



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Migrant Farm Worker No Longer Forced To Guess On Job Hunting

By OVID A. MARTIN

Associated Press Farm Writer

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Uncle Sam has taken much of the gamble and guesswork out of job hunting for the migrant farm worker. Several hundred thousand such workers move from area to area—usually with their families in trucks and trailers—to harvest small grains, fruits, vegetables and other crops.

Often in the past such workers would strike out in search of work without knowing where jobs were open. Frequently they would run out of money. Then local relief agencies had to help them get food and gasoline to start out anew in search of work.

Federal and state employment services now have worked out an elaborate reporting service which supplies such workers with up-to-the-minute information of employment opportunities.

The information includes (1) where workers are needed, (2) when they will be needed, (3) how long the work will last and where the next job may be, (4) what wages will be paid, (5) what kind of place there is to live in, (6) how much food will cost.

Workers may obtain maps showing approximate harvest dates of main harvest areas and routes to be taken. It also shows the location of employment offices along the route—54 in California alone—where traveling workers may obtain latest job news. The maps even give telephone numbers of

such offices, which are open on during the summer.

Four Northward Treks

The U. S. employment service is advising migratory workers that they should not start out on the road without a job.

"You can secure expenses and increase earnings by finding out in advance where you are needed—and when," the agency advises. There are four major streams of migratory workers. All start in the south and move northward as the season advances.

One moves up the Atlantic seaboard to harvest truck and fruit crops. Another moves northward from Texas into Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas to help harvest wheat and other small grains.

A third is called the "intermountain" stream, moving from Arizona and New Mexico into the Rocky Mountain states to harvest sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa hay, vegetables and fruits.

A fourth travels northward from California and Arizona into Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Idaho, to help harvest fruits, vegetables, cotton, oranges, grapefruit, sugar beets, potatoes, melons and hops.

Not Enough Bees

SALEM.—(AP)—Growers of clover, alfalfa and vetch are having to buy bees to pollinate their crops. There just aren't enough bees around the fields to do the job themselves.

State apiculture supervisor A. Burr Black asked the growers to be careful of bee diseases. He said that most of the purchased bees last year or two before they die of diseases or starvation.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



THE SUBCONSCIOUS

5-23 J.R. WILLIAMS
T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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Winners Announced In Grange Soil Contest

Lois Jane Rollins of Mt. Fannie Grange in Union county has been selected Oregon winner in the nationwide essay contest on "Soil Fertility and the Nation's Future."

It is announced by Mrs. Beulah Moore, lecturer of the Oregon State Grange. The contest is sponsored jointly by the grange and the American Plant Food Council.

Bill Johnston of Sunny Valley Grange, Josephine county, was second-place winner and Shirley Arne

of Dorena Grange, Lane county, was third. Miss Arne is a student at Oregon State college.

Cash prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 are awarded the state winners, with the state winning essay to be entered for the \$1,000 national prize and other awards totaling \$2,500.

Judges for the state contest were J. R. Beck, assistant director of extension service, and J. C. Moore, extension conservationist, both of O.S.C., and Robert L. Brown, assistant state conservationist, Soil Conservation Service. Seventeen local winners were entered in the state contest. Judging in the national contest will start June 1 by a committee of nationally known men in this field.

'Maturing' Manure With Air Absent Adds Value

A method of "maturing" barnyard manure in the absence of air in a closed pit or silo-like structure, has shown promising results in small scale tests in the soil bacteriological laboratory at Oregon State college.

A study of this anaerobic (without air) method is being made by



TRIANGLE POULTRY FEEDS Builds Ten-Year Success Story

Joe Demsher's story is typical of hundreds of the successful poultrymen of the Pacific Northwest. He says: "I changed to Triangle Feeds ten years ago and have fed it ever since, with the utmost satisfaction. I have tried other feeds but always found I got better results and more profits with Triangle Feeds."

