



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



State Cover Seed Crop May Be Biggest Since '42

PORTLAND, (AP)—The largest cover seed crop in Oregon since 1942 may be harvested this year by growers.

Seed dealers reported the plantings of common ryegrass and Austrian winter field peas lead the increased acreage. Ryegrass seed prices are expected to stay above the government support level of \$7.34 a hundred pounds, they said. Ryegrass acreage was estimated at from 130,000 to 145,000 compared with 87,000 last year. At average yields, a record crop of 70,000,000 pounds appears likely. Other seed crops are expected to sell at support levels.

Willamette valley pea acreage is expected to be up 30 percent in the lower valley up 2 1/2 times in Washington and Yamhill counties. Common and Willamette vetch crops are expected to be about the same as last year. Hairy vetch plantings are up.

CASH PRICES

Wool 55c lb. Mohair 55c lb.

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- 1—3 bottom John Deere plow.....\$150
- 1—8-ft. tandem disc harrow, David Bradley, Nearly new.....\$125
- 1—5-ft. cover crop disc harrow, Nearly new.....\$300

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Allis-Chalmers HD-14. Excellent condition, including Carco cable blade, Carco drum.

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7 Meets For Improvement Of Douglas Pastures Set

Seven field meetings, beginning Saturday, May 27, have been arranged to show farmers and stockmen what is being done and can be done to improve pastures in different communities in the county. Meetings will be held at Brockway, Hayhurst, Scotts Valley, Kellogg, Riddle, Oak Creek (east of Roseburg) and Azalea. Anyone interested in pasture improvement is invited to attend one or more of the meetings, states J. Roland Parker, county extension agent.

Pastures to be visited, according to Parker, will be found on a variety of soils and seeded in different ways. Some of the best stands of permanent pasture have been secured by seeding subclover with Sudan Grass in the spring, pasturing off the Sudan grass during the summer and seeding perennial grasses early in the fall.

A schedule of the meetings is as follows: BROCKWAY — Saturday, May 27 at 1:30 p.m. Meet at the Brockway store prior to viewing the pastures. Pastures will include one and two year old seedlings of subclover and perennial grasses on old crop land and hill land recently clear of brush.

HAYHURST — Monday, May 29 at 10:00 a.m. Meeting will be at the grass nursery on the J. E. Portlock farm. Nursery was seeded in the fall of 1949. Nine different grasses were seeded and cross-stripped with subclover, Lotus and white clover.

SCOTTS VALLEY — May 29 at 1:30 p.m. Will be a tour of several farms including the ranches of E. A. McDonald, Gerald Jounston and Roy Booth. KELLOGG — Wednesday, May 31 at 1:30 p.m. will start at the V. K. Holcomb farm at the Kellogg bridge and include the Eugene E. Fisher farm. Hill pastures consisting of different forage plants and with and without fertilizers will be observed.

RIDDLE — Thursday, June 1 at 1:30 p.m. The meeting will start at the Roscoe Ball farm and end at the L.W. Wortham farm. Different methods of seeding pastures will be observed as well as the results from the use of fertilizers. OAK CREEK — Friday, June 2 at 1:30 p.m. Meeting will be at

the V. J. Philippi farm. The grass nursery seeded in the fall of 1940 will be visited. Seedlings of subclover and Lotus on prepared seed beds and native cover without tillage will be shown. AZALEA — Saturday, June 3 at 1:30 p.m. The grass and legume nursery at the Azalea Grange hall will be visited first, followed by a visit to an eight acre seedling of broadleaf Lotus on the W. B. Garrett farm at Glendale Junction.

Tall Fescue Said To Be Increasing In Popularity

Tall fescue, better known under its names of Alta, Kentucky 31 and California certified, is one of the grasses that is increasing in popularity in many parts of the country. Alta fescue originated in Oregon and was planted on over 100,000 acres in 1949.

The acreage harvested for seed in Oregon averaged 5,580 acres in the 1943-47 period. The area harvested for seed in 1949 including a substantial acreage in Kentucky was 32,000 acres. Seed production has increased proportionately: from an average of 1,220,000 in 1943-47 to 6,900,000 pounds of clean seed in 1949.

Tall fescue is adapted to a wide range of conditions. It will withstand drought and at the same time survive standing water conditions better than many others. It is excellent on heavily alkaline soils and also on strongly acid soils. It has an abundance of roots that go deep into the soil. These help the grass to resist drought and to come back quickly after a dry spell or clipping. The heavy root system, of course, holds the soil and when the grass is plowed under makes a heavy contribution of organic matter to the soil. One of its drawbacks is that it is not as palatable as some of the other pasture grasses. It must be pastured in its early stages for the older grass is coarse and tough.

