

# WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

## FARM TOPICS

### PASTURE OUTRANKS DRY LOT FEEDING

Plan Saves Labor, Machinery Costs, Grain and Hay.

By E. T. Robbins, Live Stock Extension Specialist, University of Illinois, WNU Service.

Live stock makes no labor charges for gathering grass. In addition to saving labor and machinery costs as well as grain and hay, pasture agrees with any stock better than dry lot feeding. This fact makes pastures pay even on tillable land that might produce more meat to the acre if grain were grown there and fed to live stock.

However, many pastures serve only as a location for the stock and a poor location at that. Grass is scattered and short, there are no trees and water is some distance from the lane.

Animals on such pastures work hard to gather enough short blades of grass to satisfy them until another day. They do not thrive, give much milk or get fat. More land in pasture, better land in pasture or both would provide the same amount of live stock with a good living and a surplus, easily and quickly secured.

Many pastures are injured by too early grazing in the spring. On well-grown pastures the stock can get an easy mouthful and a quick fill. The final result is faster gains and more meat made on an acre.

A number of successful stockmen on prairie land are using a small year rotation of corn, corn, small grain and mixed clovers, alfalfa and grass for pasture and hay. Most permanent pastures are started by sowing clovers, timothy and bluegrass. Many farms have one field at a time in alfalfa for one or more years.

To avoid bloat in cattle on alfalfa or other legume pasture, this plan is suggested: First, get the stock accustomed to grass pasture. Second, when the animals are full of grass, turn them into the alfalfa pasture. Third, leave them on the alfalfa pasture continuously day and night, rain or shine. Fourth, have water and salt always handy in the pasture.

Grass in a pasture mixture or dry roughage such as a straw stack in a field helps to prevent bloat.

### Insect Outbreaks Can Be Forecast With Accuracy

Reliably forecasting the location and extent of insect outbreaks is a relatively new achievement. Basing their predictions on county surveys made in co-operation with entomologists in the various states, the Department of Agriculture entomologists can determine where outbreaks are likely to occur if weather conditions are favorable to the insects.

Experienced workers determine the comparative numbers of eggs laid or insects hibernating in the counties where crop-destroying insects were observed the previous season. "Knowing exactly what stages of the various kinds of insects to look for, and where to look for them," says Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, "helps greatly to simplify their job."

According to this year's forecast, midwestern farmers may expect a grasshopper plague, the severest infestation being expected in the central and eastern part of the Dakotas, over most of Iowa, and in eastern Wyoming. The survey also indicates that mormon cricket eggs are numerous in northern Nevada, the hessian fly has been found in some early seeded wheat in Missouri, southeastern Kansas, parts of Indiana and Ohio, and eastern Pennsylvania, and the squash bug seems to be more numerous than usual in Minnesota and Iowa.

### Dried Egg Whites

Until recently egg-white foam was a waste by-product of the egg-drying industry, but now it is converted into dried egg white as a result of a new process, says the Indiana Farmer's Guide. The foam may total as much as 25 gallons in a 500-gallon fermenting tank in which the egg whites are thinned into a watery liquid for drying. Dried egg white is used principally in the food industries, such as bakery products and confections, but large quantities are used also as sizing on paper, textiles, leather, fur, body for pigments in special varnishes, adhesives for bottle caps, gold leaf, as an emulsifying agent in aluminum tanning of light leathers, in pharmaceutical preparations, and as a clarifying agent for wines and beer.

Cheap Sales Cost  
United States census figures for 1929 show that at a cost of but 1.54 per cent advertising created a market for the \$70,434,863,443 worth of manufactured products of that year.



