

USDA Forecast For Winter Wheat Tops Prior Outlook

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department Friday forecast this year's winter wheat crop to be harvested in the late spring and early summer at 714,154,000 bushels.

A crop of this size would be 103,154,000 bushels more than 611,000,000 forecast last December.

It would compare also with last year's 1,052,801,000 bushels — the second largest of record — and with the ten-year (1942-51) average of 797,237,000.

No forecast was given on spring wheat production, but a department planting survey last month said a spring crop of 310,000,000 bushels was possible if farmers carried out seeding plans and yields were average.

Thus a total 1953 wheat crop of 1,024,154,000 bushels was possible. This would compare with last year's total crop of 1,291,000,000 bushels and a ten-year average of 1,084,064,000.

Under crop control law, production controls could be applied to the 1954 crop if this year's total production exceeds 850 million bushels. Secretary Benson has, however, until July 1 to decide

whether to invoke marketing quotas and until July 15 to decide whether to apply the less restrictive acreage allotments without marketing quotas.

Controls have not been applied to wheat since before World War II. A big reserve of 560 million bushels of wheat from recent past crops would put total supplies in the surplus class, under terms of the law, if the indicated crop is produced.

The department forecast the average acre yield of winter wheat at 12.9 bushels compared with 18.8 bushels last year and 15.6 for the ten-year average.

It also predicted that 22 per cent of the acreage planted to winter wheat will not be harvested for grain compared with 10 per cent last year and 11.6 per cent for the ten-year average.

The condition of the rye crop was reported at 82 per cent of normal compared with 87 per cent a year ago and 86 per cent for the ten-year April 1 average.

The condition of pastures was reported at 81 per cent of normal compared with 82 per cent a year ago and 83 per cent for the ten-year April 1 average.

The department reported that stocks of corn for grain on farm April 1 totaled 1,466,434,000 bushels or 48.9 per cent of last year's crop. This compared with 1,052,666,000 bushels or 40.2 per cent a year ago and 1,276,189,000 or 46.4 per cent for the ten-year April 1 average.

Stocks of wheat on farms were reported at 288,440,000 bushels or 33.8 per cent of last year's crop. This compared with 197,895,000 or 120.2 per cent a year ago and 229,191,000 or 21.6 per cent for the ten-year April 1 average.

Milk production in March was reported at 10,100,000,000 pounds compared with 8,533,000,000 in February, 9,421,000,000 in March last year and 9,611,000,000 for the ten-year March average.

Egg production in March was reported at 5,288,000,000 compared with 5,328,000,000 in February, 6,380,000,000 in March last year and 6,350,000,000 for the ten-year March average.

The indicated production of winter wheat this year compared with last, respectively, by states included:

Washington 51,106,000 and 72,105,000; Oregon 24,362,000 and 26,572,000.

Stocks of wheat on farms on April 1 this year and last, respectively by states included:

Washington 5,538,000 and 2,308,000; and Oregon 3,088,000 and 2,618,000.

FARM and Garden

The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.

Mon., Apr. 13, 1953



IT'S HALF BULL FOR \$50,000—Julian Adams, right, Lynchburg, Va., Aberdeen Angus cattle breeder, poses with Lawson W. Turner after Turner bought a half-interest in Adams' prize bull, Prince Eric Esquire, for \$50,000. Adams, who bought Prince Eric in 1948 when he was a calf, for \$7800, said he sold to co-owner Turner because he "has a fine herd of cows of similar breeding."

Kenland Clover Prices Aided By Heavy Demands

Heavy demands and low production of Kenland red clover seed in 1952 brought premium prices and have stimulated interest in larger plantings, says Ray Teal, Oregon State College extension economist.

Kenland production in Oregon last year was one-half that of 1951. Declines were also noted in Washington, Idaho and California.

A special USDA survey showed total production down one-third in the four states, which produce the bulk of the nation's Kenland seed.

Kenland accounted for less than two percent of the red clover seed produced in the U. S. in 1952, although this strain is well-adapted in states that grow nearly one-third of the nation's red clover hay.

