

NEWS OF FARM LIFE

GRANGES

CROP NEWS

COUNTY AGENT'S REPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEWS

PRUNE MARKETING MEETING CALLED

Milton - Freewater Zone Growers Seek U. S. Aid in Crop Disposal.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 23.—The public hearing on a proposed marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of fresh prunes, which is scheduled for May 3, will mark the first attempt of Oregon growers to avail themselves of federal aid in marketing since the cauliflower agreement was established about a year ago.

A hearing at Milton was requested by growers representing 80 per cent of the production of fresh prunes in the Walla Walla-Milton-Freewater district of Washington and Oregon, which is the area proposed to be included under the agreement.

The proposed program is designed to improve marketing conditions and to adjust the supply of fresh prunes moving in interstate commerce to conform better to market demands, according to an announcement received by the state AAA office at Corvallis. It is proposed under such an agreement to control the quantity and rate of shipment during the marketing season, and to control the quality of prunes shipped through regulation of grades and sizes. It is proposed also that handlers are to offer or sell prunes on the basis of price schedules filed with a control committee to be formed to administer the agreement. Shipments of prunes under this plan would be subject to federal and state inspection while the shipping regulations were in effect.

The agreement provides for equitable adjustment for any grower who, because of grade and size regulation, will be unable to ship as large a proportion of his crop as the average for all growers in the district.

Administration of the proposed program would be through a control committee of nine, consisting of three grower members, three handler members and three members representing the Blue Mountain Prune Growers cooperative. The proposed agreement may be modified as a result of the hearing, then after tentative approval by the secretary of agriculture, it must be approved by handlers and growers before becoming effective.

News of 4-H CLUBS

Another enrollment for a cooking club has been received at the office of the county club agent. This club was organized at Fallbrook school, with Mrs. H. V. Crook as leader. Officers and members are Mildred Wallace, president; Evelyn Hughes, vice-president; Frances Irving, secretary; Emma Jean Wallace, Betty Jane Frye, Dorothy Staffanson and Shirley Carter.

Two enrollments have been received from the Gleanery school during the past week. One is a corn project club, with C. H. Munson as leader and officers and members as follows: Jay Hooten, president; Walter Durch, vice-president; Douglas Prosch, secretary, and Billie Prosch, Earl Munson and Archie Anderson.

The other, a canning project club, is under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Munson. Members are Marian Munson, Doris Sukdorf, Opal Sutter and Barbara Jacobs.

The following item has been received from Emma Leah Winniford, 4-H news reporter at Garden Valley: "The Garden Valley Girls Sewing club met at the home of Mrs. H. E. Graham, April 16. Members present were: Carol McCoy, Thelma Graham, Emma Leah Winniford, Jeanne McCoy, Darlene Niday, Marguerite Hampton. Plans were discussed for an exhibition of our work and for a program on the same date. Work was continued on our samplers. After work was over for the day, Emma Leah Winniford served home-made candy in attractive Easter baskets."

Three items have been sent in from the Days Creek 4-H club news reporters. They are as follows:

"The Busy Bees" held their 6th meeting of sewing 1 at the Days Creek school Wednesday, April 20. The meeting was called to order by Marjorie Wright, the president. We had our club pledge. We had the roll call and all members were present. The secretary, Maxine Wright, read the minutes of the last meeting. Frances Perdue, Betty Jean Perdue, Lavina Perdue and Melba Lee Luellen resigned from our club. Weaving

FLAPPER FANNY

By Sylvia



"It is not either your pencil! I guess I can recognize my own tooth marks!"

was discussed and all of our members are to have our weaving done by the next meeting which will be next Thursday, April 28. If possible, those present were Marjorie Wright, president; Henrietta Ullam, vice-president; Maxine Wright, secretary; Jean Mazie McGee, Berdane Perdue and Mrs. Leona Hill, the local leader."

The Clucky Poultry club held a meeting April 20, at the Days Creek school. It was a nice day, so the meeting was held outdoors. The meeting was called to order by James Ward, president. Melvin Welch, the secretary, resigned from our club and Maxine Wright was appointed to take his place. She read the roll call and all the members were present. Marie Sutton, a new member, signed up for poultry at our meeting, too. Diseases and parasites were discussed as that was the subject for this time. The poster committees had two posters, one about ducks and chickens by Maxine Wright, and one about pheasants by Marjorie Wright. The subject for our next meeting will be "good setting eggs." Visitors present were Donna Joyce Summer, Beverly Jean Worthington, Leon Moore, Frankie Welch, Barbara Snyder, Richard Snyder and Jimmie Perdue. Members present were James Ward, president; Marjorie Wright, vice-president; Maxine Wright, secretary; Alice Mae Welch, Josephine Wright, Marie Sutton, Zelma Davis, Harry, Clifford and Irvin Wooster, and Mrs. Ward, the local leader."

