

POULTRY FACTS

MORE CHICKENS ARE WANTED

Farmers Are Urged by Department of Agriculture to Stock Their Farms With More Poultry.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States department of agriculture urges as many as possible of the farmers who have not raised chickens to stock their farms this year with fowls, enough at least to supply the needs of their own households. This will be a big factor in the nation-wide campaign which will endeavor to double this year the chicken and egg production of the United States. According to the last census, of the 6,371,502 farms in the United States, 1,527,743 reported no egg production. The more-chicken-and-more-egg campaign is expected to displace millions of pounds of beef and pork in American menus and send the released product across the ocean to our soldiers, the allies, and the hungry people of the lands devastated by the Prussian war torch.

The department does not advise that the general farmer embark in extensive raising of poultry, but warns against such ventures. But it sees no reason why every farm should not produce enough chickens and eggs for its own use, and why there should not be enough surplus to make chickens and eggs available to the general public at reasonable prices and in such quantities that there will be markedly less domestic demand for the meats that are needed abroad and that can be transported there.

LIMBER NECK IN CHICKENS

Affliction Caused by Ptomaine Poisoning From Eating Decaying Flesh—Try to Prevent.

Limber neck in chickens is caused by ptomaine poisoning from eating decaying flesh. Where fowls run at large they frequently pick up dead rats, mice or other animals and in this way become affected with the germs, which quickly cause death. Whole flocks are sometimes wiped out in the course of a few weeks.

Prevention is the best remedy. If you are losing chickens from this cause shut up the flock and feed them on sound, sweet grain and feed. A simple effective treatment is to use permanganate of potash. Put an



Bad Case of Wry Neck.

ounce of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill it with water. Add enough of this to the drinking water to give it a rich purple color, and allow the fowls no other water to drink. Fowls which show symptoms of the disease should be given a dose night and morning.

ATTENTION TO BREEDING PEN

If Fowls Cannot Be Kept in Good Health Give Range—Improve Quality by Culling.

If a yarded breeding pen cannot be kept in vigorous health, then it is better to give fowls range, and depend on improvement in quality by careful culling and grading up with the best possible males.

WHY HATCH EARLY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens hatched early in the spring are large in the summer, mature early in the fall, and lay eggs in the winter. They will sit early the following spring, produce earlier chickens—and the process will be repeated by the offspring.

But the chickens hatched late in the spring will not mature until late in the fall—so late that they will not lay in the winter. They will not sit until late in the following spring—and again the process will be repeated.

The jury finds that the argument is all in favor of early hatching—especially this year.

THE COMING OF THE 3rd LIBERTY LOAN

Back Mother's Sons with Father's Funds

By R. E. O'Neill and W. S. Kirkpatrick.

Of supreme moment is the issue of the war. The price of wheat and the turn of politics are serious matters—but—the Third Liberty Loan means more than all. It means—

Backing up the boys who have been sent to the overseas battlefields.

Prompt and abundant loans of spare cash to the war treasury, in local trade terms, is the translation of money into airplanes, guns, ammunition, provis-

ions, ships and every device of modern war for the American. War expenditures reach every avenue of business in the Northwest.

Prepare for the Third Loan which open Saturday, April 6, with Victory celebrations everywhere.

The governor and mayors will proclaim the significance and urgency of participation in the raising of our local share of his defense fund. Rallies, lery, machine guns and rifles. The slaughter of the enemy infantry as it advanced in close formation over the open has been appalling.

The British losses have been within the bounds expected, due to the tactics of the commanders. The allies have lost a considerable number of men in prisoners and a certain number of guns. But very few pieces of artillery have been taken by the Germans since the first day. In fact, the whole withdrawal has been executed in a masterly manner, showing how thoroughly the British had planned for the very events which have occurred.

It is permitted to say now what some have known for a long time, namely, that the British never intended to try to hold the forward positions in this region if the Germans attacked in the force expected.

There is every reason to believe that harder fighting than has yet taken place will develop shortly. The Germans, in the British view, cannot now hesitate in carrying on their attack, and it is a case of break through or admit defeat.

German Advance Checked—Situation Optimistically Viewed—Events Show Withdrawal Planned.

With the British Army in France—The British and French who co-operate at the junction of the two armies, are viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since Sunday, while on the other hand the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the emperor and the crown prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for lives and have followed into the abandoned positions, getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

More than 50 German divisions already have been identified by actual contact, and many of these men were simply given two days' rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied art-

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open air gatherings, speeches, parades, illuminations, the Ring-it-Again Liberty Bell on the door of every household, and by every means, the citizens of our community are urged to forsake all other activities and join in the spirit and the work of the day.

Begin buying a bond the first day! This is the first of a series of cartoons and slogans by well known illustrators and writers which will be published in this paper.

PARIS SHELLED BY LONG RANGE GUNS

Berlin, via London—Paris has been bombarded by German long-distance guns, according to the German official communication issued Sunday night.

