

# THE MAUPIN TIMES

Devoted to the Interests of Southern Wasco County

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MAUPIN, SOUTHERN WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915

THE YEAR \$1.50

## Fresh Meat

I have opened up a Meat Market opposite the Hotel Mead and can fill orders for any kind of Fresh Meats.

RAY AUBREY, Maupin.

## Grasshoppers Dying

E. C. Dunning, a prosperous farmer of the Bakeoven country, called at the Times office while in Maupin last Friday afternoon. Mr. Dunning has 40 acres of potatoes and when the grasshoppers made their appearance he resolved to put forth an effort to save his crop and got in communication with O. W. R. & N. Assistant Agriculturalist Lou S. Smith, calling Mr. Smith's attention to the conditions here, hence his visit of a few weeks ago. Mr. Dunning reports the poison bran mash as absolutely satisfactory and says the number of dead hoppers under the potato vines average 40 to a vine after the first application. Claud Wilson also used it in his corn field with the result of killing as high as 80 hoppers around one corn stock.

## Church Notice.

Services as follows: Sunday, July 18, Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., song service beginning 7:30 p. m. Thursday evening 8 p. m. prayer meeting. Every one welcome to all services.

G. R. ELLIS, Pastor.

U. S. Endersby has purchased a large Case separator from W. H. Staats & Co. which will be delivered today.

## THE GRASSHOPPER SITUATION

By Professor A. L. Lovett, Assistant Professor of Entomology, O. A. C., Corvallis, Oregon.

Having spent two days going over the grasshopper situation about Maupin, a brief report of conditions and a general answer to some of the questions asked seems timely.

### THE INJURY

Fall wheat has been injured but little if any. Spring wheat is damaged to an extent in some localities, and oats, where grown, are damaged considerably. The crops which have suffered most and which are most likely to be attacked even yet are garden and truck crops, particularly potatoes and corn. Fruit trees and shrubs may also be attacked.

### THE POISON MASH

For conditions such as the present where the grasshoppers are well scattered and are attacking cultivated crops, there is no treatment to equal the poison bran mash. The formula for the preparation of the material and the directions for its application have been given in a previous issue of the Maupin Times. However, the receipt is repeated here in its cheapest effective form:

Bran.....50 pounds  
Paris green or white arsenic.....1 pound  
Syrup.....2 quarts  
Salt.....1 pound  
Lemon extract.....2 ounces

Mix the dry ingredients together thoroughly, add the syrup and extract to a gallon of water and pour over bran. Add more water to make a crumbly mash.

The white arsenic is, in small quantities, much cheaper than Paris green and just as effective. Syrup may be left out without materially lessening the value of the poison. Broadcast the material in the early morning using about five pounds to the acre. We cannot emphasize too strongly the remarkable efficiency of this material. It is not a new untried fad; it is not exorbitant in price or impractical to apply; its action is quick, sure and effective. The published results of those in this vicinity, following their use of the mash, should be conclusive proof of its efficiency for grasshopper control. I believe that without exception where growers have used the bran mash, prepared and applied as the College recommends, they were more than satisfied. It gets the results.

There is the question of poisoning poultry or stock. Where the material is scattered as we recommend I do not know of a single authentic record of the death of any domestic animal by poisoning. Where placed in heaps dire results may follow. Nor is it well to give poultry free range to a treated field where dying grasshoppers are numerous, too many hoppers are not good for a young chicken.

Another question concerning the use of the bran mash is, does it pay one grower to apply it for the protection of his crop if his neighbors do not do the same. Emphatically yes. The hoppers doing the injury here are classed as non-migratory. They are distinctly local in their attack and do not travel any considerable distance as compared with the migratory form, an example of which is the old Rocky Mountain locust of the '70's. This point will be made clearer in a succeeding paragraph on the breeding habits.

### WILL THE HOPPERS

#### COME AGAIN?

An occasional man is heard to predict that the grasshoppers will disappear this year. Unfortunately too many men listen to this statement and considering this to be the case, sacrifice the crop attacked this season, making no attempt to fight the pest. Did you know that if our insect friends assumed this same indifferent attitude for a single season that all green vegetation would be absolutely wiped from the earth's surface?

It is true nevertheless that a year or two years of excessive abundance of hoppers is usually followed by a period of years in which no particular widespread grasshopper injury occurs. This condition is due to beneficial insects or parasites as we call them which prey on the hoppers and reduce their numbers to the point of extinction. A year when grasshoppers are abundant affords ideal conditions for the multiplication of their enemies. These enemies almost wipe out the hoppers. The following year with no grasshoppers to breed in and feed on the parasites die off almost to the point of extinction. Then for a cycle of 3, 5, or more years the hoppers increase slowly but surely and eventually again become a plague. Theoretically that is what will happen here. Eastern Oregon conditions have not been sufficiently studied to state definitely that such is the case, but in all probability that is what will occur. A careful examination of grasshopper infested areas reveals the presence of numerous parasites preying on

the pest. The most efficient of these parasites is a fly which places a living maggot under the wing of the hopper. The maggot burrows inside the hopper, feeds on its internal organs and eventually kills it. A female hopper infested with a maggot does not deposit eggs for next year's brood of insects. Specimens of this fly and of two other beneficial insects which prey on grasshopper eggs were collected in the fields and are on exhibition at the office of the Maupin Times.

