

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

POULTRY



---And Its Care
By WILEY CLOWERS

This column is ordinarily devoted to poultry and its care but there is another farm product sold by most farmers and poultry raisers that is equal if not higher in value and which needs some attention. Just this one time I am going to take the liberty of discussing it and its care. I am definitely interested in both products and—incidentally the return which the producer receives.

The product is cream—clean wholesome cream, produced for human consumption. Those who produce cream do so for the income derived from its sale, aside from its value as a food for their families. To get the most income they must have the best quality or grade. This grade must be earned, it is not given. Some of the precautions which can be of benefit toward receiving this grade are to be mentioned here.

Cream sours more quickly than milk. Heavy or rich cream does not sour as quickly as thin cream. Therefore, ordinarily the cream should test from 30 to 40 percent butterfat. Such cream is less in bulk and leaves more skin on the farm than thin cream.

Immediately after skimming, cool the cream as much as possible. Do not mix fresh cream with previous skimmings until it is thoroughly cooled.

On those farms where refrigeration is not available, the task of producing grade A cream is harder. One helpful practice for hot weather is this—set the cream can in a large tub or dishpan on bricks, or other stand, so that the can itself does not rest in the 3 or 4 inches of water which should be placed there. Cover the can entirely with a large clean piece of burlap so that the ends of the burlap hang into the water. Place this entire equipment in a cool, clean, shady place, where there is plenty of fresh air.

TREES---TREES

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Phone 368W, Ontario



MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE CALENDAR

BOULEVARD GRANGE John Lienhard, Master	Cairo
2nd. and 4th. Thursdays 8:30 p. m.	
BIG BEND GRANGE H. R. Hatch, Master	Wade Schoolhouse
1st. and 3rd. Tuesdays 8:00 p. m.	
OREGON TRAIL GRANGE William DeGroff, Master	Oregon Trail Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays 8:30 p. m.	
VALE GRANGE Herb Purvis, Master	I. O. O. F. Hall
1st. and 3rd. Fridays 8:30 p. m.	
OREGON SLOPE GRANGE Lee Sonner, Master	Park Schoolhouse
1st. and 3rd. Thursdays 8:00 p. m.	
HARPER-WESTFALL GRANGE Earl Flock, Master	Harper Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 8:15 p. m.	
AROCK GRANGE Ted Hon, Master	Arock
2nd. and 4th. Saturdays 8:00 p. m.	
WILD ROSE GRANGE Edward Fountain, Master	Mt. View Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Saturdays 8:00 p. m.	
EL DORADO GRANGE Floyd Howard, Master	Ironsides
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 8:00 p. m.	
SNAKE RIVER GRANGE Lee Webb, Master	Annex Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays 8:00 p. m.	
I. O. O. F. GRANGE Charles Folen, Master	Cow Creek Hall
1st. and 3rd. Fridays 8:00 p. m.	
KINGMAN GRANGE Dale Ashcraft, Master	Kingman Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Mondays 8:30 p. m.	
WILLOW CREEK GRANGE P. M. Stoutenburg, Master	Willow Creek Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 8:00 p. m.	
JAMIESON GRANGE Ray Garrison, Master	Jamieson Community
1st. and 3rd. Wednesdays 8:00 p. m.	
MALHEUR COUNTY POMONA GRANGE J. Edwin Johnson, Master	(Places advertised)
Four times yearly	

The above is in addition to making sure that every container is clean and that the separator is washed and sterilized after each milking.

Cream graders are licensed under the state department of agriculture, sanitation department and grade to protect human health.

It is for the producer to produce and offer for sale grade A cream, rather than for the grader to give the grade to cream, even though he hates too, the price reduction for grading down.

Poultry raisers, I shall not digress again unless there is something of seasonal importance that I feel I might comment upon to your advantage.

OREGON TRAIL 4-H HEALTH CLUB

By Mary Atagi

The Oregon Trail 4-H Health club was held at the Oregon Trail school house Tuesday, March 28. The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mary Atagi. The members gave the club pledge and motto lead by Peggy Chard. The members sang "Oregon My Oregon," lead by Jack Marshall.

The roll call was answered by a favorite fruit.

The minutes of the preceding meeting was read and approved.

The discussion was based upon "No Between Meals Lunches. That interfere with Meals," and "No Sweets Between Meals."

The members were weighed and their weights were put into record books.

The meeting was held under the supervision of Albert Hopkins, local club leader.

Nyssa is the Bargain Center.

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 Markets

A salable supply of 1500 head of cattle was received at north Portland on Monday with a slight increase in prices compared with lower levels reached last week. A few fed steers sold at a top of \$9.25 compared with a top of \$9 last week.

At San Francisco the top price reported was \$9.50 while Chicago reported sales up to \$13. Cows and heifers at north Portland were in a stronger position this week with medium to good heifers selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lamb Markets

Sheep and lamb receipts at north Portland were fairly moderate on Monday when about 1650 head were available for sale on the open market. Old lambs sold at prices about steady with a top of \$8.25, while spring lambs were in a stronger position selling up to \$9.75.

