

Wayne Green Gets Engineer's Award

Wayne Green, former Nyssa high school graduate, received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the Head Engineering college of San Francisco at the close of the winter semester there in January.

He is now employed as draftsman with the International Engineering Co., Inc. in San Francisco where he and his wife, the former Pearl Orris of Nyssa are making their home.

A graduate of Nyssa high school with the class of 1948, Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kingrey of Nyssa, served three years with the U.S. Army, one year of which was spent in Korea.

Patterson Stationed At Denver, Colorado

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Patterson received word this week that their son, Marvin Patterson, has been transferred to a new station in Denver, Colo., after completing basic training with the U.S. Air Force in San Antonio, Tex. Patterson entered the service January 2 of this year.

Melvin Marcum Back From Overseas Duty

Melvin Marcum, who just completed seven months' duty with the U.S. Navy aboard the USS Boxer, arrived in San Diego last Wednesday. Mrs. Marcum left Thursday to join him there and accompany him to Nyssa Feb. 13 for his 30-day leave.

The Marcum's daughter, Crystal, is staying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mearl Marcum and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Coffman.

Marcum served in the personnel office on the USS Boxer. Their tour of sea duty included stops in Japan, China and Hawaii.

Pvt. Marcum Receives Rifle Range Trophy

Pvt. Glenn Marcum, who has been receiving his basic training with the army at Fort Lewis, Wash., left by plane from Seattle last week for his new station, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., according to word received here by his wife, the former Patricia House.

While at Fort Lewis, Marcum was awarded a trophy for placing second in the rifle range competition.

Spring Pointers On Culling Laying Flocks

By Le Roy Pulliam

Culling, as practiced by poultrymen, is sorting the desirable from the undesirable hens in the laying flock. The undesirable hens in the laying flock are those with low production records, the nonlayers, and those who characteristics do not fit into a good flock. Culling if done early enough, will save enough feed to be economical in any farm flock.

Whether a hen is laying or not may be determined by examining the vent, pubic bones, comb, wattles, and earlobes.

Vent: The vent of a laying hen is large, moist, dilated, and more or less oblong in shape. The skin and surrounding tissue is smooth, loose and pliable. Contrasted with this is the small, contracted, dry vent of the nonlaying hen. The corners of her vent are drawn, giving it a round appearance, with thick, prominent edges. The skin around her vent is shriveled, rough, and hard.

Pubic bones: The two long, flat bones one on each side of the vent are called pubic bones. As a hen comes into laying condition, these bones spread apart from about the width of one finger, for a non-laying hen, to the width of two or three fingers for a layer. In culling, the width between the pubic bones is usually measured by the number of fingers that can be placed between them.

As a hen continues to lay, the pubic bones is usually measured by the number that can be placed between them.

As a hen continues to lay, the pubic bones become thin and pliable. This condition is caused by the gradual transferring into the developing eggs of the body fat that had accumulated around the pubic bones during the molting period. In nonlayers the pubic bones are thick and less flexible.

Comb, wattles, and earlobes: Because of the increased circulation of blood in a laying hen, her comb, wattles, and earlobes are red, large, full and fleshy. As the laying season advances, they lose their gloss and prominence and near the end of the production period, are limp or wilted and greatly reduced in size, although still red.

The comb of a nonlaying hen is small, contracted, dry and usually covered with a white scale or dandruff—an indication that the blood circulation is slight and the egg-production organs are dormant. The reaction in the wattles and earlobes is similar but not so noticeable, since they are less prominent. The comb is one of the best external indicators of whether a hen is a good layer.

Pigmentation: The yellow pigment or color in the skin, beak, and shanks of a pullet or hen is the same as that which causes the yellow color in the yolk of an egg. When a hen isn't laying, this pigment is stored in the body tissues and can readily be seen in the vent, eyelids, earlobes (if white), beak and shanks. During the laying season, the pigment needed for egg production moves directly to the fat globules of the egg yolk. Because other pigment of the body then is not being

Annual Banquet To Be Held Friday

The Guide Scout annual father and son banquet for all guide patrols of the Nyssa stake will be held Friday night at the Nyssa stake house.

Mrs. Devonne Leavitt is chairman of the event and is being assisted by Mrs. J. Elwood Flinders and Mrs. Dean Blaylock.

Special guests will be the stake presidency and James Kearn, Nampa and Val Dee Child a former Nyssa resident of Caldwell, both scout executives of the Ore-Ida council and Jack Peterson a scout executive of Fruitland.

The scouting theme will be carried out in the decorations, program and flag ceremony. The leaders and ward executives will prepare and serve the banquet.

