

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.)

Bronchitis Control Measure

1. Isolate the worst cases at once—burn all dead birds.
2. Clean up houses and disinfect completely, with a disinfecting solution. Then install clean dry litter.
3. Scrub drinking fountains daily and disinfect with a chlorine solution.
4. Use 1 spoonful of chlora in each 5 gallons of drinking water to help prevent spread of the disease.
5. For relief of birds, dust with chlora powder several times daily for 3 or 4 days.
6. To increase feed consumption, mix a tonic with the mash and give the birds for a 7-10 day period.
7. Feed a crumbly wet mash twice a day; keep hoppers full of checkers or scratch.

INFECTION BRONCHITIS

Nature of the Disease

Of all the diseases that attack poultry, infectious bronchitis is one of the most difficult to control after it gets a foothold in the flock. This respiratory trouble can hit chicks as early as the third week or may affect mature birds that have never had it previously. Frequently 25-30% of the flock may die within 3 or 4 days or may linger as long as a week or more. Those recovering develop an immunity against a repeated attack. However, it is generally advisable to cut out the remaining birds closely.

A filterable virus that cannot be seen with the microscope is the direct cause of infectious bronchitis.

Symptoms of Bronchitis

A clogging of the throat with a sticky or cheesy mucous substance—frequently bloody—accounts for the most characteristic symptoms of bronchitis—the stretching of the neck and head to try to breathe and the opening of the beak for mouth breathing. Usually this is accompanied, too, by a rattling noise caused by the obstruction of the windpipe. The bird's appetite falls off, feathers look ruffled, and the process of breathing is plainly laborious.

No other symptoms mark a bronchitis bird particularly from one having a cold as both may show inflamed nasal tract and windpipe.

Suggestions for Treatment

The earliest ideas about how to treat bronchitis birds called for individual handling of each bird, using a feather or some instrument to remove the substance clogging the windpipe. This method is so tedious and generally ineffective, though, that it has now been replaced almost entirely by flock

treatments of one kind or another. One very excellent plan which may be used on anything but broilers is the vapor treatment. This is most effective administered by the vaporizing of the solution on a hot stove or on hot bricks, allowing birds to breathe the vapor for 15-20 minutes, airing out, and then repeating several times a day until birds show definite improvement.

A flock plan that has pleased almost everyone who has used it and one we especially recommend is the dusting of a powder over the heads of the birds in a closed house. It is really "a flock nose-blowing plan" that rids the birds of excess mucous by causing them to sneeze freely, and brings about a shrinkage of swollen air passages as well as a disinfection of the upper respiratory tract.

The dusting of birds with the powder accompanied by sensible control measures as given elsewhere in this column will usually cut down death loss greatly and save many birds that would otherwise be lost.

Nik-Tonik of Value

Along with the powder dusting, many poultrymen have found the feeding of a tonic in the mash helpful. Birds suffering from bronchitis are usually not eating sufficient feed and the addition of the tonic seem to sharpen the appetite and bring about increased mash consumption which in itself is valuable.

Preventative Vaccination

Several years ago it was discovered that the mucus membrane of the cloaca may be infected with the virus of laryngo-tracheitis, and that infection of these tissues does not cause any general disturbance in the bird, and that after the cloacal infection has subsided the bird is immune to infection of the respiratory tract. Vaccination is a practical and effective method of controlling infectious laryngo-tracheitis, but be certain before you vaccinate that the disease your birds have is laryngo-tracheitis and not infectious colds or some other type of respiratory trouble which may at times give rise to similar symptoms. Since the vaccine is capable of producing the disease, one should use extreme care in its application. For details concerning the age at which to vaccinate the appearance of the vaccination take, and the vaccination technique, write to your state agricultural college, consult your local veterinarian, or write to the Department of Animal Pathology, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

BOULEVARD GRANGE

Boulevard grange met in regular session Thursday at 8:30 p. m. with Master John Lienhard in the chair. Frank Sherwood gave a very interesting talk on spraying the Elm trees.

They finished painting the hall. A weed identification contest was held. John Lienhard won first prize and Elwood Hoffman second. They had a lot of weeds and R. H. McKennon and Orris D. Dearborn talked on the different kinds.

The young drill team presented its first 2 degrees of the initiation work when they initiated Viria Anderson into the first and second degrees.

The offices that were held are as follows: Master, Vere Anderson; Overseer, Verdo Harris; Steward, Elwood Hoffman; Doorkeeper, John Lienhard; Chaplin, Hank Kolbaba; Treasurer, Wayne Harris; Secretary, Elmer Siekett; Lecturer, Helen Davis; Pomona Mildred Anderson; Ceres, Lola Morton; Flora, Mary Fairman; Assistant Steward Leon-



MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE CALENDAR

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

ard Goodell; Lady Assistant, Helen Jordan.

