

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

FARM TOPICS

FATTEN COCKERELS FOR EARLY MARKET

Poultryman Notes Ages for Economy, Quality.

By J. C. Taylor, Associate Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture, WNU Service.

When is the best time to fatten cockerels to market direct to butcher shops, hotels and homes? The answer is: For most economical gains in weight, fatten them at eight weeks of age. For best quality meat, fatten them between the ages of 12 and 20 weeks.

The United States Department of Agriculture found that when cockerels were fattened for two weeks beginning at the age of eight weeks, they gained about 48 per cent in weight, compared with a weight gain of about 18 per cent in a two-week fattening period beginning at 20 weeks of age. Between the ages of 12 and 20 weeks, the older the cockerels were when fattened the less efficiently they were able to put on extra weight. For each pound of gain during fattening, the eight-week-old cockerels required about four pounds of feed, the 12-week-old ones about four and one-half pounds, and the 20-week-old ones about six pounds. The 12 and 20-week-old cockerels had the advantage of a larger proportion of choice breast and leg meat. The younger cockerels had a smaller proportion of choice meat after fattening, as well as before. Cockerels of all ages put most of their additional fat into edible portions other than leg and breast meat. Only a small part of the additional fat went into the breast meat. The proportion going into the thighs and the "drum sticks" also was small.

Cockerels used in the tests were obtained by crossing White Leghorn males with females from a cross of Barred Plymouth Rock males and Rhode Island Red females.

Herds of "Super-Cows," Government Program

If the bureau of dairy industry reaches one of its objectives, the United States presently will have half a million "super-cows." With the help of federal funds earmarked for this purpose, and with the cooperation of state and local dairy organizations, the bureau has launched a project to breed 30,000 herds of superior cattle. As the essential part of the program, it is hoped to obtain for each farmer interested a proved sire, or the son of a proved sire, for his herd.

Approximately 30,000 dairy farmers are now co-operating in the program. Particular emphasis is placed on securing accurate birth records. Herds involved, located in nearly every state, will be known as "pilot" herds, setting a standard course which the owners of other herds may eventually emulate. The Department of Agriculture has recently published a pamphlet entitled "List of Sires Proved in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations." Though the names of the owners of the listed sires are omitted, a farmer interested can get the information from the agricultural college in his state, where the records are on file. The publication contains the names of nearly 1,000 proved sires.

LET'S TRADE

Have a 5 room, modern bungalow in Baker, Oregon with about 1 1/2 acres-berries, fruit trees, garden, pasture, small barn. Will trade for 80 acre improved or unimproved farm.

Sam Young
3015 Carter St. Baker, Ore.



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 Belgrade, 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. Mr. Anderson, 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 Kolony 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.

OFFICIALS LOOK OVER GRASSHOPPER PROBLEM

NEWELL HEIGHTS—Mr. Trinkle from Corvallis, who is in charge of Oregon Grasshopper Control, and county Agent Larsen were out during the week examining fields for grasshoppers. They said that although there were quite a few "hoppers" there weren't enough to warrant poisoning them.

KINGMAN GRANGE ATTENDS PARK MEETING

KINGMAN KOLONY—Several members of the Kingman grange attended the meeting at the Big Bend Park hall Sunday. The traveling gavel was brought to the Bend grange by the I. O. N. Grange. A bountiful dinner was served at noon and in the afternoon the work was put on by the I. O. N. Grange. A very enjoyable program was given by members of the I. O. N. Grange.

I. O. N. GRANGE PRESENTS GAVEL TO BIG BEND

BIG BEND—A large number of Grangers attended the meeting at Big Bend park Sunday when the I. O. N. Grange presented the traveling gavel to the local grange. A covered dish dinner was served at noon, followed by regular grange meeting conducted by the visiting grange. Lunch was served to the guests before they returned home.

