

1916 C... SEEDS... Plants, Bulbs, Garden, and Poultry Supplies, Fertilizers, etc. Reliable Western... D & FLORAL... Y. M. C. Young Man... Personality... Road Change Permissible... Lumber Outlook Bright... Hood River Men Pleas...

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Forester of Protecting Oregon Timber Greatly Improved

Oregon's forest protection since 1912 have waged a campaign of "preparedness," according to a report compiled by State Forester Elliott. During the period from 1912 to 1915 inclusive the State forester said that more than 3000 miles of abandoned and obstructed trails were made passable; 729 miles of strategic new trails built; 442 miles of telephone line were constructed and 25 cabins erected for the use of lookout men in the forest service. This work called for an expenditure of \$50,000, practically all of which was borne by the timber owners.

"The importance of such work is unquestioned," said Mr. Elliott. "Lookout men are of little value unless they can immediately report the fires discovered to their county warden and to the patrolmen in whose district they occur. It is thus necessary that lookout stations be equipped with telephones and the patrolmen must have access to them at several points along their 'beats.'"

"Patrolmen finding a fire they cannot handle must be able to telephone to their chief for a fire-fighting crew to be sent to the scene of the fire without delay. To mobilize a crew, together with tools and rations on the fire line in any part of a district in time to control it before it reaches dangerous proportions necessitates a carefully planned system of passable roads and trails."

"Use Own Judgment" Advice to Woolmen

Pendleton—The National Woolgrowers' association refuses to advise Oregon woolmen whether or not to sell their 1915 clip at the present time. In a letter received here by Senator J. N. Burgess, of Pilot Rock, who is the Oregon member of the executive committee of the association, from Secretary S. W. McClure, he says: "My advice is that around 6,000,000 pounds of inter-mountain wool has now been contracted. Fine wool is selling at from two to three cents above last year's, with cross breeds at from two to five cents above last year."

On Monday several crossbred clips were sold at Dillon, Mont., at 31 cents, and it is reported that the Wood Livestock company's clip has sold at 30 cents, and also that 30 cents has been offered for some quarter-blood clips in Western Wyoming. I hope you will give this information to your sheepmen, but this association refuses to advise whether to sell or not to sell. He must use his own judgment entirely in this matter."

Road Change Permissible.

Salem—"The plans of the State Highway commission are not like the plans of the Medes and Persians, not subject to change," declared Attorney General Brown in advising the members of the commission that they could change the state road map prepared by State Highway Engineer Bowlby. The question was put to the attorney general by the commission, which desired to change the route of a state road in Washington county, it being known that another route is more desirable. John H. Albert, of the advisory board of the commission, contended that the commission had no authority to revise the general system of roads to be improved by the

Lumber Outlook Bright.

Klamath Falls—Lumbermen here expect the most prosperous year in years, according to Robert Johnson, head of the Klamath Manufacturing company, of this city, who returned from San Francisco where he passed the winter. There is a material increase in the demand for the upper grades of lumber and the prices offered are from \$6 per 1000 feet better than they were in the fall," said Mr. Johnson. "In the past few days I have received graphic inquiries for five carloads of lumber at \$5 to \$6 more than was asked a few months ago."

Hood River Men Pleas.

Hood River—News that the Rogue River Fruit & Produce association, which decided to withdraw from the Northwest Fruit exchange, probably had accepted an offer of the Apple-growers' association of this city to cooperate in the distribution of its apples and pears was received with gratification by local market men. Hilmer Sieg, sales manager of the growers' association, says: "During the past we have cut under other on prices of our fruit, each going to reach the buyer, and as a result the growers of both districts suffered."

HOUSE TO REMAKE OREGON & CALIFORNIA LAND GRANT BILL

Washington, D. C.—The house public lands committee has decided to frame its own bill for the disposal of the unsold portions of the Oregon & California land grant, and decided further to use the Chamberlain bill, with the attorney general's amendments, as the basis on which to construct the committee substitute. In doing this the committee rejected the Hawley, Raker and Wilson bills.

The committee also voted to accept the attorney general's construction of the Supreme court decision, and will proceed on the theory that congress can do as it pleases with the land grant so long as it guarantees to the railroad \$2.50 an acre.

There has been no agreement, however, on the details of the bill which the committee intends to report, and no agreement will be reached until after the committee has heard representatives of the Forest service and Interior department, the land commissioner

MISS OLWEN LLOYD-GEORGE



Miss Olwen Lloyd-George, the daughter of the British minister of munitions, is her father's "right-hand man," assisting him in public duties and ministering to his comfort at health at home.

of the Southern Pacific and those members of the Oregon delegation who discuss questions of policy and discuss also the recommendations of the secretary of Agriculture and the secretary of the Interior. The report of Secretary Lane has not yet been sent to congress.