Yours truly,

Joe Demsher

Oregon City, Oregon

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Bloat Dangerous To Cows On Legume Dairy Pastures

It's that season of the year again when bloat becomes an ever-present dairy management problem.

This reminder is from H. P. Ewalt, OSC extension dairy specialist, who adds that cows who eat "too much, too rapidly" on lush, legume pastures are most frequently affected. Bloat causes, however, have never been fully explored, the specialist states.

Most dairy experts, however, agree on a set of three conditions which frequently result in bloat and possible death to affected animals. They are: one, turning cows into pasture hungry; two, turning cows out on lush feed; and, three, presence of moisture such as dew on

a pasture which seems to increase a cow's appetite—and likelihood of bloat.

In discussing point one, Ewalt states that cows require "stomach" feed in their diet even though an abundance of pasture is available. This type of rough forage such as dry hay will stimulate the inside of the cow's stomach and cause belching. He suggests feeding dry hay to take the "edge" off a cow's appetite before turning onto pasture.

Although some animals naturally bloat easier than others, rotating the dairy herd continuously on an even stand of forage will go a long way toward reducing the bloat problem. Changing the cow's routine on a day to day basis between barnyard and good and bad pastures will simply aggravate bloat chances, Ewalt believes.

Standing the front feet of the animal on a level higher than its rear feet will often bring relief. Other remedies include feeding the affected animal one to two quarts of mineral oil from a long-necked bottle.

Use of a trocar to puncture the animal's side is a "last resort" remedy, Ewalt concludes.

Begin Spraying Now, Advises County Agent

It is time to apply the third or early post-bloom spray for the control of walnut blight, according to J. Roland Parker, county extension agent. Bordeaux 4-2-100 is recommended for spraying and it is not necessary to use an oil emulsion with the Bordeaux mixture in this application. Most of the leaves at this stage are resistant to spray injury.

Where dusting is used for control, a copper plus lime plus sulfur plus oil dust is recommended. Rains tend to spread walnut blight and the greatest protection comes from applications of sprays or dusts just prior to rainy periods or showers.



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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

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What Price Price-Support?

The human tendency, especially in the days of "New Deal, Fair Deal, Tru-Deal," etc. is to ask, "What's in it for me?" Not "Is it good for the country?" So let's look at the price support picture on hen eggs. What has it done for producing eggs.

Of course, the Government thinks it has helped producers get better prices. Considering that Government now owns over 64 million lbs. (as of May 1st), of dried eggs, they certainly SHOULD hope that this huge "investment" has accomplished something.

However, there is always a surplus of eggs in the spring. The eggs and chickens lay all year, and chickens lay at top speed. To level off prices, and spread use of eggs throughout the year, storage operators buy the spring surplus, and sell in the fall, making a profit, (they hope), on the deal.

The storage operator is really the friend of the producer, and is entitled to make this profit. But suppose you were a storage operator. You and other storage operators usually store 75 million cases of shell eggs. (That's the 5-year average, 1945-49.)

Would you be willing to store fresh eggs at a good price if your competitor had 64 million pounds of dried eggs on May 1st, bought 4,549,927 lbs. more this week, and offers to buy all that is offered during June and July? At the low price of 96¢ per lb., or about 32¢ a dozen, packed in containers ready to sell to anybody who will bid a cent over cost?

Present Government holdings of dried eggs equal 7 million cases fresh. They are obligated not to sell under cost, but may sell at slightly above. We wouldn't want to try storing eggs at above our competitor's cost. Would you?

Add to all this the fact that Government buys only "surplus" eggs, only in the Midwest where egg fryers are in operation, and that there is a good market for good eggs even there, and you see that Government really buys only bum eggs. Eggs that should be dumped in the bay, instead of stored away to act as a constant threat to the natural rise of egg prices when production starts its seasonal decline.