Tall fescue and ladino clover are a particularly promising combination. In Western Oregon a 12-acre irrigated pasture carries 50 head of high-production dairy cows for 9 months of the year. From New England as far south as Georgia this combination is making a good name for itself.

E. Harvey Miller, chairman of the Oregon State PMA committee suggests that all farmers who are interested in using tall fescue seed follow the same plan that the Government does in its price support plan, that is to purchase only certified seed.

BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A bill setting a penalty for wheat and corn growers who exceed their marketing quotas has been approved by the senate Agriculture committee. The penalty would be 50 percent of the parity price per bushel as of August 1 for corn and as of May 1 for wheat in the calendar year in which the crop was produced.

Britain Cancels Ration On Nearly All Food

LONDON, May 22 — (AP)—Britain has put all of her food except meats, butter, margarine and cooking fat on free sale.

The ministry of food announced that abolition, effective at once, of the point-rationing scheme under which coupons — each worth four points — were exchanged for such scarce foods as imported canned fish, syrups, canned and dried fruits and sweetened and chocolate biscuits. Each ration book holder received 16 points monthly. A can of salmon cost 24 points.

End of the point-rationing system — which has been in effect since 1942 — will save the taxpayers 300,000 pounds (\$840,000) yearly in clerical wages, Food Minister Maurice Webb said.

Conservation Practice Should Fit Farm Needs

For the most effective use of the conservation assistance provided under the Agricultural Conservation program, the practices used should be the ones which fit the most urgent needs of the farm, advises J. P. Bonebrake, chairman of the Douglas County PMA committee.

He points out that farmers co-operating in the program have a responsibility to make the most effective use of program assistance. As he explains, "the farmer is co-operating with the rest of the people in the country and the conservation practices he carries out are expected to be the ones which will do most to protect his land against erosion and depletion and keep it productive."

Bonebrake urges farmers of the county to become familiar with the conservation practices available and then to select the practices to correct the most serious conservation problem on the farm. Often, he points out, it will require a combination of practices.

This year one of the big problems is what to do with land taken out of allotment crops, and the chairman urges farmers to use this land to build up soil fertility reserves. The ACP, he explains, provides assistance for a number of seeding practices and for lime and phosphate to help produce a vigorous growth of soil protecting and soil building grasses and legumes.

The chairman suggests that each farmer study the needs of his farm and then select the practices to meet these needs.

Douglas County To Get Beetles For Weed Cleanup

CORVALLIS, (AP)—Seventy-five thousand beetles are being distributed over Oregon so, they can eat up the weeds.

Or, rather, one weed: St. Johnswort, as it is sometimes called, Klamath weed, a pest on Oregon ranges. The small green Australian beetle eats that weed voraciously. Dr. Charles H. Martin, Oregon State college, who made trial runs with the beetle control program,

Oregon Schools Receive Surplus Farm Products

Approximately 5,000,000 pounds of surplus foods acquired by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under price support programs, valued at \$472,000 have been distributed to Oregon schools, institutions, welfare agencies and Indians since July 1, 1949, E. Harvey Miller, chairman of the Oregon State PMA committee, reported today.

The bulk of the surplus foods were used in the school lunch program which serves approximately 83,000 children in Oregon. The balance went to eligible institutions serving 8,000 persons, welfare agencies serving 49,000 clients, and to some 790 Indians.

Surplus foods have been distributed under two different laws, one of them comparatively recent, Miller explained, and differences in the laws have resulted in considerable misunderstanding and confusion among receiving organizations.

The vast majority of surplus foods were distributed under "Section 32" of a law passed in 1935 with handling and transportation charges paid by the Government. Some 4,637,000 pounds of food, valued at \$463,104 were distributed in Oregon under Section 32, most of it to the school lunch program. Foods distributed included fresh potatoes, frozen turkeys, creamery butter, honey, fresh apples, fresh pears, dried milk, dried eggs and dried prunes.

However, Miller said, on January 17 Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 became effective, providing for distribution of "food stocks" for which no market outlet in normal trade channels is foreseen during their storable life, thus exposing them to danger of deterioration or spoilage. Section 416 also provides that such commodities be donated at point of storage, and beyond that point all expenses incidental to handling, transportation, and repackaging must be borne by the receiving organization.

Commodities declared available under Section 416 include fresh potatoes, dried milk, dried eggs and recently, cheese and butter. Approximately 180,000 pounds of fresh potatoes, and dried milk, valued at \$8,826, have been distributed since January 17. The bulk of the commodities went to the school lunch program. Orders are now being received by the PMA Food Distribution Programs branch in San Francisco for butter and cheese, Miller said.

