



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



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Survey Shows Milk To Be Most Important Food Buy

"Good eating for all ages" is this year's June dairy month slogan, says Harold Ewalt of Oregon State College who adds that the annual total cash farm income from dairy products in the state is almost \$50,000,000.

Another \$8,000,000 worth of dairy products is consumed on farms, bringing the total gross value of the dairy to about \$57,000,000. This figure excludes value of dairy animals sold for meat.

The OSC extension dairy specialist also points out that milk prices are not high today in relation with the price level of "all foods" as compared with pre-war. He says the retail price of fresh delivered milk has advanced 75 per cent while the retail prices of foods generally have been upped 102 per cent since pre-war days.

Ewalt says a recent survey shows that seven out of ten housewives select milk as the most important food to use in feeding their families. Nutritionists, meanwhile, go along with the view that no food is more important to man's welfare nor does more for the body. They claim that milk supplies a larger percentage of the

daily nutritive requirements than any other food.

A common question in the minds of many consumers is "What becomes of the milk company's dollar?" Ewalt says more than 60 cents of it goes to farmers for milk; almost 20 cents is spent for labor; close to another 20 cents is taken by equipment, supplies and other overhead expenses leaving less than two cents profit per sales dollar.

The farmer's share of each dollar spent by the consumer for fluid milk is 68 cents.

Of the total farm cash income from dairy products in the state, milk sold to dairy plants accounts for \$38,000,000 of the total \$49,000,000. Cream sold to dairy plants accounted for almost \$5,000,000; milk sold by the producer brought in \$5,200,000 and farm made butter sold was valued at \$64,000.

Home Economics Leaders Honored At State College

Eight past presidents of the Oregon Home Economics extension council were honored by Mrs. Azalea Sager, state home economics extension leader, at the annual OHEC meeting held recently at Oregon State college.

The 175 homemakers who attended were observing the council's 20th anniversary. They represent about 14,500 members of extension units in 28 counties.

The first council president, Mrs. Ralph Laird (deceased), was represented at the special luncheon by her daughter, Mrs. Lyman W. Linker of Creswell. Former presidents present were Mrs. Mabel Hughes, Coquille; Mrs. Ann Montgomery, Coos Bay; and Mrs. Edgar Leming, Cornelius. Those unable to attend were Mrs. Effie Birdsey, Gold Hill; Mrs. Neil Swarthout, St. Helens; Mrs. Ethel K. Lathrop, Central Point; and Mrs. Mabel Westcott, Boring.

Mrs. E. E. Kilpatrick, Merrill, is now president.

High Costs Slow Farm Land Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — The farm land boom is slowing down, the Agriculture Department said Tuesday because it takes more money to buy and equip a farm than most young men and tenants can scrape together.

The average U.S. farm is worth between \$17,000 and \$18,000, and that doesn't include machinery, equipment and livestock, the department said.

In some areas the land market has been restricted largely to the farmer who already owns a farm and equipment and to the city investor.

Land prices started advancing sharply after outbreak of the war in Korea. But the upward spiral has slowed to a snail's pace. The department said prices rose an average of 2 per cent during the four months ending March 1, compared with 8 per cent during the corresponding period a year ago.

Even so, farm land prices on March 1 were 9 per cent higher than a year ago and 23 per cent higher than on July 1, 1950, when war in Korea erupted.

Costs Up, Prices Down

The department said other factors weakening the demand for farms include rising farm production costs and lower farm product prices.

Most states in the Eastern two-thirds of the country showed small increases in prices since last November, but values declined in most of the Mountain and Pacific Coast states.

The department said prices of cattle grazing lands had tended to weaken because of apprehension over possible declines in beef cattle prices. Cattle numbers have been increased to record numbers. Wheat land, on the other hand, was in good demand because of relatively favorable prices for this grain.

SUICIDE FOUND

EUGENE (AP) — A three-week search for William H. Seay ended Thursday with discovery of his body by two loggers. Coroner Fred Bull said death was due to a self-inflicted bullet wound. He had lived alone some 10 miles west of here.

