

Morrow County Farm Bureau and Extension Service News

Items of Interest to Local Farmers and Stockmen Published by the County Agent and the Farm Bureau

Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Heppner, Dec. 20th

County Agent Makes Annual Report.

The annual report of the County Agent which covers the time from December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924, has been completed and forwarded to Corvallis. The report comprises twenty-three pages and includes twenty-five pictures illustrating the work of the year and numerous tables showing crop yields in the nurseries, wool counts, and other valuable data. During the year 120 days were spent in the office, 198 in the field. A total of 480 farm visits were made and 735 office calls relative to extension work received. 700 personal letters were written and 250 circular letters, totaling 4545 copies mailed.

Twenty-three demonstration meetings with an attendance of 813 and other meetings to the number of 27 with an attendance of 1487 were held during the year. 133 press articles were written and published in the Farm Bureau News and county papers.

A copy of the report has been filed with the County Court and a copy is on file in the County Agent's office where anyone interested can inspect the same. The County Agent appreciates very much the cooperation given him by the farmers of Morrow county the past year and wishes to state that the work for the future will consist largely in an endeavor to make farming in Morrow county more profitable and pleasant. The work for the coming year is centered largely on the question of reducing production costs, and more economical production of farm, livestock and livestock products.

Wild Horses.

The wild horse situation in Eastern Oregon is becoming of supreme importance to the stockmen of the state. A recent survey by the Oregon Humane Society estimates that there are a half million wild horses on the range in Eastern Oregon and that 100,000 horses running wild on the range in Eastern Oregon would do the most damage to the livestock industry in the state. The organization is considering legislation providing for the handling of this trouble. At the 1924 meeting of the Oregon Woolgrowers Association a permanent committee was appointed to draft and submit to the Legislature a law providing for the control of the horse situation on the ranges.

Large numbers of these horses are running loose in the foothills and on the Forest Reserve in southern Morrow county. Complaints have recently been made that much damage is being done in the Badlam community by horses of the range, breaking into farmers' haystacks and fields. The situation is getting worse rather than better and will require drastic action to control in the next few years. Some states provide for the periodic rounding up of all stray horses and disposal by sale or killing those unclaimed. Something of that kind is urgently needed in Oregon. Unless the people get together and demand action it will probably go by the board at this year's legislature.

Remedies.

The trouble with Agriculture is that it is a gigantic business that is poorly managed as an industry. Dealing with an industry that has four million stockholders and no officers is about as difficult as trying to climb a tree that is a thousand feet to the first limb. Agriculture needs a board of directors with a full set of officers to direct and guide the business if they could get a sufficient number of producers authorized to act.

No industry can succeed that keeps on producing without paying any attention to the probable demand for its product. Neither can Agriculture ever expect to get on a sound basis. Any scheme to help Agriculture that does not take into consideration the adjusting of production to demand, will never be of much benefit.

There is not much hope of ever getting any legislation through Congress that will have for its purpose the fixing of raising prices of products for the great industrial East and the cotton-growing South is not in favor of any legislation that will further increase the already high cost of living. Therefore, the farmers must work out some kind of a scheme that will enable them to do it themselves. The farmers should have a national advisory council composed of producers, one member from each state, appointed to start with by the Governor of the state. They should gather statistics of probable production and consumption throughout the Nation and the world. They would then be able to advise the farmers as to what they would, adjust their production to probable consumption of the various crops.

This advisory council should meet at least four times a year and go over all statistics and information that had been collected by its officers and experts and, after thoroughly considering them, issue a report together with their recommendation as to whether there should be an increase or decrease in the production of the various products.

In time I believe this council would be looked upon as the real heart of Agriculture, and all legislation and everything pertaining to farming and livestock would come through this advisory council. In order to start this, though, we have got to find a rich philanthropist who will finance it, or borrow the money from the Government to put it on its feet until it could be financed by the producers. There can be no doubt but what Agriculture needs a real head, a governing body. This may not be the way to get it, so if anyone has a better plan for creating a governing body, let's hear from them.—Chas. E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colorado.

THE annual meeting of the Morrow County Farm Bureau will be held in the Odd Fellows Hall at Heppner, Saturday, December 20, starting at 10:30 A. M. Some of the important matters that will be taken up regarding the county organization are, revision of by-laws, and a reduction of the annual dues, which were suspended last year, to a very nominal figure. A committee on farm labor is now working out a plan to handle farm labor for the coming year. The question of the continuance of harvest wage conferences will be threshed out at this meeting. Among some of the matters that will be considered by the resolutions committee will be the proposed child labor amendment to the constitution and methods of handling the wild horse problem in Eastern Oregon.

