

FARM DAIRY AND POULTRY PAGE

Price Supports Seen as Spur to Big Farm Output

Announcement of farm price supports and related policies will enable producers to plan their production and marketing operations better to meet the goals being set for 1943, says L. R. Breithaupt, extension agricultural economist, in the latest issue of the Agricultural Situation and Outlook report just published at Oregon State college.

These guaranteed prices will not assure farmers of an adequate supply of labor, new machinery, or fertilizer, or a long list of other materials that are needed, but this more definite price outlook will help materially to encourage farmers to try to meet increased requirements for food, Breithaupt points out in the circular.

The price policy as announced is designed to give maximum price assistance to the production program, according to the announcement made by the U. S. department of agriculture. The announcement added that, while the department recognizes that prices influence production, it "cannot assure a set price to every farmer for every class or grade of a given commodity, for every day throughout a marketing season."

Most of the price support program has been announced in fairly definite terms in relation to parity or definite prices in money. The new circular lists those for hogs, eggs, butter, cheese, potatoes, dry and evaporated milk, turkeys, chickens, wheat, feed grains, and dry peas. About February 1 it is planned to announce price supports for dried fruits, including apples and prunes, and for certain vegetables for processing, including snap beans and peas. Purchase or support prices for other special crops will be announced as needed.

Latest report on farm levels, purchasing value, and farm costs are also included in the new circular, which may be obtained free at any county extension office.

Small Fruit Varieties Suggested for Oregon

With many home gardeners adding small fruits as well as vegetables to their plantings, frequent inquiry comes to O. S. C. as to suitable varieties.

O. T. McWhorter, extension horticulturist, who is the author of a recent circular on small fruit varieties for eastern Oregon, has now written a similar circular entitled "Small Fruits for Western Oregon Home Gardens."

Among strawberries, he recommends Marshall for a main crop, Narcissa for an early crop, and Corvallis as a late variety. Mastodon, Gem, and Rockhill are suitable everbearing sorts. Red raspberries recommended are Cuthbert, Newburgh, and Taylor. Varieties of black raspberries, trailing berries, currants, and gooseberries are also recommended in this free circular, which also includes directions for planting and care of small fruits.

Officers Installed by Grange at Elkhead

YONCALLA, Dec. 21 (AP)—The following officers were installed in Elkhead grange at a recent meeting: Master, Mrs. Fred Reeves; overseer, Mr. A. T. Johnson; lecturer, Mrs. Paul Allen; steward, Fred Reeves; assistant steward, George Langdon; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Jobe; treasurer, D. O. Record; chaplain, Mrs. I. O. Record; clerk, Mrs. Howard Lankford; Flora, Mrs. John Kruse; Pomona, Mrs. Frank Creson; gate keeper, Howard Lankford; lady assistant, Howard Lankford; A. T. Johnson; executive committee, I. O. Record, Fred Reeves and Howard Lankford.

Musical singing followed the installation. The installing officers were Mrs. John Kruse, Mrs. Fred Kruse and Joe Wilson. A potluck dinner was served at noon.

Potatoes, Pears Lead Oregon's Shipments

Potatoes topped the list of produce commodities shipped from Oregon last month under the federal-state shipping point inspection and certification. Potato inspections totaled 1,918,8 carloads. Pears, with 628.5 cars, were next in line and onions and apples were third and fourth volume. Potatoes and pears, incidentally, just reversed the order of October shipments.

Total November shipments: 2,185.1 carloads and 610 truckloads. Produce other than that already mentioned shipped in lots of one or more carloads: lettuce, mixed fruits, brined cherries, cold pack blackberries, cabbage, carrots, celery, garlic, sweetpotatoes, turnips and onion sets.



Flying High U. S. Army planes in close formation look like giant aircraft of future.

(Official Army Air Forces Photo.)



DESERT MULLIGAN. Huddled around a campfire, members of an anti-tank crew, on the march near Sahl, Morocco, cook up a stew while one of their number peers through field glasses as he stands guard.

