

FARM and GARDEN NEWS

Agriculture Secretary Brannan Cites Present Day Position Of U. S. Farmer

What is the present day position of American farmers? Here are some facts cited recently by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

Farmers today comprise nearly one-fifth of the national population. But farm income of persons on farms, at the peak of agricultural prosperity, was just under 10 percent of the national income in 1946 and 1947. In 1948 the farm share fell to 9.3 percent. In 1949 it fell again—even including income from nonfarm sources, farm people received only 7.8 percent of the national income. This year it may be as low as 7 percent. Even from 1935 to 1939, the farm share averaged 8.3 percent.

The basic job of agriculture, Secretary Brannan said, is to produce food and fiber, including adequate reserve supplies, for the needs of the people. But part of agriculture's job is concerned with how farmers produce—how efficient they are—how well or poorly they care for the land from which food, clothing, and shelter come.

If farmers produce efficiently the food and fiber people need, plus ample reserve supplies, and if they take care of the land so that its fertility is not depleted, the secretary pointed out that the Nation owes them something in return. It owes, first, a fair return for the farmer's labor and enterprise for his land and capital investment. Second, it owes farmers a fair opportunity to share in the abundance of national production—the opportunity to enjoy the progress, the conveniences, the recreational, educational, and household advantages of the present century.

At the same time, consumers in a healthy economy, situation ought to be able to pay fair prices in the market place so that the farmer-producer will receive an equitable return.

"We start from the premise that farm purchasing power must be maintained at a reasonable level or the entire economy will suffer," the Secretary said. Yet today, he added, prices received by farmers have dropped nearly one-fourth from their post-war peak, while prices paid by farmers have declined only about 5 percent. Food grains are down one-third from their postwar high; feed grains and hay almost one-half; cotton is off one-quarter; meat animals and poultry and eggs, about one-third.

Price supports, Brannan explained, are part of the mechanism to help farmers attain a fair return. Since farmers should not be compelled by circumstances outside their control to take whatever return the market price offers, no matter how low that may be, some kind of price floor is necessary. This gives agriculture a little of the protection other industries are able to provide for themselves through their larger control over output and prices of their products.

Aerial Spraying To Fight Budworm

PORTLAND —(AP)—The aerial spraying of nearly one million acres of Oregon forests to control spruce budworm has been mapped by the federal government.

The federal government called for bids on 550,000 gallons of DDT-oil mixture. The state of Oregon earlier had opened bids on 500,000 gallons.

The state operation will spray 170,000 acres near Kinzua; 130,000 acres near Ukiah; 100,000 near Starkey and LaGrande; 85,000 near Joseph and Flora; and 15,000 in two small units near Springfield and Roseburg. The federal agencies plan to spray 310,000 acres near Elgin and Meacham; 80,000 near Enterprise; 30,000 near the arm Springs Indian reservation; two units of 40,000 acres each near Oakridge and Santiam pass.

The word mausoleum is derived from the name of King Mausolus, who built a lavish tomb in ancient Caria, in southwest Turkey.

CO-OP STRENGTH URGED

PORTLAND —(AP)—Dairy products will probably sell at levels close to the government support prices throughout this year, the Dairy Cooperative association has been told.

Russell Waltz, manager of Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle, made the prediction.

Waltz attributed the fact that butter sells here for four cents a pound more than it does in Chicago to the strength of cooperatives in this area. He urged dairymen to continue strengthening co-ops.

Phosphate-Bearing Fertilizers Viewed

Phosphate-bearing fertilizers may be applied in different ways and in different amounts in the future. The suggestion is made by R. Q. Parks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, taking his cue from results in Great Britain.

One development, he said, "is the granulation of phosphorus carriers and mixed fertilizers... approximately 70 percent of the mixed fertilizers sold in Great Britain are granulated. And those fertilizers are being granulated by processes similar to those developed in this country. Are we missing the boat? I think that there is a reasonable good chance that we are. At any rate three of our staff members will be over there this spring and summer, to try to find out what English soils and English fertilizer plants have that we haven't got."

And no matter by what method we apply phosphate fertilizer Parks said: "We remove in a crop only 10 to 20 percent of the phosphorus applied in the fertilizer. Phosphorus doesn't leach. If we control erosion losses it just builds up. Recent estimates indicate that in the Southeast we are applying an average of 3 1/2 times as much phosphorus in fertilizers as is being removed in harvested crops. This is not evenly distributed, but over a period of years, that's still quite a build-up. And the thing we're beginning to appreciate more fully about this build-up of phosphorus is that it is not locked up in completely unavailable form. It has sizable long-time residual effects... the more the build-up, the more readily available the phosphorus that is held."

