

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

FARM TOPICS

CITES EXPENSE IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Specialist Warns Novices to Plan in Advance.

By G. T. Klein, Extension Poultry Specialist, Massachusetts State College.—WNU Service.

The poultry business is keenly competitive and requires a large investment. Unless a beginner has a sound knowledge of production and marketing problems, he will be seriously handicapped.

The poultry population has increased more than 30 per cent since 1930. Numbers of eggs on the market show an even greater increase because hens are better layers than they were seven years ago.

These things ought to be carefully considered by one who is thinking of going into the poultry business. The premium price for eggs has practically disappeared. There is the advantage of savings in transportation and perhaps some of the handling costs. There is also the opportunity for a limited number to sell eggs at retail, which gives an advantage.

This does not mean that it is no longer possible to make a satisfactory income from the poultry business. It does mean that more careful planning is necessary and that more birds per farm must be kept to realize the same income that was derived ten or fifteen years ago.

Poultry account studies have shown that the best paying part of the business is the sale of baby chicks. Following closely would be the sale of hatching eggs, and of course retailing gives higher income than the sale of eggs at wholesale.

The baby chick business is limited and will not stand a much greater expansion. The same is true with the sale of hatching eggs and establishing of retail routes. This should not discourage one who is able to do a little better job than the average fellow. It requires about 850 hens per person employed if eggs are to be sold at retail or for hatching, and 1,200 to 1,500 if eggs are to be sold at wholesale. These numbers are necessary to derive an adequate income from the poultry business.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

G. Y. CHESTER
For County Commissioner
For Economy
and a Deal For All
Paid Political Adv.

Knot Hole News

Minister — Don't you ever attend a place of worship?
Youth—Yes, sir, and I'm on my way to her home now.

"Build the F. H. A. Way

We furnish plans and can finance new houses or remodeling jobs under the F. H. A.

"Build the F. H. A. Way

The Officer took out his book and poised his stubby pencil. "What's your name?"

"John Smith."

"Yer real name," bowed the officer, who had been tricked before. "Well, then, put me down as William Shakespeare."

"That's better. Yuh can't fool me with that Smith stuff."

"Build the F. H. A. Way

A bunch of germs were hitting it up in the bronchial saloon. Two bugs in the edge of the larynx were jangling a rasping tune. Back in the teeth, in a solo game, sat dangerous Ah-Kerchoo; And watching his pulse was his light of love. The lady who's known as Flu.

"Build the F. H. A. Way

Jackson Lumber Company
Nyssa, Oregon



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 Lion, Master.

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

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

Snake 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. Noeman Mackenzie, Master.

NEWELL HEIGHTS 4-H CLUB

The Newell Heights 4-H club are preparing for a carnival to be given in the Kolony school house next Thursday. They are hoping for a large crowd at this reception.

IRONSIDE GRANGE

By Mrs. E. J. Beam

Eldorado Grange held its regular meeting on Friday the 13th. All officers were present and most all of the emmebers were there. After a short business meeting, the lecturer Bertha Boor took charge with an interesting program, and pantomime, featuring Mothers Day. At the close a delicious lunch of ice cream and cake were served by the ladies.

Farm Briefs

Hereford cattle were introduced into America in 1817 by Henry Clay.

Layers should be kept supplied with warm water during cold weather.

Appetite of all geese runs about the same and calls for no less than 90 per cent grease.

Five million dollars was spent in California to fight insect pests in the California citrus groves.

The average farm family requires at least one hundred and fifty pounds of meat a year for each person.

Proper fencing of pasture land is important. Pastures that have been overgrazed should be fenced off and given a chance to develop.

Roast meat thermometers were first used by home economists at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, more than 35 years ago.

More chickens than people are numbered in many leading European countries.

Success or failure in raising calves depends on the skill and judgment of the feeder, and on his ability as a dairyman in handling calves.

Single-story colonies of bees should have the combs three-fourths full of honey in winter, while two-story colonies should have the upper ten combs full.

JOHN W. McCULLOCH
Candidate For
SUPREME JUDGE
Position No. 2

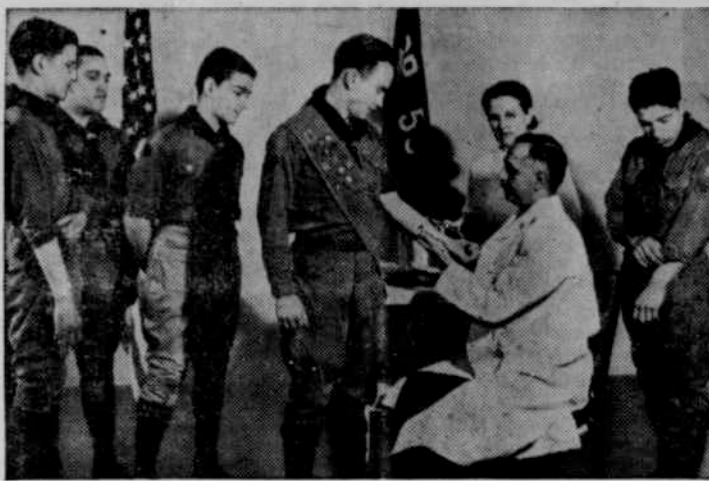


His Experience, Ability and Good Judgment qualify him for the position.

