

TEST OF SOIL FOR ALFALFA ADVISED

Examination of Land Prior to Planting Is Offered Without Charge.

Farmers figuring on planting alfalfa this spring on land where there is a question as to whether a successful stand may be secured, should avail themselves of a free soil test provided by the local county agent's office. Acidity and phosphorus tests are made without cost to the land owner.

Only a small quantity of soil is needed for testing. The best method to secure soil for testing is to take a shovel and dig out the soil to the full depth of the shovel blade and then cut a thin slice along the shoulder of the hole, hitting out the soil with the shovel. The soil thus taken should be thoroughly mixed to give a uniform sample for testing, and approximately three tablespoons placed in a can or sack and marked in such a manner that it can be identified with the location of the field from which it was taken. Soil samples may be brought personally to the county agent's office or may be mailed.

Many farmers have found that the securing of soil tests have saved them many dollars. Soils which are acid will not produce alfalfa. Crops of alfalfa even though the soil is deep and well drained. Proper inoculation of the seed is a necessary requirement if a good stand of alfalfa is to be secured. Inoculation alone will not insure a good stand if the soil is too acid to permit the proper growth and development of the alfalfa plant. The acidity may be corrected by the use of agricultural limestone and seldom requires more than a ton of lime to the acre to produce a good plant growth when the soil is otherwise adapted to the production of alfalfa.

DOUGLAS GRANGERS TO SET FARM PLAN

Agricultural committees of the various grange branches in Douglas county, grange members and interested farmers will meet in the circuit court room in Roseburg at 10 a. m. Saturday, February 12, to outline and prepare the grange agricultural program for the county and grange community needs for 1938. Immediate primary consideration will be given to the development of the program.

A county-wide agricultural program including weed control, 4-H club work, cooperative buying and selling, the use of market and price outlook reports, and pest control, will be among the more important subjects to be discussed. Other topics to be given consideration are the federal action programs to benefit agriculture including the agriculture conservation program, soil erosion, Taylor grazing act, farm security and farm credit.

It is expected that a large number of committee members and interested farmers will be present to give consideration to the planning of a constructive agricultural program for the year.

SUPPLY OF FRESH FRUITS HELD AMPLE

Supplies of fresh fruits for the remainder of the season are indicated to be materially larger than those of a year ago and also larger than the average of recent years, according to the fruit situation report issued by the bureau of agricultural economics.

Cold storage holdings of apples on January 1 were the largest in record exceeding those of last year by 43 per cent. Prices of apples in the market have fluctuated somewhat during the past month but in mid-January were slightly lower than in the month previous. Exports of apples for the first 5 months, July through November, of the current season were about one-fourth greater than for the same period of the 1935-37 season.

GUINEAS TO PROTECT TURKEYS ADVISED

CORVALLIS.—The plan of raising a few guinea pigs in a turkey flock to sound alarm in the event of anyone disturbing the flock during the night is endorsed by H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department at Oregon State college. He says there is no particular danger in brooding normal healthy guinea hatched from disease-free parent stock right along with the turkeys. It is important however to see that they do come from healthy stock. Cosby also recommends tattooing each turkey as a further precaution against theft.

TURNIPS HORN IN ON FRIED APPLES

HOOD RIVER, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Mid-Columbia river apple exporters built false hopes on a report that German breakfast dietitians had recommended substitution of fried sliced apples for fried eggs.

Another report said the experts had discovered turnips would do just as well.

OREGON'S POTATO SURPLUS HEAVY

PORTLAND, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Oregon produced 7,500,000 bushels of potatoes in 1937. The U. S. department of agriculture estimated on January 1 growers and dealers had on hand stocks approaching \$500,000 bushels.

Annual Cash Income From Crops Found Inadequate for Average Farm Family

Improvement Program Suggested at Recent Douglas County Conference Covers Wide Range of Problems Relating to Land Utilization and Yields.

Editor's Note: Following is another in the series of reports from the recent Douglas county agricultural outlook conference held in Roseburg:

Report of the Crops Committee.