Horse Meat Sale Rouses Anger Of Texas Cattlemen

FORT WORTH, March 12.—(AP)—Texas cattlemen are hotter than a sizzling steak over the current horse meat scandal.

It's menacing the west's great beef industry.

Joe C. Montague, attorney and spokesman for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers association, said:

"If you want to see some fireworks, come around when our association opens its convention in San Antonio next Monday. The large-scale horse meat seizures in Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth this week will be the main topic. 'Texas cattle raisers are really burned up,' Montague went on. 'This whole scandal is hurting our beef business. People read about horse meat and shy away from butcher shops.'"

A "million-dollar racket" is what a state meat inspector calls the sale of horse meat.

G. F. Reed also said the horse meat that was sold in Texas as prime "beef tenderloin" originated in shipments from Chicago.

In Dallas yesterday he said he was pressing an investigation into the thousands of pounds of the "steak."

"The transportation company that handled the shipments to Dallas," said Reed, "brought it from Chicago. I don't know that the slaughtering took place in Chicago, but Chicago was the place the shipments originated."

Federal and local authorities are passing investigations into the sale of horse meat as well as the state.

"What is the principal difference between beef and horse meat?" Montague was asked.

"Horse meat is coarser and rather stringy," said he. "Meat handlers can spot the difference—except in the cases of hamburger and filets."

Nash Rambler To Be Ready Next Month

By DAVID J. WILLKIE
Associated Press Automotive Editor
DETROIT —(AP)—Nash's new Rambler car should be ready for public introduction next month.

The Rambler is the new smaller model with which Nash is going after business in the lower price field. Details still are being withheld by the Nash management, but it is fairly well understood the new vehicle will be a five-passenger model on a 100-inch wheelbase and powered with an 82 horsepower engine.

Since they gave up their own plans for smaller, lightweight cars early in the postwar period, General Motors and Ford have displayed little outward interest in such units. Nevertheless, the entire industry is going to watch the reaction to Nash's Rambler.

Unlike Kaiser-Frazer, also planning a smaller model, Nash did not show the Rambler at the recent Chicago auto show. It plans a vigorous promotion drive, however, when all its dealers have been supplied with other models in the Nash line the new economy car will be of the single unit body and chassis construction. Industry observers who have seen it describe it as presenting a low, graceful silhouette and of less than 2,500 pounds overall weight.

Like the yet-to-be-named Kaiser-Frazer smaller model, the Rambler will seat three persons in front and two in the rear. Access to its luggage compartment is from the back of the car. In the K-F smaller model the luggage compartment is

Riddle Reports \$528.37 Polo Fund Contribution

Mrs. Milton Clay, Riddle chairman for the March of Dimes, announced last week the amount taken in to date is \$528.37.

Contributors were Riddle Manufacturing company \$200; Riddle schools, \$101.96; Studio theatre, \$37.63; Harbor Plywood employees, \$128.04; the Grange card party, \$33.50; clubs and lodges, \$72.70; special gifts, \$8.00; business firms, \$47.00; iron lung containers from the downtown area, \$60.04.

The proceeds on the South Douglas Shrine club dance which was held in Canyonville last month will be equally divided between Riddle, Canyonville, Glendale and Myrtle Creek. When this is turned in it will be added to the Riddle fund.

Last year's drive to combat infantile paralysis netted a total of \$546.46.

EXAMINER STATES

A drivers license examiner will be on duty in Roseburg Thursday and Friday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

reached from the inside of the vehicle.

Many industry observers agree with Nash and K-F sales chiefs that there should be a substantial market for cars of the type they have in the new smaller units. They

The Tale Of A Saucy Little Polo Pony And A Ride Through An Indian Bazaar

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Like most folk who like horseback riding your correspondent has had his thrills, and so for this adventure tale let's talk about some steeds he has met—especially a certain saucy polo pony in India.

During a tour of the Middle East and India in the First World War I encountered some unusual riding, both as to horses and terrain. In the Suez canal zone I got my first experience of desert horsemanship while a guest of General Sir Archibald Murray, British commander in chief.

The general made his two fine chargers, one of them a handsome Arabian, available to me and insisted that I use them. So I had them out on the drifting sands where the midday soil temperature was around 175 F. Those of you who have ridden in loose sand, where your mount may sink up to its knees, will understand my anxiety for fear one of the general's pets might break a leg. However, all went well and I mention this merely by way of variety.

Then came India, land of some of the world's finest horsemen. I've already told you in a previous article about the astonishing irrigation-ditch jump made by the tough cavalry horse I was riding up by the Khyber Pass while British troops were rounding up some 600 savage tribesmen. Today's experiences were at Simla, summer capital of India, 8,000 feet up in the Himalayas.

