

How to Raise Poultry

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.



Beating Trouble To the Draw

Poultry Raisers Find That the Least Expensive Trouble Is That Which Is Never Allowed to Happen—Preventative Measures Cost Little Compared With What They Save.

In the cristering days of the old Wild West, the fellow who was quickest at getting his gun into action had the best chance for long life. Consequently, it was not surprising that men spent hours practicing the art of beating the other fellow to the draw. Their lives might some day depend on it. Today, far less effort invested in preventative measures would save the lives of thousands of fowls that now are sacrificed annually.

For one thing, too little attention is often paid to weeding out the unfit. Chicks that are obviously deformed or hopeless weaklings should be killed at once. Weaklings contract diseases that healthy, well developed chicks would throw off easily, thus making easy the spread of trouble among the rest of the flock. It is most certainly false economy or none at all to save some of the fowls one often sees in flocks otherwise fairly well cared for.

Another way to beat trouble to the draw is to adopt every possible means for eliminating vermin of every description. Lice, mites, ticks and all other such pests sap the vitality of fowls to a point where they easily become prey to all sorts of diseases. Constant vigilance is needed to guard fowls against these tiny enemies. They should be inspected periodically and dusted with a good Lice Powder if there are any parasites on their bodies. Lice Powder should be added to the dust bath and let the hens use this at will. Their quarters should be thoroughly cleaned out at frequent intervals and every nook and cranny should be sprayed with a strong solution of dip and disinfectant. Whitewash is another preventative that is not used nearly so much as it should be. It is well to apply it at least twice a year and put it on hot. If two or three ounces of dip and disinfectant is mixed in each gallon of whitewash it will be very effective in killing mites and other insects. It should be forcibly sprayed on if possible, as that will drive it into every crack and crevice where parasites might find a hiding place.

Tainted foods, too, can cause no end of trouble. Mouldy grains are particularly dangerous. Damaged or cheap inferior feeds of any kind should not be fed at all. Cheap feed is dear at any price. Limberneck,

bowel disorders and other troubles are caused by eating spoiled feed. Feed of the best quality only should be fed.

In plain everyday cleanliness, however, comes the greatest protection against the possible invasion of disease. Houses should be so constructed that they can easily be kept clean, and have either solid board or concrete floors that will permit of easy cleaning and disinfecting. Clean quarters cannot very well harbor disease germs. Special care should be exercised in disposing of the droppings. Noxious gases arising from droppings are very harmful to the fowls. Furthermore, the droppings harbor disease germs without number, and intestinal worms besides. Droppings should be removed frequently and used for fertilizer away from the flock. Dead birds should be burned or buried deeply, and a regular cleanup program should be carried out often. This, with the regular use of a good coal tar dip and disinfectant, will prove very effective in preventing many diseases and insect pests.

Of course, disease may take toll of any flock, no matter how carefully cared for. As a rule, however, any extra effort invested in such preventative measures as those described above will pay big dividends. Strong, healthy fowls, protected as much as possible from the various sources of disease, will resist epidemics that would wipe out others. They are also more vigorous and productive in every way.

DISCUSSION OF PLAN TO RETURN FEDERAL LANDS

(Continued from Page One)

message: "Our western states have long since passed from their swaddling clothes and today are more competent to manage much of their affairs than is the federal government. Moreover we must seek every opportunity to retard the expansion of federal bureaucracy and place our communities in control of their own destinies."

These suggestions are, of course, tentative pending investigation . . . but it is my desire to reduce federal interference in affairs of essentially local interest and thereby increase the opportunity of the states to govern themselves and in all obtain better government . . .

The president admitted that the lands were not of much account, that they brought the U. S. no revenue, that they were hard to administer from Washington. He suggested that the states might somehow use them to produce revenue for school purposes. Of sovereignty the U. S. could not be expected to undertake any new irrigation projects to make them fertile.