The speaker of the day will be Mr. Paul V. Maris, Director of the Extension of the Oregon Agricultural College. Mr. Maris is a Morrow county boy, an exceptionally good speaker and well informed on the agricultural situation throughout the state of Oregon. The meeting will be held in the Odd Fellows Hall and lunch will be served at noon in the hall dining room.

Committees appointed at the Executive Committee meeting December 1 were: Program Committee, R. W. Morse, C. B. Cox, W. H. Cleveland, Garnet Barratt; Labor Committee, Fred Raymond, William Padberg, Ed Nietmann, Leonard Carlson, R. A. Campbell; Committee on By-laws, G. N. Peck, Earl Eskelson, R. A. Campbell; Committee on Nominations, R. W. Turner, Oscar Keithley, R. B. Wilcox.

Foreign Wool Notes.

The 1923-24 wool season in Argentina ended with the month of September. Exports for the season amounted to only 282,166,714 pounds compared with 336,780,004 last year, 440,236,574 in 1921-22 and 291,580,295 in 1920-21. The countries purchasing most heavily last year were Germany, the United Kingdom and France whereas the United States, the principal buyer in 1923-24, took only a little more than 10 per cent of the total shipments.

Opinions as to the wool clip in Argentina differ radically. While a report from Ernesto Tornquist of Buenos Aires states that the new shearing will give a clip somewhat smaller than last year, a shrinkage of from 10 to 15 per cent being estimated, stocks of wool at the Central Produce Market in Buenos Aires on September 30, 1924, totaled 2,358,922 pounds compared with 1,541,220 at the same date last year. Stocks in consignees' hands and in exporters' warehouses were estimated at 15,227,400 pounds.

Wool is reported as arriving quite freely from the Northwest Karoo Districts of South Africa and auction sales range from 200 to 300 bales per week. The condition of these wools is generally good, being unusually fine in quality owing to drought but rather sandy, a condition which depreciates the yield approximately two to three per cent below last year's average. The condition of wools from the mountain districts and high altitudes will be excellent this season as late rains have recently fallen.

The outlook for the coming clip in New Zealand is good. A mild and open winter has been experienced and this combined with the prospects for an early spring seems to indicate that the new clip will be well grown, sound and of good color. Last season's clip was estimated at 208,287,915 pounds.—U. S. D. A.

Seed Testing.

Farmers of Morrow County can get an accurate test on the germination and purity of their seed by forwarding it to the County Agent at Heppner, who will have it tested free of charge at Corvallis. Two most important items to be found out are the purity, especially regarding the presence of noxious weed seeds, and the percentage of germination. The kinds of impurities are many times more important than the amount. Seed with purity test of 95% may be undesirable if it is noxious weed seeds. According to Mr. E. N. Bressman, who has charge of the seed testing laboratory at Corvallis, if the impurity is seed of noxious weeds, it may mean as many as 250 seeds in a pound. Seeded at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, this would mean distributing 25,000 weed seeds to each acre. In taking samples, seed should be taken from several parts of a sack and from all sacks. If seed in different sacks is not uniform separate samples should be sent in for those sacks, otherwise the samples from different sacks can be mixed together. For small seeds, such as alfalfa, and grass 2 ounces, or one handful, or for large seeds like wheat 4 ounces or two handfuls, should be sent.

FOREIGN SMALL GRAINS.

Damage to Australian grain crops reported last week is not serious, according to information tabulated by the Department of Agriculture, Australian Forecasts of production remain unchanged and private reports indicate an early and favorable harvest.

The first forecast of the Argentine bushels harvested in 1923-24, light bushels compared with 247,000,000 bushels harvested in 1922-24. Light rainfall with temperatures below normal are reported for the week ending November 17. Although more moisture is needed the cool weather is favorable for filling of the grain. Harvesting of wheat now in progress in Ecuador marks the beginning of the Southern Hemisphere harvest. The crop of Ecuador is reported to be practically a failure because of the unusually early rainy season in the Sierra.

With Oregon lambs at 10 cents and wool worth 40 cents, the ewe will pay about \$5 for the feed and pasture she consumes annually, reports the state college animal husbandry department.

Nursery Yields of Spring Wheat, 1924.

Twenty-two varieties of spring wheat were planted in the Eight Mile nursery March 25 and 26. These were planted in two series of four rows each at the two center rows of each series harvested and threshed at Moro.

