



# FARM and GARDEN NEWS



6 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Mon., Oct. 2, 1950

## Agriculture Department Grants Potato Containers

SALEM — (AP)—The state agriculture department said today it has granted permission for use of three new cardboard containers for potatoes.

They can be used only during the current shipping season. But the department said if they prove satisfactory, they might become permanent.

The three containers are: 60-pound master cardboard container — 17 1/2 by 16 by 10 inches for 10-pound home lotter type packs. 50-pound cardboard bulk container — 13 by 13 by 12 5/8 inches. 25-pound bulk container — 10 1/2 by 10 by 10 inches.

The request for the new containers was made by the state potato commission.

## Raising Vealer Calves Subject of OSC Bulletin

Hand feeding is the best practice producing vealer calves, writes Dr. I. R. Jones, O.S.C. professor of dairy husbandry, in a three-page extension circular, No. 540, "Feeding Calves for Veal," now ready for distribution.

Four considerations determine whether or not it is profitable to feed calves for veal, Dr. Jones states. Factors to consider are size of the calf at birth, selling price of milk and butterfat, market price of veal, and feeding and management practices.

Dairy calves are the primary source of veal, and Oregon law specifies that a calf must be at least four weeks old when slaughtered. Dr. Jones discusses management and market considerations in raising veal, and uses tabular material to show where profit and loss margins are with reference to milk prices.

Copies of the publication may be obtained from county extension offices or direct from the college.

Registered Willamette Valley bred Remmies from imported farms. Choice selections available.

Oakmead Farm, Newberg, Oregon

## Best Cover Crop Practice Given By Art King Of OSC

September and October are cover crop seeding months.

This timely soil conservation hint is from Arthur S. King, Oregon State college extension soil conservation specialist. He says use of cover crops is an important practice in orchards, on commercial vegetable lands, in cane berries, in hop yards — or on any other land which might otherwise be bare during the winter months.

Cover crops, King states, are best seeded as early as possible in order to assure a high yield of good organic matter and to offer ample protection against heavy winter rains.

Seed mixtures, fairly well established in most sections of the state, usually include a grain and a legume crop. Grey oats, barley or rye usually make up the grain portion of the mix. Barley is preferred on more fertile soils, rye on the poorer soils, with oats falling somewhere between.

The legume may be Willamette vetch, hairy vetch or Austrian winter field peas. Hairy vetch will usually make the most growth, King states, but it is frequently difficult to handle the following spring. Hairy vetch volunteers badly.

King recommends heavy seedings, regardless of mixture used. Use 60 to 100 pounds of grain and 50 to 100 pounds of legume per acre. Ten pounds of crimson clover seed, however, is the recommended acre seeding for this crop, but it is now too late for best success with this crop.

On overflow land, the specialist recommends at least 20 pounds or more per acre of annual ryegrass. It aids in preventing washing, and will provide added protection if the stand is thick at the time of high water.

Fertilize cover crops generously. Use 30 to 50 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre, King suggests. On soils which respond to phosphorus,

he also suggests that it be applied to the cover crop putting it on just prior to seeding.

## Ladino Clover To Show Record Value For Seed

Value of Oregon's certified ladino clover seed crop will approach five million dollars this year.

With individual yields running higher than those reported a year ago, H. E. Finnell, Oregon State College certification specialist, predicts the state's 1950 certified ladino clover seed crop will total 3 1/2 to 4 million pounds. Last year, the crop was about two million pounds. The current crop is now being cleaned.

As compared with 1949, the acreage certified this year, 29,733 acres, was more than double the 1949 total, 9,595 acres.

Best quality seed, blue tag, which includes most of the certified, is guaranteed at price of \$1.25 a pound under the government's price support program, Finnell states.

Jefferson county, with 16,477 acres certified, holds the edge as Oregon's leading certified ladino clover seed producing county this year by a wide margin. Josephine county with 1,833 acres ranked second followed by Jackson and Washington counties in that order.

In two other certified clover varieties, Jefferson county also leads. These included Kenland red, and Midland red clover. Yamhill county with 685 acres leads the state in production of certified Cumberland red clover. Of the total 4,375 acres of Kenland clover certified, Jefferson county led with 3,848 acres.

This variety, Kenland, will see a considerable increase in plantings next year, the seed certification specialist predicts. This year 771 acres of Midland red clover were certified with Jackson county having 452 acres of the total.