Paris—The German "monster cannon," which has been bombarding Paris, has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall.

The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded.

front of our positions and his troops were driven back with great loss. "During the night and morning, fresh hostile attacks have again developed in this neighborhood and also to the south of Bapaume.

"South of Peronne bodies of German troops who crossed the river between Licourt and Brie were driven back to the east bank by our counter attacks."

Persistent attacks with strong forces of infantry and lavish use of artillery have not enabled the Germans to break through the British defense, and, after four days, the great offensive blow in Northern France has not yet brought a decision for the attackers. Heavy fighting is in progress around Bapaume, near Peronne and where the British and French fronts join.

U. S. ARTILLERY HURTS HUNS

Destroy Communication Lines, Ammunition Dumps and Billets.

With the American Army in France—On the Toul front there was considerable artillery activity during Sunday night. American guns heavily shelled the German front line positions. Enemy batteries replied, using many gas shells. Later photographs were taken from airplanes of the damage inflicted by the Americans. American artillery on the Toul sector continued to shell effectively enemy first-line and communication trenches, the town of St. Baussant and the billets and dumps north of Boquetteau. Many of the American shells have fallen in the German trenches and the first two lines in at least one place have been virtually abandoned.

\$24,814 IN PREMIUMS

Awards at Lewiston Stock Show This Year Will Double Those of 1917—Medals Alone Cost \$1100.

Lewiston, Idaho—The Northwest Live Stock show this year will offer premiums totaling \$24,814, as compared with \$12,185 last year. In addition to the cash prizes the directors voted to award medals to the value of \$1100.

"This means that the Northwest Live Stock show will be placed on a standard with Chicago as to classifications, that our goal is to take a position with or close to the greatest live stock shows of the country," said Secretary Hendershot, who with President Thomas Wren and General Superintendent D. S. Wallace, is inspecting the live stock grounds and buildings this week to decide upon improvements.

Wilbur Aims to Lead in Crops.

Wilbur, Wash.—Wilbur farmers are seeding their crops, with hopes of leading this county again. In 1917 Wilbur ranked first in Lincoln county and Lincoln county was fourth in rank for wheat shipping in the state. Grain handled here last year totaled 331,500 bushels. One carload of flour from the Columbia River Milling company of this place was on the Tuscania, according to Henry Davenport, who was also on board. In the last few days this point has yielded over 1,000,000 bushels.

To Seed Every Granger Acre.

Granger, Wash.—Every available acre of ground is being prepared for seeding during the coming spring. Many farmers, however, are discouraged over the potato situation, many of them purchasing seed potatoes last spring at \$80 to \$100 per ton and now receiving from \$16 to \$20 per ton, and so closely culled that enormous quantities are being rejected and wasted.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white, \$2.05. Soft white, \$2.03. White club, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by samples.

Flour—Patents, \$10; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$13@13.25 per barrel; rye flour, \$10.60@12.75 per barrel; cornmeal, \$5.75 per barrel.

Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$77@79; rolled oats, \$76.

Corn—Whole, \$77; cracked, \$78 ton. Hay—Buying prices, delivered, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$24@25; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$22; clover, \$18; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 47c pound; prime firsts, 46c; prints, extras, 49c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 51c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 35c per dozen; candled, 36@37c. Poultry—Roosters, old, 20@22c per pound; stags, 24@26c; springs, 27@28c; broilers, 35c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 20@21c; turkeys, live, 26@27c; dressed, 35@37c.

Veal—Fancy, 20@20c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 21@21c. Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2.75 per crate; cabbage, 3@4c per pound; lettuce, \$2@2.25; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.75 per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; artichokes, 85c@1 per dozen; garlic, 7c; celery, \$3.75 per crate; peppers, 40c per pound; sprouts, 21c; rhubarb, 10@12c; asparagus, 15@17c; peas, 17c per pound; spinach, \$1.25 per crate.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.25. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 90c@1.10 per hundred; Yakimas, \$1.25@1.35; sweet potatoes, 8c per pound.

Onions—Jobbing prices, 1@1 1/2c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 44@65c per pound; valley, 50@55c; valley lamb, 45@50c; mohair, long staple, full year, 50c; six months, 40@50c; burry, 35@40c.

Cattle—March 28, 1918. Med. to choice steers, \$11.00@12.00. Good to med. steers, 10.00@11.00. Com. to good steers, 8.50@10.00. Choice cows and heifers, 9.00@10.00. Com. to good cows and hf, 8.00@9.50. Canners, 4.25@6.25. Bulls, 5.00@9.00. Calves, 7.50@12.00. Stockers and feeders, 6.50@9.50.

Hogs—Prime light hogs, \$16.85@17.00. Prime heavy hogs, 16.50@16.85. Pigs, 14.75@15.75. Bulk, 16.85. Sheep—Western lambs, \$15.00@15.50. Valley lambs, 14.50@15.00. Yearlings, 13.00@13.50. Wethers, 12.50@13.00. Ewes, 9.00@12.00.