BOLL WEEVIL SECOND

Grasshopper Wins All-American Honors As 'Nastiest' Of Team

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(#)—The grasshopper is the outsanding player on the 1949 "nastiest" all-American team of destructive Dies in California

Department of Agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, here to attend an insect-control meeting sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

down.

2. The cotton boll weevil. Long

2. The cotton boll weevil. Long a dangerous performer in deepDixie and far-western competition, he ventured in destructive strength to more northerly areas of the cotton belt this year.

3. An agricultural worm that is a true triple-threat—being known variously as the corn ear worm, the cotton boll worm, and the tomato fruit worm, depending on where he strikes.

4. The European corn borer. Believed to have been imported in cane designed for kitch en brooms, he's become a terror of

A tramp player who somehow came east and hit hard in the ivy league and the southern conference.

7. The bark beetles. Literally

7. The bark beetles. Literally hotter than a forest fire because they do more damage to pine and spruce than flames do.

8. The horn fly" of cattle. No kin to the horned toads of Texas, this competitor will take on sheep and goods as well as cattle

and goats as well as cattle.

9. Poultry lice, They're me

Of Destructive Insects In U.S. By FRANK CAREY

This rating was given today by Dr. F. C. Bishop of the U. S

the National Cotton Council.

He also listed the other top ten members of a bug eleven that damaged the nation's crops in much the same way that Notre Dame and the professional Philadelphia Eagles gave the business to their foes.

Bishopp offered the list in response to the query of a reporter who figured that virtually every one except insects had gotten into the act on the outstanding this and that for 1949.

Here's the lineup of the year's nastiest bugs from the standpoint of economic damage—although they're not all necessarily in the exact order of importance because Bishopp didn't have his form' book handy:

1. The grasshopper. In a host of varieties, he hopped brokenfield through range areas and rich croplands—particularly in the wormment had to launch a C-47 airplane laden with bait to slow him down.

2. The cotton boll weevil. Long

and other insect big shots—and nearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for quarantine measires against "ringers" from foreign teams,

CITY PAY HIKES SLOWER

CHICAGO -(A)- There has

the cotton boll worm, and the tomato fruit worm, depending on
where he strikes.

4. The European corn borer.
Believed to have been imported
in cane designed for kitchen
brooms, he's become a terror of
the nation's main corn belt. Strictly big-ten calibre.

5. The "cattle grub." Opens up
holes in cows' hides, ruining
them for market.

6. The Mexican bean beetle.
A tramp player who somehow
came east and hit hard in the
ivy league and the southern conference.

7. The bark beetles. Literally

The American Municipal association, surveying 265 localities, found pay for city attorneys ranges from \$600 to \$17,500 a year.

Chemical control of weeds has players from away back. They cutting by the Rural Eletcrifica account for millions in lost egg tion Administration.



Buick Announces Price

Cuts On 1950 Model Cars FLINT, Mich., Dec. 27—(#)—
Price cuts ranging from \$65 to
\$310 were announced today by
Buick motors on certain of its
1950 model cars. The reductions
include a recently announced cut
of \$40 on Buick's torque converter transmission.

of \$40 on Buick's torque converter transmission.

Engineering and stylling details of the new models will be disclosed tomorrow.

The new lower price tags affect models in the Roadmaster and super series. No change is made on the special series, introduced last August.

The roadmaster series \$65 and \$76 cuts are made respectively in the sedanet and foun-door sedan, while \$190 reductions are made on the convertible, \$310 on the so-called hard-top convertible and \$290 on the estate wagon.

In the super series the convertible is cut \$85 and the estate wagon \$300.

Buckeye Official Spikes Rumor Of Team Dissension

PASADENA, Calif. — (P)—Ath-letic Director Dick Larkins said he has heard reports that there has been dissension on the Ohio State Rose bowl team but he branded them as "completely false."

Advised of reports that the squad held a secret meeting to discuss various matters, Larkins said:

discuss various matters, Larkins said:

"Yes, the squad dio have a meeting and the players called it themselves to build their morale, to beat California.

"There is not one kid on the squad who has a gripe or a problem. Their morale is absolutely splendid and if anything was going on I would certainly know about it.

"Any report to the opposite is as false as can be."

all-American team of destructive by Dr. F. C. Bishop of the U. S. reau of entomology and plant quarksect-control meeting sponsored by an account of meeting sponsored by a production, stunted growth of fowl.

10. The "lygus bugs" of cotton, alfalfa and other crops, They're a carial artists as distinguished from certain pests which feature a ground game.

11. The "confused flower beetle." They're hot when attacking stored products such as wheat corn and cereals—but are likely to run for the wrong goal line at any time. Destructive, but need better quarterbacking.

Bishop listed the Japanese beetle, cabbage worms and the red scale of citrus on his second team for dishonorable raention.

