

FARM DAIRY AND POULTRY PAGE

Turkey Outlook Favorable Even With Expansion

Production Costs Higher; Chickens, Eggs, Livestock Will be Increased in '42

Favorable market demand conditions for turkeys are expected to continue during the 1942-43 marketing season, despite prospects for increased production of turkeys, chickens and other meats, according to an analysis of the turkey outlook for 1942 which has been released by the agricultural extension service at O. S. C. for distribution by county agents. The report also points out that costs for producing and marketing turkeys will be somewhat higher owing to increases in wage rates, feeds and other items.

The indications are that turkey production will be substantially greater than in 1940 and 1941 when record sized crops were produced which were twice as large as in 1929. In the country as a whole growers reported intentions to increase turkeys 8 per cent, but the number of turkey hens to lay eggs was only 5 per cent greater than a year ago.

The price of turkeys per head was practically the same for the crop of 1941 as for that of 1929 when the supply was only one-half as large and the purchasing power of consumers was also at a high level. A steady increase in the per capita consumption of turkey meat in the United States has occurred since 1929.

Chickens, Livestock Up

With respect to chickens and eggs, the report contains data showing an increase of 12 per cent in the country's laying flocks compared with a year ago, with producers indicating intentions to purchase 12 per cent more baby chicks this year.

In terms of grain-consuming animal units, the total number of livestock on farms at the beginning of 1942 was 6 per cent greater than a year before. These conditions suggest a material increase in the meat supply, but on the other hand demand for meat is unusually great and the purchasing power of consumers is high.

The extension service report also shows a favorable potato outlook for 1942 and gives information on the horse and mule situation. The further decrease in work animals will take place is indicated by the fact that only 6.5 per cent of all horses and mules are under two years old, compared with 13 per cent in 1929.

Dried, Powdered Eggs Save Space In Ocean Trips

By LUCRECE HUDGINS (Wide World Features Writer) WASHINGTON—Squeeze the water out of an egg and you'll have about a quarter of a shell left.

Pack 333,333,333 eggs in ship's hold and you will use up about 2 1/3 million cubic feet. Powder the eggs and they'll take only about half a million cubic feet.

That's why eggs that go to Eng-

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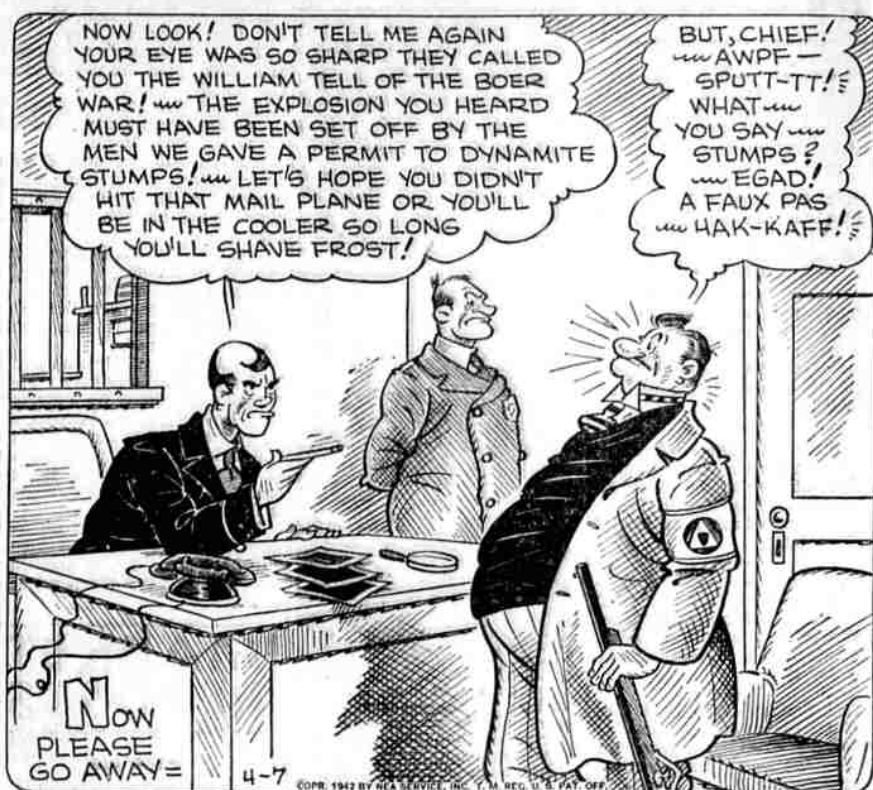
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OUR BOARDING HOUSE



