

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

FARM TOPICS

LEGUME HAY GOOD AS SHEEP RATION

Ewes Require Special Care Before Lambing Time.

By H. G. Russell, Live Stock Extension Specialist, University of Illinois.

To insure a profitable 1938 lamb crop, farmers can do no better than to depend on legume hay as the basis of the winter ration and to make sure that the ewes get plenty of exercise.

This is one point of a 15-point program outlined by the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college for the management of a commercial flock of sheep.

Relative to the ration for ewes prior to lambing, the program calls for one-half to three-fourths of a pound of grain each day for each ewe for a month prior to lambing. From lambing time until the ewes go on pasture, it is recommended that they receive from 1 to 1 1/4 pounds of grain a head a day.

Making sure that new-born lambs get milk, giving weak lambs special care and giving prompt attention to ailments are suggestions for saving all lambs. It pays to creep-feed early lambs until they go on pasture and to dock all lambs and castrate all male market lambs at about two weeks of age.

It is suggested that the flock be sheared in May and the wool sold on a market where a uniform system of classes and grades is recognized. After shearing it is well to give the fleeces two dippings two to three weeks apart to destroy ticks and lice.

With plenty of feed on hand, the lamb crop will be earlier than a year ago. For profit, farmers are advised to sort market lambs and sell only those which are fat.

Ducks Offer Breeders a Chance for Research

Most of the market ducks in the United States are of the Pekin variety, and according to A. R. Lee of the bureau of animal industry, the best commercial flocks are remarkably uniform in size and quality. This is probably due, he says in an article in the current Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, to a considerable degree of inbreeding in the variety. Nearly all the Pekin ducks in the country are descended from a relatively

small number of imported birds. Ducks offer a virgin field for poultry-breeding research, he says—since little has been done in the way of scientific duck breeding—and there is an excellent opportunity for the investigation of the inheritance of meat characters in ducks.

Easier Tractor Plowing

Tractor operators often tire of holding the furrow wheel of the tractor against the land when plowing. A farmer may easily make a steering device to reduce this strain, notes a writer in Wallace's Farmer. Fasten a coil spring to the frame or fender of the tractor at a point that is just left or right of the forward part of the steering wheel. Connect the other end of the spring to the upper side of the steering wheel or to the spider at that point. Adjust the spring so that there is a slight tendency of the tractor to turn to the left, but not enough tension on the spring to cause the tractor to climb out of the furrow.

Gathering Eggs

Gather eggs at least twice daily during the spring. Use clean, wire baskets, which allow the eggs to cool quickly. Be sure the hands are clean when eggs are gathered. Avoid soiling the shells. Do not wash table eggs before marketing them. If, in spite of care, the eggs are slightly soiled, clean them with fine sandpaper, or a damp cloth, not wet. Let moistened eggs air-dry. Store eggs in a cool, clean place between gathering and marketing.

Stock Per Acre

Usually one to three acres of pasture, depending on the quality, are allowed for each full-grown steer. Five ewes are considered the equivalent of one cow or matured steer. Eight to ten lambs may be pastured on an acre of good forage or 12 to 15 hogs averaging 100 pounds will find sufficient grazing on this amount of pasture. Fifteen to eighteen spring pigs weighing 50 to 60 pounds may be pastured on an acre of good alfalfa, says the Indiana Farmer's Guide.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

Family Organization in China
The basis of Chinese social organization is a closely knit and highly organized family.



MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE CALENDAR

Boulevard Grange meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8:00 p. m. Frank Sherwood, Master.

Big Bend meets first and third Tuesdays at 8:00 p. m. H. R. Hatch, Master.

Vale Grange meets first and third Friday at 8:00 p. m. Ed Charles, Master.

Oregon Slope Grange meets first and third Thursdays at 8:30 p. m. James Danielson, Master.

Harper-Westfall Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. Charles Belgarde, Master.

Arook Grange meets second and fourth Saturday at 8:00 p. m. Ted Hon, Master.

Wild Rose Grange meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8:00 p. m. Arthur Antrim, Master.

Eldorado Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. at Ironside. Floyd Howard, Master.

Sage River Grange meets first and third Tuesdays at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Parkins, Master.

Kingman Colony Grange meets second and fourth Mondays at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Anderson, Master.

Oregon Trail Grange meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m. John Stamm, Master.

Willowcreek Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. I. O. N. Grange meets first and third Fridays at 8:00 p. m. Neoman Mackenzie, Master.

OREGON TRAIL GRANGE

Oregon Trail grange met in regular session April 27. The time of grange was changed from 8 o'clock to 8:30 during the summer months. Members were very interested in plans presented for a harvest festival, and William DeGroff was appointed to meet with the Commercial club to arrange for the festival.

