

FARM DAIRY AND POULTRY PAGE

Price Ceilings on Dried Prunes to be At Grower Level

Dried prunes and raisins will be placed under price ceilings at the grower level, in a regulation to be issued by the office of price administration in about two weeks, it was announced in a joint statement made by OPA and the U. S. department of agriculture.

These price curbs—the first to be fixed on any fruit—will be set at the same levels as the buying support prices to growers officially announced by the department of agriculture on August 22, 1942. Such prices reflect approximately 110 per cent of parity to the grower.

The grower support prices—which will constitute the ceiling as well as the floor for these commodities—are as follows: for three district California prunes, 6 1/4 cents per pound basis; outside California prunes, 6 cents basis; northwest prunes, 1 1/4 cent per pound less than prices for outside California prunes of comparable size.

Military Needs Put First
“These new prices, which constitute both support and ceiling levels on prunes and raisins, are sufficiently high to encourage maximum production and yet not too high to discourage consumer distribution of that portion of the packs available after military and lend-lease requirements are filled,” Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Price Administrator Henderson said in a joint statement.

Under a recent war production board order, freezing all 1941 and 1942 stocks of dried fruits and raisins, sales to the domestic trade may be made only after the military and lend-lease requirements, which are on a tonnage basis, have been filled. Thus, the government will absorb most of the dried pear, peach, and apricot output, a lesser although still major share of the dried prune output, and a still smaller but still principal portion of the raisin pack.

Date of Planting Vetches Related To Aphid Control

Delaying the seeding of fall-sown annual legumes until after October 15 is one of the most practical methods of controlling aphids the following year, according to research carried on by federal entomologists, and just reported on by them, says Dr. Don C. Mote, head of the entomology department at the O. S. C. experiment station. The report applies only to western Oregon and Washington.

The research on planting dates as related to aphid infestation the following year has been carried on by L. P. Rockwood and Max M. Reicher, federal entomologists in charge of the field station near Forest Grove.

Records kept for the past 25 years indicate that this delayed planting is effective with all types of vetches commonly grown here in Oregon, and for Austrian winter field peas.

Cultivation Important
The recommendations given by these entomologists are that the legumes be sown in well prepared ground which is free from earlier growth of volunteer annual legumes. The recommended date of seeding is around October 20 and not before October 15. If the seed

Nature Runs Amok in Pacific War Zone Earthquake



Soldiers and civilians in the Pacific war zone take a lesson in destruction from Mother Nature as they work amid the ruins of buildings in Masterton, New Zealand after the severest earthquake ever recorded there. Damage was estimated at one million pounds after tremors felt from Auckland to Dunedin. The quake struck last June 24.

bed is cultivated reasonably close to this time the danger of earlier volunteer growth is largely eliminated.

This time of seeding has also been found to give maximum yields in most years and also aid in the control of weeds and stem rot, according to the report made by the federal entomologists.

To secure maximum aphid control it is also important that near by cover crops or green manure crops be plowed under by April 7 of the following spring. The principle of this means of control is to deprive the aphids of desirable plants for overwintering.

Prune Sanitation Rules Are Simple

If operators of prune driers will follow three simple rules, there is little likelihood of dried prunes being seized because they do not meet state and federal sanitary requirements, officials of the state department of agriculture declare.

These three fundamentals to a sanitary output will entail little if any expense to operators. They are:

1. See that no decayed or decomposed fruit is dried. This will mean sorting before prunes are dried, but will repay good dividends.
2. Be sure that prunes are washed thoroughly, and that the wash water is changed often. Water should be changed at least twice daily, and it would be better to change it more often.
3. Store dried prunes in a clean, sanitary place protected from flies, rodents and other contaminating factors.

“If all dried prunes handled in Oregon this season are cared for as outlined above, the department is confident that there will be no seizures of dried prunes here,” A. W. Metzger chief of the foods and dairies division, predicts.

Planting a leguminous cover crop on bare spots in the victory garden in September will protect the ground over winter and help solve the fertilizer problem next spring.

Farm Machinery Rationing Soon Begins in Douglas

The Douglas County USDA war board announced today that the new farm machinery rationing program will be in operation in this county within a few days.

Rationing will be handled by a county rationing committee composed of the county AAA chairman and two farmers appointed by the county war board. Two alternates will also be named.

The program was placed into effect by the U. S. department of agriculture order of September 17 temporarily freezing all farm machinery in the hands of dealers.

