

Farm Activities

FROM THE "MORROW COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS"

What Kind of Seed Treatment?

Farmers are considering at the present time what kind of seed treatment they will use this fall. Almost 90 per cent of the wheat planted in Morrow county last fall was dry treated. A large per cent of the spring planted was dry treated. For the last four years careful checks have been made by County Agents through out Eastern Oregon and by the Experiment Stations on the various methods of seed treatment for smut control. These results have uniformly shown that the copper carbonate methods give as good control as where bluestone or formaldehyde were used. There have been cases where there was more smut in copper carbonate treated wheat than in wet treated wheat. There have been other cases, and it is believed more of them, where the most smut was found in the wet treated wheat. Some of the smut-tiest fields of spring wheat found this year were wet treated.

None of the treatments that have been used in the past are fool proof. All require that a good job of treating be done to insure smut control. This means with the dry treatment that a good quality of copper carbonate be used. It should test at least 50 per cent metallic copper and be fine enough so that 90 per cent of it will go through a 200-mesh screen. The treatment must be done by a machine that will thoroughly coat each kernel of grain with the dust. It is especially important that the dust be distributed along the crease and in the brush end of the kernel. Where grain is free of visible smut, two ounces to the bushel is sufficient powder to use. Where grain is visibly smutty better results will be obtained when three ounces to the bushel are used.

The main advantages of dry treatment are not alone in smut control. It will control smut as good as any other treatment. Dried grain germinates quicker and makes a faster growth in the fall. There is a considerable saving in seed grain. Drills should be set to sow from 15 to 25 per cent less dry treated seed than wet treated seed to get an equal stand. Seed can be treated at any time by the dry method while using the wet treatment requires that it be treated every day. Farmers should keep close watch of the grain coming from the treating machine, so that a good job of treating will be done. If the machine runs too fast the grain will stick to the sides and not fall. If you set it at too large an angle it will run through the machine too fast to do a good job.

POMONA GRANGE IN OCTOBER.

The Pomona District Grange for Morrow and Umatilla counties will be held early in October at Irrigon. The Irrigon Grange is making extensive plans for the entertainment of a large number of visitors and have a drill team at work preparing for putting on the Pomona Degree.

Poultry Demonstrations.

Two poultry culling demonstrations were held in Morrow county last week. H. E. Cosby, Extension Poultry Specialist, met with forty farmers on the Charles Dillon place at Boardman Wednesday, August 19. After a preliminary talk, Mr. Cosby showed the latest culling methods. Due to the heat, the whole flock was not culled. On August 20, a meeting was held on the Grand White chicken ranch at Lexington, attended by 28 people.

In his preliminary talks Mr. Cosby emphasized a few essentials for the poultry business. The first essential in the success of the poultry business is the raising of thrifty, vigorous pullets. This means green feed during the growing life of the pullet and raising them on clean ground. Soil contamination has been the greatest limiting factor in the poultry industry in Oregon. No section of the state is free from this trouble. Anyone raising pullets year after year on the same ground that they were brooded on is certain to run into this trouble. To show that it was present in Morrow county, and to show that the County Agent brought in a pullet from a poultry farm at Boardman that was affected with leg weakness caused by soil contamination. The post-mortem examination of this pullet at the Boardman meeting showed it to have three kinds of intestinal worm parasites. Practically all of the leg weakness present in many poultry flocks is caused by these worms. The remedy, according to Mr. Cosby, is taking the pullets from the brooder house and placing them in portable colony houses that can be moved to clean ground each year. These worm parasites do not affect hens to any extent. Another visit to the county will be made by Mr. Cosby early in October.

Is Your Bull Safe to Handle?

The answer to the above question is always "No," unless you have your bull in a strong enough pen to hold him, and arranged so that you do not ever have to get into the pen with him.

Within the last six months two Morrow county farmers have been seriously injured and narrowly escaped death by their bulls. Hardly a week goes by that there is not some farmer in Oregon or Washington killed by a bull. In many cases it is the bull that has always been considered gentle and absolutely safe to handle that does the damage. Plans for a bull pen whereby the bull can be handled with safety and where no one will have to get into the pen with him can be obtained from the County Agent. These pens are simple to build and are relatively inexpensive. They should be made large enough to allow the bull room to exercise. We pay insurance on our buildings, lives, and crops, but many farmers in Morrow county are taking chances with their bulls. A good bull pen can be classed as a form of life insurance.

NORTH MORROW COUNTY FAIR.

The dates of the North Morrow County Fair have been definitely set for September 11 and 12. The fair was moved ahead so that it would not conflict with the Round-Up and the Heppner Rodeo. Premium lists have been printed and mailed to all farmers in the Boardman and Irrigon

"The Gospel"



Bessie M. Randall, 22, of Ft. Worth, Tex., grew tired of "the pace" and was converted. At Santa Anna, Calif., she organized and built a church—and took to the pulpit. So great was her success that now she is on world tour as an evangelist.

very acceptable as the day was hot. After dinner, H. B. Bayles of the Morrow Station discussed the federation of wheat, and F. L. Ballard, County Agent Leader, gave a very interesting talk on the economic conditions in Oregon. Thirty people visited the spring wheat nursery on the Bergstrom Brothers place after the picnic.

