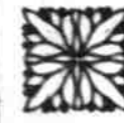


Pep and Progress Pages



Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Pep and Progress Pages

Statesman Classified Ads. Cost Little But Pay Big

HOTEL MARION SALEM, OREGON


The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN

Bonesteel Motor Co.

1848 S. Com'l St. Phone 423

Furnace for your home—Buy the Oregon Made.



W. W. ROSEBRAUGH CO.
Foundry and Machine Shop
17th and Oak Sts., Salem, Or.
Phone 886

Big crowds will gather round about to see flames take your home. But when your loss is figured out you stand it all alone.



The Journal of Commerce statistics show the following fire losses in America for July 1919, \$20,189,000; for July, 1920, \$25,135,825.

Build of Hollow Tile and help prevent this waste.

SALEM BRICK & TILE CO.
Brick building tile, drawn tile
Salem, Ore.
Phone 917

THAT NEW HOME

will look fine and give perfect satisfaction if you buy your material of us. We ask you to give us a trial, as once our customer, always our customer.

Prompt delivery and courteous treatment.

Spaulding Logging Company

Eyesight Specialists

MORRIS OPTICAL CO.
204-11 Salem Bank of Commerce Building
Salem, Oregon

A call today may save need, less pain and suffering in the future.

OREGON PULP & PAPER CO.
SALEM, OREGON

Manufacturers of

High Grade Wrapping Papers and Paper Specialties

"Where The Crowds Always Shop"

THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE
SALEM, OREGON

A. C. Bohrnstedt
Realtor
Life, Fire, Health, Accident, Auto and Indemnity Insurance. Bonds and Mortgages, City Building Loans
407 Masonic Bldg., Salem, Or.

FAIRMOUNT DAIRY
Perfectly Pasteurized MILK AND CREAM
Phone 725

OUR TREES
Carefully Grown
Carefully Selected
Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter

SALEM NURSERY COMPANY
428 Oregon Building
Phone 1763
Additional Salesmen Wanted.

SQUARE DEAL
HARDWARE AND FURNITURE CO.
220 N. Commercial Street
Phone 1650

"SIBLOCO"
Pipeless Furnaces \$79.60
And Up
Send for circular
Silvertown Blow Pipe Co.
SILVERTON, OREGON

Peerless Bakery
Makers of
Peerless Bread
Try Our Doughnuts
170 North Commercial St.

USE BUTTER CUP BUTTER
Capital City
Cooperative Creamery
137 S. Com'l St. Phone 299
Our Idea: The Best Only
Our Method: Co-operation

W. T. Rigdon & Son
Progressive
Funeral Directors
SALEM

Webb & Clough Co.
Leading Funeral Directors
Expert Embalmer
Cor. Court and High Sts.
Phone 120

DRAGER FRUIT CO.
Dried Fruit Packers
221 S. High St., Salem, Or.
Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

Silvertown Foundry Co.
Iron and Brass Castings
Sawmill and Logging Repairs, Hop and Fruit Stoves, Castings of all kinds
SILVERTON, OREGON
Phone Green 931

THE BOY SCOUTS
deserve the support of everyone who wishes to inculcate high principles of manhood into the youth of our land.
This space paid for by—Thielsen & Rahn

THE CAPITAL BARGAIN HOUSE
Buys and Sells Anything
Associated with
CAPITAL JUNK COMPANY
216 Center St. Phone 398

GOOD HOUSING IS THE BASIS OF SUCCESS IN THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

Increased Demand for Modern Poultry Houses—Ventilation is the Big Thing in Conserving the Health and Vigor of the Flock, and No Pains Should Be Spared in Providing This.

By V. O. Hobbs, Instructor for American Poultry School.

Environment has a great deal to do with poultry as it does with everything else.

Time was when rickety, reeling, ramshackle roosting places disgraced farms and back yards—when chickens found shelter in dark, damp, dingy sheds, or dusty, musty, microby barns. But times have changed.