In the lone nursery the ground was rather dry at the time of seeding and had practically no rain until harvest. The yields were low, but showed the wheats that had the drought resistant qualities necessary for spring wheats. In each nursery Sunset was one of the leading wheats. This wheat was at least a week earlier than any other wheat in the nursery which let it get out of the way of some of the hot dry weather. Other wheats showing up well were Onas, Canberra, White Federation and Baart in the lone nursery. In the Eight Mile nursery White Federation was the highest yielding with a yield of 25.8 bushels. This wheat is a selection from the federation wheats brought from Australia about nine years ago. Hard Federation, Federation One and Baart with Sunset were the highest yielding wheats in this nursery. The following is the acre yield in bushels of spring wheat grown in two adjacent rows at Moro:

Sunset	12.3
Baart (check)	10.6
Hard Federation	9.6
White Federation	10.6
Bunyip	8.4
Quality	9.1
Bobs	10.1
Red Bobs	10.2
Canberra	12.9
Federation	8.4
Rodanek	7.7
Carrawa	11.7
Onas	12.2
Major	10.5
Firbank	9.4
Canberra	12.9
Marquis	8.7
Red Chaff	8.2
Bluestem	8.3
Little Club	5.5
Marquis III	7.1
White Chaff Federation	9.3
Yield of spring wheat varieties grown in nursery rows near Eight Mile, Oregon, 1924:	
Sunset	23.0
Hard Federation	20.3
White Federation	25.6
Bunyip	17.7
Quality	18.7
Baart	21.1
Bobs	19.2
Red Bobs	15.3
Canberra	17.8
Federation	20.1
Carrawa	18.7
Onas	21.0
Major	19.6
Firbank	19.2
Canberra	19.4
Marquis	13.8
Red Chaff	14.2
Bluestem	14.7
Little Club	12.8
Marquis III	12.7
Federation, W. G. Sel.	17.5

Farmers Oppose Child Labor Amendment.

Farmers organizations in many states are taking an active stand against the child labor amendment. This amendment is also being opposed by a large majority of the farm papers throughout the country. A number of farmers organizations have adopted resolutions opposing it unless the children on farms were exempted from its provisions. The amendment, which is known as the 20th Amendment and will be acted upon by State Legislatures this year, being in violation of the constitution and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. That there is much abuse in using child labor in factories is admitted by these organizations but they question seriously the advisability of turning over to Congress the right to regulate all child labor. It may mean, according to many of them, that people under eighteen years of age will be forced to lead lives of indolence. The outstanding objection to the amendment is that it puts the age limit too high and gives Congress a dangerous and unrestricted power over all the children of the country. A resolution by the Ohio Farm Bureau declares that "idleness by law is the penalty as involuntary servitude." This question is worthy of serious thought from people in Morrow county, as the amendment will be before the Oregon Legislature this winter for action.

The seed bed should be well prepared and firm. Good seed must be used and the stand will be poor. Only seed that has been tested and shown a high germination should be used. The supply of water must be adequate to provide frequent irrigations. Irrigations must be more frequent and lighter than is commonly used for alfalfa grasses as the pastures are shallow rooted and require moisture close to the top of the ground.

Management of the pasture is very important. It should be divided so that half of it can be pastured while the other half is irrigated and given an opportunity to start. Stock must not be put on the pasture when it is wet or kept there too long and the pasture eaten too close to the ground. Pastures must be given an opportunity to get a good start before being used so that the grass can develop a good root system. To keep weeds down, it is advisable to clip the pasture frequently the first year.

To summarize the essentials of a successful irrigated pasture requires good land, thorough preparation of the seed bed, good seed, and intelligent management, which includes proper irrigation and use. In another article we will give information regarding the best mixtures to be used in this section of the state.

ALPINE APPOINTS ROBERT COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Alpine Farm Bureau December 5, a resolutions committee was appointed to cooperate with the County Agent in control of rabbits and squirrels in the community during the year.

The committee appointed was Ralph Finley, Joseph Pringle, Mike Harpnek, Henry Tafel and Claude Wald.

The Grain Marketing Company, organized last summer as a cooperative grain company through the Middle West, announces that they are handling 50% of the terminal grain business of the country. Without any campaign for members, 70,000 have signed up as members of the company.

In fattening Oregon range lambs, a ration of one pound of grain a day together with all the alfalfa they will eat a gain of one quarter pound a day can be expected, says the experiment station.

What I Think About 1925

With America having possession of more than one-half of the entire World's gold supply, with the World War problems substantially all readjusted, with Labor all employed at useful work at profitable wages, with the products of the farm at last commanding reasonably good prices; with interest on our foreign debts at least being partially paid; with our taxes diminishing, with the cost of Government gradually decreasing from the World War period, with tremendous orders heretofore held in abeyance now being released by retailers and distributors; with pessimism dead; with optimism alive and vibrant, 1925 is going to be the greatest year for business in the history of America.



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This Week



By Arthur Brisbane

Railroads and Someday. Semi-Flying Machine. Hearing the Atom. Her African Blood.