### 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.  
Arock 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 Antrium, 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. Parkinsen, 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 P. T. A. met Friday evening, May 13. New officers for coming year were elected as follows: President, Miss Goldie Miller; vice president, F. C. Fry; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. F. G. Holmes; historian, Mrs. F. C. Fry. These officers will be installed the last day of school May 20, following the school picnic. Plans for the school picnic were made and various committees were appointed. Miss Miller gave a very interesting report of county council. It was voted to hold social meetings during the summer on the regular meeting night at different homes. The next meeting will be June 15 at the Frank Byers home. The merry Matrons club met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Nora Glenn with Mrs. Minnie Mitchell as co-hostess. Due to sickness in the community among members and their families only a small group were present. A social afternoon was enjoyed. Refresh-

ments were served at the close of the afternoon. The next meeting will be May 25, at the home of Mrs. Mary Harroldsen with Mrs. Vera Harroldsen assisting.

Oregon Trail grange sponsored a card party at the school house Saturday evening. Two tables of bridge and two tables of pinocle were in play. Mrs. Nell Dimmick won high score at bridge and Andrew Broesma low. High score prizes in pinocle were awarded to Mrs. Albert Hopkins and Loyd Adams.

### 4-H CLUB

The Mothers' Helpers club met with Mrs. H. L. Sisson, May 19. The meeting was called to order by our president eBnice Whipple the pledge read and business discussed. Two new members, Helen Pierce and Juanita O'Byles were added to our club. Lovely refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Let a Classified ad sell it.

### BEET INDUSTRY PROMOTES AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

Those economists who advocate the curtailment of our domestic sugar industry on the theory that we could buy our sugar cheaper from abroad by the removal or reduction of tariffs fail to take into account a number of important factors in the situation.

For one thing, they fail to reconcile their economic philosophy with the factors that sustain our high standard of living.

Low-priced labor may be had for as cheap as five cents an hour in Cuba and Porto Rico cane-sugar-growing areas, but the laborer there does not need to expend his money on the many commodities manufactured and sold in America. He works cheaply and lives so. His requirements are simpler because his standard of living is wretchedly low.

The picture in America is quite different. Here the laborer in beet sugar factories gets a minimum of 50c per hour for his work. Thus—it naturally costs more to produce sugar from beets with this labor, but the American worker attains a far higher standard of living from his increased wage. In turn, he becomes a better customer for the goods of other producers. He buys more goods from manufacturers all over the country. He, therefore, helps to maintain the wealth and prosperity of the nation in countless lines. He buys automobiles from Detroit, radios from New York and styles from Hollywood. The prosperity which he helps to maintain multiplies and makes for the common good of millions of Americans. Our nation has been founded on such commercial exchange. This is hardly to be computed as something detrimental to the sugar-consumer.

According to experts, beet sugar production offers untold benefits to farm land, farmer and the public. Sugar is also a vital part of the modern diet and as such, a dependable supply must be permanently assured in peacetime or in war. America is the largest sugar consumer of the major countries of the world. If we were cut off from foreign supply of sugar, we would find it a serious handicap in our daily life.

By fostering the sugar beet industry, we act towards preserving our own independence and wealth.

Not only 100,000 farmers annually are benefited from the growing of sugar beets, but many more in allied industries necessary to process sugar are likewise enriched. One million acres of land are kept profitably cultivated as a result.

According to expert economists, the cultivating of sugar beets offers more labor per acre than other major farm crops and produces a larger cash yield in return. They state that, in comparison with other consumer products, the price of sugar at present offers us a product vitally needed at lowest possible cost.

### SQUASH BEETLE CONTROL

Squash bugs have taken the these crops have failed for twenty squashes for the last forty years in five years there but not until last parts of Colorado and Missouri and seven years have the Oregon-Idaho growers had trouble.

Imports of squash have been very large the past few years. More than twenty experimental stations have and are experimenting but no effective or practical control has been found.

Here is a 100 per cent effective control. This is the use of little chickens as the solution. In larger patches they are scatter in small flocks over the patch, and when the squash is planted in smaller gardens permit the little chicks to enter and sure will the squash harvest be.

### SWEET CORN SUBSTITUTE

As a solution for the extensive loss of alfalfa which has winter-killed to a very extensive degree effecting fields over eastern Oregon and southern Idaho. So great is the loss that dairymen are selling their dairy cows as well as the promising yearlings, two year olds and others are being sold to the butchers at prices below cost of production.

