

Oregon Wheat League's Annual Meet Set For Portland Dec. 4-6

Western Oregon wheat growers are getting special attention this year from the Oregon Wheat League.

In years past, the Wheat League's annual meeting has been held in Eastern Oregon. This year's silver anniversary meeting will be held at the Multnomah

1952 Red Clover Acreage Shows Gain Over 1951

Oregon's certified red clover acreage this year showed a net gain over 1951 despite dry weather in Western Oregon that took a heavy toll of non-irrigated seedling plantings.

Harold Fennell, extension certification specialist at Oregon State College, reports 6140 acres inspected for a 10 percent gain over last year. However, some of the increase was lost in the Willamette Valley where two-thirds of the 2500 acres in new seedling dried up.

Kenland red clover dominated the state with 6088 acres. Cumberland and Midland accounted for the remaining acreage entered for certification. Fennell says Kenland ranks first among red clovers in the nation and is now recommended in 29 states.

This variety is resistant to southern anthracnose, a disease prevalent throughout the corn belt, and leads in forage yields for the area. Its popularity centers in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The OSC specialist points out that last year's national production of 2 1/2 million pounds of Kenland certified seed fell far short of an estimated demand of 15 million pounds. Oregon, Idaho and Washington lead in certified production which is confined largely to western states where anthracnose is not present.

Jefferson County this year again led the state in Kenland certified seed with 2048 acres for one-third of Oregon's total. Ranking next among the 17 producing counties are Yamhill, Washington, Malheur, and Marion.

hotel in Portland Dec. 4, 5 and 6, according to Richard Baum, Penetion, League secretary-treasurer.

Coordinated wheat improvement research in the Pacific Northwest will be discussed as a feature of the program by Dr. D. D. Hill, head of the farm crops department at Oregon State College, and Dr. Orville A. Vogel, agronomist from the Washington State College experiment station.

F. E. Price, dean and director of agriculture at OSC, will speak on the purpose and function of the Oregon Agriculture Research Council. Banquet speaker will be Dr. Walter A. New, manager of the Pacific district, public relations department of the DuPont Co. He will discuss the growth and development of the chemical industry and how its products contribute to daily human needs.

Thursday, Dec. 4, will be devoted to committee meetings. On Friday morning, presidents and secretaries of the League for the last 25 years will be honored with E. R. Jackson and C. W. Smith of the OSC extension service presiding.

Again this year a plaque will be awarded to Oregon's soil conservation man of the year. This contest originated in 1948 to honor the Oregon wheat farmer using the best conservation practices.

Other speakers on the program include Gordon Boals, director of export programs, Millers National Federation; H. G. West, executive vice president, Inland Empire Waterways Association; E. J. Bell, administrator, and Marion T. Weatherford, vice chairman, Oregon Wheat Commission; Frank P. Aughton, manager, Pacific Northwest Grain and Grain Products Association; and George Dewey, secretary, Oregon Farm Bureau.

'Pay What You Want' Erases Theater Tax

OKANOGAN — A theater manager who got fed up with state and federal amusement taxes said Friday his "pay what you want" plan had worked out fine here and would be extended Dec. 2 to his movie house in Oroville.



The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.

Mon., Dec. 1, 1952

Corn Show Set In Albany Nov. 28, 29

Oregon corn growers are checking high yields these days in preparation for the eleventh annual state Corn Show Nov. 28 and 29 at Albany High School.

Cash premiums will be awarded for top hybrid yields, judging, and 10-year exhibits. Contests will be divided into three classes—open, 4-H and FFA.

Dr. R. E. Fore, professor of farm crops at Oregon State College and chairman of the show, says the purpose of the annual event is to improve quality and to increase yield and production of corn in the state.

Western Oregon growers have led in 10-year competition with six of the ten championships since the show began in 1937. No shows were held during World War II. It's been another story in hybrid yield where sweetstake has gone each year to Eastern Oregon. The record yield of 186.7 bushels an acre was set in 1949 by Robert Refert, Nyssa.

A cost study of producing corn last year gave Eastern Oregon a sharp advantage over the Willamette valley. In 18 cost records from Malheur County, the average yield was 143.5 bushels per acre at an average cost of 53 cents a bushel. Using 26 cost records from the Willamette Valley, average yield was 72.2 bushels at a cost of 87 cents. Cost studies will be continued this year.

The annual event is supported by the banks of Oregon, the State Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farmers' Union, the Oregon State College experiment station and extension service.

Premium lists and rules can be obtained from county agents or Dr. Fore, farm crops department, OSC.

