



NEWS OF FARM LIFE

GRANGES COUNTY AGENT'S REPORTS CROP NEWS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEWS



PORTLAND MILK SUPPLY IS SHORT

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12.—(AP)—A seasonal shortage of milk apparently caught Portland unprepared today.

Will H. Henry, manager of the dairy co-operative association, said the shortage probably would last a considerable time. Officials of milk companies said it appeared the shortage, similar to last year's which necessitated the importation of 10,000 gallons a day from the Salem area, probably was augmented because of the large share of milk diverted to butter, cheese and condensed products.

Victor Morgan, of the city division of milk inspection, said he had warned the state milk control board to prepare for a 40-day shortage.

Paul C. Adams, milk control board administrator, said there undoubtedly would be a sufficient supply to meet all demands over the week-end.

LITTLE CHANGE IN FARM POPULATION

Study Shows Plagues Fail to Reduce Numbers in Plains States.

By EDWIN B. HARRISON, Associated Press Staff Writer, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(AP)—A government population study showed today that repeated droughts, dust storms, grasshopper plagues and other adversities in the great plains states had failed to reduce the number of persons on farms there in recent years.

"The popular impression that there has been considerable depopulation is not correct," said Dr. Conrad Taeuber, of the division of farm population and rural life, who made the study.

One fifth of the entire farm population of the United States was living in the plains states on January 1, 1935, he said. These included the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Taeuber noted that the census of agriculture taken last year, immediately after the 1934 drought, showed the population "had been changed less than one tenth of one per cent between 1920 and 1935."

While there were decreases in some states and in parts of others, Taeuber said these had been balanced pretty much. In the period 1920-35 he said only Montana decreased its farm population more than 10 per cent or more and only New Mexico showed a gain of that amount.

The last census was said to have shown that while many plains settlers had moved out "a great many others from outside evidently moved in." During the depression "the cheap lands of the great plains" were said to have "attracted a considerable number of unemployed."

OREGON LEADING IN SEED SUPPLY

It was not merely an accident that in the year with the greatest demand for field seeds Oregon has the largest supply of any state in the union, says E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist at O. S. C., in discussing still further opportunities for seed production in this state.

He says the success of any farming community depends on the degree to which it capitalizes upon its natural advantages, and the extent to which it adapts itself to changing conditions. Oregon has for many years been systematically developing its field seed industry under the guidance of federal and state research and the application of these findings by the extension workers in every county.

The wide range of seed crops that are raised in Oregon is indicated by the following list, the prospects for each of which Jackman has discussed with all of Oregon's county agents.

Red, white, yellow, crimson, sweet and straw-colored clover; such grasses as Sudan, bent, meadow fescue, Reed canary, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue, tall fescue, smooth bromegrass, blue joint, chewing fescue, English ryegrass, chard, tall meadow oat, rough meadow, and crested wheat; and such other crops as yellow vetch, soy beans, alfalfa, winter peas and vetches, horse beans, garden peas and certain grain varieties.

HAY TARIFF TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

SALEM, Sept. 14.—(AP)—The demand for hay in the drought areas clouded with the shortage of hay in Canada, would not warrant any action with reference to the tariff on Canadian hay at the present time, President Roosevelt advised Governor Martin today.

Governor Martin previously telegraphed President Roosevelt asking the retention of the tariff on Canadian hay.

President Roosevelt called attention in his letter to the recent emergency hay freight rates announced by western railroads operating through the drought areas.

CANADA WILL SELL ENTIRE WHEAT CROP

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—(AP)—Walter A. Duffy, regional director of the resettlement administration, said today \$2,000,000 in rehabilitation families in Oregon, Washington and Idaho were repaying loans at the rate of 20 per cent of the payments due.

Repayments for money loaned for livestock, feed and capital goods, Duffy said, total \$2,542 in Oregon, \$53,422 in Washington and \$42,129 in Idaho, with the percentage about the same in each state.

He said more than 100,000-year loans already had been repaid and 350 families have made advance payments on their obligations.

Best remedy for colds—Richardson's "Red Caps."—Adv.