Seventeen counties of the state raised certified ladino clover. Hockett and Porter, Madras, had the state's largest single field of the crop, 300 acres. In Jefferson county, there were 368 growers who successfully met certification standards with their ladino crops. Yields as high as 600 pounds per acre are being reported, all on the new North unit reclamation project.

## 400 Farmers To Participate In Ag. Program

Although farmers still have more than three months to complete soil and water conservation practices under the 1950 Agricultural Conservation program, J. F. Bonebrake, chairman of the county PMA committee, estimates that 400 farmers will co-operate in the program this year.

In 1949 conservation practices were completed on 366 Douglas county farms. A total of 352,000 for materials, services and direct financial aid was received by the co-operating farmers.

Mr. Bonebrake points out that since ACP assistance is on a share-the-cost basis with the farmer paying about half the out-of-pocket cost, the value of the practices completed under the 1949 ACP is in excess of \$100,000.

Emphasizing the value of the program to the entire community, the chairman says: "The conservation work carried out in 1949 was a continuation of the practices carried out since 1936, when the program started. The figures are significant in that they are a measure of the efforts of county farmers to improve the soil and water resources of the county. As a result, farmers of the county are more certain of good crops and all those who depend on agriculture have increased security. For the country as a whole there is greater assurance that there will continue to be plenty of food and fiber."

"The practices carried on by farmers under the Agricultural Conservation Program have been material factors in the nation's 38 to 40 percent increase in agricultural production since before World War II. A continuation of this effort is necessary if we are to meet the needs of our rapidly increasing population, to say nothing of the needs that may develop as a result of the unsettled conditions of the world."

SALEM — (AP)—The Willamette valley's first sale of artificially bred heifers was held last week and most of the more than 200 spectators apparently were in a curious mood.

Action was slow throughout sale of the 28 animals. They brought \$1,250 and average of \$116, in the sale sponsored by the Marion county dairy breeders' association.

Top bid was \$285 by Ralph Werner, Salem, for a two-year-old grade jersey heifer from the herd of Paul Mann, Silverton. A registered jersey which freshened three weeks ago in the herd of C. E. Eastman, Canby, was second high on a \$280 bid from John Stegen, Hubbard.

Holsteins sold up to \$190 and guernseys up to \$130.

Sugar maple sap is almost tasteless when gathered.

## Managed Milking Good For Cow And Dairyman

One of the main points of managed milking is the prevention of mastitis, according to a newly published leaflet, extension bulletin State college.

Copies of the publication, written by E. R. Fieb, State College of Washington dairy husbandry professor, may be obtained free from writing direct to O. S. C.

The new bulletin is a fold-out leaflet containing nine photographs and a minimum of reading material. It describes managed milking, which includes leaving the milking machine on the cow's udder no longer than three to five minutes after stimulating the udder to "let down" milk. It also explains machine stripping.

Rules for correct milking as outlined include: stimulate milk "let down" about one minute before applying the machine, use machines according to the manufacturer's directions, strip the cows with the machine, start stripping as soon as the teats and lower part of the udder become flabby, take the machine off as soon as milk from machine stripping stops flowing, avoid excitement, and develop a regular routine for milking and feeding.

## Dairy Cows Sell Lower In Oregon, OSC Report Says

Are Oregon milk cows under-priced? That is a question raised and discussed in a circular just released by the extension service at Oregon State college on the outlook for meat animal and dairy products in 1951.

The report includes sections on consumer demand, the feed situation and farm wages and costs, followed by additional sections on the outlook for dairy products and meat animals. Apparently, the relatively low level of current prices for dairy cows in Oregon is related considerably to their weight and value for meat. It may also reflect the higher costs of feed and labor as compared with large mid-West dairy states.

Oregon dairy cows produce more and richer milk than the national average, yet it is usual for the average price of milk cows to be a little lower here than the national average. The margin is currently considerably wider than usual.

Meat production is expected to increase moderately in 1951, but population and consumer buying

power are expected to increase at least as much. The amount of meat now being produced is about the same per person as in 1941, but prices at retail are double, as is the disposable income per person.

The data indicate a strong relationship between prices for meat and the disposable income of the United States population. Disposable income (after taxes) is at a record high level, nationally — \$1,300 or more per person in 1950.

Price ceilings held meat prices below normal relationships during the war and could do so again if prices rise too far above current levels. On the other hand, feed grain prices could rise considerably before reaching allowable ceilings under the new law.

