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Farm News of Local Interest

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Coquille Valley Sentinel

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1946.

Gross Income Up, Net Down Little On Oregon Farms

Slightly more gross but slightly less net farm income apparently resulted from Oregon's farm business in 1945, according to a preliminary analysis of available data by L. R. Breithaupt, O.S.C. extension economist. Cash receipts from farm marketing from January through October ran slightly ahead of last year, the USDA estimated. Farm wage rates were considerably higher, however, and other costs averaged somewhat above 1944. Even so, net farm income in 1945 probably was generally at least three times the 1935-1939 average, not allowing for greater soil fertility depletion. The general outlook is for some further reduction in net farm income in 1946, yet leaving it far above 1939. The returns, of course, always vary greatly in amount according to size, type, and location of farms.

In 1939 the U. S. census reported more than 20,000 farms in Oregon that produced very little for sale. Such "farms" are commonly known as rural residences or part-time farms. The average gross value of farm products raised was \$319, mainly used by the farm household.

The other two-thirds of Oregon's farms produced an average of \$2561 in gross value for sale and farm use in 1939, a low figure compared with 1945. Production expenses took nearly 60 per cent in 1939 compared with perhaps close to 50 per cent in 1945, as a general average.

The figure \$2561 as the average gross value of farm sales in 1939 for Oregon farms that received their major income from the sale of farm products compares with \$2435 for Washington and \$2567 for Idaho, census data indicate.

Coos School Costs Show Big Gain

Taxpayer cost of public schools in Oregon for 1945-46 increased \$4,716, 164 over the 1944-45 school year, based on all sources of revenue that support common schools.

In Coos county, our school districts taxed property \$14,837 more for the current school year than they did for the 1944-45 school fiscal year.

Coos county's total increased taxpayer costs for public schools, 1945-46 school year over 1944-45 school year, were \$98,730. This increase in total school costs includes the county's share of \$3,000,000 more of income tax revenue that was distributed to schools during 1945-46. For the two school years, 1945-46 and 1946-47, a total of \$8,000,000 of state income tax revenue has been diverted to reduce property taxes for local school district purposes.

The actual increase of \$14,837 in taxes levied on property for public schools of Coos county was after \$215,298 of income tax money was deducted from all special school district levies in the county.

State Taxes Up

Throughout Oregon, \$1,521,970 more taxes were levied on property for school purposes in 1945-46 than in 1944-45. To obtain the total increased cost of public schools in Oregon for 1945-46 school year, the \$3,000,000 additional income tax revenue diverted to reduce property taxes, must be added to the \$1,521,970 increased property tax; also the increase of \$148,022 in the \$10 per pupil tax levy made by each county.

For Coos county, in 1944-45 school districts levied a tax on property of

Conserving Homemakers' Time Studied By Many County Home Demonstrationists

Conserving the homemaker's time and effort is the current project of home demonstration agents in Klamath, Morrow, Coos, Benton and Deschutes counties, according to Miss Lois Lutz extension home management specialist. Eight principles of making the job easier in the home include keeping utensils within easy reach making both hands work, making one task out of two or more, sitting down when ever possible, improving order of work, obtaining help from family and omitting wasteful tasks.

Home demonstrators are using ironing methods for men's shirts to show the principles of time and motion conservation. The task is broken into three steps—getting ready, doing the task and cleaning up to make room for another job. When the homemaker tries a new method,

she gets best results if she practices until it becomes a habit, explains Miss Lutz. Many of these shortcuts in work were adapted from industrial production speeders during the war, she adds.

The job of ironing shirts is made easier if the homemaker uses a wide ironing board 20 inches wide, 3/4 inch thick and the same length as the regular ironing board. This can be made from plywood, reports Miss Lutz. With the use of cleats and wooden buttons, the board may be easily put on and removed from the regular board.

Ironing directions and the step by step illustrations may be obtained by asking local home demonstration agents for "Ironing a Shirt" by Mabel Mack and Helen Arney. This method was developed by Elaine Knowles of Cornell University.

Farmers Share In Record Sale Of Beaver Hides

Fur buyers anxious to obtain their share of the 606 beaver pelts offered for sale by the Oregon State Game Commission established a new record for the fur that first attracted white men to Oregon. After the brisk bidding the total paid for the entire lot was \$32,397.59 or an average of \$53.40 per pelt. The highest bid for a single blanket was \$69.

Under the new plan of distribution of the sale price, one-third to the owner of the land on which the beaver were trapped; one-third to the independent trapper working on contract; and one-third to the state; the independent trappers \$6549.39 and the Commission \$18,192.61. However, many of the beaver were taken from streams on undeveloped land, and also many were taken by regular employees of the Commission. Landowners desiring to participate in the income from furs contract with the Commission which agrees to prevent damage to their lands by removing the active rodents by controlling the population at a point where watersheds are protected.

Manifesting the interest in the state's beaver crop, hunters came from New York, Seattle and also included a number of Oregon fur buyers.

Game Licenses Up

Cash receipts from angling and hunting licenses sales as of Dec. 31, 1945, reached an all-time high with a total of \$967,701. This exceeds the previous year's receipts by \$122,097. The large number of newcomers in the state as well as a steadily rising interest in hunting and fishing by the general public accounts for the increase.

