

The Great Outdoors

Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced

Recipe for Success in Chicken Business

Equal Parts Brains, Cash and Industry, Well Mixed as Taken

Dose, q. s. daily and frequently at night.

The person who thinks he can go into the chicken business on a commercial scale with a small investment, as compared with that required in other enterprises, has something to learn.

Any farmer can get a start on a small outlay and in a short time have enough birds to supply his home table and kitchen with all the eggs needed and with cooked meat on occasion, and the fowls will forage for their sustenance to a considerable extent.

An Enterprise reporter interviewed P. A. Pehrson of Pine Grove about the baby Leghorns he recently advertised in this paper. He has 250 year-old breeders and keeps them as one line of activity on his little farm, and he knows that they are profitable, for he is an ex-banker and keeps books on them with a banker's exactness.

Mr. Pehrson is an educated man, and in these days education is as necessary to success on the farm as in any other business. He was a copper miner, but he could use the assaying apparatus in analyzing a piece of ore as well as he could the pick and shovel in digging it. He graduated into banking. Then, on account of his wife's health, he sought the Oregon climate, intending to go into banking here.

To familiarize himself with Oregon farming conditions and farm lands, on which he might have occasion to set an appraisal, he took a course at O. A. C. The poultry work, in which the college stands at the head in the United States, attracted his attention. He had bought a few pieces of real estate, one of which was about 70 acres of stumps and brush on the McNeil place, lying along the river but rolling enough for drainage.

While wrestling with the stumps and brush he purchased 100 eggs of the college's high-laying strain of white Leghorns, rented sitting hens from neighbors and made his start, eight years ago. Now he has a 100-foot chicken house and incubators with a capacity of 1500 eggs, which he expects to run twice. He counts on a 60-per-cent hatch, all of which are spoken for. Last year he hatched 80 per cent.

It costs a pretty penny to stock a poultry farm with a thousand high-class breeders and provide suitable and adequate buildings and equipment and a season's feed, but with these and a thorough knowledge of and love for the business, plus untiring industry, IT PAYS.

Processing Eggs the Up-to-date Way

The Eggsaminer, bulletin of the Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers, says:

We received a shipment of eggs from one of our members, Harry Miller of Newberg, which were found to contain processed storage eggs. Mr. Miller was summoned to the office of the dairy and food commissioner and stated that he bought those eggs by the case, but from whom he did not know. His purchases of eggs by the case, as indicated by his shipments to the association, cannot be so

extensive that they could not be kept track of.

Processing eggs is a modern improvement. Mineral oil is used, as it does not deteriorate. They are carried on an endless chain through a V-shaped tank filled with this oil. The oil at the end which the eggs enter is carried at a temperature of 225 degrees. They emerge from the other end at a temperature of 90.

When the egg first strikes the hot oil all air is expelled from the shell pores as it is expanded by the heat. Passing through the cooler oil it contracts and enough oil is absorbed to make the shell practically airtight. Eggs so treated show no shrinkage for from six to nine months.

A Linn County Silver Fox Farm

The Little Animals Bring As Much Money as Registered Cows

At their place, six miles northeast of Brownsville, James Waggoner and son are conducting a silver black fox farm which bids fair to make nice profits before long. The farm is now stocked with a total of nine silver foxes, and the Waggoners will purchase more as opportunity offers. The elder Waggoner says that they mean to go into the business on a rather large scale, and the experiment will show conclusively just what can be made at it.

With the purchase of one pair of foxes for \$1,200, operations at the Mountain Home ranch were begun. During the year the pair littered and brought four pups. Toward the close of 1924, three additional adult animals were purchased. The three cost the Waggoners in the neighborhood of \$1,500, but according to the present markets, they were cheap at the price. These foxes, which are now at the Linn county ranch, came all the way from Prince Edward's Island, on the North Atlantic coast, where the finest strain in the world is produced.

The pelt of the silver fox, according to the Waggoners, is a staple article and is worth several hundred dollars usually, but so scarce are the animals and so great the demand for them nowadays that few animals are slaughtered for their fur. The live foxes are wanted on all hands for breeding purposes, and they can be sold to best advantage to amateur fox farmers. Good adult pairs, in some instances may be sold for as much as \$2,000. As the industry is in its infancy in this county, as well as in the northwest as a whole, actual figures concerning profits are not as yet obtainable.

