

FARM DAIRY AND POULTRY PAGE

Benefit Payments To Farmers May Be Cut in 1943

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP)—Farm conservation benefit payments in 1943 may be reduced \$100,000,000 below the half-billion-dollar amount authorized by federal crop control legislation and \$50,000,000 below the amount congress appropriated for the current crop year.

Agriculture department officials said the budget bureau had agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$400,000,000 for conservation payments to be distributed among farmers complying with next year's war food program.

The amount appropriated for like payments this year was \$450,000,000. The agriculture department had asked the budget bureau to recommend an appropriation of \$450,000,000 for 1943, these officials said.

Pointing to advances in farm prices and to agriculture department reports that farm income was 35 per cent greater than a year ago, budget bureau officials were said to have taken the position at first that farm benefit payments should be reduced. They were said to have suggested \$200,000,000 to finance payments to farmers who complied with soil conservation practices recommended by the agriculture department.

Department officials objected. It was said, on the ground that funds would not be available for payments to farmers for planting within their agricultural adjustment administration acreage allotments.

Agriculture officials argued that some farmers, not having the inducement of acreage payments, might ignore their allotments and produce crops and products not so greatly needed at the expense of products vitally important to the war program.

Budget officials were said to have won over to the extent of recommending \$400,000,000—\$200,000,000 each for conservation practices and \$200,000,000 for acreage compliance.

Hog Output Boost Next Year Asked By Secy. Wickard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has boosted the 1943 hog production goal, calling for an increase of 15 per cent over this year's record hog production of 185,500,000 head.

At the same time, Wickard announced a government price supporting program to hold prices of hogs at \$13.25 a hundred pounds.

Wickard said purchasing by the agricultural marketing administration will be so operated as to maintain an average hog price of \$13.25 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, for good and choice grades of butcher hogs weighing 240 to 270 pounds. The price will be maintained until September 30, 1944.

Wickard also told dairy farmers that, despite the labor shortage, they will have to produce more milk in 1943 than they have done in the record-breaking year of 1942.

The government is "doing what it can," he said, to end the labor shortage and prevent slaughtering of dairy cattle for the lack of labor.

"We're working on a plan to buy up any good cows that may be thrown on the market, and distribute them to farms that can handle more cows."

Victory Garden Meeting Scheduled at O. S. C.

COVALLIS, Ore., Nov. 30 (AP)—Oregon's second annual victory garden conference will be at Oregon State college Friday, December 4, Dean M. A. Schornfeld, said. The first conference, held last January, enlisted many agencies in a campaign that materially increased the state's production of vegetables, Schornfeld said.

Invitations have been extended to 16 state organizations, associations and councils.

Shipped Holly Needs No Fly-Free Certification

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 30.—(AP)—Holly growers in the Pacific northwest may ship into California without obtaining certification from the state department of agriculture showing that the holly is free from citrus flies, the department said.

California took the action when it figured that northwest holly, grown out of doors, is free of the fly.

And This Little Pig—



"What's all the shouting about?" asks eight-year-old Lola McKay, Los Angeles, when her elders moan about the possibility of meat rationing. She carries her own supply—a 27-pound porker she will exhibit at the Great Western Livestock show.

Oregon's Turkey Income Tops All Specialty Crops

Oregon's turkey industry has grown to the point where it leads all other specialty animal industries in Oregon in income by a large margin, according to the latest summary of production and income statistics in this field just released by the U. S. C. extension service.

Oregon's 1941 turkey crop brought the largest cash farm income of record, amounting to \$6,860,000. The industry in this state has grown considerably since 1936, when the income was only \$2,850,000. The trend has been toward larger flocks but fewer farmers engaged in the business, the bulletin reveals. By far the largest production in the state is centered in the Willamette valley counties, with Marion county in the lead. Closely following in volume of production are Lane, Linn, Douglas, Yamhill and Clackamas in that order.

