FARM and GARDEN NEWS

Meeting Dated By Credit Assn.

Paul F. Matson, president and treasurer of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane, will address members of the Southern Oregon Production Credit Association In Riversdale Grange Tuesday.

He will speak at the annual meeting of the association, which is composed of farmers and stockmen who finance their operations through the credit co-op.

Matson has been affiliated with the Spokane bank since 1928, when he was first employed as a livestock inspector and examiner. Before obtaining his present position, he served as assistant manager and later was elected vice-president.

Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Curry and Douglas Counties are served by the Southern Oregon association. In the five counties there are about 750 members.

During the business meeting, annual reports of the association's business will be made and directors will be elected.

A complimentary dinner will be served at noon.

Dairy Industries Meet To Feature New Era

OREGON STATE COLLEGE The beginning of a new era of dairying in Oregon has been chosen as the theme of the dairy industries short course and 41st annual convention of the Oregon Dairy Manufacturers Association at Oregon State College Feb. 19 to 21.

The short course and convention will serve as a "house-warming" for the new $1,190,000 dairy and animal industries building, although considerable construction work and equipment installation remains to be completed.

Visiting butter, ice cream and cheese makers will see one of the most modern facilities for dairy production and dairy products research and instruction in the nation, in contrast to the former dairy building which dates back to 1912.

More than a dozen Oregon and out - of - state authorities in the dairy manufacturing field will be speakers at the convention. These include D. V. Josephson, head of the Pennsylvania State College Dairy Department; P. H. Tracy, professor of dairy technology at the University of Illinois; Ariel C. Merrill, manager of the ArOwn Guernsey Farms at Everett, Wash.; and Wilford C. Cole, director of the Arden Farms research laboratory at Los Angeles.

Entries in the various milk, cream, cheese, butter and ice cream contest have already been sent to the college for judging in connection with the convention. The milk and cream contest is new this year, according to Dr. G. H. Wilster, professor of dairy manufacturing, who is in charge of the short course.

OSC Economists Study Oregon Swine Business

Where does swine production fit into the farming picture in Oregon? The answer to that one is the latest goal of agricultural economists at the Oregon State College experiment station.

With Oregon swine numbers at their lowest ebb in 80 years, hog raisers have become concerned about the future of the business. They have asked the OSC experiment station to point out the reasons for this decline.

First steps in the project already have been taken. Information has been collected from commercial swine producers in Eastern Oregon, Central Oregon and Willamette Valley swine raising centers.

Economists will analyze the data to determine how efficiently Oregon swine producers are operating. Oregon's position in the pork producing competition with the midwest also will be considered. If possible, a model plan will be set up to represent a more effective approach to swine production in Oregon.

Preliminary results of the study are expected to be available for consideration of agricultural leaders at the statewide agricultural planning conference at OSC in March.

Fernhoppers To Hear Top Forestry Official

OREGON STATE COLLEGE Approximately 500 foresters from the northwest are expected to attend the annual Fernhoppers day and banquet sponsored by students and faculty of the OSC school of forestry Feb. 23.

George L. Drake of Shelton, Wash., president of the Society of American Foresters, will be the banquet speaker. Inspection of the Oregon Forest products lab and McDonald forest and a business meeting of the OSC Forestry Alumni association have been scheduled for the afternoon.

Hop Irrigation To Boost Yield Being Studied

Whether sprinkler irrigation will answer one of the state's hop competitive difficulties is a problem being studied by at statewide committee which Joseph Serres, Woodburn, heads.

G. R. Hoerner, Oregon State College extension hop production specialist, who serves the committee as secretary, explains that Oregon average yields are well below those of principal competing states, mainly Washington and California. With rising production costs, this places Oregon growers at a decided disadvantage.

The hop committee is a subgroup under an over-all crops committee headed by Paulen Kaseberg, Wasco, which is preparing a report for the state agricultural conference scheduled March 27 to 29 on the Oregon State College campus. E. R. Jackman, OSC farm crops specialist, is secretary.