The governors at first were openly dubious. Said Utah's Governor

George Henry Dern: "What looks at a distance like a fine large horse may turn out on closer inspection to be a white elephant." They slept on the idea. The next day they were in a more open frame of mind. Governor H. C. Baldrige of Idaho, chairman of the conference, declared they ought to co-operate with the president through the investigation stage at least. He was applauded. The conference adopted a resolution endorsing the president's plan for an inquiry.

In Washington the Hoover proposal found no such courteous reception. Western senators were openly hostile. Conflicting with the governor of his state, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho declared: "The purpose of this proposal is to put off on the states something the federal government doesn't want. Well, we don't want their leavings. I can't get excited about skimmed milk. . . . Practically all lands that are worth anything have been taken up. These lands are on the mountain sides and in the desert where a jack rabbit can hardly get a living. The burden of administering them on the states would be heavy. I doubt if some of the states could stand it. . . . The present system was adopted 25 years ago against our protest. We have adapted ourselves to it. Now we ask that it be continued."

Even Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, staunch friend of the Hoover administration though he is could see no good in the president's plan. He complained that state administration on the surface and U. S. administration under the land would be more bureaucratic than the present system.

Said Senator John Benjamin Kendrick of Wyoming: "If president Hoover wishes to put local prob-

lems under local control, he should transfer the mineral rights as well as the surface rights to the states. id,conthe* * taffo,bdosrpbIETAOII Professional conservationists thru out the land were quickly alarmed. Dean Henry Solon Graves of the Yale School of Forestry, who succeeded Gifford Pinchot as National Forester of the U. S. in 1910, refused to endorse. Eastern editorial writers, suddenly conscious of their part-ownership in this vast public territory, advised the president to move cautiously, warned him of the greed and rascality of western politicians, deplored any break-up of the national domain.

FISH INTELLIGENCE

The following story by E. G. Harlen, Editor of Oregon Business is here printed. It might convey a thought which we thought to be in point.

There is an old fish story about the naturalist who once divided an aquarium with a glass partition. He put a big lusty bass in one section and dropped a half dozen minnows in the other.

The bass struck every time the minnows approached the glass partition. After a few days of fruitless lunging, which netted him only bruises, he ceased his efforts and subsided entirely upon the food that was dropped in.

Then the naturalist removed the glass partition. The minnows swam all around the bass but he didn't strike at a single one. He had been thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

There's a moral to this yarn. And it is—take another shot at the glass partition. Maybe it isn't there anymore.

If you are about convinced that

the objects of your city and the Chamber of Commerce are impossible of accomplishment, take another shot at them. Maybe some of the partitions have been weakened, maybe some have been entirely removed.

The important season for chamber of commerce work lies just ahead. Let us suggest an aggressive optimistic spirit on the part of the leaders and officers as our organizations now sweep into action.

To the fish a barrier once set up and maintained for a period, remained always. That's fish intelligence.

In the conduct of the work of our chambers of commerce and city, let us not operate on fish intelligence.

FARM POINTERS

(O. S. A. C. News Service)

Fowls which are excessively fat show a yellowish liver, which is distinctly enlarged and is rather soft and greasy. Such a liver is easily ruptured, bringing about a fatal hemorrhage, says the Oregon Experiment station. Heavy breeds with a tendency toward excessive fat need plenty of exercise and a minimum of fat producing foods.

While many growers are of the opinion that good corn silage can be obtained only when the corn is put up in green state, the best silage is obtained probably when the corn is allowed to reach a fair state of maturity, finds the Oregon Experiment station.

NOTICE

THE LATEST EUROPEAN TREATMENT FOR DIABETES, ENDORSED BY INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS OF RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY. WE ARE THE ONLY ONES IN SOUTHERN OREGON AUTHORIZED TO GIVE IT.