Chickens are living better today than ever before, and they show their raising. In sunny, sanitary, rightly poultry houses the hens have been nurtured, cultured and bred-up to a plump, shiny-feathered, pug-beaked, and crimson-combed creature of wonder.



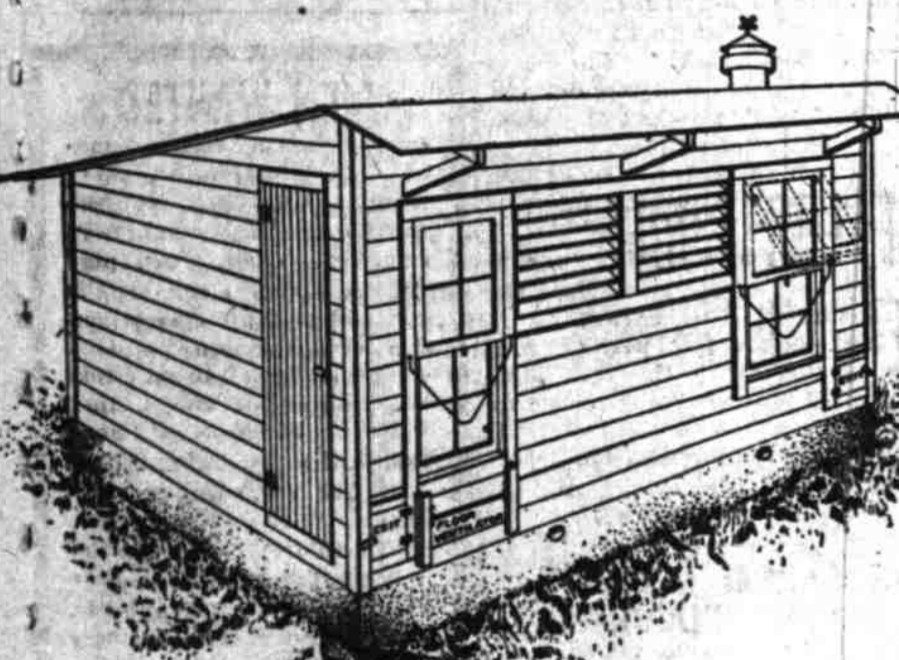
Floor Ventilator For 6x10 Foot Poultry House.

derful personality. And the rooster, just one step ahead of the hen, has traveled the same path of progress.

The change was made possible by the genius of poultry-house construction, with due attention to light, warmth and ventilation.

The first improvement in poultry houses was the introduction of windows—a little light; then the open front—more light. Then came the air hole—a little air; then the scheme of ventilation—more air. And now we have poultry houses of many kinds and various sizes, built scientifically, and equipped with time, labor and money-saving devices. This has resulted in a wonderful improvement in the quality and a tremendous increase in the production of poultry.

It is probable that all inter-



14x14 Foot Proof Poultry House. Exterior Front Door Arrangement.

ested in poultry and egg production are more or less familiar with the different plans and purposes, advantages and disadvantages of the many poultry houses now in use.

It is not my purpose to criticize any of the many modern models or chicken houses, for all have been planned with a view to sanitation—the admission of pure air and abundant sunlight.

Among the most popular I might mention the Maine house, the Tolman house, the Cornell house, the Minnesota house, the Massachusetts house, the Wood's house, the Connecticut house, and there are many others. All distinctive types, all provided with abundant window space for the free admission of air and sunlight; the chief purpose of their builders being to have them light and dry, thorough-aired and healthfully clean.

To correct the faults and choose the benefits of the best, the Quisenberry "fool-proof" poultry house was constructed, which type was adopted by the Missouri State Poultry experiment station.

This house is always built facing the south, and has a shed roof. The sun shines over the

entire floor in mid-winter, sweeping it with its rays during the day. The extent of the sun's sweep is less in mid-summer, covering about one-quarter of the floor space, but enough to insure absolute dryness.

