

**POULTRY RAISING
IN THIS STATE**

Oregon today presents the greatest opportunity possible for poultry raisers. Those who are in the business cannot raise enough chickens or produce enough eggs for home consumption. The same is true of other classes of poultry. One of the Portland wholesale houses received a check accompanying an order for two carloads of turkeys. Both check and order were immediately returned with the simple statement: "Nothing doing."

Oregon hens produce but one-fifth of the eggs consumed in Portland; the hens in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota supplying a good share of the balance. In other words, poultry breeders in the Middle Western states are receiving \$2500 per day from Oregon, which sum could just as well be paid to Oregon poultry raisers. The hens now in the state, even though working overtime cannot supply the local demand. Local poultry raisers receive anywhere from 40 to 50 cents per dozen for eggs. Suppose outside eggs were not allowed in the state? Oregon eggs would sell in the local market for probably 8 to 10 cents apiece.

An average of 24,000 dozen eggs a day are received in Portland from out of the state. Oregon hens apparently do not realize the importance they command in every-day life.

Hyman H. Cohen, the market editor of the Oregon Daily Journal, an authority on the subject, says: "Thousands and thousands of dollars—the sum is staggering—but the exact figures have not yet been compiled, are sent East to pay for eggs every year by the citizens of Portland alone and it is estimated that fully a million dollars go away from here and other coast cities for this purpose annually."

"Not only could every dollar of this sum be saved to the people of this section, but eggs could actually be shipped to other centers from here at a good profit—providing of course, we get farmers to raise the hens."

"This has been proved time and time again, not only by agricultural college experts, who, of course, work under the best of conditions, but by practical farmers who are making money on their own hook. With climatic conditions that would insure paying results from the producing of eggs, supplies could be turned out here at a minimum of expense. Of course every Tom, Dick and Harry cannot successfully run a poultry and egg business any more than they could run any other line of trade without experience. But, however, it has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that eggs are produced here cheaper than any other place in the country."

"If the rural population of Oregon realized what profits there were

in the commercial production of poultry, it would not be necessary for the retailers of Portland and other Pacific coast cities to bring in carload after carload of Eastern dressed stock.

"Oregon's egg industry is just in its infancy, but the promise could scarcely be better from a financial point of view."

"Within a few years it will no longer be necessary for Oregon to send East for the larger portion of her egg supplies. Of late the arrivals of Eastern eggs here have averaged about a car a day, so it can easily be seen how many thousands of dollars annually make their way from the pockets of the Pacific coast people to those of the Eastern producer."

"There are many portions of Oregon and Washington where climatic conditions are ideal for the production not only of eggs—but eggs that will compare in flavor with any in the world. Just at present egg producers are looking toward Eastern Oregon and Washington in the hope of stopping this enormous outflow of money to the Eastern states."

"It has been found upon practical experiment that the egg produced in sections where there is little lime in the soil will not show the keeping qualities that do the eggs put forth from sections where lime is plentiful in the soil. While an egg is an egg no matter where produced, the ones that come from the lime sections are the ones sought for storing purposes for they keep where there is little lime."

"For this reason it will pay intending egg producers to pick out sites where the soil has plenty of lime, and soil of this character is easily found in Oregon and more especially in Eastern Oregon."

Mr. R. B. Miller, the general freight agent of the Harriman lines in Oregon, dealing with this and other subjects, says:

"Eggs, butter, poultry, in carload lots, are shipped to Oregon from the Eastern states to supply the demand here. Oregon farm do not produce what Oregon people have to have."

"Fresh cream is shipped by express from California and from Utah to supply the markets of Portland and of the Puget Sound cities. Hogs by the trainload are shipped by freight from Nebraska to Portland and Puget Sound packers to run their plants. Oregon farms could produce these things, but they do not. The money sent out of the state for hogs alone amounts to \$1,500,000 annually. This money should be kept in Oregon. Oregon farmers should receive this \$1,500,000 for Oregon hogs, and all the other money spent for eggs, cream, poultry, butter and other products and add it to their earnings. It is in the land they own to produce it if they were to adopt the modern methods of farming that would make it possible. Oregon

farms should produce all that is used of farm products in Oregon, the farmers here should sell it to the home markets and then should have a surplus to ship to other states."

**GREAT BIG GRAIN
CROPS GROW HERE**

Statements of Willamette Valley Farmers of Actual Products.

From nine acres of barley I raised 405 bushels.—A. F. Beardsley, Salem, Rt. 8.

I had 26 acres Defiance wheat that made 50 bushels per acre in 1908.—J. H. Starnee.

I threshed 6000 bushels of barley from 100 acres. Another 40-acre field went 80 bushels per acre.—A. M. Lafollet, Gervais, Rt. 3.

My barley, machine measure, averaged 45 bushels last season.—Abner Beers, Salem.

My wheat went 30 bushels per acre in 1907.—R. A. Marsh.

From 15 acres of corn I raised 750 bushels.—Fred Achilles, Salem, Rt. 8.

One acre of White Dent corn measured 54½ bushels shelled.—Oren Stratton.

I grow from two to five acres of corn every year on upland, and it ripens regularly before the early frosts; yields 35 to 40 bushels for the last eight years.—Herman Prahl.

I have no difficulty in raising 40 bushels of corn per acre.—John Pemberton, Salem, Rt. 4.

Raised 150 bushels ear corn on two and a half acres.—M. Lunde, Salem, Rt. 6.

Last year I had 17 acres of wheat that yielded 42 bushels per acre and eight acres oats averaging 45 bushels per acre, machine measure.—Andrew Johnston.

I had 175 acres of oats in 1907 that averaged 75 bushels per acre.—Ford Groner.

Had 155 acres of oats in 1907 that went 70 bushels per acre.—C. Duyck.