Short Method Is Developed For Estimating Farm Prices

What is believed to be the simplest mathematical formula for estimating probable average prices for major farm products has been developed by L. R. Brethaupt, extension economist at O. S. C., from long-time statistical records and index figures for Oregon and the nation as a whole.

The formula is based on the fact that the two factors that have the most direct bearing on average farm market prices are the fluctuations in U. S. factory payrolls and the total supplies of the products in any given period. Whether farm income affects factory payrolls or factory payrolls affect farm income can be left to those who delight in arguing on which came first, the chicken or the egg, Brethaupt believes, but the fact remains that the two are closely related statistically.

In estimating the butterfat price for Oregon, for example, Brethaupt took the index of factory payrolls and multiplied it by 83, a figure derived from the average farm price of butterfat in Oregon for a representative five-year period, multiplied by the average number of milk cows for every 10 persons during the same period. The resultant total of 83 times the factory payroll index was then divided by the number of milk cows on U. S. farms per thousand people for each year estimated. The following table shows how closely the price derived by this formula approached the actual as reported for each of the 10 years, 1926 to 1935:

Year	Average Oregon Butterfat Price	U. S. Index of Factory Payrolls	U. S. Cows Per 1000 People	Estimated	Actual
1926	103	191.5	44.6	44.3	103
1927	101	187.5	44.7	45.9	101
1928	101	184.6	45.4	48.1	101
1929	108	183.7	48.8	47.8	108
1930	88	187.6	38.9	35.8	88
1931	67	192.5	28.9	26.4	67
1932	48	206.0	19.1	18.6	48
1933	48	207.1	19.2	18.9	48
1934	61	214.0	23.6	22.8	61
1935	70	206.2	28.2	30.1	70

Behavior of Certain Plants and Flowers Like Human Beings Noted by Botanist

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(AP)—From the agricultural department comes an announcement that some plants and flowers behave like human beings.

"Of course," said Botanist O. M. Freeman, "this does not mean they imitate people. They just happen to do the same things the same way sometimes."

Among the uncommon characteristics are:

- Work.
- Sleep.
- Taste for hamburgers.
- Dancing.
- Intoxication.
- Ability to find a drink of water when one is about.

"It has been proven," said Freeman, "that plants react to the point of getting pepped up over certain stimulants. I have even heard of them getting that way over aspirin."

Through micro-photographs botanists have determined that plants "dance exultantly," waving about with the motions of an accomplished fan dancer.

"This doesn't mean that they dance in the sense of putting one foot forward and bringing the other back while keeping time to music," explained the botanist, "but call it what you will it's the same kind of movement."

He said the plants' talent for hunting out water has long been a plumber's headache—the roots have an uncanny way of shooting out toward a nearby water pipe, swerving their way through a joint and finally cutting off the flow of water.

The pitcher plant—which lives principally off insects—has a definite taste for hamburger, he said.

"You can't say a plant has perception," he asserted, "but under a microscope they have been observed in strange surroundings to move about as if in exploration."

STATION HAS NEW PEACH VARIETIES

HOOD RIVER—Five newly introduced yellow free-stone peaches suitable for the early market in various parts of Oregon have been tested out on the Hood River branch experimental station and promise to afford a valuable addition to the commercial and home orchard varieties now common to this state.

Some years ago Superintendent Lefroy C. Childs sent to New Jersey and New York experiment stations for about a dozen of the most promising new varieties they had developed. These have since been grown on the Hood River station and are now in commercial bearing.

Of the total number introduced, five have proved to be well adapted to Oregon conditions and are of a quality to make them of market value. The five in the order that they ripen are Orville, Massasoit, Golden Jubilee, Eclipse and Rochester. These ripen over a three or four week period, all in advance of the Early Crawford. Some of these are already being grown for commercial distribution by Oregon nurserymen.

KLAMATH DAIRIES PUT ON PROBATION

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—(AP)—The Oregon state milk control board placed the licenses of three Klamath Falls dairies on probation Saturday, following a hearing on a charge that the creameries "were selling cream below the minimum price schedule" of the state milk control law.