land are dried before they leave American shores. War puts a premium on space and drying saves space.

The same thing is true of milk. By the end of October, 1941, 211 million pounds of dried milk had been or were ready to be shipped to England. Multiply 211 million by 11 and you'll get an idea how many pounds that milk would make if it hadn't had its water removed.

Almost 300 million pounds of dried fruits and vegetables were ready at the end of last October to be shipped to England. If they hadn't been dried they would have weighed 900 million pounds!

If dried foods save that much space in a ship's hold, think how much they save in a soldier's hip pocket. More than 3,300 calories (or three square meals in emergency rations) would weigh about 6 pounds in natural foods. Dry they weigh 2 pounds. Figure that out in terms of extra space for bullets for Japs.

Army-Navy Wool Needs to Exceed U. S. Production

PORTLAND, Ore., April 6.—In his annual report to the Pacific Wool Growers association, at its meeting here last week, Vice President R. A. Ward told of the tremendous quantities of wool being used for military and naval needs.

"The record orders to date are on 74,172,000 yards of fabrics, 10,000,000 woolen blankets, and 10,000,000 pairs of socks are as large as the largest preceding order and will require 450,000,000 pounds of grease wool or the entire domestic clip," said Ward.

"The estimated army requirements of 350,000,000 pounds of secured wool, plus about 50,000,000 pounds required for the navy will exceed the probable United States production by 100 per cent."

"Wool is playing a vitally important role in this war. With Germany unable to get any wool, she finds herself in a grim situation for the world's wool supplies are held by North and South America and Great Britain," Ward commented.

Corn Show Will Be Confined to Hybrid Varieties

Hybrid field corn has now proved itself to be so generally superior to open pollinated varieties in all sections of the state that the 1942 Oregon state corn show, if held as now planned, will be limited to hybrid corn, according to announcement just made by Dr. R. E. Fore, secretary of the state corn show committee, and associate agronomist at Oregon State college.

Present plans call for including the three-acre hybrid yield contest again, which will be open to all growers who enroll this spring and keep complete records on methods used and cost of production. If enough funds are available, a one-acre contest will be open to 4-H club members on the same basis.

"We feel that growers will profit by shifting from open pollinated to hybrid corn whether the state corn show is held or not," said Dr. Fore, in announcing the tentative plans. "That growers are recognizing the value of hybrid corn is indicated by the fact that acreage seeded with hybrid varieties has increased from 5 per cent of the total in 1939 to approximately 30 per cent in 1941."

Considerable home-grown certified seed is available this spring, though not enough to meet the expected demand. Dr. Fore recommends that growers place their orders as early as possible so that arrangements can be made to ship in more seed of adapted varieties if necessary.

An extension circular No. 378, issued last fall, gives a list of Oregon growers of certified hybrid seed corn. While some hybrids not listed in this circular are adapted to certain sections of Oregon, Dr. Fore recommends checking closely on the adaptation of any new hybrid before seed of it is purchased.

Most widely used hybrids in western Oregon are the Oregon 525 and 570 (formerly Wisconsin 525 and 570), Wisconsin 606 and 355, and Minibird. Malheur and Unatilla counties, as well as some southern Oregon regions, use other varieties successfully.

Mastitis Control In Cows Vital to Dairy Industry

Control of mastitis in dairy herds through a program embracing herd management, early diagnosis and treatment is one effective way of increasing milk production to meet the demands for defense and increased population due to war activities, declares Dr. W. H. Lytle, animal division chief of the state department of agriculture.

