

State Owns Dryden Bred Hens

Descendants of Well-Known Leghorns Being Raised At Cottage Farm

Descendants of the world famous record egg laying Oregon strain of White Leghorn chickens, developed 50 years ago by the noted poultry breeder James Dryden at Oregon State college, are still cackling busily in the State hospital cottage farm flock near Salem.

Dryden started his work in Oregon in 1907. Lady Macduff, a product of his intensive breeding program, during her first laying year, 1912-13, produced 303 eggs to become the first hen in the world to lay more than 300 eggs in 12 months.

The cottage farm secured some of the Dryden breeding in 1910 and drew replacements from there until about 35 years ago when Dryden retired. Since that time the flock of about 6,000 laying hens has been maintained by line breeding with no outside blood of any kind.

Each year about 5,000 pullets are hatched according to Mathew Burgermeister, poultry manager of the State hospital. These come from specially selected two year old hens mated with cockers chosen from hatchings of the previous spring.

During an inspection trip last summer the unusual reservoir of original Dryden bloodlines at the cottage farm was "rediscovered" by Jesse Parker, head of the Oregon State College poultry department and Paul Bernier, poultry geneticist at the college. Arrangements have been made to hatch some of the cottage farm eggs at the college for crossbreeding work there.

Dryden would have revelled in present day poultry improvement work with inbred lines, crossbreeding and emphasis on hybrids. But 50 years ago, his methods were looked upon with little favor.

Lady Macduff was seventh White Leghorn and one-eighth Barred Plymouth Rock, this being produced in three generations by crossing back to Leghorns from the original Leghorn - Plymouth Rock mating. Flock average of the first Leghorn stock was 108.3 eggs per year, from the Plymouth Rocks the average was only 84.7 eggs. Lady Macduff's daughters averaged 250 eggs per year.

Today between 50 and 60 million hybrid chicks from inbred and crossbred lines are produced each year according to Bernier. The great bulk of them are reared in bigger and bigger hatcheries which often contract their stock out on a royalty or franchise basis.

Specialists are disturbed by this centralization of breeding work, that is not the only way by which good chickens can be produced," Bernier said at a recent poultry meeting in Salem.

"When I came to Oregon a few years ago there were 10 breeders of chickens here, now there are only two," he continued. Bernier pointed out the danger of disease susceptibility cropping up in large scale hatching operations of hybrid strains.

Small breeders can observe and develop mutations, exceptional birds which suddenly occur in all flocks, while they are lost in large operations, Bernier stated. Dryden in his book "Poultry Breeding and Management," said it this way: "The breeder will make rapid progress in reaching the high standard in proportion as he is successful in identifying the exceptional individuals that possess in a high degree the power of transmitting desired characteristics to their offspring."

Bernier hopes more people will enter the chicken breeding field. "There is room for many, many young people in it," he stated. Dryden wrote: "The true breeder

will ignore a fixed standard of production and breed for a progressive increase and no one can yet say what is the maximum production of the hen."

Self-Employed Farmers Now Covered by SS

This Means Payment of 3 Per Cent Tax Compulsory

Ralph C. Granquist, district director of internal revenue, pointed out this week that most self-employed farmers are now covered by the federal social security law and must pay a self-employment tax.

The rate of self-employment tax for the year 1956 is three per cent and for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1957, the rate is increased to three and three-eighths per cent. This is in addition to any income tax payable.

Under the federal social security law, social security taxes are paid by employees and their employers, and a tax, known as the self-employment tax, must be paid by persons who are self-employed. These taxes are placed in special funds by the U.S. Treasury and are used only to pay for old-age, survivors and disability benefits under the social security program.

A self-employed person is one who operates his own business. Farmers who operate a farm either on their own land or land rented from someone else, are self-employed. This is true even though they may employ someone else to do the farm work and do not live on the farm themselves.

Granquist reminded farmers of this area that they must file a federal income tax return and pay any self-employment tax due, even though they owe no income tax. Normally, no self-employment tax is due unless net earnings from self-employment amount to \$400 or more for the year.

Farmers who have actual net earnings from the operation of their farms of less than \$400 may, under certain circumstances, elect to pay the self-employment tax and thus bring themselves in line to receive benefits under the social security system, Granquist pointed out.