J. Roland Parker, secretary of the war board, described rationing as the only method of insuring fair distribution of available equipment and its placement where it will do the most good in wartime farming production.

“Farmers will not be surprised at machinery rationing,” Mr. Parker said. “The appeals they have received to comb their farms for scrap iron has convinced most of them that critical metals are terribly short, and that every ounce of steel that goes into a new farm tractor must be taken from a new tank or gun.”

Needs Are Classified

Farm machinery in one classification (Group A), which is scarce and especially needed to meet current agricultural needs, may be sold only upon approval by the county farm machinery rationing committee. Machinery in a second category (Group B), including items somewhat less scarce, may be sold upon certification by the farmer to the dealer that it is required to meet current agricultural needs. A third classification (Group C), includes the smaller items that may be sold without restrictions.

Group A includes best lifters, best loaders, combines, corn pickers, disc harrows, feed grinders, fertilizer spreaders, grain drills, grain elevators, hay balers, lime spreaders, manure spreaders, milk coolers, milking machines, pickup balers, potato diggers, shredders, and tractors (including garden tractors).

Group B machinery, which can be purchased upon certification to a dealer that it is needed for current production, includes most other farm equipment and machinery.

Group C, which is exempt from any form of rationing control, includes hoes, rakes, forks, scythes, shovels, and all hand-operated and one and two-horse drawn farm machinery and equipment not included in Group A.

There are no restrictions on sale or transfer of used farm machinery, equipment, or repair parts.

Who Are Eligible

Eligibility requirements for Group A purchases include: adequacy of present equipment and inability to meet farm production goals by repairing, or by purchasing or renting used machinery, or by custom or exchange work. A purchaser must turn in replaced equipment and agree to rent or let others use the new machinery on specified terms and conditions. The purchaser must present a satisfactory reason if changing from horses or mule power to motor power, or from hand labor to machinery.

Applicants who are refused certification for machinery purchase may appeal to the State USDA war board and then to the

special war board assistant to the secretary of agriculture.

A list of applicants receiving certificates and the equipment which they purchase will be kept available for inspection in county offices and will be made available for publication in local papers.

Equipment in Group A must not be purchased later than October 31, 1942.

News of 4-H CLUBS

Those 4-H club pheasants which were held over for further development were liberated during the early part of last week. Those just liberated brought the total of Douglas county 4-H birds to 563, produced from a total of 1000 eggs. Mr. John McKean, of the state game commission, was here on August 24 and liberated most of the birds at that time. Only 35 were not big enough to liberate with the first group. Club members were paid for their birds liberated at that time. Checks for the last 35 are now in the office of the county club agent.

The Edenhower Livestock club is holding its meeting tonight at the Edenhower school play shed. Mr. Clarence R. Bartlett is leader of the club. This is to be the final meeting for this year. The boys will complete their final reports tonight and turn them in before beginning on next year's project. County Club Agent E. A. Britton will be present and show the colored slides he has taken of 4-H club activities in the county during the past two years.

County Club Agent Britton visited at Elkton, Loon Lake, Wilkesboro, Reedport, Gardiner and Smith River schools on Thursday and Friday of last week. He states that most of the grade teachers are glad to use the 4-H health program, which of course is used in conjunction with the state textbooks. Most of these teachers have crowded classes and rooms, and are glad for this project because of the help it gives and the time it saves.

The eighth grade teachers expressed themselves to Mr. Britton that they were grateful for the new marketing project which they plan to use in conjunction with the science textbook.

Don Brumbach, of Dixonville, has shipped a fleece from his purebred Corriedale ewe to the Pacific International, where it will be entered in the wool show. Don thinks that he has an exceptionally fine fleece and that it should win a place against fleeces from over the northwestern states.

There will be no other exhibitors from Douglas county in the Pacific International, which is to be streamlined this year. It will be strictly a fat stock show. Those club members who are owners of fat stock will also enter in the judging and showmanship, but no other contests are scheduled. No corn show will be held in connection with the Pacific International this year.

Can More Food, Advice of Oregon Nutrition Leader

Every individual homemaker in Oregon can help in the nutrition for defense program by canning, freezing, drying or storing every bit of fruit, vegetables, and other foods that she can obtain and process, says Dean Ava B. Milam, chairman of the state committee on nutrition for defense and head of home economics at O. S. C.

More liberal interpretation of the sugar rationing rules is aiding in this emergency food preservation program, says Dean Milam. She has now been informed that under rationing practices now in force a homemaker may obtain all the sugar she needs to can any amount of fruit as long as the rate of one pound of sugar to four quarts of fruit is not exceeded.

