



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Ellsworth Asks Consideration For Filbert Growers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Rep. Ellsworth (R-Ore.) asked the House Ways and Means Committee Saturday to consider the problem of filbert growers in the Northwest in acting upon the reciprocal trade treaty program.

He said the growers have spent 10 to 30 years in establishing their business in Oregon and Washington and fear the administration will lower duties on foreign filberts and related nuts.

He told the committee in a prepared statement "the administration of the law has been consistently in the direction of lowering rates without regard to injury to the industry affected."

"Filbert growers in the Northwest find themselves in this critical position," Ellsworth said. "Be-

fore the war they received about 50 percent more per pound for their crop than they are receiving on the current market.

"During the war they received more than double the present price.

"Following the war, under reduced tariff rates, imports jumped more than 400 percent.

"Meantime labor costs have increased 300 to 400 percent.

"Many growers made no profit last year or lost money and many more are losing money this year.

"The continuation of the present policy can lead to only one result, the abandonment of the industry and the loss of large investments to farmers of my district and the Northwest."

"The committee has been hearing testimony on proposals to extend the reciprocal trade treaty program.

The "yard" is supposed to represent the length of a man's arm.



IT TASTES GOOD—Cattle on the Adams ranch near Lund, Nevada, enjoy a banquet of hay set up by the Air Force. The hay they are eating has just been dropped from a C-82 as part of "operation haylift." Starving cattle in Nevada's snowbound eastern section are being fed this way because it is impossible to take them feed on the ground. (AP Wirephoto)

Strawberry Field Weeds Reduced with Chemicals

Latest information on use of chemicals in the control of weeds in strawberry patches during the dormant season is contained in a new extension circular No. 526 just issued at Oregon State College.

With spring cultivation and hoeing costs running as high as \$75 to \$100 an acre, savings up to 50 percent have been made with the use of chemical weed killers applied anytime from late November through February in the Willamette Valley.

The mimeographed bulletin is in the nature of a preliminary report on research thus far and is to be followed with more complete information as it develops.

Oregon Certified Marshall Strawberry Plants Grown in Eastern Oregon Write for Price List Agricultural Research Nurseries Route 2, Box 72, Payette, Idaho

Long Western Hemisphere Experience of Farm Dept. Can Aid Truman's Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—United States farm experts have 10 years of western hemisphere experience to throw behind President Truman's "bold new program" to raise living standards abroad.

The Agriculture Department recalled that in a statement explaining how it plans to aid in carrying out Mr. Truman's program, which calls for wide use of American technical skill to help develop the world's backward areas.

The department noted that in 1939 Congress authorized it to lend technicians to western hemisphere countries and to help them set up agricultural stations.

"The activity has been going forward continuously since that time," the department said, and there are now plans to extend it to such countries as Afghanistan, Iran, the Philippines, Siam and Syria in 1950.

The department is also administering joint agricultural programs with numerous other American republics. These programs are aimed at improving or increasing production of crops needed in the United States, but not competing with crops grown here.

The countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, which grow such

Atomic Energy Vital to World Food Program

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Rep. Price (D-Ill.) says that atomic energy "has become the heart" of a plant food program of prime importance to the United States and the world.

Price, who is a member of the joint Congressional committee on atomic energy, spoke at a meeting of fertilizer producers at the Agriculture Department.

He said the success of plant food research with radio-active materials may revise fertilizer manufacturing processes.

"The manner in which crops utilize phosphorus," he said, "is well on the way toward understanding." Future programs, he added, will study other fertilizer materials.

Price stressed the importance of continuing American atomic research to improve fertilizers and crops, so we can "share food more generously with our less fortunate neighbors in other lands to strengthen them against the temptations of Communism."

California Vegetables Hard Hit by Cold Wave

SACRAMENTO.—(AP)—Early January cold weather caused damage to 120,000 acres of California vegetables. Drastic price increases were one immediate reaction felt by consumers.

That estimate came from the State Department of Agriculture. Officials said the damage ranged from "very slight" to "total loss."

Temperatures as low as 17 degrees were recorded in some growing sections.

crops as cocoa, coffee, medium and hard fibers, medicinal plants, tea and rubber.

Soils and Souls To Be Institute Theme of Pastors

"Conservation of Souls and Soils" was selected as the theme of the fourth annual Leadership Institute for Town and Country Churches at Oregon State College next summer.

The planning committee that met recently also selected the dates June 28-July 1 inclusive as the time for the institute and set a goal of at least 100 persons in residence through the period as an objective this year.

Representatives of all the sponsoring groups were present for the planning committee session, including those from the Home Missions Council of North America, the Oregon Council of Churches, the Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon, several denominations not represented in the Oregon council, and the college.

In picking the theme for the 1949 institute the committee said as much emphasis will be placed on soils and religious training as on soils, and that the program will include such related features as rural recreation, group singing, visual aids, rural surveys and the results of recent Oregon rural church conferences.