The self-employment tax rules, together with rules pertaining to the federal income tax, are explained in the instruction booklet which farmers will receive in the mail along with their blank return forms, Granquist said. For those who have unusual or complicated problems, copies of the official pamphlet, "Farmers Tax Guide," which proved so helpful to farmers last year, may be obtained by calling or writing to the District Director's Office at 830 N.E. Holladay, or by contacting your nearest Internal Revenue service field office.

Can Get Help

For those who find they need help in preparing their income or self-employment returns, Granquist said that assistance will be available from the district and local offices of the Internal Revenue service, both by telephone and in the office. He requested, however, that taxpayers fill out their own returns so far as is possible before calling or visiting the Internal Revenue office.

He reminded farmers of this area that Feb. 15 is the deadline for filing their income and self-employment tax returns in event they did not file an estimated return on Jan. 15. If an estimated return was filed and the tax due paid on Jan. 15, farmers have until April 15 to file their final return for the year 1956.

Milk Rating Low in State, Ewalt Claims

Recent reports of low milk production per cow in Oregon, compared to cows of neighboring states, point up the need for closer culling of animals, according to Harold Ewalt, Oregon State college extension dairy specialist. Ewalt says the reports are somewhat misleading, however, in failing to recognize differences in breeds when drawing comparisons among areas. Oregon has a predominance of high-testing breeds that place the state next to the top in the nation in richness of milk or average milkfat percentage. Emphasizing the value of registering cows under testing and culling programs, the specialist says Oregon animals rate high in comparison with animals under similar programs in other states.

Real Proud of This Pig



Burns Christofferson (left) president of the Marion County Farm Bureau, presents "Farm Bureau Minerva," a registered Hampshire gilt, to Robert Austin, North Salem High Vocational Agriculture student.

Christofferson, a Hazel Green strawberry grower, won the pig at a recent farm bureau meeting and has turned it over to the North Salem Vocational Agriculture department. (Capital Journal Photo)

Farm Calendar

- Feb. 12-13—First Annual Oregon Seed Processors short course, OSC.
- 11-14—Oregon Dairy Industries 46th annual conference, OSC.
- 12—Southern Oregon Production Credit Assn. annual meeting, Roseburg.
- 12—Linn Co. DHA Dairy Breeders and Dairymen Assn. combined annual meeting, Morning Star Grange hall north of Albany, 10:30 a.m.—3 p.m.
- 13—Southern Oregon Production Credit Assn. annual meeting, Medford.
- 14—Siuslaw Soil Conservation District annual meeting, Florence District office, 1 p.m.
- 15—Marion Co. Vegetable Growers meeting, Izak Walton League Club House, 500 S. Cottage, Salem, 1:30 p.m.
- 15-16—Oregon Cattlemen's Assn. annual range bull sale, Ontario.
- 18—Joint annual meeting of Josephine Co. Dairy Herd Improvement association and Josephine Co. Dairy Breeders Assn., 10 a.m.
- 18—East Linn Soil Cons. district annual meeting, Seio Grade School gymnasium, 7 p.m.
- 19—Josephine Co. Soil Conservation District Super-visor annual meeting, 10:30 a.m., 4-H Clubhouse at county fairgrounds, Grants Pass.
- 19-20—Oregon Wheat Industry conference, Multnomah Hotel, Portland.
- 20-21—Eighth Annual Northwest Perishable Loss Prevention short course, courthouse, Medford, 8:30 a.m.
- 21-22—Western States Phosphate Work Group conference, M.U. 208, OSC.
- 23—Jefferson county Livestock Producers and Feeder Assn. annual meeting, Madras Air Base theater.
- March 2—Rabbit school for 4-H club members, leaders and parents, OSC.
- 13-14—Annual Sale Cal-Ore Hereford Breeders, exhibit on 13th, sale on 14th.
- 14-15—Statewide 4-H Tractor Tour, Portland.
- May 6-8—Oregon Cattlemen's annual convention, Eugene.
- 7—Josephine Co. Looks to the Future Planning conference, 10 a.m.
- 17-18—Annual Oregon Home Ec. association meeting, Marion Hotel, Salem.
- June 25-4-H—FFA Wheat League Show and Sale, The Dalles.
- 11-21—4-H Summer School, OSC.
- 24-26—Western Society of Crops Science annual meeting, OSC.
- 26-28—Eighth Annual Fertilizer conference of Pacific N. W., Benson Hotel, Portland.
- 26-28—Pacific Branch, Entomological Society of America, Multnomah Hotel, Portland.