EDUCATOR DIES

SEATTLE — The Rev. Julius LaMotta, 68, vice president of Seattle University, died of cancer here Saturday.

Father LaMotta was vice president of Gonzaga University in Spokane from 1936 to 1941. He held the same post at Seattle University since 1945.

Travel Abroad Offered To Farm Youths Next Year

Oregon youths with farm background may apply for expense-paid trips abroad next summer as International Farm Youth delegates, it was announced today by Mrs. Winnifred Gillen, state project leader at Oregon State College.

Two will be selected to spend six months with farm families in northern hemisphere countries. Applicants must be high school graduates, between 20 and 30 years of age, and single. They must be willing after their return to "devote considerable time to speaking and spreading the influence of their experiences," Mrs. Gillen said.

Application forms and additional information may be obtained from county extension agents. Applications must reach the OSC office before January 1.

Five Oregon youths have gone to foreign countries under the program during the past two years. Glenn Klein, 25, Aumsville, was in New Zealand from August 1951 to April, 1952. Patricia Horning, 21, Sherwood, and David Patterson, 21, Mulino, returned this week from six months in Europe. Miss Sherwood was in the Netherlands and Patterson in Finland.

Two Oregon youths left in October for South America—Jack Wells, 27, Independence, to Bolivia, and Harry Tavenner, 24, Klamath Falls, to Brazil.

The international goodwill program is financed by individuals, youth groups and others and also brings youths from foreign countries to live and work with farm families here. Mrs. Gillen said organizations wishing to help finance the program should contact the county extension agent.

Virus Causes Fruit Losses

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by Oregon nurserymen and orchardists because of reduced yields and quality of fruit from trees infected with virus diseases, according to a new bulletin prepared by Dr. J. A. Milbrath, plant pathologist of the Oregon State College experiment station.

The bulletin, "Selecting Stone Fruit Trees Free From Virus Diseases," reports that there are between 40 and 50 distinct virus diseases in North America which occur on stone fruit trees. Nearly half of these are known to be present in Oregon orchards.

The publication covers procedures for selecting virus-free trees; methods developed for indexing stone fruit trees; the value of using indexed virus-free trees from a nurseryman's viewpoint; and an orchardist's viewpoint; the development, use, and advantages of virus-free mother block budwood orchards; and recommended variety selections.

Copies of the bulletin are available from county extension offices and OSC.

June Volunteer Phantasy a six-year-old Jersey cow owned by John Lindow, Independence, is producer for the breed. She completed a 365-day test recently to top by six pounds a record established in 1933 by the Brampton Farms of Ontario, Canada.

Phantasy tested 6.6 on 30,097 pounds of milk to set the record of 139 pounds of butterfat. She was milked three times daily until the last 39 days of four milkings.

Floyd B. Wolberg, head of the Oregon State College testing division, supervised the final milking. He said the test also set a Jersey butterfat record for the first four lactations. Wolberg and Gus Bauer, OSC official tester, assisted at the official championship ceremony.

2nd Largest U.S. Corn Crop Seen

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department, in its semi-annual report of the year, Wednesday estimated this year's corn crop at 3,302,875,000 bushels.

This would be the second largest crop of record. The estimate is 3,256,550,000 forecast a month ago, 46,325,000 bushels more than the 3,256,550,000 forecast a month ago.

It compares with last year's relatively small crop of 2,941,423,000 and the ten-year (1941-50) average of 3,011,652,000.

The corn estimate compares with a government production goal of 3,375,000,000 bushels.

The production of other crops compared with the forecast of a month ago, production last year and for the ten-year average, respectively, included:

Potatoes 349,257,000 bushels, 345,561,000, 325,708,000 and 414,525,000. Commercial apples 92,686,000 bushels, 95,975,000, 110,660,000 and 110,380,000.

Peaches 62,622,000 bushels, 62,622,000, 63,627,000 and 68,860,000. Grapes 3,140,000 tons, 3,092,000, 3,386,000 and 2,808,000.

Cherries 212,000 tons, 202,000, 213,000 and 191,000. Cranberries 786,000 barrels, 82,000, 90,000 and 770,000.

The condition of pastures on Nov. 1 was reported as 56 per cent of normal compared with 79 per cent a year ago and 77 per cent for the ten year Nov. average.

The indicated production for important crops by major-producing states included:

Apples (Commercial) (production only) Washington 22,630,000 bushels; Oregon 2,700,000; California 8,820,000.

Pears (production only): Washington 4,808,000 bushels; Oregon 5,488,000; California 15,834,000.