The yearly increase of the foxes is gratifying, as there are from four to seven pups at a litter. The female fox brings forth once a year, and should she produce as many as seven youngsters, it can be seen that she with her valuable progeny are at once a very worth-while possession. They are easily turned into cash, if the owner wants to sell, and are even more valuable for breeding purposes. The young foxes mature in one year's time, and they immediately begin to reproduce.

There is no particular expense in keeping foxes, over and above the cost of feeding and sheltering them. A small chicken-wire pen is necessary for each mated pair of animals. They mate early in January and retire to their dens to rear their young. Mr. Waggoner says that the foxes like a varied diet, consisting of cooked meats, vegetables and cereals. Any meat except pork (they may be Pharisees) well cooked, with a little rice and old bread added each day, and occasionally some cooked rye and wheat will meet with the emphatic approval of the animals, and they will thrive on such diet. Cooked carrots, turnips and potatoes are also fed at intervals.

Everett Earle Stanard, Brownsville, Oregon.

Use Tractor to Shell Corn and Grind Feed

Make your tractor shell your corn and grind your feed for you this winter. Don't let it stand idle in the shed eating up interest money on your investment. It is much easier and warmer to grind your own feed at home than it is to harness up a team of horses and drive to a feed mill in cold weather.

If you have several tons of ferti-

lizer or feed to haul, hitch your tractor to two or three wagons and make one trip take the place of several trips to town," says F. W. Duffee, of the agricultural engineering department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

"There are only a few jobs for a tractor during the winter months, but if they are done with the tractor the interest on your money invested will more than be returned.

"A tractor has the advantage over horses that when it is standing idle it does not use feed."

Henry Dittmer, a farmer near Albany, brought in eight hogs six and one-half months old that weighed on an average 201 pounds, for which he received 11½ cents a pound—\$186. He made a good profit.—Democrat.

Farmers Want no Special Subsidy

Washington, D. C.—Opposition to artificial stimulation of co-operative marketing associations by government aid was voiced in resolutions adopted by National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing associations.

The council went on record as opposing any special favoritism or subsidy, and declared it had nothing to ask from the government "except a sympathetic, understanding administration of the laws and regulations already in force for supervision of co-operative organizations."

Deep appreciation was expressed of the "sympathetic and intelligent support of President Coolidge, Secretaries Gore and Hoover and of friends in congress and the thirty-five state legislatures that have enacted the standard co-operative marketing law."

Orchard Draining Needs Most Careful Attention

Many fruit growers fail to realize that orchard land that is inclined to be wet requires drainage just as much as land for general crops. This is particularly true of peach, cherry and apple orchards. The pear, plum and quince usually withstand a more moist soil condition. Where the land is heavy and naturally poorly drained the trees make a slow growth, are inclined to suffer from root rot and winter injury, the bark is reddish in color and they are often short-lived. Neither good culture nor fertilizers will overcome this trouble. Also good surface drainage is no assurance that tiling is not needed.

The most observing orchardists are using more tile and there is unquestioned evidence that it is paying well in better trees and crops. This is a good time of year to make a critical survey of the orchard and determine whether certain depressions or basins need an outlet for the surplus water in the spring. If so, a ditching machine may do the work better and cheaper than to dig the ditches by hand. The tile are usually laid about two to two and one-half feet deep, although on some level areas it is necessary to put them deeper in order to secure enough fall.

The main lines of the tile will follow the natural depression, even though it is quite irregular, and the laterals will follow the minor depressions that lead into the main one. Additional laterals should be laid so as to give drainage to the entire area that is wet and springy in the early part of the growing season. In more level fields the main lines are usually about two rods apart, depending upon the nature of the soil.

With more horse power and machine power, we could grow with our present man power all the cash crops and then feed ourselves and our live stock from additional acreage.

Sheep equalize the labor on the farm, requiring least in the summer when labor is scarce and high-priced and most in the winter when it is usually plentiful and cheap. Sheep-raising requires less labor than grain farming.