Extension Seen For Wheat Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Extension of the present international wheat agreement—but at terms more satisfactory to the United States—has been recommended by a substantial majority of the 46 participating countries.

The proposed extension, announced Thursday night, would set a maximum price of \$2.05 a bushel for wheat sold by participating exporting nations to participating importing nations. This 25 cents above the present top price.

However, there was a prospect that Great Britain, the major importer, may withdraw. Its delegate to a conference called to draft terms of an extension said the British government could not accept a price above \$2.

The agreement is designed to stabilize world markets by means of a system of export and import quotas and maximum and minimum prices.

It gives each exporting nation a quota which it agrees to sell abroad at price terms set by the pact.

Likewise, it allows quotas which importing countries are obligated to buy at the same price terms.

The declared purpose of the agreement, set into operation four years ago, is to eliminate wide fluctuations in prices and to prevent cut-throat competition for markets.

New Wheat Variety Popularized in NW

PORTLAND (AP) — A new wheat variety, used only two years, has become the second most popular variety in the Pacific Northwest.

It is Elmar, a variety developed at Washington State College and first grown in the 1951 crop.

The Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Association said Wednesday that Elgin-Allel again was the leader for the fourth consecutive year. It accounted for 24.3 per cent of the 1952 crop.

Elmar constituted 19.36 per cent of the crop. Rex was next at 19.04 per cent. Rex was down to fourth at 6.21 per cent, and Baart down to 1.81. Some 40 varieties were used.

Agriculture Board Hopes To Reassert Milk Control

PORTLAND (AP) — The State Board of Agriculture announced Thursday it hopes to reassert its power to control milk competition.

The board said in a letter to the milk industry that it would seek a rehearing of a State Supreme Court ruling limiting the board's control over competition.

In that ruling the board was directed to give Safeway Stores a

Cleaning Method For Dairies Developed At Oregon State

A greatly improved system for cleaning dairy plant milk pipelines that cuts costs and labor requirements and gives excellent control of bacteria has been developed by Oregon State College, Experiment Station scientists.

The system calls for cleaning pipelines in place by circulating a hot, detergent solution through them. In the past, plants have taken pipelines apart at the end of the day for hand cleaning.

Being able to clean pipelines in place with the solution has been found to cut cleanup time more than 70 percent, with a big reduction in worker fatigue. Thinner, less expensive pipes, including pyrex glass lines, can be used by

the plants also since there is less chance for damage to pipes and fittings.

One other advantage of the practical, effective system is that it permits higher mounting of lines, giving plant workers additional headroom.

Control of bacteria is considerably better than with conventional methods, both in glass and stainless steel lines.

A report of the re-circulation cleaning study, published in the January issue of Food Engineering, has brought widespread attention from various sections of the country. Indications are that the system can be applied to advantage in other industries than dairy.

OSC scientists cooperating in the study were R. B. Parker and Dr. Paul R. Elliker, bacteriology department; Dr. Glen T. Nelson, agricultural economics; and Dr. G. A. Richardson and Dr. G. H. Wilster, dairy husbandry.

The Damascus milk company of Portland financed the study in part and cooperated in equipping its plant for the extensive research trials.

WHAT BREED CHICKENS?

Just ran across some interesting figures from the Florida Egg Contest. The amount of feed needed to produce a dozen eggs with various breeds of chickens. Interesting, and to many, surprising.

R.I. Reds needed 4.8 lbs feed per doz eggs, (full year); New Hamp required 5.7 lbs; White Rox 5.9 lbs, and leghorns 4.6 lbs. This proves what we have heard for so many years. High production lowers feed cost of eggs, and feed represents most of the cash cost of producing eggs.

With feed averaging 5c a lb, white rocks will charge you 54c more per dozen for the eggs they produce than will Reds, and 64c more than leghorns.

With New Hamps the extra feed cost per doz eggs will be 45c over Reds and 55c over leghorns.

