

NEWS OF FARM LIFE

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



State Field Crops in 1939 Average

Production of Fruits Reveals Large Increases, Chiefly as to Prunes and Peaches.

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Although the total acreage harvested during 1939 was below average and some yields were light because of the drought, Oregon's combined production of principal field crops was approximately average.

Late spring rains in western Oregon and the humid late May and early June weather in eastern Oregon resulted in better than average per acre yields, except in north central Oregon, where yields were abnormally light and abandonment heavy.

Wheat Production Drops

Wheat production was estimated at 16,818,000 bushels, the smallest since 1935 and approximately 28 per cent less than a year ago. The decrease was caused by the small acreage harvested.

A better yield and increased acreage resulted in an average total crop 19 per cent above 1938. A near record oat crop of 11,725,000 bushels was harvested, with western Oregon having a particularly favorable yield.

As in the case of oats, barley was planted in place of wheat, resulting in a record crop of 5,222,000 bushels, approximately double the average.

Although above average, the potato crop was 7 per cent below 1938. There was a 5 per cent increase in acreage but yields of the important commercial areas of Klamath, Crook and Deschutes counties were short of a year ago. The western Oregon yield, principally for local use, was better.

Fruit Survives Winter

All 1939 fruit crops, excepting grapes and commercial apples, were above average, with Bartlett pears, cherries, peaches, prunes and filberts particularly plentiful.

Fruit trees finished the winter in good shape and there was little damage from late frosts.

The commercial apple crop was estimated at 2,909,000 bushels, the smallest since 1933. More than the usual proportion of the crop was discarded because of the reduced export outlook. Total production was about 40 per cent above the 19-year average of 3,910,000 bushels.

Fall and winter pear production was large but slightly under the 1938 record.

Peach Output Boosted

Abnormally high temperatures of July and August materially reduced the grape crop, while peach production was the greatest since 1919 and 43 per cent above average.

Despite the downward average trend, the 1939 prune crop was the second largest ever produced being exceeded only by 1929.

Without production of 4,399 tons, 22 per cent under 1938's record production and the filbert crop was the largest ever.

Tree Fruit Output On Upward Trend

CORVALLIS, Jan. 2.—(AP)—An Oregon State college extension service by extension shows an upward trend for United States tree-fruit production of all kinds except apples and dried prunes.

Significant increases were predicted in grapefruit, oranges and lemons with moderate increases in peaches, pears and cherries.

The report said consumption of domestic type tree fruits had decreased in America during the past 10 years while consumption of foreign types mounted. Total tree fruit consumption is about the same as ten years ago, though production is higher. Domestic walnuts, almonds, filberts and improved pecans are selling at relatively low prices, the survey showed.

State Police to Join in Bang's Disease Control

SALISBURY, Oreg., Jan. 2.—(UP)—The state police will cooperate with the state department of agriculture in controlling inspection for Bang's disease on cattle being moved from one county to another.

The inspection is not required of cattle being moved for immediate slaughter but is required of all cattle destined for pasturing in another county.

The state department of agriculture on the request of several counties will supply large highway posters warning cattle haulers of the required inspection.

The department, during the first 11 months of this year, tested 281,314 cattle for Bang's disease and found 2,839 reactors. It is expected to prevent the spread of the disease and believes that it will be possible only by strict regulation of cattle movement.

Chanpion Milk Cow Is Owned by Sen. Hoiman

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Deer Creek Red Bird H. Senator Russ Hoiman's Guiney cow, as the state's milk producing champion, is in her class.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

with Major Hoople



Last Year They Had One Child; This Year, Five



Last year, when Mrs. Sam Sampson, of Fernwood, Idaho, went to visit her mother at Christmas, she had one child. She'll visit again this year—but will have five children. It came about through premature birth of triplets at the Sampsons' cabin home here—two before the doctor arrived. Here is the Sampson family now, the older sisters being Patricia (left), 10 months, and Mary Anne, 3 years.

these units in money, owing to a decrease in the prices farmers must pay for commodities, farm labor and interest and taxes, combined. However, the current level of purchasing power of walnuts is only approximately two-thirds as high as before the depression and scarcely as high as during the depression period.

Branding of Stock and Poultry Urged

Law Officers Request Grange to Cooperate in Effort to Punish Thefts From Farms.

Importance of branding in control of thefts of poultry and live stock was stressed at the meeting at Douglas county Pomona grange Saturday at Riverside grange hall. The afternoon program, which was opened to the general public, was addressed by District Attorney J. V. Long and Deputy Sheriff Clifford Thornton.

Mr. Long detailed the state laws pertaining to prevention and punishment for livestock and poultry theft and stressed the need for greater cooperation. He urged all growers to have livestock and poultry branded and registered so that officers may have evidence upon which to obtain proof of theft. He stated that strict justice throughout the state is generally secured in imposing penalties in connection with recovery of livestock and poultry, recognizing the problem of the farmer in protection of his property.

