



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Northwestern Turkey Show In December Will Continue Emphasis on Utility Classes

Local turkey growers who specialize in meat-type birds will be especially encouraged to enter the annual Northwestern Turkey Show to be held in Roseburg Dec. 6, 7, 8, and 9, it was announced by George L. Routledge, show manager.

With this encouragement to be given the meat-type bird, the show is continuing its emphasis of the utility classes, which was a feature of last year's Northwestern Turkey Show, Routledge pointed out.

Tentative plans still call for the show to be held in the Roseburg Armory, its setting since the end of the recent war. However, directors of the Northwestern Turkey Breeders Association are looking for other quarters, as the Armory has its limitations. Hopes of the association to locate the show in a building on the County Fairgrounds apparently will not be fulfilled.

Routledge also said that H. P. Griffin of Sonoma, Calif., senior judge of the show for the past several years, has written to the local association that several California turkey growers who have not been here for several years, are to exhibit in the Northwestern Turkey Show this year.

For the protection of both local and out-of-state live bird entries, Routledge said, each bird will be examined for signs of Newcastle disease by a veterinarian to be retained by the association.

Support Prices Listed For Cover Crop Seed

PORTLAND — (AP) — Government support prices for cover crop seed purchased during 1949 were listed tentatively last week. The department of Agriculture said prices will be fixed amounts rather than on a percentage of parity as indicated earlier.

Officials said a tentative schedule to be effective next June 15 would put the support price for hairy vetch and crimson clover at 14 cents a pound. Willamette and common vetch may be 6 1/2 cents, rye grass 6 cents and Australian winter field peas 4 1/2 cents.

Support prices cannot exceed 90 per cent of parity. The department also scaled down its estimate of the 1948 Pacific Coast hop crop by 2,000,000 pounds from last month's figure. It set total production at 50,125,000 pounds, slightly above last year's crop.

Livestock Editor Sees Good Future

A great many people are evidencing their faith in the future of this country, according to Nelson R. Crow, publisher of Western Livestock Journal, who writes in the October issue of the magazine. "You see faith in America when the great industries spend millions and millions of dollars for plant expansion and improved machinery," he says, "and you see equal faith in this great land of ours when cattlemen pay prevailing prices for improved seed stock so that they, too, can improve their production plants and increase the quality of their output."

At the same time, the widely-known writer wonders if it might not be difficult to maintain one's complete confidence in the future, "in view of some of the rash statements by politicians, the conflicting statements and ideas of economists, the very real danger of war with Russia, and the realization that prices and wages are the highest in all history."

"But neither can any of us properly do business by playing hunches and attempting to 'hit the market,'" Crow concludes. "For the past three years, we have been told by the same economists, many of them on Government payrolls, that we were headed for lower prices. Our answer then, and our answer now, is that no one can actually predict the future. . . . But when a man is in business, a business he likes and a business he understands, he seldom makes for profit or happiness by gambling that this is the peak; that now is the time to sell."

Tansy Ragwort Killed With Spring 2,4-D Use

The popular weed killer, 2,4-D, has controlled the bad, noxious weed, tansy ragwort, when applied in sufficient strength at the right season, according to field trials conducted by county extension agents in western Oregon.

Preliminary trials show that the best results are obtained when the 2,4-D is applied during the early spring months before blossoms appear on the plants. Spray plots in Marion, Lincoln, Tillamook, Clackamas and Curry counties showed good kills from applications of three pounds of the acid made in May or June.

Later trials with 2,4-D applied in July after the bloom had appeared failed to give control.



MODEL — Picture (top) of Lime Crest King, light Brahma rooster, was the model for the U.S. 3-cent poultry centennial stamp (below). Cock is owned by Harvey C. Wood, Newton, N. J.

many of the plants being able to mature seed. No particular difference was noted as between the esters and amine salts. Neither did addition of diesel or stove oil appear to increase the kill.

Teachers Welcomed At Coles Valley Grange

The Umpqua School Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Coles Valley Grange Hall Friday night, with a good crowd in attendance. During the business meeting Mrs. Dollie Urben, president, introduced the teachers, Mrs. Genevieve Murphy and Mrs. Jean Hedberg. Each was presented with a corsage of fall flowers made by Myra Kamp.

Later the pupils of Mrs. Murphy presented an interesting program of songs and recitation, following which Mrs. Perry Thiele of Roseburg gave a talk on Camp Fire activities. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by a committee headed by Mrs. Henry Teller.

The next meeting will be on Friday night, Nov. 5.

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Cherry Survey Of Costs Shows Irrigation Aid

Irrigated orchards in The Dalles area showed yields approximately double those of unirrigated one at an additional cost of only \$40 per acre in 1946, according to results of a cost-of-production study of sweet cherry production in Oregon just issued by the O. S. C. experiment station.

