



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Seed Yield From Four Oregon Grasses Below Normal But Far From Status As Failure

Seed yield prospects from four important Oregon grasses, while not to be classified as a "bump-off" crop, are anything but a failure, summarizes a veteran crops observer, E. R. Jackman, O.S.C. extension farm crops specialist.

A crop by crop summary by Jackman is as follows:

Chewings fescue: The Willamette valley crop is not as bad off as earlier believed. Approximately 6,000 acres will yield close to the normal 250 pounds of seed per acre. Yields in eastern Oregon, where 800 acres are located, will yield about one-half normal or 250 pounds, Jackman estimates.

Creeping red fescue: Approximately 4,500 of the state's 5,000 acres are located in Union county where seed yields are normally more than 400 pounds per acre. This year, the crops specialist expects yields to fall to slightly less than 200 pounds per acre.

Alta fescue: Most of this acreage cut for seed is in the Willamette valley. While yields will be reduced somewhat they will approximate the normal yield of 200 to 250 pounds per acre. Yields in Union county will be cut by two-thirds and will range about 200 pounds per acre, the specialist believes.

Common ryegrass: Severe winter injury in the Willamette valley materially decreased the stand. After much spring air-

plane reseeding, the crop is still likely to be somewhat in short supply due to reduced acreage. Instead of the usual 90,000 acres there will be about 60,000 acres cut for seed.

An unusually dry spring in the Union county area accounts for the low seed yields in that area, Jackman states.

Word from the Spokane area in Washington, where much chewing fescue grass seed is produced, indicates yields in that sector will be about 25 percent of normal. Much creeping red fescue seed is produced in Canada, but Jackman does not know the statistics of the crop. Certified alta fescue seed will sell higher than the support price of 35 cents a pound for blue tag seed, Jackman believes.

Wheat Damage Payments Made

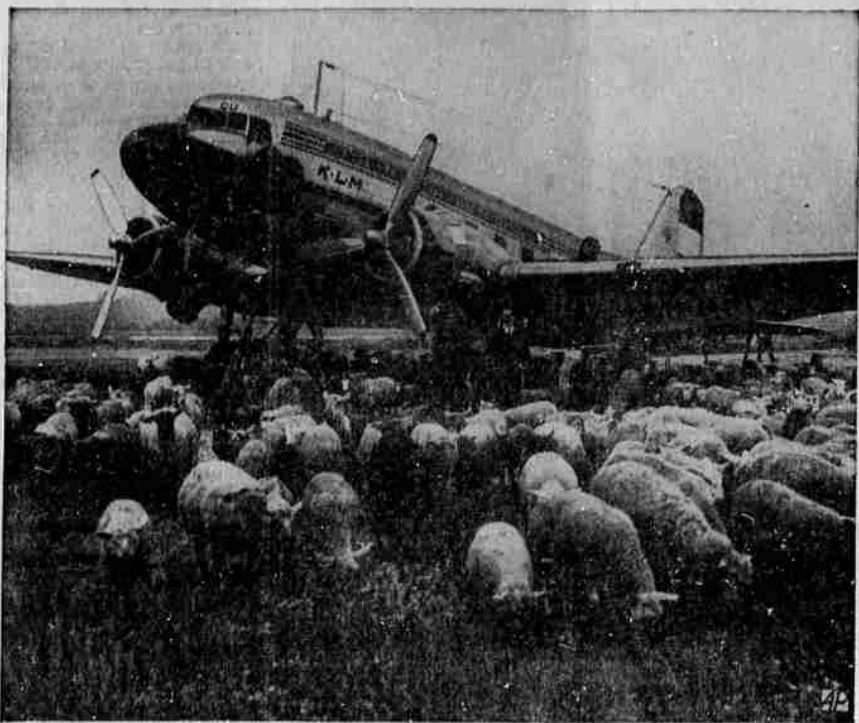
PORTLAND, July 25.—(P)—First payments for wheat damage to wheat growers by the Federal Crop Insurance corporation, Director Muriel Cummings said, Union county has been hardest hit of the state areas by weather conditions. He said only 69 notices of probable loss have been received.

Cummings said the state's 1949 crop outlook had improved over previous estimates, when drought conditions appeared most severe. He reported frost in June in Union county might have damaged as much as 90,000 bushels reclaimable under the insurance plan.

Meanwhile, the U.S.D.A. announced county goals for the 1950 wheat crop, set at 844,881 acres, down 10 per cent from this year's acreage.