Lumber Seasoning School Due At Oregon State

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis — A lumber seasoning short-course for dry-kiln operators and other wood-using personnel has been scheduled at the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory Aug. 18 to 23, Dean Paul M. Dunn, laboratory director, has announced.

Instruction for the six-day course will consist of lectures, laboratory exercises, demonstrations, and actual operation of the laboratory's drying equipment, Dunn said.

Management, supervisory and sales staff personnel from Lumber industries as well as kiln operators are expected to enroll in the course.

Enrollment will be limited to 25 persons. A \$50.00 fee will be charged. Application forms and additional information may be obtained by writing to the laboratory, 17th and May streets, Corvallis.

This is the fourth consecutive short course. It will be staffed jointly by the Pacific Northwest forest experiment station, Portland; U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.; and the OSC school of forestry and forest products laboratory here.

Prescription Cost Study Completed

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis — It costs an average of \$2.33 to have a prescription filled at the corner drug store, according to a 5000-prescription survey made by two staff members of the OSC school of pharmacy.

One-hundred consecutively numbered prescriptions from 50 drug stores, mainly in Oregon, were used in the study by Leo A. Sculch, associate professor of pharmacology, and Shirley F. Roeder, pharmacy instructor.

Calculated average prices for various dosage forms were capsules, \$3.57; powders, \$3.00; suppositories, \$2.38; miscellaneous, \$2.16; tablets, \$2.35; ointments, \$1.30, and liquids, \$1.75.

Weighting or measuring of ingredients was not required in 3343, or 66.8 per cent, of the total prescriptions. Sculch and Roeder found that the highest number of prescriptions, 41.34 per cent, were in tablet form.

Most drugs purchased, or 1263 of the 5000 prescriptions filled, were put into unclassified uses. Following were antibiotics, 957, second; sulfa, 598, third; barbiturate, 539, fourth; vitamins, 423, fifth; and antihistamine, 358, sixth.

In more than 88 per cent of the prescriptions, only a single ingredient was present, they said. This required mixing by the druggist in less than 12 per cent of the drug orders filled.

Results of the survey have been published in the June edition of Pacific Drug Review.



WHERE'S MY FAUCET? — One calf seems to be having trouble finding his place at the table even though three brothers and sisters are eating. The quadruplets were born unattended in a pasture on the C. A. Sprague farm near Michigan City, Ind. Veterinarians report that not only is such a multiple birth unusual, but that it is also unusual for all to survive without medical attention. The two bulls and two heifers weighed a total of 190 pounds. (AP Wire-photo)

Rangemen Schedule Field Trip In British Columbia

A visit to the Dominion Range Experimental station near Kamloops, British Columbia, is in store for those who participate in the summer field trip on June 24 and 25 sponsored by the northwest section, American Society of Range Management, Chairman Floyd Iverson, Portland forest service employee, announces.

Visitors will see Cattalo, off-spring of a Buffalo and Hereford cross. The second day of the tour will be in the Nicola valley, which the Canadians claim has the finest grassland range on the continent.

June 23 is the date for the annual British Columbia Hereford Breeders association field day and range-management visitors have been invited to participate. It will be at Vinsola about 25 miles from Kamloops.

Old Man Misfortune Adds To Boy's Score

SEATTLE (AP) — It was the same old story again Friday for 7-year-old Bruce Treadwell. Things just happened to him. This time it's a broken right leg. He fell from a swing in a neighbor's yard.

Before that he: Swallowed a live goldfish when he was a year old. Upset tummy. Grew on a "live" electric cord when he was four. Badly burned mouth.

Bumped his head a year ago on a children's merry-go-round. Twenty-five stitches.

Fell off a fence. Arm broken in four places.

Bruce, one of four children of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Treadwell, was philosophical about it all at the hospital. Just one of those things. When asked if he was going to be more careful from now on, he replied indignantly: "I'm always careful."

The belief that certain persons can injure and even kill by a glance was widespread in ancient times and is still held in many parts of the world.

Advice Given To Growers Of Wild Flowers

"S.O.S. — S.O.S. — S.O.S.!" repeated my neighbor, as she leaned over our garden wall. I was busy transplanting a maiden-hair fern so didn't reply.