**TIME TO PLANT**

*Fall Bulbs*

Imported Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus . . . local Daffodils and Narcissus, are in stock.

F. W. Woolworth Co.  
115 North Jackson

**with GOULDS famous JET-O-MATIC electric water systems**

Investigate the new Jet-O-Matic. It brings you all the running water you need at lowest cost per gallon. Simple and easy to install. No moving parts. No upkeep. Smooth quiet operation. Self-lubricated. Dual Service — for either shallow or deep wells.

COME IN FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION!

Douglas County FARM BUREAU  
Cooperative Exchange  
ROSEBURG, OREGON  
Located W. Washington St.

---

**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. 40 October 2, 1950

**Uncle Sam Gives Free**

Uncle Sam is giving away money by the billions. Some goes overseas, and some even is "given away" right here at home! We have these Government "GRANTS" for roads, schools, swimming pools, hospitals, and so on and so on and so on.

If the Douglas Flour Mill should offer anything "FREE," with some strings attached, we would get it had plenty quick with, for one, the Federal Trade Commission. Yet, our Government gives these "free" grants and is campaigning for more "free education," "free health insurance," and many other "free" benefits that will call for more bureaus and help.

Why doesn't the Government admit that these "free" services are jolly well paid for by the taxpayer. Subsidized, if you please. A minimum of thinking would convince the most naive that money doesn't grow on trees, even for our benevolent government.

Let's take a looksee where this money does originate. We insist that it comes out of your pocket and mine in the form of taxes. For instance note these comparative figures: —1929—

Federal Taxes	\$1,800,000,000	\$45,000,000,000
State Taxes	1,500,000,000	8,000,000,000
Local Taxes	4,500,000,000	7,000,000,000

Federal taxes have increased nearly 24 times in 20 years; state taxes in the same time have increased a bit over 4 times, and local taxes, that means schools, county roads, and the things close to home that benefit us all, only about 60%. Not even doubled.

Another thing to make us ponder. In 1929, since this country was conceived, all money collected for Federal taxes was \$162,000,000,000. In the four peace years since the end of World War II, our Government has collected \$177,000,000,000 THAT IS 66 TIMES AS MUCH PER YEAR AS THE AVERAGE PRE-TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION. And remember, the \$162 billion included the cost of World Wars I and II, as well as the billions and more billions spent in "priming the pump" in the dollar's 30's.

Now don't let's kid ourselves that it don't cost anything just because "the Government" puts it out. The taxpayer IS the Government, make no mistake about that!

**Let's Have Self-Government.**

Do you realize that your vote is important in helping govern yourself? Do you realize that 150 million Americans can't be wrong? And that if we ALL VOTE, America will continue to be the greatest country in history?

And do you realize that when you and 50 million other voters lay at home election day that this great country can be governed by small minorities? And the way they run it won't be too pleasing to you and me?

---

**National Mule King!**

Ferd Owen, Kansas City, is a natural born trader, who has personally bought and sold 500-600 mules in 40 years. He started trading at 14, learned to read and write at 18, after he was married, and his wife became his partner. Owen now owns 7,300 acres of land worth \$1,000,000.

Jack: "That girl certainly looks like a million dollars."

Zack: "Yeah, and she's got it invested in the right places, too."

---

**An Honest Dairy Feed**

Just about the most popular dairy feed in town is our UMPQUA DAIRY RATION. It isn't a fine grained meal, but seems the cows like it rather coarse and rough. For instance, we use rolled barley and rolled oats, and unground molasses beet pulp. And when old Bossy motts she doesn't blow her feed all over the barn.

UMPQUA DAIRY RATION has absolutely NO screenings, which is the common ingredient in so many low priced feeds. We do use screenings in O.K. CHOP and it is a good economical, low priced feed. But in Dairy Ration, we use solid grain and plenty of them, along with the old reliable oil meal like linseed and cottonseed.

We don't think you can spend a buck for dairy feed and get any more value than you do in UMPQUA DAIRY RATION. Why not come in and look at the formula? (But any one feed company ever offer you this proposition?) A study of this formula will tell you why we feed so cookey about the feed and the results you can expect.

