

FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Oregon At Top Of States For Payouts On Farm Loans Over Decade Beginning In 1938

Oregon stands number one among the states for payouts of farm ownership loans made by the Farmers Home Administration during a 10-year period starting in 1938, Walter A. Duffy, Portland, state director, announced recently.

Of 507 farm ownership loans made during the 10-year period ending in 1948, 259 families or 49 percent have paid out their real estate loans in full, 30 years ahead of schedule, the state director declares.

For the period July 1, 1948, through February, 1949, about 43 percent of the \$858,000 loaned in Oregon by the FHA went to veterans to purchase or equip farms. Returned servicemen becoming established in agriculture accounted for two-fifths of the 500 Ore-

gon farmers who were assisted during the eight months period. Four hundred and eighty-three operating loans and 15 water facility loans were made, Duffy states.

Veterans receive preference for

Formula Given For Removal Of Cherry Stains

Here's how to remove that pesky fresh cherry stain from your shirt front.

Do not wait until you've had your fill of cherries, but get at the business of stain removal immediately, Miss Lucy Lane, a textile extension clothing and textiles specialist, informs. Dry cherry stains are much more difficult to remove than fresh ones.

First action on either white or colored cotton, wool or silk is to sponge the fresh stain with cool water. Then work glycerine or a soapless shampoo into the stain. After letting the garment stand for several hours, apply a few drops of vinegar. Let it stand for a minute or two before rinsing thoroughly in water.

If some of the stain still lingers, Miss Lane suggests sponging it with 20 V peroxide. And, she adds, this is not the medical variety. As an added precaution, before using the peroxide which has a bleaching action, try it on an inconspicuous inside garment seam to make sure the color is fast, the clothing specialist adds.

Follow the peroxide with a thorough cold water rinse. Twenty V peroxide is not harmful to silks, wools, rayons or nylons if it is rinsed out of the garment immediately following use with cold water, Miss Lane concludes.



OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams

Ample Food Calls For Prosperous Farmers, Federal Official States

"We can't have more people eating more food if a third of the farmers go broke every few years. We live better when farmers are producing abundantly. And farmers produce abundantly when their land and prices are protected from depletion and depression."

Addressing the elected farmer Agricultural Conservation Committee in Georgia recently, Alvin V. McCormack, conservation branch director of the Production and Marketing Administration, emphasized the close relationship between how well farmers are able to farm and how well people are able to eat.

He pointed out that the Agricultural Conservation Program is not limited to soil and water conservation alone but to conservation of the farmer as well as the farm.

"Our problem is one of producing enough food and fiber for the 184 million people in this country and what we can export—and to keep on doing it. To produce enough now and at the same time

take care of our land so that it will produce enough when there are 170 or 180 million people in this country."

And he added: "Under the conservation phase of ACP, the country cooperates with farmers and shares the cost of carrying out conservation practices which maintain and improve the productivity of the land. Under the price support phase of the farm program, the country shares with the farmer the risk of abundance. The price supports give the farmer the assurance that he won't go broke producing too much and allotments and marketing quotas protect the country against supporting the price on too much."

"The whole program works out to a better living for people—not just the farmers but for the people in town. It means more food and more other farm commodities for the people."

It is when farm prices get out of balance with non-farm prices—way below parity—that the land goes to pieces, he pointed out.

Autumn Harvest Best Of Year; Planting Should Be Accordingly

The best harvest from the vegetable garden comes in the fall, when the days are short and the nights cool. Then some subjects difficult to grow well in the spring become easy; and with all vegetables the harvest is prolonged.

This is because none of the plants is in a hurry to make seeds. In the spring all the annual vegetables, those which complete their life cycle in one season, are seemingly intent upon seed production, and in the case of the leaf and root crops, when seed bearing begins, quality is so impaired that the harvest ends.

Conspicuous examples of this are cauliflower and Chinese cabbage. The first can seldom be matured by the amateur in spring, and the second is difficult. But both can be grown with ease in the fall, and should be.