STOCK AND GRAIN MARKETS

Cattle Markets

Generally stronger markets have prevailed the last week in the cattle division as well as other sections of the livestock trade. Approximately 2250 head of cattle were received at North Portland last Monday and moved on an active market. Several loads of medium to good grass steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.65, up fully 25c above last week's closing price.

At San Francisco only limited trading occurred, but asking prices were also somewhat higher. The Chicago market also showed a stronger tendency.

Last week, following the double holiday, best steers offered brought \$8.75 which was only 85c less than the price on the corresponding date last year. Inspected slaughter of cattle in May totaled 772,000 head, which was nearly 4 per cent greater than a year earlier. For the first five months of 1938, however, inspected cattle slaughter was 2 per cent smaller than in the corresponding

period of 1937. With a larger proportion of steers slaughtered, dressing yields have been higher than a year ago.

Lamb Markets

Approximately 2500 head of sheep and lambs were received at North Portland on Monday. Prices held about steady with the close of last week when they had rebounded from the low point to which they had dropped the week previous. Good spring lambs moved Monday at \$6.25 to \$6.50, with a few selling around \$6.75. Older classes were also strong at 25c higher.

Dry weather in the Willamette valley has put the lamb deal on a feeder basis. The bulk of the fat lambs on contract has cleaned up fairly well at from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Pacific coast prices for woolled lambs of good choice grade have advanced around 50c a hundred since the first of the month. Feed conditions in the northeastern part of the state are above average due to timely rains. Sizeable bands of fat lambs of July delivery have been sold on contract to the Bay district this past week at \$6.50 a hundred.

Inter-mountain ranges continue in good condition with rains reported in most sections. Corn belt feeders have been contracting Wyoming lambs recently with estimates up to 30,000 head contracted for early October delivery at \$6.00.

Hog Markets

Hog markets shared in the general upswing of livestock prices last Monday when about 2250 head were received at North Portland. Good to choice light, trucked-in, slaughter hogs were mostly \$10.25, with carload lots up to \$10.50.

These hog prices represent the highest level reached this year. Prices at both North Portland and Chicago have ranged around 50c to a dollar higher than a month ago, but are still approximately two to three dollars lower than those prevailing on comparable dates in 1937. The total inspected slaughter for the October to May period, inclusive, is about 8 per cent less for the same months a year ago.

Wool Markets

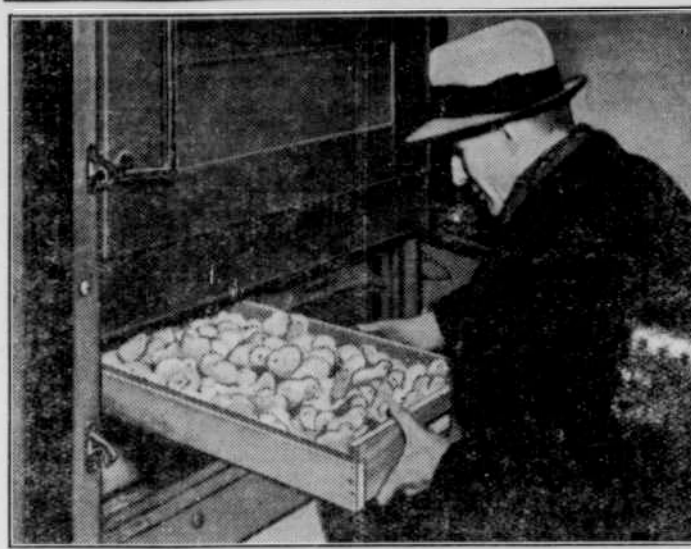
More active trading characterized the Boston wool market last week with prices on some lines of domestic wool higher than the previous week. Graded territory wool met with increased demand, and prices advanced.

Quite a number of houses sold graded bulk, French combing, half-blood territory wool at \$6c to 62c, scoured basis. Buyers took limited quantities of quarter-blood, combing territory wool at 51c to 53c, scoured basis.

