

Oregon Figures On Meat Animals Reviewed by OSC

Though total numbers of meat animals have decreased in Oregon considerably in recent years, more money is received by Oregon farmers from cattle, hogs, sheep and their products than from any other 12 major groups of Oregon farm products. This is shown in a statistical bulletin No. 684, "Oregon's Meat Animals and Wool, 1887-1947," just issued by the O.S.C. extension service giving figures over an 80-year period.

In 1946 this group of products accounted for approximately 68,000,000 or 20 per cent of the total cash farm receipts, the figures show. The bulletin, obtainable free from any extension office was prepared for publication by Elvera Horrell, B. W. Coyle and L. R. Breighaupt, extension specialists in agricultural economics.

Beef cattle numbers in Oregon are about one-sixth above pre-war, while sheep numbers January 1, 1947, were only two-fifths of pre-war figures and hog numbers about two-thirds. The increase in cattle numbers was entirely in beef breeds, as milk

cows have decreased somewhat below pre-war totals.

Nearly nine-tenths of the beef cattle are in eastern Oregon. Lake county ranks first, followed by Malheur, Harney, Klamath, Grant, Baker and Crook. Jackson is the principal beef cattle county in western Oregon.

Douglas First in Sheep

Sheep numbers have been on the decline in eastern Oregon in recent years. On January 1, 1947, only 57 per cent of the sheep and lambs were in eastern Oregon counties compared with about 75 per cent in these counties six years earlier. Douglas county ranks first, with Malheur first in western Oregon.

The estimated number of hogs on January 1, 1947, was 161,000, the lowest since 1875. In recent years the greatest decrease in hog numbers has occurred in the Willamette valley and coast and lower Columbia counties, with the least in the south central counties. Marion county in western Oregon leads, while Walla Walla is first in eastern Oregon.

A fourth of the American Indians on U. S. reservations live in Oklahoma.

In some of the newest steam turbines the "buckets" move faster than a rifle bullet.

Rock Quarry Explosion Kills Prisoner, Hurts 7

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 28.—(AP)—Multnomah county authorities prepared today to investigate a prison rock quarry explosion that killed one prisoner and injured seven others.

Thomas Suttle, 55, serving 120 days on conviction of drunkenness, was crushed about the chest and body yesterday and died en route to a hospital after detonation of 2,800 pounds of dynamite at the Rocky Butte jail east of the city. Jail superintendent Day said John McVickers, 29, suffered compound fractures of the right leg and arm, and the others suffered

bruises and abrasions and were not believed seriously hurt.

London Medics Reject Public Service Plan

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(AP)—Medical consultants and specialists of the London area have voted to refuse service in Britain's new public medical service.

The vote was 766 to 11. A fight against the service, approved by parliament and scheduled to come into effect July 5, is being led by the officers of the British Medical Association. They base their opposition mainly on the methods of paying doctors.

Order Ousts 800 Japs From Logging Operations in B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 28.—(CP)—The Vancouver Sun reported yesterday that the provincial government has ordered immediate discharge of all Japanese—800 strong—from British Columbia interior logging operations.

The surprise action threatens to shut down many independent logging concerns and "ghost towns" revived by the Japanese

when they were moved from coastal areas during the war. The newspaper said the move follows lapse of federal wartime regulations which permitted employment of Japanese in the logging industry.

The order restores a provincial policy dating back more than 35 years. At the turn of the century a resolution was adopted prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese in crown land timber operations. The policy was ended in 1942 by federal order-in-council permitting Orientals to be employed in interior logging operations and sawmills to aid the war effort.

A spokesman for the Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association

said that if the order is enacted, 90 per cent of British Columbia's working Japanese will be affected.

First reaction to the move came from the Vancouver branch of the Civil Liberties Union—a protest against "this war of attrition."

Use of extra iodine in the diet may make some types of goiter worse instead of better.

The malaria carrying mosquito requires about 10 days to develop from egg to adult.

Some of the most dangerous types of goiter do not develop visible swellings in the neck.

Gilbert Sutton, Former Mail Carrier, Passes

Gilbert Wilcox Sutton, 86, who carried mail under contract from Roseburg to Millwood from 1910 to 1914, died in a Eugene hospital Sunday. He was born March 29, 1861, in Ovid, N. Y., and was a member of the Baptist Church.

Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Mary Hullin, Tujunga, Calif., and two brothers, Warren M. of Porterville, Calif., and Byron B. of Veneta, Ore., who assisted his brother in the Roseburg-Millwood mail delivery.

Funeral services were held today at Eugene with interment in the Pioneer Memorial Cemetery.

Is Prohibition Coming Back?

AFTER the first World War, Prohibition was slipped over on the people of the United States by propaganda, started during the war, that it was necessary as a war emergency.

The fighting in World War II has been over for more than two years. Now many thoughtful people are wondering if we are threatened with Prohibition again. Certainly the dry propaganda mill is working overtime again, but it isn't quite clear whether the 1948 "party line" is that Prohibition is necessary because the last war is not over, or because there is a third World War just around the corner.

In any event, the Congress is being asked to extend legislation to restrict distillers to a few days' grain supply each month.

This would be a long step toward bringing back Prohibition.

It cannot be for any other purpose.

It cannot be to save grain.

The use of corn for distilling does not deprive America or the world of a single slice of bread.

As for wheat, the distilling industry uses less than one thousandth of one per cent of the total supply.

So the purpose must be Prohibition.

Even a school boy economist knows you do not save any grain when you restrict only one industry that uses about 1% of the total.