Oregon's cash farm income from farm-raised turkeys and game animals reached \$850,000 in 1941, mostly derived from mink and silver fox farms. This industry is centered mostly in Willamette valley, coast, and lower Columbia river counties.

Numbers of bee colonies kept in Oregon have been relatively stationary in the last few years at about 31,000, though production in 1941 was somewhat lower than in 1940. Estimated cash farm income was \$87,000 and \$82,000, respectively.

Chinese Can Give U. S. Meat Stretching Ideas

America might well profit by inviting some native Chinese food specialists to come to this country to teach methods of making a little meat go a long way in the diet and of preparing highly palatable meat substitutes, believes Dean Ava B. Milam of Oregon State college, chairman of the state nutrition committee for defense.

Dean Milam, who spent several years in China, says that the Chinese have long used soy beans as an excellent meat substitute and have developed many palatable soy bean dishes. It is also common in China, she says, to see a man carry home a single pork chop which will be skillfully used to flavor an otherwise vegetable meal.

Use of Turkey-Brooding Equipment to Increase Output of Chickens Calls for Precaution Against Disease Hazards

In a program to increase the nation's meat supply the government is asking poultrymen and turkey growers to brood an additional 200,000,000 chicks for broilers and fryers. Producers are requested to use their brooding equipment for this purpose during periods when it is normally idle rather than purchasing new equipment.

Turkey growers who are using or contemplate using their turkey brooding setups to produce broilers or fryers before the regular poultry brooding season arrives should take precaution to eliminate disease hazards, states Dr. E. M. Dickinson, poultry pathologist, Oregon State college. Certain common diseases of chicks may be transmitted to poultry through brooder houses and brooding equipment that are not properly cleaned and disinfected between broods.

It is an established recommendation and practice, because of the disease hazard, that chicken and turkey operations should be kept separate. This recommendation still stands because the danger is no less today than at any other time. Producers are not contributing to the war effort, states Dr. Dickinson, if, by raising broilers and fryers, they contaminate and jeopardize an otherwise successful turkey raising enterprise.

Advice on Cleaning

The brooder house should be thoroughly cleaned and all dust, lint and cobwebs cleaned from the walls and ceiling. The floors should be scraped and swept clean of all litter and crusts of droppings. After the thorough dry cleaning, the floors and for a few feet up the walls should be thoroughly scrubbed with lye water (1 can of lye to 10 gallons of hot water). When the interior of the brooder house has been dried, the floor and walls may be sprayed with any of the standard disinfectants such as sheep dip or cuprous solution of cresol. The disinfectant should be prepared in the dilution recommended on the container.

Wire floors have had some poultry men in a false sense of security because the droppings were not within reach of the chicks or poult. In the cleaning procedure the wire-floored sun porch should not be neglected. The wire floor and supports should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE DROPPINGS BE REMOVED and the ground under the wire floors should be completely covered with quick or air-slacked lime. If the cleaning is done during a dry season, the lime should be dampened with a spray of water.

In purchasing chicks it is important to determine the pulparian disease status of the brooding stock from which the chicks are produced. Chicks from flocks of breeders that are pulparian clean are most desirable. Further,

MARKET REPORTS

PRODUCE

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 30 (AP)—L. T. F. R. Price, a grade, 25.25¢ lb. in parchment wrappers, 22.3¢ in cartons, 3 grade, 31.5¢ in parchment wrap, 28.25¢ in cartons.

INTEREST—First quality, maximum of 600 1 per cent, acidity, delivered to Portland, 25.5¢ lb. premium quality, maximum of 35 of 1 per cent, acidity, 34.5¢ lb. valley outlets and country points, 2¢ less than first or 32¢ second quality at Portland, 2¢ under first or 54¢ 25.

CHEESE—Selling prices to 1500 and 15000. Tillamook triplets, 31¢ lb. 600, 32¢ lb. Trip triplets, 29¢ lb. 600, 30¢ lb. 600, 31¢ lb. 600.

