

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

GOOD COWS BRING GOOD PROFIT

DALLAS—The advantage of keeping high producing cows is again seen in the annual report of the Polk County Dairy Herd Improvement association recently completed, which shows that the 10 highest producers brought an average return per cow of \$164.73 above feed costs, which the 10 lowest producers averaged only \$48.46 above feed costs. The average production per cow for the 11 herds on test was more than 300 pounds of butterfat, with one her averaging 392.7 pounds. Ninety-four cows produced over 350 pounds of butterfat each, with many of them in the 400 pound class.

PASTURE MIXTURES WORKED OUT

KLAMATH FALLS—Pasture mixtures featuring brome grass, alsike clover, meadow fescue, western rye, white clover and some bent grass and bluegrass were worked out by County Agent C. A. Henderson's office recently for seven farmers requesting this assistance. Recommendations were also made for use of yellow blossom sweet clover, alkali grass and strawberry clover on three farms, and for seeding of both crested wheat grass and Ladak alfalfa on still other farms of the county.

AMPLE WATER HELPS EWES AND LAMBS

LAKEVIEW—Crampton Brothers, wool growers of Port Rock, who find that their lambs take on greater weight with less damage to the range when supplied with ample drinking water, have completed the construction of a concrete cistern at their summer range headquarters at Cook well, reports County Agent Vic Johnson. The new storage reservoir has a capacity of 40,000 gallons. Crampton Brothers haul water to their ewes and lambs on the range by use of a truck mounted with a 435 gallon tank. Eleven galvanized iron troughs with a capacity of 900 gallons are used. The deep well at the Cook place is about 412 feet deep and the water is pumped with a 3 horsepower gasoline engine.

NEW IMPETUS FOR CHEMICAL CONTROL OF WEEDS OFFERED

Support for the proposed project to establish a government plant for the manufacture of chlorates at Bonneville using surplus power was promised by Representative Walter M. Pierce recently at a special week meeting held in Baker county.

With many valuable fields having to be abandoned because of the inroads of perennial weeds such as white-top, such a project would be a real soil conservation measure, it was pointed out. Some have estimated that chlorates could be supplied farmers at around 2 1/2 cents a pound if produced in this manner.

In discussing weed killing chemicals, authors of a recent bulletin on perennial weed control in Oregon point out that sodium chlorate comes the nearest to being an ideal weed killing chemical among those now in general use. Other forms of chlorate are on the market but are not so effective as sodium chlorate. Under most conditions, the chlorates will positively kill the weeds if enough of the chemical is applied.

plied. At first it was thought that the plants were killed only as a result of the absorption of the material by the leaves, but for the past eight years or more it has been known that most of the killing was due to contact of the chlorate with the roots of the plant. Since this is the case, any condition which prevents contact with the roots will prevent success of the method.

Places where it does not work satisfactorily include steep slopes where water washes the chemical down the hill, gravelly sub-soils where the chemical is soon washed away, over flow and swamp locations, peat soils or stack bottoms with excessive organic matter, areas with a fluctuating high water table, and soils with such hard surfaces that they resist penetration.

Numerous findings that make the use of chlorates in weed control more effective are listed in the new bulletin, as well as precautions necessary to safe use of chlorates. The fire hazard with this type of chemical is particularly important unless most rigid precautions are observed. Extension bulletin 510, "Control of Perennial Weeds in Oregon," may be had free at extension offices.

JOHN STAM BUYS GARMAN FARM

The sum of \$9,000 cash, it is reported, is what John Stam paid for the H. C. Garman's 80-acre farm, adjoining that of his father's near Nyssa, it was learned here Tuesday. The deal was closed Friday, August 12, and possession will be taken by the new owner 30 days following the date of purchase, according to Mr. Garman who was in town Tuesday.

"We took possession of the farm on February 26, 1919," he said, "and the Stam farm adjoining ours being originally in one tract which was homesteaded in the early days by a man by the name of Dirk Shurman. The two farms have long been considered among the most productive in Malheur county. Mrs. Garman's bad health is the reason I sold the place, for personally I would rather live here than anywhere else in the United States."

