

FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Even washing is fun with this separator!

"Land sakes," Aunt Jane said the other day, "I haven't had it so easy for years. Since John got the new McCormick separator, it's almost a pleasure to wash it."

"How come?" Mary asked. "Do you wash it in the new automatic dish washer?"

"Not exactly. You see, every part that touches milk is made of spotless stainless steel—and that's so easy to clean. It stays shiny and satin-smooth all its long life."

"That ought to make them easy to wash and keep clean," I said.

"Makes it easy to get premium quality cream, too," Jane answered. "And John says it skims close... down to a trace. Pays for itself in no time with extra butter-fat."

Right then Mary decided to take Henry to the IH dealer Saturday. Might get him interested in a new McCormick milker—or in an International milk cooler, too, now that hot weather is coming.



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More Farm Work Being Done By Hired Hands; Machinery Displacing Horses And Mules

By ROBERT E. GEIGER
WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP)—Farm families are taking life easier this year and getting more hired hands to do the work. A count just completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed 56,000 more hired hands on farms in May than there were a year previously.

It also showed 311,000 fewer members of farmers' families were at work.

Several reasons are suggested. For one thing, there are more machines on farms than ever before, and machines produce larger crops with less labor. Second, the world food situation is easing. There isn't the pressure on the farmers to produce that there was during the war.

This BAE census showed farm people are working slightly shorter hours than they did last year. But the farm owners themselves still work longer than the hired hands do.

The BAE report says that the employees are working on the average 9.8 hours a day. Last year they put in 9.9 hours.

But the farm operators themselves are working 11.8 hours a day, about 12 minutes less than the year before.

Working Hours Compared
On the day this survey was made, June 1, the North Dakota hands were working the longest hours of any in the U. S. Their average day was 11 hours long. The shortest days were worked by Nevada's hired hands. They put in only 8.2 hours, on the average. Utah was a close second, with an average work day of 8.3 hours.

Among the farm operators or their families, the ones in Florida have the shortest day, a flat ten hours. In California they put in 10.2 hours.

North Dakota farm operator families, like their hired hands, put in the longest days—they were working 12.8 hours.

More Tractors Used
The production of farm machinery set a new record in the U. S. in 1948 and still is at a high level.

The number of tractors on

Farm Income In First Half Of '49 Shows Decline

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The net income of farmers in the first half of 1949 is probably running at least 10 per cent below the same period last year, the Department of Agriculture estimates.

Cash receipts from farm operations and probably the gross income of farmers, will be down only about seven per cent. But the experts estimated that the farmers' production expenses haven't fallen as fast as their income so it will leave them less profit. They said the cost of items the farmers have to buy is down only about three per cent.

The report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the farmers are receiving about \$11,900,000,000 from marketing this year, compared with \$12,800,000,000 in the first six months of 1948. Farmers sold more than they did in the first six months of 1948 but prices were down about 10 per cent.

Receipts from livestock were estimated at around \$7,400,000,000 ten per cent less than in the first half of 1948, and crop receipts were estimated at \$4,500,000,000 three per cent more than in 1948.

Oregon State College Work In Pasture Seeding Seen As Boost To Soil Conservation

A 31-year-old stand of alta fescue—the original planting of a grass developed at the O. S. C. experiment station—was viewed by more than 200 persons who attended a June field day to view past accomplishments and present work of the college in the field of soil conservation.

Alta fescue is considered perhaps the most nearly universally adapted grass and hence the most promising single grass in America for use as a soil saver, soil fertility improver and all-around forage producer.

The visitors also viewed plots where irrigation and rotation experiments were started in 1907 when many farmers believed that irrigation in western Oregon would "kill the soil." Instead the experiments have shown that fertility can be improved through a practical program of irrigation, rotation and fertilization. Some 80,000 acres in western Oregon are now irrigated.

The first pasture-sized field of irrigated ladino clover in Oregon was also viewed by the visitors who saw the original 11 acres seeded in 1927 on land that had been abandoned for ordinary crop production.

Through this and later trials the experiment station demonstrated that an acre of irrigated ladino and grass will yield four times as much usable feed as an acre of tame grass pasture and eight times as much as even good native grass pastures.

The forage yield per acre from such ladino-grass mixtures as measured by milking cows is equal to five tons of alfalfa or 200 bushels of oats. It will carry about 24 cows per acre for a 200-day pasture season.

Another source of valuable information for conservation was seen in the hill land pasture trials established in 1943. There selection tests are underway to find the best forage plants for this type of land and to determine the best management practices to utilize the forage and improve the soil.