Different Methods Tried

Hops produced in Umatilla, Malheur and Josephine Counties are grown on level land where it is possible to irrigate and increase yields with gravity irrigaton. In the Willamette Valley, however, much hop land is uneven and rolling, making it impossible to use gravity methods. Low angle ground sprinkler systems as well as sprinklers set on trellis wires are being tried with considerable upward effect on yields, the committee notes.

While Oregon's average yield per acre last year was 1,260 pounds on 14,900 acres, here's the way the state compares with its principal competition: Washington, 1,790 pounds; Idaho, 1,695 pounds; and California, 1,530 pounds per acre.

In addition to Serres, members of the subcommittee studying hop production and marketing problems are F. A. Christie, Grants Pass; R. J. Corbett, Ontario; Howard Eismann, Salem; F. W. Lucht, Mt. Angel; and H. W. Withrow, Independence.

With outlet restricted almost exclusively to brewing, over-production is another problem facing the industry. Under provisions of a market agreement in force, 26 percent of the 1951 crop was not subject to sale.

Grants Pass 4-H Head Named State President

Mrs. Alice Lindsay of Grants Pass was re-elected president of the Oregon 4-H Leaders' Association at recent 4-H leaders conferences at Oregon State College and La Grande.

George Liewallen, Weston, was named vice president and Miss Nondas Hughson, Corvallis, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

District vice presidents elected at the two meetings ar Mrs. John Cag, Middle Grove; Mrs. Helen Cannon, Milwaukie; Mr. Edyth Bohnert, Central Point; Mrs. Chester Ashton, John Day; Mrs. Dean Puckett, Cove; and Francis Reynolds, Prineville.

A 25-year emerald leader pin was presented to Mrs. Mary B. Kail, La Grande. She has led 96 4-H health and handicrafts clubs, with a total of 934 boys and girls as members.

OSC Economist Views Fruit Outlook In '52

Here's the way 1952 fruit market prospects look to M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College extension economist, who details his views in a new outlook circular. It is available through county extension offices or by writing direct to the college.

Apples: January cold storage holdings were well below a year ago. In the season ahead, a larger crop and lower prices are probabilities, but gross returns will not decline much because of likelihood for a larger crop.

Pears: Unless bad weather cuts production, Bartlett prices are almost certain to be lower than in 1951. Stocks in canner's warehouses January 1 were 10 per cent larger than 13 months ago. Look for a larger crop in Washington state and Hood River county where frost hit the 1951 crops. Winter pear holdings, meanwhile, are now a tenth smaller than a year ago, and below average. This favors a good finish to the marketing year; may react favorably with high opening prices on 1952 crop winter pears.

Prune Prices Decline

Prunes: Chances are that fresh prune prices will be lower than either 1950 or 1951. Prunes for canning or drying will return about the same or slightly better than in 1951, but not as good as in 1950 unless crops are unusually short.

Peaches: Prices may be lower but larger crops should keep up returns from sales.

Cherries: National sweet cherry production in 1952 is likely to be enough larger than a year ago to cause lower grower prices. While import threats continue to disturb the brined cherry market, little carry-over in either canned or brined cherries is expected.

Strawberries: Market prospects are better than a year ago. More money in the pockets of the nation's spenders, a smaller carry-over of frozen berries, and the likelihood of a smaller crop point to improved prospects.

Cane fruits: This year and for a few more, boysenberry, loganberry and red raspberry prices are likely to compare more favorably with other berries than they did during the late 1940's. Less promising is the outlook for blackcaps, domestic blackberries, gooseberries and cranberries.

U.S. To Yield Control Of Western Indians

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supervision over some 43,100 Indians in Oregon, Washington and California will be taken from the Indian Bureau under legislation scheduled to go before Congress soon.

The program in the three states will cover periods ranging from six months to three to five years. Indian Commissioner Dillon S. Myer said Wednesday.