Edward W. Smith, Portland, chairman of the milk control board, said "the evidence was conclusive" that the dairies were selling cream for an indefinite period and that revocation would not be resorted to unless further reports of law violations were verified. He commented that "it is not the board's wish to drive out business."

Witnesses representing the Klamath Falls dairies were: Glen Kent, Klamath Falls creamery; R. C. Woodruff, Lost River dairy; and Glenn J. Roselle, Raymond Dairy company.

In his concluding remark to the

COLLEGE TO HAVE BETTER FACILITIES

WPA Project Provides for Construction of New Dairy Barn.

More adequate facilities for carrying on research work with dairy and hog production at Oregon State college will be provided in the near future through the operation of a large WPA grant to be used in moving and replacing part of the college barn group to new and more permanent locations.

The present college dairy barn was built some 30 years ago on a site which is now directly adjoining the main campus buildings. The moving and building project will thus be of benefit both to the agricultural work and to the general campus instructional program.

The new dairy barn will be built about a mile west of the campus and close to the irrigated pastures developed by the college and now the source of most summer feed. It will be modern in every respect and built along commercially practical lines aside from necessary features needed for experimental work. The hog barn and related facilities will also be built with both commercial and experimental facilities in mind. Costs will necessarily be higher than for comparable commercial construction, but only a comparatively small proportion will be borne by the college in view of the WPA participation.

VETS COMMISSION WILL WAIVE TAX

SALEM, Sept. 12.—(AP)—The world war veterans state aid commission agreed today to waive for the year 1937 the one-half mill tax provided for operation of the world war veterans loan and bonus department in a recent meeting here. The resolution was addressed to the state tax commission.

In waiving the tax the commission would in no way hazard the bond retirement program nor interfere with the efficient operation of the department, the resolution read.

Officials reported that on September 1 the commission had on hand cash and negotiable securities aggregating \$2,337,570.44. It was estimated that an additional \$150,000 a month would be received from loans and state owned property during the next year.

Bond requirements for the remainder of this year and all of 1937 aggregate \$2,214,411.24.

The half mill tax for 1937 would aggregate \$465,000. The tax was remitted for 1936.

Governor Martin is chairman of the world war veterans state aid commission.

FARM LOANS ARE BEING REPAID

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—(AP)—Canada is now apparently slated to dispose of her entire surplus supply of wheat this season, and have no carryover into the next crop.

Trade reports current here say that with Canada's 1936 wheat production the smallest since 1918 and with Europe's import needs greater than last year, the complete disappearance of a wheat carryover in Canada this season has become a practical certainty.

A reason given for prospective rapid absorption of Canada's wheat surplus is that prior to next February there will be little southern hemisphere wheat available in Europe.

LAY ASIDE 3 DOLLARS

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—(AP)—H. E. Conby, head of the poultry department at Oregon State college, said today poultrymen from all parts of the state would meet here Sept. 24 for the 12th annual education convention sponsored by O. S. C. A series of brief talks with resultant discussions will comprise the program.

4-H CLUBBERS WIN HONORS AT FAIR

SALEM, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Union county boys captured the two top honors for being "outstanding members" of the 4-H club organization at the state fair grounds.

H. Clayton Fox of Imbler, won first place while Vernon Scodard of LaGrande took second in the three high selections for points gained in competition with adult livestock breeders and in home projects.

Special premiums were awarded them by the Oregon State Bankers association.

Oregon's entry in the nation-wide 4-H club style contest in Chicago next November will be petite, curly-headed and blond Mary Verda Maw, 16, of Toledo.

While the top honor went to the Lincoln county girl, Melba Andrews, 16, of Eugene, won the I. L. Patterson cup awarded for the best leadership and achievement in club work.

Three Portland girls were runners up in the style contest: Thelma Strandhoff, 18; Marie Meyers, 18; and Rosa Reichle. Representatives of 25 counties competed in the revue.

MORE CRANBERRIES

BANDON, Ore., Sept. 14.—(AP)—Market observers here estimated Coos county's cranberry harvest this year at 20,000 boxes—approximately double the 1935 yield.