And he said old timers like the gypsy moth of New England and the malaria mosquito—while benched now because of inability to cope with modern insecticidal T. formations—will always rank as pofential threats.

He said the Department of Aggredulure alone is spending \$12,000,000 annually to fight all these and other insect big shots—and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mearly \$1,000,000 is earmarked for current insecticity and the mean in the mean



FEEDING TIME—A young chimpanzee is fed by Pop Marquis, vaudeville performing chimp, after being christened "Cheerful Charile" at London's Palladium Theater. Charile was flown to the British capital from Sierre Leone, West Africa.

NOT SATISFACTORY

Pellet Method For Reseeding Forests, Range Lands Studied "Caterpillar Day Set Jan. 6 At Roseburg Equipment Store By WILLIAM E. LOWEIL WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—(P)—New studies are being made to perfect the pellet method for reseeding forests and range lands, the Forestry service says. In his annual report, Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts revealed that the pellets thus far used have not produced satisfactory results either for reseeding trees or grass. The grass seeds, encased in the earther coating containing fertilitizer and rodent repellant, were scattered from an airplane over seathered from an airplane over some forest land in southeastern Utah and hundreds of acres of wasteland on Arizona Indian reservations. An Indian bureau spokesman is told a reporter the experiment on the range lands also was unsatisfactory. An Indian bureau spokesman is told a reporter the experiment on the range lands also was unsatisfactory. Revegitation of the Indian lands would have been a boon to the livestock raising tribes of the southwest. Drought and he ave young againg had destroyed the once diversions grass. Conventional methods of reseeding seemed the usual advantages of pelletic free seed. Spokesmen for both the Indian lands state to seed runs as helic and flash university had the state college and Idaho university had the state of seed runs as helic and suggested that there seed that a studies by the Utah State college and Idaho university had the state of under damage to seed runs as helicizing process. Actually the land agency representative said, the pelletized seed and a far lower germanation than naked seed. While these three agencies are not satisfied with present pelletized seed had a far lower germanation than naked seed. The conventional pelleting processes or sold on the idea of broadcasting from airplanes. Sold a reporter the experiment on the range lands also was unsatisfied with present pelletized seed had a far lower germanation than naked seed. The seed is easier to control if dropped in pelleting fo Pellet Method For Reseeding

vice station in the Pacific north-west is developing a light hand seeder that will quickly plant, at a selected depth, a single pelleted tree seed.

Tues., Dec. 27, 1949-The News-Review, Reseigner, Ore. 11

RECORDS

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RECORDS

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"Slipping Around"
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"I'm Throwin' Rice"
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RECORDS

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"Barnbi" "Snow White"

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"Lovely Bunch of Coconuts" -Mel Blanc

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AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL CONCERNING DISPUTED MILK PRICES

In the Issue of the News-Review of Friday, Dec. 23, some milk producers published statements that were greatly exaggerated and distorted.

Let's not kick the truth around.

Instead, let's take this problem of milk prices item by item.

- 1. On Nov. 1, the Oregon State Milk Marketing Admistration set a minimum price of \$5.50 cwt. for milk containing 4% butterfat. This is the price at which dairy farmers are producing milk in all of Western Oregon—AND PRODUCING IT PROFITABLY.
- 2. At the time this reduction was made the price of milk to the consumer at grocery stores WAS REDUCED 1/2c PER QUART.
- 3. We initiated the use of a new waxed paper carton and made it available. This new carton (which consumers demanded) is a distinct advantage over the glass bottle. To use this new carton COSTS 1c MORE PER QUART. BUT WE DID NOT RAISE THE PRICE OF MILK.
- 4. We can understand why dairy farmers want more money for milk RIGHT NOW—in the winter. In spring and summer months, however, dairy farmers can produce milk far cheaper. Averaging costs for an entire year, dairy farmers can make a good profit at present milk prices—if they operate efficiently. We do not feel the public should be penalized because of inefficient operation of some producers.
- The bald facts are these—the distributors simply cannot operate at a loss. We challenge anyone to show that distributors are "lining their pockets."
- We have always cooperated with the dairy farmers and we sincerely want to continue to cooperate. We CAN buy plenty of milk at the price set by the Milk Marketing Administration—a price we consider fair—but we prefer to buy from our steady suppliers.
- 7. We invite anyone to inspect our operations and satisfy themselves to the problems involved which enter into this dispute. Inspection of our entire operations, including breakdown of costs, are open to the general public. Isn't this fair?
- 8. We regret that a minority in a group of normally fine people, the dairy farmers, have taken such an attitude toward distributors. Milk is nature's perfect food and with the help of the dairy farmer we believe in making this food available to all at a minimum price.

We sincerely hope this matter can be straightened out fairly — and to the best interests of all concerned.

> Published in the interests of milk distributors of Douglas County.