Last year I raised 520 bushels of corn from eight acres of ground and have harvested 336 bushels of wheat from same ground this year.—R. Y. Porter.

I plowed 10 acres of ground in May, sowed it in White French wheat, from which I harvested 300 bushels.—C. V. Sheridan.

Had fall wheat that went 41 bushels per acre and spring wheat 30½ bushels per acre. Oats 54 bushels per acre.—Oren Stratton.

Fifteen acres which I thought was worn out, yielded 47½ bushels of wheat the first year, and 45 bushels the second year after sub-plowing.—Paul Kleppin, Salem.

I raised 400 bushels of oats on five acres.—T. J. Munkers.

From 12 acres of wheat I raised

390 bushels.—A. F. Beardsley, Salem, Rt. 8.

Threshed from one field 40 bushels of wheat per acre.—Albert Reuf.

Raised on 33 acres of land that has been in cultivation over 50 years 1056 bushels of wheat.—Cleve Prather, Buena Vista.

Threshed 700 bushels of wheat from 20 acres in 1907, worth \$325.—Henry Shank.

I cut 60 acres wheat in 1907, made 20 bushels per acre.—J. J. Finn, McCoy.

Threshed 4000 bushels oats from 70 acres in 1907, worth \$1600.—Henry Shank.

I raised 70 bushels oats per acre in 1907 and sold at 35 cents per bushel, or \$24.50 per acre.—R. G. Rempel.

From 60 acres of oats I raised 2700 bushels.—J. C. Beardsley, Salem, Rt. 8.

My oats averaged 60 bushels per acre in 1907.—Oliver Beers, Salem.

From four acres of oats I raised in 1907 472 bushels.—Neils P. Rasmussen.

Have raised wheat which averaged over 40 bushels per acre for the years 1905, 1906, 1907. I rotate with wheat, clover and potatoes or corn. Land is clear of weeds and increasing in productiveness.—Richard Schenborn.

On hill land my wheat went 35 bushels per acre.—E. H. Northrup.

My oats have averaged 50 bushels per acre for the last five years. One year the yield was 62½ bushels, machine measure, and they weighed 77 bushels per acre. Some of my neighbors have done even better than I.—C. E. Spence.

Threshed 1050 sacks oats from 38 acres in 1907.—E. P. Gwin.

Wheat on foothill farm went 24 bushels per acre.—Wm. Preston.

From three acres I got 201 bushels of oats last season.—W. J. Crawford, Rt. 1, Salem.

My barley went 39 bushels per acre in 1907.—R. A. Marsh.

**ENGLISH WALNUTS
AND BARTLETT PEARS**

(From 1000 Facts.)
I picked ten bushels of English walnuts from one tree and sold for \$5.40 per bushel.—Frank Diem, Salem, Rt. 8.

We have an English walnut tree of the Mayette variety from which we sold \$25 worth of nuts last year and had plenty for our own use.—Henry Hockett, Salem.

I harvested about nine tons of English walnuts last year from 1500 trees nine years old. Some trees yielded over 100 pounds each.—Thos. Prince.

Pears.
I have three Vicar of Wakefield pear trees which at the age of 57 bore 90 bushels of good pears. They seldom fall.—Wm. H. Egan, Brooks.

From one acre of pear trees I sold \$150 worth.—A. F. Beardsley, Rt. 8, Salem.

Our yield of pears in 1906 on the Wallace orchard was 13,000 boxes of Bartletts and 3000 boxes of fall pears.—C. A. Park, Supt., Salem.

From five acres of Bartlett pears I harvested and sold 25 tons in 1907. In 1906 I harvested 45 tons.—L. T. Reynolds, Salem, Rt. 9.

Bartlett pears and fall pears, with proper care, grow to perfection in the Willamette valley. There ought to be and will be soon many thousands of acres set out.—C. A. Park, Commissioner Second District, State Board of Horticulture.

Big Dairy Meet at Salem

The convention of the Oregon State Dairy Association at Salem was the most successful ever held by that body. Washington and California were represented in both attendance and exhibits. The grand prize for best display of dairy products was awarded F. A. Schubinger of Salem for an exhibit comprising 26 varieties of cheese. The Douglas Creamery Company of Roseburg won first award for highest scoring creamery butter; F. G. Matthe of Sweet Home for the highest scoring dairy butter, and T. J. Ballantyne of Hobsonville for the highest scoring cheese. The dairymen pledged a fund of \$150 per month for the employment of an expert to bring dairy conditions throughout the state up to the highest possible standard. An appropriation of \$6000 will be asked from the legislature. President F. L. Kent of Corvallis was re-elected, with Carl Abrams of Salem, secretary. The time of next year's meeting will be chosen to harmonize with the date selected by the Washington dairymen, who met at Chehalis last week.

**YOUNG BANK WITH A
REMARKABLE RECORD**

The United States National bank, which secured a charter on February 4 of the present year, is the successor of the Salem State bank, which was organized four years ago. Its capital stock is \$100,000, and deposits have run up to \$329,000. This is a remarkable record for a young bank, and reflects great credit upon the standing and business ability of its officers, who are: J. P. Rogers, president; G. W. Eyre, vice president; E. W. Hazard, cashier; D. W. Eyre, assistant cashier. Plans are completed for the erection of a new banking house in the spring, when this financial institution will be located in more commodious and attractive quarters.

Had sweet corn for table use 50 days last season. Green beans from July 15 to October 30. Killed 10 hogs that dressed 3647 pounds.—D. L. Brown, Salem.

**PIANOS
AND
ORGANS**

**TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS**

Geo. C. Will

121 Commercial Street, Salem

**SEWING
MACHINES
AND
SUPPLIES**

**SHEET MUSIC
AND
PIANO
STUDIES**