The study included 93 orchards in the Willamette Valley and The Dalles area where most of Oregon's 15,200 acres of sweet cherries are located. The orchards ranged in size from 2 to 212 acres and averaged about 19 acres.

Copies of the report issued as station bulletin No. 454 may be had free at county extension offices or direct from the college. Yields were exceptionally high in 1946, averaging 4,839 pounds per acre compared with an average from 1932 to 1946 of only 2,079 pounds. The authors of the bulletin, Dr. Gustave Kuhlman and D. Curtis Mumford of the farm management department, say that orchards producing less than 2,000 pounds per acre in 1946 showed production costs almost twice the average.

Average costs in 1946 of producing cherries for processing were 833 cents per pound, amounting to \$408 per acre. Willamette Valley costs were slightly lower than in the Dalles area, being 795 cents compared with 801. Orchards producing less than 2,000 pounds per acre showed costs of 15.8 cents per pound.

As it is impractical to conduct cost studies every year, the authors include tables applying the findings in 1946 to yields of previous years, and show how the data may be used in estimating costs in the future.

Oregon ranks third in the nation in the production of sweet cherries, being exceeded only by Washington and California. The three coast states together produce approximately 85 per cent of the sweet cherry acreage of the country.

The Oregon acreage in 1943 at 15,200 acres was nearly twice the acreage in 1929, the expansion coming mostly between 1920 and 1930, the authors report. Sweet cherries comprise about 90 per cent of the total average.

UNFORSEEN HAZARD
BROWNSVILLE, Tex. — (AP) — Pauline King of the Snake King Bird and Animal Farm here, said that shipments of skunks by air express have been ruled out.

The reason: A female skunk shipped by air from the farm gave birth to a baby skunk in flight. The mother had been de-scented.

The baby didn't inherit the treatment.

Cro-Magnon man is believed to have lived in the era from 25,000 to 10,000 B. C.

Next: Cabbage



Mrs. Roxie Angell, 62, of Alexandria, Ind., may soon trade her tomato-canning job for a mess of cabbage. She has said she will inherit part of the \$2,000,000 John O'Banion estate, but she'll keep on working "at least until the end of 'tomato-canning' season."

Root Cellar Will Safeguard Vegetables From Freezing

When freezing weather threatens the vegetable garden, there is usually a considerable quantity of vegetables in the ground which can easily be stored in good condition until used.

The time to harvest them for storage is as late as possible, with safety. Squash and pumpkins should be taken in before heavy frosts; but most others may be left in the garden until freezing weather. Temperatures will not injure beets, carrots, cabbage and turnips so long as it thaws out the next day; but they should be lifted before the ground begins to remain frozen all day.

Onions, squash, and pumpkins can be kept in any dry shelter for two or three months without worrying about the temperature. But even these vegetables will keep best in a temperature under 40 degrees. Cut the stems of the squash and pumpkins close to the plant; and hang onions in braids, or store in shallow slatted racks, so the air will circulate freely about them.

When Freezing Helps
Parsnips and salsify may be dug, sorted into lots sufficient for a family serving and each lot placed in a paper bag. These bags may be placed in a box and left outdoors, protected only from the rain. Freezing will improve the flavor of these vegetables, and they are easily removed for serving as needed.

Carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas, potatoes, apples and cabbage may be stored in a shed or unheated garage for so long as the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees above zero. Place them in boxes packed in soil, or peat moss, not sand; or pack them in cardboard boxes which are placed in larger boxes, and surrounded with shredded paper, sawdust or shavings for insulation.

To protect these vegetables from the lowest winter temperatures, a convenient receptacle is a 24-inch drain tile sunk into the earth and closed with an insulated cover, which may be opened at will for the removal of any part of its contents.

The cover may be made of wood, larger than the tile, but protected with hardware cloth to keep out rodents and insulated with many thicknesses of paper or padding.

All vegetables and fruit placed in storage must be free from decay or injury. Avoid those with skin punctures, and never store vegetables which are wet.

Fir Attacked By Spruce Budworm

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 18 — (AP) — Serious infestation of Western Oregon Douglas fir forests with eastern spruce budworm is shown by an aerial survey, State Forester Nels Rogers says.

From 20 to 40 per cent defoliation has occurred in at least 150,000 acres, he said. The largest area of infestation — some 100,000 acres — is in timber extending from Sodaville in Linn County to Springfield in Lane County. Eight other infestation areas ranging in size from 1,000 to 10,000 acres were located by the survey.

Rogers said the survey could not be taken as conclusive as to the infestation area since it was localized and the infestation often is difficult to locate from the air. The Willamette National Forest was not surveyed except for an area near Oakridge where it is thought the original infestation started three years ago.