Mrs. Albert Hopkins was elected alternate for state grange.

County Agent R. G. Larson gave a very interesting talk during the lecture hour, and told of his experiments with clover, grass seeds and alfalfa in Malheur county. He predicted a very promising future in the county for those.

Mrs. Garrett Stam, Archie Smith, and Neil Dimmick are in charge of plans for the card party to be given in the near future. The date will be announced later in the local news paper. A prize will be given to the person traveling the longest distance to attend the party.

VALE GRANGE

At their regular meeting on May 6, Vale grangers were surprised by a visit from Brother Chas. Wicklander, state deputy from La-Grande. He gave the obligation to one new member. Four new members were balloted on. Final arrangements were made for May 14, when Vale starts the traveling gavel by delivering it to Arook grange. T. J. Donehue reported on the R. E. A. Discussion centered around tariff and dairy and pork imports. The charter was draped for one of our members, A. Glen Mansur, who passed away in a Portland hospital, May 4. He was also a member of the executive committee. The top for the name quilt was displayed. Francis Charles will get the quilt, she having turned in the money for the most names. Funds for sponsoring a 4-H club boy and girl at summer school have been raised by making this quilt. As Bell Peterson Roberts is leaving for the summer, Olive McLay was appointed in her place as chairman of one of the refreshment divisions.

The lecturers program centered around the theme of "Mother's Day." Violin solos by Wyla Hansen Purvis accompanied by Mrs. Edith Howell; and a short Mother's Day pageant were among numbers on the program.

Bell Peterson Roberts' division served refreshments.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

FARMERS FORM COMBINE CO-OP.

Six Malheur county farmers have organized the Arcadia Combine Co-operative near Ontario, under the sponsorship of the community and co-operative services section, Farm Security administration, USDA, according to W. N. Young, county rehabilitation supervisor.

Facilities of a combine harvester with clover huller attachment will be made available for use on member farms and a limited number of other farmers in the community may be enabled to participate. The new co-operative is set up on the master-borrower plan with members signing participation agreements on a fee basis.

Arthur A. Rouse is manager of the association. Members include Delbert L. Rouse, Vest Brothers, Ed Gonnason, Earl Blackburn and John Bartholoma.

OREGON TURKEYS SEEKING MARKETS IN OTHER STATES

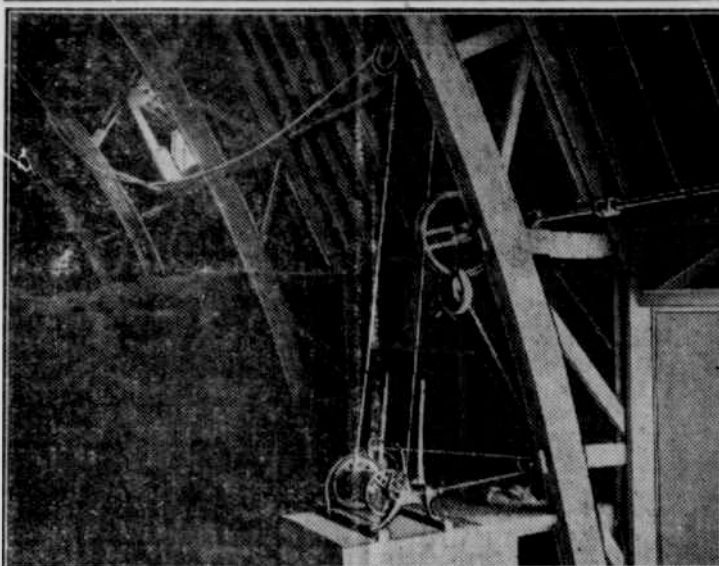
Oregon must find markets outside of the state for approximately two of each three turkeys raised, H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department at Oregon State college, points out in a new extension circular entitled, "Turkey Chats."

Oregon turkeys are known far and wide for their fine quality, but the increased production of turkeys in states near large terminal markets brings Oregon producers face to face with such problems as quality improvement, lower production costs, orderly marketing, improved packaging for consumers and advertising, Cosby continues.

"The Oregon turkey grower is fortified by years of experience and by availability of quality breeding stock," says Cosby. "He is further protected by having a choice of two methods of marketing his turkey crop—through established independent dealers and established co-operative marketing associations serving the western surplus producing areas. He is still further fortified by having a choice of purchasing his feeds either through co-operative or independent feed agencies."

The seven-page circular contains considerable specific information relating to steps in most efficient turkey production. Feed formulas are given for both breeding and growing flocks. The handling of breeding stock is discussed at some length as is the handling of hatching eggs, the feeding schedule during brooding, points on finishing turkeys for market, and methods for avoiding off-flavors in turkey meat. The circular, No. 314, may be obtained free.

