OST OF RAISING PULLETS SHOWN IN O. A. C. REPORT

Since the laying flock is usually entirely replaced every two years, the cost of raising pullets is of primary interest to every poultryman. If he raises pullets, he wants to know what they are really worth and if he is raising them to sell he also wants a definite idea of their actual value.

Last year chicks were hatched on the college poultry plant March 28, from pullet eggs in a mammoth incubator operated by a student. From 2400 eggs set, 1690 chicks were hatched, or 70.3 per cent. Brooding was done in 5 colony houses, 8 by 12 feet. Three houses had 360 Leghorn chicks each and two houses 320 Plymouth Rock chicks each. One of these houses was equipped with a "Hart" brooder and the others with Buckeye coal burning stoves. For the first week the corners of the rooms were banked with cut straw, confining the chicks fairly close to the heat.

First Feed Given

Buttermilk and a little fine grit and charcoal, the first feed, were given when the chicks were 48 hours old. Later a little chick scratch was fed on wooden traps. The scratch consisted of two parts fine cracked wheat and one part fine cracked corn. After the first day, this was fed five times daily with sour buttermilk before the chicks at all times.

After the second day the chicks were taught to scratch for their feed in a litter of fine cut straw. About the tenth day a mash of two parts corn, one part middlings and one part beef meal was fed in shallow troughs. This was left before the birds 20 minutes at first. This time was lengthened until at six weeks they had it before them most of the time. No water was given until they were taken to range. On the fourth day the chicks were allowed to run out and each day after that, care being taken to prevent crowding until they learned to find the way back to the brooder readily.

Good Price Obtained

When three weeks old, 75 Leghorn cockerels were sold for 5 cents and a week later 277 more for 10 cents each. Plymouth Rock cockerels were separated at the age of seven weeks, fattened for a month, and sold as broilers.

Low roosts were placed in the houses about the fourth week which the chicks soon learned to use. After the sixth week, artificial heat was no longer needed. The mortality for the Leghorns was 4.7 per cent and for the Plymout Rocks 4.4 per cent.

Pullets at eight weeks were taken to the summer range, an abandoned orchard on the banks of a small stream lined with trees. Four "knock down" colony houses 8 by 10 feet with wire sides housed them. After being confined for a day they readily returned to the houses to roost.

Feed on Ground

All scratch feed was fed on the ground. Milk was kept before them most of the summer and mash in hoppers all the time. The mash consisted of commercial egg mash diluted with mill run, the scratch feed of two parts wheat, one part cracked corn, and one part oats.

A statement of actual expenses for producing 450 Leghorn, and 255 Plymouth Rock pullets to 6 months of age follows. No account was made of labor or depreciation and interest on investment.

Three thousand eggs at $6 per 100 cost $180.00. One-fourth ton incubator coal $9.50. Fuel for brooding $42.36. Feed for brooding $161.03. Feed cost of cockerels $26.82. Feed cost on range $395.13. Total cost $861.84. Credit by cockerels, broilers, and culls sold, $173.84. Net cost $488.00. Net cost per pullet 69.2 cents.

High Scoring for Butter is Needed

"If Oregon and the other northwest states are to succeed in selling their surplus butter already reaching large proportions, it must produce a high scoring product," says P. M. Brandt, professor of dairy husbandry of the state agricultural college. "We cannot be able to sell in California and other markets in competition with the superior grades of butter produced in the great dairy states of Minnesota and Wisconsin and that now is being imported from New Zealand and Australia in spite of a tariff of 8 cents per pound.

Courtesy Paid

LONDON, April 18. — Because Mrs. Wenham was a courteous shopper, a wealthy woman has left her a legacy of more than $400 a year.