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement For Morrow County, Oregon.

Washington, D. C., August 12.—The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Morrow County, Oregon, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
No. of Farms	694	692
Operated by:		
Owners	513	571
Managers	8	8
Tenants	173	113
Farm Acreage		
All land in farms	928,252	781,618
Crop land 1924	324,116	
Harvested	127,171	
Crop failure	36,947	
Fallow or idle	159,998	
Pasture, 1924	584,201	
Plowable	13,750	
Other	562,684	
Woodland not pastured	642	
All other land	17,293	
Farm Values		
Land and buildings	\$14,854,494	\$16,836,048
Land alone	13,244,566	15,501,164
Buildings	1,609,928	1,334,884
Stock on Farms		
Horses	8,802	8,844
Mules	2,210	1,514
Cattle, total	10,280	13,268
Beef cows*	2,765	3,699
Other beef cattle	4,493	7,670
Dairy cows*	1,746	1,527
Other dairy cows	1,276	1,698
Swine, total	3,424	3,261
Breeding sows**	361	524
Principal Crops	1924	1919
Wheat, acres	89,228	102,850
Bushels	697,567	979,438
Barley, acres	2,258	5,205
Bushels	23,566	33,941
Hay, acres	34,588	22,941
Tons	55,720	29,865
* Cows and heifers 2 years old and over.		
** Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over.		

Intention to Plant:—

Winter Wheat and Rye

WHEAT: In the recent inquiry on

August 1, 1925, intentions to plant this fall, replies were received from 24,000 farmers in various parts of the United States. Their replies showed an increase in the contemplated acreage of wheat to be seeded this fall, of 9.7 per cent. On this basis the total acreage to be seeded this fall would be 46,411,000 acres, compared with 42,317,000 acres seeded last fall. A similar inquiry a year ago gave a result only one per cent higher than the December estimates of the acreage actually seeded.

Reports received from Oregon growers indicated that the wheat this fall would be only 95 per cent of that seeded a year ago. In the western part of the state the reports indicated an intention to plant a slightly increased acreage, but in all of the larger wheat growing counties a decrease was indicated. The very severe winter killing of the crop seeded last fall, together with the good results obtained this year with some of the newer spring varieties, may have influenced many growers to give more attention to spring seeding.

RYE: Intentions to plant rye this fall reported an increase of 21.0 per cent. Last fall the estimated acreage seeded was 4,208,000 acres. Should the indicated 21.0 per cent increase actually be planted, the 1925 fall seeding would amount to 5,089,000 acres.

Oregon rye growers reported intentions to plant more than 60 per cent more acreage than last fall. However the rye reports were too few in number to be a satisfactory indication of probable seedings. Oregon rye is grown mostly for hay and pasture.

It should be understood that the foregoing is not really a forecast of acreage to be seeded, but rather an indication of farmers' intentions to plant as of August 1st. The actual acreage that will be seeded this fall will be largely affected by climatic

conditions (mostly rainfall) and by prices prevailing from now until seeding time. The present season's success with some of the newer varieties of spring wheat may also be a factor in some localities. F. L. KENT.

The Grain Marketing Company.

(The Agricultural Review.)

The Grain Marketing Company failed in its ambitious attempt to convert a group of the large privately owned grain concerns in the country into a nation-wide, farmer-owned co-operative marketing agency, and the Armour Grain Company, the Rosenbaum interests, and the other old-line companies involved are returned to their original status.

This passes probably the most comprehensive plan ever undertaken to place the control of the marketing of grain in the hands of the producers. Of all the co-operative schemes so far launched, this one included banking facilities, financial backing and experienced management, in a measure placing it entirely in a class by itself.

Various causes will be ascribed for this failure, but the real cause was laid simultaneously with the launching of the project, and was due to lack of understanding of the farm organization situation on the part of the promoters. The omission of the farmers' local elevator groups and the pooling associations was fatal. The belief on the part of the grain companies' officials that the representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation, who controlled the producer wing of the movement, could later bring these two groups into line, was never justified. Instead, the elevator and pool groups, displeased over the manner in which the organization was effected without taking them in

as charter members and giving them the measure of control to which they believed they were entitled, were mostly hostile or indifferent.

In spite of the fact that the farmers' elevator groups and the pooling associations constitute a decided minority of all grain farmers, they represent the bulk of those who are inclined to join any co-operative marketing association. Any new movement, working the territory already so well combed by these two groups, and without taking them into consideration, will have hard sledding.

A minor cause of the failure was the manner in which the properties involved were appraised. This, however, was chiefly due to the fact that it supplied a weapon to those who were opposed to the movement for personal or other reasons. The manner of appraisal was unwise, to say the least.