"You told me just last week," she continued, "That S.O.S. in your mind means 'Save Oregon's Scenery' and here I catch you transferring Oregon's scenery to your own back yard. Are you sure you got that fern over 500 ft. from the center of a public highway?"

"Indeed we did!" I replied, "We were at least a mile from a road of any kind. In fact my husband showed me some wild cat tracks a few feet from this fern. We also secured a written permit from the owner."

"You and your wild flower laws!" was my neighbor's parting remark. Her good humored sarcasm set me to thinking. Who made the wild flower laws of Oregon? When were they made and why?

Oregon's wild flower laws began in 1935. Florida and many other states have used Oregon's laws as a pattern for their own.

If we would stop to realize that the tourist business is the third largest business in the state; only agriculture and lumbering outranking it, perhaps we could see the importance of protecting the wild flowers of this state. No doubt a good many tourists come to see our forests, mountains and wildflowers. We have the most outstanding broadleaf evergreens of any state in the union.

Quoting directly from the wild flower law: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation within the state of Oregon to willfully or negligently cut, dig up, trim, pick, remove, mutilate or in any manner injure or mar any plant, flower, shrub, bush, fruit or other vegetation growing upon the right of way of any public highway within the state of Oregon, or upon public lands, or upon the land of another, within five hundred (500) feet of the center of any public highway, without the written permit of the owner, signed by the owner or his authorized agent."

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to export from this state, or to sell or offer for sale or transport bulbs, corms, rhizomes, roots or plants of native wild flowers or shrubs of the state of Oregon of either of the following genera: Lilium (including all wild lilies); Calochortus (mariposa tulip or butterfly lily); Fritillaria (mission bells or snake lily); Erythronium (adonis tongue, dogfoot violet or avalanche lily); Cypripedium (lady's slipper); Lewisia (blither root); slipper; Lewisia (blither root); Douglasia or native Rhododendron or azalea.

Read a roadside as you take a Sunday drive, but leave it there for the next fellow to read also. We like to make the loop drive going out the Garden Valley road and returning via Melrose road. There are spots where the wild roses, Queen Anne's lace, wild lilacs and purple vetch intermingling to make such a breath taking array.

OSC Appoints New Forest Products Lab Director

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis — A new acting managing director of the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory, J. B. Grantham, has been named by Paul M. Dunn, dean of forestry at OSC and laboratory director.

Since 1951 Grantham has been chief of the physical research and development division of the laboratory and head of the forest products department of the OSC school of forestry.

Grantham came to OSC in 1945 from the Texas forest service where he was in charge of research. He has had considerable industrial experience.

L. D. Espenas, who has been in charge of seasoning projects at the laboratory since 1947, will move up as chief of the physical research and development division of the laboratory. Espenas was formerly with the U. S. Forest Products laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The acting managing directorship was filled to replace Dr. Philmister B. Proctor, who is on military leave of absence, Dunn said.

It is believed that wheat and barley were first introduced into Europe in their present form about the third millennium B. C.

Rye will withstand cold weather better than wheat when it is grown and produces more bodily warmth when eaten.

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By MRS. LELAND S. VAN ALLEN (President Roseburg Town & Country Garden Club)

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GUVERNMENT SUPPORT VS. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The first record we can find of Guvernment Price Controls was 4000 years ago, when the Hammurabi Code blanketed the entire economy of Babylonia. Eventually smothering it completely. (It didn't work).

Then Athens about 400 B.C. set up an ironclad system on grains, sending an army of inspectors into the field to enforce prices. The law was plenty tight, and the penalty for violation was death to the violator and the inspector who got slipped up on. (It didn't work very long either, possibly due to an eventual shortage of inspectors).

Then 700 years later, (301 A.D.), came the famous edict of Diocletian. Every worker's exact wage was prescribed, and every individual item sold had its maximum price. Again the penalty for violation was death. The net result was that merchants refused to sell below cost, black markets appeared, and the general public starved. (So it didn't work very good either).