Myer said some 43 groups and bands in the Grande Ronde-Siletz Indian Agency of Oregon will be the first affected and action can be completed within six months after Congress acts. Legislation for the area will be given to Congress within two weeks.

State governments will take over schooling, police protection and other services once provided by the Indian Bureau when the bureau moves out.

Shortage Looms For Certified Seed Potatoes

A good share of the state's 1952 certified seed potato planting stock has been eaten.

Coupled with the lowest acreage since 1942, Elmer Johnson, Oregon State College extension certification specialist, believes potato growers may have trouble this spring finding good certified seed to plant.

Recent market advances channeled some certified potatoes, which normally would be saved for planting, into table use. The 1951 certified acreage, Johnson reports, was 2,247, or about one-third below 1950 when the total was 3,352 acres.

Compared with 1950 when 18 varieties passed certification, 15 varieties were passed in the 1951 program and they were grown in 13 different counties. Klamath with 999 acres was ranking producer, and Robert Cheyne, Klamath Falls, was the state's leading grower with 35 acres of netted gem and 109 acres of the white rose variety.

Has 11 Varieties

Again in 1951, the grower having the most certified varities was Ernest Hamback, Tigard. He had 11.

Kennebec, a new variety, was increased from small seed plots in 1950 to eight and one-half acres in 1951, Johnson reports. This is a blight resistant, smooth white potato adapted to northern sections of the country. Last year for the first time, some were produced commercially in Malheur County, but the variety is not widely enough grown to have established a place for itself in principal potato markets.

An inquiry for two carloads of seed has been received from Alaska. Another new variety, Cherokee, is also in demand, but the specialist says it is more adapted to muck soils.

Among counties, second high was Multnomah, with 392 acres followed by Washington with 189 acres.

ACCORDING TO LAW

LOS ANGELES (AP)—When police arrested Mrs. Elizabeth Jensen on a drunk driving charge they took along the live lobsters they found in the back seat of her car.

They hauled the crustacans to an improvisd aquarium at the animal shelter. A city ordinance provides that live animals must be impounded if found in the company of an owner who is arrested.

Fluoride In Drinking Water Officially OKd

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chief dental officer of the Public Health Service told Congress Wednesday it is perfectly safe to add fluoride to drinking water to help reduce tooth decay.

Assistant Surgeon General Bruce D. Forsyth gave that assurance to a special House committee which is investigating possible harmful effects of the addition of chemicals to food and drink.

Forsyth said one part of fluoride to a million parts of water is the general concentration recommended, but this may be adjusted upward and downward to compensate for climatic factors affecting the amount of water drunk in various sections of the country.

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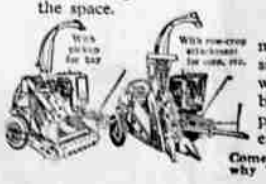

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MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT AND FOOD

Maybe our readers are going to get tired of our references to the Chamber of Commerce, and our urge for co-operation with them in trying to resolve some of the problems of Douglas County Agriculture. But we have started something we can't stop.

The more we look round, the more we find that we didn't know half of the story and a tenth of the implications. The poultry and turkey industries are in the worst plight, so we may be excused for emphasizing them above other agricultural enterprises. Even though our conversations indicate that we should include all of Douglas County Agriculture in our efforts.

In addition to the perils confronting poultrymen and turkey growers, the community stands to lose a payroll running into many thousands of dollars. One amounting to as much as a number of our larger timber operations.

And here's the story. We have all noted the change in methods of handling poultry and turkeys. In the old days, birds were "New York dressed" and hung out in plain sight. We bought them, the butcher took them back behind and drew them, and a fancy dinner was well on its way.

Nowadays, the house wife finds the birds not only already drawn, but "pan ready" and "oven ready?" All she has to do is dig deeper in her purse for some extra "Truman dimes," and dinner is ready even quicker.

For some time now, we thought this trend was due to the housewife having more money and less ambition, and needing more time for her bridge party. It seems we were at least partly wrong.