Forage grasses and legumes already shown to be adapted to the foothill lands are capable of holding and improving Willamette valley hill soils and producing enough forage to make ownership of such lands profitable, the visitors were told.

Growers Set Prices For Three Types Of Berries

SALEM, June 20.—A growers' minimum price of 8 cents a pound for loganberries, boysenberries and youngberries was established by directors of the Oregon cane fruits control board at a meeting here.

The figure represents the asking price for growers who belong to the organization. William J. Linfoot, secretary, said about 80 percent of Oregon's crop of these fruits is produced by members.

The new price compares with 11 cents received last year for boysenberries and youngberries, and 12 cents for loganberries. He said this year's crop will be short of normal, and possibly 20 percent under the 1948 yield.

Harvesting of loganberries is due to start within a week.

Hormone Use To Be Featured At Nursery Meet

Use of hormone growth regulators in flower and nursery stock propagation will be featured during the forthcoming two-day meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen to be held on the O. S. C. campus June 23 and 24. Program Chairman R. Ralph Clark, extension horticulture specialist, has announced.

Discussion will be led by Dr. E. J. Kraus, former chairman of the botany department, University of Chicago, who was one of the outstanding scientists who contributed to the development of 2,4-D. Retired, Dr. Kraus is continuing hybridization work with chrysanthemums and herocallis at Corvallis. He was formerly on the O. S. C. staff.

The herbicide, 2,4-D, is one of four or five similar hormone preparations. Clark explains, that are now in use and continued development. Similar hormones are being manufactured to hold ripening fruit on trees, make early tomatoes set, and for other purposes.

Beets do not like an acid soil. If they do not grow well in your garden, try light application of lime along the row.

Farm Prices In Oregon Descend

CORVALLIS.—(AP)—The general level of Oregon farm prices continued downward in the month ended May 15, the Oregon State College extension service reported.

Based on Department of Agriculture reports and other data, the extension service report said: At mid-day the index of prices received by Oregon farmers was 158 per cent of the 1938-1947 level—a decrease of less than one per cent for the month, but 15 per cent below the record high reached just a year ago in May.

Oregon farm costs, including wages, were down only 2 per cent from a year ago.

Compared with 1910-1914, farm costs in Oregon show a greater increase than do prices received. The comparison: costs on May 15 were three times what they were in 1910-14; prices received were two and a half times.

Plant Lima Beans With Eye Down To Assist Quick Germination

Did anyone ever get too many lima beans? In the market, they are a luxury crop. Even small home gardens can grow them, however, and enjoy a rich harvest from a single row, if a pole variety is chosen, and allowed to climb a fence.

The foliage is beautiful, thick and glossy green. The harvest starts late, for pole varieties, but lasts until frost kills the vines. Although only the seeds are eaten, the yield for space occupied will compare well with other crops, provided the soil is well fed.

Use Plant Food
Even though your garden soil is known to be fertile, it will be well to use 4 pounds of complete plant food for each 100 feet of row planted to lima beans. All limas are tender and seed should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warmed and danger of frost is over. They may danger in cold soil. The seeds are so large they are easily spaced and should be planted with eye down to facilitate quick growth. Tests have proved that this causes a

definite increase in germination. **Maturity Differs**
Bush limas are of two classes, large and small seeded; the former bearing larger beans, but fewer of them. The small seeded limas have been improved recently, and new varieties have larger beans, while still producing them abundantly.

Small seeded bush limas mature in about 65 days, large seeded bush and pole limas in about 80 days. They have a long season of yield, and will provide beans for the table until frost kills the vines.

Bush limas do not bear well if crowded in the row. Plant the small seed varieties a foot apart and the large seeded ones at least 18 inches apart. The pole limas may be a little closer, say 8 inches.

Two time-honored practices now considered outmoded are the sowing of sweet peas and the planting of asparagus roots in trenches. Sweet peas planted six inches deep have proved to yield as well as those planted six inches down; while they have less trouble with fungus disease. The fashion for green asparagus, cut above the surface, disposes of any need to plant asparagus roots six inches deep.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILL, MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS

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Sulfa Drugs: Miracle or Dynamite.

The new sulfa drugs give us some of the quickest action in controlling certain diseases of any medicine that has ever been used. They are truly "wonder drugs." But they certainly have limitations.

Used properly, they will cure disease. Improperly, they do positively no good, and may even KILL. We need only recall a few years back when sulfanilamide first came out. It would cure anything! (It says here). So it was used for every disease, from bunions to halitosis.

It was put in as an ingredient in patent medicines, and because of the great hubbalooboo, it was easy to sell. Everybody bought it, and it killed not a few people. Thus it was proved that the sulfa-drugs can cut both ways.