IS LAKE'S BIGGEST EGG PRODUCER

LAKEVIEW—H. M. Parks, owner-manager of the Popular ranch at Port Rock, is the largest poultry operator in Lake county, according to County Agent Vic Johnson. His enterprise includes 1500 hens, and he ships from 15 to 20 cases of graded eggs to Bend each week.

Hatching by Electricity Is Low-Cost and Trouble-Free



Electrical incubation—as in this small cabinet-type model—usually yields more chicks than other methods of hatching.

ALTHOUGH the poultry industry is becoming highly specialized, and many people are totally dependent upon it for their livelihood, a majority of farms—regardless of type—have flocks ranging from a few to several hundred birds. For them, as for the poultry specialist, electricity is a most important factor in economical management and profitable operation.

One of its many uses, in which there has been a marked increase during the past few years on general farms as well as among commercial hatcheries and poultrymen, is in incubators. For several reasons, electrical operation of such units is ideal. It does not spoil the air in producing heat; it is clean; safe; labor saving; and, varying with the size, permits certain or all of the following factors to be automatically controlled—temperature, ventilation, humidity, lights and turning.

There are two general types of electrical incubators—radiant-heat and cabinet. The former, similar in many respects to the kerosene-operated unit, usually has the heating elements attached to the underside of the top from whence the heat is radiated directly to the eggs—ventilation being

accomplished by natural convection. This type of heating most often is employed in smaller incubators.

In the cabinet unit, generally used by large hatcheries, heat is not applied directly to the eggs but is used to warm the air which then is circulated throughout the incubator. Ventilation is obtained either by the circulation of the air or by force fan.

When proper humidity is maintained, there appears to be little difference in the hatching efficiency of the different types or models of electrical incubators. However, in each case the directions of the manufacturer should be followed carefully to obtain the best results.

Current consumption depends upon the type and construction of the incubator and the temperature of the room in which it is kept. Generally, it varies from about 200 kw.-hr. per 1,000 eggs for units holding 150 eggs or less, to approximately 20 kw.-hr. for one having a capacity of 16,000 to 20,000 eggs. At five cents per kw.-hr. (many utilities provide this service at even lower rates), this gives a hatching cost of from 1/10 to 1 cent an egg, the lower cost being for the largest incubators because of their generally superior construction and insulation.

POULTRYMEN URGED TO ADVERTISE

CORVALLIS—Poultrymen are in reality manufacturers of a perishable article of merchandise, and as such should think in terms of advertising its original fine quality, advertising it, and finding industrial uses for eggs other than food, says H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department at OSC.

"None of us has every paid any direct money to advertise the very article we manufacture every day," said Cosby. "We have paid, however, a heavy advertising bill through the medium of low seasonal prices. Eggs are being crowded off the breakfast table by numerous highly advertised patented foods and fads. We, as egg manufacturers have maintained a steady, continuous and consistent silence."

MILK, ICE CREAM BEING CHECKER BY NEW LAB

The State Department of Agriculture's new bacteriology laboratory is starting an inclusive program to determine the bacterial counts on Oregon dairy products, Director S. T. White announced this week.

Examination of Grade A milk from distributors throughout the state is well under way, he said. Exploratory tests are also being made on bacterial counts of ice cream mixes for the purpose of establishing standards for the product.

The new laboratory began operations in the Salem office of the department on June 1. The need for the laboratory was imperative, officials said in order that proper enforcement of state sanitary regulations could be had. The department is responsible for supervising all food products to assure the consumer of healthful food.

Under the program now outlined, district representatives of the state department of agriculture will pick up samples of milk from Grade A dairies all over the state. All dairies will be covered at least four times a year.

Since the exploratory testing began, some of the ice cream mixes have been found to have a high bacterial count as used in retail shops, according to the state bacteriologist. The tests are expected to determine where the adulteration is occurring. Retail shops will also be instructed in the proper handling of material.

