

# WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

## POULTRY



---And Its Care

(Editor's Note: We are indebted to the local Purina Mills dealer, Al Thompson and Son for the following articles.)

### COMMON POULTRY PARASITES

**Mites (Common Red):** Found in cracks especially around roosts, dropping boards and nests. When mites are found, clean the house thoroughly and spray with any one of a number of good disinfecting solutions on the market (usually to be mixed with one gallon of water and one quart of kerosene.) Force spray well into cracks where mites hide. Spray part of the house at a time and keep birds out of that portion of the house until the spray has dried.

**(Depluming):** Depluming mites are small and very seldom seen. They work below the skin, causing the feathers to break off at the surface. To get rid of them, clean and disinfect the house as directed above. Rub infected portions of body and surrounding area with disinfecting ointment. Do not allow birds in direct sunlight for 24 hours after applying.

**(Scaly Leg):** Birds have large irregular scales and maces on legs. Caused by a very small mite which works under the scales on the legs. Can't be detected with naked eye. Dip shank of bird in kerosene or crankcase oil. Do not get oil on feathers. If scales are bad, soak legs first in warm soapy water. Brush with stiff fibre brush before applying oil.

**Lice:** Found around vent and below wings. One variety also is found around head and throat. Lice are oblong in shape and usually pale yellow color. Sometimes clusters of their eggs will be found on feathers below vent. To kill lice, clean the house thoroughly and scrub with a Purina Cre-so-fec solution. Then use Purina roost paint on the roosts before the birds go to roost. Follow the direction for applying as given on the can. The fumes from roost paint permeate the feathers of the bird and kill the lice. For dusting individual birds or using in dust bath, use Purina Lice powder.

**Worms:** (Roundworms or Ascariades): If pullets are infested with roundworms they should be wormed before they are put in the laying house. Few poultry raisers in this vicinity give enough attention to the serious condition. Consult the county agent or your local poultry feed merchant both of whom are well qualified to recommend a specific treatment. Doses vary with different brands and formulas. If individual birds in a high producing flock are unthrifty, off feed and off production take them out of the flock, and treat for worms as directed above. The best time to give the treatment is in the morning

when the bird's digestive tract is empty. Do not treat birds in high production for worms.

**Tapeworms:** When treating poultry for tapeworms, do not fast the birds. Instead feed them well so that the crop is full. Do not give tapeworm treatment to birds weakened by disease or hens in heavy production. If individual birds in a high-producing flock are unthrifty, off production and off feed, and upon diagnosis tapeworms are found, remove the individuals from the flock and treat of tapeworms as directed above.

Treat one or two birds a few days before treating a flock to note its effect. If not satisfactory, call a veterinarian as the birds are probably troubled with some disease as well as worms.

When treating birds for both roundworms and tapeworms, do not give both treatments at the same time. Give the roundworm treatment first and follow three days later with tapeworm treatment.

### FARMERS URGED TO CHECK BINS FOR WHEAT LOANS

Oregon farmers who intend to take advantage of the AAA wheat loan for 1939 are urged by Will Steen of Milton, chairman of the Oregon agricultural conservation committee, to make certain their bins will meet the requirements of the loan program.

As with the loan covering the 1938 wheat crop, farmers who store wheat of the 1939 crop or their farms will be eligible to a farm-storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel if they deliver wheat of the same grade and quality to the Commodity Credit corporation when the wheat loan matures. The 7-cent allowance is in addition to the loan itself.

Good wheat, properly stored, is the only security a farmer will be required to put up for his loan, said Mr. Steen. To store wheat that will remain good security, farmers will need storage bins that will:

1. Hold the wheat without loss of quality.
2. Protect the wheat against weather conditions which may cause deterioration.
3. Provide protection from thieves, rodents, birds, poultry, and insects.
4. Permit effective fumigation for destroying insects.
5. Provide reasonable safety from fire and wind.
6. Require forcible breaking in order to be entered when sealed.

The record of farm storage in regard to the 1938 wheat loan indicates that farmers are able to provide good storage facilities on their farms. During a recent reinspection of about 19,000 bins in nine western states, eight north central states, Texas and Oklahoma, only 24 bins were in such condition that inspectors recommended that loans be discontinued.