The Garman family, before moving to Forest Grove in the Willamette valley in the early winter of 1917, lived on the old Garman farm in Nebraska for years. The state of Mrs. Garman's health compelled the move from Nebraska to Forest Grove in 1917 and from there to Nyssa a little more than a year later.

"I think our next move will be to Arizona," Mr. Garman said "but that is undetermined as yet."

POWER COMPANY EXTENDS RURAL ELECTRIC LINES

Rural electrification in Malheur county is proceeding rapidly as Idaho Power company extends its trunk lines through newly irrigated parts of the county.

Within 30 days, work will be completed on eight and a quarter miles of electric line between Ontario and Weiser through the new Owyhee project to link the substations at these two points together. New 55-foot poles are being used to carry existing 66,000-volt transmission line and a new 11,000-volt distribution line. One mile of the transmission line has been rerouted out of farm fields and built along the road.

The connection between Ontario and Weiser substations will minimize service interruptions, as power can be supplied from either source if there is trouble on the line.

Electricity can be supplied to about 20 farms that are immediately adjacent to the new distribution circuit, and it will be possible to reach approximately 130 more farms by tap lines which will extend out from the major line.

Another trunk line extension recently completed by the Idaho Power company is the Vale-Jamison line, 21 miles in length. Many new farm users of electricity are being served by this line, and others are being added as rapidly as arrangements can be completed.

In addition to these "trunks," extensions of electric lines to newly irrigated farm areas in the vicinity of Ontario and Nyssa have totalled more than 20 miles within the past six months.

In Parma—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schneider and Mr. and Mrs. Calude Willson were visiting in Parma on Sunday.



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 Belgard, 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. 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.
Jamieson Grange meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p. m. Ray Garrison, Master.

COMBINE CO-OPS FORMED AT NYSSA AND VALE

VALE—Four new combine-harvesters are available on Malheur county farms through groups organized under the sponsorship of the community and cooperative services section, Farm Security administration, USDA, announces W. N. Young, county FSA supervisor, Vale.

Groups of from four to seven farmers living in the same community have joined together and set up small cooperatives to purchase harvesters to be used on member farms. Each farmer signs a participation agreement, agreeing to use the service on a fee basis.

Newly organized services, together with the manager are as follows:

Seburn Combine Co-operative, Nyssa, Carl Seburn, manager.
Stephens Harvesting Cooperative, Nyssa, Fred and Joe Stephens, Feldman Combine Cooperative, Vale, O. E. Feldman.
Willow Creek Combine Cooperative, Vale, E. P. Naftzger.

ELDORADA TAKES IN NEW MEMBERS

IRONSIDE—Eldorado Grange held its regular meeting on Friday August 12, with a good attendance, after the business session six new members were initiated into the first and second degrees, owing to the lateness of the hour the lecturer Mrs. Ralph Boor dispensed with her program until the next meeting. Mesdames Orville Nichols and E. J. Beam served refreshments at the close.

STOCK AND GRAIN MARKETS

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the Government leased market wire in the office of the extension economist at Oregon State college. The material is in the form of a weekly summary of trends in the livestock market and is not intended to replace spot day by day market reports.)

Cattle Market

Cattle receipts at North Portland jumped again to 3400 head last Monday compared with 2000 head the Monday before and a total of 2800 all last week. In contrast to

the rather firm condition of the market last week, the market this week was slow in getting under way with prices generally 25 cents lower and in some cases 50 cents under last week's close.

Good grass steers sold at \$8 to \$8.75, the latter being the same as the top price being received a week earlier. San Francisco trading was light with short fed steers sold for \$8 to \$8.25. Good range cows sold at \$5 to \$5.50.

Demand for stocker and feeder steers and calves at Chicago has been strong especially for the better grades and prices have shown an upward trend. Shipments from the seven large mid-west markets have increased within recent weeks and are considerably larger than a year previous.

Cattle imports during the first six months of this year amounted to 55,000 head which is about one-third of the number imported in the corresponding period last year. These imports constitute less than 1 per cent of the federally inspected slaughter in this country.

The import value per pound for Canadian cattle has averaged about 12 1/2 per cent less this year than last. Imports of all types of beef—fresh, canned and dried—during the first six months of this year have also been below the comparable period for 1937.