---

**Scarcer Than Hen's Teeth**

How often we hear that

**expression! But hens' teeth isn't scarce. It is as close as the Flour Mill. Sharp granite grit, either white or gray furnishes Biddy with all the teeth she needs.**

But, don't kid yourself. She needs grit to do her best. In this country, most poultry farms don't have natural grit, so a means a trip to the Mill.

Then, there's oyster shell. And oyster shell isn't grit. It's the material Biddy uses for egg shell. And there is no difference between Eastern and Western shell, that you and I could notice. That is, of course after Biddy uses it. Eastern shell won't make whiter shells than Western. The next guy who tells you it will, just ask him to explain why a New Hamp pullet will make a brown shell and a Leghorn a white shell from the same bag of oyster shell. If he can tell you, let us in on the secret.

Most of the time we have both Eastern and Western at the Mill, but you can take your choice, and Biddy won't give a cuss.

---

**Still A Mystery**

Seems a lady up at the Pendleton Round-up fainted, and a reporter was after the details from her husband. "Well," said that gent, "the first race was just about to start. I heard Mirandy say something about some darn elastic, and she mumbled some more, but just then the crowd all hollered 'They're off!', and right there Mirandy fainted. I don't know why."

---

**Turkey Grower's Dilemma**

It seems most anybody can raise a lot of turkeys nowadays. Especially with UMPQUA FEED and field service. And the growers ganged up and raised a matter of 45 million birds this year. Now everybody is afraid that's too many, and the price will be bad.

Now, just suppose Turkey growers worked half as hard selling birds as they do raising them. There mightn't be such a problem. We know folks running eating places in Douglas County that have wanted to serve turkey at least one a week, but haven't been able to buy a turkey all summer.

Sure, they could have bought a carload from Portland or S.F. or N.Y., but they only wanted one or two birds a week. Supposing a hundred other food preveyors missed out on the same chance. Or a thousand. If they could have used turkeys as they wished, there wouldn't be nearly as serious a shortage problem. Why'n't you growers mull that over awhile?

---

**Watch Out! Blackhead!**

Don't let blackhead cut into your turkey profits. Sure, there'll be some profits for Umpqua Feeders. Blackhead Meas at the Flour Mill costs only \$2.10 per hundred, and it works on blackhead.

**LET'S GO!**

40th Annual  
**RODEO & HORSE SHOW**  
Oct. 6-14

**PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL Livestock Exposition**

Featuring new and colorful features—champion pinto, cutting horse exhibits, horse pony and draft horse exhibition, "Lasso" wonder dig of the movies, and a complete outdoor horse show and Western rodeo. Nine evening performances. Matinee on October 6th, 7th, 11th and 14th.

Free Parking — North Portland, Ore. — TW 8221

---

**STOCK UP NOW!**

LET IT SEASON IN YOUR BASEMENT

★ **GREEN WOOD**

★ **PLANER ENDS**

50% CHEAPER THAN OTHER FUELS

Double loads 16" green wood	11.30
Single loads 18" green wood	5.90
Double loads 16" planer ends	14.50
Single loads 18" planer ends	7.50

Also available:  
Sawdust  
Four-foot green and dry  
16-inch dry

Support the industry that supports you

**OPPORTUNITY to save \$ on farm equipment at INTERSTATE**

**"Farmer" Bill Miller**

Are your farm tools getting a little on the "run-down" side? If so, it's time to take a second look — right now. Because NOW is the ideal time to think about your SPRING farm machinery needs, as well as your fall needs. Now, while most machines are still available and prices are low — at Interstate.

**Here's why you always get a better deal at Interstate:**

1. Best Brands—Caterpillar and John Deere
2. Bigger Stocks—Better Selection
3. Fast Turnover—Lowest Prices
4. Fair Trade-in Prices
5. Free Demonstrations
6. Easy "Bank Terms"

**A John Deere-Killefer Panbreaker Will Boost YOUR Crop Yields**

Break the "strangle hold" that hard tight subsails have on your acreages by subsailing this fall. The proven way to get those extra profits is by subsailing with a husky John Deere Panbreaker. It's designed to destroy the hardpan without bringing the sterile subsails to the surface.

Interstate has 'em — as well as a variety of other deep-tillage tools for chiseling, ditching, cultivating, listing. Come in soon . . . and look them over. It's well worth your time.

**YOUR 'CATERPILLAR' - JOHN DEERE DEALER**

**Interstate FARM STORE**

709 N. JACKSON ROSEBURG, OREGON Phone 893