Bulletin Out for City Persons Who Hanker for Country Life

City dwellers eyeing a spot in the country—rural residence, part-time or full-time farm—can check points to consider in a new bulletin just published by the Oregon State college extension service.

Country living, transportation, services and utilities, the land, and ways to finance the venture are among points examined in the bulletin, "Do You Want to Live in the Country?" Copies are available to Oregon residents through local county extension offices or the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

The bulletin points out the importance of studying all aspects of rural living and then making "a family decision." For example, the extra living space may require extra work by the entire family. Often overlooked items include the flow of water from a domestic system. The bulletin gives requirements for house use and the added need for lawn and garden. Yearly round-trip costs to jobs and schools are charted for various distances. Other handy reference charts include a list of labor requirements and estimated production costs per acre for various crops suited to small acreages.

Tips for evaluating the land—soil, irrigation source, drainage, and serious weed problems—are offered along with suggestions for appraising building and equipment needs. Opportunities to gain added income from farm forestry, fruit and vegetable crops, specialty crops, and animals are reviewed briefly. A handy section of the bulletin is a buyer's checklist for judging country properties and homesites to help think through the proposed move.

In general, the nation's farmers came up with a crop production that equaled the highs set in 1948 and 1955. And Mrs. Horrell reports this was done with the smallest acreage in farm land in 20 years.

Nationwide, Mrs. Horrell said farm income turned up after four years of decline. The realized net income of the nation's farmers, based on the first nine months of 1956, was 4 per cent above that of 1955. Mrs. Horrell thinks soil bank payments had a hand in swelling the 1956 total.

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Short Details Bills Affecting State Farmers

J. F. Short, director of the state department of agriculture has made a resume of bills offered to the legislature affecting the farmer.

They are: livestock brand recording and theft identification (HB 272) — would permit the fix the brand recording fee at less than the present \$5 maximum; would strike out the mandatory provision for furnishing certified copies of all brands to county sheriffs monthly; and would tighten the laws with respect to handling stray animals.

Ragweed control (HB 283) — this would create a ragweed control area of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill counties and appropriate \$30,231.52 for control measures in the next biennium.

Grain warehousing (HB 292) — Amends the grain warehouse licensing act; provides for notification to owners of stored grain if the warehouse is to quit business; in case of insolvency, authorizes the department to help work out the situation and if this cannot be done to request receivership of the circuit court; permits deposit of grain for purposes other than storage if accompanied by a signed statement; and adds a sanitation provision to the law.

Herbicide control (SB 13) — permits the department to attempt to settle disputes over alleged damage from spray application without cost to either party.

Usage audit of grade A milk (HB 175) — this bill, introduced at the request of Oregon Milk Producers, seeks a state audit of all milk dealers (except stores) so producers will get the grade A price for all milk used as grade A. It provides for licensing of dealers for this purpose at \$1 per year, bonding of dealers, and payment by the dealer of fees up to one cent per hundredweight to defray cost of administration.

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Speaker



Gene Flack (above), a member of the sales counsel for Sunshine Biscuits in New York, will be the featured speaker at the Oregon Wheat Industry conference Feb. 19-20 in Portland.

Oregon Wheat Confab Slated For Portland

Two internationally-known speakers will be featured at the Oregon Wheat Industry conference, scheduled Feb. 19 and 20 in Portland under sponsorship of Oregon State college.

Speaker at the Feb. 19 morning session will be Gene Flack, sales counsel and director of advertising for Sunshine Biscuits, Inc., New York. On Feb. 20 C. B. Davidson, secretary of The Canadian Wheat board, Winnipeg, Can., will address a noon luncheon.

Flack will speak on "Future Markets for Your Wheat." He will explore possible future uses and markets for types of wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest and will discuss ways to improve marketing of local wheat.

Flack is a member of the national distribution council of the U. S. department of commerce, is on the committee on advertising of the U. S. chamber of commerce, has been appointed to the advisory council of the U. S. treasury, and is a member of the advisory boards of Junior Achievement and the National Urban League.

Davidson will speak on the topic, "Through Your Neighbors' Eyes." He will discuss the effect of competition between Canada and the United States on world wheat markets.