Read his Statement in the Voters' Pamphlet.

(Paid Adv., John W. McCulloch, 524 Pittcock Block, Portland, Ore.)

Doing a Good Deed—For Themselves Their Families and Their Communities



Boy Scouts, believing in preparedness, receive a tuberculin test to determine if they have become infected with tuberculosis germs. Throughout the United States, young people are participating in the Early Diagnosis Campaign of tuberculosis associations in their efforts to discover tuberculosis in its early stages and thereby insure early recovery.

IRONSIDE NEWS

By MRS. E. J. BEAM

The Ladies club met last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Earl Lofton with 18 members and two visitors present. The ladies each brought a tea towel as a gift for their bachelor friend, Eli Rose. Wednesday the 18th was set as clean-up day at the cemetery, for all who are willing to come and donate their services. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Wayne Lofton May 25. The hostess served a delicious lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Ashby, Mrs. Alice Morfit and daughter, Lucille all of Unity visited their sister, Mrs. H. C. Elms Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ayres and nephew visited at the Alfred White home at Unity Monday.

Stanley McAbbe from La Pine, near Bend, a former Ironside resident was here several days this week.

The Ironside school will close on Thursday with a community picnic at the school house. On Tuesday Miss Weir and her pupils will enjoy a hike and weiner roast.

Floyd White who still remains quite ill is at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Grabner at Baker where he is receiving medical treatment. Mrs. White is with her husband.

J. B. Layton of Brogan was a visitor at the Lester Derrick home last Wednesday and Thursday.

J. D. Ayres, wife and nephew were Baker visitors on Thursday.

Mr. Secoy and son of Ontario kalsomined at the Elmer Molthan home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Boor and Coy Wise were business visitors in Ontario Thursday.

Mrs. Maud Self of Ontario visited last week with her children, Mrs. Park Simmons, Mrs. Odie Buckner, Gladys and Parrel Self.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lofton and Mrs. S. A. Lofton motored to Vale on Monday afternoon on business.

VOTE FOR THE ROAD BONDS OR STAY IN THE MUD.

ALFALFA SEED GROWING EXPANDS

Extraordinarily high prices for alfalfa seed this year are turning the attention of eastern Oregon growers to seed production. OSC extension men report. Growers in the Hermiston and Nyssa sections are interested in wilt immune varieties while in other countries in eastern Oregon Ladak and Grim are preferred. Seed production of alfalfa which amounted to \$400,000 in 1937 in eastern Oregon is likely to be increased in the next few years.

GARDEN PEAS MAY BE KEPT FREE OF WEEVIL, SAYS OSC

Garden plots of peas may now be protected against the pea weevil just as effectively as the large commercial plantings which have been the center of so much research attention, according to a new bulletin on pea weevil control issued by the Oregon experiment station.

The bulletin station circular 126, contains a popular discussion of the control methods that have been developed in Oregon through the cooperation of the federal bureau of entomology and the department of entomology at the experiment station. Most of the work was done by J. C. Chamberlain, representing the federal bureau, and K. W. Gray, one of the station entomologists, who are co-authors of the bulletin.

Rotenone dust mixtures containing at least three-fourths of one per cent of rotenone is the effective insecticide found which will control the pea weevil whether in small or large plantings. Small planting of peas in home gardens are even more likely to be weevil infected than are the large commercial plants, says the investigators. When uncontrolled, the weevils in the garden not only leave an undesirable product for home consumption, but also constitute an important source for infestation of commercial plantings.

Any good hand duster may be used for controlling the weevil in the home garden. If the patch is small, the little plunger type of duster is practical, while for larger gardens the small fan or bellows type which is hung from the shoulders may be used.

The bulletin recommends that peas be dusted just as soon as they come into bloom and before any pods are set. The dusting is repeated thereafter ever five to eight days until the peak of production is reached. The authors of the bulletin also recommend that as soon as peas get beyond the edible stage that the vines be destroyed, thus preventing the hatching of any late deposited weevil eggs.

The illustrated bulletin gives directions for making or adapting large power dusters for use in commercial plantings. Most satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of hooded dusters which may be operated even under windy conditions, thus making better timing possible, which is the most important factor.