Exploitation of the natural soil fertility of the crop land has decreased production on many farms. Poor management of the grazing lands has reduced the carrying capacity of the pastures and the number of livestock. The cash income on many farms has been reduced for these reasons and, with present economic conditions, makes it most difficult or, in fact, impossible for many farm families to maintain a reasonable standard of living or to enjoy modern conveniences in their homes.

Changes and adjustments are needed to increase the agricultural income. The 1935 and 1936 agricultural outlook conferences and the 1937 agricultural adjustment planning conference were held for this purpose. Progress has been made as a result of these efforts, but still greater effort through study and hard work will be required before the goal, a better standard of living and more comfortable homes for rural families, will be achieved.

Owners of crop and grazing lands in the county should regard ownership of their farms as a trust involving the obligation to conserve as well as the privilege of productive use. Any crop program should be broad enough to include all phases of crop production adapted to the county and be consistent with good land use and livestock requirements.

Present Crops and Problems.

Crops now grown upon the tillable farm lands consist largely of small grains and forage plants used for feed, hay and pasture in the production of livestock, fruits including tree fruits, nuts, and small fruits such as strawberries, blueberries and raspberries, and vegetables and a limited acreage of miscellaneous crops, which in normal times, provide approximately 46 per cent of the county's total annual cash income from agriculture.

The cash annual income from crops on many of the smaller farming units does not, however, provide the average farm family with an adequate income. Studies made in connection with the 1935 census on 2373 farms within the county show the annual cash income of 612 or 25.8 per cent of these farms to be less than \$600 and 41 per cent of all farms surveyed had an annual cash income of less than \$1000.

The average of crop land within the county is limited to less than three per cent or about 93,461 acres, of this county's total area, according to the 1935 census. Land which could be cleared of timber, stumps and brush, and used for the production of crops on existing farms is small and would most likely not exceed eight to ten thousand acres. Any appreciable expansion in the acreage of tillable crop land seems impossible and if the agricultural income is to be increased, other means must be used.

A Suggested Crops Program.

Increased production on the existing crop acreage offers the most practical means of improving the agricultural income of the county. Improvement in the yields and in the quality of the crops grown, coupled with good farming practices to improve or maintain soil fertility, good seed, good management, and more attention to marketing are the important factors needed to secure increased production and greater returns.

Forage Crops.

With some 22,500 acres of crop land devoted to the production of hay, there appears to be on great need for an immediate change in the acreage. Production in line with livestock requirements but the quality should be improved. More legume hays and less grain hay should be produced. The acreage of alfalfa should be expanded to at least 7,000 acres as quickly as possible, the acreage of clover hay doubled and the production of vetch and oats and vetch hay maintained. Large gains are realized in value from grain hays, which are palatable to livestock, contain greater feed values and help to maintain the soil fertility.

The development of crop land pasture with or without irrigation should be given more attention. Good pastures provide cheap feed and fit into crop rotations to improve the soil. Irrigated crop land pasture can be developed on many areas and will return great profits. Parts of many of the cultivated crops are used with dairy and livestock enterprises. Plowable pastures normally devoted to pasture alone should be rotated over a period of years with small grains to provide additional feed for livestock and poultry and to permit reseeded to maintain a high carrying capacity.

The grass on the non-crop lands offers one of the most profitable crops a farm may possess. Improvement and development of the pasture on these lands is essential in increasing the agricultural income and every effort should be made to provide more and better feed for livestock on these lands. Burning or slashing and burning to prepare a seed bed is necessary if a good stand of grass is to be secured. Cooperative effort should be practiced between adjoining farm owners to burn and remove the non-crop pasture land to hardy perennial grasses.

Cereals.

There is a need for a greater production of small grains and corn to meet requirements of poultry and livestock kept upon the farms. Any increase in production, however, should be through the improvement of the yields per acre

in the neighborhood of 27,000 acres or slightly greater than the acreage given for the 1935 census. Plantings should insofar as possible, be made on lands where soil buildings, crops are used in a rotation to improve the fertility of the soil and to secure increased yields.

It is believed a shift in the acreage of the different small grains would prove profitable. The acreage of oats could be reduced by about 1,500 acres and the acreage of barley increased by an equal amount. A limited increase in the acreage of rye for grain on the poorer lands offers an opportunity for greater returns and would provide a local supply of seed for cover crops.

