

# FARM DAIRY AND POULTRY PAGE

## War Bond Contest Offers 125 Prizes To U. S. Farmers

With Uncle Sam's flying fortresses darkening the sky, Hitler's mark and the Japanese yen are wavering on the stock markets of the world. American farmers, in contrast, are about to let go a smashing broadside of dollars in the purchase of war bonds.

The power of the farm dollar in putting weapons of victory into the capable hands of American soldiers is spotlighted in a "win-the-war contest" sponsored by Allis-Chalmers in cooperation with the United States treasury department. Seeking reasons from farmers themselves on "why farmers should buy war bonds," the contest offers 125 prizes for winning letters of 100 words or less on that subject.

First prize is a \$1,000 war bond, plus a tour with all expenses paid, for the winner and one other member of the family, to the Allis-Chalmers factory at Milwaukee to see weapons of victory in the making. The tour will include a trip to the Great Lakes naval training station, and, war conditions permitting, a cruise on a U. S. navy boat.

Second prize is a \$1,000 war bond, third is \$500 in war stamps and 122 other prizes range from \$400 down to \$10 in bonds and stamps.

Anyone living on a farm can enter by listing with his letter the serial number of a war bond registered in his name. Each bond denomination of \$25 permits one entry. Complete rules and entry blanks may be obtained from Allis-Chalmers dealers or by writing to the factory. Entry blanks, however, are not required to win. All letters should be submitted to Allis-Chalmers, tractor division, Milwaukee, Wis., before midnight, September 15, 1942.

## Farm Income in 1941 Highest in 21 Years

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP)—The agriculture department reported that farmers received more income in 1941 than in any year since 1920.

Revised figures placed last year's cash income from farm marketings and government payments at \$11,830,000,000. In 1920 cash income totaled \$12,608,000,000.

Of the 1941 income, \$6,450,000,000 was derived from livestock,

\$4,794,000,000 from crops and \$586,000,000 from government payments.

## Decision of State Fair Slated for This Week

SALEM, July 6.—(AP)—Governor Sprague said there would be a definite decision this week as to whether the state fair would be held in September, while Fair Manager Leo Spitzbart said there probably would be no fair because of requests by the office of defense transportation that all fairs be cancelled.

## Canning Advice Stresses Slash In Use of Sugar

Three more bulletins and circulars dealing with home food preservation and sugar conservation have just been issued at Oregon State college, to be added to the growing number of aids for the homemaker's kitchen "office."

A newly printed bulletin entitled "Home Food Preservation" covering canning, drying and salting, is by Lucy A. Case, extension nutritionist, and is published as extension bulletin No. 596. With a previous bulletin on "Food Preservation by Freezing," it provides the latest guide on the current drive for maximum home food processing.

How to save sugar when preserving fruits by canning and freezing is covered from slightly different angles in two recent publications. One, by E. H. Wiegand and Gladys Hedlund of the food industries department, records the results of recent tests made with the use of dextrose, glucose, and honey, in addition to ordinary cane or beet sugar.

Dextrose is a pure simple sugar made from corn and obtainable under several trade names. Glucose, or corn syrup, was formerly abundant on grocers' shelves in either the white or brown form, but both it and dextrose are less abundant for the time being because of increased demand.

Because of its heavy density, corn syrup is best diluted when used for canning or freezing, the circular points out. The amount of honey usable in canned or frozen fruit is limited because of the intense flavor it imparts. Tests indicated that it is best used in combination with other sugars.

A second circular issued as a home economics extension mimeograph is by Lucy A. Case, extension nutritionist, and Thomas Onsdorf, associate professor of food industries. It reviews the various strengths of syrup used in canning and tells how to prepare these, giving measurements in simple terms. Hints on how to obtain maximum sweet taste for a minimum of sugar are included.

Copies of all three of these publications may be obtained at any county extension office or direct from the college.