Quotations on fed lambs have changed very little during the past month in fact, prices have been fairly steady since last November. Ordinarily there are sharp gains in February and early March. Market prices at north Portland at the close of March were slightly higher than a year previous, but nearly \$4 under prices paid two years ago.

Direct and contact buying was quite active in California last week. In the San Joaquin valley the bulk of lambs are on contract for delivery up to April 20. Around Stockton some fat lambs were contracted at \$8.25 to \$8.75, f.o.b. mainline points. In the Sacramento valley one string of outstanding quality was contracted by a large packer at \$8.85.

Studies recently made by the bureau of agricultural economics indicate that year to year changes in income for sheep, lambs and wool are more influenced by changes in quantities sold. In 1938 the income from sheep and lambs totaled 165 million dollars, or 14 per cent less than in 1937, even though there was an increase in numbers of sheep and lambs marketed. The income from wool last year was 4 per cent below that of the year previous. In Oregon, sheep, lambs and wool normally account for around 11 per cent of the state's cash farm income, being exceeded only by the income from milk production and wheat.

Hog Markets

Hog receipts were higher at north Portland on Monday when 2400 head were received, although only 1600 head were listed as salable. Prices were steady to 15c lower than on last Friday. Best prices paid for light butchers was \$7.60. This was the same price as that quoted at San Francisco, while at Chicago a

In the Realm of the HONEY BEE

By L. G. KLINCKENBERG
State Deputy Bee Inspector

In this course of articles I will take one subject at a time, and may refer to any preceding article to make some points clear. So if you contemplate raising bees or now have a hive or colony save these articles as they will appear in the Nyssa Gate City Journal.

In this article I will discuss the Queen Bee—her function and place of importance in the hive.

The queen bee is the nominal head of the colony and it is through her that the hive is propagated—through her the ego of the colony is built up.

There are four stages in the life of a bee. First, that of the egg, which hatches in three days; the second, the larvae stage covering another period of six to eight days; third the pupa stage which lasts for about ten days and the fourth the adult stage.

It is in the larvae stage that those destined to be queen are given all of the food that the embryo monarch can consume, while the worker bees are given just enough food to develop them into healthy workers.

After a queen has been mated, which takes place in the air, she returns to the hive for the rest of her life, which is spent in laying eggs. In the event that the hive determines to swarm, the old queen is the one that leaves with the swarm place.

A queen, in her prime if she is a good one, will lay upwards to 5000 eggs every 24 hours. In the bee business it is unprofitable to keep a queen that lays less than 2000 eggs. The average is around 2500 to 3500. A lazy or crippled queen is like keeping hens that do not lay—they are both money losers.

A queen begins to lay (in this vicinity) about February 15, starting with a few eggs a day and increasing, as the weather permits, up to her capacity in May or early June, then begins to taper off, when the honey begins to come in fast. Queens as a rule will continue to lay until as late as October.

(Next week: Swarms and Control)

Suffers Setback—

Word has been received that Clarence Brewster who recently underwent a minor operation at an Ogden hospital has been delayed on his return to his work at the factory because of phlebitis. Brewster has gone to Boulder, Colo., to remain until able to work.

top of \$7.40 was reported.

Hog prices experienced a rather sharp break early last week and made only partial recoveries later.

Wool Markets

Only a very limited amount of buying occurred on the Boston wool market last week in the face of seasonal quietness. Spot wool prices declined a bit lower under the pressure of the lower prices at which new wools were being offered. Demand was slow on graded spot territory wools.

Graded French combing length, fine territory wools were offered at 66c to 68c scoured basis. A few dealers who had contracted new wools were reported offering to sell some of these wools for delivery when available at prices slightly under spot quotations on graded wools.

Recent reports indicate that the general tone of the London market is good with prices slightly higher than a few weeks ago.

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Hoisting Hay Electrically Can Save Money and Labor

By IRA MILLER
Rural Electrification Bureau

THE farmer who has everything in readiness for the busy days of spring and summer has a decided advantage over his less energetic and foresighted brother who attends to each repair and problem only when the need actually arises. Therefore, although haying in most parts of the country does not get under way until late June or early July, preparations for it as well as numerous other farm tasks should be made early in the year when weather conditions make all but the essential outdoor chores practically impossible.

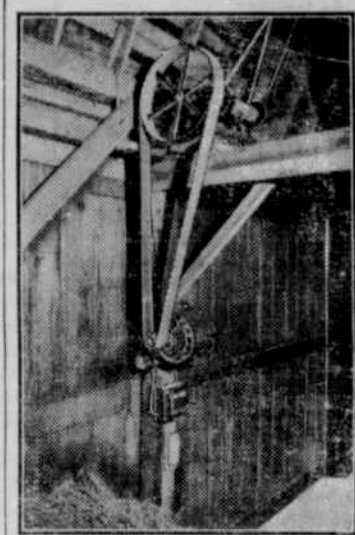
If he has high-line electricity, a farmer should carefully consider every one of its more than 200 uses to determine how many of them he can economically and efficiently employ in his business. One that is certain to pay dividends in labor and money saved is hoisting hay into the barn, particularly if the controls permit the hoist to be operated from the hayrack.