The wheat acreage cannot be profitably increased unless the average yield per acre is increased. Corn offers better returns than other small grains on river bottom lands and works well in rotation as a cultivated crop in keeping down weeds.

Small Seeds.

The possibility for small seed production is limited and should be developed carefully. While a small quantity of alfalfa and red clover seed may be grown locally, farmers cannot expect to compete successfully with sections more favorably located and where yields are greater. Production of these seed crops should be confined to local needs and to favorable years insofar as possible.

A limited acreage of vetch is advisable to supply local needs for hay, cover crops and special markets. Production for the commercial trade outside of the county should be confined to varieties with a strong market demand and where good yields are consistent rather than the exception. Purple vetch is one of the most promising as it can be successfully grown in as many sections of the county as can many of the other varieties of vetch.

The production of perennial grass seed should be gradually expanded to meet local requirements and developed to a commercial basis if production and prices warrant. Many farmers could profitably produce all or part of their own needs at a saving and still have pasture from the fields for a portion of the year.

Tree Fruits, Nuts and Small Fruits.

There appears to be no need nor do conditions warrant increased plantings of most tree fruits, nuts and small fruits at the present time. The present acreage of all fruits may be expected to decline and become stabilized at about 11,000 acres for some years in the future.

The average annual production of tree fruits and nuts with the exception of peaches may be expected to increase as the younger plantings come into full bearing reach maturity, and it is expected to take care of the increased demands and new market outlets.

In adjusting the horticultural industry of the county to enable growers to receive more favorable returns, better management practices will be necessary and a better quality product required. Some shifts in acreage and in kinds of fruit grown will likely be desirable. The prune acreage should be reduced by the elimination of old non-productive orchards and orchards on poor, shallow and unproductive land, and put to more profitable use.

Pear production should be confined largely to Bartlett for canning purposes. Winter varieties as a whole cannot be produced profitably in competition with other sections more favorably situated. There is no possibility for expansion of the apple industry, production should be for local markets only, and abandoned and low producing orchards should be removed for the production of other fruits.

The acreage of walnuts and filberts in production throughout the county is only a small percentage of the total plantings and indicates that only the best land will produce thrifty trees and the necessary tonnage for a profitable crop. New plantings should be carefully considered. The present production of both walnuts and filberts has presented marketing problems and with still larger acreages to come into full bearing, the marketing problem cannot be expected to be less critical.

The acreage of small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, should remain in line with local fresh market demands, and canning and marketing requirements. Greater fluctuations in the acreage of these crops may be expected than with tree fruits and nuts.

Vegetable and Truck Crops.

The need for greater production of vegetables upon farms for home use is apparent. Many rural families do not have a vegetable garden or the planting is entirely too small to meet the family needs for a greater portion of the year. In 1935, the census showed only 1,000 acres of crop land devoted to truck and vegetable crops, including commercial plantings and home gardens for 32,000 farms. The acreage of vegetables for home use could be doubled or tripled with advantage to the home food supply. Expansion of the commercial plantings of vegetables and truck crops is not advised at the present time. Any increase in the acreage of such crops should be to meet increased demands and markets that may develop.

Nursery Stock and Bulbs.

The growing of nursery stock, including fruit trees, seedlings and ornamental shrubs and trees, has possibilities for expansion but likely will be and should be left to well established firms moving into the county from other sections where conditions are not so favorable. Such enterprises require a quantity of seasonable labor and would in many instances enable

FREE TEST OFFERED FOR BANG'S DISEASE

Owners of dairy and beef cattle may secure free testing of their herds for Bang's disease through arrangements recently made by Sam R. Foster, veterinarian of the United States bureau of animal industry. The first requirement will be for cattle owners to sign an agreement for the testing of their herds. The agreement forms may be secured by calling at the county agent's office or by writing the county agent.

Under the Oregon law it is compulsory to test cattle for Bang's disease where the number of dairy animals exceed that of beef cattle in any county, and the owner must stand part of the expense of testing, but under arrangements with the United States bureau of animal industry, the test may be secured free of charge and in addition indemnities will be paid for the reactor animals removed from the herds. It is not expected that the opportunity for securing the free tests will be available after July 1, the end of the federal fiscal year, and if funds allotted for the work are exhausted before July 1 free testing will be discontinued when available funds are used up.

