

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The body of Julius Brock, an employe of the Bay Park mill, of North Bend, was found floating in the waters of Poney Inlet, near the west end of Montana street bridge early Christmas morning.

Taketa, a laborer, 36 years old, an inmate of the Eastern Oregon state hospital, committed suicide there Saturday night by hanging himself from the transom with a towel taken from the hospital washroom. The man was sent here from Sherman county in November.

Mrs. Quiggley of Oswego has received word, through the Portland Red Cross, that her son, Thomas Quiggley, had been located in a German prison, but recently was released. Mrs. Quiggley had not heard from her son for three months, and is most grateful for the information furnished.

What promises to be a serious labor situation is confronting Oregon and the Portland Chamber of Commerce, along with the Oregon delegation in congress, should take steps to ascertain the reason and determine the remedy, Governor Withycombe declared in a statement last week.

The gasoline schooner Della, belonging to a company of merchants at Gold Beach, wrecked recently at Port Orford, is not the heavy loss first reports indicated. All the machinery, rigging and some of the cargo were salvaged, after the breakers forced the Della ashore, where salvaging could be done at low tide.

Marian Sale, of La Grande, aged 7, is in a serious condition, with a bullet in her head, the result, it is believed, of playing with a revolver. The adults of the home had been gone. The child, it is said, became curious and removed the gun from the shelf. The bullet entered above the eye and lodged in the cranial cavity.

Hillsboro has been selected as the next meeting place of the Oregon Dairymen's association, January 14-15, at the request of many farmers. The district is characterized as the "heart of a rapidly growing dairy country" by P. M. Brandt of the O. A. C., secretary of the association and professor of dairy husbandry at O. A. C.

Deschutes county may spend \$134,930 during the coming year. This was the amount named in the budget approved by the county court. No objections whatever were offered by taxpayers to the estimate. Of the total, \$8290 will be met by fees, fines, forest revenue and fair money, while the balance, \$126,730, must be raised by direct taxation.

The pupils of the Astoria high school have adopted Marie and Paul Souchier, two Belgian orphans, aged 10 and 4 years respectively, as their wards. The junior class of each succeeding year will act as foster parents for the two orphans, whose maintenance and education will be provided for with funds from the junior Red Cross branch, organized by the school.

The new milk-condensing plant built at Bandon last summer by Giesch & Joplin, and now owned by the Northwest Process company of Portland, will begin operating March 1, according to August Schaefer, vice-president and general manager of the company, who has just visited the plant. It has a capacity of 1000 cases a day, and will afford a market for all the milk produced in that section.

An account of the fatal burning Tuesday evening of F. L. Kiger, Umpqua rancher, reaching Pendleton Friday, is as follows: Mr. Kiger was entering his house with a five-gallon can of distillate when the liquid exploded, setting fire to his clothing and to the house. He jumped through a window and managed to reach an irrigation ditch, where he was found by a neighbor, fearfully burned. He was taken to a Walla Walla hospital, where he died.

Secretary of State Olcott has received claims from Harney and Malheur counties against the appropriation of \$65,000 made by the last legislature for bounty on wild animals, and as the appropriation is exhausted the claims will be referred to the legislature for payment. The claim from Harney county was \$2572.50, and Malheur's claim was for \$1294. The state paid one half of the bounties, the counties paying the other half, as long as the appropriation lasted.