"The rose and flower gardening club held their fourth meeting while Willetta Hutchinson called the meeting to order. As the meeting was to be a potluck luncheon, it proceeded with our meeting after eating. The rest of the afternoon was spent in each group rotating to their respective plots of ground for work on them. Mrs. Snyder, the leader, gave suggestions to each group. Each group garden is beginning to show up with green plants, causing interest in the project. The members present were President Willetta Hutchinson; vice-president, Betty Wildman; secretary, Sue Cronen; news reporter, Josephine Wright; sergeant-at-arms, Mildred Spore; Marie Sutton, Henrietta Ullam, Violet Goin, Gene Rhoads, Wilma Luellen and Maxine Wright."

The Wilbur clothing club with division II as a project, and the bachelor sewing club, also of Wilbur, held an achievement program at the home of Mrs. J. G. Hunter, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Maxine Wright, the club agent, presided and all the club members and all the club exhibits and County Club Agent, E. A. Britton, scored the boys' exhibits. As soon as the exhibits were all scored, ribbons were presented to each member, indicating the classification and one-year achievement pins were awarded.

County Club Agent, E. A. Britton, stated that he was agreeable to the U. S. National. Ask about convenient terms.

E. S. McCLAIN, Manager

W. R. (BILLY) VINSON

Republican candidate for County Commissioner at the Primaries, May 20, 1938. That I may meet and serve my old friends and make new ones.—Adv.

AN OREGON BANK SERVING OREGON

FHA loans for modernizing city and rural properties are available here at the U. S. National. Ask about convenient terms.

E. S. McCLAIN, Manager

DR. G. W. Marshall DENTIST

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OREGON APPLES IN TEST OF STORAGE

Precooled Fruit Outlasts Non-Cooled Quantity in Shipment to N. Y.

Fruit and vegetable farmers can grow top grade produce, but getting it to the consumer—which often necessitates cross-country shipments and keeping it in first class condition for a long period after arrival—is another problem. Produce cooled rapidly to slightly above freezing—the temperature it might reach eventually in ordinary refrigerator cars—ripens more slowly and is less damaged by transit diseases. This treatment, called precooling, was introduced by scientists of the United States department of agriculture a few years ago. Now it is used widely in commercial fruit and vegetable areas.

Recent department studies show the practical effects of precooling. Two bushels of apples were gathered from the same tree in Oregon for shipment to New York. One bushel was placed in a refrigerator car and cooled rapidly by one of several methods, before starting the long trip. The other bushel was placed in another refrigerator car, but was not precooled. It probably did not reach the same low temperature as the first bushel until after two days or more.

Upon arrival in New York the two lots of apples appeared much the same. But the precooled apples kept in good condition 20 days longer than those not precooled. Each day's delay in cooling apples from 70 to 32 degrees cuts off about 10 days of potential storage life that no amount of later refrigeration can restore.

Other products, such as peaches, strawberries, lettuce, spinach and green peas, are even more perishable than apples.

TYPICAL FOOD COST REVEALED IN STUDY

What is reasonable food cost per person per week? The bureau of home economics in a study of low cost living found wide differences in food expenditures the country over. Only non-relief white families were included in the study.

Some families spend less than \$1 per person per week for food. Others spend that much or more per day. Leaving out the most lavish fourth and the least lavish fourth of the families, representative homes in the two middle groups reported food expenditures between \$2 and \$3 per person per week.

What sort of diets were obtained at these levels of living? At the \$2 spending level, about one-seventh of the families for the whole country obtained first-rate diets, but as many as one-third had diets which, if long continued, would undermine health and vitality. Fewer than one-tenth of those who spent as much as \$3 per person per week for food were buying very poor diets. About one-fourth were obtaining first-rate diets which would promote physical well-being.

BANG'S DISEASE IN OREGON CUT DOWN

SALEM, April 25.—(AP)—The department of agriculture reported that its eradication efforts have reduced bovine Bang's disease (infectious abortion) in Oregon by about 50 per cent in the past three years.