AMERICAN LEGION MEETING

Regular meeting of the Umpqua post, No. 16, will be held in the armory Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ADJUTANT.

DROUGHT LOWERS CROP ESTIMATES

U. S. Reports Show Yields Lower Than Originally Calculated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Drought's effect on crop prospects during August was shown today when the department of agriculture announced the indicated corn crop this year, based on September 1 conditions, was 1,457,255,600 bushels, compared with 1,439,135,000 bushels indicated a month ago and 2,244,834,000 bushels two months ago. Last year's crop was 2,291,629,000 bushels.

The indicated production of all wheat, the winter and spring varieties combined, is 630,241,000 bushels, compared with 632,745,000 bushels a month ago, 638,399,000 two months ago, and 623,444,000 produced last year.

Spring wheat production is indicated at 111,144,000 bushels, compared with 113,658,000 a month ago, 126,314,000 two months ago, and 159,241,000 produced last year.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 8,640,000 bushels, compared with 8,031,000 a month ago, 8,610,000 two months ago, and 22,957,000 produced last year.

Other spring wheat indicated production is 102,604,000 bushels, compared with 104,617,000 a month ago, 116,704,000 two months ago, and 136,283,000 produced last year.

The indicated production of other crops, with comparative figures for a month ago and last year's production, follow:

Oats, 770,661,000 bushels, compared with 771,703,000 last month and 1,196,605,000 last year; barley, 114,847,000; 145,927,000 and 292,226,000; rye 27,095,000; 27,095,000 and 58,925,000; flaxseed 6,310,000; 6,310,000 and 14,123,000; grain sorghums 58,850,000; 81,585,000 and 97,823,000; hay (tame) 62,997,000 tons; 61,853,000 and 76,146,000; apples 105,836,000 bushels; 102,187,000 and 107,283,000; peaches 43,873,000; 43,131,000 and 52,808,000; pears 23,914,000; 23,519,000 and 22,035,000; potatoes 311,561,000 bushels; 294,537,000 and 387,678,000; hops 23,482,000 pounds; 22,216,000 and 47,746,000.