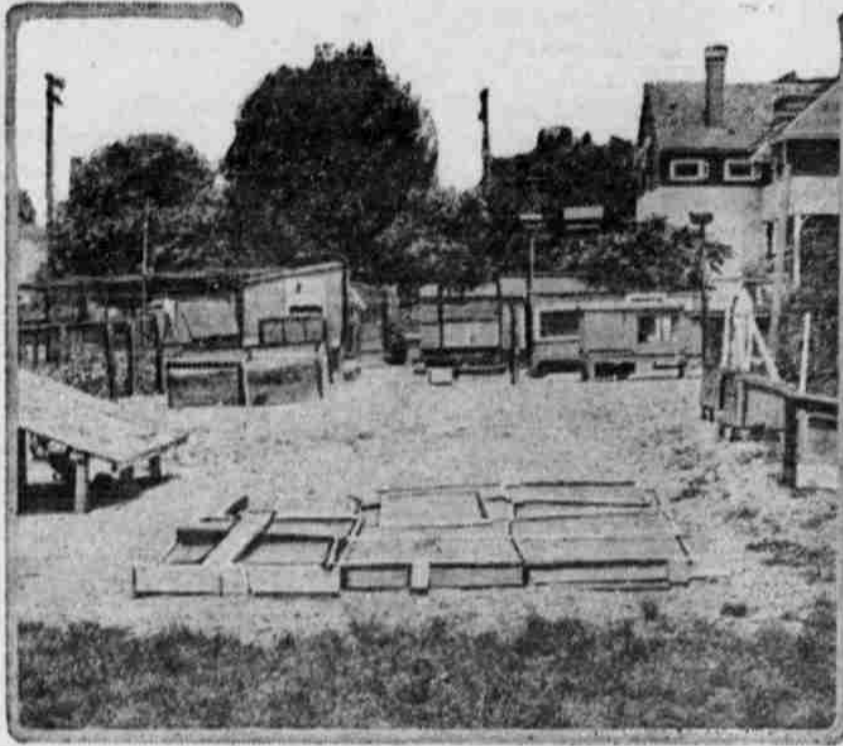
City vs. Farm Poultry Raising

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

On the farm the poultry keeper can greatly reduce the work of caring for the fowls and at the same time give them the opportunity to pick the most of their living by distributing them on the land. In the city back yard the birds could not, under any circumstances, pick any considerable part of the feed they require. Practically everything must be supplied them, hence any negligence on the part of the keeper affects results more unfavorably than when the hens are under farm conditions.

Yet there is nothing difficult in the care of a small flock if each of the things necessary to do is done at the right time in the right way, and this system involves nothing too hard for a child, or beyond the ingenuity of an adult who cannot look after the fowls as closely as the child whose time is divided between home and school.

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small,



Intensive Poultry Culture on a City Lot.

nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg-eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good breeding and quality to sell to back-yard poultry keepers.

For the back-yard flock kept to produce eggs only it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights, and have superficial faults—as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb—which in no way affect their laying capacity but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person, particular attention should be given to the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively—and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

HOW TO CLASSIFY A SOLDIER

Hat Cord Designates Branch
of Service

A military man can immediately tell to what division a soldier belongs by glancing at the cord on his hat, but to the average citizen the color of the hat cord denotes little or nothing. It is an interesting feature to be familiar with, especially now when so many soldiers are seen all over the country, and any one who takes the trouble to learn the following list will be rewarded by being able to satisfy his own curiosity respecting any soldier he happens to see without having to ask questions:

A cord of light blue signifies that the wearer belongs to the infantry; red denotes artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermaster's corps; red and white, engineer's corps; orange and white, signal corps; red and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon and white, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards, and green and white, home guards.

THIS AND THAT

Now that it is all over we have the added joy of knowing that the right side triumphed.

A brunette never can understand what men see in blonde hair to rave about.

It makes no difference how rich a man is, he's either a good fellow or he isn't.

Prejudice keeps many a man away from a good friend.

Some of the Most Famous Heart Jugglers in World and Matrimonial Records

Probably the world's marrying record for men was created by that notorious bigamist George Witzoff, whose marriages have been estimated at about 800. In the space of a single week, relates a correspondent, he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women. An amazing matrimonial record, too, was that of a certain John Watson. This "juggler of hearts" became acquainted with the eight daughters of a brewer. Within a year he had gone through a form of marriage with each of the sisters, and had succeeded in decamping with their savings. A Boer woman named DeBeer has been "spliced" to no fewer than seven different husbands, and is the proud mother and stepmother of 58 children, while her grand-children number well over 300. In a bigamy case in Russia a few years ago the prisoner, a beautiful young woman of some thirty summers, admitted she had been married to 16 husbands, running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her.

Printing of Fabrics by Peruvians Similar to the Method Still Being Used

The ancients of Peru, by a curious coincidence—for there could not possibly have been any intercourse with their contemporaries in India and Egypt—seem to have used much the same kind of processes in printing their designs upon the fabrics they manufactured. Both Herodotus and Pliney, among early historians, according to a United States commerce report, have told us about the cloths of vegetable fiber made by the ancients; but in all likelihood the fab-

THE BOY THAT WAS

When the hair about the temples starts to show the signs of gray, And a fellow realizes that he's wandering far away From the pleasures of his boyhood and his youth and never more Will know the joy of laughter as he did In years of yore, Oh, it's then he starts to thinking of a stubby little lad With a face as brown as berries and a soul supremely glad.

When a gray-haired dreamer wanders Down the lanes of memory And forgets the living present for the time of "used-to-be," He takes off his shoes and stockings, and he throws his coat away, And he's free from all restrictions save the rules of manly play. He may be in tattered garments, but bareheaded in the sun, He forgets his proud successes and the riches he has won.

Oh, there's not a man that liveth but would give his all to be The stubby little fellow that in dream-land he can see, And the splendors that surround him and the joys about him spread Only seem to rise to haunt him with the boyhood that has fled. When the hair about the temples starts to show Time's silver stain, Then the richest man's that living yearns to be a boy again. —Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

rics of the Peruvians were of even a more remote date. In some respects the methods of today bear strong resemblance to the older practice. The chief difference consists in the patterns now being engraved upon copper rollers and several colors being printed at one time. Just as today the coloring matter of dyes is not affixed by merely printing it on the material, but is secured by means of a substance known as mordant, so did the Peruvians make use of a property which caused the dye to adhere and to withstand a test of thousands of years' wear and tear. Experts have declared that in the direction of technical and artistic value the designs in question have no equal. They must undoubtedly have been wholly original, and could have owed their inception to no outside influences.