It is important for all cattle owners who desire to have their herds tested for Bang's disease to request and fill out agreement forms as soon as possible, states County Agent J. Roland Parker, in order that as many cattle in Oregon may be tested free of charge before funds are exhausted and to insure indemnities for reactor animals that may be found.

FARMERS UNITE TO FIGHT CLOSED SHOP

SPOKANE, Feb. 7.—(AP)—A campaign against the "closed shop" among agricultural workers will be carried promptly throughout eastern Washington by the Associated Farmers, Secretary L. O. Bird, of Yakima, said here.

"We have been concentrating our organization work in western Washington because that's where most of the trouble has been," Bird asserted in an interview. "Very shortly Spokane and other eastern Washington counties will be organized."

He said the Associated Farmers organization now is active in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Idaho. He said 13 of Washington's counties are organized. "Our purpose is to protect agriculture from the present system of labor racketeering," he declared. "We are making a definite stand for 'open shop' for all branches of agriculture."

"We are working to secure as high pay as possible for the workers, but strictly on an 'open shop' basis."

"Agriculture cannot exist under 'closed shop' if the fruit industry in Yakima county had been forced to operate under 'closed shop' wages and working conditions, it would have broken every fruit grower there."

"We are not against legitimate labor unions, but we are against the methods used."

FUND ASSURED TO BATTLE HOPPERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Senator Murray (D., Mont.) said the budget bureau would approve congressional authorization of an additional \$3,000,000 appropriation to combat grasshopper and Mormon cricket infestations in the west.

The senator, leader of a bloc seeking to raise available funds from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, said he had been assured by responsible officials the budget would approve the proposal.

Insufficient funds, he added, had handicapped the bureau of entomology in combating the pests to previous seasons.

part-time farm operators to secure profitable outside employment to supplement the farm income.

A limited expansion in bulk production is possible, largely as a part-time farm enterprise on small places or in connection with other farm enterprises where available soil is adapted to such crops and the farm operator has the ability for such an enterprise. It is possible, however, to grow into the business as experience is gained and a stock is built up through the normal increase.

Other Crops.

Kale, root crops and miscellaneous crops have an important place in the agricultural program. Sufficient green, succulent feeds should be grown to meet the requirements of livestock and poultry kept upon the farms. An abundance of green feeds makes for economical gains and helps keep down other feed costs.

Regardless of good management, the use of root seed and the improvement of soil fertility to increase crop production, farmers cannot expect to enjoy the full reward for their efforts unless more attention is paid to the marketing of the commodities produced upon the farm. Individual effort will help but cooperative action among producers would return greater dividends.

Committee: D. N. Risenbark, Roseburg; J. H. Garrett, Canby; J. P. Rasmussen, Roseburg; O. G. Secher, Clatskanie; Cornelius Miller, Oakland; E. W. Hollinger, Myrtle Creek; J. B. Hutchinson, Oakland; George Bullock, Oakland; J. A. Fenn, Canby; L. W. Venable, Yonahia; Harold Nichols, Brockway.

News of 4-H CLUBS

The 4-H club leaders of Fullerton school district will hold a meeting Wednesday afternoon of this week at 2:30 in the Gypsy house. This meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing 4-H club problems within the area with the county club agent, E. A. Britton, who has been asked to attend the meeting. Mrs. H. B. Carter, president of the Fullerton P-T-A, has charge of the meeting.

The Douglas county local leaders will hold their February meeting at the Riddle school on Monday evening, February 14, at 7:45 o'clock. Leaders of the Riddle area are arranging for some fine entertainment for the leaders who attend.

Two sisters of Yonahia, who have had several years of club experience, have again enrolled this year to carry several projects. These girls are unable to join a club and so do their work as individuals. They are Letta Mae Drant, who is carrying canning, clothing, home making and meat rabbit project, and Lois Brant, who is carrying the same projects as Letta Mae, with the exception of the rabbit project.

Mrs. Frank Hackney of Sunnydale district, west of Drain, has consented to lead the Sunnydale cooking club through its project for this year. In place of Mrs. E. Swanson who has moved to Roseburg, Ida Belle Leonard has been added as a new member of the club.