With such an arrangement, not only is it unnecessary for the farmer to get off the wagon from the time he drives up to the barn until the hay is unloaded but also the pull-up team and driver can be dispensed with entirely or released for other work. In large barns, the electric hoist also will eliminate a saddle horse and boy to pull back the fork or slings; in smaller ones, it will make the use of a gravity pull-back more workable as the carriage can be slowed or stopped immediately, thus avoiding possible breakage due to excessive speed of the return.

Although an electric hoist cannot elevate the hay much 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, in addition to the saving of labor previously mentioned. Also, as it can be

lowered into position on the load largely by the aid of the hoist, a larger fork can be used.

Depending upon its type and size, a good power hay hoist may cost from \$50 to \$100, exclusive of the motor which should preferably be



Controlled from wagon, this hoist eliminates an extra man and team

3 hp. although one of 3 hp. will be satisfactory provided a slower rate of unloading is not objectionable. Power consumption amounts to 1 1/2 kw.-hr. per ton which, at the three-cent rate, makes the cost of hoisting one cent per ton—much less than that for an extra team and driver.

If an electric hay hoist is installed it is best to employ a portable motor which also can be used to operate many other pieces of equipment including an ensilage cutter, buzz saw, feed grinder, grain elevator and the like. Thus, not only is a lower power rate possible but the fixed cost of the motor is thereby distributed over several operations.

PARTY PAYMENTS FOR 1939 WHEAT NOT ENDANGERED

Failure of the house of representatives at Washington to pass all of the proposed appropriations for farm party payments will have no effect on wheat parity payments for 1939. N. E. Dodd, director of the western division of the A.A.A., has assured state officials at Corvallis.

The appropriation passed by the house last week in March provides \$500,000,000 for conservation payments in 1939, as authorized in the act. The additional \$212,000,000 to be used in making parity payments on wheat and similar surplus crops in 1939 was definitely appropriated last year, hence, the recent action has no effect on the current program, Dodd explains.

Dodd, formerly chairman of the Oregon state A.A.A. committee and since January 1, assistant director of the western division, has recently been appointed director, replacing the late C. C. Conser, who died suddenly of a heart attack.

STREAM FLOW FORECASTS SCHEDULED APRIL 5-12

Final forecasts on prospective stream flow and irrigation water supplies for Oregon will be made at a series of meetings through southern and eastern Oregon, to be conducted by R. A. Work, April 5 to 12. Work, who is superintendent of the Medford Branch Experiment station and also associate irrigation engineer of the USDA, is in charge of snow surveys and related work in Oregon.

After a meeting in Medford on April 5, district forecast committees will meet in Bend April 6, in Burns April 7, in Union April 10, in Hermiston April 11, and in Portland April 12.

These official forecasts of water conditions are used by irrigation districts, power companies, those interested in flood control, and others affected by variations in water supplies.

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at the present time.

Under the Oregon seed law, distributors are required to state the date of seed testing for most seeds, McKennon says. This is a material help to farmers who need to know what results they can expect of the seed which they buy.

NEW FARM ACCOUNT BOOK READY FOR OREGON USE

A new Oregon farm account book containing many improved features has just been prepared by the farm management department at Oregon State college, and issued for general distribution by the extension service. Although the book is considerably enlarged it will be distributed through county extension offices at the same price as formerly—25c a copy.

The new account book is largely the work of G. W. Kuhlman, associate professor in farm management, who has made a study of farm account books from many parts of the United States. It is believed that this new Oregon book is probably the most usable of any now issued in the country, and yet is simple enough to be kept without undue time and effort being required.

Full direction are included in the book on how to use the various sections, such as crop records, receipts and expenditures, farm-furnished living, farm inventory, farm summary, farm finance statement, and cost accounting as applied to individual crops. Any part of the book may be used by itself, or complete accounts may be kept.

PRODUCE OPERATOR LICENSES NOW DUE

SALEM—Produce operator licenses are now due from all buyers and sellers of farm produce who fall within the classifications of the produce act which was passed by the last legislature, reminds Arden A. Reed, market enforcement chief of the state department of agriculture.

The new act requires "wholesale produce dealers" and "retail produce peddlers" to secure state licenses covering their operations.

The wholesale produce dealer classification applies to any person who deals in produce, it is explained. The provisions of the act do not apply, however, to those who operate exclusively as growers, retailers or warehousemen and those who pay cash at the time of purchase and do not re-sell within the state.

Retail produce peddler licenses are required of all persons selling produce from vehicles. Exceptions are those who raise produce themselves and those selling from vehicles which have been located on private property with the consent of the property owner.

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