Electric Hay Hoist Is Convenient Labor Saver



This small and compact set-up readily permits a single electric motor to power both hay hoist and grain elevator.

EXPERIENCE has proved that the farmer who receives the greatest income and at the same time has the most leisure, supplements his own efforts with the sensible use of power-driven equipment. And, with the rapid and continued march of electricity into rural areas, the use of such appliances on the farm has become not only more universal but also cheaper and more practicable.

One of the more than 200 uses of electricity on the farm and in the farm home is for hoisting hay into the barn. Although the illustration shows a power hoist driven by a fixed motor (which, however, can be belted to the drive-shaft of a grain elevator), the ideal arrangement where only a single motor is available is to have it portable. In that way, it can be used to operate many other pieces of equipment such as an ensilage cutter, buzz saw, feed grinder and the like, thus not only gaining a lower power rate but also distributing the fixed cost of the motor over several operations.

The electric hay hoist will eliminate the pull-up team and driver and, where a saddle horse and boy is necessary to pull back the fork or slings

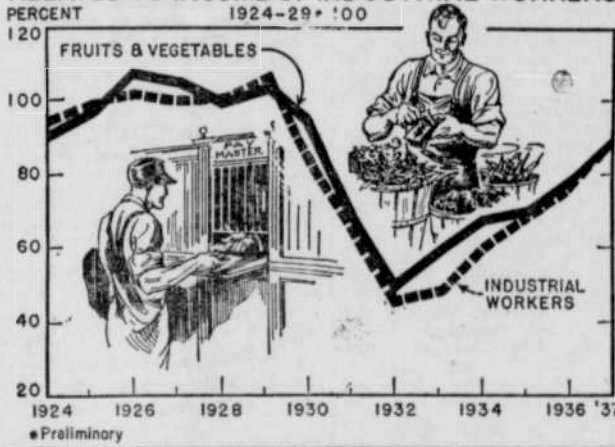
in large barns, also will replace them. In smaller barns, it will make the use of a gravity pull-back more workable as the carriage can be slowed or stopped immediately, thus avoiding breakage due to excessive speed of the return.

By a simple arrangement of switches and rope pulls, all the hoisting and return operations can be conveniently and satisfactorily controlled from the hayrack. Also, as it can be lowered into position on the load largely by the aid of the electric hoist, a larger fork can be used.

Although an electric hoist cannot elevate the hay faster or in larger loads than is possible with a team—without danger of breakage to the carriage or track—it does save appreciable time in setting the fork, starting, stopping and pulling back.

Exclusive of the motor, a good power hay hoist may cost from \$50 to \$100, depending upon its type and size. With a 5 hp. motor, it will require approximately 1/3 kw.-hr. per ton of hay hoisted. Thus, at the three-cent rate, the power cost will be about one cent per ton, certainly much less than the services of an extra team and driver.

INCOME FROM FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RELATED TO INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS



Figures on total farm income in Oregon and industrial workers' income in the United States show remarkable similarity in trends over a period of years, according to data published by the O. S. C. extension service. The relationship is not so close in respect to farm income from some commodities as for others, however. Consumer demand and prices for certain items like meats, butter, and fruits and vegetables, tend to follow the fortunes of industrial workers in a greater degree than demand and price for some other commodities like wheat and potatoes for which demand is less "elastic" and prices react largely to the size of the supply, as well as being affected somewhat by the strength of demand.

The general relationship between the income of fruit and vegetable producers in the United States and the income of the industrial workers is shown in the accompanying chart. The income of industrial workers is

thus shown to be a pretty fair barometer of probable gross farm income from fruit and vegetables. Moderate deviations in the trend in income of the two groups of producers are usually associated with variations in the supply of the commodities, changes in foreign demand for export products, and other special factors.

The period 1924 to 1929 was a relatively stable period on both farm income and industrial workers' income, but both took a heavy tail-spin from 1930 to 1932, then rose together until 1937. Extension service reports show a sharp decline during the 1937-38 marketing season in both fruit and vegetable prices and industrial workers' income.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

Ethiopia Called "Cush"
Ethiopia is referred to in the Bible as "Cush."

OREGON KNOWN AS SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF CRESTED WHEAT

Eastern Oregon counties are becoming known throughout all western states as a source of crested wheat grass seed, reports E. R. Jackman, extension corps specialist at Oregon State college.

Frequent inquiries are received as to the sources of this seed, and in response to these and other outlets, Oregon growers have shipped seed to nearly every state west of the Mississippi river. All eastern Oregon counties produce some crested wheat grass seed, but leading counties in out-of-state shipments are Union, Malheur and Gilliam, Jackman reports.