The light in front is admitted through large screened windows, placed as high up as possible, so that sun may shine clear to back of house in winter. The upper sash is hinged at the top, swinging outward; the lower sash slides up and down. The sides and back have small windows.

The exits for chickens are under the front windows—12x12-inch openings with doors hinged at side, opening outward. Doors

When the temperature in a poultry house is below 80 degrees, carbon dioxide is found near the floor. When carbon dioxide gas is mixed with oxygen it turns to water or moisture, hence the wet litter we too often find in our poultry houses.

The presence of wet litter in a house is an indication that carbon dioxide exists to a great degree, therefore, the house must be ventilated near the floor so this can be taken out and away from the house and fowls.

The proof of any system of ventilation and as to how the air moves about in a house, can be tested by the use of a smoke smudge or bee smoker. Go into a poultry house and create some smoke and you can tell from the direction in which the smoke moves and the way it leaves the house as to whether you are getting correct circulation of air or not.

The test of the ventilating system in any house can be told by the length of time the straw or litter lasts without becoming damp, and poultrymen should keep ahead of the foul air and wet litter by ventilating, as you are in a danger zone when either appears and when the fact is discovered it means to "get busy" or else it will not be but a few days until Canker, Chicken Pox, Colds and Roup will develop.

Carbon-dioxide is heavier than air and always sinks to the lowest level, especially when the temperature is below 80. For this reason, it tends to accumulate in deep caves, wells, and the floors of poultry houses, forming what is known as the "after damp" of abandoned coal mines and caves and wells which often cause death to human beings when they enter such places unknowingly.

Pure carbon-dioxide is air very heavily charged with it and is almost instantly mortal to animal life. A single full breath of it may produce immediate asphyxiation. It extinguishes life by oxidation. Our life process is a slow combustion or burning, and carbon-dioxide puts it out as it extinguishes the fire. Chemical fire extinguishers containing water heavily charged with this gas aids the water to smother the fire. A large quantity of this gas in poultry houses causes the litter to be damp and is responsible for the majority of cases of colds, roup, chicken pox, canker and all kindred diseases.

For the above reasons, it is just as important to have ventilation near the floor of the poultry house as it is near the ceiling. Therefore, when the litter of a house is inclined to become damp we advise the installation of box floor ventilators, such as are shown in the accompanying illustration. This ventilator is placed within 18 inches or 2 feet of the lower corner and front wall of the poultry house.

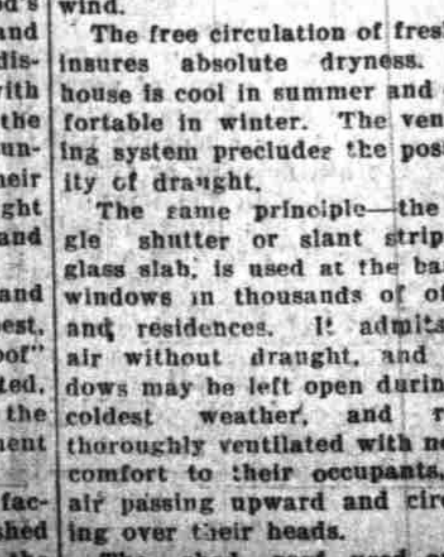
This box floor ventilator can be placed to either side but you should place a Star or King Ventilator in the roof in the opposite corner of the house.

Place this the same distance from the end wall that the floor ventilator is placed, and about 6 inches from the front wall of the house. These floor and roof ventilators used in connection with the shutter ventilators will insure the dryness of any house and keep the fowls in the very best of health. Red combs and Winter eggs are certain to result.

The sliding door in the front of the floor ventilator is kept open at least 2 inches during the coldest weather and is kept open the full width the remainder of the year. There is a damper placed in the metal ventilator in the roof with a 4-inch opening in the center. The damper is closed in the coldest weather, but the 4-inch hole in the center is always open. This insures the circulation of air in the house, without any draft on the fowls. It takes the bad air away from the ceiling, and cre-

ates a circulation which insures dryness and perfect health. These floor and roof ventilators would be and can be used on any house where there is a tendency to damp litter, colds, roup and kindred diseases. Good housing is the basis of success in the poultry business. You will find perfect health, increased production and larger profits in the adoption of the system of ventilation mentioned above.