### WEED CONTROL EFFECTIVE

**MORO** — A concentrated weed control program carried out on the Henry Howell ranch is apparently giving good results. After using liquid chemicals supplied with pressure pumps for several years, Howell last fall filled boxes of his gran drills with dry sodium chlorate and spread the chemical on morning glory infested land. The results were apparently successful. Howell has been able to use chemically treated land again the third year after chemical application, with yields being nearly as good as on adjoining untreated land.

Nyssa is the Bargain Center.



## MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE CALENDAR

<b>BOULEVARD GRANGE</b> John Lienhard, Master	Cairo
2nd. and 4th. Thursdays 8:30 p. m.	
<b>BIG BEND GRANGE</b> H. R. Hatch, Master	Wade Schoolhouse
1st. and 3rd. Tuesdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>OREGON TRAIL GRANGE</b> William DeGroff, Master	Oregon Trail Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays 8:30 p. m.	
<b>VALE GRANGE</b> Herb Furvis, Master	I. O. O. F. Hall
1st. and 3rd. Fridays 8:30 p. m.	
<b>OREGON SLOPE GRANGE</b> Lee Sonner, Master	Park Schoolhouse
1st. and 3rd. Thursdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>HARPER-WESTFALL GRANGE</b> Earl Flock, Master	Harper Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 8:15 p. m.	
<b>AROCK GRANGE</b> Ted Hon, Master	Arock
2nd. and 4th. Saturdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>WILD ROSE GRANGE</b> Edward Fountain, Master	Mt. View Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Saturdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>EL DORADO GRANGE</b> Floyd Howard, Master	Ironside
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 9:00 p. m.	
<b>SNAKE RIVER GRANGE</b> Lee Webb, Master	Annex Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Tuesdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>I. O. N. GRANGE</b> Charles Falen, Master	Cow Creek Hall
1st. and 3rd. Fridays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>KINGMAN GRANGE</b> Dale Ashcraft, Master	Kingman Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Mondays 8:30 p. m.	
<b>WILLOW CREEK GRANGE</b> P. M. Stoutenburg, Master	Willow Creek Schoolhouse
2nd. and 4th. Fridays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>JAMESON GRANGE</b> Ray Garrison, Master	Jameson Community
1st. and 3rd. Wednesdays 8:00 p. m.	
<b>MALHEUR COUNTY POMONA GRANGE</b> J. Edwin Johnson, Master	(Places advertised)
Four times yearly	

### 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**  
Cattle supplies were a little heavier in Portland this week, although the 1700 head reported, 1600 of which were salable, constituted a somewhat smaller supply than normal. The market was strong to 15c higher than last week's close, with best grades moving at \$9 to \$9.65. In San Francisco the market was fully steady for fed steers while at Chicago some price decline was noted.

Recently heavier weight steers have predominated at western markets. Most of these were western fed, although there have been fairly plentiful supplies from the corn belt. Light yearling type steers and plain and common grades have been rather scarce, as have cows and heifers. Replacement cattle have been in broad demand with feeder dealers competing actively with packers for offerings selling below \$9.50 that were suitable for replacement purposes.

**Sheep and Lamb Markets**  
Receipts of sheep and lambs at North Portland were small again last Monday with only 1400 available for the local market. Trading was active at prices 15 to 25c higher than last week's close. Good to choice spring lambs sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25 with some held even higher. Old crop lambs were scarce and quoted around \$5.25. San Francisco and Chicago also reported stronger markets.

Direct and contract trading at country points was rather low the past week. In Oregon a few white faced cross-bred ewe lambs were contracted at \$8 a hundred while in northern Idaho some fat lambs sold at \$10.40 delivered at Ogden. The San Francisco market had an influx of north coast lambs with the largest weekly total so far this year resulting in a break of 25 to 50c in quotations. Most of the good to choice lambs brought \$8 to 8.50, however.