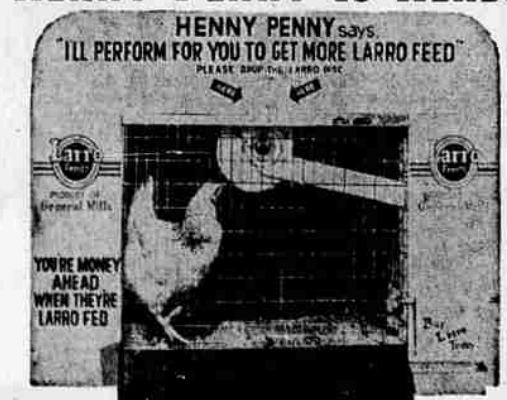
Potatoes Idaho 310 bushels per acre and production 43,710,000 bushels; Oregon 359 and 12,600,000; California (late crop) 390 and 4,040,000; California (early crop) 420 and 25,200,000.

Agriculture Department Ups Potato Output Goals

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department Wednesday set 1953 production goals calling for an increase of three per cent in the white potato crop and 39 per cent in sweet potatoes.

The white potato goal was put at 359 million bushels compared with this year's indicated crop of 349 million bushels. Growers will be free, however, to grow any quantity they desire because the goal is merely advisory. Potatoes are not subject to government production controls or price supports.

Henny Penny Is Here!



Northwest Turkey Show TUESDAY thru FRIDAY

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'SO GROWS MY GARDEN'

Use Gray In Your Garden

By ELSIE L. BOYLES ROSEBURG WOMAN'S CLUB

We usually think of gray as a drab color, but in the garden we find the reverse to be true. The plants with gray or gray-green foliage serve several important purposes.

First, they are cool and restful. Second, they serve as a background for, or a division between, any of the bright-colored flowers of our gardens, since gray blends with any color.

Third, and most important perhaps, is the fact that the gray plants light up the garden at night, just as white flowers do. They seem to glow in the darkness and provide an interesting and dramatic effect in the hours of dusk and darkness.

Many Varieties

Among the gray plants we find many varieties, ranging from low-growing ones, through the medium and tall, and on into shrubs and trees. Also the textures and forms of the leaves have a wide variation. Some have soft, woolly leaves such as woolly thyme and achillea argentea (silvery yarrow); some have odd seed pods such as anemone pulsatilla or the silvery disks

of lunaria annu (honesty or money plant); others have interesting leaf patterns such as the jagged artichoke leaves.

Gray plants can be found for just any gardening idea. There are creepers and low-growing ones for the rockery, such as alyssum saxatile (basket of gold), cerastium tomentosum (snow-in-sum-mer), various sedums in gray tones, and the sempervivum in variety, better known as hen and chickens.

Medium - High Growers

Medium - high growers for interspersing in the border or as a background for lower - growing bright flowers are artemisia (Silver King), centaurea (Dusty Miller), the gray-green foliage of carnations and dianthus pinks, levan-

der, lychnis, and matilja poppy. For height we can choose the artichoke, yucca or sea holly.

A few shrubs have gray tones, such as caryopteris (blue spirea).

The silver maple and variegated boxelder are silvery leaved trees. In the herb garden we find the gray of sage, wormwood (artemisia absinthium), and perhaps santolina. The latter is very aromatic, makes an excellent low - clipped hedge and is easily grown from cuttings.

Culture of any of the gray plants depends on the variety, and needs to be studied in relation to the other plantings.

Therefore, if your garden seems to lack the necessary high lights, dramatize the effect by using the living grays.

One-Man Gang!



Man Said Cause Of Sick Animals

F. Newman Turner, in the November issue of The Organic Farmer, asserts that diseases in farm animals are caused by their subjugation and domestication by man. Said Turner, "I discovered that there is only one disease of animals and its name is man!"

The solution to this problem is quite simple, thinks Turner. We must get the animals back to a life as nearly as economically practicable to what it was before man perverted them to his own use, and provide them as fully as possible with all the requirements of health under natural conditions. It is reasonable to assume that health will be restored and maintained.

This result was actually accomplished with Turner's own herds, and with the herds of countless farmers in many parts of the world who used his techniques. Having dispensed with artificial manures, Turner has watched his own herds grow healthy on organically grown food and herbs. At one stage his herds were suffering from contagious abortion, sterility, tuberculosis and mastitis at the rate of 75 per cent.

Orthodox treatments by veterinarians did little more than increase the diseases within the herds. Turner refused the advice given by medical men that he sell those having tuberculosis reactions and those which showed signs of sterility. He chose to cure them by studying the diseases and discover their natural enemies.