Approximately 20 per cent of the dairy herds in Oregon have some degree of mastitis, it is estimated, and some herds will show 25 per cent of the animals with some infection. The part mastitis control may play in greater milk production is evident in California, where an intensive program has been waged, and where, in spite of high prevalence of Bang's disease, milk production

with MAJOR HOOPLE



DAILY DEVOTIONS

DR. CHAS. A. EDWARDS

The cross was not the end of Jesus' ministry but the beginning. Dying, He brought forth much fruit. His kingdom is extended through all the earth. In John Alasefield's play, "The Trial of Jesus," there is a scene in which the wife of Pilate speaks with the Roman officer, who superintended the crucifixion. "What do you think of his claim?" she asks, and he replies, "If a man believe anything up to the point of dying on a cross for it, he will find others to believe it. Then she asks, 'Do you think he is dead?' His answer is, 'No lady, I don't, and when she inquires "then where is he?" he replies: 'Let loose in the world, lady, where neither Roman nor Jew can stop his truth. The cross discovers to our eyes a deep and important principle of life. The principle of redemption through suffering. "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die," it is in suffering in love that we find the highest exemplification of this principle wounded for sins not His own. Jesus brings many sons to glory. Substitutive suffering is a great living part of human experience. Vicarious suffering is of the very nature of things. This is true because we are members one of another, bound together in one bundle of life. The failure of my fellows is my failure. The success of my fellows is my success. Suffering vicariously borne may minister to the welfare of the group, Jesus lives because of the cross, not in spite of it. Amen.

per cow is the highest in the nation. California has combined a better feeding program with its campaign against mastitis. In Oregon, there is a minimum of Bang's disease, with most of the dairy counties being rated disease free areas.

Points To Be Watched

Under herd management as an item in mastitis control, 16 points should be watched and corrected when necessary. These include feeding of properly balanced rations, clean stables, clean cows, clean milkers, herds free from Bang's disease and tuberculosis, frequent cleaning and disinfection of udders and quarters and isolation of animals showing suspicious symptoms of disease. These measures are all essential in maintaining health in dairy herds.

Dr. Lytle points out that it is important to dry milk all cattle, as mastitis spreads by getting the organism that causes it on the end of the teat, often done through wet milking. Flies also carry the infection, which is caused by the invasion of bacterial organisms into the udder.

Cows with mastitis symptoms (hard lumps in quarters, clotted milk and inflammation of quarters) should be placed at the end of the milking string and at the drain end of the gutter. They should be milked last.

There is a newly perfected treatment for mastitis that may be administered by veterinarians only, best used when the cow has been dried up.

Referendum On Wheat May 2nd Is Vital to Growers

Informing every eligible wheat grower in Oregon of the importance of casting his ballot in the second wheat marketing quota referendum set for May 2 is the goal of county and community AAA committeemen now holding meetings in 30 counties of the state.

Oregon wheat growers led the nation in approving quotas by a 95.5 per cent favorable vote last year. The goal this year is a 100 per cent turnout of every eligible voter, according to Robert B. Taylor of Adams, chairman of the state AAA committee.

While marketing quotas are important from the standpoint of assuring the wheat grower of a fair return for his crop, this aspect is far overshadowed by the importance of quotas to the entire war effort, Taylor believes. He listed seven ways in which quotas will help the wheat farmer do his job properly in wartime and make his maximum patriotic contribution:

1. Quotas provide for an organization of supplies so transportation systems will not be clogged.
2. They make possible more efficient use of storage facilities, now so valuable to the food program.
3. They aid in directing production into the crops where it is most needed, rather than wasting it on overproduction of a crop of which there are now big reserves.
4. They help maintain a strong wheat structure for production of wheat as it is needed and at fair prices.
5. They help maintain soil resources for continuing production of wheat.
6. They help alleviate the situation created by a virtual lack of export outlets.
7. They help divide equally the responsibility for adjustment among all wheat farmers, cooperatively and democratically.