Latest Data On Peaches Offered

Peach varieties that do not turn brown and are otherwise suited for freezing are pointed out in a new Oregon State College extension circular, number 532, entitled "Peach Varieties for Oregon," which is now ready for release through the local county extension agent's office or by writing directly to O. S. C.

The circular author, Quentin B. Zielinski, O. S. C. experiment station horticulturist, has included more than 100 peach varieties in the seven page mimeograph. Information contained in the circular is intended to answer frequently asked questions regarding fruit and ripening characteristics of standard and more recent peach variety introductions.

As well as giving variety names, the circular indicates ripening dates for each variety in comparison with the common Elberta variety. Other information includes fleshing color, stone adherence, whether or not the peach has been tested at O. S. C. and variety place of origin.

29 Attend Grass, Forage Meet At Glendale Grange

Twenty-nine local farmers and livestock men were present at the grass and forage meeting held at the Azalea Grange Hall June 8. County Agent J. Roland Parker was present and took the men on an inspection of the grass nursery in the field next to the Grange Hall and gave short talks on each of the grasses and legumes.

Afterward, a discussion of the conservation program took place with Ted Dunwoode from the state office giving a few pointers. The farmers were told they can get lime loaded on their trucks at the plant on Roberts Mountain Road for \$4 per ton.

The grass nursery was started last fall by Parker in cooperation with the Grange and consists of 13 varieties of grasses and legumes and shows the effects of four kinds of commercial fertilizers. Everyone is invited to inspect the nursery at any time.

Ruinous Worm Feasting On Bumper Cherry Crop

THE DALLES, June 27.—(AP)—An Oregon State College experiment station entomologist, Sid Jones, was called here to find out what kind of worm is ruining the bumper cherry crop.

Growers reported a serious larva infestation in some orchards. It was discovered late; the 10,000-ton record crop is already 70 per cent harvested.

One grower was notified that 27 tons of fruit he had sent a processor would all be useless. It was partly infested; and processors said that sorting out bad from good cherries would be prohibitive in cost.

The worm, which appears serious in some orchards but non-existent in others, may possibly be the minoia moth larva. Growers, however, were not sure.

Pruce Budworm War To Continue During 1950

PORTLAND, June 27.—(AP)—The spruce budworm will be fought in Oregon again next year. Foresters and timber owners said here that a survey has been started to learn effectiveness of the poison sprayed over 272,000 acres of forest in the Mt. Hood and Eugene areas this year.

Early indications are of a heavy kill—about 98 per cent in the Eugene area and 95 per cent in the Mt. Hood region, entomologists reported.

After the survey, foresters and timbermen will meet in August to lay definite plans for the 1950 campaign.

PEA CROP INJURED
CANY, June 27.—(AP)—The pea crop from the Canby area this season was estimated today at little more than half of last year's crop.

Late spring frosts and the dry weather following were blamed. Both quality and quantity were down, processors said.

Then farmers haven't the money to buy fertilizers, even with government assistance.



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Agriculture-Industry Cooperation Is Needed

CORVALLIS, June 27.—(AP)—Dean W. A. Schoenfeld, director of agriculture at Oregon State College, declares agriculture and industry must learn how to live together in the Northwest.

He told 150 nurserymen here for their annual conference that the rapid industrialization of the region is something farmers of Oregon and Washington have to face.

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THE FEED BAG

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We Willingly Lose Money.
Our loss is your gain. This isn't a fire sale. We are not overstocked, yet WE MUST SELL.

We have a fine hay warehouse and it is time to fill it up with the finest hay in years. And here we are with a carload of that good Servat Stazdry Litter, and a poor time of year to sell litter.

This litter has been selling at \$2.65 per bale. While it lasts we will sell it at an even \$2.00.

Built-Up Litter.
To save time, labor and expense, the most modern practice is "BUILT-UP LITTER." Saves time, because you can clean the house once a year. Saves labor because you need clean only once a year. (Same reason, sounds like.) Saves money, because you only need to put it on the floor once a year. (Say, we're getting in a rut, here. All the reasons are the same.)