Dr. A. R. Hedges

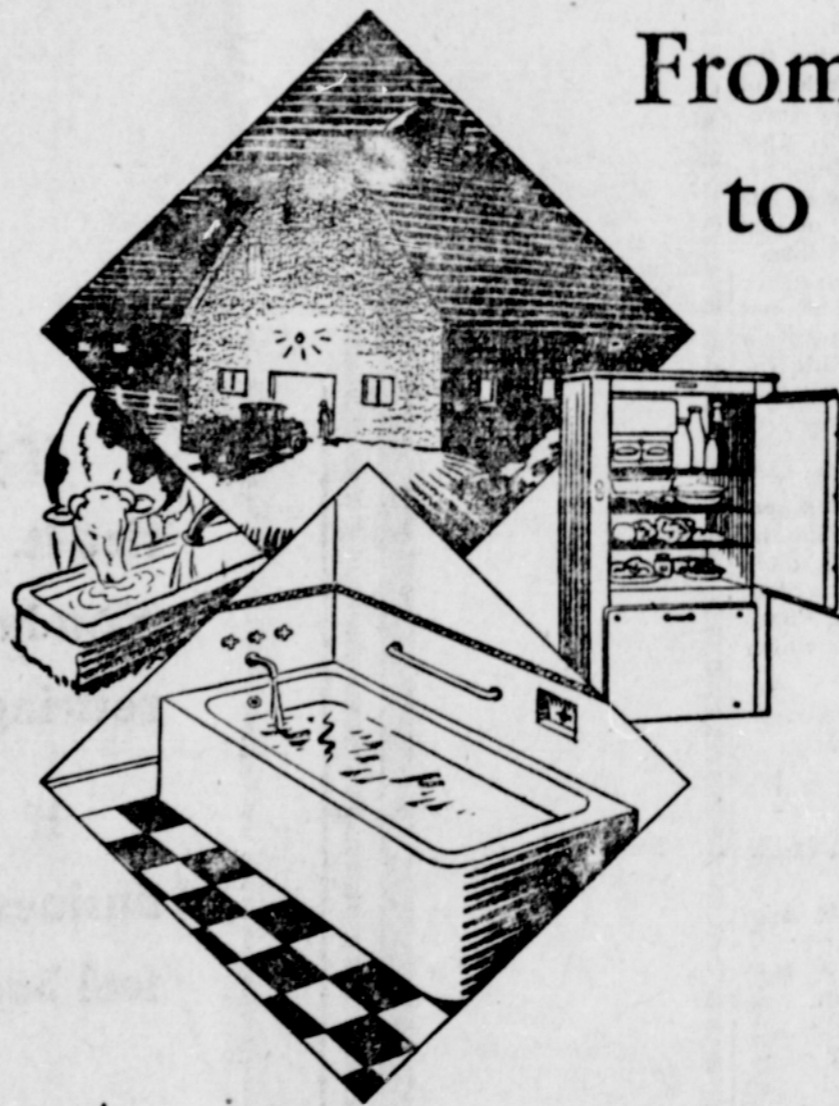
Health Institute

Stewart Building

235 E. Main Street

Phone 170. Medford

From BARN to BATH TUB



A farmer friend who owns two General Motors cars went to the city the other day and stopped in to see some cousins. They showed him around their new roof garden apartment, eighteen floors above the street, and proudly pointed out their Frigidaire in the pantry.

"Well," chuckled our farmer friend, "Mother has a garden full of old-fashioned flowers that she'd never trade for theirs . . . and as for the refrigerator, we have a bigger Frigidaire than they have!"

He also mentioned his Delco-Light power system and his DL water pump, which give him every other city convenience. As he often says himself, his farm is "General Motorized from barn to bath tub!"

It is perfectly true that General Motors, through its various units, offers even more to the farm family than to the city family. By applying methods of automobile production to home electric lighting and power plants, water pumping systems, and automatic refrigerators, General Motors can make the reliable kind of product that a farmer wants, at a price he can afford.

GENERAL MOTORS

TUNE IN—General Motors Family Party, every Monday, 8:30 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) WEAF and 37 associated radio stations.

"A car for every purse and purpose"

CHEVROLET. 7 models. \$525—\$695. A six in the price range of the four. Smooth, powerful 6-cylinder valve-in-head engine. Beautiful Fisher Bodies. Also sedan delivery. Light delivery chassis. 1 1/2 ton chassis and 1 3/4 ton chassis with cab, both with four speeds forward.