The department, in cooperation with the federal government, pays cattle owners to kill cows having the disease.

In 1935 6.7 per cent of the cattle tested were infected, while last year 3.2 per cent had the disease. About 350,000 cows are tested each year.

Last year 50.9 per cent of the 120 cows tested in Lake county were infected. Jefferson county

had the second highest rate of 9.2 per cent. Rates have been reduced in most counties.

SALEM, April 25.—(AP)—Raw milk production in Oregon last year was 183,940,000 pounds compared with 184,100,000 pounds in 1936, the state department of agriculture said.

Butter production was 29,427,842 pounds, one per cent above 1936 and about 2,000,000 pounds over the 10-year average.

Cheese production increased 23 per cent to 19,338,678 pounds, while evaporated condensed milk rose 28 per cent to 27,443,541 pounds.

The retail report of the trials made both in Corvallis and in many other western Oregon counties, is contained in a new circular of information by R. E. Fore, assistant agronomist, entitled, "A Progress Report on the Corn Improvement Project."

The tests made of hybrid corn produced elsewhere in the United States are an attempt to find some suitable varieties for Oregon growers to use pending the development of hybrids particularly suited to Oregon conditions. Breeding work with this objective is now being carried on, but requires a number of years to bring results.

The highest 14 strains of hybrid corn averaged 17.5 per cent higher yields than the highest open pollinated variety, while the average yield of all hybrids was just over 17 per cent above the average yield of all open pollinated varieties. Only those hybrids that originated north of Illinois and Iowa, however, were found early enough maturing for general use in this state.

Certain Types Adapted

The 1937 yield trials proved that adapted hybrids will be of great value to Oregon corn growers. Dr. Fore concludes on the basis of this year's trials. In addition to higher yields, the hybrids showed a decided superiority in resistance to lodging and in quality of grain produced.

TESTS SHOW VALUE OF CORN VARIETIES

Wisconsin 90-Day Best for Western Oregon, O.S.C. Station Finds.

Hybrid corn varieties originating in Wisconsin proved far superior to others in extensive tests of more than 50 sorts tried out in Oregon last year in field trials and on plots under the direction of Oregon State college experiment station.

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The only hybrid which appeared to be generally adapted to western Oregon and of which seed is readily available is the Wisconsin 90-day. It proved the best in all sections with the possible exception of southern Oregon.

Hybrids will always be higher in price than ordinary open pollinated seed because of the time and labor required to produce it. Dr. Fore points out. Even a difference of 25 cents a pound is small, however, when figured on an acre basis, considering the higher yields expected. In selecting open pollinated varieties it is more important to choose according to locality and strain than merely by varietal name. County agents can put growers in touch with seed sources.

FUTURE FARMERS' CONVENTION DATED

CORVALLIS, April 25.—(AP)—More than 500 high school agricultural students from 48 chapters

will attend the eleventh annual state convention of the Future Farmers of America here on April 28 to 30, Earl R. Cooley, state director of agricultural education, said.

Lex Murray, national vice president of the F. F. A. of Santa Rosa, Calif., will attend the Oregon convention.

Six regional winning teams in parliamentary practice will vie for state honors. These represent Halfway, The Daller, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Canby and Forest Grove.

Governor Charles H. Martin is scheduled to attend the banquet where he is to present awards to the boys winning state farmer degrees and to three honorary adult members to be announced there.

HEAVY DEER TOLL TAKEN BY VARMINTS

The trapping of predatory animals, particularly coyotes, is one of the important means of conserving desirable wild life, according to Roy Fugate, district agent of the U. S. biological survey in Portland.

Figures and data procured by the Oregon planning commission showed that losses of deer from predators in national forests of Oregon are accounting for nearly double the number taken by hunters.

In a report on predatory animal hunting made over radio station KOAC, Fugate said that the coyote, unlike the timber wolf which has largely disappeared, has adapted itself to civilization and preys upon domestic animals and wild game with equal success.

FOR BEST TRACTORS

International machinery. Cream separators. Oliver seventy tractor. Stearns & Chenoweth, Oakland. — Adv.

USE IS FOUND FOR OVER-RIPE BERRIES

Strawberries too ripe for shipment may find a better market, and persons who like carbonated drinks of strawberry flavor may get the real fruit instead of synthetic flavor as a result of recent investigations by the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States department of agriculture, at Winter Haven, Fla.