With a billion and a half bushels wheat supply in sight after 1942 harvest, as against maximum 1943 needs for 650 million bushels, the United States has ample reserves of wheat to meet any emergency created by the war in the next several years, Taylor pointed out. Quotas provide a fair and equitable way of maintaining this big reserve without injuring the wheat industry, he said.

Lamb Pelts Used For Fliers' Suits

America's air force is appealing to sheep raisers of the country to time the shearing of their spring lambs and yearlings so that the pelts at slaughtering time will have just the right amount of wool needed for manufacturing warm flying suits for the air men, says Dean William A. Schoenfeld of Oregon State college.

"This may sound like a peculiar request, but it is made in dead earnest, according to the information received at my office," said Dean Schoenfeld. "It seems that wool on skins used in manufacturing flying suits must be between one-fourth inch and one inch in length. If wool is more than an inch long at slaughtering time, it is both difficult and expensive to trim the wool to the required length after the pelt is removed."

"The entire output of these pelts, known as 'shearlings,' has been reserved for military uses. The war production board believes that more than two million additional skins suitable for flying suits can be obtained as a result of such a shearing program."

"The best procedure to insure a proper interval between shearing and slaughtering is left to the judgment of the sheep raisers."

Ewe, Calf Losses in Two Oregon Counties Heavy

CONDON, April 6.—(AP)—Gilliam and Wheeler county farmer report heavy stock losses due to the late spring and severe winter. Losses among ewes during the lambing season was heavy and many Wheeler county localities reported heavy losses among calves, due to the lack of sunshine.

Use Slug Poison Early, Oregon Gardeners Urged

Although the more severe winter weather this year has destroyed a large proportion of the field slugs, enough of these and of the larger gray garden slug are still active to cause considerable damage in gardens, says B. G. Thomp-

son, associate entomologist at Oregon State college. Broadcasting of bait over the garden area as soon as any seedling has been done is recommended as excellent low-priced insurance against slug damage. A combination metaldehyde, calcium arsenate and bran bait, now available commercially under various names, has proved highly effective in the past two years. It may be had in either loose or pellet form.

California Field Yields Petrified Melons, Squash

ALTADENA, Calif., April 6.—(AP)—Deputy Sheriff William C. Mortensen went prospecting and discovered an eight-mile long field of watermelons. Yum! yum! Only the melons were petrified, and maybe 25,000 year old. Ouch!

Mortensen brought home a few petrified cantaloupes, and a couple of summer squash. He didn't bother with watermelons.

Petrified, they were almost too heavy for two men to carry.

The deputy doesn't know what he will do with the melons, or what he can do. He's got an idea of trucking out some and selling them—as souvenirs.

He's very secretive about the location. It's several hundred miles east, but "not near the petrified forest of Arizona."

Mortensen showed his souvenirs to amateur geologists who estimated they were 15,000 to 25,000 years old.

He found the melons and squash encrusted on a long butte. Frost and rains had broken innumerable specimens, revealing crystallized seeds which gleam like jewels.

Cantaloupes and squash appear to have been just the same as they are now, Mortensen said. But watermelons grew their seeds in a cluster near the center, instead of scattered through the meat as now. Watermelons were huge, ranging in size from some of the larger current varieties to two and three times that size.

Granges to Study Truck Transportation Needs

PORTLAND, Ore., April 6.—(AP)—Truck ratoniers will learn Oregon's farm transportation needs in six grange-sponsored meetings April 13-15.

State Grange Master Ray W. Gill said each of the state's 379 granges have been asked to create transportation committees to study local problems. They will report to the ratoniers, representatives of the interstate commerce commission.

He said the meeting schedule included April 14, Eugene; April 15, Medford.

Pig-Duck Production Reflects Defense Urge

TOLEDO, Ore., April 6.—(AP)—The production for defense program at the Floyd Gregory farm

near here is at least 101 per cent, Gregory figures.