Allotments include Douglas county.

The News-Review classified ads bring best results. Phone 100.



FOUR-FOOTED MOWERS—Passengers from a KLM plane are surrounded by sheep at Beek, Maastricht, Netherlands airport. The sheep clear away more grass than the mower they replaced.

Wheat Smut Treatment By Wet Method Gaining In Popularity

Although dry methods give just as effective control, use of the newer wet, so-called slurry treatment, to prevent wheat smut is gaining popularity throughout Oregon's wheat belt, reports an O.S.C. farm crops specialist, Rex Warren.

Number of machines in use has increased greatly within the past year, or so, the specialist adds. To make use of Ceresan M by the wet, slurry method, requires a specially built machine designed to weigh accurately and measure wheat seed as well as the amount of treating material used.

Big advantage the wet method has over other treating methods using Ceresan products is the fact that obnoxious dust and fumes are eliminated. With the slurry method, seed wheat must still be allowed to set 24 hours between treating and planting. Warren emphasizes. This waiting period allows full utilization of gas that is formed by Ceresan M. It kills smut spores.

Although water is used in the slurry method, Warren states the moisture content of seed wheat is increased less than one percent by proper use of this treatment.

New Improved Ceresan, copper carbonate or basic copper are all recommended smut control treatments. With New Improved Ceresan, dust and fumes are objectionable. Copper carbonate and basic copper, while effective, depend entirely upon direct con-

tact with the smut spores. Their use is ineffective when mixing is not thorough, the specialist points out. A good many warehouses as well as commercial seed treaters have now installed the slurry method.

Poor treatment which resulted from short-cuts or cutting down on the amount of offensive material has been virtually eliminated through use of the automatic slurry treaters.

Slurry treating seed as it comes from the field will not affect germination if the grain is planted within six weeks. Warren points out. Hold-over Ceresan treated seed is planted 20 percent heavier, the specialist advises.

Pigs' Raid On Garden Costs Their Owner \$400

PHILADELPHIA.—(P)—When Robert H. Garrett's little pigs go to market, Garrett hopes they'll bring their weight in gold.

That would make up a little, he reasoned, for the \$400 they cost him to explore greener pastures on the other side of the fence.

The state superior court set that price for the corn and turnips Garrett's 25 pigs consumed in the Lancaster county farm of Mr. and Mrs. James Consylian.

Grange Master Puts High Prices On Middle-Man

PORTLAND, July 25.—(P)—Morton Tompkins, Oregon Grange master, blames the middle-man for high food prices. He demands a congressional investigation.

Tompkins charged that the farmer was being made the fall guy on the current market.

He said farm prices on many commodities are at a "ruinously low" level, while retail prices are being held high. These retail prices result from "high mark-ups" by processors and distributors," he told a reporter.

Tompkins said he had asked the secretary of agriculture and Oregon congressmen for a congressional review.

Tompkins took potatoes as an example. The retail price has held at 5 cents a pound both last year and this, although the support price has dropped from \$2.35 to \$1.40 a hundred pounds, he said.

The grange master added that grower prices in strawberries fell 33 per cent, while the retail price of frozen strawberries went down only 13 per cent.

A letter he wrote to the secretary of agriculture said, "It would appear that food processors and distributors are retaining all of the high markups of previous seasons and taking whatever price adjustments seem necessary or expedient out of the pocket of the farmer, all the while letting him get the blame for high prices of food-stuffs. Frankly, we don't like it."

Heavy Corn Crop Spells Reduction In Meat Prices

PULLMAN, Wash., July 25.—(P)—The mid-west's bumper corn crop will mean stiff competition for northwestern livestock producers, but should also bring lower prices for the butcher's customers.

That was the opinion expressed by Karl Hobson, extension economist at Washington State college.

Hobson said the corn crop estimated at 3 1/2-billion bushels will mean cheaper food for hogs and cattle in the corn belt. Corn sold around \$1.00 a bushel in many mid-western areas last winter, Hobson said, and added that a price increase is unlikely with a large harvest in sight. He compared that price with the cost of wheat in the northwest which is generally near \$1.90 a bushel.

The economist said the large corn harvest and a large carry-over from last year's crop should mean lower retail meat prices for two years.

Milk, Cream Shipments At Reedsport Decline

Shipments of milk and cream to the Reedsport Creamery and Cheese factory are dropping off sharply, according to Svend Hansen, owner of the plant.