The latest fad among poultry and turkey growers is the new sulfa drugs. Several different kinds. Some good for only one disease, and some for several different ones. But all full of danger.

At the Douglas County Flour Mill we have two of the very best of the new sulfonamides; sulfamethazine, (SULMET), and sulfaguanoxaline, (SULFA Q). We have both in the powder form for adding to the feed, or in liquid form to be added to the drinking water.

It so happens that different diseases respond best to the sulfas at different levels. It is impossible to make a standard mixture of sulfa that will give equally good results with different types of disease, or with different types even of the same disease.

Therefore, we are in a position to give you the proper mixture for whatever disease or disease type your birds happen to have. But we urge you not to feed the sulfa drugs to your birds just because they don't look good. Find out what is wrong first, then feed the right sulfa. If that happens to be the best medicine.

We have seen several flocks that have been seriously damaged by being forced to take too much sulfa. And no amount of sulfa will cure a bird that needs some other medicine. Let's remember, the sulfas are like atomic energy. They can cure and they can kill, depending on how they are used. Be sure you are right, then feed sulfa-drugs.

Rabbits are down, too, but we didn't cut rabbit feed just for that reason. No, another farmer's product, alfalfa dropped in price. UMPQUA RABBIT PELLETS have alfalfa, so there you is.

Might also mention that we have a drop in the price of Gaines' Dog Food. So if the daily upkeep of your pooch is getting burdensome we can help you out a little there, too.

Uncle Hank Says:



SOME OF TH' MEN THAT HAVE HAD TH' MOST FAILURES LATER WERE TH' MOST SUCCESSFUL.

HE: Honey, I've bought something for the one I love best. Guess what.
SHE: A box of cigars. (Bet Mom thought about a bowling ball.)

On That Bum Feed.
George Waller, Oakland Big Shot in the turkey business, took home a custom hatch of 407 turkeys. He killed a couple accidentally, two others got smothered in a pileup, and three just plain died, leaving him only 400 at three weeks.

And Claude McCully who raises fryers up on the Buckhorn Road as a pastime, weighed a fryer just past 12 weeks—5 lbs. strong.

John: Ever see one of those gadgets that can tell when a man is lying?
Johnny: Every day. I'm married to one.

More Good News.
Price of eggs is up again. Portland 55 1/2c wholesale. (New York 52 1/2c). Also the fryer price is better. Fryer raisers feeding UMPQUA HI-LO are making a pretty fair margin now, without any Govment help, too!

Some Bad News.
Took our trusty microscope out hunting the other day. Found sme hexamitts bugs in a

couple of flocks of turkeys. It is very fortunate that we now have a quite satisfactory treatment worked out for hexy so it isn't as bad as in the old days. If you get suspicious and think maybe your birds have hexy, bring in a live one, and we can relieve your apprehensions, one way or another.

Announcement.
We have sold our Oakland store to a couple of fine Oakland boys, Ken Copeland and Monk Stearns. We hope everybody who has been buying up there will continue with the new owners, and that a lot of new customers will give them a try. We can just about guarantee that they will have none but completely satisfied customers.

Our Mr. Edwards had some items which the boys didn't want to take over, so we brought them down to Roseburg. We will have some bargains to offer from time to time, as fast as we can get them arranged. To start off with, we can sell you either coal or wood burning brooder stoves cheaper than you have been able to buy them for many lean years.

Sally:—What is "college bred," Daddy?
Pappy:—It's a 4-year loaf made from Dad's dough.

Why Taxes and Feed Stay Up.

"The CCC (govment) today bought 1,829,081 pounds of roller non-fat dry milk at 11c and 3,693,181 lbs. spray dry milk at 12.25, 12 cars Grade A butter at 59c and 9 cars Grade B butter at 57c." (That was June 8.)

"CCC purchased 892,700 roller dry milk and 858,025 spray dry milk at 11c and 12.25c respectively. Also 8 cars grade A butter at 59c." (A day later, and a small day). This goes on day after day, and helps keep up the cost of living, and your taxes pay for it.

Then the Hoover Commission finds, among other things, we pay federal jobholders over 5 1/2 billion a year in wages. It costs the govment over ten billions to make a purchase, regardless of size. Yet half the several million purchases made yearly are for less than ten dollars.

The Agriculture Dept. operates as a "loose confederation of agencies." In 1 Georgia county 47 government employees attached to 7 separate field services have been working with 1500 farmers.

Want to hear some more? After taxes you have little left. Spend it at the Flour Mill, where your feed dollar does double duty.