Under legislation recently signed by the President, the Production and Marketing Administration has announced that transportation and handling charges can be paid by the government on remaining stocks of 1949 crop Irish potatoes acquired under price support. Transportation and handling charges on other commodities under Section 416 still must be paid by the receiving organization.

Miller reported that a number of inquiries have been received as to why other types of commodities, such as dry beans, have not been included in the Section 416 program. Commodities under this program, Miller points out, are limited by law to those in danger of deterioration or spoilage. Dry beans and like commodities do not fall in this classification.

Surplus foods distributed in Oregon are a part of about 46,000,000 pounds, valued at nearly \$5,000,000 distributed in the nine western states and Alaska since July 1, 1949.

said the 75,000 insects should propagate sufficiently in three or four years to begin controlling the weed spread. The beetles are being set loose in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Linn, Polk, Yamhill, Umatilla, Walla, and Benton counties.

Martin said the beetle is so particular about its food that no other crops will be endangered. In Eureka, Calif., where the beetles were obtained, the little insects were starving to death because they had about cleaned out the St. Johnswort.

Family Doctors In U. S. Outnumber Specialists

CHICAGO, (AP)—Family doctors still outnumber the medical specialists in this country nearly two to one.

This is shown in the American Medical Association's new American medical directory.

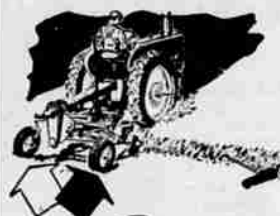
It lists 72,550 physicians in general practice; 22,976 in general practice but giving some attention to a specialty; 54,891 limiting their practice to a specialty; 12,536 in federal government service; 9,700 retired or in fields not related to medicine; 3,737 in administrative, editorial or other executive positions related to medicine, and 24,887 interns, resident physicians or full time physicians in hospitals.

CROSSBREDS ARE GENTLE

MATHESON, Colo. — (AP)—Talk about Brahma bulls and most people picture a wild-eyed critter coming out of a rodeo chute hell bent for leather with a cowpoke hanging on for dear life. Those people haven't seen the gentle Beefmaster cattle which are predominantly Brahma being raised in eastern Colorado, Texas and elsewhere in the nation. About one half Brahma, a quarter Shorthorn and a quarter Hereford, the Beefmasters are so domesticated that in some cases ranchers don't even need cowboys to round them up. They just sound a siren and the cattle come charging in.

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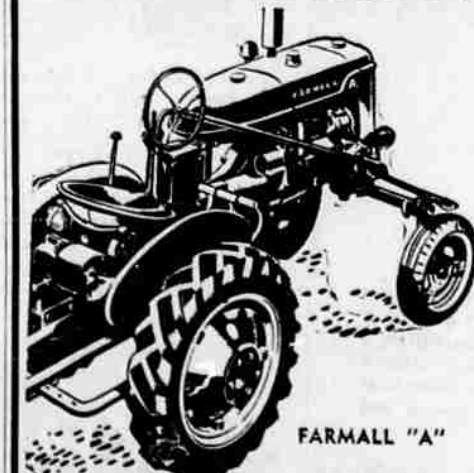
- 1—Massey-Harris 3-bottom 16" plow.....\$150
- 1—John Deere 2-bottom 12" plow.....45
- 1—Oliver 2-bottom 14" plow.....50
- 1—John Deere Killifer sub-soiler, like new.....195
- 1—Fordson tractor.....150
- 1—Rototiller, 20".....300
- 1—Gobole offset, 3-foot 9-inch disc.....250
- 1—John Deere corn picker.....325
- 1—Olson-Hall hi-lift buck rake, incl. power lift.....250
- 1—4-foot Seaman tiller, like new.....495

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THE FEED BAG

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

Vol. XII, No. 21.

May 22, 1950.

Turkey Price Supports

Have you figured what the withdrawal of support prices will mean to you personally? If it had come earlier, do you think it would have made any difference to you, or to the industry?

It may be well that it happened at least as early as it did. Well for the industry, that is. Dr. Billings, the turkey expert of Minnesota, 3rd largest turkey producing state in the nation, says, and we quote:

"If removal of supports does nothing more than put a crimp in some of the high, wide and handsome promotion going on around the country, I can say 'AMEN.' My friends write me of the most fantastic promotion plans you ever heard of. In some areas, you don't have to know exactly what a turkey looks like. Poults will be furnished, equipment brought in, feed furnished, birds vaccinated, and a brooder furnished to sweep out the brooder house. If there is a sure way to wreck our nice industry, this is it." To which we add our "AMEN."