Oregon May Grow Her Own Sugar

Opportunity Offered to Contract for Acreage of Beets This Year

Last week we told of the possibilities of the manufacture of sugar from Oregon-grown artichokes. Now we are enabled to announce the possibility of establishment of a beet sugar factory in this state.

The Utah-Idaho sugar company announces that, after experimenting with the crop from 500 acres of beets grown last year in northwestern Washington, it proposes to build a sugar factory at Bellingham to handle this year's beet crop.

But Linn county farmers will be more interested to know that the company invites Willamette valley people to try from 500 to 750 acres this year as an experiment. Two to five acres on a farm are recommended, and in case a sufficient acreage is signed up, taking in the various sections of the valley, to make a comprehensive test of the quality of Willamette beets, it is proposed to give duplicates of the Washington contracts, with the added proviso that the company will absorb up to \$1.75 a ton of the freight charge from the shipping point to its nearest factory.

Farmers interested are requested to write to J. W. Timpon of the company at Toppenish, Wash., stating how much ground they are prepared to put into an experimental beet crop, and be quick about it, for the ground must be prepared early.

Live Stock Consume Much Raw Material

Convert Many Farm Crops Into Valuable Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In a talk delivered during the International Live Stock exposition, held at Chicago, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, told briefly of the importance of live stock in our national economy. "One may ask," said Doctor Mohler, "why it is necessary or even desirable to have a large animal population in a country such as this with its millions of automobiles and trucks and its vast acres for producing cereal grains. The answer is simple. Our domestic animals, developed through long years of evolution, are marvelously efficient in converting vast quantities of grasses, forage, plants and other products which are of slight direct value to mankind into valuable animal products. These products include meats, milk, butter, cheese, leather, fats, wool, mohair and almost countless by-products ranging from violin strings to fertilizer."

"The United States contains the largest corn-producing region in the world, yet the human population uses only about one-tenth of that crop directly as food. The public appetite much prefers to use the corn crop in the form of juicy steaks and savory hams. Through the stockman's skill our domestic animals are becoming gradually more efficient in converting coarse feed into refined and concentrated products. As alchemists for the refinement of base materials, cattle, swine and sheep—to say nothing of goats—have an enviable record."

Don't forget that the poultry needs green feed all winter long, caution poultry workers.

No, time isn't much to a hog, but a warm, dry place in the winter is, and he'll gain faster for it.

A cow in these good days must be more than just a cow; she must be a proved and profitable producer.

HARLAN F. STONE



Harlan Fisk Stone, attorney-general in President Coolidge's cabinet, who has been named a justice of the United States supreme court.

OREGON LEGISLATURE MEETS

Moser Rules Senate and Burdick Will Preside in House.

Salem, Or.—The thirty-third session of the Oregon legislature was organized here Monday with Senator Gus C. Moser of Multnomah county as president of the senate and Representative Denton G. Burdick of Deschutes county as speaker of the house. Neither had opposition.

Senator Jay H. Upton of Bend, who was president of the senate at the thirty-second session, was named at a caucus Sunday night to call the senate to order. Ordinarily this duty falls to the oldest member in point of service, but this was Senator Moser, who is to be president, so Upton was named.

W. F. Drager, veteran clerk of the house, called that body to order. The executive in his message emphasized taxation, irrigation and roads as the most important legislation to come before the session.

Paris to Prosecute Ibanex for Writings

Paris—Vincente Blasco Ibanex will be prosecuted in France for his recent pamphlet against King Alfonso of Spain on the charge of an offense against a foreign sovereign. Conviction on such offense would render him liable to imprisonment for from one month to one year.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.87; soft white and northern spring, \$1.80; hard winter and western white, \$1.79; western red, \$1.74.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$19.50@20 ton; valley timothy, \$22.50@23.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@22.
Butterfat—49c delivered Portland.
Eggs—Ranch, 44@46c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tiflamook: Triplets, 28c; loaf, 29c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$7.50@8.00.
Hogs—Medium to good, \$9.50@11.00.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$12@16.

Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, northern spring, \$1.82; western white, hard winter, \$1.80; western red, \$1.76; Big Bend bluestem, \$2.05.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$22; D. C., \$27; timothy, \$26; D. C., \$28; mixed hay, \$24.
Eggs—Ranch, 45@48c.
Butterfat—45c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$8@8.50.
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.25@11.40.
Cheese—Washington cream brick, 22@23c; Washington triplets, 21c; Washington Young America, 22c.