Price controls have been tried many other times, including the Dutch Revolution, when, during the siege of Antwerp, prices were pegged so low that the populace soon ate everything inside the city. Farmers wouldn't attempt to smuggle groceries in at the low prices, so Antwerp's own stupidity proved more effective than the invading armies of the Duke of Parma.

In 1788 the new American Continental Congress adopted the following resolution: "It hath been found by experience that limitation in the price of commodities is not only ineffective for the purpose proposed, but likewise productive of very evil consequences, to the great detriment of the public service and the grievous oppression of individuals."

In spite of all this proof to the contrary, the American consumers are paying billions in higher prices and in salaries to a horde of the same kind of "inspectors" employed by all the price fixers in history. And it ain't working worth three whoops in the Hot Place.

Now, let's take a look at the only law that ever did successfully establish prices—, the law of "Supply and Demand." Today, in spite of the Truman Administration's price fixing army, thousands of articles are selling below "ceiling prices."



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Did you ever clean eggs by hand? We have some nice hand buffers and sandpaper rings for them. But we don't advise you buying any. At 6c a doz it's a hard way to serve the Lord, at best.

But with one of our automatic egg washers you can clean 5 cases in an hour. That's equal to \$9.00 an hour. You can't do things the hard way any more. Competition's too keen.

Best part of it is, the Oregon Official Egg Inspector told the crowd at the Poultryman's picnic last week that washed eggs grade just as high as buffed eggs, and maybe better. So get wise; get up-to-date. Get one of our egg washing machines, and do away with your worst drudgery.

Other thousands are selling above their true value because of Guvernment price "supports." Here's a "chain reaction" for your whiskers. Corn supported high by the Guvernment. Hog shortage, due to high price corn. High pork prices, due to shortage of pork. Big pork profits result in huge increase in production. Increased pork production causes low egg and fryer price. Low fryers reduce call for hatching eggs, force same onto commercial market, making prices worse. Low egg prices force hens onto market, breaking price of hens. Fewer hens mean fewer eggs, and egg price rises, thereby stopping culling of laying flocks, causing hen prices to rise, causing rise in fryers, causing increased demand for hatching eggs, reducing eggs for commercial market, causing further rise in egg price, and so it goes.

Then imagine trying to do a decent job controlling prices, and keeping everybody satisfied. Only way is to leave prices to the only thing that will satisfy us all. Supply and Demand.

Wife: "You men are sure funny! I could get a new dress and wear it out and you'd never notice it. But you rave about every other dame you see."

Hubby: "Well, after you've seen what's inside a package the wrapping doesn't seem to matter so much."

SUCH WEATHER!

Hot and cold, wet and dry; but we surely enjoyed the rain. However, this kind of weather is a bit hard on young turkeys. They get nervous, and sometimes we find a bad case of "enteritis" with no other explanation than changeable weather. Also laying hens at this particular season sometimes react unfavorably to sudden changes.

It's a good idea to have some kind of a milk product on hand. For this purpose we know of nothing equal to PEBBLES CONDENSED WHEY. Turkeys like it, and so do laying hens. It seems to prevent enteritis to quite an extent, and undoubtedly keeps hens' appetites keen. Feed it free choice to either turkeys or chickens, once a week, two or three days a week, or continuously.

TODAY'S FANTASTIC FACT

A \$2,000,000 bridge was built over dry land in Nebraska, (by the Guvernment, of course), hoping that the Missouri River could be diverted to flow under it.)

BLUE COMB SEASON

Already we have seen several cases of "BLUECOMB" in the chickens. It is thought to be the same disease as "Mud Fever" in turkeys by a number of experts. It will cause some mortality, a severe drop in egg production and probably many birds will molt following an outbreak at this season.

First thing you will note is a falling of appetite, then the severe drop in production. Cause is not known, and treatment not too positive. Best results seem to follow dried whey or molasses in drinking water to induce more water consumption. Force feeding of water sometimes saves individual birds.

We suggest using a feed hoped up with extra ANTI Biotics. If you have several hundred birds, let us mix you a special batch of feed with extra penicillin. It has proved quite helpful in many cases.

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