The Douglas Flour Mill has never gone in for exploiting the legitimate turkey growers just to sell a mess of feed. And never will. We've been in the business over 60 years, and never had to stoop that low to get the kind of business we want.

But the fact that the Government won't bail out such promoters as Dr. Billings describes, will have a deterring effect on production. One reliable leader in the feed industry says, and again we quote: "Chaotic conditions will prevail the next few weeks. Large cancellations may be expected from the weaker producers who rely strongly on financing."

"However, once the adjustment is made the turkey industry will be in a stronger overall position. Marginal producers will be compelled to bring production into line with demand and merchandising ability, and established operators will have better profit prospects later."

And now we would like to quote again. This time, from a letter written to our boy in the U. S. Senate, Guy Cordor, by Agriculture Secretary Chas. F. Brannan. Mr. Brannan's letter is in reply to some needing our boy gave him when he received our telegram at the time turkey and poultry supports were taken off, without doing the same for wheat. Remember?

Anyway, here we quote again: "The Agricultural Act of 1949 makes it mandatory to support the price of wheat and corn. Support of turkey prices is not mandatory, and can only be authorized after considering seven factors, four

Uncle Hank Says:

FOLKS ARE MIGHTY HARD-UP THAT LOVE NOBODY BUT THEMSELVES



of which are as follows: (1) The ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS OF PRODUCERS TO KEEP SUPPLIES IN LINE WITH DEMAND. (2) The experience of 1949 demonstrates that turkey producers as a group are not in a position VOLUNTARILY TO KEEP SUPPLIES IN LINE WITH DEMAND at reasonable price levels. (3) Actually, higher grain prices which result from support operations do not affect the profitability of turkey production. (4) "etc." (We put in the capital letters.)

But as turkey producers, we will have to struggle along on our own power, which is much better anyway. The turkey crop may develop to be bigger than last year. Prices may be up or down. We won't guess, now.

We will repeat our belief that the good turkey grower, who has good equipment, good green range, maintains good sanitation and disease control, and who watches cost of production carefully, will come out on the right side of the ledger. The Flour Mill can help you with several of these points. Especially on your disease control, and your cost control.

And to close this article, we again quote Dr. Billings, whose opinion we respect very highly. "As things shape up now, if your cost of production is not DOWN this season, you'll need a good sized crying towel this fall." (We won't furnish the crying towel, though.)

Low Cost Milk

At this season of the year, milk cost should be low, since pastures are about the best we ever saw. Still, good producers must get their minerals and vitamins, even as you and I. They can't put out heavily without getting something back.

While pastures are lush, even large herds can be kept well supplied with their requirements by feeding a very economical dairy feed. Meaning (groan) O. K.

CHOP, of course. This feed carries 40% grain, guaranteed 13% protein, but actually goes over 15%, according to the State Laboratory, and sells for only \$2.90 for 80 lbs. And that's a bargain in these days.

Then when the grass dries up later in the summer, it will pay to feed the larger herds on UMPQUA MILKMAKER, 20% protein, or new UMPQUA DAIRY RATION, guaranteed 16%, but testing over 17% at the State Lab. But even then, the one cow dairy will do excellently on this economical and popular feed, O. K. CHOP.

Good Sam: "How long is your mother going to visit us?" His Wife: "Just as long as you want her, Honey." Good Sam: "Oh, you mean she's just passing through?"

On That Bum Feed

Mrs. Ethel Brown, Camas Valley, poultry expert wonders whether this UMPQUA CHICK STARTER AND DEVELOPING MASH is good or bad. Her pullets started laying at 3 months, 3 weeks. Well, like we always say, good birds, good management and good feed brings good profits.

"Shorty" Solomon kept 301 turkey hens down at Kellogg. Lost one, and has delivered 22,000 eggs to the Oregon Growers. Besides some early eggs he used at home, before he put in tons. That's over 73 eggs per bird.

The loan sharks were having trouble collecting the television set payments from Smith. At last they wrote asking: "What would your neighbors think if we came and took your set?"

Smith wrote back thusly: "I have took the matter up with the neighbors, and they think it would be a lousy trick."

FOR SALE—A good "trombone type" sprayer, will squirt a spray 30 feet or more. Now is the time of year to spray weeds, brambles, gardens for insects, chicken houses, fruit crops and fly traps. This fine rig costs you only \$7.50 at the Flour Mill.

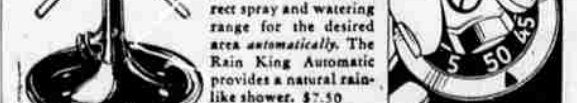
Confused Groom: "I was supposed to get either a casserole or a canisole, and I can't remember which."

Clerk: "That's easy enough. Is the chicken dead or alive?"

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