Retail Potato Prices Little Affected By Modification of Differentials for Grade, Size Sold by Country Shippers

PORTLAND, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Oregon OPA office Saturday announced that price differentials for grade and size of white potatoes and onions sold by country shippers have been modified. Several base pricing areas were retained to follow traditional price patterns. The order is effective today.

Simultaneously OPA provided a new pricing method for country shippers and other carlot dealers who deliver to terminal markets. It also provided more adequate support prices for those who sell wholesale and retail.

The office said there would be no appreciable effect on retail prices of potatoes and onions. There is no general change in dollars and cents base prices established by the regulation for country shipping points.

Grading Changes Given Differentials originally established are revoked and the following set up, based on grade, size and packaging.

Grade differentials include: For white potatoes, U. S. extra No. 1 grade or better, packed in bags, the country shipper may add 10 cents a hundred weight to the already established maximums. For white potatoes which grade below U. S. No. 1 but which are 85 per cent U. S. commercial or better, packed in bags, the country shipper shall subtract 10 cents a hundredweight from the maximums established for U. S. No. 1. For white potatoes lower than 85 per cent of this classification, the country shipper shall subtract 30 cents a hundredweight from the U. S. No. 1 maximum price.

Size differentials, applicable to all grades, include: For white potatoes, 6-ounce minimum size, packed in bags, the country shipper may add 15 cents a hundredweight to the

established maximums for white potatoes of two-inch minimum size or U. S. size A, similarly packed, 10 cents a hundredweight.

Bag Lots Listed Packaging differentials, which to some extent reflect ultimate consumer demand as well as trade practices, included: An additional 20 cents per 100 pounds above established maximums for white potatoes in paper bags containing 25 pounds or less and in cotton or mesh bags of 25 pounds. An additional 30 cents hundredweight above white potato maximums for cotton or mesh bags containing 15 pounds. An additional 40 cents for 10-pound bags.

Where the potatoes are sold in bulk or in sacks provided by the purchaser, the country shipper shall subtract 15 cents a hundredweight.

Baking-type potato package differentials, applicable only to U. S. No. 1 grade or better, include: An additional 35 cents a hundred pounds above the maximum for U. S. grade No. 1 for white potatoes, 6 ounces minimum 14 ounces maximum, or 2 1/2 inches minimum to 4 inches maximum, packed in the bag.

Use of acidophilus milk, as prepared at Oregon State college, in the control of dysentery of calves is saving many an animal these days when every one is important, according to letters received from time to time by the dairy department.

Recently a frantic plea for help came from a woman who had two baby calves from top stock that developed serious scours when two weeks old. Her inquiry re-

Special Milk Treatment Saving Many Calves

sulted in dispatching two pint tins of the specially prepared milk C. O. D., with directions for its use. Less than a week after the milk was sent a reply came back saying, "How can I ever thank you. Calves are coming along fine and growing to beat the band!"

Since the acidophilus treatment was developed some years ago, supplies are kept on hand at all times for immediate shipment any place in the state.

Ways to Increase Supplies of Meat Are Suggested

With the government requesting substantial increases in meat production for 1943, Dr. W. H. Lytle of the state department of agriculture has suggested the following ways in which meat supplies may be increased:

1. Hold cattle for grain fattening, thus insuring several hundred pounds extra weight per animal. This could best be accomplished on guaranteed prices so that cattle may be fed profitably instead of being marketed as grass fat animals. The past fall many Oregon feeders, scared because of so much federal regulation, sold cattle that had come off the grass in fairly well fed condition out of the grain fattening yards instead of holding them for grain fattening.

2. Breed sows to raise two litters of pigs per year. This would mean, of course, proper facilities and much green clover or other green plant food.

3. Castrate dairy bull veal calves and send to market at 10 months of age. Good skim milk and powdered milk calf feed will make good sized calves at eight to 10 months. (There is now no percentage deduction on veal meat effecting the quota.)