A seasonal drop is normal at this time of year, but the prolonged dry spell has dried up the pasture on all ranches along the coast to such an extent that production has taken a heavy slump unusually early this year.

The demand for cheese is not strong, either, according to Mr. Knutsen, and the price not favorable.

Eggs of almost all birds and some reptiles and fish are or have been eaten by men in some parts of the world.

Soybean Brings \$500 Million Yearly To American Farmers, Manufacturers

By JANE EADS
WASHINGTON.—The lowly soybean, first introduced in this country in the early 1900s, has developed into one of our most versatile crops. Last year brought close to \$500,000,000 to farmers and manufacturers of soybean products.

Some 220,201,000 bushels of the beans were grown last year. Illinois was the biggest producer, with Iowa and Indiana runners-up, the Department of Agriculture tells me.

Of all the new scientific industries stimulated by the impact of World War II, the soybean industry has shown the most spectacular growth and progress. Soybeans now are used in scores of different ways, from the making of paints to patties, toothbrush handles to hydro-carbons.

In the Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., where most of the soybean research is carried on, new outlets for their use are being constantly worked out.

Gelsol, the new soybean product which whips, jells and glues is the latest of these. It is the first vegetable protein product found which "jells." It can be whipped like egg-white to make meringues for pies and is useful as a water-resistant adhesive.

Sticking Quality Great
Gelsol, made from soybean flakes by a process of alcohol washing and water extraction with no heating, has a super "stick-to-it-iveness." It will stick to tin and glass as well as to wood, paper and other materials. Laboratory researchers say its first industrial use will be to seal the cork in metal crown caps for bottles.

A wag in the department says that the device of "steaming open the envelope" to obtain information—a traditional dodge of spy-story and detective fiction writers—may well become obsolete.

"The heat of the steam would make the glue water-proof," he says.

The greatest single factor which brought change in the life of the soybean was the over-running of the Dutch Indies and the Philippines by the Japs early in the war. This cut off our sources of coconut and palm oils and created a shortage of oils and fats in this country. The only domestic oil-seed which could be grown in large enough quantities to meet the deficit was the soybean.

Lake Superior with an area of 31,820 square miles is believed to be the largest body of fresh water in the world.

Its oil is the soybean's most valuable component. Soybean meal and flour are used for a multitude of feed and goods, spaghetti, confectionery and foods for pets. Soybeans are also used for the making of fire extinguishers. A vegetable milk from soybeans is now produced and sold in this country.

Rabbit Breeders Group Organized; Officers Chosen

Umpqua Valley Rabbit Breeders association was organized Tuesday at Howard's Hardware at Winston. First meeting of the rabbit grower's group was attended by 21 persons.

Purpose of the new association is to further the rabbit industry, to encourage use by the public of rabbit meat, and to increase the value of fur and wool by-products of rabbits.

Officers of the new association are as follows:

Jacene Wiles, president; C. E. Bowman, vice president; Harry Cummings, secretary; Mrs. Harry Cummings, treasurer; and L. Gastrol, Mrs. E. V. Boyer, and Mrs. Rachel Cox, board of directors.

Committee appointments include:

Earl Clark, Charles G. Brent and Gastrol, market survey; C. E. Bowman and Mr. Belding, constitution and by-laws; Jacene Wiles and J. F. Wiles, advertising; Mrs. Cox and Jacene Wiles, entertainment.

Next meeting of the group will be held at Howard's Hardware, Winston, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 2. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Members signed up thus far include C. E. Bowman, Ray and Rachel Cox, Mrs. Inez Standell, Mrs. E. V. Boyer, Oscar D. Hubbard, George L. Sinclair, A. R. Hern, L. J. Schuster, Beldings Rabbity, Grants Pass; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Metcalf, L. Gastrol, Guy R. Moore, Earl and Doris Clark, Charles G. Brent, Jacene Wiles and J. F. Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cummings, and Dexter Sims.

Lake Superior with an area of 31,820 square miles is believed to be the largest body of fresh water in the world.

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Vol. XI, No. 29

July 25, 1949.

No Grain on Saturdays

We want all the grain you can spare out of this year's harvest. We want it so bad we will pay you Portland prices for your oats, barley and speltz, and as much as Uncle Sam will pay you for your wheat.

(AND WHEN WE MEET UNCLE SAM'S PRICE, THAT'S SUMPIN!)

But whatever happens, don't bring any of it on Saturdays. Cause on Saturdays, half our force goes fishing, and it keeps the other half too busy putting out those good, those popular, those economical, those fresh UMPQUA FEEDS. (The following Saturday, the other half goes fishing and the fisherman dish out the feed).

