

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

POULTRY



---And Its Care

We will admit that it's a little late to mention the subject of brooder houses but there may be some poultry raisers who have gone through the spring with a loss of chicks due to smothering and kindred causes.

To the County Agent R. M. McKennon, we are indebted to a pamphlet from the Oregon State college on brooder houses, the principles of which if followed out will result in satisfactory raising of chicks, and at the same time done economically.

Good brooder houses are essential in the artificial brooding of chicks or poults if satisfactory results are to be obtained economically. They must provide adequate capacity, dryness, ventilation without drafts, entrance of sunlight, protection from enemies, and ease of cleaning.

CAPACITY—It is very important not to crowd chicks or poults in a brooder house. Best results cannot be attained unless sufficient floor space is provided. Observance of the following space recommendations is particularly important where birds are reared to range age in brooder houses using artificial yards exclusively.

Ordinary run chicks—approximately half pullets and half cockerels as they ordinarily hatch—should be given about 50 square feet of floor space for each 100 day-old chicks, where from 300 to 500 are brooded together. It is assumed that the cockerels will be removed as soon as they can be distinguished, because the growing pullets will need the space relinquished by the cockerels.

Sexed day-old pullets should be provided with about 100 square feet of floor space for 100 pullets. Since there are no males to remove when they are from three to five weeks of age, the only way to prevent crowding as the pullets grow is to limit the number put into the house.

Poults require about the same amount of floor space as sexed pullets; namely 100 square feet to 100 poults.

The other phases of brooder house will be taken up next week. If there is any particular information that you might want drop a letter to the Nyssa Journal, and we will discuss it. Ed.)

Attend Pomona—

Mrs. C. C. Elliott and Emily Otis of Kingman Colony attended the Pomona grange meeting at Ironside last Saturday where Emily took part in the program.



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 Hou, 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	Ironside
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 9:00 p. m.	
SNAKE RIVER GRANGE Lee Webb, Master	Annex Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays 8:00 p. m.	
I. O. N. 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. Stouffer, 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	

TRAIL 4-H HEALTH CLUB By Mary Atagi

The Oregon Trail 4-H health club met at the Oregon Trail school house Thursday, April 20. The members sang "When We All Get Together," lead by Jack Marshall. The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mary Atagi. The members of the club pledge and the motto lead by Lola Rookstool.

Roll call was answered by members whom they considered the healthiest boy or girl.

Mary Atagi discussed "Aims of Keeping Clean."

The program committee consisting of Jack Marshall, Mary Lou Thomason and Helen Shoop gave the program of the day. Mary Lou Thomason was announced. A tap dance was given by Mary Atagi. A duet was sung by Janie Parr and Ruth Campbell, accompanied by Mary Lou Thomason. A joke was presented by Walter Evans and Lola Rookstool. Jack Marshall played a violin solo, accompanied by Mary Lou Thomason.

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

E. M. Hauser, county club leader announced that water testing tubes for testing well water would be sent to the club members shortly.

Nyssa is the Bargain Center.

ELSE NEIN'S CALF SHOWS BIGGEST GAIN

Beef calves being fed out by 4-H club members for their baby beef project were weighed during the week, and some of the club members have gotten excellent gains on their animals in the two months period since the last previous weighing.

Else Nein's calf showed the biggest gain of all the 32 calves being fed out in the county, making an average gain of 3.74 pounds per day during the 62-day period since it was last weighed.

Elizabeth Nein's Angus calf was second highest in daily gain, averaging 3.32 pounds for the period. Four other calves, owned by Dick Yundt of Oregon Slope, Esther Nein of Oregon Trail, and Ivan Zesiger of Kingman Colony made average gains of over three pounds per day.

Most of the calves showed very good increases in weight, as nearly all of them exceeded the gains accepted as satisfactory by commercial feeders. A few of the younger calves which were put on feed late last in the year are not doing as well as those started in November and December but should still make a creditable showing by fair time in the fall.

The 32 head on feed this year is the largest number 4-H club members of Malheur have ever fed out, and in general the quality is much better than those fed out in the past. Several purebred Herefords were secured from Wallawa county breeders, and six head of purebred shorthorns were purchased from R. M. White of Caldwell. Other calves were secured locally from various cattlemen.

Due to the difficulty in getting suitable calves for their baby beef project, some of the club members have purchased registered breeding stock and plan to raise their own calves. Among these are Dick Yundt, Ivan Zesiger, Dewey Thomason of Oregon Trail and Cyrus Bishop of Wade.