Best of all, for some reasons hard for science to explain, we get better egg production, less disease and better feed efficiency on built-up litter than on litter that is changed every week, or every time it gets soiled. Many experiments have been run, and all have come to the same conclusion. "Built-up litter is superior to regular cleaning."

WE LIKE IT BECAUSE IT SAVES US HARD WORK.

It makes little difference what you use for your built-up litter. Many poultrymen use sawdust. It is cheap, and works well. Quite a mass of folks use peat-moss. It works well, but is pretty dusty in dry weather. Too much so. May cause some respiratory symptoms.

All through the big poultry centers of the Midwest, SERVAL STAZDRY LITTER is used for building up. It seems to be the favorite. You are going to need litter next fall and winter. Why not take advantage of our hard luck. Stock up with Servat right now! Our loss your gain.

What Holds Feed Up?
Like a prize fighter who is out on his feet, the price of wheat still stands high. And it keeps everything else high. Saw a cartoon the other day. Did you see it? Shows umpteenth big fat politicians holding up a woody guy (which was the price of wheat).

The newest gag of the politicians in supporting wheat prices is to loan money to wheat growers who have no granaries, and

Uncle Hank Says

A WORRIED MIND IS AN UNFIT MACHINE FOR CLEAR THINKING.



who can't get storage space in a regular warehouse. It is quite simple. Pile the wheat on the ground in the stubble field, and Uncle Sam will loan you money on it. If it spoils, Uncle Sam will stand the damage. If it gets stolen (we presume), the same will apply.

Everybody, including Uncle Sam knows there is too much wheat. Too much corn, too. But if the price drops to where it belongs, it might cause a further "levelling-off," which is the word most commonly used instead of "depression."

If there is too much wheat, then Uncle Sam figures that the more of it that spoils in the field, the less to depress prices. Logical, too.

There is too much wheat because wheat growers have been "supported" at a level that encourages high production. When we raised wheat, we made money at 60c a bushel. Times have changed, but not so much that big money can't be made at much less than the \$2.00 and over which Uncle is guaranteeing. Maybe we are in the wrong game!

Anyway, feed will stay high as long as wheat stays up in a balloon. The only thing we can guarantee you is that UMPQUA FEEDS of all kinds will still be lowest in price, quality considered, and highest in quality regardless of price.

What we need most is a "Lend-Least" program.

Most housewives find the best cleaning aid is the old man on his day off.

Compare Prices.

Competition is getting keener in every line. But we get a price list occasionally showing the range of prices for feeds in other places where they don't apparently have to compete with the Douglas County Flour Mill.

Some of these price lists make us wonder if we are quite all there. We have seen them so much higher than UMPQUA FEED prices that even when 5 to 10% rebate is figured, UMPQUA prices are still sharply lower.

If you are buying your feed from the Flour Mill, you don't need to look. But if you aren't, it will probably be a good idea to do a little comparing. After all, turkeys may not be such a big price, and many other items may come down, even if wheat stays up.

Doc: Your husband must have perfect quiet. Here is a sleeping pill.
Wife: When shall I give it to him?
Doc: You don't. You take it yourself.

Waiter: This coffee came all the way from Brazil!
Customer: You don't say! Why it's still lukewarm!

Dry Pastures.
When pastures dry up it means you will have to make some little changes to keep things moving proper. For instance, Old Bossy can't give as much milk, as much butterfat, nor give it as willingly on dry grass as on lush pastures.

You can keep a contented cow with a good bait of UMPQUA MILKMAKER.

Another thing that will pay is to present the turkey flock with a little succulence. If you don't have corn fields or irrigated legumes why not give the turk a feed of alfalfa and molasses every day. They relish it greatly, it is rich in vitamins, gives them a little bulk and is reasonable in price. Many folks are giving the same thing to cows also.

And let us remind you again—all UMPQUA FEEDS (and we have a feed for everything), are sold on a money-back guarantee of complete satisfaction. No wonder so many Douglas County people buy their feed at the Douglas Flour Mill.

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