Sheep and Lamb Markets

The fat lamb market at North Portland steadied somewhat during the past week although slaughter ewes were mostly 25 cents to 50 cents lower. Arrivals in North Portland on Monday amounted to 1500 head, about one-third of which were billed through. Arrivals over the previous week-end amounted to more than twice as many as were received last Monday.

Prices that week ere steady to stronger with good trucked-in lambs bringing \$6.25 to \$6.50, about the same as the week previous. Reports on contract trading have been confined largely to Monana where some bids of \$6.75 per hundred weight were made for heavy wether feeders for September delivery. Up to \$8.00 per hundred was reported paid for selected white-face ewe lambs and up to \$7.25 for mixed ewe and wether offerings. Up to \$7.50 was reported paid for yearling ewes.

In Wyoming corn belt buyers showed less interest in contracting feeder lambs.

Hog Markets

Hog prices continued to slump at North Portland this week when prices were down 25 cents from Friday's close and about 85 cents lower than the Monday previous. Receipts were moderate amounting to 2000 head compared with 2400 last Monday and 3750 for the entire week. Top prices on carload lots of good choice light butchers was \$8.50. Prices are now more than \$2 lower than at the high point in the week of July.

Export trade in pork has been increasing, the total for the first half of 1938 reaching 46,700,000 pounds compared with 30,200,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year. All forms of pork shared in the increase. Imports, on the other hand, were much below those of a year ago.

The explanation for this change in the pork trade lies largely in an increase of more than 177,000,000 pounds in the production of pork within the United States during that period. This brought a reduction in the domestic price in pork and pork products on the American market which in turn was reflected in the average farm price reduction for hogs amounting to about 17 per cent.

Wool Markets

Only a moderate volume of wool was sold on the Boston market last week. Buyers were marking offers considerably below prices they had paid recently. Prices on the scattered sales of graded territory wool were steady to slightly easier.

Original bag lines of bulk, fine territory wool brought mostly 64 cents to 65 cents, scoured basis, for French combing length, and 62 cents to 63 cents for average to short French combing length. Bids frequently were made below these ranges but were quite consistently refused.

Visitors from Notus—

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rumpel of Notus were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson.

Travelers Return—

Mrs. George Nein her daughter Elizabeth and Orrin Choate returned from a two weeks trip to South Dakota on Friday evening. Mrs. Nein says that in many parts of the country visited the "hoppers" have ruined the crops.

House Guest—

Mrs. Walter B. Jones of Weiser and her son Ronald are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schireman. On Sunday, Mrs. Schireman, her guest and children with Leona Ray motored to Caldwell for a swim in the pool.



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SUGAR BEET GROWING Helps Solve Unemployment

Sugar beets provide more labor hours per acre than any of the other common crops of the United States. It is estimated that an average of 100,000 farmers grow beets under contract for sugar production each year. Farmers hire additional help during harvest time. Processors have an employment department where farmers may obtain help when needed. Many unemployed workers have turned to sugar beet harvesting to provide their living. Government regulation now assures workers reasonable wages. This sugar beet growing has spread its benefits to many classes of people—scores of western communities.



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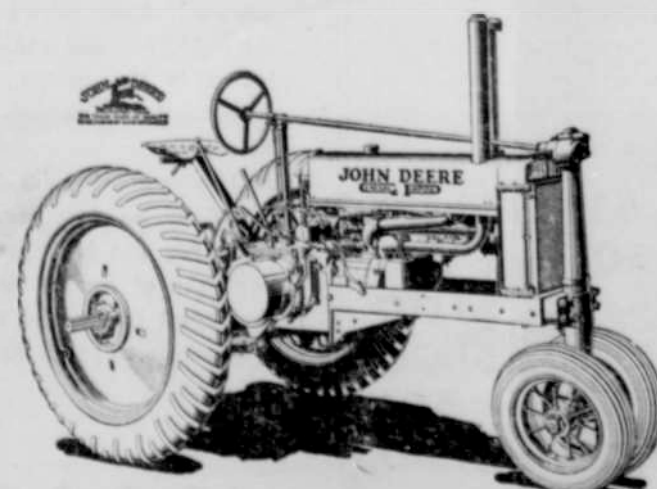
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