MRS. WM. BUTTS WAS VERY SICK

Gives Full Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for Remarkable Recovery

Wellston, O. — "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make me strong. I was troubled with my back and sides hurting me till I could not do my work, and whenever I caught cold it made me irregular. Since I have taken the Vegetable Compound my side and back don't bother me and I can do my housework and care for my children now, where before I did not feel like doing anything or going around. After my last child was born about four years ago I saw an advertisement in the paper about the Vegetable Compound. I knew it would help me, but I was afraid to try it because people said it would help you to have children and I knew I was having children fast enough. But I thought if it would help me it would be better to have a whole house full of children and have good health. I became stronger from taking it and my husband says I look like a live woman instead of a dead one. When Spring comes I am going to take your Blood Medicine as I am very sick. I will answer letters from any woman who wishes to ask about my medicine." — Mrs. WILLIAM [illegible], Wellston, Ohio.

Chicks are Particular Hobby of One of Screen's Favorites

Anna Q. Nilsson, favorite film actress, makes her poultry yard her hobby. Plenty of sunlight in the California atmosphere has developed them into live healthy chicks.

PRIVACY SOUGHT BY ORNAMENTALS

Privacy is the thing to strive for in planting a 50 foot lot with ornamentals, says A. L. Peck, professor of landscape gardening, at O. A. C. A city lot will not permit much landscape gardening, so if any one idea is to be developed, it should be privacy.

"Privacy is most to be desired in city property, especially in the back yard," Professor Peck declared. "Instead of taking your guests into the living room on a summer evening, how much better would it be to take them into an outdoor living room in the backyard, away from the noise and clatter of the street."

A terrace, a pergola, a small garden house, or a terace and pergola are possible in the back yard. Here too, are seats and perhaps a table, also a flower and vegetable garden if desired.

Placing the house as near the front property line as possible is necessary for the backyard development. Many real estate subdividers advertise that the deed they give prohibits locating the house nearer the front than 25 feet. Half this distance would be better on a lot only 100 feet deep. This permits only simple planting of shrubs, and a lawn in front to tie the house to the ground.

"The city lot should function," Professor Peck continued. "That is, one should be able to get fuel in easily, or the car in and out without too much backing. Leave room for a clothes line. Walks are made as direct as possible, either in straight lines or easy graceful curves. Give as little space as possible to the drive. Often it is not feasible to have a drive, and access to the garage is by the alley."

"The place for roses is somewhere in the backyard by themselves. They always look well in formal beds with turf walks. Eighteen roses are a big supply for the average place, and those who boast 50 or 60 varieties, are planting roses to the exclusion of many other desirable things."

Trees are placed in the parking, as they require more room than a city lot usually affords. Of course, any development extending over a period of years, such as a garden, presupposes a plan fully developed beforehand.

Farm Reminders

Grimm Alfalfa Hardy

Planting of Grimm alfalfa in Morrow county withstood the cold winter far better than the common variety, according to a survey made recently by R. W. Morse, county agent. He says that Grimm sowed by I. Skovobo of Boardman a year ago was not damaged while common alfalfa all around it was nipped. Garnet Baratt of Heppner reports that Grimm he seeded two years ago is the only alfalfa left on his place. Many other growers report similar comparisons, according to Morse.

Grimm is the variety recommended by the state and county agricultural economic conferences because as compared with other varieties it lives longer, resists cold better, starts earlier in the spring and yields more hay per acre.

Chicks Want Free Range

Brooding chicks on clean soil and giving them free range following the brooding period is a wise practice, according to H. E. Cosby, poultry specialist for the O. A. C. extension service. A two, three or four yard system with the permanent brooder will permit ranging chicks on clean ground each year and will go far toward avoiding diseases that result from soil contamination, says Cosby. He asserts that brooding a large number of chicks on the same ground year after year and raising them to laying age on the same ground used for brooding is about the surest known method of going out of the poultry business.

Early Plowing Helps

Willamette valley fruit plantings that are plowed and worked down by the middle of April will conserve more moisture than those left unplowed after that date, says C. L. Long, horticultural specialist for the O. A. C. extension service. Shade and protection afforded by a cover crop does not begin to conserve as much moisture as is lost by the leaves through transpiration.

Veterans' Bureau Suit is Held up

PORTLAND, Ore., April 18.—The jury trying the suit of Frank M. Arnold, former soldier, against the veterans' bureau was discharged by Federal Judge Wolvertion. Its members declared they could not agree.