Labri Ritchie, president of the Umpqua Junior Livestockmen, a 4-H livestock club, including boys from Green, Melrose, Edenburg, Roseburg and Garden Valley, has called a meeting of the club for tonight at 7:30. The meeting will be held at his home.

Labri is making arrangements to install a radio set in the club room in order to listen in on the 4-H club program which is broadcast over KOAC every Monday evening between 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

Maxine Wright, secretary of the Days Creek Breakfast club, has sent in the following item:

The Days Creek Breakfast club held their fourth meeting at the Days Creek schoolhouse. Two demonstrations were given. Violet Goin and Geraldine Spore gave one on "How to poach eggs," and Marjorie and Maxine Wright gave one on "How to make cocoa." A cup of cocoa was served to each member and visitor. A short program of songs and yells was given by members and a talk by Mrs. May Wright, the local leader, on the order of a meeting. All members were present. They are Betty Lou Goinman, president; Violet Goin, vice president; Maxine Wright, secretary; Marjorie Wright, Lois Ellen Matthews, Henrietta Ullam, Alice Mae Welch, Jean Marie McGee, Josephine Wright, Gene Rhoades, Geraldine Spore, Zelma Davis, Thelma Davis, and Mrs. Ray Wright, the leader. Visitors were Miss Gene Hutchinson, Mrs. Rhoades, Dolly Widrig, Melba Lee and Wilma Laellen. All of our club members have most of their work completed.

A marketing club enrollment has been received from the Kollong school district number 5, with the teacher, Mrs. Zola Wade, as leader. Officers and members are: Beverly Peterson, president; Frances Land, vice president; Margaret Armstrong, and Shirley Wilson.

At Winston school, district number 48, a cooking club has been formed with Mrs. J. B. Thompson as leader. Officers and members are: Beverly Peterson, president; Frances Land, vice president; Margaret Armstrong, and Shirley Wilson.

A bachelor sewing enrollment has been received from the Wilbur school with six boys as members. Mrs. J. G. Foster was selected to lead the club. The membership made up of Hollis Hill, president; Gene Strohecker, vice president; Glenn Hunter, secretary, Waldo Hill, Robert Strohecker and Charles Toops.

WATERPROOFING OF POWDER SOLVED

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(AP)—A soldier's greatest problem for more than 600 years—keeping his powder dry—has been solved.

War department and civilian experts after many months of research have developed a waterproof propellant which works as well after soaking in moisture as before.

Results of the new powder are secret "for military reasons."

In a convincing demonstration, a ring of the propellant made for trench mortar use—resembling a thin black zerkel about four inches in diameter—was dropped into a glass of water.

It remained there for 20 minutes. Then it was removed and laid without being wetted off or otherwise dried, beside a similar ring which had not been wetted.

Both were touched off by a match, and burned side by side, normally.

DRIVER EXAMINATIONS IN ROSEBURG ARE DATED

Glenn Brown, examiner of operators and chauffeurs, will be in Roseburg Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 8 and 9, to conduct examinations for persons wishing permits or licenses to drive cars, according to an announcement from the secretary of state's office. Mr. Brown and his assistants will make their headquarters at the courthouse.

ZINC SPRAY FOUND 'LITTLE LEAF' CURE

Success in checking "little leaf" in fruit trees through the use of zinc treatments is reported by O. T. McWhorter, extension horticulturist at O. S. C. following extensive tests at The Dalles where the disorder was particularly severe on nearly all kinds of deciduous fruit trees. Apple orchards in the Milne-Freewater district, and cherry trees in Union county, were also affected.

Sprays with zinc sulfate solution have been found most uniformly successful in overcoming the trouble. The sprays may be applied either in the dormant or leafy stage, but the application just before the buds break is recommended.

Other methods of getting zinc into the sap of the tree have given fair results, including use of zinc injections, zinc strips and zinc tracks driven into the trunks of the trees. Complete directions for making and using the spray are contained in a circular of information, "Zinc Treatments for Little Leaf," issued recently.