CRIMSON CLOVER POPULAR PASTURE

OREGON CITY—Crimson clover is fast becoming the favorite annual pasture crop in Clackamas county and other parts of the Willamette valley, succeeding dwarf Essex rape which is disappearing before the attack of flea beetle, says County Agent J. J. Inskeep. The winter introduced into the county now plant more than 1000 acres annually, and Inskeep believes this will be doubled in the next two years. It has the advantage of rape in that it is a fine soil builder, makes better forage for cattle, and grows well on red hill soils where red clover and rape do not thrive without the use of hardy type of crimson clover was lime and phosphate fertilizers.

LYNN GROWS ENGLISH RYE

ALBANY—More English rye grass is grown in Lynn county than in all other counties in the United States combined, according to County Agent P. C. Mullen, who reports field inspection for certification of 2680 acres during June for 74 farmers. This is 1082 acres more

Of Interest to Farmers

Dirty eggs that are washed do not keep well when stored.

A campaign has been started in Ireland to improve the quality of the famous Irish potato.

Someone has figured that 50,000 eggs are laid every minute of the production part of the day.

Twenty-five thousand chicks were flown from Barneveld, Holland, to London in less than 25 days.

Out of every hundred dollars the typical New York farmer spends for operating expenses, thirty dollars goes for feed.

A serious problem of the poultry industry is the lack of proper feathering of broilers in many of the heavy breeds.

Australia's wheat crop is expected to be 163,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 bushels more than last season.

A production record of 308 eggs per bird in 51 weeks was established by ten hens entered in a New York egg laying contest.

Much of the mortality that is common to the average pen of chicks comes during the first three weeks.

Grass alone is not enough for high-producing cows. Without supplemental grain they will drop in production, or lose body weight, or both.

Feed and sunshine are so important to egg production that on many up-to-date poultry farms, hens get cod liver oil as regularly as if they were children.

BIG BEND

Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt Stam of Nyssa were guest at the Case Muntjewiff home Sunday.

Threshing, combining and second haying are keeping everyone in this vicinity busy.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Elsie Welsh principal of Wade school brought Betty Jean Eachus, Phyllis Hawthorth, Laura and Wilfred Brosser and Elbert Hatch the reading certificates they earned in past years school work.

Miss Florence Armsworthy and Mrs. Irene Nightingale who are attending summer school at La Grande spent Tuesday in the Brumbach home.

Charles Cone of Chelan, Wash., was a guest in the Haworth home Friday.

Mrs. Charles Peck and Mrs. Chet Purdy attended a reunion of the girls of their graduating class at Nampa Thursday.

Mrs. Plin Case, Mrs. Elmer Wood and Mrs. Lester French were guests of relatives in Boise Thursday.

Mrs. Vernon Parker and son and Mrs. Henry Hatch and son of Adrian were guests in the E. E. Parker home Saturday.

The Girl Scouts had a meeting at the Kingman Kolony school house Wednesday afternoon.

E. E. Parker and Lester French transacted business in Caldwell Saturday.

A large delegation from the Bend attended the Dairymen's picnic in Caldwell Friday.

The members of the Garden club met at the home of their leader, Miss Helen Hatch Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Parker, Lola Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gibson enjoyed a picnic in the Succor creek canyon Sunday.

Mrs. S. J. Tuning and Mrs. Charles Allen of Roswell were guests in the Brumbach home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck and daughters and Mrs. Lester French and Jackie were guests in the C. E. Peck home Sunday.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck Jr. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peck and Mr. and Mrs. Plin Case are planning to leave on a vacation trip to Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Haworth and daughters attended a family picnic in Caldwell Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haworth and family of Osceola, Iowa who are spending their vacation visiting relatives.

NEW LOWER FARES

BOISE-WINNEMUCCA STAGES

From Nyssa

To	One Round	Way Trip
Reno	\$12.15	\$21.90
Sacramento	14.75	26.55
San Francisco	16.55	29.30
Los Angeles	16.70	30.10

Similar low fares to other California and Nevada points

Information—Through Tickets at All Stage Depots

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