Another interesting fact was brought out at Cornell University. Leghorns, production bred heavies and meat bred heavies were clocked to learn how much extra money could be made in producing hatching eggs, compared to market eggs. Surprisingly enough, it was proved that hatching eggs made less profit in any breed, even though the premium for hatching eggs ranged up to as much as 20c a doz.

The difference was due, to higher production in market egg flocks, making lower costs, and much better feed conversion.

Not to mention the extra feed for males, higher costs of breeder mash, broodfostering costs and other extra needs for hatching eggs.

FLOOR SWEEPINGS Remember when the biggest thing in the country was the State of Texas — rather than the state of taxes?

One way to avoid trouble — wrong no man, and write no woman.

One steno to another, "You'll like it here. Lots of opportunity for advances."

A guy wandering thru a department store squeezed one doll, and it cried "mamma."

Then he squeezed another, and she hollered "floorwalker!"

And pity the sweeter girl who lost her job at the grapefruit counter, because the grapefruit looked so small! Well, she shoulda worked at the Flour Mill. Our H-I-L-O BROILER RATION produces broadbreasted chickens.



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WHAT YOU PAY FOR

There is a general belief supported on a rather broad basis of fact, that regardless of what you pay, you just about get what you pay for. There are notable exceptions, but in general, the belief is well supported.

To consider the exceptions; (1), the highest priced article is not necessarily the best; (2), the lowest priced is not necessarily the poorest; (3), usually the article priced in between highest and lowest will prove most economical.

Take FEED, for instance. (You know we make and sell feed at the Douglas Flour Mill.) There are feeds available in Douglas County that cost much more than UMPQUA FEEDS. There are some that sell for even less! But there are NONE that will prove more economical. And in feed, as well as in other things you buy, it is economy you are after. It is the money left over after you pay the feed bill that determines whether you have made or lost money.

Feed is cheap, (and we use the word "cheap" in its economical sense); feed is cheap or expensive according to what you get out of it when you put it through your stock and poultry. In other words, FEED CONVERSION is the yardstick of the value of a feed, when considered in relation to its cost.

We know growers who lost money on turkeys last year because their feed conversion didn't justify the big money they paid for the feed. We know that this year, as usual, growers are looking at the price mark on the feed sack primarily. Like the kid who got \$30.00 for his dog by trading for two \$25.00 cats.

In deciding on what turkey feed, or egg mash, or broiler ration to buy, check into the FEED CONVERSION of the feeds under your consideration last year. Check on what goes into the feed to make it cheap or dear in price.

UMPQUA TURKEY STARTER in 1953 will cost more than some. But it is a "HIGH ENERGY" feed. Very low in fiber, high in energy, contains Penicillin, the antibiotic of choice for turkeys, and sulfanilamide for the prevention of severe cases of coccidiosis.

In 1952 UMPQUA TURKEY FEEDS gave feed conversion up to 6 weeks better than 1.80-1.



LITTLE KNOWN FACTS

Dr. Searse, famous agronomist, plants his corn with one row of fertilizer under the seed, and one row on each side. His yields are far more than double the average for the corn belt, and profits exceed the extra yield even farther.

Fertilization in the corn belt has lowered cost of raising while at the same time increasing net profits. Because, with field crops as well as stock and poultry raising, increased yield gives more for less.

Be sure you fertilize everything this year. It's not whether you can afford to buy fertilizer; it's whether you can afford not to. YOU CAN'T!

See you next week, folks, on The Farm Page.

She: "So you want to kiss me? I didn't think you were that kind."

Boy: "Golly, Honey, I'm even kinder than that!"

and in three flocks we checked carefully, feed conversion was 5.44, 5.05 and 4.43 lbs feed to each lb of DRESSED turkey. (Note that most published figures are based on live wts.)

This figures out a feed cost per lb of dressed turkey on Umpqua feeds of from 23 to 27c. So, before deciding to buy any other turkey feeds for 1953, check into last year's feed conversion, check the fiber and energy, the antibiotic activity, and the disease prevention ingredients. Then compare what you get for your money with what you get when you buy UMPQUA FEEDS. You will be convinced that our slogan still rings true — "You can pay more, but you can't buy better feed."

