. The company is located at North Bend.

Resolutions of dissolution were filed by the Sohm Manufacturing company of Portland, the Howman Mortgage company of Portland and the Hammond Abstract company of Oregon City.

Herbert Gordon Named On Board of Regents

Herbert Gordon of Portland, member of the state legislature, was yesterday appointed by Governor Olcott as a member of the board of regents of the University of Oregon. He succeeds Lloyd L. Muilt of Portland who has resigned, for the reason that he has accepted a position with a bank in San Francisco and will leave the state.

Charles Paddock, the California champion sprinter, will appear as a dramatist. His pieces ought to have a good run.

Our chick season closes soon. Few Reds, Rocks, and Leghorns on hand. Order now.

C. N. Needham
558 State