Amendments to Shields Water Power Bill Debated in Senate

Washington, D. C.—Senators interested in legislation for the development of waterpower plan to shorten debate on the subject of attaching an amendment to the Shields dam bill, now up for passage, the Myers waterpower bill, which has been favorably reported by the public lands committee.

The Shields bill, which would permit construction of dams on navigable rivers for the development of hydro-electric power by private capital, has been before the senate more than two weeks.

Provision is made in the Myers bill for leasing of public lands as waterpower sites, regulation and control being left to the Interstate commerce commission when the power is developed in two or more states.

Protectorate for Haiti Ratified by Unanimous Vote of Senate

Washington, D. C.—The senate unanimously ratified the treaty with Haiti under which the United States assumes a protectorate over the turbulent island republic, taking over control of its finances and police, guaranteeing its territorial integrity and undertaking to develop its resources. The treaty already has been approved by the Haitian congress and its terms virtually are in operation under the eye of a strong American marine expedition.

This treaty was negotiated last year with the d'Artiguenave government, set up after marines and bluejackets under Rear Admiral Caperton had put down the revolution which overthrew President Vilbrun Guillaume. During the preceding few years Haiti had seen eight presidents deposed and most of them murdered or exiled.

Man Defrauds Hundreds.

Chicago—Six hundred men have complained to the police that they had been defrauded by a man named W. Perry, who advertised for persons to hang posters, but who, after making each of them deposit \$1 for a tack hammer, failed to appear at appointed places to deliver the posters. A warrant was issued for Perry, and the police learned that recently 100 women were duped, each being required to deposit \$3 for a uniform as saleswoman.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 98c per bushel; fortyfold, 93c; club, 90c; red Fife, 88c; red Russian, 88c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$18.50@19.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 @ 24 per ton; shorts, \$26 @ 26.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1 @ 1.15 per dozen; tomatoes, \$3@5 per crate; cabbage, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 20@ 25c; eggplant, 25c; sprouts, 8@9c; horseradish, 8@c; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, \$4.75; lettuce, \$2.50 @ 3.25; cucumbers, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 75c@\$1 per box; spinach, 90c@\$1; asparagus, 25c per pound; rhubarb, 14c.

Green Fruits—Grapes, \$4 per barrel; cranberries, \$11.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; Yakimas, \$1.50@1.60; sweets, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying prices, \$2 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25 per box; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25@1.50; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1.35 @ 1.50; Rome Beauty, fancy, \$1.50@ 1.60; Winesaps, choice, \$1.15@1.35; Stayman, choice, \$1.25@1.35.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 19c per dozen; uncandled, 18@18@c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@16@c per pound; springs, 16c; stags, 12c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 24@25c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer: Portland city creamery, prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 29c; lower grades, 27@c; Oregon country creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard makes, 28c; lower grades, 27 @ 27@c; butter packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 25@25@c; firsts, 24@c; dairy butter, 14@17c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c.

Veal—Fancy, 10c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 9@c@10c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10@13c per pound; 1916 contracts, 11@12c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20 @ 30c; valley, 27@28c; mohair, Oregon, 28@ 29c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7 @ 7.70; choice, \$6.50@6.75; good, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50 @ 6.75; choice cows, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$5.25@6; heifers, \$4@6.40; bulls, \$2.50@5; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50@8.15; heavy, \$6.50@7.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$7@8; ewes, \$6 @ 7; lambs, \$8@9.05.

Washington Butter Markets Cut to Meet Competition

Tacoma—On the verge of a break for some time, the Washington butter market Wednesday weakened and the price toppled to 30 cents. Local jobbers attribute the drop to the breaking of the California and Oregon markets. They say if the Washington market did not follow in line with its neighboring competitors there would be an influx of butter from the other two states. To avoid that situation, prices were set down and the home trade will be accommodated by the local product.

Further changes in local prices are not predicted, although the production is said to be larger and the cream production more active.

Fresh ranch eggs continue to get weaker. Prices are now down to 21@ 22 cents a dozen, the cheapest they have been for some time. Dealers report receipts rapidly increasing daily, with the demand about the same. They are hopeful of a strengthening of the demand.

Wool Lower at London.

London—The second series of the wool auction sales opened Wednesday with offerings of 7200 bales. The attendance was large. The moderate selection was in fair demand, but both merinos and crossbreds declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. Labor difficulties and the question of financing were largely responsible for the lower prices.

Russia took a few lots of scoured merinos and the home trade the rest. No sales were made to America.