## 4-H Clubs Enlist to "Keep Oregon Green"



Heads of the girls' and boys' councils at the recent 4-H club summer session at Oregon State college are here shown receiving their "Green Guard" shields after the entire group of more than 1900 clubbers had taken the pledge as Green Guards in the 1942 Keep Oregon Green campaign. Shown in the picture from left are N. S. Rogers, state forester; Lorraine Phillips, Astoria, president of the girls' council; Donald Hagg, Reddville, president of the boys' council, and Dick Kuehner, state director of the KOG program.

## Virus Attack On Raspberries Gets O. S. C. Attention

Definite proof that the so-called decline disease of the cutthroat raspberry is caused by a virus has been obtained through research work by S. M. Zeller, plant pathologist at the O. S. C. experiment station. This disease has proved one of the most baffling to the raspberry industry, as it will start from any part of a planting and work in circular fashion until it destroys the productivity of large areas.

As with other virus diseases, there is no known cure for a plant once it is infected, the only effective control being the use of disease-free planting stock, the prompt removal of diseased plants, and the ultimate development of resistant varieties.

So far the decline disease is apparently confined largely to the cutthroat raspberry, although the susceptibility of other varieties will now be tested since a definite means of inoculation by grafting has been developed. Dr. Zeller believes that this decline disease is the same as a similar acting trouble that has appeared in raspberry plantings in British Columbia in recent years.

### How Disease Appears

The first indication of the disease in the spring is a retarded appearance of new succulent shoots, which show more of a reddish color than healthy canes. Other symptoms appear later in the season, including some leaf roll and shortening of canes. As diseased growth reaches the fruiting stage, the fruits are smaller, irregular, and with ripe berries developing a condition known as crumbliness.

Because there were few symptoms under field conditions that suggested a virus as the cause of the disease, a great deal of scientific "detective work," including much experimenting with greenhouse plants, was necessary before the real cause was discovered. A complete, technical description of the new disease has been submitted to scientific publications.

## Farm Chemicals Now Under Govt. Allocation

Certain fertilizer and weed killing chemicals have been placed under allocation control by WPB, according to word received by the OSC extension service. When the order takes effect, persons requesting deliveries of sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid and chlorate chemicals will need to file orders with proper forms a month ahead of need. Users of weed killing chlorate chemicals,

### CASCARA BARK

Price is highest ever. Experienced peelers can earn up to \$30 per day. Army, navy, civilian hospitals urgently need Cascara. Peel all you can; cut down the trees; a new crop will grow from the stumps. Be careful with fire. I. P. CALLISON & SONS

## Prices for Wheat Down; Surplus is Now Big Problem

CHICAGO, July 6.—(AP)—Lowest prices since before Pearl Harbor were paid wheat farmers today for what grain they were willing or forced to sell on the eve of new cycle in the nation's ever-normal granary.

With wheat for July delivery quoted near \$1.15 on the Chicago board of trade, the price was the lowest since December 1 when \$1.133 was paid for December contracts. A year ago wheat was around \$1.04 but in January this year it sold as high as \$1.37.

Tomorrow a new crop year will begin, and if present prospects materialize, it will be the sixth consecutive season in which the United States will produce more than it can use.

This series of big crops, coupled with a world war that has cut off practically all the normal export market, has given the nation a carryover surplus of old wheat estimated at about 630,000,000 bushels, exceeding any ever accumulated during bumper harvest periods before.

With harvesters working their way north, having reached Kansas, the largest wheat producing state, and preparing for full scale operation soon in the fertile Ohio valley, farmers throughout the belt faced a problem of what to do with their new grain.

One solution was offered by the government loan program, in operation the last several years, and largely responsible for the U. S. farmer receiving a much better price than do producers in other exporting nations like Canada and Argentina.

By sorting wheat collateral and receiving government loans, farmers could obtain from 10 to 20 cents a bushel, or more in some cases, above market prices. A year ago this premium was only about a dime. The loan rate in Chicago, for example is \$1.32 for No. 2 grades; in Kansas City \$1.27.

### Vegetable Canners Must File Maximum Prices

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP)—Vegetable canners will have until July 15 to file with the office of price administration reports showing their maximum prices on 35 different canned vegetables. Previously the canners had been instructed to file the reports by July 1.