Mrs. Marguerite Nelson of Yakima, Wash. is spending several weeks' visiting at the home of her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Pulliam.

renewed rapidly enough, it fades, leaving the parts white or bleached. The color fades first from the vent, disappearing in a few days. The edges of the eyelids bleach a little more slowly than the vent. The earlobes lose their creamy color next. The beak fades after the earlobes, the color leaving the corners of the mouth or base of the beak first, gradually fading toward the tips, and disappearing from the arch of the upper beak last. In 4 to 8 weeks, or when the hen has laid 25 to 50 eggs, all color will usually have disappeared from her beak. The shanks are the last part of the body to fade, the color disappearing first in front and usually just below the feather line on the rear of the hock joint. Normally hens lay 4 to 5 months before their shanks are completely bleached. When hens stop laying, the yellow color reappears in these parts of the body in the same order in which it disappeared, that is, the vent, eyelids, lobes, beak and finally the shanks. The pigment returns somewhat faster than it disappeared.

Molting: Persistence of production is also measured by condition of plumage during the summer and fall. So long as a hen lays regularly, she usually keeps her old feathers; but when she stops, her feathers begin to drop and she is then said to be molting. The feathers drop first from the neck, then the back, wings and body. The neck molt is quite common even with good layers almost any time of the year. When molting progresses to the back, however, the primary feathers of the wings molt also—a good indication that the hen has stopped laying. As soon as laying stops, general molting occurs over the whole body. Soon after the old feathers drop off, new ones begin to grow in to take their place. It may take low producers as long as 20 weeks to molt, while heavy layers that molt late, may begin to lay again in 6 to 8 weeks. The low producers usually molt one primary wing feather at a time, while the heavy producers will drop 3 at a time every two weeks.

Remember, a hen with a new clean set of feathers spends more time preening, sleeping and loafing than does a hen with brittle, worn feathers.

Ontario Livestock Market Report: February 4-5

HOGS — Slaughter hogs sold generally 70 cents below last week, with U.S. No. 1 and No. 2 \$18.75-\$19.40; No. 3, \$17.75-\$18.50. Heavy weight slaughter hogs weighing 275 to 350 lbs., \$14.60-\$15.90. The market on slaughter hogs was not definitely established. A limited offering of weaner pigs, \$6.25-\$11 per head. Light weight feeder hogs under 100 lbs., \$15-\$18.90 per cwt. Heavier feeder hogs, \$16.60-\$19.50.

SHEEP — Slaughter lambs, steady to 20 cents higher. Good and Choice woolled lambs, \$16.50-\$17.55. A limited offering of Good feeders, \$15-\$16.20. The market on ewes was not established.

SLAUGHTER CATTLE — The market on slaughter cows was mostly steady, with instances of 25 cents lower. One lot of Standard cows, \$14.10; Commercial, \$11.80-\$12.90; Utility, \$9.80-\$11.80; Cutter, \$7.75-\$9.90; Good, \$16.30-\$17.10; Standard, \$14.30-\$16.10; Utility, \$12.25-\$13.70. Two small consignments of Choice

heifers, \$17.30 and \$17.40; Good, \$15.70-\$16.90; Standard, \$14.20-\$15.10; Utility, \$11.50-\$13.60; Cutter, down to \$7.60. Commercial bulls, \$13-\$15.30; Utility, \$11.75-\$13. Choice veal calves, \$21.25-\$22.75; Good, \$16.75-\$17.35; Standard, \$13.75-\$16.25; Utility, down to \$11.

STOCKERS and FEEDERS — Bidding was active with prices generally steady on feeder cattle. Two lots of Good and Choice steers weighing 900-1000 lbs. off of short feed, \$17.65-\$18.35 to go back into feedlots. 700-900 lbs. Good and Choice steers, \$16.90-\$18; 500-700 lbs same grade, \$17.05-\$19.30; Common and Medium steers in all weights, \$13.50-\$16.75. A limited offering of Good and Choice light yearling heifers, \$14.60-\$16.20, with Good 750-850 lbs. heifers at \$12-\$12.80; Medium, \$11.30-\$15.50.

Good and Choice steer calves sold steady to 70 cents higher at \$18.50-\$21 per cwt; Common and Medium, \$13-\$17.25. Good and Choice heifers, \$16-\$18.10; Common and Medium, \$13.80-\$15.20. Stock cows sold at \$80-\$111 per head, depending on age and quality. One small lot calvy two-year heifers, \$77. Feeder cows, \$8.50-\$10.90 per cwt.

Sales Representative Named by Intervalley

Hudson Robb, a Nyssa resident, has taken a position with the Intervalley Distributing company, Inc., and will act as traveling sales representative selling anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, dry fertilizer and insecticides.

The new firm has been formed by officers of the Parma Seed and Adrian Feed companies with headquarters in Adrian.

Robb, a longtime resident of this area, has been associated with local business and agriculture for many years.

It's not wise to run pigs together of widely varying weights. Keep the range in weight less than 20% above or below the average. If the average group weight is 100 lbs., then the low weight pig should be not less than 80 lbs., and the heaviest more than 120 lbs. What happens when pigs are run together of widely varying weights? The big pigs get bigger and the small pigs get smaller. Competition gets too strong for smaller or weaker pigs and they take second or third best. Adequate feeder and sleeping space helps to overcome this situation.

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