The calves on feed now will be exhibited at the Malheur county fair and will then be taken to the Pacific International Livestock Exposition where they will be entered in the various classes and then sold in the 4-H fat stock auction sale.

KINGMAN GRANGE

The Kingman grange met in regular session Monday evening. An average attendance was present.

Ray Gill, the state master will visit the Kingman grange May 8. An invitation is extended to all grange members to be present at this meeting.

Injured in Slide—

While hunting rocks in Owyhee canyon on Sunday Herman Towne just missed being seriously injured by a small rock slide. Herman with Eddie Powell was on the lower part of a narrow gorge when he heard a sound above him and looked up to see a mass of boulders and rocks headed in his direction. He had just time enough to step aside and escape the main mass but was badly cut on the arm and thigh by the falling rock.

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

An increased supply of cattle moved on the north Portland market Monday at prices steady at the start but a shade weaker later with a salable supply of 2250 head on hand, about 300 more than for all of last week. A top price of \$12.25 was reached for good fat steers.

At San Francisco a top of \$9 was reported for grass-fat steers while at Chicago weights topped the market at \$12.50. Eastern markets recently have been reporting a more active demand for stockers and feeders, especially those showing fair quality.

Although March slaughter of federally inspected cattle was nearly 19 per cent greater than in February, it was the smallest March slaughter since 1933. This small slaughter for the month is reflected somewhat in a large number of cattle on feed held over. In the 11 corn belt states there were about 13 per cent more cattle on feed as of April 1 than at year earlier.

Sheep and Lamb Markets

A salable supply of about 1900 head of sheep and lambs were received at North Portland Monday compared with only 1800 of all of last week. The market at the start of the week was steady to 25c lower than last week's close. Medium to good fed clipped lambs moved at \$7.50 to \$8, while medium to good spring lambs were \$8.50 to \$8.75.

At San Francisco the market was about steady while Chicago reported prices 25c to 40c lower than last week.

Because of the exceptionally early contract season in California sales and contracts were fewer last week than previously. Actual shipments are expected to continue heavy for the next two weeks. Reports indicate that practically no lambs are left in the San Joaquin valley proper.

In the Sacramento valley contracting of fat lambs has been on a basis of \$9.50 to \$9.75, through some growers are holding of \$9 f.o.b. loading points. Total number of lambs out of California for the season to date is 276,000 head which is considerably larger than on the corresponding date last year.

Sheep ranges have been drying up rapidly in the California valleys because of high temperatures and dry winds. Ranges in general throughout the country carry a good supply of old feed, and most areas have an abundant supply of supplemental feeds. Soil moisture at the end of March was favorable in all states except parts of Texas and California, although most ranges are also quite dry in parts of the Pacific northwest.

Hog Markets

Supplies of hogs on Monday were fairly moderate with a salable total of about 2000 head reported. For all last week a total of 2400 head were moved. Even so the market opened \$15c to 25c lower than Friday's close.

Good to choice trucked-in light butchers brought \$7 to \$7.10 while carload lots were up to \$7.25. The San Francisco market was also five cents lower than Friday, while the Chicago market was about even with Friday's close.

So far in April prices for hogs have averaged the lowest since late December, 1934. Slaughter of hogs under federal inspection in March was nearly 12 per cent greater than in February and the largest March slaughter since 1933. This is in marked contrast with the smaller slaughter of beef during the month.

Food That It Saves Will Pay For an Electric Refrigerator



There's more enjoyment in "raiding" an electric refrigerator.

By IRA MILLER
Rural Electrification Bureau

ACTUALLY a year-round necessity on the farm, it is during the hot days of summer and fall that an electric refrigerator is most appreciated and most valuable. For, in addition to its convenience and freedom from labor, attention and unnecessary steps, it contributes in a very marked degree to the health and economic well-being of the entire family.

Not only does the electric refrigerator minimize the growth of destructive and harmful bacteria but also it will keep foods in prime condition for weeks. Thus, there is no danger or loss from spoilage—as a matter of fact, such a refrigerator is so efficient in preserving foodstuffs that it quickly pays for itself many times over in saving food that otherwise often would be lost or wasted.

In addition to those already enumerated, other advantages of the electric refrigerator over older methods and devices for keeping perishable foods include: Dependability; ease of cleaning; temperature constantly, automatically and silently maintained in the safety zone—35 to 50 degrees—regardless of outside temperature; temperature readily adjustable through a simple dial; and an operating cost usually much lower than that of any other method of artificial refrigeration.