Chinese Pheasant Cock and Hen



POULTRY INDUSTRY IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY GETTING TO BE A BIG GAME

Clear Profit on 180 Pullets in Three Months Was \$246—Every Farmer Advised to Keep a Poultry Flock—Beginners Should Jump in Now and Put the Try in Poultry, and It Will Pay.

(The following was written at the request of the Pep and Progress editor by E. O. Newport, proprietor of the Pacific Hatchery, Tangent, Oregon, under date of July 24.)

The poultry business is getting to be the big game in the Willamette valley, as well as all along the whole coast. Those who are "in the game," and have played their cards well, are meeting with a most encouraging measure of success.

No line of industry has gone forward with such strides in the last five years, as has the poultry business in this valley.

As a well known ad. puts it, "there's a reason," and that reason is, that there is no other locality, known to this writer, where the hen does better on the same amount of feed than right here in this valley. Government statistics show that the Oregon farm-hen averages 180 eggs a year, while the eastern hen lays only 120, a difference of five dozen.

Our mild winters and cool summers are very much in our favor, and feeding conditions are as good if not better, than those of other places because of the abundance of green feed, such as kale, etc.

I am not advising every farmer to lay down the scythe and the hoe and rush into the poultry business, but I do advocate every farmer keeping from 200 to 500 good, full blood, standard-breed hens.

Makes Cash Customers I advise this because it will increase his popularity, by enrolling him as a "cash customer" at the grocery, the butcher shop, and the garage. The proprietors of these dispensaries will smile when he comes in and bow when he goes out.

The Profits Large For the sake of those who do not know the profit that can be derived from a flock of 250 White Leghorn hens, let me say that a pen of 180 pullets, hatched in February, laid in our trap nests, during October, November and December, 663 dozen eggs. These eggs were sold at an average of 48 cents per dozen, bringing in \$318.24, of which amount \$246 was clear profit.

Cost of production is not to be deducted, for the reason that there has been no depreciation in value. We were offered, this last week, more than they were worth when they were six months old. Even at the end of another year, we can insert a small ad. in some good poultry journal and sell them for more than it cost us to raise them.

Profits in Hatching Eggs If your hens are of good stock, you can make a much larger profit by advertising hatching eggs, for which there is now a strong and constant demand. If you have some good hatching eggs, or a pen of fancy cockerels, mail a small ad. to your home paper and to the Northwest Poultry Journal, the Northwest Poultry Journal, and you will be surprised at the results. We have been sold out continuously on baby chicks and breeding stock since we took out a breeder's card in the Journal. On my desk is a registered letter from a man in Honolulu, ordering fifty hens and five cockerels—so far does the Journal go.

Put Try in Poultry Of course, the poultry business does not abrogate any of the laws of nature. It does not reward indolence, neglect, or stupidity any more than other businesses do.

It pays profits in proportion to the circulation which insures dryness and perfect health. These floor and roof ventilators would be and can be used on any house where there is a tendency to damp litter, colds, roup and kindred diseases. Good housing is the basis of success in the poultry business. You will find perfect health, increased production and larger profits in the adoption of the system of ventilation mentioned above.

"We commenced rearing birds in a small way in 1915 having a very small plant at that time and procured our parent stock from the state game farm at Corvallis, which was at that time owned by Mr. Gene M. Simpson and it is to him in a large measure that we owe our remarkable success in the business. Our plant has grown from year to year, doubling, tripling and even quadrupling our previous seasons output of birds and eggs which are sent to all-

most every state in the union and to every province in Canada and Alaska. Pheasants are remarkably versatile, adapting themselves to almost any locality and climate. They are prolific and healthy although more difficult to rear than poultry, requiring for large scale production an elaborate and expensive plant."

The unqualified success of Mr. (Continued on page 4)