The decline in butterfat prices and the anticipated shortage of hay is causing a widespread disposal of quality ydairy herds. Consumption of butter has declined around 40%. 50c butter gave 25c-30c oleo a very favorable volume. Now to make a profit and secure the lost volume its possible with the use of sweet corn planted thick, 20 or more pounds per acre cut at the milk stage, by hand corn binder or gain binder shocked or stacked will not spoil has, a feed value superior to alfalfa and permits a greater net profit than was possible to secure when butterfat was 35c-40c and hay \$12-\$15 per ton.

A field that will yield 50 bushel of wheat per acre will lyield 20-25 tons of fodder. Six tons sweet corn fodder plus one ton alfalfa hay will produce more butterfat, beef or mutton than 7 tons of \$10 alfalfa hay.

W. P. BALES

### GUERNSEY COW IS SOLD TOO LOW

Peterborough, N. H.—A purebred Guernsey cow, Hazel of Notus View 367505 was sold recently by C. D. Lewis of Caldwell, Idaho to John A. Low of Nyssa, Oregon, according to American Cattle club, Peterborough, N. H.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Commencement exercises were held at Kingman Colony school Tuesday evening, May 17, for 38 eighth grade graduates.

Richard D. Gray, principal of the Huntington high school was the speaker.

Rev. Drake gave the invocation and Arline Peterson and Glenn Olson represented the Colony on the program. Vesta and Joan Maltberger of Oregon Trail sang accompanied by Dwight Johnson.

This project has been sponsored for several years by Colony P. T. A. and the units in the four other districts. Walter McPartland was the chairman.

Oregon Trail graduates are: Esaw Atagi, Chester Ashby, Betty Jean Card, Ellis Gliven, Madonna Kresley, Vesta Maltberger, Dewey Thomason, Inez Ulrey, David Malone, Homer Whitman, Frank Wilson and Betty Rookstool.

Miss Goldie Miller is the teacher. Kingman Colony graduates are: Willard Curtis, Ethel Farnsworth, Glenn Osborn Merrill Tallman, Susan Zamor, Lorraine McFate, Erma Points, Arline Peterson, Gregory Thiel, Harold Kurtz and Clavis Case.

Walter McPartland is the teacher.

Moved Home—Mr. and Mrs. Virgil E. Johnson have moved to the Penrod house at Fourth and Locust streets.

Attend Ball Game—Among those attending the game in Caldwell on Sunday were Mrs. C. L. McCoy, Mrs. Dewey Ray, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, A. L. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chadwick, Mrs. John Young, Miss Rinehart, Mrs. George Schweitzer and Miss Nelly Jean, Ab Mattson and Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Thomas.

### Trueing a Grindstone

Even with the best of care, the grindstone will become uneven in time. A good way to true it, according to Wallace's Farmer, is to take a quarter-inch soft-iron round rod and place it close to the stone on a level with the center of the stone edge. The rod will cut away the high bumps and leave the stone round and true. The stone will cut best when dry. Large power stones in machine shops are frequently trueed up in this manner.

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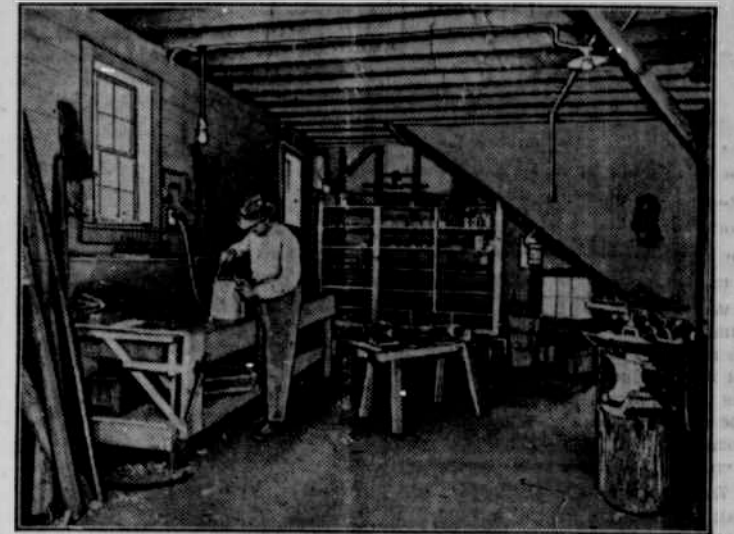
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## Electrified Farm Workshop Replaces the Village Smithy