The canned vegetable price order did not become effective until May 25, OPA said in explaining the deferment, and the task of compiling prices under the formula requires considerable time.

### Buckwheat Utilized As Source of Honey

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—To the average American buckwheat means breakfast pancakes, but in these days of sugar rationing and labor shortage the crop is being used for honey production and economic poultry feeding, says J. W. White, professor

of soil technology at Pennsylvania State college.

When the plants are in flower, an acre of buckwheat may supply enough nectar for bees to make 100 to 150 pounds of honey, he says. Buckwheat blooms after clover is gone and before other flowers develop on which the bees may work.

After the grain ripens, it may be used for turkey pasture. "Turkey, down," buckwheat is a new and economical way of harvesting the grain, he points out. According to poultrymen who have tried it, labor is saved and there is a complete utilization of the crop in addition to high replacement of other feeds.

## Automobile Racing in U. S. Placed Under Ban

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP)—The office of defense transportation has prohibited all automobile racing in the United States, to conserve rubber tires.

The order, effective July 10, applies to all motor vehicles racing meets, including "midnight" cars and motorcycles. Officials estimated that about 1,500 cars in scheduled meets would be affected. All automobile race programs held under official auspices of the American Automobile association, including the Memorial day race at Indianapolis, were cancelled by the AAA last February. However, ODT estimated that 1,000 mirgrets and 500 large cars still were in racing service, operating at meets not sanctioned by the AAA.

## Good Prices Offered by Army for Pack Mules

CORVALLIS, July 6.—(AP)—Oregon is not noted for mule breeding, but if anyone has any spare mules suitable for army pack service the government will take them at good prices, Oregon county agents have been notified.

An average of about \$185 a head is being offered for pack mules of stocky build, about 1000 to 1200 pounds weight and from four to eight years old.

### Quaint "Post Office"

St. Augustine, Fla., has a Scotch post office, where tourists by the thousands place notes in a money vine bower, hoping, that someone will see their name and write to them.

### The following Presidents of the United States were Free Masons:

Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Harding. President Franklin D. Roosevelt also is a member.

## Feed Costs Rise Foreseen in Farm Outlook Report

The growing season has been generally favorable for hay and pastures, feed grain crops, and the oilseed crops from which high protein feeds are derived, yet the prospects are that feed will cost more and be less abundant in Oregon during the 1942-43 feeding season, according to a report on the agricultural situation just issued by the OSC extension service.

Oregon's hay crop of 1941 was considerably larger than average and the carry-over in May, 1941 was above average. Nearly all of this hay has been consumed and the carry-over is much less than last year. These conditions indicate a smaller supply of hay for the next feeding season although the number of hay consuming animals has increased somewhat.

Feed supply and price data for the country as a whole indicate that the increase in numbers of hay and grain consuming animals and poultry has resulted in marked reduction of reserve grain and hay supplies, says the report.

The general prospect is that feed will cost more during the 1942-43 feeding season, as the supply of feed grain in relation to the number of animals to be fed is expected to be about 10 per cent less than last year and probably below the 1937-1941 average. The situation is affected by the difficulty farmers are having to secure an adequate number of harvest hands even at farm wage rates substantially higher than a year ago.

## Production Good, But Outlook For Consumer "Bad"

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP)—Congress received an optimistic report from Donald M. Nelson this week that plane, tank and ship objectives will be met, but that the outlook for the consumer "is very bad."

The chief of the war production board made those statements in reviewing the WPB's work before a house appropriations subcommittee.

"I believe that we are over the hump," he said, "and from now on it becomes a question of getting better distribution of raw material and seeing that production is attuned to strategy."

Nelson told the subcommittee that President Roosevelt's goal of 18,000,000 tons of shipping would be met, and added, "we can bent it, if we can get the steel plate." He said he was "certain we will meet the tank objective."

The government currently is setting up facilities to meet the quota of 125,000 planes next year, he said, adding:

"If we can believe our statistics, we will have enough material to do it. The problem is to get that material in and synchronize it with production, so that we do not have lags; high inventories in places where they are not yet needed and shortages where the materials are needed."