"Corn on the Cob" Not So Good for Dairy Cow

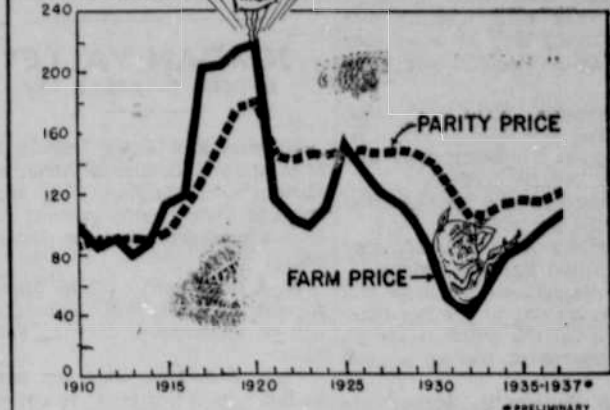
"Corn on the cob," however tasty it may be to her, is not an economical feed for the dairy cow, all things considered, says H. R. Searies, extension dairyman, University farm, St. Paul.

Ground feeds are from 10 to 25 per cent more efficient than ear corn for the producing cow. And although it is easier to feed broken ear corn and to turn cows into corn-stalk pastures for forage, any savings in labor are offset by losses in milk production.

A ration of corn and stalks lacks variety and does not supply proteins necessary to the producing cow. Furthermore, corn is not the best supplement for corn silage and corn roughage. Other grains and supplementary feeds such as linseed oil meal, soybean oil meal, cotton seed meal or corn gluten meal should be added to the farm ration to supply variety and protein. When no legumes are fed, the ration should contain from 20 to 25 per cent of the protein supplements. Higher production obtained more economically will be the result.

Equal parts of ground corn and oats fed with alfalfa hay will make a satisfactory farm ration. Should oats be scarce, ground corn, or ground corn and cob, with alfalfa, will also make good rations. Without alfalfa or some other legume hay, these rations will require one of the above mentioned protein supplements. Each cow should be fed individually, according to the amount of milk she is producing.

WHEAT PRICES BELOW PARITY FOR LAST 12 YEARS



The current disparity between prices for wheat and prices farmers pay is causing renewed interest in the "parity" price principle which congress has used as basis of agricultural adjustment legislation during recent years. In the case of wheat, parity prices are prices high enough so that a bushel of wheat will buy as much of the commodities farmers purchase as during the 1910-1914 pre-war period, extension economists at Oregon State college explain.

Wheat prices at the average farm in Oregon were 72 cents a bushel at mid-March, according to the latest report on the agricultural situation by the O. S. C. extension service. In the whole country the average farm price of wheat was 91 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, while the farm cost index was around 126, giving wheat a current purchasing power of approximately 72 per cent of "parity."

The accompanying chart shows that wheat was well above parity in

For Figures on Electrical Wiring See E. A. Wimp
Nyssa Electrical Shop
Next to Bakery

WE BUY LIVE POULTRY

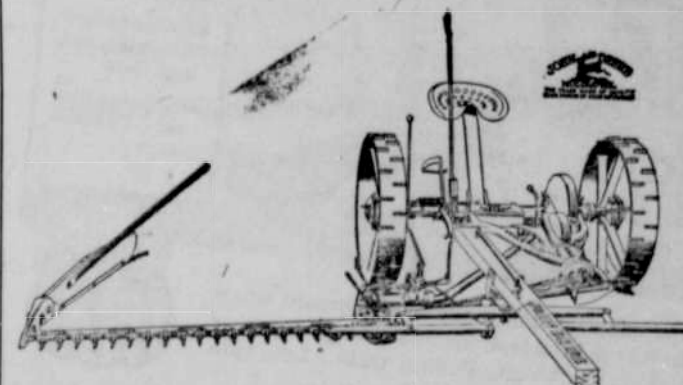
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LIGHT & LEGHORN HENS 11c
OLD COX 5c

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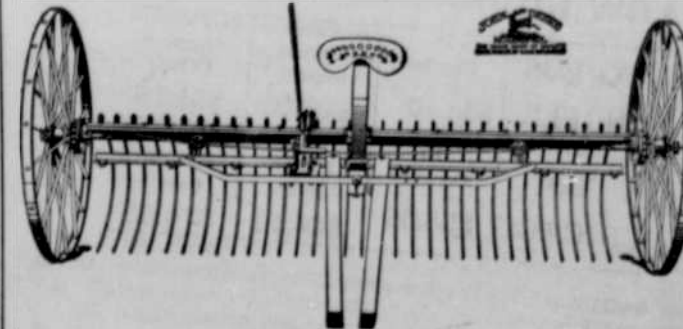
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