This is true because restricting one industry's 1 per cent sounds a warning to the users of the other 99 per cent of the possibility of allocation in their industries and actually encourages them—in the absence of any restriction—to process or pile up as much grain as they can. Just tell anybody that something is going to be scarce, and he will buy more than he normally uses.

The fact that grain could be distilled anywhere in the whole world including countries which import our American grain—while American distilleries were shut down—proves that ours was the only country that fell for such economic nonsense.

No other country is destroying a source of governmental revenue big enough to pay half the cost of the Marshall plan.

No other country is destroying an industry employing, directly and indirectly, more than two million of its citizens.

The claim that the restriction of American distillers has any humanitarian or economic basis is dry propaganda—and nothing else!

It might be hard to persuade the American workers who are out of work in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to agree that the shipment of our grain for distilling in Canada or any other country by foreign workmen could serve any humanitarian, economic or social purpose.

America has sixty Lawrenceburgs!

American Distilleries were shut down in 25 states.

Canadian distillers ran at capacity.

British distillers ran at capacity.

Distilleries behind the Iron Curtain were reported running with American grain.

The very countries that are asking America for food are asking for more American grain for distilling and brewing than the whole American distilling industry has ever used in any year.

When the American distillers were shut down in November and December, Canada doubled its imports of American corn. Canada is not a starving country.

In the last four months of 1947, which included the American shutdown period, Canada imported almost one and a half million bushels of American rye. In the same period the year before they imported none.

If the American distilling industry were unrestricted it would use at the most as we have said, less than 1 per cent of the grain. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order, now in effect, cutting this down to 1/2 of 1 per cent. This 1/2 of 1 per cent is supposed to save the world, yet the Secretary of Agriculture tells a committee of the Senate that we will have plenty of grain.

But our processing of even this small amount of grain would not remove it from the food economy. Only the foreign governments seem to appreciate the fact that distilling not only keeps men and women employed, and adds to government revenue, but also results in by-product feed supplements which are returned to the food economy in the form of more meat, milk, butter, eggs, poultry and pork.

Some say that at least 45 per cent of the grain we use is thus returned to the food economy in the form of animal feeds. And some say more than 100 per cent is returned in the feeding value of the vitamin-rich high-protein residue.

As we said in the beginning—the restriction of American distillers can have no other purpose than prohibition! The dry propagandist will try to tell you that there is an enormous gallonage of whiskey in this country. Actually, all during the war, this industry converted all its facilities to making alcohol for ammunition and synthetic rubber. After the war it was closed down month after month on account of European needs for grain.

The truth is that there is today in the United States just about one year's supply of whiskey four years old, or older. The rest is green whiskey, not yet matured and ready for market.

The distilling business needs no defense by us. The people and the Congress of the United States decided through the Twenty-First Amendment to the Constitution that it is a legal business and a recognized part of our economy. More than a hundred thousand American citizens invested their savings in this industry on this assurance.

Don't let anyone tell you that the distillers are against aid to Europe.

Last year, this was the only industry that made a separate and voluntary contribution for the feeding of hungry people in other lands. The Distillers bought and paid for 20 million pounds of grain for Europe.

From October 25th to December 25th, we shut down voluntarily in answer to the plea that it would encourage others to make sacrifices. Schenley paid full wages—over a million dollars—to its employees who were thrown out of work.

We believe that hungry people everywhere should be fed. It is the American tradition to give of our resources to succor the needy and the unfortunate wherever they may be.

We are ready and willing to contribute on the same basis as every other American industry to the cost of providing relief to the people of Europe. But we do not agree that this can best be done by a partial or complete return to Prohibition. We do not believe it can be done by destroying or restricting an industry which the American people expressly voted into existence.

We do not believe it can be done by weakening our home economy through the loss of billions of dollars of revenue for National, State, and Local governments; or by throwing hundreds of thousands of American workers out of their jobs.

Schenley Distillers Corporation

Mary Mills' SUPER RECIPE FILE

SEA-LEVEL RECIPES FOR SEA-LEVEL BAKING

POPOVERS—For "Pop" and the whole Family!

Serve them over and over again.

1 cup Fisher's Blend Flour	Sift and measure flour. Resist with salt.
1/2 teaspoon Salt	
2 Eggs	Beat eggs until light and lemon colored. Add milk and shortening. Beat thoroughly. Add dry ingredients, mixing well.
1 cup Milk	
1 tablespoon melted Shortening	

Pour into muffin tins which have been heated for 10 minutes in the oven with 1/2 teaspoon melted shortening in each cup. Fill each cup 1/2 full. Bake 15 minutes at 475° F. and 30 minutes at 350° F. Makes 12.

You can depend on Fisher's Blend All-Purpose Flour, Northwest favorite for over 35 years.



FOR EVERY PURPOSE—IT'S THE MYSTERY OF THE BLEND



The aroma's so tempting



Each cup tastes just right



It's roasted so smoothly



So fresh-rich-and-bright!

Everybody likes Hills Bros Coffee!

For real enjoyment, drink Hills Bros. Coffee—a blend of the world's finest coffees.

Its rich flavor never varies. CONTROLLED ROASTING, an exclusive Hills Bros. process, roasts the coffee continuously, a little at a time, to uniform perfection.

Hills Bros. Coffee comes to you always fresh and fragrant—vacuum-packed in cans and Ultra-Vac jars.



TWO GRINDS:

✓ Drip and Glass-Measure Grind
✓ Regular Grind