The British civil servants did a good deal of riding on the mountain roads and I joined in. My first trip was on a 16-hand roan of evil eye. A friend and I took a road along the side of the mountain which was so steep that it was virtually a precipice. The open side of the road was protected by a stout wooden fence, but if you looked over you could see almost straight down for many hundreds of feet.

Well, I happened to be wearing spurs, just for looks and not for use. I was riding on the precipice side of the road when inadvertently I spurred my horse. The big chap flew into a rage and started flinging himself against the fence in an effort to hurt me over. The fence was cracking when I jumped off the crazy animal. I calmed him down, but he wouldn't let me mount again—and I didn't blame him. My friend and I swapped horses. The roan would let my colleague mount him—but not the guy who spurred him.

However, I really set out to tell you about the polo pony. A Hindu sirdar (titled man), who was a friend of mine, had two polo ponies which he turned over to me to ride. They were redlings—a gray and a black—both thoroughly trained for polo. This meant they could spin like lightning on a dime, and per-

Orders For Trees Must End Soon

Deadline for acceptance of tree orders from farmers by the state board of forestry, Salem, is March 20, Charles R. Ross, OSC extension forestry specialist, has been advised by the state forester. Trees purchased from the state board of forestry must be used for windbreaks, shelter belts or woodland plantings.

Trees available for planting in western Oregon include Douglas fir, cascara, and maritime pine. Those recommended and available for planting in eastern Oregon include Rocky mountain tree Douglas fir, Scotch pine, lodgepole pine, Russian olive, caragana, and green ash.

Ponderosa pine, black locust, Russian mulberry, and Chinese elm are available and are suited for planting in both eastern and western Oregon. Port Orford cedar is not available, the specialist states.

Trees obtained from the state board of forestry nursery may not be used legally for ornamental purposes or in urban areas.

Available conifers or evergreens, two years of age, range in height from 4 to 12 inches. The hardwood seedlings are one year of age and are from 6 to 18 inches tall. Cost is \$5 per thousand and no order will be accepted for fewer than 25 trees of a single variety. Minimum charge is 50 cents.

Orders are handled by the state board of forestry, Salem. County extension agents, however, will as-

Walnut Planting Hits Leveling Stage In NW

Walnut planting, unlike the increasing acreage for filberts, has not reached boom proportions in Oregon and Washington, according to preliminary northwest walnut survey results released jointly by Oregon State college and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ninety percent of the walnut acreage in Oregon and Washington is made up of trees planted prior to 1940, it was revealed by M. D. Thomas, OSC extension agricultural economist, and Niels I. Nielsen, federal agricultural statistician, Portland, who had charge of the survey.

Soil Fertility Figures Noted

Soil fertility accounts, unlike bank accounts, don't have entries that can be easily read but farmers in many parts of the country suspect that their soil fertility accounts no longer have the comfortable balances they once had.

The suspicion is borne out by figures recently compiled by scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The last few years farmers have made more deposits in their soil fertility accounts than ever before through the application of commercial fertilizers. Therefore, says E. Harvey Miller, chairman of the Oregon State PMA committee, if they are ever to balance their fertility accounts, they should come close to doing it now.

The figures show that in the year 1947 some states more than maintained a good balance... putting more in than they are taking out. In other states, however, the reverse was true.

For the country as a whole only about 59 percent of the nitrogen taken out of the soil account in crops was redeposited by fertilizer applications and only 63 percent of the potash. However, 142 percent of the phosphate that was withdrawn from the soil accounts was put back in fertilizers and manures.

Here in Oregon about 28 percent of the withdrawals of nitrogen were redeposited; 14 of the potash; and 61 of the phosphate.

These fertility accounts are made up, the chairman explains, by charging against each state the amount of nitrogen, phosphate and potash removed by 100 different crops in 1947. Then the account was credited with the amounts of the three elements applied as fertilizers and manures.

Oregon Wool Clip Hits Fifty-Year Low In '49

PORTLAND —(AP)—The wool clip in Oregon last year was the lowest in 50 years of record.

The federal crop reporting service said the clip was 15 percent below the year previous. The total was 5,207,000 pounds.

Average fleece weight was 8.2 pounds compared with 9.2 pounds the year previous. Average market prices were 46 cents, two cents under 1948 but still the second highest since 1919.

Mohair production of 243,000 pounds was up 19 percent.

Some 20 pounds of nails are used in building the average house.

Melrose Home Extension Unit To Meet Friday

The Melrose Home Extension Unit will meet all day Friday, March 17, at the Grange hall, with a potluck luncheon at noon. Because of icy roads, the Feb. 3 meeting was not held and the demonstration on landscaping was postponed. Mrs. Corinne McTaggart will conduct demonstrations on "Landscaping Home Grounds" and "Family Business and Law," one prior to and the other after the luncheon. Homemakers are invited to attend, and to bring their husbands to this meeting.