Arnold is suing the government for a perminent total disability rating and for additional compensation under the war risk insurance. The benefits would be $57.50 a month for the rest of his life.

Judge Wolverton refused to set the case for retrial, so it will likely be several months before it comes up again.

Big Jap Blacklist

TOKIO, April 18.—Police of Tokio have placed the names of 1030 boys and 60 girls on a blacklist. Police will be stationed in the parks and cafes to see that their conduct in the future is more exemplary.

Prize cabbages recently sold for 15 pounds in London.

INCREASED CLOVER CROP WARRANTED

Increased clover seed production is warranted in Lane county and other western Oregon districts by the climatic, soil, crop rotation and market conditions. Such increase was recommended by the state agricultural economic conference, and has been supplemented by lime recommendations in several of the county conferences. Both the extension service and experiment station have joined in these recommendations and taken active steps in carrying forward the project. Some excellent results have been reported.

In western Oregon and in irrigated districts of eastern and southern Oregon result in average acre yields of between 3 and 3½ bushels per acre as compared with 1 to 1½ bushels in the clover seed producing states of the Mississippi valley. A few northern sections average about 2 bushels an acre. The conference declared that the United States annually imports about $2,000,000 worth of red, white and alsike clover seed, grasses and vetch.

Malheur, Crook and Deschutes counties have given attention to development of clover seed growing, and the county economic conferences held in those counties encouraged development of the industry to the extent that sufficient tonnage be made available for car lot shipments and to furnish a supply large enough to attract buyers.

A hundred-acre field of red clover owned by L. A. Daugherty and R. Baty of the Powell Butte community in Crook county yielded 4.5 bushels of seed per acre last year, reports County Agent Tucker. It was threshed by an ordinary grain separator and would have yielded 50 per cent more seed if a clover huller had been used. A bushel of this seed took second prize at the Pacific International land products show last November.

A few years ago a little red clover seed was produced in Malheur county by farmers near Adrian. About 100 growers harvested this crop in 1924, estimates County Agent Breithaupt.

Cabbage Maggot is Easily Controlled Says Don C. Mote

Truck gardeners in Oregon who find their cabbage infested with maggots have an effective remedy in the corrosive sublimate treatment, states Don C. Mote, entomologist at the state experiment station. A few days after infested plants are set in the field they show a sickly bluish cast. The tunnels and the maggots are discovered in the roots when the plants are pulled from the ground.

Corrosive sublimate at the rate of 1 ounce to 12 gallons of water is an effective control on permanent plantings of cabbage. Two liquid ounces to the plant is ample, the material being simply poured on the surface of the soil about the plant. Four treatments are necessary. The first, three days after transplanting and the succeeding treatments at ten day intervals.

Screen beds are necessary in the growing susceptible plants from seed. A square frame made of 12-inch boards covered with cheese cloth is satisfactory. A combination of the screened seed bed and the corrosive sublimate treatment in the field insures a hundred per cent maggot free crop.

MR. HOOVER AIDS MERCHANT SHIPS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP)—To save time, money and annoyance, Secretary Hoover favors a simplification of the tortuous legal process through which a merchant ship must pass under present regulations when she enters an American port.

These regulations bring an arriving vessel into contact with five different departments of the government, and innumerable bureaus. The process is described by Mr. Hoover as follows:

The master of the vessel first encounters the health authorities, representing the public health service of the treasury department, who board the ship at quarantine and examine into health conditions of crew and passengers.

Customs Men There

At the same time customs officials arrive. They also are officials of the treasury department, but in this particular instance they represent also the commerce department. On behalf of the treasury they have various duties in connection with the collection of customs, and receive the manifests and other documents from the master. As representatives of the department of commerce, if there are steerage passengers on the vessel they examine sanitary conditions and other matters relating to the enforcement of the passenger acts.

The immigration officers likewise board the ship, representing the department of labor, and perform their duties in connection with the enforcement of the immigration laws.

The ship then leaves quarantine and next meets with officials of the coast guard, who designate anchorage grounds, acting under delegation from the war department, which has this duty under the law.