Mr. Thornton spoke on the national work of county and state police officers, and also stressed the importance of recording brands.

Which interest was shown in the annual best hunt report, presented by Fred A. Gull, chairman of the county agricultural committee. The contest was won by Spruceville grange with a total of 621,000 points.

Scores of other granges were: South West Creek 324,275, Elmer green 297,873, Riverdale 259,299, Vile 21,000, Riverside 216,100, River 21,000, Kellogg 210,975, Thomas Valley 101,120, Stinson 94,625, Smith River 237,825, Elmer

Weatherly 97,390. The contest resulted in killing 24,870 farm pests as follows: 75 coyotes, 113 bobcats, 213 weasels, 2288 rats, 277 hawks, 271 crows, 268 zophers, 9550 dining squirrels, 1814 rabbits, 825 moles, 975 blue jays, 571 rattlesnakes, 4804 mice. Total points amounted to 2,234,000.

Pomona grange, which sponsors the contest, voted to continue the hunt through 1940.

Announcement was made that a meeting of all agricultural committee chairmen of subordinate granges will be held in the near future.

White Pine Blister Rust Forests' Worst Enemy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(AP)—White pine blister rust is damaging American forests in an extent greater than any other forest disease. It is in some districts, according to a report by Secretary Wallace said yesterday.

Farm Products Of U. S. War-Stymied

Trade Prevented by Policies Abroad, Crop Control Still Needed, Wallace States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(AP)—The agriculture department in a "progress report" on American farm exports since outbreak of the European war, declared today many farmers see their markets being "caught in the no-man's land" between the opposing economic barrages of the belligerents.

The foreign trade situation was summarized as follows: The allied blockade shuts American products out of German-controlled markets.

The allies are applying trade controls in ways tending to favor their own suppliers other than the United States.

Trade measures of European neutrals are also closing markets to American products.

Allied control of shipping space and bulk buying outside the United States later may adversely affect cotton exports.

The allied selective buying policy for wheat favors producing nations other than the United States. The same policy for pork products favors other nations, but Canada may buy less from this country.

Exchange controls and import licenses are working against American fruit exports. Tobacco exports are reduced by similar measures.

The report was prepared for the agricultural advisory council, composed of representatives of producers, processors and distributors of farm goods and of organized labor. It was formed by Secretary Wallace at the outbreak of the war to advise with him on farm policies.

Control Still Needed

Meanwhile, Wallace declared in his annual report that American agriculture cannot return to the "laissez faire" days when farmers were free to produce as they desired and government limited its farm-aid efforts to education and research.

The post-world war economic crisis forced the government to step in, he said, with programs designed to stabilize prices and adjust agricultural production to declining markets both at home and abroad.

With agriculture still able to produce far in excess of markets and the European war threatening a new period of maladjustment at its conclusion, Wallace said the government's crop control procedure "almost inevitably" will be continued for many years.

Another health club enrollment was held in from the Loan Lake school, listing a club of seven members. Mrs. Sellers, teacher of the school, is leading the club. Leonard Gustafson was elected president, Donna May Shapin vice-president and Gerald Lewis secretary.

Another woodworking club, which includes the boys and girls of the 5th and 6th grades, has been enrolled at Scotts Valley school. Mr. Elwood Hardwell is instructing this club, which has as its leader Mr. Jacob E. Wilson. The members of the club include Clyde Taylor president, Irene Cummings vice-president, Harry Jones secretary, Lester Wells, Ernest Jackson, Juanita Gove, Naomi Wilson and Freda Jobe.

Mrs. Parker Ackley, president of the 4-H local leaders association, has set the date for the next regular monthly meeting for Monday evening, January 5.

Fates for the annual 4-H local leaders conference, to be held on Oregon State college campus, are January 22, 23 and 24. According to E. A. Britton, county club agent, total rates in Corvallis have been greatly reduced in order to accommodate the two hundred or more local leaders who will attend. Mr. Britton further states that transportation will be provided for these leaders and that the cost while there for three days will approximate \$5. The complete program will be announced as soon as word is received.

Arrangements are being made with the U. S. forestry service to provide moving picture shows which will include livestock and poultry instructions, forestry instructions and entertainment for the 4-H livestock clubs of Douglas county. Intention is to have such livestock club sponsor a series of two or three meetings, which would be open to the general public, free of charge. Several livestock clubs already contacted and are much interested in the idea.

Mr. C. D. Talcott, leader of the Globe livestock club, has been ill with the flu for the past two weeks. He expects to be out in time to drive the school bus today.

Mr. O. G. Hinchson, fieldman for the state buildings congress, is here today in the interest of 4-H club work. One builders club is already organized at Scotts Valley and there is interest in one at Sutherlin.