Mrs. R. M. McKennon was the musician in place of Mildred Anderson who had to substitute for another office.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lienhard left Monday for Corvallis where they will attend state grange.

The H. E. C. met with Mrs. Cliff Jordan Tuesday. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Alva Amidon, July 11. At the Tuesday meeting the vice president handed in her resignation and Mrs. Cliff Jordan was voted in by the members to replace her.

BIGGEST SESSION OF 4-H CLUBBERS BUSY AT COLLEGE

Picking poultry team winners for trips to the world congress in Cleveland and listening to noted personalities including Governor Charles A. Sprague, were among the many highlights added to regular class work and recreation at the silver anniversary 4-H club summer session at Oregon State college.

This twenty-fifth session again broke all records for attendance with 758 boys, 1217 girls and 115 leaders making a total attendance of 2090. The record number previously was 1690 boys and girls here last year. So far as known no other state has as large a club session lasting more than a week.

Governor Sprague, who has had intimate contact with club work through his former public school experience, praised the organization for providing wholesome work for youngsters during the ages when they are properly protected from regular employment by child labor laws.

Three poultry teams were selected to represent Oregon club work at the world poultry congress this summer. Winners were as follows:

Poultry judging—Coos county team consisting of Fred Watson, Junior Gulstrom and Gerald Woodward. Klamath county team was second.

Poultry production demonstration—Washington county team consisting of Selmer Hendricksen and Lawrence Moran. Yamhill team second.

Poultry consumption demonstration—Benton county team consisting of Hildegrade Schoeler and Geraldine DeLancy. Portland team second.

Annual wild life conservation prizes were won by Laurel Krenz, Silverson, first; Glenn Butler, Greenleaf, second; and Lily Papelpu, Cascadia, third.

Heading the club members' own government organization this year were Jean Ritchie of Roseburg and Guy Moore of Echo. These were chosen by presidents of the 23 girls and boys living groups which together constituted the executive committee.

Finger Improves

Ben Lamb who had a finger amputated at the Ontario hospital last sufficiently to return home Monday morning had recovered day.

In the Realm of the HONEY BEE

By L. G. KLINKENBERG
State Deputy Bee Inspector

Changing a colony from immovable frame hive to movable.

In the early days of beekeeping the swarm was put into a box called "gums" and let them build their combs to suit themselves. I do not know how they got the honey but they must have taken off a side or top of it and taken what honey they could get. Honey was eaten mostly in the comb and what was squeezed out was strained and the wax comb was either burned or melted for wax. The combs are now used many times as they are not broken. This is where people get the idea that honey is strained today, as a matter of fact it is, but not the way it originally was. Now it is unlawful to keep bees in an immovable frame hive because the hive cannot be examined for disease.

The proper way to change a hive from an immovable to a movable frame type can be done very easily. The first thing to do is to tear into it to make sure there is no disease in the hive, second get an excluder device the queen cannot pass through, also a comb of brood from another (if you have another with movable frames) place the hive with the comb of brood in it, on top of the immovable frame hive and smoke from the bottom until you have driven the greater part of the bees up into the new hive, next take it off and place the excluder between the old hive and the new and let rest for a while, so they will quiet down and then examine the new hive to see if the queen is up. If she is, leave the excluder where it is and do not change them for 21 days except to super up so all the brood is hatched, then take the old immovable frame away and put the new hive on a bottom board in the same location as the field force will go to the old location unless the hive is moved at least two miles.

If you do not have any movable frame hives with brood just place a new hive on top of the old one without the excluder and examine every few days, when there is eggs look for the queen, if she cannot be found do what has been advised in previous paragraph.

CLATSOP GRAZING FIELD DAY JUNE 23

The third annual field day at the Northrup creek grazing experimental area in eastern Clatsop county has been set for Friday, June 23, announces Herb Howell, superintendent of the Astoria branch experiment station. Governor Charles A. Sprague has accepted an invitation to inspect the area and will speak on the cut-over land problem in western Oregon. The tract may be reached by car by way of Forest Grove, St. Helens or from the north and west.

Attending Summer School—

Helen Boydell, Lucille Sallee and Barbara Larson are at Love, Ore., attending summer school of the Episcopal church. Rev. Stanley Moore of Ontario and several from there and Vale are also attending.

Denver Visitor—

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lamb were hosts on Tuesday to a sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Lamb of Denver, who was on her way to the San Francisco fair.

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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.)

Except for a little show of strength in lambs, livestock markets during the week of June 5 to 10 continued their downward trend.

Cattle Markets

While cattle prices at North Portland were mostly unchanged, this position was maintained largely because of an improvement in quality of offerings. Local grass fat steers reached a new high for the season to sell at a top of \$9.75 with a larger percentage of the offerings approaching that figure.