Penalties Prescribed

If the vessel violates any of the navigation laws, in proceeding through the harbor, the penalties are considered and enforced by the bureau of navigation in the department of commerce. The officers guilty of violations are subject to trial by the steamboat inspection service.

When the ship finally docks, a formal entry is made with the collector of customs, who supervises the entry and unloading of the cargo. In receiving the entry, the collector acts as an official of the department of commerce. In supervising the unloading, he acts for the treasury department.

The next official who deals with the vessel is the shipping commissioner, also an officer of the department of commerce, before whom the master discharges his crew. If he wants charts, he must go to the representatives of the coast and geodetic survey of the department of commerce for those covering inland waters, and to the hydrographic bureau of the navy department for those covering ocean waters.

Sunlight is Biggest Asset for Chicks

Effect of sunlight on growth. The one at the left is down with leg weakness or rickets, due to lack of sunlight that the one at the right got.

Italy Will Tell of Work of her Sons

ROME, April 18.—(AP)—Italy is to have a national encyclopedia which its creators hope eventually will compare favorably with the Encyclopedia Britannica.

A committee of the Italian Cultural Institute, which was created through a gift of Giovanni Treccani, is now at work drafting the plans for the encyclopedia, which will offer to the world a statement of Italy's work in nearly every branch of human knowledge. The first edition will be of 32 volumes in quarto of about 1,000 pages to each volume.

New Kind of Tire May Mean Mileage

(By NEA Service)

AKRON, Ohio, April 18.—A cheaper, better and longer-lived tire may result from a new method of manufacture introduced here.

It concerns the vulcanization of rubber under water, instead of in live steam.

Frank A. Sieberling, veteran tire man, has adopted the method, after testing the process in his laboratories for a long time. The invention is under the name of L. A. Laursen of Eau Claire, Wis.

Curing the rubber under water, it is explained here, causes it to retain its natural oils in almost perfect condition. The result is said to be longer life for the product.

Tires and tubes already built by the Laursen method are said to afford increased mileage.

As a result of the experiments with this method, it is said here, motorists may soon see a new kind of tube on the market, and a new tire by the end of the year.

WINGED SAUSAGE

The automobile of the future will have the shape of a sausage, completely enclosed, with wings instead of mudguards, so that it will be capable of flight. This is the dream of Prof. A. M. Low, famous British engineer.

NEXT MOTOR CONGRESS

The next world motor congress will be held in New York, Jan. 11-13, 1926. Automotive interests throughout the world will have representatives at this meeting.

MOTOR FUEL IS PUMPED FROM SEA

(By NEA Service)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Bromine, an ingredient used in a "dope" for motor fuel, is going to be pumped up out of the sea.

For this purpose the steamship Ethyl has been equipped as a complete chemical plant and will roam the seas for the fluid.

Refitted as a factory for recovering bromine from seawater, the Ethyl, formerly the Lake Harminia of the United States Shipping Board, will clear from Wilmington, Del., on what is probably the strangest voyage ever undertaken. She will call at no port and, roaming the ocean, will extract her cargo from its waters.

Chemical experts, who are members of the American Chemical Society, estimate that 1700 gallons of seawater contain one pound of bromine. Hence, it is the Ethyl's mission to remove this seven one-thousandths of one per cent of bromine in the seawater, with which it is planned to refill the world's bromine storehouses, emptied by the rapid development of ethyl gasoline in automobile operation.

In an official announcement of the voyage, A. M. Maxwell, vice president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, owners of the vessel, says an entirely new process of bromine extraction would be employed. This process is expected to yield 100,000 pounds of bromine a month. To produce this quantity, the Ethyl will draw 7000 gallons of seawater a minute.

"The success of this venture may give an entirely new aspect to the manufacture of bromine, which heretofore has been laboriously recovered from mineral springs and from the potash deposits of Germany," says Maxwell.

"Success, furthermore, may mean equipping a fleet of bromine ships for the recovery from the seas of other valuable constituents to enrich mankind."

ANTI-RACING BILL UP

The annual bill in the Indiana Legislature to prohibit holding of the 500-mile classic on Memorial Day is up again. Two years ago it came near being law, but for its veto by former Governor McCray.