W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of extension, was named general chairman of this year's conference and of the planning committee which will meet again March 22 at O.S.C. Committees were also authorized on program, arrangements and publicity.

Grain, Hay Crops Vital to Oregon

Grain and hay crops occupy approximately 60 per cent of Oregon's cropland, and bring more cash to farmers than any other of eight groups of crops, according to information contained in a new statistical bulletin recently published by the Oregon State college extension service.

Wheat ranks first and hay second in cash receipts in this group, but the most acres are in hay. Cash receipts from barley rank third, followed by oats, rye and corn. The basis for Oregon's great meat animal, dairy and poultry industries is also provided by grain and hay crops.

The county data on acreage, production, prices and receipts are arranged by type-of-farming districts. The Columbia basin district leads in grain, with Willamette valley second, but the southern district is first in acreage of hay.

In 1946 Umatilla County had approximately 25 per cent of the state total of wheat, 29 per cent of the bushels produced and 32 per cent of the cash receipts. Harney County leads in hay acreage but Malheur in the value of cash sale.

Use Disposal Pit For Dead Fowls

Grave disposal rather than cremation is recommended—for dead chickens, that is—by Dr. E. M. Dickinson, poultry veterinarian at Oregon State college, in a new circular in information No. 444 issued by the experiment station.

Dr. Dickinson points out that with annual mortality of poultry running at about 20 per cent, a poultry farm with 2000 laying birds may expect to lose up to 400 per year.

While burning the carcasses is conceded the best method if completely done, too often only feathers and skin are burned, leaving the remainder as a serious source of disease infection, says Dr. Dickinson.

Plans are included in the circular for a completely covered disposal pit which is simple to use and which will last the average commercial poultryman several years. Copies are available free at usual bulletin sources.

Mule, Horse, Cow More Injurious Than Bull

PORTLAND.—(AP)—Farmers needn't be so afraid of that bull in the pasture any more.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that the mild mule, horse, and cow cause a lot more injuries.

A survey showed that falling down causes the largest number of farm accidents. Next are encounters with animals. But the animals which cause most accidents are horses, mules and cows.

That's because, said the USDA, the average farmer has learned to treat a bull with distant respect, but doesn't observe the same precautions with a cow.

A naturalist has clocked the flight of some swifts as high as 200 miles an hour.

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Socks Keep Sheep From Slipping in Icy Weather

PRINCETON, Mo.—(AP)—Want to know how to keep sheep from slipping in icy weather?

Put socks on them.

Farmer Bill Cox found some of his sheep stranded in a ditch. He put men's work socks on them, permitting them to climb up the icy slope.

Cox isn't the only Missouri farmer who's been having trouble with livestock during the icy weather. Farmers have used tractors with chains to break paths through the ice, scattered cinders for the animals to walk on and used sleds to drag livestock across icy slopes to shelter.

Joe Jenkins reported his bull slid down a long hill—sitting down.

"He came from Arkansas last summer," said Mrs. Jenkins, "and he's not used to all the ice."

The bull is in the barn now—and he won't go out.

Hogs Top Income Source Of Farmers in Wallawa

ENTERPRISE, Jan. 31.—(AP)—How do Wallawa County farmers make their money? On hogs.

That animal, the farm ownership loan group reported at its annual meeting, provides the largest percentage of income to many family-operated farms in this county.

The average income of a Wallawa farm family last year was \$10,466—10 percent above the previous year.

Revised Weed Killing Bulletin Urges Caution

The O.S.C. extension bulletin No. 687, "2, 4-D as a Weed Killer in Oregon," has proved so popular that it has just been reprinted with some revisions by the authors, Virgil Freed and Rex Warren, specialists of the experiment station and extension services, respectively. While the bulletin contains much late information, the authors warn that there are still broad gaps in the knowledge of the powerful new chemical weed killers. Farmers are warned to use 2, 4-D with caution in situations for which there are no recommendations.

The Duke of Wellington, although a national military hero, was forced to resign in great disfavor after serving two years as prime minister.

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the FEED BAG

Vol. XI Published Weekly by the Douglas County Flour Mill, Makers of Jan. 31, 1949
No. 5 UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR and Umpqua Brand Poultry and Dairy Feeds

Hatching Egg Possibilities.

The extra profits reaped by Douglas County poultrymen in premiums for hatching eggs would buy a flock of new automobiles, even at present prices.

"The premium today ranges from 25c above San Francisco wholesale price to 28c over Portland AA jobbing price, and averages in the neighborhood of \$5.90c. This is about 30-35c above the price of commercial eggs to the producer in Douglas County.

Just about every bottle of ointment, however, has one or two flies in it. In this particular bottle, the fly has been intermittent demand for hatching eggs. We know that there has always been a demand for good hatching eggs, but sometimes it has been hard to locate the demand. Also, sometimes it is possible our eggs haven't been the kind that were in heavy demand.