An electrified and well-equipped workshop plays an essential part in the business of modern farming.

NOWADAYS, when passing through the small towns of this country, one is impressed by the nearly-complete disappearance of that heroic and interesting figure, the village blacksmith. No longer does the musical clang of his hammer on the anvil disturb the peace of the otherwise almost Sunday-like calm. Instead, this once-familiar sound has been replaced by the constant din of unmusical automobile horns and racing motors. For Main Street has become as modern as Broadway and, in the process, the smithy has gone the way of the horse and buggy.

The blacksmith shop was an important adjunct of the farm and, therefore, one cannot help but wonder what effect its passing has had on the business of farming. For, with the large amount of labor-saving machinery now in use, it is vitally important that repairs be made quickly if a crew of men is to be kept working or, perhaps, an entire crop saved. If the farmer has an electrified, lighted and well-equipped workshop, he not only can eliminate many of such worries but also he frequently can save the wasted time and expense of a trip to town for replacements or, where one still can be found, to the blacksmith shop for repairs.

Small electric motors in the farm workshop will run a lathe, drill, forge, grindstone, metal and wood saws, planer, splicer and many other tools formerly operated by hand. Such motors are so low in both original cost and operating expense that they easily can pay for themselves in a single season.

In addition to the above, there are portable electric drills and other tools helpful in repairing equipment that is too large or too heavy to bring to the workshop or to take to town. Electric soldering irons, are welders, glue-pots and battery chargers also have many uses on every farm.

When the need arises, there is no more important place on the farm than a workshop. The wiring and equipping of such a shop should have the serious consideration of every farmer.

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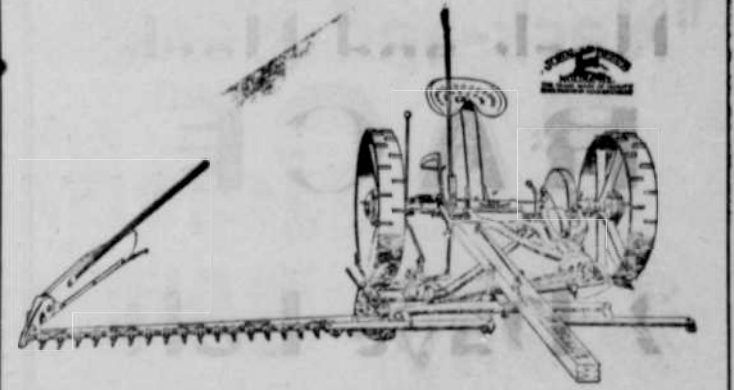
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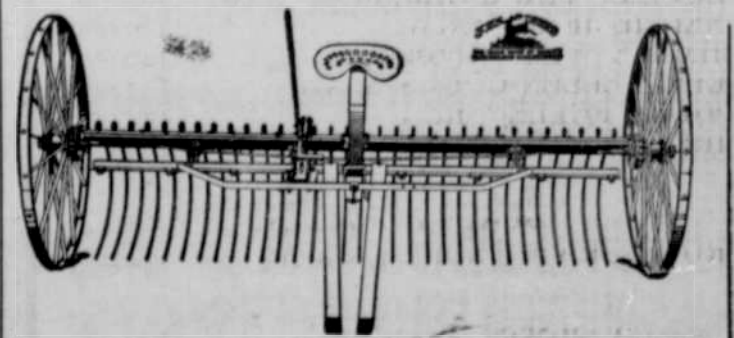
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