Lambs

The lamb situation at North Portland changed very little, but San Francisco and Chicago both reported slight gains. Current prices were about a dollar less than a month previous but the same as a year earlier.

There was very little direct or contract buying of sheep and lambs in the west. A few northeast California lambs scored \$9.00 off trucks, at San Francisco. Poorer quality lambs were difficult to move.

Hogs

The hog market at North Portland was somewhat unsettled with no definite trend in evidence. The prices basis at San Francisco and Chicago, however, was lowered 15 to 25c with the latter market quoting fully \$2 less than on the same date last year.

Throughout the midwest slaughter supplies of hogs have been quite heavy recently due to the larger fall pig crop. For the past 70 years the hog population of the United States has varied in cycles of about 4% years from peak to peak with the swing largely influenced by the purchasing power of hogs in terms of corn. A marked increase in the numbers of hogs on farms appeared last year. The increased numbers with two large corn crops in succession has resulted in relatively large marketings of above average weight hogs.

Wool

Sales of wool on the Boston market for the week ending June 10 was light but at firm prices. Fine territory wool in original bags running mostly to good French combing length sold at 65 to 68c, scoured basis. Graded half blood territory wools were 67 to 69c and graded three-eighth blood, combing territory wool 59 to 61c, scoured basis. With a smaller prospective carry-

over, prospects for a much higher rate of mill consumption than in 1938, and extension of the federal loan program to the 1939 clip, the wool situation is looked upon as more favorable than a year ago.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AT OSC LOOKS LIKE WINNER

Among all the new and improved crops under test at the central experiment station at Oregon State college, subterranean clover has attracted the most attention from visitors at station field days this spring, reports G. R. Hyslop, head of the division of plant industries.

This clover is an annual but one that renews its stand each year by the simple expedient of poking its own seed into the soil before the current crops dies. It grows rapidly throughout the season and gives promise of making an excellent pasture legume in coast and Willamette valley counties.

Don't write in for seed, warns Prof. Hyslop, as there is none available for distribution. This experimental patch on the station is less than a tenth acre, and the only other planting for seed in the state is a small one in Coos county. The station has ordered some seed from Australia where the crop has been grown many years, so it is possible that a little seed will be available next season for tests in other counties.

Subterranean clover was introduced here three years ago and has had agronomists marveling ever since at its peculiar but highly efficient habits of growth. So far as known the only other place in the country it is being grown is in southeastern Texas where it is also proving highly successful, so much so that people there are also looking for more seed than they can raise.

Hyslop believes the new clover offers excellent possibilities for improving western Oregon hill pastures and others where irrigation is not available.

FEWER POTATOES IN KLAMATH

KLAMATH FALLS—Slight decrease in potato acreage in this county is expected this year with estimates running from 3 per cent to 10 per cent under last year. A total of more than 8000 cars were shipped this past season with final marketings early in May. A more balanced farming program with potatoes in rotation is being advocated by County Agent C. A. Henderson.

In Meridian—

Dale Bingham is in Meridian where he is helping a great uncle with the haying.

SALE

To be held at the Nyssa Sale Yard, on
SATURDAY, JUNE 17th

Sale Starts at 1 p. m.
Lunch by Ladies' Aid

C. E. POND, Owner

3 HEAD OF HORSES

- 1 Bay Mare, Smooth mouth, weight 1600 lbs.
- 1 Gray Gelding, Smooth mouth, weight 1300 lbs.
- 1 Bay Gelding, Smooth mouth, weight 1300 lbs.

FARM MACHINERY

- 1 Oliver Mower, nearly new.
- 1 Oliver Hay Rake.
- 1 Steel Wheel Wagon with 8x16 tight rack, both in good condition.
- 1 Walking Plow.
- 1 Three-Horse Fresno.
- 1 Steel Corrugator.
- 1 Wood Corrugator.
- 1 Derrick Cart.
- 1 Heavy Duty Pump Jack.
- 1 One-Horse Cultivator.
- 1 Spike-Tooth Harrow.
- 2 Sets of Harness.
- 100 Plymouth Barred Rock Chicks, 6 weeks old.

FURNITURE

- 1 Gas Maytag Washer.
- 1 Monarch Range, small size.
- 2 Heaters.
- 3 Sanitary Cots.
- 1 Steel Bed.
- 1 Kitchen Cabinet.
- 1 Cupboard.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

- 1 Anvil.
- 1 Vise.
- 2 Derrick Cables 3/8x1/2.
- 2 Log Chains.
- 1000 Fruit Jars.
- Several Double Trees and Neck Yokes.
- Numerous other articles too small to mention.

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