So far this year, Government has bought nearly 50 million lbs. of dried eggs, at prices to producers of 25¢ a dozen. The only sales have been to England for a small part of original cost, and besides we the people have given England the money to buy them with. Funny business!

Some go to the school lunch program. Hate to think of our youngsters eating that kind of eggs. Don't you? Especially when good fresh eggs are so low in price.

What does price-support do? Prices of turkey breeding hens went up five or six cents a pound

LITTLE KNOWN FARM FACTS!

Onions In Love!

Plant breeders have learned that in only one species of onion can the sex life be changed. Seed men have developed hybrids from this onion that yield up to 1500 bushels per acre compared to a national average of 200 bushels.



during the short rush of marketing what was supposed to have been a drug on the market. That was without benefit of price-support. You can't beat the old law of "Supply and Demand."

We believe egg producers would have obtained better prices all the way through without any supports. Those 10 million cases would have been dumped, and the price of good eggs would have been better.

If you think these arguments sound logical, cut out this copy of "The Feed Bag" and send it to your congressman and senators, along with a short note. If you don't think so, send them a note anyway, and suggest removal or lowering of price supports on your feed grains, so you can continue making your living at your chosen profession. (All figures from Government reports.)

Wooer: If you won't marry me I'll blow my brains out.

Wooded: And would that be a joke on Dad? He don't think you have any.

Pigs Is Pigs

The hog business has increased amazingly in Douglas County in the past 20 years. And it seems more profitable now than it was then. One reason is the great strides that have been made in the study of animal nutrition.

In the old days, it took about 600 lbs. of corn to make a 100 lbs. of hog. Nowadays about half that much corn, (or other grain) together with a mixture of about 50 lbs. of protein concentrates, a few pounds of minerals, a few teaspoonfuls of vitamins makes 100 lbs. of better hog.

The difference in cost is pretty close to the difference in lbs. If

you raise hogs, you can't afford to feed straight grains. Instead, feed UMPQUA PIG RATION to sows, and to pigs up to about 100 lbs. Then mix grain till they are finished. This tested feed has everything the pig needs, in the right proportions, and sells at \$4.20. Under average conditions, 3½ lbs. of UMPQUA PIG RATION will make 1 lb. of hog, at a cost of about 14¢. Leaves a nice margin. If you have pasture, you can beat this.

Roastful Boy: "I want to die with my boots on."
Blonde: "Well, get 'em on quick then. Here comes my husband."

On That Bum Feed

Egg prices burped up a penny in Portland last week. "Bout time too. Still, you have to get production to get by. Well, you can cut your scratch grain. They don't need much now, that the weather is getting hot.

You could cull out the loafers and early molters. Must, in fact. Sell the broodies as fast as they show up. Les Houck has done those things, and has 127 of those good leghorns left, which are now averaging 100 to 116 eggs a day, averaged 88¢ last week. He's feeding regular UMPQUA MILK EGG MASH, pays \$4.30 a hundred, and at that production is netting a neat margin.

"Did any of your family make a brilliant marriage?"
"Well, my wife did all right."

Tramp: "Have you any old cast-off husband's clothes?"
Lady: "No, we're still living together."

Fried Fryers

We have been trying to argue you into raising and eating more fryers. Evidently our advice to eat more has been more persuasive than to raise more. At any rate, we have had inquiries for fryers, and find it hard to locate any that are not already lined up for a market ahead.

Fryers are bringing a fair price now, but are one of the most economical of all foods at the same time. With UMPQUA HI-LO BROILER RATION it takes a very short time and a very small amount of feed to make a 3-pound bird. You who have some empty brooder houses, after the pullets have finished with them, could make good use of them by raising a batch of fryers in them. Doesn't pay well to have equipment high in cost that is used only a few weeks each year.

We'll have some pertinent information for you on this HI-LO in a few days. It's your best bet for quick, low cost fryer production. Come in, and talk it over, huh? That's all for now.

SHEEPMEN-?

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