Eastern Oregon has about 50,000 acres of crested wheat grass, most of which is sown on wheat land retired from production for the time being. Even so, every eastern Oregon county is expected to increase its production in 1938. Stockmen would like to use this grass for improving the carrying capacity of ranges, but so far seedlings on range land have not been as successful as on cultivated land, Jackman points out. Several of the eastern Oregon county agents are experimenting, however, with planting on sagebrush lands in an effort to work out suitable seeding methods.

Among the methods being tried are seeding in furrows, burning the native wild grass and weeds and seeding in the ashes, dragging a railroad rail to kill weeds and brush and seeding behind it, seeding broadcast and covering with a brush drag, pasturing the ground closely and seeding on a virtually bare ground, and broadcasting and tramping in by driving sheep across the seeded area. To date, the furrow method has given the best results on unplowed lands.

Strawberry Clover Likes Alkali

A large number of inquiries are being received about strawberry clover, reports E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops at Oregon State college. This is a clover which has the interesting

habit of living on alkaline land. Not much seed has been produced in Oregon to date, but several growers are becoming interested and plantings have been made for seed production in Baker, Umatilla and one or two other counties.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

ROTEZONE KILLS SPITTLE BUGS

ALBANY — All spittle bugs that came in contact with rotenone dust applied to strawberry fields on the farms of Walter Sturgis of Lacombe and William Long of Lebanon as a demonstration about the middle of April were dead within 10 hours after the dust was applied. Thirty-one farmers attended the demonstration, conducted by County Agent F. C. Mullen.

BE SURE TO VOTE FRIDAY, MAY 20.



NATURAL ROCKS
for
ROCK GARDENS
and
FLAG STONES

ALL NATURAL PRODUCTS

C. E. WINTERS
Phone 07R1

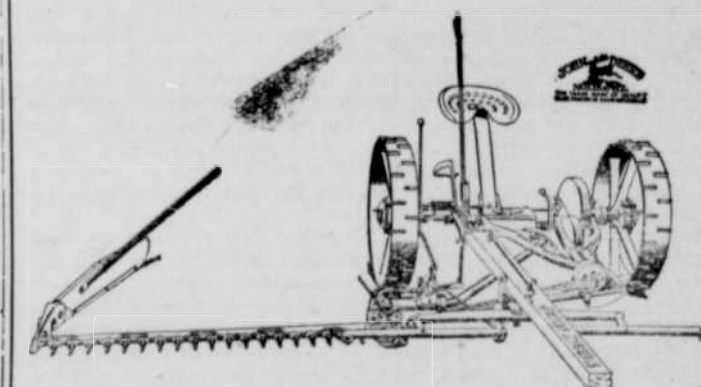
Don't Gamble With Death!

Smooth, Worn Tires are the Worst Hazard of Driving a Car or Truck. . . Replace Worn Tires with **ATLAS TIRES**



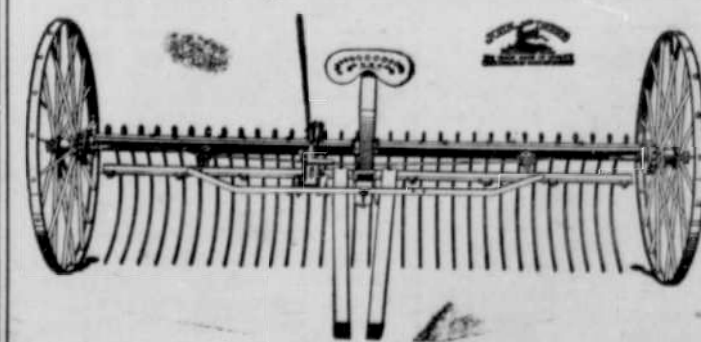
Powell Service Station
2nd and Main Sts.

HAY With JOHN DEERE Equipment



Enclosed gears, running in oil and Hyatt roller bearings, made the JOHN DEERE No. 4 an outstanding machine in the field. Effective, simple adjustments add many years to the life of the mower.

The New Improved Self Dump Rake will make your haying easier.



Baldrige Implement Co.
Phone 113 Nyssa, Oregon

Lumber and Building Material

For Repairing and Remodeling
Under New F. H. A. Loans

JACKSON LUMBER CO.

Phone 47

Nyssa, Oregon

SALE Saturday, May 14 Starts 1:30 P. M.

All Kinds of Farm Stock
Farm Machinery
Household Furniture

Nyssa Sales Yard

Col. Bert Anderson
Auctioneer

Walter Fox & Son
Managers