In these builders clubs, groups work together and erect miniature buildings to scale and to conform to specifications shown in written instructions and on blue prints. Mr. Hinchson arranged for all building material to be provided by building material concerns.

Turkey Problems To be Discussed

Growers' Meeting in Roseburg Jan. 10 Will be Addressed by Experts From O. S. C.

What does 1940 hold for the turkey growers? It is just one of the many subjects which will be discussed at an all-day turkey meeting to be held in the I.O.O.F. hall, Roseburg, January 10, according to J. Roland Parker, county agent. Indications of what may be expected by the average turkey grower will be discussed, and reports from growers, hatcherymen and marketing agencies as to the 1939 turkey outlook will be reported. Management and handling problems as well as diseases and their control will be presented by specialists in those fields.

The 1939 turkey crop was the largest in the history of the country and freezer holdings of turkeys and other poultry was the largest ever experienced, which has tended to lower prices and cause marketing difficulties. Greater consumption and improved industrial conditions with lower prices for poultry are expected to have a tendency to eliminate excessive storage holdings. Conditions in 1939, with slightly higher feed prices, expected in 1940, will undoubtedly, states Parker, have a tendency for fewer breeders to be kept on farms, and that breeders and hatcherymen will proceed with caution. Local turkey growers should, continues Mr. Parker, endeavor to attend the turkey school and learn of the latest developments, not only in production trends but in growing and marketing of turkeys, and learn of new disease problems and control measures.

E. M. Diehlman, poultry pathologist, and N. L. Bennett, extension poultryman, of Oregon State college, will be present to answer questions and discuss turkey growing problems with those present. J. C. Leedy, former county agent, now connected with one of the largest turkey marketing organizations on the Pacific coast, will also be present.

New Spray Gives Color to Apples

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—(AP)—Two West Virginia university scientists told here how they had developed a spray to bring a pretty blush to the cheeks of apples that nature made pallid, and a deeper tint to naturally red fruit.

Dr. R. B. Dutton and Dr. Ira J. Duncan described their experiments with soluble thioeyanoate sprays before the American society of Plant Physiologists section of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

While emphasizing the experiments were incomplete, they declared the spraying had developed a more vivid coloring in some species, adding:

"There is a change not only in the amount of pigment produced, but also in the quality of the pigment formed."

The two scientists in 1936 identified the chemical nature of the red pigment of the Stayman, and launched a series of studies destined to influence the color produced in certain varieties which are only moderate or slightly colored.

They found the thioeyanoate ion (the positive particles of the substance's atom) did the trick.

Not only did it enhance the coloring of those red varieties such as Stayman, Rome, Delicious, McIntosh, Jonathan and others, but it also brought a slight red flush to such apples as Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden, which normally carry little or no red in their cheeks.

"Furthermore," they declared, "storage records thus far indicate a superior keeping quality for the sprayed fruit."

U. S. Navy Building Hits Record Pace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(AP)—The navy broke its postwar record in warship building during 1939 and is preparing to step up the rate of riveting.

Officials listed today 30 cruisers, destroyers and submarines which were completed and put in commission during the past year, compared with 16 in 1938 and 24 the year before.

With 120 major fighting ships, auxiliaries and small "mosquito fleet" motor torpedo boats and submarine chasers already under construction or ordered, the navy has asked decided increases in the building estimates prepared for congress.

Well-informed administration quarters have heard the navy's budget as approved by President Roosevelt includes a supplemental fund of some \$160,000,000 largely to advance construction, aside from increased sums to carry on work already in progress.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the house naval committee has proposed authorization for 96 more warships, and others in congress have suggested that 65,000-ton battleships be undertaken. Without awaiting action on such proposals, the navy is going ahead with the two capital ships of 45,000 tons voted at the last session.

The keel of the \$88,000,000 battleship Iowa is to be laid at the New York navy yard this month. The sister ship New Jersey is to be started in the spring at the Philadelphia navy yard.

A Three Days' Cough is Your Danger Signal

Creomulsion Relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to loosen germ laden phlegm, increase secretion and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes.

No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding that you are to use the way it quickly kills the cough or you are to give your money back.

Creomulsion for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

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Pulpy Kidney Disease of Sheep Reported On

Successful treatment of pulpy kidney disease in Oregon lambs, by the use of antitoxins, is reported on in station bulletin No. 367, just issued by the O. S. C. experiment station.

J. N. Shaw, O. H. Muth, and L. Seghetti, of the veterinary department, made a detailed report on this disease, which was first brought to the attention of the college in 1933, when "sudden death" of lambs in parts of the Willamette valley was believed caused by some poisonous plant. A brief report on the discovery of the real cause of this trouble was made about a year ago and is now followed by this more complete discussion.

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