Volumes could be written about this episode in the co-operative marketing movement, and will be. The essential facts are that it was an un-

necessarily hasty, short-sighted, ill-advised attempt to carry out a good idea. It may prove to be the forerunner of a better planned and more successful effort along the same line.

The promoters of the Grain Marketing Company are entitled to credit for the manner in which they safeguarded the interests of those farmers who bought stock in the concern. All money paid for such stock is to be returned, it is announced. This is something new in co-operative marketing undertakings. Some of the severest critics of the Grain Marketing Company have been connected with or have endorsed movements of this character wherein the farmers lost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WINTER WHEAT NURSRIES.

Plants are being made by the County Agent co-operating with the Morrow Experiment Station for two winter grain nurseries in Morrow county. A large number of new winter wheats will be tried out in these nurseries. Some exceptionally promising smut-

resisting varieties will be planted. Many new hybrid wheats such as the federation and fortyfold crosses will be put in.

WHOLE CONTINENT IN WHEAT POOL.

The announcement has just been made that all Australia is to be covered by a co-operative wheat pool. In Victoria the Labor government has provided that the pool shall be compulsory while the other governments are offering inducements for voluntary pools. The federal government has promised to finance an all-Australian pool by funds of the Commonwealth bank.

When bees persist in attempts to swarm and moderate increase is not undesirable, artificial swarming may be resorted to. This is especially advisable when preparation for swarming has gone on for to be prevented. The methods for artificial swarming are explained in the O. A. C. extension service bulletin, "Beekeeping in Oregon," by R. A. Scullen.

Vanity Cases Used 3000 B. C.

Scientific excavations in the ancient city of Kish, so we are told by a news dispatch, shows that women carried vanity cases forty-nine centuries ago. Why did not the luxuries of that old civilization spread to the rest of the world? Why were the delicate and pleasure-giving things of life buried and hidden away for so many ages?

Without the printed word, information could hardly be spread to other countries and the knowledge of events and things could scarcely be preserved. Today, if a better rug is produced in Kurdistan, it is soon advertised for sale in American newspapers. If a better necklace is made in China, a printed advertisement will shortly describe it and quote the price on the other side of the globe.

Advertising publishes the secrets of good things from one end of America to the other. The newest and best products of forty-eight states are told about, fully and truthfully, wherever the public press is read.

Read the advertisements and you keep from being buried like Kish.

ADVERTISEMENTS TELL YOU WHAT IS BEST TO BUY—WHERE TO GET IT AND WHAT TO PAY FOR IT

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR LUMBER

- Rough lumber, at mill . . . \$15.00 per M
 - Shiplap, at mill \$19.00 per M
 - No. 1 Rustic, at mill \$30.00 per M
 - No. 2 Rustic, at mill \$25.00 per M
 - No. 1 Finish, at mill \$35.00 per M
 - No. 2 Finish, at mill \$30.00 per M
 - Flooring, at mill \$35.00 per M
- Will deliver in truck-load lots of 1500 feet or more at Heppner for \$6.00 per M.

Posts, Tamarack and Fir 6c Each

16-Inch Pine Wood, at mill, \$4.00 Cord

Pyle & Grimes

Parkers Mill, Oregon

HARVEST SPECIALS

Bring in a list of supplies needed for HARVEST and get our prices. Let us have a chance to figure with you. Maybe we can save you money.

We have a good line of Harvest SHOES for men and boys.

Leather and Canvas Gloves, Oshkosh Overalls and Coveralls.

Malcolm D. Clark



"Every day in every way"

"Yes, sir, this old Ford actually seems to be getting better every day. Since I drained the crankcase and filled up with the new Zerolene 'F' for Fords, she starts quicker, has more power, and seems to go a little farther on a gallon of gasoline."

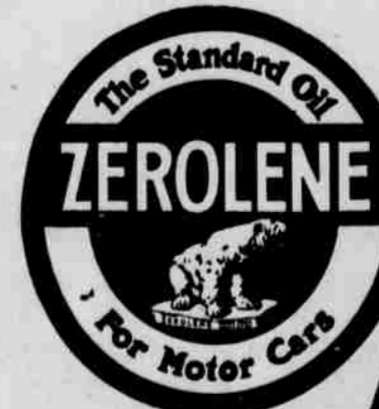
Zerolene "F" for Fords gets to all the parts where oil is needed, especially the wrist-pin bearings and the upper half of the cylinder walls, which are frequently "oil-starved" when an unsuitable lubricant is used.

Zerolene "F" for Fords is made by the Standard Oil Company's patented vacuum process. It deposits a minimum of carbon.

Yet Zerolene "F" for Fords costs not more, but less than most of the special Ford oils on the market.

A Ford is an A-1 transportation investment. Protect your investment by proper lubrication.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)



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"Feeds those oil-starved Fords"