Thomas Jefferson Rodman Said to Have Been Father of Big Gun Used in Europe

Thomas Jefferson Rodman, the American inventor and ordnance expert, who initiated the movement for big guns which culminated in the giant cannon used in Europe, was born 103 years ago in Salem, Ind., and after graduating from West Point, entered the ordnance department of the army. He early devoted himself to experiments with guns and gunpowder. Rodman's greatest triumph, notes a writer in the Sacramento Union, was the invention of a method of casting guns hollow and cooling them from the inside, which worked a revolution in the making of artillery.

The long and earnest study devoted to the properties and manipulation of cast iron, then regarded as the best material for heavy ordnance, by Rodman and other officers, enabled the United States to produce guns then admittedly the best in the world. In 1860 a cannon weighing 35 tons, the largest in the world, was cast, but the exigencies of the Civil war required heavier and better artillery. In 1863 a 20-inch smooth bore, weighing nearly 58 tons and throwing a solid shot of 1,080 pounds, was cast. This great gun attracted international attention, and many years passed before it was surpassed in size and effectiveness.

Rodman also introduced the use of "mammoth" powder for the 15-inch smooth-bore guns of his invention. During the Civil war his guns were used in both navy and army, and were of great assistance in deciding the outcome of the struggle. During the war period Rodman had command of the Watertown arsenal.

Raising of Rabbits Grows in Popularity as Cost of Beef and Pork Increases

Since the price of meat has been soaring, substitutes for beef and pork have been in demand.

The most popular method of filling out the menu without patronizing the butcher is to raise rabbits, and hundreds of persons are now so engaged with profit.

It is the consensus of opinion among breeders, writes a correspondent, that the Flemish giant rabbit is the best, its meat closely resembling the taste of chicken. Many persons who have served Flemish rabbit have been complimented over their "lovely chicken dinner."

The Belgian hare, which has many followers, is not so toothsome by far. The Flemish is bred for meat and weight, while the Belgian is favored for color, symmetry and small-sized bones.

Rabbit hides bring 35 to 75 cents a pound, although there are instances where the white fur brings much higher prices, according to quality and appearance.

POULTRY FACTS

TO INCREASE POULTRY STOCK

New Opportunities for Specialists to
Co-operate With Raisers in Best
Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the main effort in the campaign to increase the nation's stocks of productive poultry is to be directed to the general farmer and the city householder, it does not follow that the specialist in poultry production cannot render good service in this cause. He may find it desirable and conducive to his greater profit to diversify his farming by devoting more attention to live stock other than poultry and to producing a larger proportion of his feedstuffs on his own ground.

It may be doubtful in some cases whether a special poultry farm can operate profitably along the same lines as in the past. The grower of table poultry can use his stock, plant and equipment for production along some other line that will be profitable at this time. Indeed, in most cases he must so adapt his business to changed conditions or sacrifice what he has invested in it.

Every farmer that becomes interested in increasing and improving his farm poultry, and every town resident who begins to keep poultry in the back yard is going to buy stock or eggs for hatching, or baby chicks. This should cause at least the normal demand for birds, eggs, and stock in the early part of the year, and also stimulate demand for pullets in the fall.

The attention of poultry breeders who want to produce to meet popular demands may well be called to the advantage of the "farming out" method of producing stock in quantity. Farmers who are interested in increasing and improving their stock and town people who have room to grow more chickens than they wish for themselves will in many cases find it an advantage to grow stock for a breeder in their vicinity. With so much new interest developing, it should be easier than usual to get breeders and the poultry keepers near them to co-operate in the production of fowls, for laying especially. Such an arrangement is to the advantage of both. It reduces the cost of getting good stock to the grower and the risk on growing stock to the breeder.

The success of this line of work and co-operation depends very largely upon early hatching, and that in turn depends much upon the breeders begin-



A Well-Cared-For Flock Produces Economical Eggs and Meat for the Family.

ning at once to interest their neighbors in growing chickens for them. Whether he farms out stock or not, every poultry keeper who looks forward to better times in poultry culture should do his part to bring them, by producing all that he can handle at home.

GEESE AS PRODUCERS OF FAT

Importance of Adequate Number of
Fowls in Poultry Scheme Is
Quite Apparent.

Geese hold a sector in the line of the poultry army that makes war against waste. When the facts are taken into consideration that the demand for geese is strong, steady and extends over practically the whole year, that geese excel all other kinds of poultry as producers of fat, a thing of which the world stands at present in dire need, and that their value as egg producers is considerable, the importance of an adequate number of geese in the poultry scheme becomes apparent. Geese take their living in large part from grasses of the pasture and need range of this nature to be kept at a profit.