So, no matter what happens, don't fetch your grain in on Saturdays. Why not join the boys and go fishing?

Your Poor Milk-Kow!

While driving through our beautiful, though presently dry countryside a few days back we noticed some nice looking Jerseys eating browse in a dry pasture. The grass was clipped pretty close, all right, but there was some nice juicy poison-oak in the pasture, and along the creek some nice brush.

It just occurred to us that people in the past have been making a mistake keeping goats to clear up the land. No income except from the hair, and eating a kid occasionally. When they might have used Jerseys, and had income from milk.

Seriously, though, we are sure these nice sleek Jerseys had access to a good bait of UMPQUA MILKMAKER every milking. They couldn't be looked so nice otherwise. Good cows; good udders. And doubtless, what this man enjoys, he owes to udders.

Why not check up on YOUR pasture? If it's getting short, your best bet is to top the amount of UMPQUA MILKMAKER, and KEEP UP the amount of milk. It's hard to bring the milk flow back up after it has hit the down grade.

Deep Litter and the Easy Life

Folks tell us they forget things in the rush of work, and some times "The Feed Bag" reminds them just in the nick of time. Well, let us remind you right now; it's time to get that deep litter started.

Deep litter started early will get to work, and when winter comes will not need to be removed. If we wait too long, the

Uncle Hank Says . . .

A PERSON ALL WRAPPED UP IN HIMSELF MAKES A HECK OF A LOOKIN' PACKAGE.



thing seems to flatten out, and we have to work like slaves.

We saw some the other day, just in the right condition. It was sawdust. We recommend sawdust as the best material for building up good deep litter. Most any ordinarily good litter will work. If started early enough, though. Still, ten inches or a foot of sawdust is ideal.

We don't know why we tell you all this, because we have a batch of cane litter on hand to sell. It's perfectly dry, and makes a fine built-up litter. It should be started now, too. It is used very generally back in the East, where they don't have saw mills.

So, if you can't get good dry sawdust, don't get discouraged. Come in and load up on this "SERVAL STAZDRY" litter. We are having a clearance sale on SERVAL. While it lasts, only \$2.00 a bale. About the same coverage as peatmoss at half the price.

TEACHER: If Mother gave you a big apple and a little one and told you to divide with your brother, which would you give him?

TOMMY: Do you mean my big brother, or my little one?

A Chinaman with tooth ache showed the dentist for an appointment.

Dentist: "Two thirty all right?"

Chink: "Yes, tooth hurtin' all right. Hurree like hell! What time I come?"

Another Reminder

It's a little early for this one. But, how much light would your electric bulbs give on a real dark night in the egg factory? We have seen bulbs so covered with dust and grime that we doubt whether the hens could

find the bulbs without a match.

Electric lights help you get good production when the price of eggs is best. Why not get what you pay for? Plan on some new bulbs for the coming winter, or if your old ones are still good, clean them up a bit. We find even our living room bulbs get to the point where they need to be replaced. Save the hens' eyesight. Get new bulbs. (We don't sell bulbs).

Don't Use in Metal

Many people in Douglas County use blue vitrol, (blue stone and copper sulphate are the same) occasionally for their chickens and turkeys. It is a good practice, if used according to formula. But it must not be used in metal.

However, if you have metal waterers, you can make them safe for medicated water of any kind by painting them with "DAB." It is cheap and effective. Covers the metal which will keep the medication from contacting metal. "DAB" also stops leaks in wood troughs, unless they are too big. For coating the seams in new troughs, or filling small cracks in old ones, as well as rust holes in metal troughs, "DAB" will do the job. Don't throw those old troughs away. Save money and time by repairing with "DAB." Get it at the MILL.

Lecturer: "He who gives in when he is wrong is wise; but he who gives in when he is right—"

Voice from audience: "Is married!"

Clean Cool Water

We don't like that song on the radio, but we do like the idea of clear cool water for poultry and livestock in warm weather. We also like the idea of good sanitation around waterers.

Your birds can have both with "DOUGHBODY WATERERS." Several of the county's leading poultrymen have gone 100% to Doughtbodies. They are economical in price and water usage, can be cleaned in two seconds, with a minimum waste, and are all round the most sanitary proposition we have seen in watering paraphernalia. One doughtbody will handle the requirements of 200-250 mature layers.

One more reminder—You can pay more, but you can't buy better feed.

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