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IMPORTANT!
SEE PAGE 12

THE FEED BAG

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MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS

Vol. XII, No. 11. March 13, 1950.

We Wuz Right

We told you earlier in the season that ALL UMPQUA STARTING FEEDS would be fortified with the new product MEGASUL for the prevention of coccidiosis, (coxe), it is possible that some folks thought this meant that under no circumstances would their chick or poults get coxy.

We hope you didn't figure it that way. Just as your kids have to get the mumps or measles to become immune, just so do your chick and poults have to go through coxe to become immune.

But nowadays, we can give the kids a shot in the arm, and they won't get near as sick, when, and if, measles come. And that is where MEGASUL enters in. We don't want to prevent coxe. We wouldn't want to do that. But it does prevent visible symptoms, and therefore severe damage, in nearly all cases. In ALL, in fact, except the exceptional ones that prove the rule.

We saw 2000 pullets last week, brooded partly on last year's litter, and partly on fresh litter. These pullets are now over three months old, and a sweet bunch of birds. It is possible they might have had a light touch of coxe. On general principles they were given a day on sulfanovoline, a practically sure-shot cure, for sale at the Douglas Flour Mill, should you need a cure.

Then we saw another bunch of cute little caws, four weeks old. One chick had actually died from coxe. One other, in a lot of 400, looked a bit sorry, but the other 398 were chipper as a sparrow. We recommended a day on Sulfa-Q for them too, though we honestly believe they would have come along fine without.

These chicks have eaten UMPQUA STARTER AND DEVELOPER with MEGASUL. We are convinced that it will do all the manufacturer said it would, after seeing the results to date. In fact, we never did think a reliable outfit like LEDERLE LABORATORIES would have made claims they couldn't prove.

So go ahead and feed UMPQUA STARTER to chick and poults. Watch for signs of coxe, and feed Sulfa-Q if you get suspicious. But you can feel safe that only under extremely unusual circumstances will they get coxe.

Poultry Meeting Coming

On Thursday, March 16th, at 1 PM, at the K. of P. Hall in Roseburg the Douglas County Poultry Breeders Association will hold their regular monthly meeting. The principal speaker will be Earl Reitsma, supervisor of the Oregon Improvement Association.

There will be a number of poultrymen there, and everybody will be

On That Bum Feed

Mrs. Francis Mack, who lives near the Elkton Tunnel is a real chicken raiser. She bought 400 chick from a hatchery up Eugene way, they are now six weeks old, and she has 442 in the brooder house.

Mrs. Mack finally admitted, though, that the hatcheryman must of had lots of chick, for he shipped 448.

L. L. Foad averaged fully 80% egg production from his white leghorn hens for the month of February. Here's a tip; you might could get some chick from this flock from Carr's Hatchery. The pullets are from the best breeding Jess Hanson has.

Boy, (to office boy): "What did my wife say when you told her I'd be detained at the office, and wouldn't be home till late?"
Boy: "Oh, she just says, 'Can I depend on that?'"

Sue: "I wrote a confession story once."
Lue: "Did they publish it?"
Sue: "No, but the Editor drove 500 miles to see me."

"No, I can't marry you. But I sure admire your taste."
"Too bad there aren't more two dollar bills in circulation."
"Why?"
"They would come in so handy in buying a dollar's worth of anything these days."

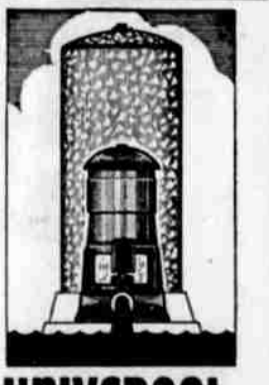
Worth Seeing!

Went out to Curtis Barker's the other day. Curtis lives out in Black Mud Hollow, about ten miles up to Goble. He has a little brooder house, 40 feet wide and 300 feet long. Biggest brooder house we ever see.

Inside were 12,000 chick, from a few days to 4 weeks old. Looks like enough to furnish fried chickens to the whole state. But, the way people are eating fryers these days, Curtis figures he will need 20,000 more later in the season, and has his order in for that many.

Now, we often are asked how many chick can be successfully brooded in a brooder house 10 x 12. Some folks want to brood three, four hundred. Don't do it. Mr. Barker figures one chick for each square foot. That and lots of feeders and water founts, and we bet chick will do a heap better than at the rate of three chick per sq. ft.

By the way, Curtis feeds UMPQUA H-L-O BROILER RATION, and has lost and burned off 40 chick out of the first 6000, at the end of three and four weeks. Which proves a lot of things.



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