This means, she says, that one is not limited in the amount of fruit put up, either by the amount canned last year or by the amount contemplated early in the season. If surplus fruit is going to waste or is easily available, it is not only the right but the patriotic duty of homemakers to obtain more canning sugar if necessary and put up more food for future use, says Dean Milam.

“If families of Oregon are to be well nourished through the winter months, home canning, freezing, drying and proper storing of fruits and vegetables will need to be greatly increased this year over last,” the state committee chairman pointed out. “A greater proportion of this year's commercially canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables will be required for the army, navy and lend-lease shipment. Less commercially preserved fruits and vegetables will be available, therefore, for ordinary civilian household consumption.”

“I am therefore appealing to the homemakers of Oregon to can, freeze, dry or store the surplus fruits and vegetables with which our state is so abundantly blessed, and thus help not only Uncle Sam but help ourselves to meet the food budget problems for the coming months.”

Certifying Aids Vegetable Canners

Oregon vegetable canners who paid growers minimum fair prices to qualify for war board certification still will have advantages over the canners who did not cooperate, according to R. B. Taylor, chairman of Oregon's USDA war board.

OPA recently announced ceiling prices for all canners of 55 cents a dozen for No. 2 cans of tomatoes, and \$1.10 a dozen for No. 2 cans of peas. These are the department of agriculture support prices, and were previously confined to certified canners.

Taylor pointed out that all tomato and pea canners must seal 35 per cent of their 1942 packs to the armed forces, and that uncertified canners will receive 5 cents less per dozen on this portion of their pack. In addition, he said, department of agriculture purchases for lend-lease and other purposes will be made only from certified canners, and even though such purchases are made at the support price levels, certified canners will save the 3 per cent brokerage fees connected with open market sales.

All Oregon tomato and pea canners were certified, Taylor said, and both growers and packers have cooperated to produce well over this state's share of the national pack of 38 million cases of peas and 40 million cases of tomatoes.

J. F. Bonebrake's Herd Wins Jersey Club Title

J. F. Bonebrake, Jersey breeder, Melrose, Ore., has earned the title of star herd awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City, for a meritorious high herd production.

A total of 19 cows produced 81,368 pounds milk, 4,779 pounds fat, on twice a day milking. The 9.81 average number of cows in milk throughout the year produced 7,381 pounds milk, 5.66%, 418.10 pounds fat per cow. High cow in the herd was Empress of Myr

tle Grove, 996153, who at 9 years of age produced 9,329 pounds milk, 5.42%, 565.32 pounds fat. Golden Chief Bueno, 356899, represented by 8 daughters was the leading sire of the herd. These Jerseys are now entered on their second year of production testing.

Hops Climb to Highest Price in 22 Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—(AP)—The highest prices in 22 years were paid today for the 1942 crop seedless and cluster type hops on the Pacific coast.

Growers received \$1.10 cents a pound for the seedless variety and \$1 a pound for the clustered type and trade advices indicated the entire output had already been contracted for by the brewing industry.

Reason for the big hop: A small crop and almost complete lack of imports because of that man Hitler.

National Grange Will Change Meeting Place

SPOKANE, Sept. 21.—(AP)—The national grange convention will probably not be held here during the week of November 11 as scheduled because of the city's crowded condition, James A. McCluskey of the chamber of commerce conventions committee said.

McCluskey telephoned National Master A. S. Goss in Washington, D. C., who said the convention could not be cancelled because of national issues of vital interest to farmers but that another meeting place could be chosen.

Big Wheat Surplus Now Available for War Uses

Completion of the 1942 wheat harvest will leave the three Pacific northwest states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington with an estimated surplus of close to 100 million bushels of wheat, the state AAA office reports.

Most of this huge surplus, representing practically all of the 1942 crop, is in storage on farms where it is produced. The extent to which it can be put to work for the war effort depends on the success of the program to feed more wheat to livestock and in-

creased use of wheat for production of alcohol and other war materials, AAA officials say.

The nation's 1943 needs for industrial alcohol have been estimated at 476 million gallons, including 200 million gallons for butadiene, synthetic rubber base. Two-thirds of this production will come from grain, using approximately 136 million bushels of wheat, corn and rye.

With normal importations of rabbit skins from foreign countries curtailed by war conditions, there is an active demand now for domestic skins for making felt and fur linings for clothing.

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