### COMBATING THE

#### HOPPER IN THE BREEDING GROUND

The ideal time to fight the grasshopper is in the breeding ground. For some of the growers surrounded by vast areas of uncultivated soil the proposition seems hopeless. However, where breeding places are discovered the following points will apply.

Grasshoppers pass the winter as eggs. These eggs are not placed in cultivated or loose soil, but in bare spots in waste places. Often these breeding areas are confined to small areas of one-half acre to three acres in extent. These breeding grounds should be located and the eggs destroyed by triple discing or plowing this soil during the fall of the year. If this is not practical for local conditions, a careful outlook should be kept during the spring for the breeding places, particularly on waste land adjacent to cultivated fields. Where small areas are discovered during late May and June simply alive with the very small hoppers, prepare some of the bran mash and poison them while they are confined to this small area. It is a very simple matter to treat such a block of ground as but little material is required for the small hoppers. Later after they commence to spread out, greater areas must be covered, more material is necessary and more or less loss to crops is almost sure to follow their spread.

### WILL A SEVERE WINTER EFFECT THE HOPPERS?

The winter is passed as eggs in the soil. These eggs are deposited in masses of from 16 to 35 eggs in a small bean shaped sac or capsule. The outside of this sac is made of material exuded by the female. When dry it is of about the consistency of felt, it is impervious to moisture and to heat and cold. So long as this sac is unbroken moisture and freezing weather will not effect the eggs. If by discing or plowing these egg sacs are broken up, the eggs are readily chilled.

The young hoppers are seriously effected by sudden changes in the weather. If a warm spell sufficient to hatch the hoppers is followed by a few days of cold wet weather the young hoppers may die off by the millions.

### SUMMARY

The hoppers are capable of doing severe injury. They will come again though possibly not for a period of a few years. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in fighting them. The most practical place to combat them is in the breeding grounds. When they attack a cultivated crop use the poison bran mash.

Ben Fraley and family visited Sunday with Mrs. Fraley's parents Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fraley.

## SENT IN BY OUR CORRESPONDENTS

### Criterion Chronicles

L. N. Castor, Earl Tunison, and Edwin Kidder are leaving this week for grain harvest in the Flanagan section.

J. E. Miller, on Saturday last, made a trip to Moro with his brother who will spend a few weeks harvesting.

The cool weather of the past week has greatly increased the size of wheat heads, consequently more sacks will be needed at threshing time.

Quite a little inquiry from outside sources is made regarding the buying of land in this vicinity, but most of our citizens are satisfied with the prospective outlook for the Criterion country and are not in the real estate market.

A woman riding horseback from Seattle, Wn., passed through Criterion on Tuesday enroute to her homestead near Bend.

R. H. and L. B. DeCamp are with Hunt's hay making force.

All our farmers report a good crop of hay and of extra quality.

Frank Buzan spent the week end at home.

T. O. Miller last week filed on a valuable half section, located 4 1/2 miles southwest of Shaniko, adjacent to the property owned by Mr. Roper's holdings.

Burt Mathews who owns a farm at Redmond, paid a visit to his brother Clem recently, and returned home with several valuable horses, among which was a fine young Coach team.

The war on grasshoppers still continues resulting in death to

thousands of the pests from eating the poisoned dope.

Vera Canfield seems making good progress toward recovery.

### Dr. Fellows III

Dr. B. O. Fellows was taken very sick Saturday night and Sunday from 7 o'clock till 5 o'clock in the evening was unconscious, and much fear for his recovery was experienced by his friends. The local physician, Dr. C. H. Francis, was called and gave no encouragement. Mr. Tallcott sent a telegram to his son in Indianapolis, stating the doctor's condition, but shortly after sending it he became conscious and very much improved. Although yet very weak, at this writing he is still improving.

### Y. P. B. Organized

A Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. was organized at the church Sunday night, with the view to being a beneficial social organization of the young people of this place. A number have already signed the pledge. Miss Dishrow and Mrs. Job Crabtree were elected president and secretary. It is planned to give a program a week from Sunday evening and each succeeding second Sunday evening. These temperance programs will be of a musical and literary nature and every one is invited to come and help make them a success.

Clyde Williams came down Sunday from the mountains and was called Wednesday to return taking a couple horses and some provisions to Leigh Oliver and Jim Rokoto who are with Mays sheep and have lost their pack horses and part of the sheep.

Mrs. Ford proof before Commissioner Stuart.

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MAUPIN, OREGON

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