Consumer Outlook "Bad" Saying that "the outlook for the consumer is very bad," Nelson said the nation would have enough food and clothing and would be "incomparably better off" than England or Germany. He said that Great Britain's rationing system permitted one suit of clothes a year, along with one or two shirts and one or two suits of underwear.

"But you would have difficulty getting an overcoat, due to their method of rationing. We will not have to go anywhere nearby that far here," he predicted.

But, he added, it may not be possible to have all the kinds of shoes a person might want; new homes can not be built, and there may be insufficient rubber for other than essential auto driving, but "I believe that by some method we will be able to take care of their needs in essential driving; by that I mean getting them to and from work."

## Roosevelt Asks Farmers To Begin Paying Debts

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP)—President Roosevelt has asked

that farmers begin immediately to pay off their debts, mortgages and other obligations so as "to avoid the unnecessary hardships such as were experienced by farmers and others during and following the first world war."

This presidential recommendation was made in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, copies of which are to be sent to each of the million-odd borrowers from the agriculture department's farm credit administration.

The letter endorsed efforts of the FCA to induce the farmers to use extra money from war crops to pay off farm mortgages and other debts.

## Louisiana Asks F. R. to Relax Sugar Rationing

BATON ROUGE, La., July 6.—(AP)—Louisiana's legislature has sent to President Roosevelt an appeal to relax consumer sugar rationing in the United States to make space in crowded warehouses for an expected bumper cane crop.

A resolution adopted by both house and senate and addressed to the president, price administrator Leon Henderson and other war officials said some provision must be made quickly for storing one of the largest crops in the 100-year history of the Louisiana sugar industry.

"All or practically all warehouse facilities are filled to capacity," the legislature declared.

## Post Mortem Reveals Hard Diet of Chicks

COLERIDGE, Neb.—When several of his seven-week-old chicks died, Alva Hutchings decided to perform a post mortem examination.

In one chicken he found three roofing nails, two pieces of lead, a thumb tack and a piece of wire. In another he discovered a rubber tire from a top caterpillar tractor, and a third, some copper rivets.

Salad oils are made in the United States from peanuts, cotton seed, corn and soybeans.

## Huge Farm Yields Mighty Factor In U. S. War Set-Up

The magnitude of the food production job undertaken by American farmers, including those in Oregon, is not fully appreciated because it is not concentrated in one plant, but is rolling off an "assembly line" of six million farm units throughout the country, points out Robert B. Taylor of Adams, chairman of the Oregon USDA war board.

"Every time a cargo ship sails for Ireland with food for American soldiers and their allies, it carries the average annual production of 3800 American farms," loaded with products that might have come from Oregon farms—cheese, canned and cured pork, lard, and canned and dried vegetables.

To keep these vital supplies moving to wherever they are needed all over the globe, farmers in this state and throughout the nation are mobilized behind production goals that are so large they are difficult to grasp, the chairman added. Breaking down food-for-freedom production to an hourly basis, he cited the following figures:

Every hour of every day, America's farm plant produces 6,486,000 quarts of milk, 5,236,000 eggs, 134 carloads of hogs, 883 carloads of beef, 2,696,000 pounds of potatoes, and similar quantities of vegetables, oil crops, and other products.

Besides food uses, farm crops are directly in the war too, Taylor said. Cotton and alcohol are used to make smokeless powder. When a battleship fires a 16-inch gun, a bale of cotton and 18 bushels of wheat are hurled at the enemy. To paint the battleship required the oil from flaxseed produced on 169 acres.

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If American farmers buy their proportionate share of WAR BONDS, they alone can finance 30,000 fighter planes this year. Think what a crop-dusting job an air fleet like that could do!

Allis-Chalmers believes: That WAR BONDS are today's best and safest farm investment. That American farmers, by buying WAR BONDS every market day, can make total victory the climax to total war. The quickest and surest way to achieve it is for farmers themselves to take the leadership. That is the aim of the "Win-the-War Bond Contest", sponsored by Allis-Chalmers in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department.

Send in your letter today — be the War Bond leader in your community!

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