The Guvment, urged along by some womens' clubs, through the U.S.D.A. and the F.D.A., is insisting that our old way of handling poultry was too insanitary. A pin feather on an "oven ready" turkey is likely to start an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease.

With all our present day knowledge of vitamins, germs, bacteria etc, of which our ancestors were so blissfully ignorant, we marvel that said ancestors ever lived long enough to multiply the race. But they did.

Nowadays, our Guvment men insist that we keep everything sanitary, which means that poultry grading, (which is now universally known as "Government grading") must be much more strict. The answer, incidentally to our statement a couple weeks ago that "tough grading" cost turkey growers more than disease. This "tough grading" is not the processors' idea. It's a Guvment regulation.

For instance, we heard the top man for Oregon, a Mr. Pettit make two different talks in Roseburg last fall, in both of which he reiterated this statement — "We have been grading tough, but you haven't seen anything yet. We're going to get even tougher."

So what seemed to be a "trend," now show up to be a "policy," with a Central Guvment behind it. The industry is going to "eviscerating." This will mean "hot scalding," to get rid of every sign of pinfeathers and germs on "pan ready" birds. It will mean immediate freezing at 40 below temperatures, and storage to hold birds after freezing. And these facilities will have to be practically in the same building.

That means an investment, so we are told by experts, as high as a quarter million smackers. Lacking somebody to pungle up that investment, we will see our poultry going up the new improved superhighways to Eugene, Salem and Portland for processing, and we'll probably pay the freight both ways to get a chance to eat the succulent fryers grown right in our midst.

Providing that growers can meet the competition of growing them, and standing the freight two ways.

This is only a brief outline of the story. But it points to the great importance of close co-operation between growers of poultry and turkeys with the C of C, in order to keep our already profitable industry and to increase its volume. And at the same time, add another payroll and keep what we have, by processing our produce at home.

Meantime, "The Feed Bag" will gladly assemble ideas, whether from farmers of city people, the producers of this poultry or the people who make up the payroll for handling it. We must all work together, or — — you know what. And after it's too late, it won't do any good to even feel sorry for ourselves.

HOUSING DILEMMA

A Roseburg realty company had a chance to rent an apartment. However the owner, who also lived in the building was subject to nightmares, and was also honest. He insisted that the realtor not misrepresent things.

So the realtor advertised; "Apartment to rent to couple who would not object to screaming." Before the News-Review was hardly dry, he got a phone call from a lady who inquired; "Just how often would we be required to scream?"

CORN! CORN! CORN!

This might sound corny. But the best bargain we know of in the feed industry today is corn at the Douglas Flour Mill at $82.00 per ton. That's whole corn, ground corn or cracked corn. $4.10 a sack. You can't pass up one like this. Corn is the best all-round grain for feeding ANYTHING on the farm. We just overbought, and you can make a profit on our loss.

EXERCISE

The more than "pleasingly plump" night club singer was after a job. She had bought a long list of the numbers she could sing.

Said the booking agent; "You have a very large repertoire, haven't you?"

"Yes," she replied with a slight blush. "The deep breathing develops one, you know."

HI-LO, HI-LO

This HI-LO Broiler Ration we make at the Flour Mill has proved one of the top efficiency rations developed in the country. (Not our exclusive idea, but concurred in by several noted nutritionists we have told about it.) But we have found that it need not be confined to broilers or fryers.

It gives a bunch of pullets an excellent start in life. It is so full of vitamins and energy that we even recommend it as a "Chick Starter" Authorities like Prof. Cooney of O.S.C. have stated that there is nothing about a "high energy" ration to damage potential layers in later life.

If you have "straight run" chix, by all means, feed HI-Lo until you separate the cokerels. Then you may change the pullets to Umpqua Developing Mash, and inish the cockerels out on HI-LO. It means much earlier finish for the cokerels, and consequent better profit, and still will not overstimulate the pullets. Later feeding will eliminate that.