UMATILLA FOREST GAME COUNT HEAVY

PENDLETON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—About 6100 elk and 8100 deer now wander the Umatilla National forest in Oregon and Washington, according to census figures released here today by forest service officials.

Based on a compilation of figures from all field men, the census lists the Umatilla forest elk population in Oregon at 4700, and deer at 5300. The Washington portion of the forest contains 1400 elk and 3100 deer.

Last fall's hunting season in the forest found 450 elk and 750 deer falling before the guns of 4500 Oregon sportsmen and 1500 Washington hunters.

SOUTH AMERICANS LIKE OREGON FRUIT

PORTLAND, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Oregon apples and pears have become delicacies to the aristocratic tastes of South Americans. Du Wayne G. Clark, assistant commercial attaché at the United States Buenos Aires embassy, said. Argentina imports large quantities of North American fresh fruit despite its own extensive production.

Easter Trade Planned With Hens Laying Eggs Of Different Colors

ARCOLA, Ill., Feb. 7.—(AP)—With Easter 69 days off, Farmer George Black has started taking orders from persons who want eggs with a colored yolk.

Black said he had two hens on a special diet and within a few days period they can lay eggs with a yolk of most any desired color. And the chicken specialist knows he really has something after long research.

"There is no difference in taste," Black said, "and the eggs can be eaten without danger of poisoning. They add color, too, when used as a garnish."

The coloring, he explained, was produced by feeding a harmless dye to the hens.

The only special color in stock

BANG'S DISEASE FUND CUT FOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Rebellion among northwest congressmen against the administration's proposed economy cuts in appropriations for eradication of infectious cattle diseases, crystallized today in a move for \$15,000,000 to rid the nation's herds of tuberculosis and bang's disease.

Centered in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the midwest dairy area, where house members demand that amount be appropriated, the campaign elicited prompt support from far western members of congress.

Congress appropriated \$15,749,000 for disease eradication among cattle during the current fiscal year. The budget bureau has recommended a 1938-1939 appropriation of \$8,203,900.

Representative Pierce (D., Ore.) will go before the appropriations subcommittee on agriculture this week to demand increased funds for this work. Representative Honeyman (D., Ore.) was informed, she said, the committee probably would approve a sum larger than recommended by the budget, but less than the appropriation for the current year.

Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.) said he also would support the move for a \$15,000,000 appropriation.

Representatives Schneider (P., Wis.) and Hull (P., Wis.) both will demand a \$16,000,000 appropriation when they appear before the subcommittee next week.

Back to Work—Miss Dorothy Herman has returned to her work as an operator at Volma's Beauty shop, after enjoying a week's vacation in Portland. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. C. L. Hays, of Portland, who will spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. John Herman, and other relatives.

SCIENCE BAFFLED IN POULTRY CROSSING

At the department of agriculture experimental farm in Beltsville, Md., where experts do all kinds of tricks with plants and animals, eyebrows are being raised at the peculiar result of an experiment with certain hens.

Somebody thought it would be smart to cross-breed Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, possibly hoping for something in stripes or speckles.

But after the two species had been crossed back and forth a few times and the chromosomes thoroughly mixed, it turned out that all the males hatched from the resultant eggs were red and all the females white.

Incidentally, the Beltsville farm is not trying to astonish everybody by producing a cross between a chicken and a turkey, as widely reported. The experiment has been tried with marked success—except that the chicks always die.

CONTROL OF PEA WEEVIL VIEWED

HILLSBORO.—Success of recent dust in controlling pea weevil in canneries in this district the past year has pointed the way toward control of this insect in Austrian field pea seed plantings, believe state college and federal entomologists who were in charge of the successful campaign. Cost of dusting last season averaged \$4.95 per acre for two dustings, including materials, labor and insecticide. It is believed that the weevil could be controlled in seed pea fields with less complete coverage, says County Agent William Cyrus.

DR. G. W. Marshall
DENTIST
314 Medical Arts Bldg.
Phone 29—Res. Phone 293-R
Evenings by Appointment

ANNOUNCING A New Suit for An Old Friend

Our Exchange feeds, which many of you have used and found satisfactory, will now be sold under the "Co-op" trademark. This brand is controlled by National Co-operatives, Inc., and is only allowed to be used on products of approved quality. These feeds will be available in mash and pellets for both chickens and turkeys.