Successful poultrymen often ask the station what is the best ration to feed for winter laying. The same ration used at any other time of the year for egg production will give good results in the winter. Plenty of grit and green food are necessary at this season. Skill in feeding is important at any time of the year. It is most important in winter feeding, advises the O. A. C. experiment station.

The voters, when less prosperous times make thinking necessary, will decide to have a government running the railroads, instead of railroads running a government. This is not said unkindly, or by an agent of bohemism. The writer has a few thousand shares of railroad stocks, a few hundred thousands in railroad bonds. But it is desirable for railroad men to realize that it is not going to be mid-Summer forever. There is cold weather coming.

Admirers of the late Theodore Roosevelt will be interested in the statement, made by the authority of the family, that a newcomer from the mysterious realms of the infinite is expected in the Lengworth family. Mrs. Lengworth was Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Those who have read Galton's Heredity know that the greatness of the father is handed down through the daughter, not through the son. The new little Roosevelt-Lengworth may prove to be the reincarnation of Theodore. It will be interesting to see how his little teeth develop.

Monsieur Lait, eighty-four years old, has invented the aero car, and the French government will build a sample "aero line". The car, 7 feet high, 7 feet wide and 40 feet long, is suspended below a cable that runs over a pulley slung from posts a few feet apart. Each car carries 100 passengers and the speed is fifty miles an hour.

Most interesting of all, the car, hanging below the steel cable, is driven along as a flying machine is driven. A powerful propeller, nine feet in diameter, worked by electric current taken from the cable overhead, pushes the car. With power enough, and a big propeller, the car might as easily go 100 miles an hour as 50 miles. Then "New York to Chicago" above the railroad, in 9 hours, for \$9.

Dr. Mary Walker cared little about fashion, but the latest news from Paris would interest her.

The new "dress" is to be more like trousers that dress a sort of slit skirt. Politics, athletics and common sense will finally do away with the cumbersome skirt. That impediment was all right in the barn, where it was born. It's all wrong on the public street, collecting germs, preventing free movement.

A lawsuit raising interesting questions is coming. A young man named Rheslander, whose people for several generations have not worked for a living and are, therefore, called "aristocrats," married a young woman with negro blood. Her people have always worked hard; therefore she is no aristocrat. The young man, annoyed by publicity and by the Ku Klux Klan throwing stones through his window, now sues for annulment of his marriage, saying he was deceived as to his bride's race. She told him nothing about the negro blood.

If the young woman in the case fights, the question of her constitutional rights might be taken to the United States Supreme Court. New York State legalizes marriages between Negroes and Whites. The young woman in this case is nearly white. A man in New York could not get a divorce on the ground that his wife had deceived him about a British or Celtic strain of blood. What will the Supreme Court say about a few drops of colored blood?

Atoms of iron, so small that you wouldn't notice ten thousand of them in the corner of your eye, make a roaring noise as they rush to a magnet held near them. Scientists of the General Electric Company have perfected a device that makes the roaring sound audible. If that's possible, may we not someday hear noises of our distant relations

California
Is broadcasting to all the World this season
"Come! We are better prepared than ever to entertain you and make your visit a wonderful experience."
If you have never been to California it should be the effort of your life to go. When you are ready to plan the trip let the
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help. Send word to the undersigned by phone, or mail or call. I will give you the benefit of my personal knowledge and experience, or I will send you the most helpful printed matter to be had. I know every route, every train, every kind of equipment and the exact cost. I will secure your sleeping car accommodations, provide you with an outline of your trip, and deliver your tickets. You need not leave your home or your office to attend to bothersome details. I have the best there is, and it shall be yours the moment I know you desire it.
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CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS FOR HIM

Are you wondering what you will get for Him? Why not some of the articles suggested below? Men always need any of the several things we are advertising, and there is no place in town where your 100 cents will go further than in my shop.

For Young Men
SOX—50c to \$1.25
SILK - SILK & WOOL WOOL
A complete assortment in the popular colors. Something the man will be proud to wear.

SHIRTS—
I have never had a more complete assortment of shirts in plain and fancy colors.
Priced from \$2.00 to \$9.00

NECKWEAR—
50c to \$2.50
You will be surprised when you see these new and beautiful creations in ties.

For Older Men
Older men look to the smaller articles of dress to make their attire complete, even more than young men. They know through experience that to be well dressed it is extremely important to look to the little details. They know that it is impossible to ever have too many pairs of—sox, for instance. Therefore that sort of gifts are always acceptable. Come in and select yours now. We will place them aside until Christmas.

There may be other things such as Sweaters, Suits, Overcoats, Garters, Suspenders

GLOVES—
LINED AND UNLINED
Something the man who drives a car will appreciate.

I Make a Special Effort to Carry the New and Up-to-date Wear
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EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR