

# Farm Activities

FROM THE "MORROW COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS"

## Morrow County Wheat and Wool Show.

The time to select wheat for the Morrow County Wheat and Wool Show next fall is at harvest. At this time a sack of the best wheat can be selected in the field, marked, and set aside until time for the show.

The prize winning wheat will be sent to the Northwest Hay and Grain Show at Portland and exhibited in the name of the grower. Last year the one exhibit of wheat drew a total of \$16.00 in prize money at the county show and at the Northwest Hay and Grain Show in Portland.

A number of wool fleeces have been brought in to the County Agent's office to be held for exhibit at the wool show next fall. The following is the premium list for the show:

Market Classes.			
Wheat—	1st	2nd	3rd
Hard White	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
Soft White	3.00	2.00	1.00
Hard Red Winter	3.00	2.00	1.00
Western White	3.00	2.00	1.00
Variety Specials.			
Hybrid 128	3.00	2.00	1.00
Turkey Red	3.00	2.00	1.00
Fortyfold	3.00	2.00	1.00
Bluestem	3.00	2.00	1.00
Federation	3.00	2.00	1.00
Baart	3.00	2.00	1.00
Hard Federation	3.00	2.00	1.00
Barley	3.00	2.00	1.00
Any Hulled Variety	3.00	2.00	1.00
Rye	3.00	2.00	1.00
Wool.			
Best Fine Wool Fleece—	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$5.00
Best Medium Wool Fleece—	10.00	7.50	5.00
Best Coarse Wool Fleece—	10.00	7.50	5.00

## Colorado Potato Beetle Control.

These insects pass the winter in the soil as adult beetles. They appear in the fields in the spring just as early potatoes are sprouting. They feed on the tender tips of the young plants and after a few days begin egg deposition. Eggs are deposited in compact masses on the under surface of the leaves. The larvae are slug-like, deep reddish in color, and they too attack the foliage of the potato. When mature they drop to the soil and tunnel in to change again to adult beetles. Through most of the Middle West, there is a second generation of the beetles and grubs in mid-summer.

Poison sprays are the standard treatment for the potato beetle. Two applications of spray should be made, the first as soon as the beetles appear on the young plants in the spring and the second about two weeks later. The dust spray is excellent for the earlier application. This is made by thoroughly mixing one part by weight of lead arsenate or calcium arsenate with six parts by weight of sifted wood ashes, at-lacked lime or sulphur and dusting on the plants when there is no wind blowing.

Calcium arsenate is the preferable poison. Lead arsenate, however, will control. Use the poison as a spray at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 pounds powder to 50 gallons of liquid. When spraying with bordeaux for potato diseases the arsenate may be added to the bordeaux spray.

## Pocket Gophers.

The pocket gopher are a destructive pest in many of our alfalfa fields along the creeks. They take poison readily when it is properly placed. The following method is recommended. By using a prod made out of iron or a 1/2-inch gas pipe locate the main runway or tunnel. The mounds are usually on a side tunnel from six to 18 inches from the main tunnel. After the tunnel is located the poison baits are dropped into it and a clod or rock placed over the hole, to exclude the light.

The best bait are sweet potatoes, parsnips and carrots. These are peeled and cut into pieces about one inch long and one-fourth inch square. Over two quarts of these sprinkle one-eighth ounce of saccharine and one eighth ounce of strychnine alkaloid ground thoroughly together. Only such material should be prepared as can be used at one time as it soon spoils. Baits properly set out should make at least a 75 per cent kill. For small areas a few traps, persistently used will be satisfactory in controlling this pest. The Maccabee type of trap gives very good satisfaction.

Open a newly constructed mound, set the trap and thrust it into the tunnel leaving the hole open. In these traps the trigger is set back between the jaws so that as the animal comes pushing the dirt ahead of him to plug the opening, his body is between the jaws when the trigger is tripped by the load of earth.

## STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO VISIT BOARDMAN.

Boardman will be host Sunday, June 20, to the Land Settlement Committee of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce and interested railroad officials. The visitors will arrive at Boardman in a special car early Sunday morning, and about 7:30 a. m. will be taken out over the project. At 11:30 a community dinner will be served on the Porter and Conley ranch.

A simple and effective way of killing fleshy rooted plants like the dandelion and many other weeds that mar lawns is use of sodium arsenite. A sharp slender wood stick is dipped in the poison and thrust down through the center of the plant. The arsenic travels through all parts of the root system and the most resistant plant will live but a short time.

The little house ants which are so common in Oregon, and a nuisance in many homes, are usually exterminated with tartar emetic, says the entomologist of the experiment station. The tartar emetic is weighed out by the druggist in three-grain lots, and mixed with four tablespoonfuls of syrup. The poison is mixed with small chips or bread crumbs which the ants carry into their nest to feed the young.

## U. S. Employment Service Opens Office at Arlington.

As a result of action taken in the Moro Conference, followed up by the Eastern Oregon Wheat League, the United States Department of Labor is establishing a seasonal employment office at Arlington this summer. This office will be in charge of Charles F. Story and will be open starting June 16. Mr. Story will serve farmers of Morrow and Gilliam counties and will be in touch with employment centers to fill orders that cannot be filled from men at Arlington. His office phone will be Arlington 352, and his home phone 252.

Orders for men for farm work can be sent in through the County Agent's office at Heppner, or directly to Mr. Story at Arlington. If after ordering men farmers have a chance to hire another man, the order should be cancelled, so that a man will not be sent in to take a job already filled. The farmer in a case of this kind is liable for the railroad fare of the man that does not get a job.

The Arlington office will be under the supervision of W. C. Carpenter, Director of the U. S. Employment Service at Spokane. Mr. Carpenter states that the Secretary of Labor and the Director General of Employment were giving more attention to the problem of seasonal and harvest labor than ever before and wish the local office to be of service not only to farmers in getting help but to the employees in getting a job.

## Jackrabbit Control.

In a few sections of the county jackrabbits are becoming more numerous and control methods should be used before they get too thick. More effective work can be done now in controlling this pest than can be done when the rabbits are very numerous as they were in 1923 and 1924. Three methods of poisoning are recommended depending on the location. In the wheat section and where there are no alkali licks, use poison salt. Mix this at the rate of one ounce of strychnine alkaloid to twelve ounces of salt and place in small blocks of wood. These blocks can be made from short pieces of 2x4 or 2x6 with a three-quarter-inch hole bored in them. Place these blocks around the fence in the edge of the wheat field.

In the Boardman and Irrigon communities and along the wheat belt the cedar stake method can be used with good results. Mix thoroughly one quart of flour, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one ounce of strychnine alkaloid. Add water enough to make a rather thin batter and dip freshly cut cedar stakes in this batter and stick in runways. In the alfalfa districts, cut twenty pounds of young, tender alfalfa plants in lengths from one to one and one-half inches. Dust over this evenly one ounce strychnine alkaloid. Place this in very small handfuls in runways not less than one hundred yards from alfalfa fields.

## SEASON GETTING UNDER WAY.

The dominant item, from farmers' standpoint, continues to be the unfavorable start-off of the season. Although a little lost time has been made up, the season is still late except on the Pacific coast. The work of getting in the crops has gone forward under irritating and expansive handicaps. Dry weather is still a serious matter in the Southeast, in the northern wheat belt, and in portions of the Northwest, while it has been unduly wet in the Southwest. Meadows and farm pastures are generally backward, the average condition last month having been rated as the poorest in many years. Corn and cotton are both finally in the ground, the former coming up to fairly good stands through the central states but cotton looking decidedly spotted. A late spring does not necessarily mean an unproductive season, however.—U. S. D. A.

## FAIR BOARD REORGANIZES.

The North Morrow County Fair Board has been re-organized with Mrs. Mary Wicklander as Chairman of the Board. The premium list will be announced as soon as it can be put in shape. The fair will be held at Boardman again this year and promises to be bigger and better than ever.

## June 1 Crop Report.

Absence of beneficial rainfall over much of the state caused material reduction in Oregon grain crop prospects, during the month of May, says F. L. Kent, Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The northwestern part of the state had more than the normal amount of May rainfall, which, however, is normally light, being about 2.0 inches at the Portland Weather Bureau Station. The Coast counties had sufficient rainfall to interfere with May planting, and delayed haying to some extent. Some frost damage is reported in

the higher altitudes of the eastern portion of the state. Not only tender vegetation but wheat and alfalfa are reported as having suffered frost damage in some sections. Unseasonably high temperatures prevailed during the first few days of the present week, with high winds, rapidly depleted the soil moisture.

**WINTER WHEAT.**—Oregon winter wheat suffered a decline during May from 97.0 per cent of normal to 89.0 indicating a reduction in the May 1 estimate of production from 19,824,000 bushels to 18,797,000 bushels. The Washington and Idaho crops also show a falling off in condition of 8 and 6 points, respectively, thus reducing the May 1 estimate for the three Pacific Northwest states from 52,176,000 bushels to 50,918,000 bushels.

The United States winter wheat crop had an estimated condition on June 1 of 76.5 per cent, a decline of 7.5 per cent during the month of May. The June 1 estimate of production is 545,200,000 bushels against the May 1 estimate of 549,500,000 bushels. Last year's winter wheat crop was estimated at 598,486,000, and the five year average is 591,876,000 bushels.

**SPRING WHEAT.**—Condition of the Oregon crop is placed at 89.0 per cent of normal. Average estimates for the present season have not yet been made hence production estimates are not available. An estimate of the acreage of all spring planted crops will be made during June and will be available as of July 1. Condition of the United States spring wheat crop is estimated at 78.5 per cent of normal. No estimates of acreage. Private crop reporting agencies have estimated the U. S. spring wheat crop at around 220,000 bushels.

## Definition of What "Horsepower" Means

The commonest term used in measuring power is the unit called horsepower.

In considering the power of a machine, however, we must not only state how much it can do, but how long it takes to do it.

The expression horsepower was invented originally for the steam engine, and is measured easily and conveniently by requiring the engine to lift a given load a given distance in a given time. The result is in foot-pounds per second.

One horsepower is that power required to lift 550 pounds one foot in one second, or, conversely, one pound 550 feet in one second. If both the above are true, a horsepower will also lift 55 pounds 10 feet in one second. The number of pounds lifted one foot in one second, then, divided by 550, will give the horsepower of the engine. If it is found on trial that a certain machine or engine can lift 950,000 pounds, or 330 tons, one foot in one second, we know that its horsepower is 1,200.

## PLANS FOR SAFE BULL PEN ARE AVAILABLE.

During the past year at least three Morrow county farmers have been attacked by bulls. Last summer one Morrow county farmer was seen bringing his cows armed with a shotgun to protect himself against the bull which was running with the herd. How long can you afford to take chances with your life and possible permanent disability in place of building a safe bull pen. Plans for a pen of this kind can be obtained at the County Agent's office.

The hog market last month reached the highest point in six years. The price advance was the greatest during any May in 25 years, except for certain wartime inflation years. With the supply of hogs in sight for slaughter no greater than last year, with pork products in storage 27 per cent or equivalent to one and one-half million hogs less than last year, hogs are in exceedingly strong market position for the next five months. The hog-corn price ratio is near the highest on record. It is distinctly time now for hog producers to bear in mind the violent downward swing of prices that has been caused, in times past, by over-expansion under similar price relationships. Stocks in storage are always rather significant at this time of year in relation to the new season's production. Wheat reserves are moderate. Cotton stocks are probably the heaviest since 1921. Butter stocks in cold storage on May 1 were four times last year's quantity. But eggs were a million cases less than last year.—U. S. D. A.

During May, 30 predatory animal hunters turned in 295 coyotes, 28 bobcats, a total of 323 predatory animals. In addition unborn coyotes were reported destroyed by hunters, 126 badgers, 228 porcupines, and 15 skunks were also killed. Not including the unborn young there was an average of 10 predatory animals per man for the thirty days. Adam Knoblock of Morrow county turned in 27 coyotes and was second in the list of thirty hunters.

## Three Acres of Dishes—Quarter Mile for a Pie.

Drying three acres of dishes a year, walking a quarter of a mile to bake a lemon pie, and pumping 15 tons of water in a year are some of the domestic feats performed by the average rural housewife who does not follow

good methods of home management. Recognizing this as a condition which can be improved, workers at the annual Western States Extension Conference held last winter emphasized the need of giving more attention to home management.

Without a water system in her house the rural housewife, they say, carries an average of twenty tons of water a year and travels 200,000 steps in doing it. It requires 20 days' un-lion time to carry the water in and 10 days to carry out the waste water, or a total of 30 days a year spent in carrying water. Ten days' work could be saved, say the extension workers, by having a drain to carry the water out, even though a complete water system were not installed.

A dish drainer eliminates drying about 3 acres of dishes a year; experiments have shown that the housewife can save one and one-half hours a day in doing the dishes. A dish grainer, wheel tray, and similar conveniences will save this time and give the housewife more time for rest, reading, or other pleasures.

Scientific experiments have proved that three-fourths of the steps taken in preparing three meals a day can be saved by having supplies and utensils grouped conveniently. To walk a quarter of a mile in baking a pie is not uncommon. One Montana woman, by wearing the pedometer before and after her kitchen was remodeled, found that she saved 1 1/2 miles of walking each day in doing her regular kitchen tasks; by more convenient grouping she also saved one and one-half hours of time daily.

In future extension programs attention will be given to two major problems of home management—the use of the housewife's time and energy and the management of income and material resources. "The dominant idea in the home-management program," says the United States Department of Agriculture, "is to encourage farm families to make the most of what they have; the stimulation of interest in the constant improvement of the farm home and mak-

ing possible sufficient leisure for recreation, intellectual development, and out-of-the-home interests."

## Harvest Wage Scale.

Farmer delegates from Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman and Morrow counties met at Arlington June 8 and adopted a wage scale for transient labor for the harvest season of 1926. Several changes were made from last year's scale to get it near the actual wage paid by farmers in the district. It was felt that to get proper service out of employment service offices at The Dalles and Arlington that a scale should be as near as possible to the wage actually paid. The following is the scale adopted:

Combines—	
Sack Sewers	\$4.00
Drivers	4.00
Header Tenders	3.50
Separator Tenders	5.00
Caterpillar Drivers	5.00
Straw Haulers	3.00
Cooks up to ten men	3.00
Water Buck and Roustabout	3.00
Sack Jig	3.50
Bulk Drivers	3.00
Picking up Sacks	\$1.25 per 100
Stationary—	
Derrick Drivers	\$2.00
Fox Drivers with nets	2.50
Fox Drivers without nets	3.00
Loaders	4.00
Sack Sewers	4.00
Header Punchers	4.00
Hoe Downs	3.00
Engineers	5.00
Separator Tenders	5.00
Cooks up to ten men	3.00
Hay Hands	2.00

## VISIT MORO EXPERIMENT STATION SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Morrow county farmers will visit the Experiment Station at Moro on Sunday, June 20. Farmers driving over should leave in time to arrive at Moro for dinner and the inspection of the station will start at 1:00 p. m. Those wishing to go who have no available transportation are requested

to notify the County Agent at once. Also those expecting to make the trip who have room in their cars for any extras are requested to notify him so that arrangements can be made for all who wish to make the trip. The route suggested for the trip is to leave Heppner at 7:00 a. m. by way of Eight Mile, Olex, and McDonald

Ferry, returning by way of the highway. Wanted—Horses or cattle to pasture. J. L. Hanna, on T. J. Matlock ranch. WANTED—Bucks to pasture. I. Skoubo, Boardman, Ore.

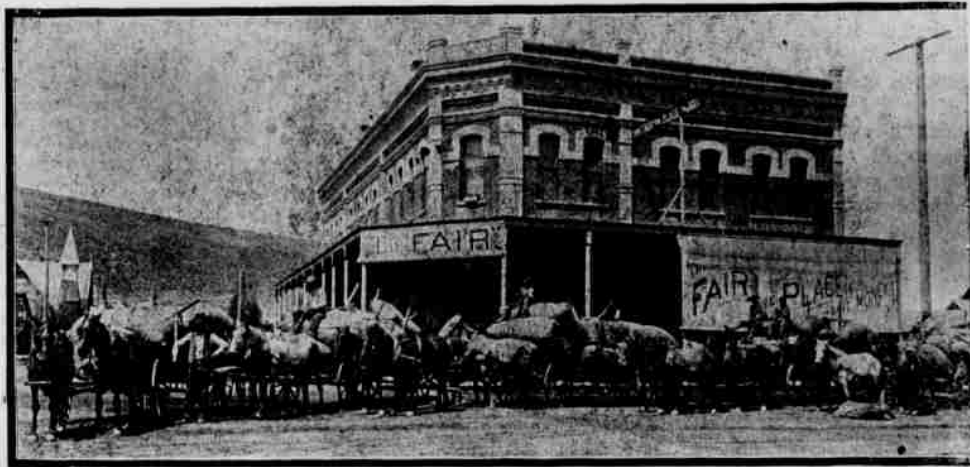
## Service and the Small Account

This bank is a service institution organized to meet financial necessities of its depositors. The amount of its service to its depositors often depends on the bank balances they maintain.

This bank must carefully protect the funds deposited here by its depositors. Money can be loaned only when we feel sure that it will be safe. When a depositor maintains a reasonably large, steady balance, it is an indication to us that he knows how to use money successfully. It gives us a reason to believe that loans to him will be safe. That is one reason why depositors who maintain large balances get better service from their bank. They are entitled to it.

And even more than that, a large balance provides the depositor with sufficient funds to take care of emergencies and business opportunities that may arise.

## Farmers & Stockgrowers National Heppner Bank Oregon



## Do You Remember the Day?

THIS illustration is of the old Fair Store, Heppner's one-time leading store in the days of the "interior trade." The Fair Store probably handled more "interior" business than any other store in town. The teams shown in the picture are only an example of the many eight- and twelve-horse freighters that used to fill up at the Fair Store. Those were thriving days for Heppner.

More such thriving days are in the offing. With the completion of the Heppner-Spray road, Heppner will again be in line to get this trade.

Heppner can do it, if her merchants go after it the way the Fair Store did. Good goods, fair treatment, cash transactions, and

## ADVERTISING

Let's bring this "interior" trade back to Heppner

## Central Market

C. W. McNAMER, Proprietor

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, FISH AND POULTRY

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