Spokane
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$10.85 @ 11.00.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.75 @ 8.25.

Klan Ousted by Kansas High Court.
Topeka, Kas.—The Ku Klux Klan was ousted from the state of Kansas by the state supreme court. The court issued the ouster order in its ruling on the state suit to drive the klan out of Kansas brought three years ago by Attorney-General R. J. Hopkins. The decision was based on the point that purchase of lodge paraphernalia and supplies without a charter is illegal in Kansas. The ruling means that scores of lodges which have been doing business in the state without a charter will be compelled to cease until they obtain state sanction.

Brookhart's Rival To Contest for Seat.
Washington, D. C.—A contest of the election of Senator Brookhart, republican, Iowa, was filed in the senate on behalf of Don F. Stegk, his democratic opponent.

Senate Indorses Shoals Operation

Washington, D. C.—Government operation of Muscle Shoals was disapproved by the senate, 45 to 37. The vote came on the question of substituting the Underwood leasing bill for the Norris government operation plan. The effect of the vote was to kill the Norris measure, but the Underwood bill still is before the senate and open to amendment. Several substitutes for the Underwood bill have been proposed and republican leaders are hopeful of getting the subject off the senate calendar temporarily, at least, by the end of this week.

Whatever the final form of the senate bill, it must go to conference for consideration there with the house measure accepting the offer of Henry Ford, despite that the offer has been withdrawn since the house acted at the last session.

The senate also rejected the Wadsworth amendment to the Underwood Muscle Shoals bill which would have given a commission of experts complete power to dispose of the gigantic project without reference to congress. The vote was 45 to 5.

After the above was in type the august body reversed gear and adopted Norris' proposal for operation of the Shoals project by the government.

Secretary Hughes to Quit March 4

Ambassador Kellogg to Become New Head of State Department.

Washington, D. C.—Charles E. Hughes will retire from the cabinet on March 4 and Frank B. Kellogg, now ambassador to London, will succeed him as secretary of state.

Mr. Hughes has placed his resignation in the hands of President Coolidge with a reaffirmation of loyalty to his chief, but with request that after nearly 20 years of public service he be permitted to return to private life.

The president, accepting the decision, expressed regret, warmly praised the retiring secretary's record of accomplishment since he took charge of the country's foreign affairs four years ago, and bespoke for him a "well-merited repose" after the cares of public responsibility.

Ambassador Kellogg, already familiar with many of the outstanding problems of foreign policy through his services at a succession of European conferences, probably will come to Washington soon to serve for a few weeks in the state department before he takes his new post in March.

Announcement of the impending change was made at the White House late Saturday and heard with surprise by most of official Washington. Mr. Hughes had indicated that he desired sometime in the future to leave public office and recoup his private fortunes by resuming the practice of law, but some of those nearest him in official life believed he would remain for at least another year at the head of the state department.

MOVE WORLD COURT ENTRY

Substitute for Pepper Plan Offered by Ohio Senator.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution proposing entry of this nation into the world court was introduced in the senate by Senator Willis, republican, Ohio. It carries a provision embodying the recommendation of President Coolidge that the United States shall not be bound by any advisory opinions of the court.

The resolution is in the nature of a substitute for that offered by Senator Pepper, republican, Pennsylvania, at the last session, and with other proposal will come before the senate foreign relations committee, when the whole world court subject will be considered.

Besides embodying the recommendation made by President Coolidge in his annual message last month, the Willis proposal contains the reservations put forward by Secretary Hughes and approved by President Harding.

Gov. Pierce Removes Ross Formally.
Salem, Or.—Dr. Thomas W. Ross of Portland Saturday was ousted formally as a member of the state fish commission by Governor Pierce. John C. Veatch, Portland attorney, was appointed to succeed Dr. Ross. Formal removal of Dr. Ross was the culmination of a hearing held here three weeks ago when Governor Pierce charged the retiring official with extravagance.

Washington, D. C.—The senate confirmed the nomination of James Rockwell Sheffield as United States ambassador to Mexico.

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