But quality of eggs has been increasingly good, and demand is hunting us up, so that Douglas County eggs are becoming better known in California, the chief outlet for eggs, both commercial and hatching. Also, the newly organized Douglas County Breeder's Association will stress better quality of eggs, and the breeding which will further increase the demand for eggs from Douglas County. Every producer should do his part toward improving quality, in order that the reputation of Douglas County will bring more buyers to our doors.

Now for a personal note. Dr. J. F. Harr has been at the head of the Poultry Improvement Plan in California for several years, and is personally acquainted with nearly every hatcheryman in California who operates under the plan. He has recently opened up a hatching egg business and enjoys an immense business.

Dr. Harr has asked us to do all we can to have produced 15,000 McRae type Rhode Island Red pullets, to be mated with Barred Rock cocks, and 50,000 New Hampshire pullets to be mated either straight, or to be crossed with Rock or Cornish Game. He wants the entire output of these 65,000 pullets next year. A possible carload of hatching eggs each week. The premium on this amount of eggs at present figures would be over \$5,000.00 each week. Why not plan on a hatching egg flock for 1949-50. Come see us about it.

Our Friends, The Birds.

We have had a long spell of unusually cold weather. The ground has frozen. Maybe it has done some good. It will loosen the soil and let oxygen in, and crops should do better.

But it has killed a lot of insects, and the snow has kept the grass seeds buried which sustain life for our little feathered pals. If we didn't have birds, insects would destroy human life by starvation in very few years.

WHY DON'T WE FEED THE BIRDS? If you haven't already done it, throw out some bread crumbs, some table scraps, some burnt apples, or even some bread crumbs. They will eat them, though bread crumbs are not their favorite food.

And if you will come into the Mill and say "BIRDFEED" we will sell you some UMPQUA CHIEF SCRATCH at just exactly what it costs us. No profit.

On That Bum Feed.

Mr. Jim Bussell, Garden Valley poultryman, talked to us a half hour back, and we couldn't wait to pass the good word along. He sold a flock of fryers that weighed four and a quarter pounds average at three months. Hasn't got his check for them yet, and hasn't figured the margin, but at weights like that, we know he made a neat profit.

Battery Brooders.

You, too, can make a profit on broilers, (or fryers). Let us sell you a battery brooder. All sizes; some of them you can raise fryers from day-old to full size in the same rigging. Buy some of these cheap day-old cockerels, put them in one of these battery brooders, feed them. HELLO BROILER MASH, and in almost no time—presto! Fried chicken! You can cut your cost of living, and at the same time, live like a king.

Talk about speed! Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, new neighbors from Mexico were eating fryers at six weeks of age. And they tell us they never ate nicer fried chicken—Mexico or any other seaport.

And, say! You can keep those batteries in the basement, on the back porch, (or even in the back yard, as soon as the blizzard is over). A ten cent chick and ten pounds of H-I-L-O will make you a fryer that would cost you close to two bucks at the butcher shop. Besides, it would be nice and fresh and tender.

What We Sell.

In addition to a feed for everything on the farm, from dogs, cats, pigs up to sheep and cattle and saddle horses, we also have poultry equipment of any kind. Some new "backyard" brooders heated with light bulbs for less than \$5.00. Glass water fountains; good galvanized troughs for feed and water; meat curing outfits; nice print sacks for making aprons, etc., and clean flour sacks that make swell dish towels. And we could go on for another couple pages. But you better come in and look it over. You'll be surprised at what we have to offer, and at the prices.

Shoe Clerk: "That woman certainly suffers for her belief."

Manager: "Is that so? And what is her belief?"

Clerk: "She believes she can wear a No. three shoe."

Judge: "On what grounds do you wish your marriage annulled?"

Guy: "I have proof, Judge, that her Dad didn't have a license for that shotgun!"

Three Mistakes.

The whole countryside will soon be swarming with little chicks and baby turks. Some will die, some will become runts, and the majority will grow into profit-making fryers, roasters, egg layers and Christmas dinners. There will be many mistakes made, which will account for the different kinds of birds.

Three very common mistakes account for a large part of the troubles with baby chicks and poultry: (1) Overcrowding; (2) overcrowding; and (3) more overcrowding. Weak babies can't, and timid babies won't horn in to a big crowd for their groceries, so they drop behind in size and vigor, becoming easy victims for all the kid diseases their species are heir to. These diseases they gleefully pass on to their more robust brothers and sisters, thus causing even more grief to their harassed owners.

Other mistakes are over heating, chilling, (seldom occurs), too few feeders and waterers, (often occurs), poor sanitation. One good point in sanitation which is easy and very much worth while is to put all feeders and waterers up on wire or slat platforms by the time the babies are three or four days old. Try this on this year. You'll never be without it again.

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