One of the most interesting of Turner's theories is found in his explanation of disease bacteria. Said Turner, "I have reached the conclusion that bacteria are not only not the main cause of disease, or abnormality in the body, but nature's chief means of combating it." Harmful bacteria are effective only where abnormal conditions exist to make their work necessary.

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THE FEED BAG

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DANGER AHEAD

As Mark Twain said, everybody talks about the weather, but nobody DOES anything about it. For that matter, anything said last week couldn't be printed in "The Feed Bag," anyway.

Much the same observation can be made about dangerous highways. Lots of folks are saying "There auto be a law," but you can't pass laws that way. Somebody has to act. We can't "let George do it," unless we give him a hand.

The new legislature is elected. Bills are being written all over the place. No doubt there will be new laws written trying to improve traffic. Even so, somebody has to make the suggestions.

"The Feed Bag" has been campaigning for years for safe driving. We have suggested a plan that has had the endorsement of such men as the late Gov. Snell, Sec. of State Newberry, Sen. Paul Geddes and Ex. Sen. Tom Parkinson.

We have showed that reckless driving has been responsible for an increase in auto insurance of twenty million dollars a year to Oregon motorists. That insurance now rates as a major part of the cost of driving a car. We have asked help in this campaign.

Now we suggest that one of the "service clubs" make this a project. Perhaps the Lions or the Kiwanis, or the JC's. An endorsement by one of these clubs together with a little pushing could go far to make motoring in Oregon, and perhaps the nation, a safer and more economical business and pleasure.

We won't limit this suggestion to the clubs above named. It could be a worthwhile project for any of the many service clubs in the city and state. "The Feed Bag" and the editor will help in any way possible.

CRIME DOCTOR DELUXE

Commissioner of Police: "Suppose your beat was in a lonely park. Suddenly a beautiful girl rushes up to you. She accuses a stranger of hugging and kissing her. What would you do?"

Applicant for policeman's job: "I'd endeavor to reconstruct the crime."



STRANGE FARM FACTS

An Iowa farm couple have made a 57 acre field into a flying field and operate a store doing a \$100,000 annual business.

But you don't need an any plane to get to the Douglas Flour Mill's farm store. Vance may not be doing a hundred G's business a year, either, but he can take care of a big part of your farm needs. What he don't have, he can most likely get for you in short order. Come in and give this little corner of the Mill the onceover. You'll be s'prised.

ALF & MOL BACK

Bob says we better give you another nudge on that new green pellet—an alfalfa & molasses cube. Just right for range feeding. Cheap, easy to feed and rich in nutrients. Both alfalfa and molasses rank as the richest source of many of our vitamins and minerals.

We are also making them in the small size for feeding extra greens to turkey and chicken breeder hens.

Speaking of molasses, there is no feed that will give you as much value for as little money as our bulk molasses. Your barrel or cask. And it's due for another drop in price right away. Already the cheapest feed, it will drop even more. And that's something, for ANYTHING to come down in price!

Linda: (to anybody who would listen) I've got a new baby sister.

One Visitor: "How nice! And do you think she's going to stay?"

Linda: "I guess so, she's got all her things off."

COINING MONEY

We read a piece in the paper about fertilizers we knew you'd be interested in. It says the use of commercial fertilizers in Douglas County is new. We already knew that.

Then it says using the right kind of fertilizer will TREBLE grazing capacity over native grasses. It also forms a sod that holds the soil on your own farm, instead of letting it wash down to Reedsport.

Another thing we often overlook. Grass raised on this fertilized land is much superior in feeding value. Impoverished soil can't raise anything but impoverished feed. So fertilizer is more than a double barreled gun. It's really a machine gun.

Some kinds of fertilizer can be spread right now, but some should be held back till spring. Come in and talk over your fertilizer problems with Larry or Malcolm. You'll make big money if you talk and follow up with action. We have the fertilizer. Priced right too.

THIS WILL PAY YOU

Every drop of water your livestock drinks has to be warmed to body temperature. When that water starts out as ice water, it takes considerable warming.

How you gonna do it? One way is to let high priced and scarce feed warm it inside the critter. But there is a better way.

Get a "tank heater" or a stock water warmer or whatever you call it. We have them for sale at the Flour Mill. They will do the job cheap, and you will thereby save a lot of feed.

HEAVY SUGAR

The GI from Dixie, playing a spot of poker over in Bonnie England, picked up four aces. His English friend says, "I'll wage one pound." Says the GI: "I don't know how you-all count your money, but Ah'll raise yo' a ton."

Reporter: "To what do you attribute your long life?"

Centenarian: "Well, when we was first married we agreed that whenever a quarrel developed, Lize would stay in the house and I would stay outside. Under this agreement, I have lived an out-door life."