PONTIAC. 7 models. \$745 — \$895. Now offers "Big six" motoring luxury at low cost. Larger L-head engine; larger Bodies by Fisher. New attractive colors and stylish lines.

OLDSMOBILE. 8 models. \$875 — \$1035. The Fine Car at Low Price. Now offers further refinements, mechanically and in the Fisher Bodies — also eight optional equipment combinations in Special and De Luxe line.

MARQUETTE. 6 models. \$965 — \$1035. Buick's new companion car, designed and built by Buick. Six cylinders. Fisher Bodies. Its price puts Buick quality and craftsmanship within reach of more families.

OAKLAND. 9 models. \$1145 — \$1375. Oakland All American Six. Distinctively original appearance. Splendid performance. Luxurious appointments. Attractive colors. Bodies by Fisher.

VIKING. 3 models. \$1595. General Motors' new "eight" at medium price. 90-degree V-type engine. Striking Bodies by Fisher. Unusual appointments. Also optional equipment combinations.

BUICK. 14 models. \$1225 — \$1995. Three new wheelbases, 118-124-132 inches. The greatest Buick of them all. Many new mechanical features. Fisher Bodies with new lines.

LASALLE. 14 models. \$2295 — \$2875. Companion car to Cadillac. Continental lines. Distinctive appearance. 90-degree V-type 8-cylinder engine. Striking color combinations in beautiful Bodies by Fisher.

CADILLAC. 26 models. \$3295 — \$7000. The Standard of the World. Famous efficient 8-cylinder 90-degree V-Type engine. Luxurious Bodies by Fisher and Fleetwood. Extensive range of color and upholstery combinations.

(All Prices f. o. b. Factories)

ALSO

FRIGIDAIRE Automatic Refrigerator. New silent models with cold-control device. Tu-tone cabinets. Price and model range to suit every family.

DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants—Water Systems. Provide all electrical conveniences and labor-saving devices for the farm.

CLIP THE COUPON

General Motors (Dept. A), Detroit, Mich.

What goes on behind the scenes in a great automobile industry like General Motors? The inside story is told in a little book with lots of interesting pictures. This book—"The Open Mind"—will be of value to every car buyer. It is free. Send the coupon. Check the particular products you would like to know about.

Name _____
Address _____

- CHEVROLET MARQUETTE BUICK
 PONTIAC OAKLAND LASALLE
 OLDSMOBILE VIKING CADILLAC
 Frigidaire Automatic Refrigerator Delco-Light
Electric Power and Light Plants WATER SYSTEMS

Cool Salads for Hot Days



WITH hot days in the offing, every housewife likes to serve cooling salads, but somehow the idea of preparing one in the stifling afternoon for supper doesn't sound so attractive. So why not make the salad in the morning when you are in the kitchen anyway? Use gelatin to mold the fruits or vegetables, put it in the ice-box to keep cool, and there your refreshing salad is, in the evening—all ready to turn out and serve.

Colorful and Cheerful

Some recipes for gelatin salads are:

Jellied Cheese and Pineapple Salads: Soak one tablespoon gelatin in four tablespoons cold water, then dissolve over hot water. Mash two three-ounce cream cheeses, add two cups crushed pineapple and eight-

een sliced, stuffed olives. Add dissolved gelatin, and season to taste. Pour into individual wet molds and chill. Serve unmolded on lettuce, garnishing with whole stuffed olives and cream mayonnaise.

Jellied Asparagus and Pepper Salad: Soften one tablespoon gelatin in one-fourth cup cold water. Add enough water to juice from a can of asparagus tips to make one cup. Add one bay leaf and one sprig celery tops, and boil three minutes. Strain over gelatin, and stir until dissolved. Add one and one-half finely diced green peppers, one sliced, boiled carrot and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Arrange asparagus tips, tip end down, around the edge of a fluted mold. Pour gelatin mixture in center and chill. Serve, unmolded, on lettuce, garnished with mayonnaise.