If high feed prices are worrying you, get our new cash and carry prices on Chick Starter and Egg Producer.

"See Us First—We Can Save You Money"

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Farm Bureau Co-op. Exch.
Roseburg, Oregon

The Feed Bag

VOL. I Published Weekly by the Douglas County Flour Mill. FEB. 7, 1938
NO. III Mfrs. of Umpqua and Sunrise Poultry and Dairy Feed

Competition

An important step in meeting present day competition in the poultry business is to have good equipment. No matter how good the breeding stock, it can be ruined by poor management.

It has been truly said that "you pay for good equipment, whether you have it or not." Too many people start brooding chicks and points with an old heating stove they have discarded from the parlor because it was worn out. Still, they expect it to maintain conditions "good enough for the chicks." The net results are alternately overheated and chilled chicks, that turn out not "good enough" to make expenses.

It also seems many people try to see how few feed hoppers and water fountains a flock of chicks can get along with (or without).

We have never seen a brooder house that had too many feeders and waterers. But I know there are plenty with half enough. The only mystery is, how CAN chickens do as well as they do? It must be due entirely to the fine quality of Umpqua feed.

So, we urge that you give your 1938 chicks a birthday present of a new reliable brooder, stove and plenty, plus 50% of best hopper and water fountains. Lots of loving care, warm water at first, plenty of Umpqua feed all the time, and keep their feet dry.

Pays to Advertise

Sally: "Mother, may we play store?"
Mother: "Yes, but don't make any noise."
Sally: "O. K. Mom, we'll pretend we don't advertise."

Again Sheep Cubes

A few shepherds are feeding sheep cubes. The cubes are small, \$1.50 cwt, but the ewes are giving lots of milk, lambs doing fine, and ewes wool looks heavier. Better give 'em a try.

YOU CAN PAY MORE—BUT YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER FEED

Chick Cheeps

Francis Todd, of Oakland, has 2000 New Hampshire fryers, weighing up to 4 lbs. twelve weeks old. Seems impossible, but then, they were fed Umpqua Chick Starter.

Mrs. Watson, Lookingglass, shipped 60 fryers just under four months old, the smallest weighing 4 lbs.

C. W. Perry has a brooder just swarming with B. L. R. chicks. He bought eggs and had them hatched, and expected about 65% hatch. But the breeders had been fed Umpqua Breeder's Mash, and the hatchability was as high as 94%.

Vern Simpson, Myrtle Creek, has 500 lovely Barred Rock chicks, 10 days old. Has lost 7 already. He expects to raise the 493 that are left, and it sure looks that way. Vern has always used Umpqua Feed.

Turkey Poult

Have you got your poulters or dore? Of your eggs? There may be a shortage this year. Not so much breeding stock was kept, and we hear reports of a famine. Of course that will help the guy that can get them, but get busy, and be safe. We know where you can get some if you hurry. Ask us.

Turkey Prospects

We wouldn't want to make any rash predictions at this time, but there is a lot less turkey meat in storage than last year. We think anyone with good stock, good equipment, and a good green feed supply can always make a little on turkeys here in Douglas county. We know you can if you use Umpqua Turkey Feeds.

Letters From the People

Roseburg, Oregon, Jan. 6, 1938.

We have just completed our records for the past year and thought you might be interested in the results obtained.

We placed in our brooder house 145 chicks and the loss up to 8 weeks old was 18 from all causes.

They were fed on the Umpqua Milk Starter for 6 weeks then fed the Plain Developing Mash. At 5 months of age the pullets were put on the laying house and fed on the Umpqua Milk Mash, and the flock production for the year was 2263 eggs per hen. While the results stated above are not exactly blab the good grade we received for the eggs and low mortality prove to us there is nothing lacking in your feeds.

Sincerely yours,
BONNIE VERT FARM,
Geo. W. Bart.

The Weather

As Mark Twain used to say, "We talk a lot about it, but nobody ever seems to do anything." Anyway, we are still putting the extra cod liver oil in ALL our egg mash. No extra cost, either. So we are using Mr. Twain one better, anyway.

UMPUQUA BRAND FLOUR FEED