Three years of attack by the budworm usually are required before a tree dies.

Strawberry Acreage In Oregon to be Increased

Oregon strawberry growers intend to step up this year's record strawberry acreage by another 500 acres for harvest next spring, the federal crop reporting service says.

Acreage intended for picking in 1949 was estimated at 15,500. Prospective acreage for the entire United States was estimated to be 3 per cent above 1948.

In addition to the small increase, Oregon farmers intend to replace a substantial acreage of old and unproductive beds, the report indicated.

Outlook Good For Cabbages, Carrots

Improved production prospects for fall carrots and late fall cabbage in Oregon and other main producing states were reported Thursday by the United States department of agriculture.

Acreage of late fall cabbage in the four main states was up 20 per cent over last year, the USDA said. Oregon plantings of 2,500 acres compared with 2,000 in 1947.

Prospects for fall carrots improved over a month ago and the current production outlook was placed at 11,218,000 bushels, 49 per cent up from a year ago. Oregon harvest of 435,000 bushels compared with 298,000 in 1947.

Fall lettuce production, however, declined 2 per cent from a month ago. Improved yields in the Northwest were offset by declines in California prospects.

Dry weather during the heading period lowered prospects long cauliflower, although Oregon's fall crop of 480,000 crates still will top last year's output by about 25,000 crates.

The total late summer onion crop was estimated at 15 per cent more than last year. In Oregon, however, the crop of 2,625,000 sacks will be slightly under last year.

FLOWER WEEK SET

For the fourth successive year flowers will fill the spotlight during the nation-wide celebration of National Flower Week, which this year has been designated as the week of Nov. 7-14.

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The new No. 22 Mower rides on two rubber-tired caster wheels . . . is protected from damage by a safety spring release. The sickle bar is close to the rear tractor wheel, making it easier to get around square corners. A dust-tight, oil-bath chain-drive transmission with a safety slip-clutch runs the pitman.
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Vol. X Published Weekly by the Douglas County Flour Mill, Makers of
No. 42 UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR and Umpqua Brand Poultry and Dairy Feeds
Oct. 18, 1948

Just Suppose
(Continued)
Two weeks ago we asked the hundreds of newcomers to Douglas County what they planned on when jobs run out after the bulk of the timber is gone, or after the unusual demand for lumber is partially supplied. We suggested that the small acreages can supply a living in only one of two ways; either small fruits or poultry.
To make it on small fruits requires pretty good land. Many of the small acreages will not fall under this class of land. But to make a living with poultry, good land is not necessary. In fact, we know of many farms that have brought doubled yields of crops by the use of poultry manure and litter. So even a poor piece of land will increase in fertility and value as a result of the poultry business.
We feel safe in stating that over a long period of years, the poultry industry in Oregon has not failed to produce a profit for anybody who will put in the efficient effort that would be required to make a profit in any other line of enterprise. We believe that even at present high wages a good poultryman will make as big money PER HOUR OF ACTUAL LABOR, as men in the mills and woods, and at the same time, their work will be all at home, where their property will increase in value and comfort, rather than deteriorate, as most properties do when the owner spends all his time working for the other guy.
In addition to all this, there is certainly a heap of pleasure and satisfaction in making your living as a result of your own enterprise and initiative, and knowing that your job will be there tomorrow and the next day. Instead of wondering if your boss' business will fold up, or a strike will stop your income.
In Oregon, the poultry business is especially safe. We have the finest climate in the world for it, we have good markets, and expenses will compare favorably with any other location. Yes, even with the Middle West, where they raise all their own feeds.
We have a letter from a cousin back in Kansas, the biggest wheat state in the world. She says "We didn't raise many

chickens this year. The price of feed soared us out. Egg mash cost \$3.50, and we are getting 40¢ for eggs." (She lives on a big dairy farm.)
Well, Egg Mash at the Douglas Flour Mill is now \$4.25, and you could get 65¢ for eggs. May be more.
In addition, you can have all the help you want in planning for, and raising poultry. In the old days, we learned it the hard way. Now most any beginner with a love for work and chickens can be making an independent living from poultry in a few months, with plenty of help and advice from many sources.
We urgently advise all of our new Oregon folks to seriously consider the poultry business. Don't wait until the job peters out. Get a start NOW, then you will be ready when the time comes. In Douglas County we have some of the best breeding in the country, we have good hatcheries, and we have a local feed manufacturer that can furnish feed of the best quality at prices that will surprise anybody. See us today, this week, or this month at latest. Let's get ready to actually achieve that longed-for independence.
Mrs. Jones was sick with a cold and bad cough. The old man was hammering in the backyard when Brown came over.
"How's the wife?" asked Brown.
"Not very well," answered Jones.
"Is that her cough?"
"No, this is a chicken house."
Purdy Sax
By the way, ladies, we have some more of those purdy print sacks again. Quite a choice of patterns, and the boys are selling them at 49¢ per sack. One will make a couple purdy aprons, a couple might make a dress, and you could get a shirt for the old man out of about one and a half, and make the baby a pair out of what was left. Most ladies think they are about the best buy in print goods in this part of Oregon.