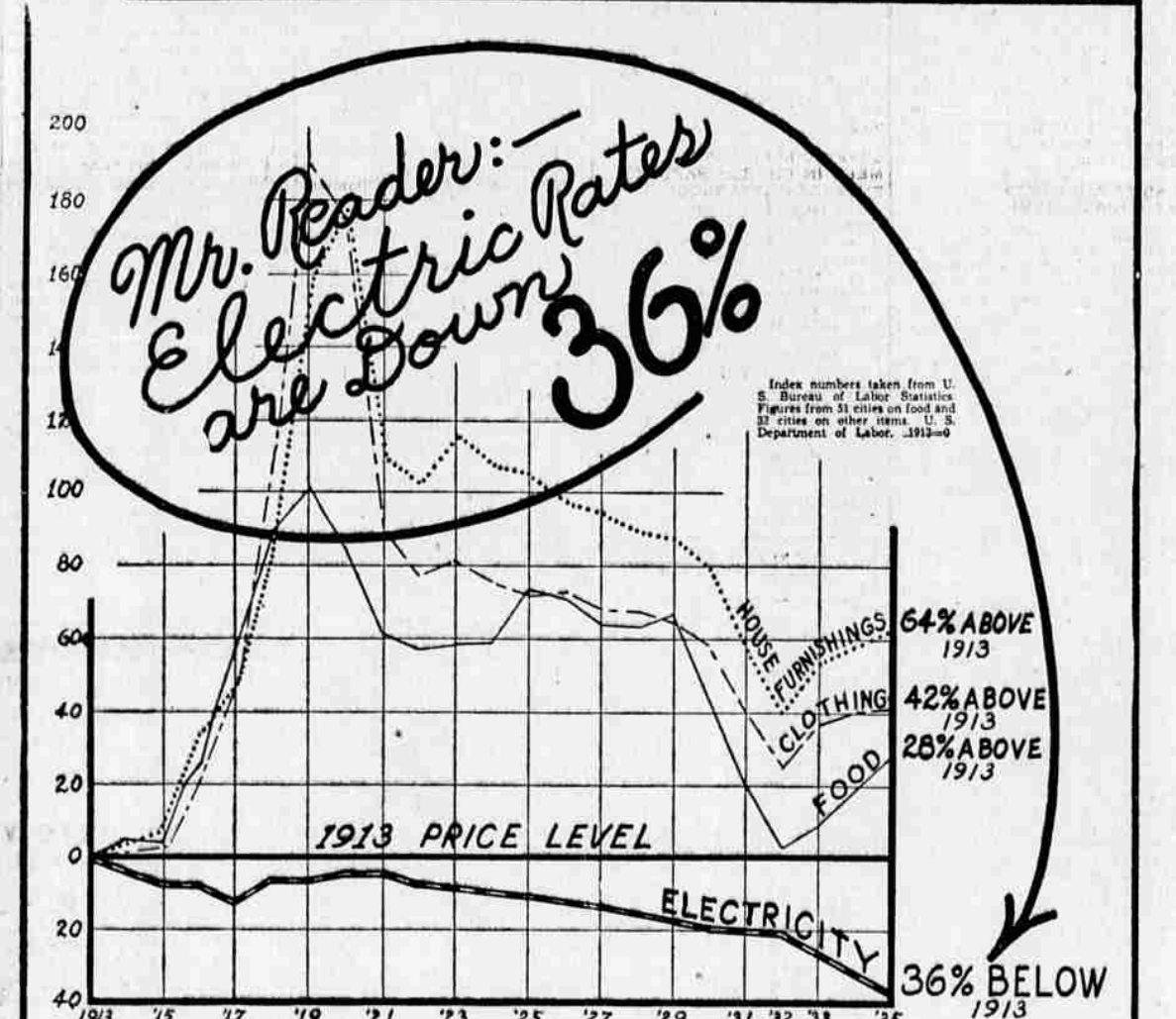
The condition of the crops on Sept. 1 was:

Corn 40.5 per cent of a normal; all spring wheat 31.2, durum wheat 18.9, other spring wheat 33.0, oats 55.7, barley 47.9, flaxseed 28.8, rice 85.5, grain sorghums 33.1, hay (tame) 55.4, pasture 40.3, apples 41.5, peaches 51.6, pears 61.8, potatoes 59.2, hops 51.9.

PRUNE SACKS

We have a few good clean sacks suitable for prunes. If you are running short don't fail to stop here on your next trip to town.

Douglas County Flour Mills



DO NOT BE MISLED. ELECTRICITY

is the cheapest necessity you use. It continues to follow the trend started many years ago, with rates dropping while service is improving. The remarkable records that have been made in reducing the cost of current can best be realized through a comparison with past years.

This 35% decline in the cost of domestic electricity was possible because commercial electric companies have promoted the use of many convenient, healthful, labor-saving appliances now so generally used in modern homes. This reduction has been made in spite of steadily increasing taxes paid to National, State and County governments amounting to as much as 14 to 20 per cent of total gross revenue paid for the support of government by commercially owned electric utilities in the West.

It is the commercial power industry which has done and is doing the most to bring to the American home more of the blessings of electricity at a lower unit of cost.

The California Oregon Power Company

Electricity Is the Bargain of Today!

When You Buy Your Tractor Demand Fuel Economy

The "Caterpillar" TWENTY-TWO Tractor delivers its heavy-duty pull on 22 gallons of low cost fuel. The triple-action heat-conditioning system takes the temperature to 190 degrees AND HOLDS IT THERE—to assure proper vaporization of the low-volatility tractor fuels.

Owners report that the "Caterpillar" TWENTY-TWO, using tractor fuels such as "stove tops," saves from 25 per cent to 40 per cent as compared to gasoline. And you already are assured a big saving in fuel with the TWENTY-TWO, because of its non-slip traction, and simplified transmission design.

Douglas County Farm Bureau Cooperative Exchange