

Indian Ceremonial Dances Interpreted

Indians interpretation of dance given at the Eastern Oregon Livestock show June 11, 12, and 13th in 1953. Written by one of the dancers.

Feather Dance

Many people are aware of the fact that long before the white man came into this country the Indians had their own religion. They had worshipped in their own way from the beginning of their people. The feather dance is a religious ceremonial dance performed as a prayer to their Father. Today the dance is practiced in the Indian feather religion and is hardly seen except occasionally among the older people who still worship in their original manner.

Warrior Dance

Indian history tells of the many wars between the various tribes, but in all these history books very little is told of the sorrows that came with the victories, or with the defeat. After the battles are over the warriors return home and find their families anxious and eager for the return of their men.

The warrior dance tells the

story of how they will sink the story of one family. After the battle which ended in victory the family waited for the return of the father and his sons. Only the youngest son returned with scalps as evidence of his victory over the enemy. He tells the story to his family and dies of many wounds. Then this memorial dance is performed in honor of the men.

The movements tell how the warriors were wounded and how they fell. So this dance is one relating sorrow and grief in remembrance of famous wars of numerous tribes. Although they were victorious this dance was a high honor to the warriors who died to protect their land, their families and hunting grounds.

Swan dance

The swan dance is one of the Indian dances of the Northwest tribes that began long before the coming of the white race. It started during a ceremonial dance and prophesied the coming of a strange race of people who would come to take their land away.

When the dancers reach down to the floor it represents the new people who will take the land away piece by piece. Next the dancers will reach low to the floor moving forward and then all come to the center and raise their hands in a reaching gesture. This part of the dance tells low into the depths of despair while fleeing from the people and next when they will rise again with new hope. The next part of the dance is where the new race continues to take their land. Then the Indians leave and give up their homes to the conquerors.

EVENT—The five standard events—saddle bronc, bareback riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, and bull riding—are seen at R.C.A.-approved rodeos. Team roping, steer roping, and team tying may be seen in different parts of the country where these events are more commonly known. The following events may be seen in various R.C.A.-approved rodeos along with the five standard events: wild horse race, wild cow milking, ribbon roping, steer decorating, double mugging. Each of the above-mentioned is a separate event.

Weed Pamphlet Published by OSC

An up-to-date weed control guide for Oregon farmers, orchardists, and home gardeners has just been published by the Oregon State College extension service.

New chemical controls that have passed recent field trials are included in the booklet, "Weed Control Recommendations for Oregon." Residents of Oregon may obtain free copies from county extension agents or the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

Handy reference charts list all major crops or plants to be protected, the recommended chemical for weed control, how and when to apply the chemical, and special comments for each crop. Another section is indexed according to common weeds and the recommended control. Precautions on handling of certain chemicals and care of spray equipment are also included.

Bulletin Explains Thistle Control

Latest methods to control Canada thistle, a common weed found in most areas of the state, are explained in a newly-revised bulletin published by the Oregon State College extension service.

New chemicals and soil sterilants that have been found effective against Canada thistle are discussed in the new edition of the bulletin, "Canada Thistle." The bulletin also discusses control of the weed by cultivation, and by use of perennial crops.

A colored illustration makes it easy to identify Canada thistle in various stages of growth. The bulletin, written by Rex Warren, extension farm crops specialist at OSC, also contains a full description of the weed, tells where it came from, and how it spreads. Oregon residents can obtain a free copy at their county extension office, or from the OSC bulletin clerk.

Malt, Pelleting Convert Barley Into Good Feed

Prospects that Oregon's bulging barley supplies may be converted into more suitable feed for swine are reported by the Oregon State College agricultural experiment station.

Special treatment to break down hard-to-digest barley fiber looks promising as OSC scientists seek ways to parlay local feedstuffs into meat supplies for expanding West Coast markets.

Oregon ships in about 70 per cent of its pork needs, and hog prices in Oregon are usually among the highest in the nation.

Preliminary findings by OSC researchers indicate that a combination of malt-enzyme treatment and pelleting may overcome main shortcomings of barley for hog feed.

Barley soaked in water, then treated with small amounts of malt, boosted hog gains 1/10 pound daily over hogs fed straight ground barley, report J. E. Oldfield, OSC animal nutritionist and L. M. Larsen, research assistant. "Soaking," alone, gave no benefits as it had in earlier poultry nutrition trials.

Malt provided additional enzymes in the hog's stomach to help digest fiber. Malt added only \$1.50 a ton to feed costs in the OSC study where malt comprised 2.5 per cent of the total feed weight.

Next step is to test a combination of malting and pelleting barley to learn if the steam treatment in pelleting will replace soaking for breaking down barley fiber. Soaking barley commercially would be costly, requiring large vats and drying equipment.

Pelleting barley, even without the malt treatment, increased gains more than 1/10 pound daily. The combination treatment will also be watched closely by Oregon barley growers who last year harvested 20 million bushels compared to a 10-year state average of 13 million bushels.

ARENA DIRECTOR—Person whose responsibility it is to see that the rodeo goes off smoothly and according to the rules. He supervises all jobs and details in and connected to the rodeo arena itself, such as loading the chutes, keeping the arena clear, etc. He may be hired either by the rodeo committee, the producer, or the stock contractor. Frequently the stock contractor or producer works as the arena director.

Findings Reported On Cattle Feeding

New findings in beef cattle feeding, including adjustment of rations for animals receiving hormone treatment, have been reported by the Oregon State College agriculture experiment station.