EGGS—Prices to producers: A large, 66¢; B large, 56¢; A medium, 48¢; B medium, 38¢. Retail to retailers, 3¢ higher for cases; cartons, 3¢ higher.

LIVE DOUBTY—No. 1 grade leghorn broilers, 11 to 2 lbs., 56¢; mixed sexes, 24 to 2 lbs., 29¢; redneck roasters over 4 lbs., 29¢; leghorn hens, under 2 lbs., 36¢; over 2 lbs., 22¢; colored hens, 23 to 3 lbs., No. 2 grade hens, 3¢ less; No. 3 grade, 13¢ less; roasters, 18¢ lb.

DRESSED TURKEYS—Selling prices: country dressed hens, 8.40¢; packed stockhens, No. 1, 10¢ cash carry, 11¢ delivered; Large Turms over 20 lbs., 28¢ cash carry, 30¢ delivered.

RABBITS—Average country rabbit, 35.50¢ lb.

HAY—Selling prices on trucks, Astoria, Nov. 1, 23.00-23.00 ton; Oct. Vetch, 16.00 ton; Valley points, timothy, 16.00; eastern Oregon, 23.00 ton; Clover, 16.00 ton.

ONIONS—Green 100 dozen bushels, Oregon dry, 1.24-1.55; Idaho large, 1.48-1.63; Yakima, 1.24-1.55; 60 lbs. bag, packing, 18¢ lb.

POTATOES—Cash and carry prices: Klatsop, 2.40; Main, 2.50; 200 central, Yakima, 2.50; Deschutes, 2.60 central, local, 2.35 central.

COUNTRY MEATS—Selling price to retailer: country salted hogs, best butchers, 129 to 149 lbs., 19.20¢; vealers, fancy, 23¢ lb.; good heavy, 18.15¢ lb.; rough, heavy, 17.20¢ lb.; common cows,

Glamor Hen



All dressed up and going places is Bertha, glamor gal of a British Ministry of Agriculture movie. Donning best bib and tucker she heads for London, complaining of short rations, learns about scrap drives.

(—) lb; cutters, (—) lb; bulls, 16.4¢; lambs, 22.25¢ lb; ewes, 10¢ lb.

WOOL—1942 contracts, Oregon, ranch, normal, 34-37¢ lb; crossbreds, 40-42¢ lb; lamb, (—) lb.

MOHAIR—1942, 12-month, 45¢ lb.

HOPS—Seed stock, 1942 crop, 1.16 lb; Seedless, 1.50-1.60 lb.

Long-Named Drug Found Excellent Parasite Remedy

Tetrachlorethylene, pronounced as though it were three words, "tetra chlor ethylene", when mixed with a light mineral oil, provides a low cost sheep worm remedy for use against internal parasites that cause most of the trouble in Oregon sheep, reports Dr. J. N. Shaw, veterinarian of the O. S. C. experiment station.

When purchased in bulk and mixed with oil, this chemical can be used at a cost of slightly more than one cent per dose, which is only a little higher than that of the "well-known, useless copper sulphate or bluestone", says Dr. Shaw.

When used in bulk, tetrachlorethylene is mixed with a light mineral oil—that is, one that flows freely—and in this form there is practically no danger of strangulation unless it is carelessly administered. The most effective mixture contains one part tetrachlorethylene to three parts mineral oil, although 50-50 mixtures have been used satisfactorily.

The dose for adult sheep is 20 cc. or two-thirds of an ounce, and half as much for lambs. A bottle for measuring these doses can be obtained from any druggist. The material is best given to the animal by use of a spray gun such as is used by mechanics in oiling springs or other parts of automobiles. The material can be administered every four days, although usually every 10 days will give desirable results.

This same chemical is obtainable in the form of soft gelatin capsules, but the oil mixture will give exactly the same results at

Farm Spring "Revival" Ends Quest for Leak

RAYTOWN, Mo.—Clayton W. Erwin was pleased when a long dry spring on his farm started spouting 4,000 gallons of water each hour.