Total movement of lambs from California this year has reached 582,000 head, which is nearly up to the record movement of 590,000 in 1935. Lamb prices reached a higher level in April than at the beginning of the season in December, a situation which reflected a small slaughter supply early in the season and some improvement in consumer demand. Prices at the peak were about \$1.50 higher than a year previous. Since that time the dressed lamb trade has been somewhat unsettled. The shortage of feed in some important producing sections is causing later marketing of early lambs, thereby throwing these in competition with first marketings of the late lamb crop.

**Hog Markets**  
The recent betterment in hog

prices failed to continue this week when 1600 head available for the north Portland market on Monday found quotations mostly 25c lower than last week's close. Most light butchers moved at \$7.25. In San Francisco the market was also slightly lower although Chicago reported prices steady to 10c higher with \$6.75 the top quotation.

The recent decline in hog prices and the slightly upward trend in corn prices brings a less favorable corn-hog price ratio. Average prices in the mid-west make 100 pounds of live hog now equivalent in value to 13 bushels, whereas a month ago it was equivalent to nearly 15 bushels. Current ratio, however, is still about two bushels above the average for the 29 years for which records are available. Supplies of hogs for slaughter the remainder of this year are expected to continue larger than those of a year ago.

**Wool Markets**  
Firm to slightly higher prices prevail on the Boston wool market for a moderate volume of sales. Very few buyers were interested, however, in purchasing wools in anticipation of future requirements. The volume of sales of territory wools was not quite so large as last week. Demand centered mostly on fine original bag territory wools available for immediate delivery. Good French combing lengths in original bags brought 65c to 68c, scoured basis. Prices in general averaged about 6c under those of a year ago.

### NEW BARLEY BEING TRIED

**LA GRANDE** — A new winter hardy barley believed to be resistant to foot rot is being tried this year by several Union county farmers who were supplied seed by Dr. Roderick Sprague, federal pathologist stationed at Oregon State college. Olympic barley is the name of the new variety and it is being tried on the farms of Henry Parson, Elgin; Jim McKinnis, J. A. Gaskill and H. H. Huron, Imbler, and Claud Woodell, La Grande. County Agent Avery reports the plantings came through the winter in good shape.

## In the Realm of the HONEY BEE

By L. G. KLINCKENBERG  
State Deputy Bee Inspector

### General Workings of a Hive

In a previous discussion the number of bees in a hive was mentioned now I will tell about why they need to be strong at the start of honey flow. I have seen hives that were weak just at the start of the honey flow that were kept home by the queen to keep the brood warm and by the time they were strong enough for any great amount of bees to go to the field the honey flow was over. I have also seen weak colonies that went as much to the field as possible and left the queen with a very limited amount of bees that did not do any good, either. In the bee business every year is a new problem, inasmuch as the handling of them is concerned, the early build up varies with the weather. Some springs are ideal (1938 was) and others are so bad whatever is done with them seems to be the wrong thing to do.

Now when a hive is sufficiently strong, say from 75 to over 100 thousand bees there is enough bees to do the functions of the hive in the most efficient manner. All young bees are nurses, they care for cleaning the hive and feeding the larva. About half the bees are field workers, about 20 to 30 thousand are in the hive fanning (this is where conditioned air originated) the hive to thicken the nectar and some are it seems loafing but they are gorged with honey for the making of wax. It takes 15 pounds of honey to make a pound of wax. Some people think, and occasionally a beekeeper thinks they gather it from the leaf buds of trees but that substance is propolis, which they use to seal up cracks of the hive with. Some species, particularly the far northern, almost close the hive in winter so there will be no draft.

Now the wax is formed in the bee and comes out on the under side of the abdomen in the form of scales which can be seen if looked for. When a hive swarms they gorge themselves with honey so they will have lots of wax for the new home. There are a few bees that stay at the entrance as guards and all entries are examined. This is done more at the close of the honey flow. There is a time when bees will get lazy however, I bought some a few years ago that had not been cared for for a couple of years and they were jammed with honey and did not have enough room to build up properly. After giving them room it took three weeks to get them to working good.