Although the amount of power required by an electric refrigerator depends upon several factors, some of which can be controlled by the user, it ordinarily will consume from 20 to 40 kilowatt-hours per month. At the five-cent rate, this represents a cost of 3 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents per day, the average probably being less than 5 cents.

100 at each meal. The management being in charge of Home Economic chairman, Mrs. Earl Lofton.

The farthest grange in the county to be represented was I. O. N., 150 miles distance from near Jordan Valley by Worthy Master Folen and wife, Marie Anderson, lecturer and Ella McConnell, Home economics chairman.

From Wingville grange in Baker county came Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Osborn.

Mrs. Esther Perkins of Strawberry grange, Prairie City, Grant county also attended.

Improve Home—

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Newby have about finished the improvements on their home on West Park ave. The original house was raised and two rooms and a bath were added, other inside improvements made and the whole house redecorated inside and out.

Quite a lengthy business meeting was held during which Mrs. Earl Lofton of Ironside was elected Pomona lecturer to replace Albert Hopkins, who is leaving the county. Mrs. Mansur of Vale was elected Pomona to replace Mrs. Hopkins. After the meeting was closed dinner was served at 2:30. The Pomona lecturer entertained with a most interesting program consisting of songs, reading and musical numbers. Supper was then served and at 8 o'clock over 30 were given the 5th degree. After which dancing was enjoyed for a few hours.

Dinner and supper was served to

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Nyssa

In the Realm of the HONEY BEE

By I. G. KLINKENBERG
State Deputy Bee Inspector

QUEEN REARING

There are several ways to rear queens. One is to just kill the old queen and let the bees raise a 'force' cell. This is the poorest means of raising new queens. Now if this is done on a wholesale plan, that is, kill all the queens in an apiary the colonies are without a laying queen for 20 to 25 days. If this is done in the spring there is not much chance of the colony getting up to normal strength by the time the honey flow starts. (I call normal strength is from 75,000 to 100,000 bees for each colony or hive). Also a poorest quality of queen is obtained in this manner.

Some beekeepers let a colony get strong and go into the swarm fever and take the queen cells from that hive to make their new queens. I do not think this a wise plan because it seems to make a 'swarm fever' trend in the stock.

The way I rear my queens is to buy a purebred and pure mated queen and after she gets to laying remove a queen from another hive. The bees will start 'force' cells without the queen. I take the 'royal jelly' which is fed these force cells and mix it with water and put this mixture in some prepared queen cell cups and take a larva from a comb from the boughten queens hive and place in the prepared cell with the royal jelly. The larva should not be more than 3 or 4 days old. The queen cell cups are put on a piece of wood the length of a form in the hive so it can be handled easily. I place about 20 cells on each of these pieces of wood. The queen cell points down and after it is capped over it will look something like a peanut. This queenless hive that these cells are put in must be 'bolting' with bees and it is a good policy to feed them starting a day before the cells are put in and continue for three or four days after. All force cells must be removed from the hive.

When the cell gets 'ripe,' the next step is to take a frame of brood from a hive that is sufficiently strong to spare it and put it by itself in another hive, the next day you can take one of the queen cells and place it in this new colony. The young queen will hatch in a day or two and if the weather is good will mate, which is done higher than the birds fly, return to the hive and her life work will begin as the head of the new colony.

Care should be taken to get the new hives fixed up in time so one of the young queens will not come out. I have had this happen and the first queen out will hunt (if not in swarm fever) all other queen cells up, now them open and sting the queen that is in the cell.

Next week: Drawbacks in bee business.

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Startena Fed Chicks

U. S. Standard Wts.		*—STARTENA Wts.	
Wks. Old	Wt.	Wks. Old	Wt.
0	1.3 oz.	0	1.0 oz.
1	1.8 oz.	1	3 1/8 oz.
2	2.9 oz.	2	5 1/4 oz.
3	4.2 oz.	3	12 1/4 oz.
4	6.0 oz.	4	15 1/2 oz.
5	8.0 oz.	5	16.0 oz.
6	11.0 oz.	6	24.0 oz.
7	14.4 oz.	7	30.0 oz.

*—Weights in right hand column are on Leghorn Cockerels fed on STARTENA and raised in our store.

Government weights are on ordinary fed chicks

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