Entomologists Find New Pest In Hood River County Sector

Two new leafhopper species of the genus Nodus, heretofore found only in Alaska and Pennsylvania, have been found in Hood River County, on what is known as the Hood River meadows, according to E. L. Peterson, director of the State Department of Agriculture.

The specimens were caught in the sweepings made last year by John E. Davis, entomologist with the department's plant pest and disease survey program. Identification has just been reported by David A. Young Jr., of the U. S. National Museum, to which they were sent for classification.

In the same collection, 25 vials of specimens of leafhoppers were shipped. The report back from Washington, D. C., where the museum is located, indicates that about one-fourth of the shipment is probably new species.

Peterson reports that since the plant pest and disease survey program was set up in 1945, the department men have collected an estimated 10,000 leafhopper specimens from all parts of Oregon.

The plant survey program has been interested in leafhoppers because they are vectors, or carriers, of plant diseases. Entomologists suspected that leafhoppers transmitted little cherry and X-disease, a virus complex damaging some of the stone fruits, especially cherries and peaches. Since the department started its collection, federal entomologists have determined that at least four different species of leafhoppers, including Coladonus geminatus which has been taken by the state men in all parts of Oregon except the Willamette valley, transmit these virus diseases of stone fruits.

Leafhoppers carry a number of plant diseases. The department has found the leafhopper, Macrosteles fascifrons, a vector of aster yellows, is common all over Oregon. Several species which carry potato yellow dwarf and others which transmit Pierce's disease of grapes have also been found in the state.

The value of the collection, both to the department and others interested in plant diseases, lies in the means to determine location of vectors when and if leafhoppers become suspect in the appearance or spread of a new or common disease.

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Cattle Included On Plentiful Foods List

Record numbers of cattle coming to market have brought beef prices in recent weeks to the lowest point in many years. Agricultural economists at Oregon State College point out that large supplies and lower prices caused the U. S. Department of Agriculture to put beef on its March and April monthly "Plentiful Foods" list for the first time in the 15-year history of this program.

Flax Fluctuation Shown In Bulletin

Ups and downs of the Oregon flax industry which boomed during World War II but has since given ground to competitive crops are discussed in a bulletin released by Oregon State College agricultural experiment station.

Willamette Valley soil, climate, and crop rotation system place the area among the best in the world for flax production. However, improved farming practices, modernized processing plants, and new labor-saving equipment developed by research should be adopted by the industry if it is to compete favorably with other crops, the bulletin explains.

Recent developments for more efficient production and processing of flax are discussed in experiment station bulletin 531, "The Fiber Flax Industry in Oregon." Copies may be obtained from OSC or county extension agents.

SPRINKLERS found 18 fm pg lilli

Many sprinkler irrigation systems in the Willamette Valley are operating below peak efficiency according to a recent survey of 111 farm systems conducted recently by Oregon State College. M. H. Becker, OSC agricultural economist, reports the findings in experiment station bulletin 532, "Sprinkler Irrigation Costs and Practices."

Only 14 of the 111 systems were properly designed in all respects. Many could be improved with slight changes, Becker pointed out. Initial investment in sprinkler systems, cost studies and use on various kinds of crops are discussed in the bulletin. Copies are available from county extension agents or OSC.

Berberis Inspection Application Due Soon

Oregon nurseries and plant dealers expecting to ship species of Berberis, Mahonia or Mahoeberberis interstate this fall have until May 15 to make application for inspection. These inspections will be made by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, according to plant officials of the State Department of Agriculture.

Applications for inspection should be made direct to the federal agency's regional office at 501 Metropolitan Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Under provision of federal quarantine No. 38, only species of this nursery stock from federally-approved sources may be shipped out of the state after October 1. That date marks beginning of the new shipping season.

License on the Salem market. Previously the board had denied the Safeway application on the ground the Salem market already was served adequately.

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