Fresh strawberry sirup has been in use before, but it lacked keeping qualities. The department scientists made a sirup by crushing fresh cull strawberries, adding both cane and corn sugar. After filtering clear, sodium benzoate was added for a preservative, as the product was stored without sterilization.

When kept in unsealed containers at room temperature for one year the sirup did not lose any of the characteristic strawberry aroma and taste. A satisfactory beverage was made by carbonating a mixture of four parts of water to one part of sirup.

Time in storage becomes more of a factor after the sirup has been diluted. It retains its quality in a normal turn-over from manufacturer to consumer, but acquires a musty flavor after several months.

Figuring the cost of cull strawberries at \$10 per ton, the bureau scientists said that the sirup may be manufactured at a cost of about 39 cents a gallon.

FARM WASTES WILL PRODUCE ALCOHOL

PORTLAND, April 25.—(AP)—A Yamhill county delegation, at a meeting sponsored by the Oregon Farm Chemurgic council, said that manufacture of fuel alcohol from farm wastes would begin soon at Dayton.

The farmers, business men and chemists met to open a campaign for one of four federal farm research laboratories here.

The Yamhill group said English motor fuels, supplied by a major oil company, were one-third alcohol. Speakers said if 10 per cent of the United States motor fuel supply was alcohol it would require all the produce of tillable lands in the nation.

LAMB MOVEMENT WILL INCREASE

PORTLAND, April 25.—(AP)—Rain, snow and low temperatures during the last two weeks of March retarded the growth of feed and the development of early lambs but failed to destroy the favorable outlook in the northwest, the bureau of agricultural economics said.

The lamb movement from western Oregon in May will be considerably larger than a year ago.

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REMEDY OFFERED FOR SPITTLE BUGS

Strawberry growers who have had trouble with spittle bugs attacking the plants may control this insect pest by dusting the plants with various materials including one-half per cent rotenone dust at the rate of 50 to 70 pounds per acre on the use of hydrated lime dusted upon the plants only when the foliage is dry, reports County Agent J. Roland Parker. Some burning of the foliage has resulted when hydrated lime or other forms of lime have been used when the foliage is wet.

Severe infestations of spittle bugs in strawberry plantations are known to reduce the yield from 25 to 50 per cent, depending upon the infestation. The one-half per cent rotenone dust at the rate of 50 to 70 pounds per acre on average plantations applied either with a hand or power duster has given excellent results, with no injury to the foliage. Rotenone dust is a contact insecticide and the spittle bugs must be hit with the material to secure control. The same means of application may be employed when hydrated lime is used and should be dusted with enough force to reach the spittle bugs if control is to be effected.

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What About Green Feed?

The question of feeding fresh greens to laying hens, brooder chicks and poults is always with us. A few years ago there is no doubt that it was advisable to feed kale or other greens to laying hens. Even at the risk of getting dark yolks.

Today, with the new knowledge of balanced rations, it is not only unnecessary, but not even advisable, providing you are using FRESH FEEDS. (It is superfluous to remind you that Umpqua and Sunrise Feeds are fresh, since our large volume of turnover insures that your feed will be only from a few hours to a few days old when you get it.)

Hens laying at a high rate use Vitamins A and G very rapidly. Hence the best hens formerly "went light" and a few days out on the green grass brought many of them back to health. So we feed greens, and it paid, despite the hard, disagreeable work it involved.

Nowadays, a good feed, such as Umpqua or Sunrise has all those vitamins, obtained from such sources as milk, high grade alfalfa, liver, Cod liver oil, etc. However these vitamins, no matter how potent when the feed is first mixed, will "oxidize" in a few weeks, and not do their work. Vitamin A, especially, according to a recent Texas Station bulletin will sometimes be very weak after feed is stored even a few weeks. And Vitamin A is our most important one, being necessary for growth, reproduction and disease resistance.

It is therefore proved that a feed must be fresh, in order to accomplish its purpose. When you buy Umpqua Feeds they are ALWAYS FRESH. And if they are fresh, there is no need to add green feed.

In fact, a recent experiment at Washington Station definitely

proves that (1) mortality is less without succulent greens, provided Vitamin A is supplied by a good grade of dehydrated alfalfa. (2) Production with succulent greens was 65.7% and 68.2% without, and (3) feed consumption, egg weight, body