### FARM STRUCTURE PLANS AT CO. AGENT OFFICES

A comprehensive book of plans for farm buildings in western states is now available at county agent offices throughout Oregon where it may be used for selection purposes by the public generally. The book was prepared by the bureau of agricultural engineering in cooperation with state colleges in the western region. The 120 pages of illustrated plans include those for farm houses, barns, poultry houses, granaries, sheds, shops, garages, milk houses, water supply and plumbing systems, roadside stands, tourist cabins, and many other kinds of farm structures. It also lists layouts for baseball and football fields and other athletic courts. Blue prints and specifications for any plans shown may be obtained through the state college for a nominal charge to cover actual blue printing costs. The book itself, Miscellaneous Publication 319, may be obtained from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., at 60 cents a copy.

### ENTOMOLOGISTS SEEKING VETCH WEEVEL CONTROL

A survey of vetch seed growing districts from Eureka, Cal., to the Canadian line is being made under the direction of L. P. Lockwood, federal entomologist at Forest Grove, to determine, if possible, the limits of infestation of the hairy vetch weevil.

If it is found that the weevil is now confined to a relatively small area such as two or three counties, effort will be made to have that region included in a control area where all seed would have to be fumigated before being moved out, according to G. R. Hyslop, head of the plant industries division at Oregon state college.

The weevil was discovered in the north end of the Willamette valley near the close of the last shipping season. The industry is faced with the task of a localized, intensive control program or else a general requirement that all hairy vetch seed be fumigated before being shipped out of the state.

Meanwhile the department of entomology at the college is considering experiments on fumigation of seed for the vetch weevil and on dusting measures for the control of weevil in the infested areas.

### SQUAW BUTTE RANGE FIELD DAY JUNE 24

Results of three years of experiments in methods of handling eastern Oregon ranges and range livestock will be observed by a large delegation of ranchers and technical grazing men at the annual field day of the Squaw Butte range experiment station scheduled for this year on Saturday, June 24. The 16,000-acre experiment sta-

tion established three years ago will be open for inspection by all of those interested. Representatives of both the grazing division of the United States department of the interior and the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station, who have co-operated in the project will explain all phases of the research being conducted on the 25 square miles of central Oregon range.

Among the features of the day's inspection will be the nursery with more than 60 different introduced grasses, several different methods of developing range water, including storage of runoff water and pumping systems, and methods used to bring back properly low rainfall grass ranges.

Through experiments being conducted, visitors will also have opportunity to compare range protected from all grazing, range used the season long, range given rotated deferred grazing and range used only in the fall.

The program will start at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at the station headquarters and a free lunch will be served at noon. The afternoon will be spent on a tour of the ranges.

Inquiries about the tour have already been received by the animal husbandry department of O. S. C. from northern California, Nevada and Idaho, as well as from many sections of eastern Oregon, indicating a much larger attendance than at the first field day two years ago.

### Barber III—

Loring Taylor, manager of the Owyhee barber shop is suffering from a head abscess and will be unable to be at his chair for several weeks. He is being relieved by Ira Hunt.

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## DAIRY SALE! THURSDAY, JUNE 15th SALE TO START AT 1:30 P. M.

To be held one mile west of Ontario on highway 30 at the Fred Woodford ranch. 28 Head of Extra Good Guernsey Cows and Heifers, 2, 3 and 4 years old. 19 Cows Milking and 9 Heavy Springers. 1 Registered Guernsey Bull, 17 months old.

**Fred Woodford, Owner**  
Col Bert Anderson, Auctioneer.

(Auctioneer's Note: This is one of the finest Guernsey dairy herds I have had the privilege of selling in the Snake River Valley.)

All Cows are T. B. and Abortion Tested

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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION

NOTICE HEREBY IS GIVEN, That annual election of Union High School District No. 5, Malheur County, Oregon, has been called and will be held at the schoolhouse of District No. 26, Malheur County, Oregon, on the 26th day of June, 1939, between the hours of 2:00 o'clock P. M. and 7:00 o'clock P. M., when the polls shall be closed, for the election of five Directors to serve for terms of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, respectively, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARL H. COAD, Clerk  
Union High School District No. 5  
Malheur County, Oregon

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