One day's yield: 12 pigs born to the farm sow, 10 ducks hatched by a hen, an uncounted litter of pups still under the front porch.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY

Farm Bureau Co-Operative Exchange

ROSEBURG, ORE.

THE FEED BAG

Vol. IV, No. 10 Published Weekly by the Douglas County Flour Mill, Mfrs. of Umpqua and Sunrise Poultry and Dairy Feeds. April 6, 1942

BREEDER'S MASH

Believe it or not, the hatching egg business is looking up a little. We are handling twice as many eggs as we did just a few weeks ago.

There is only one reason for this. The eggs we ship are all produced on Umpqua feeds, and are giving GOOD RESULTS. We want to quote from a letter just received. "The eggs are hatching just fine and nice large chicks, so we feel we would just as soon get all our eggs from you, if possible." This hatchery started with an order of two cases a week, and is now taking ten cases.

You can help us keep up this reputation. In fact, we must all cooperate to keep it up, as only in this way can we maintain a market for your eggs. Your part lies in feeding Umpqua Breeder's Mash to your breeding flock.

Many people are not feeding breeder's mash now on account of its price. And still, Umpqua Breeder's Mash is selling at only \$2.90 per cwt.; less than the price of many ordinary egg mashos on the market. The little extra money you spend for breeder's mash is just good insurance that you will be able to continue selling your eggs for hatching. Our price for hatching eggs is 42c, so you can well afford to keep up your hatchability by feeding \$2.90 feed for 42c eggs.

And let us remind you again, Umpqua Breeder's Mash has all those concentrates so many competitors say we CAN'T GET, such as liver meal, dehydrated alfalfa, DRIED MILK and Napa cod liver oil. And we have plenty more where that

came from. Always use Umpqua and Sunrise feeds for economy and results. You won't be disappointed.

THE BEST FEED TROUGH, WHAT IS IT?

There are already a few early turkey poulters in the brooder houses over the county, and soon there will be thousands. Poults sometimes start off slow, but if the hatching, the temperature, and the breeding is OK, they should start right off.

We have a big bunch of those little pastebord feeders. For the first few days, we have never seen anything that poults would rather eat from than these little feeders. Poults don't like to eat off the floor, (and we don't blame them). These feeders put the feed up on a level with their chins, which seems to be the proper caper. Also, have your water fountains up on a little block to keep the water clean, and also to get the water up chin high.

BROODER TEMPERATURES

Just reading an article in "Northeast News" about how hot to keep your turkey poults. Whoever wrote it has the right idea. He says: "More poults are killed each year through too much heat than too little."

We say practically the same thing in our little turkey starting schedule. By the way, if you haven't got one of these valuable little books, come down to the Mill and get one right away. They are free, and also one on starting chicks. We know you will get some worthwhile information on starting and raising both chicks and poults.

HOW MANY POULTS DIE?

According to a government report, nearly 28% of all turkey poults hatched in 1941 died before they reached market size. Quite a sizable number of growers who used Umpqua turkey feeds in 1941 lost less than 5%.

Your profits in this turkey business are influenced substantially by the mortality. If you lost 28% last year, your profit wasn't too heavy. A good reason for using Umpqua turkey feeds is that field service is available at all times, on short notice. We are equipped with a neat little laboratory, as well as many years of practical experience to help you save your poults. A few hours time often saves a lot of baby turkeys.

Then, anyway, you should use Umpqua turkey feeds, because they are made right at home, and their use helps to develop Douglas county, and they have consistently produced turkey meat for less cost per pound than anything else available locally.

IT'S FOR LIFE

Rasmus: "What do that word 'matrimony' mean?"

Mose: "That ain't no word—that's a sentenced man."

Dangerous

A group in the Signal Corps was discussing the war. It was agreed that research chemists would play an increasingly important part in the future.

"Bah!" grunted an old timer. "Chemists will never produce anything more dangerous than they already have."

"What's that?"

"Blondes," he snapped.