He told W. Logan Jones, manager of a water company, of his good fortune.

Cried Jones: "That's the leak we've been hunting for eight months." The water main has been repaired, Erwin's spring is dry again—and the water company officials have quit worrying about bankruptcy.

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Any Distance, Any Time
Our service is for ALL, and meets EVERY NEED

KEEP NUTS AND BOLTS TIGHT!

★ Loose nuts and bolts invite wear and breakage. It's good practice to inspect them carefully during service periods. A few minutes spent in routine checkups now can save time, money, and materials.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Farm Bureau Co-Operative Exchange
ROSEBURG, OREGON

Now you can buy COFFEE AGAIN

ALL LAST WEEK grocers were not allowed to sell coffee to consumers. So you couldn't buy any. But the "freeze" is over, and since midnight, November 28, you have been able to take War Ration Book One—up to now just your "Sugar Book"—to the grocery store and buy coffee again.

Stamp No. 27 in the "Sugar Book" (lower left-hand corner) is good for one pound of coffee through Sunday, January 3, 1943, if the age shown at time of registration was 15 years or over. Any person not having a "Sugar Book" may still obtain one by registering (prior to December 15, 1942) with his local War Price and Ration Board and, subject to age limit, the stamps will be good for coffee, too.

Ration stamps for coffee must be detached by the grocer or his authorized delivery man because of the age limit. Stamps authorized for coffee must not be detached from a book "under age limit," as these stamps will have to be accounted for when the time comes to renew the "Sugar Book."

War-time problems of production and distribution make it impossible to have enough coffee everywhere at the same time to fill all demands immediately. So spread your stamps out. If you have a number of "coffee stamps" in the family, we suggest you buy several times in the next few weeks instead of all at once. And if you have enough coffee on hand to last a while, don't rush down to the store to get your "ration." Let your less fortunate neighbors have a chance to get their coffee first. Stamp No. 27 is good through January 3, 1943.

On the other hand, if it happens that limited transportation facilities—living in the country, for instance—make buying in the specified quantities a hardship, we

understand that you may apply to your local War Price and Ration Board for a certificate enabling you to buy up to five pounds of coffee at a time. (The equivalent number of stamps will be removed from your book to cover the "advance" ration.)

If there should be any change in the basis or method of coffee rationing, it will be publicly announced and your grocer will also know. You can count on him to keep you properly informed.

The quantity of coffee obtainable by anyone under Rationing Regulations at the time this goes to press will represent a greater reduction for many people than it will for others. But let's look at rationing... for coffee or any other commodity... in a sensible and reasonable manner. Rationing is a wartime measure made necessary, in the case of coffee, by interruptions in supply that have resulted from a shortage of ships... aggravated by unusual consumer buying in the past few months. And even if it serves no other purpose, rationing is a means by which everyone will be able to get his share of the coffee that is available.

It is to be hoped that many of the recent uncertainties of supply and demand that have existed across the Nation with respect to coffee will become adjusted through the functioning of coffee rationing. And let us hope, too, that as time goes on more ships will be available to bring in the supplies of green coffee that are awaiting shipment from our neighboring countries in the South and Central Americas. Statements by Government authorities have indicated a desire to increase the allowance of coffee under the rationing system just as soon as conditions will permit—perhaps even eliminate it entirely. When that happens... wholly or even in part... the coffee-pot will indeed have a new "silver lining."

HILLS BROS COFFEE
"Too Good to Waste"

Rationing places no limitation on quality. Hills Bros. Coffee has the same uniform goodness in every pound. When you make coffee nowadays it's wise to be doubly careful. Measure coffee and water accurately and don't make more cups than required for each meal. Now, more than ever—"Coffee is too good to Waste."

VACUUM-PACKED IN DURAGLAS