The wheat conference is being sponsored by the college at the request of the Oregon Wheat Growers league. Wheat growers experienced a 40 per cent drop in wheat crop values during 1953-55 and decided to try to find solutions to problems facing their industry.

FOR BENTGRASS CERTIFICATION Seed Stock Program Needed, Finnell Says

"Certification of Bentgrass seed hinges on whether a seed stock program is developed in the future. If such a program is not started, there will be no Bentgrass certification within five years," Harold Finnell, Oregon State college seed certification specialist, said at the recent Bentgrass growers meeting at Waldo Hills.

The lack of parent seed stock for Bentgrass has been of concern to the state certification board and the college is considering research on it, Finnell continued.

The difficulty is that with a cross, the three varieties grown here (Highland, Seaside and Astoria) could become mixed. They could be loused up in a seed mill or by wind pollination under field conditions," Finnell warned.

Finnell said that four alfalfa varieties, one vetch and three other grasses have no seed stock program. Some of these have been put under a generation breeding plan to protect parentage for certification.

Highland Bentgrass is an unusual plant, which literally forced its way into our agricultural economy. For years it was fought as a weed by grain farmers in the Waldo and Silverton hills because of its turf forming habit in fields.

Seed buyers and the grass trade knew little of it and it often was mistakenly called Redtop. Seed crops have been maintained from the original stocks and little effort has been necessary to keep the stock pure.

Highland Bentgrass was first certified in 1934 and that was key to its acceptance and increase in early day markets. In 1936 there were only 956 acres of Highland Bent certified. By 1956 there

were 10,076 acres certified. Last year 838 acres of Seaside variety and 1,511 acres of Astoria were certified. They are grown chiefly in Clatsop county but small plantings have appeared in Marion county.

Bentgrass is an extremely fine seed. There are nine million of them in a pound. Certification of the seed sample itself is based on freedom from weed or noxious seeds and also on germination.

Of 428 Bentgrass samples tested last year, 30 failed to pass. Adulterations were: Bluegrass in eight samples, Goutweed, seven samples; Velvet grass, seven; Silverchick, five; and Big mouse ear (chickweed) in three samples. There were 41 different weed seeds in the samples but quantities were not sufficient to disqualify except in the above cases.

Bentgrass growers have expressed some desire that field inspections for certification be discontinued. Finnell said that certification is based on knowledge of the field and on observation at some time during the growing season.

"In case of a court suit concerning seed purity, the certification board might be vulnerable as to proof of purity, should field inspection be discontinued," Finnell concluded.

"Old at 40, 50, 60? Man, Get Wise! Pep Up" Thousands are peppy at 70! So if you feel weak, low in energy, "old" at 40, 50 or 60, quit slumping in on age. If you want to feel younger try new, improved Otrine Tablets at once. You derive the most benefit from Otrine's lack of iron and Vitamin B₁₂. The "peppiness" feelings you may call "being old" — Pep up in both areas. Try Otrine to feel peppy, years younger. 8-day "get-acquainted" size only 69¢. All druggists.

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Valentine Party....

Feb. 14, 15th, & 16th

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GRAND OPENING

of

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Watch Wednesdays Papers For Details on Specials and Gift Certificates

355 Center St.

Corn Becomes Bargain; Price Per Can Drops

Canned corn—whole kernel and cream style—is on the bargain list now and will be for several weeks as Oregon stores drop prices to encourage sales of large canned stocks.

Zelma Reigle, Oregon State college food marketing specialist, reminds shoppers to watch for specials that feature corn by the can or by the case. Canned corn is a big help, she says, to working women who want to cut down on cooking time preparation and yet serve well-balanced meals. To help food buyers get greatest returns from their money, these buying hints are suggested.

If your family likes corn, and you have extra storage room, buy a 24-can case. The price per can is less, and it's on hand when you need it. It keeps well on the pantry shelf or in a dry storage space. Serve corn in various ways for better meals, she suggests. Corn chowders, fritters and casseroles are tasty ways to satisfy winter appetites.

The 16- to 17-ounce can, two cups, is a recommended family-size buy, with four to six servings. Smaller size cans, 12 ounces and 8 1/2 ounces, are suggested for smaller families or for ingredients in breads or muffins.

Reason for the surplus of canned corn is explained in increased acreage of sweet corn planted last year for processing, plus favorable weather conditions for harvesting. The crop for processing was 11 per cent heavier than last year.

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