4. Breed ewes twice yearly. This could be accomplished by flushing or with hypodermic injection of gonadlin to stimulate oestrus heat and ovulation.

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1943 Crop Goals Called Toughest Job for Farmers

Farmers can tackle the job of meeting the 1943 food production goals with assurance that agriculture will get its full share of the available manpower, machinery, and materials needed to produce essential foods, reports R. B. Taylor, chairman of Oregon's USDA war board, in announcing detailed goals for this state.

Even so, farmers face their toughest job in maintaining the output of food called for under the goals which he termed "targets for farmers to shoot at during the coming year." Wartime shortages were taken into account in setting them, but they represent this state's share of the minimum amounts of essential farm products needed to carry on the war in 1943.

At least a billion and a half pounds of milk will be needed from Oregon in dairy herds, and "that won't be enough to meet all demands," Taylor said. Next in importance are meat production goals, which include a 15 per cent increase in hogs, or pig crops from 45,000 sows in the spring and 34,000 in the fall.

Beef and veal goals call for slaughter of 422,000 cattle and calves, a 14 per cent increase. The goal for mutton and lamb, 774,000 head, is a 15 per cent decrease from this year, reflecting the need for maintaining wool production and checking the downward trend in sheep numbers.

More Poultry And Eggs

Fifteen per cent increases in poultry meat production are sought, including, 19 million pound of chickens for meat and 36 million pounds of turkeys. Almost 41 million dozen eggs will be needed to meet the 1943 goal.

Reduction in wheat acreage to 720,000 acres, 8 per cent below the 1943 state AAA allotment, is suggested. Present large wheat supplies, together with the 650,000 acres of corn, oats, barley, and rye called for under the 1943 goal, are looked to for the feed needed to meet livestock goals.

Other crop goals include: All tame hay, 1,090,000 acres, up 5 per cent; potatoes, 43,000 acres, up 16 per cent; sugar beets, 13,000

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U. S. Treasury Department

acres, no change; dry beans, 3,000 acres, no change; dry edible peas, 20,000 acres, a complete shift from wrinkled to smooth varieties; alfalfa seed, 9,000 acres, up 80 per cent.

Cows Deny Milk When Musical Program Quits

ST. LOUIS—(AP)—Cows owned by W. J. Lavigne of Harrison Flats, Idaho, recently went on a strike and refused to give their normal amount of milk when they failed to hear their favorite musical programs at milking time. Lavigne wrote the rural electrification administration here that music from a loud speaker in his dairy barn kept the cows "chewing their cud and giving down their milk in abundant rhythmic streams." Then one night the radio broke down. Milk production dropped one gallon per day per cow until the radio was repaired, Lavigne declared.

Big Future Seen For By-Products Of Mill Waste

A whole list of useful materials obtainable from sawmill waste in Oregon and other Pacific coast states is a future possibility from research in this field, believes Glenn Voorhies, assistant professor of wood products in the school of forestry at Oregon State college.

Professor Voorhies is the author of a new engineering experiment station bulletin No. 17 on "An Inventory of Sawmill Waste in Oregon." The study was made as part of a program being carried out under the new forestry research fund set up by the last legislature.

As the first step in developing new processes was considered to be finding accurate facts about the industry, a detailed study of the form, quality, and volume of sawmill waste was undertaken. The total volume was found to be approximately 81 cubic feet of pine waste and 90 cubic feet of fir waste for each thousand feet of log manufactured.

Future research studies, it is

hoped, will develop uses such as cork from bark, plastic bonded materials from sawdust and shavings, charcoal and improved fuel firing from common slab and edgings, and cut stock from clear mill waste, as well as improved values for low-grade lumber.

"Although here is a potential market for many of the known by-products that can be made from sawmill waste, the cost of manufacturing and marketing these products by the usual techniques and methods has generally been more than the ceiling price," the author points out. "It follows, therefore, that more effort must be placed on research for improved manufacturing technique and also in finding new uses if the waste problem is to be solved in the sawmill industry as it has been in other industries."

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