Results are summarized in a bulletin, "Results of 1957-58 Mutton-Freewater Beef Feeding Experiments." Oregon residents may obtain free copies from local county extension agents or from the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

David C. England, OSC animal scientist, and Norton Taylor, Umatilla county beef producers.

More than 200 animals provided by local ranchers were used in the trials. Major findings include adjustment of grain intake as animals gain weight, best protein levels, comparisons of various types of roughages, and experiments with single and multiple hormone implants to stimulate growth.

Like most major sports, rodeo is increasingly drawing some of its best talent from college athletics. Two of the sports' top hands, Harley May and Benny Combs, are former collegiate champions.

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RIDING CHAMPS—Three riding champions at the Union county fair last year above will be seen in action at the Eastern Oregon Livestock Show this week. From left, La Zelle Greiner, 10, junior champ; Wesley Kirby, 14, intermediate champ, and Jay Lorenzen, senior champ. (Observer Photo)

Hot Lake News

Mrs. Bud Sanford from John Day, spent the weekend with her mother, Mrs. Jo Hasselblad.

Rev. Muri Gassaway, pastor of the Cove Baptist church, conducted Sunday services in the nursing home. Several members of his church were also present and gave special musical numbers.

Mrs. Ira Beer arrived by plane Saturday to accompany her husband on his return trip to Seattle on Sunday. Beer has been vacationing here for the past two weeks. On Friday he and the Charles Careys and Dr. Roth spent the day fishing at Owyhee Reservoir.

Gray Lady "talent scouts" are always on the lookout for new and unusual ideas for the program of activities they bring to the Hot Lake Nursing Home each week. On Thursday, May 21, Mrs. Roy Osburn from Elgin arrived with a group of Rainbow Girls from her home town. These young ladies, Janet Osburn, Jeanne Gordon, Freda Hayes, Marlene Simmons and Linda Witty, are known as "The Bottle Babes." Their skill in playing on their bottles indicates many hours of practice.

After the Rainbow Girls left, Mrs. Merle Becket acted as pianist and the patients and Gray Ladies joined in an old fashioned songfest.

Mrs. Gilbert Dory and Mrs. E. E. Eddy were nursing home visitors Sunday afternoon, and called on Mrs. Mildred Smith.

ELGIN BRIEFS

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wheeler and three children, plan to move to Pendleton this week, to make their home. Wheeler will be a district forestry supervisor there.

Joyce Waelty arrived at the home of her parents Monday, to spend her vacation from the Insurance Company where she is employed at Portland. She will attend the graduation exercises Thursday when her sister Myrna is valedictorian of the class of '59.

Lavone Culver of Summerville is confined in the St. Joseph Hospital. He had surgery on his hip May 4, and hopes to come home in about a week.

Mrs. Wiley Gordon returned home Sunday after spending two weeks at Portland helping care for the new granddaughter, in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arley Oster.

Wheat Had A Role In Oregon History As Golden Grain

Wheat was "gold" to Oregon pioneers and 1959 still finds it the state's No. 1 income crop, yielding some 50 million annually.

Estimates point to 890,000 wheat acres in Oregon this year and a harvest of 25 million bushels, reports M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College agricultural economist.

Acreage increase over last year's 861,000 is due mainly to

Homemakers Buy More Non-Fat Dry Milk Now

Oregon homemakers today are buying 63 times more packaged nonfat dry milk than they were 10 years ago, a recent Oregon State College study disclosed.

Main reasons given for the growing popularity of nonfat dry milk are that it is cheap, convenient, easy to store and keep, contains fewer calories than whole fluid milk, and has been improved recently so it dissolves readily.

About 1,000 homemakers in four Oregon cities were interviewed during the study, reports Dr. S. Kent Christensen, associate professor of agricultural economics at OSC. Their replies indicate that nonfat dry milk has replaced about 10 per cent of former fluid milk consumption in the state. However, regular users of nonfat dry milk appear to have increased their total consumption of fluid milk and skim milk by about 1.8 quarts per week.

About 40 per cent of the homemakers questioned said they buy nonfat dry milk. One in four uses it regularly. The steady customers use about 5.4 quarts a week in addition to nine quarts of fluid milk.

close-out of the Soil Bank's acreage reserve. Crop experts believe, however, that some of the increase may be offset by slightly lower yields than last year when growing conditions were better than normal.

Whatever the 1959 yield, it would have been a bonanza to Oregon pioneers who hoarded meager supplies of wheat across the plains. Their diaries carefully noted the prices charged for flour at remote trading posts along the Oregon Trail, according to E. R. Jackman, Oregon State College farm crop specialist who has authored numerous articles on pioneer agriculture.

Flour sold for 20 a hundred pounds at Fort Hall near what is now Pocatello, Ida. Near La Grande it was 40 a hundred.

Wheat became legal tender through informal law of Williamette Valley settlers in 1845. During the 'fifties and 'sixties,' Oregon millers were exporting wheat to California gold mining towns where the going price was \$25 a barrel.

Difficulties of transporting wheat down the Columbia River gorge delayed building of the rich Columbia Basin wheat potential until the railroad reached Portland in 1883. Ten years later, Umatilla county harvested 4,500,00 bushels and the big wheat shift from western to eastern Oregon was under way.

Today, western Oregon has about one-eighth of the state's wheat acreage, whereas 60 years ago half the acres were west of the Cascades.

The future for this long-time "golden grain" among Oregon crops? Government programs loom large. So long as regulations permit, economists see wheat continuing as Oregon's top dollar crop for food, feed, and export outlets.

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