New Radio Program
For some real information and some real enjoyment, tune in KINR every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6:30. The Douglas Flour Mill is putting on a program which will give you the very latest in news headlines, the days earliest market reports, some good western music, and a tip on what is for sale at the Flour Mill.
The music alone will be worth tuning in for. None of that rootin' tootin' hot live that the boys like to put on so darn much of on all the other early morning programs. Nope, we'll shoot a couple radio announcers if they put any of that so-called hot stuff on our program.
Couple kids watching a barber giving a guy a shave. One says, "Gosh, Micky, lookie, he's looking for 'em with a light!"
Colds
The cold season is on again. People get colds when fall comes on, and so do your laying pullets. It affects the pullets as severely as it does yourself. The difference is that you can take a couple aspirins and keep pecking away at your job. The pullets can't do that. They quit laying, and sometimes go in a molt.
If you go to the Doctor, as you should, he will most likely give you one of the "sulfa-drugs," and it will most likely help you. If your pullets sneeze, cough, have watery eyes and dirty noses, don't lose valuable time. Come to the Flour Mill. The boys will sell you sulfa-drugs for the pullets. Ask for "CORYSUL." It is recommended by the state experiment station as just as good as any treatment known for these costly fall colds, commonly called "contagious coryza." That is to say, the sulfa-drug in CORYSUL is recommended as a cure for coryza. Use it in the drinking water according to directions. We have many satisfied customers, and now is the hour.
Of course, we keep lots of other remedies for the common diseases your chickens and turkeys are subject to. When your birds get sick, don't wait. Come to the Mill with your troubles. We will do our best to help you out. Our aim is to help our customers make money on the feed they buy from us.

Heavy Rain Dims Prospect for More Cover Crop Seeds

CORVALLIS — (AP) — Rain-caused interference with western Oregon seeding—which last year cut vetch and ryegrass plantings—is being repeated this year.

The extension service at Oregon State College reported that better weather is needed soon if the intended acreage is to be seeded.

Goals, established as a guide to growers, call for increased planting of cover crop seeds, but heavy rain has dimmed the prospect, the Extension Service says. The Oregon Agricultural Council has set a hairy vetch increase of 40 per cent over this year's harvest as desirable. Other changes include 57 per cent increase in common and Willamette vetch, 5 per cent increase in Australian peas, 20 per cent increase in common ryegrass seed, and doubled acreage of crimson clover seed.

Users of cover crop seeds in the South have been hopeful of getting larger supplies next year, the report said.

Prune Crop Below Ten-Year Average

Oregon's 1948 prune crop of 48,800 tons was above last year's record small 34,400-ton output but far below the 10-year average of 84,790 tons, the federal crop reporting service disclosed here Wednesday. Much of the crop in western Oregon and Washington was not harvested because of low yields and poor quality, the agency said.

Total crop in the three Northwest states was estimated at 92,500 tons, below last year and below average. Disposition of the crop included 49,150 tons sold fresh, 17,100 tons canned, 900 tons frozen and 1600 tons (dry basis) dried.

Record Cranberry Crop. This Year Predicted

BOSTON — (AP) — An all-time record crop of cranberries is forecast by the New England Crop Reporting Service.

The Service estimated that growers would harvest 899,000 barrels of the little red berries this year—22,000 barrels more than the 1937 record.

The service based the new estimate on reports of harvesting of early blacks, a variety which accounts for more than half of the crop.

Wisconsin, second largest producing state, showed a huge jump to 225,000 barrels—almost half of the Massachusetts indicated crop of 540,000 barrels.

Indicated crops in the other producing states now are fixed at: New Jersey, 67,000; Washington, 52,000; and Oregon, 15,000.

FARM PROSPERITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — (AP) — Farm prosperity for at least eight or ten years ahead, with a high level of food and fiber consumption in the cities, was predicted Saturday by Chairman Hope (R-KAN.) of the House Agriculture Committee.

Hope, who may head the Agriculture Department if the Republicans win the election, made his forecast at a news conference. He said the nation now has a bi-partisan farm policy and that agriculture no longer is a political issue.

"It is of no responsible leader in either the Republican or the Democratic party who opposes the farm price support program," the Kansan said.

During this week, local communities throughout the nation are expected to pay special tribute to flowers.

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