Hog Supply Large.

February was another big hog month at the Portland Union Stockyards. The month's run totaled nearly 25,000 head, an increase of 4862 head over the receipts in the same month of 1915 and equaling the gain recorded in the opening month of this year. In other divisions there was a falling off in receipts in February, which was most pronounced in the sheep movement.

PREPARATION OF FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION



"Dick," the Valuable Rooster, Who for the Past Three Years Has Won First Prize at Poultry Shows Held in Various Cities of the United States.

Every fowl, whether young or mature, should be in first-class show condition when it enters the exhibition hall. The plumage should be the standard length for the breed, lustrous and plentiful, the head bright red in color, and the comb developed to the required size. The specimen should appear in handsome dress, good physical condition, and trained to exhibit his good qualities to advantage. Careful training imparts to a bird sufficient confidence to assume and hold desired poses under show-room conditions.

If possible, obtain exhibition coops similar to those used at the show you will attend. Cover the floor with short straw or a mixture of bran and straw for feathered-leg breeds. Two months before the show place the birds you intend to exhibit in the coops at night. Visit the coops as frequently as you can and handle the birds often. Carry them around under the arm, open their wings and examine the undercolor, and accustom them to every movement of the judge. It is not advisable or necessary to keep the show birds confined in the training coops. A day at a time is sufficient. Then, allow them the run of the house for two or three days and outdoor exercise if seasonable.

All white fowls must be washed, and most fowls of other colors can be improved in appearance by washing, fluffing, and grooming before the show. For white birds have three tubs filled with (1) warm, soft or rain water; (2) warm, soft or rain water; (3) warm, soft, or rain water colored the proper shade to rinse the blue white goods. Use a bar of good white or castile soap and a large sponge and a nail brush. Have the temperature of the room 80 degrees or 85 degrees and bring the birds in clean exhibition coops, the floors of which should be covered with fresh, dry shavings. Wash the males first. Clean the

shanks and feet with the nail brush, soap, and water. Insert the bird in tub (1) and push it down under the water several times until the plumage is wet through; make a heavy lather with the sponge and soap, and thoroughly wash the plumage with the sponge; open the wings and sponge them in the direction of the feathers. (In fact, always wash the length of the feather, from the quill to the tip and not across it.) Keep the bird's head out of the soapy water if possible; sponge the soap off the bird, and remove to tub (2). Press it under the water several times, allow it to stand and drip for a few seconds, and then dip it twice in tub (3) containing the bluing water. Remove the bird from the water, hold its legs firmly and raise it up and down quickly, so that it will flap and expand its wings and tail and shake out the water. Do not use a towel to dry a white bird.

Move the exhibition coop near the fire or some heat, so that the bird will dry. Lifting up the plumage of the breast and opening the feathers of the fluff while drying has a tendency to increase the apparent size of these sections.

The shanks and feet of exhibition fowls must be absolutely clean and well polished. To overcome rough scales rub the legs twice daily with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and a short time before the show wash them thoroughly. Use a good scouring soap, woolen cloth, and warm rainwater. Remove any old or rough scales and also the dirt between the scales. The latter can be taken out with toothpicks. Dry the shanks and feet with a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Then warm a woolen cloth and scrape a little beeswax on it. The warmth will melt the wax, and the shanks should then be polished with the waxed cloth.

START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Two Big Advantages Over Any Other Branch of Stock Raising—Much Less Labor Required.

Poultry keeping has two chief advantages over any other branch or line of stock raising. In the first place much less time is required in getting an income started from the establishment of a poultry plant, and next, less space is required for raising poultry as compared with the amount of land used in rearing other animals. After one year's time a small income has started from poultry while if raising any other stock it would take two or three years to make the start.

Another thing, fowls do not require an extensive run, but can be placed in a limited space and give good results, although the pens should be kept very clean under this condition. In keeping poultry under these conditions it also requires less labor on the part of the poultry keeper. There are lots of farms that could keep a few fowls in this manner and do it successfully, too, but still they don't think so. In

case they should have a surplus either in eggs or in poultry, there are always some neighbors who are glad to get the chance to buy them.

Shaping the Tree.

The tendency of trees is to grow from the uppermost buds, so if it is desirable to keep the tree low, the new growth should be headed back each year.

Every kind and every variety has a characteristic growth; the style of pruning, therefore, must conform to the habit of the tree.

Gypsy Moth Larvae.

The maximum known distance that first-stage larvae of the gypsy moth have been carried by the wind is 13½ miles. It is probable, however, that there are unrecorded instances in which this record has been exceeded.

Repair the Fences.

A little time spent in fixing the fence now means a lot of time saved in the end.