FINE AND SCHOOL

Sioux City, Ia., has piled one disgrace upon another for motorists who violate the traffic laws. Besides being fined, each motorist has to attend a special traffic school.

MOST CLOSED CARS

Most passenger car makers this year expect to have from 60 to 70 per cent of the production enclosed. Only a half dozen or so are planning for less than 50 per cent enclosed.

Our Prices

ROLLED BARLEY, 75-lb. Sack	$1.75
ROLLED OATS, 60-lb. Sack,	$1.35
ROLLED BRAN, 100-lb. Sack	$1.90
MILL RUN, 80-lb. Sack	$1.60
CRACKED CORN, 100-lb. Sack	$2.75
WHOLE CORN, 100-lb. Sack	$2.60
EASTERN OYSTER SHELL, 100-lb. Sack	$1.35
GRIT, COARSE OR MEDIUM, 100-lb. Sack	$1.15
CHARCOAL, Best Grade, 50-lb. Sack	$1.70
GRANULATED BONE, 100-lb. Sack	$3.25
FISHERS MOR MILK, 100-lb. Sack	$2.65
FISHERS SCRATCH FEED, 100-lb. Sack	$3.45
FISHERS EGG PRODUCER, 100-lb. Sack	$3.15
BERRY and POTATO FERTILIZER, 100-lb. Sk.	$3.00
SHEEP GUANO, 100-lb. Sack	$1.50
STEAM BONE MEAL, 125-lb. Sack	$3.00

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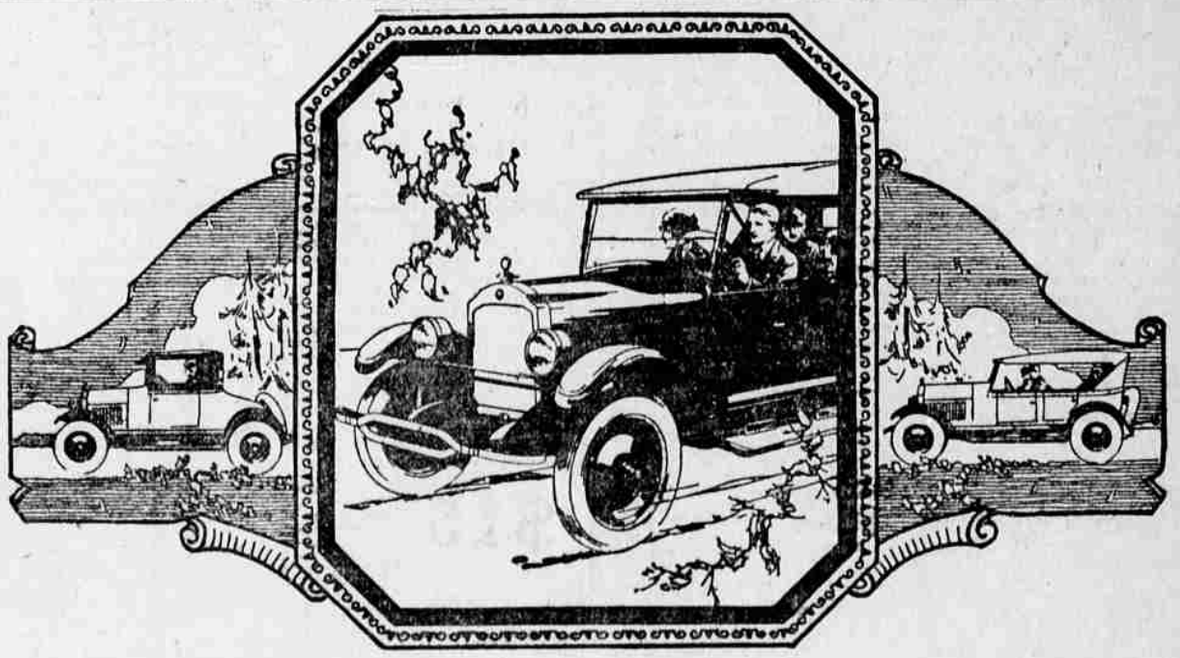

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