Coos Eagles Plan

Coos Bay Eagles plan to erect a \$100,000 fireproof building, it was announced this week. The lodge has already secured four lots, and has a set of architect's plans.

\$412,080. For 1945-46 they levied \$426,917, an increase of \$14,837. In 1945-46 Coos county schools received \$83,893 more from the state school fund than they received the previous year.

These figures are based on a recent compilation of school costs in Oregon made by Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc.

Lumbermen's Association Head Talks

PORTLAND (Special)—Paul Bunyan has a new job—the biggest of lumber history, Deau Johnson, president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, declared last Friday in an address before the 35th Annual Meeting of the organization.

"I believe that this annual meeting marks the end of an important period and the beginning of a more important period in the relationship between the Association and individual management of lumber and forest properties," the WCLA president declared.

Sketching the growth of the Pacific Northwest's largest trade association, Mr. Johnson emphasized that the lumber industry of the region first set up an organization 41 years ago to deal with traffic problems. "Since then lumbermen have found it necessary to undertake many other important management functions through our West Coast Lumbermen's Association; all of which, experience has shown, could not have been carried on economically or efficiently,

if at all, by the management of any individual member company."

The Association head cited a long list of recent laws and government directives which, he said, require joint action by industry companies. He added, "Other new rules, not dictated by law but by technological developments and competition of other materials requiring coordinated industry study and effort, have developed and are developing."

Nationally and regionally, Johnson declared, the lumber industry needs trade association services more than ever before.

Requirements for new housing and farm buildings "place an obligation of our industry substantially equal in importance to war demands," Johnson told the Association members. "This obligation, in my opinion, temporarily transcends the important plans of many companies to curtail production to balance with sustained yield management plans necessarily deferred during the war."

State Will Hunt Coyotes By Air In Spring Months

Aerial hunting of coyotes again will be sponsored by the Oregon State Game Commission during February and March of this year. Information gathered by the Commission's fieldmen indicate that while the loss of wildlife through coyote predation this season was somewhat less than during the past three or four years, the drain on game populations still is heavy enough to justify further control measures.

The same fliers who operated last season are being employed; Dick Ballantine, Redmond; Al Tilse, Bend; Oscar Davis and Roe Davis, Burns. It is possible some new areas may be included and a reconnaissance flight will be made to determine the practicability of aerial hunting in other sections of the state.

The aerial hunting is supplementary to the regular work done on the ground by hunters under the cooperative predatory animal control program supervised by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, toward which the Game Commission, as one of the cooperators, makes an annual contribution of \$12,000.

Keys made for all locks. Stevens Cash Hardware, Coquille, Ore. tf

After School Snacks Appeal To Youngsters

If you have children in school, I imagine you can just about tell the time of day by the sound of the youngsters' footsteps on the porch when school is dismissed, and then that familiar question "May we have something to eat?"

Many mothers are wondering if it is wise to serve lunches after school, and if so, what foods should be eaten. Whether or not afternoon snacks should be permitted depends to a great extent on the activity of the child. Some children are so active they really need to eat after school. If they play hard and do special jobs they get hungry and really need lots of food. Children who are growing fast also need more to eat. Another thing to consider is the appetite of the child at mealtime. If he ordinarily isn't hungry enough to eat all of what is set before him at dinner time, he probably would be much better off without the afternoon lunch, or at least some supervision is needed when it comes to choosing the foods he shall have between meals.

Plan Snacks carefully

After school snacks should be as carefully planned as mealtime menus and should supplement the main meals. For instance, the child may drink just one glass of milk at each meal. That adds up to three glasses a day, but he really needs the equivalent of four. So mid-afternoon is a good time for him to enjoy his fourth glass of milk. With many children it need be no more than a glass of milk, and there are many ways of serving it. Probably you often flavor it with cocoa. For variety, try it flavored with prune juice or molasses. Or if you want to give the youngster a special treat, make an eggnog.

If he needs something to nibble on, wholewheat crackers with milk make a satisfying combination. However, the crackers may not be quite substantial enough for older children. So perhaps you may find it necessary to make sandwiches. Bread and butter spread with apple sauce, peanut butter, or cream cheese and jelly will please the average child and tide him over until dinner time.

Better Homes In Rural Districts Youth Attraction

Supplying young men and women from the country to help make the cities great is one of the most vital functions of rural life, according to F. L. Ballard, associate director of the O. S. C. Extension service. He discussed this phase in connection with the county program planning conferences now in progress.

"While the country can supply good new blood to the cities, it is equally important that rural living be made so attractive that not all of those young people who leave the country are the ablest and best of the group," Ballard emphasized.

"For many years no American city of appreciable size has produced children enough to maintain its population. This deficit is made up by rural-born youth migrating to cities. The country over, about half of the young people raised in the country migrate to the cities."

Schools Need Betterment

Ballard believes that one way to make country life more attractive is to improve the quality of rural schools. In Oregon this means giving more attention to the county unit system of school administration, as one means of betterment. Rural recreational opportunities can also be profitably improved, he says.

"Improving the physical characteristics and conveniences of the farm home is really one of the most vital steps in making rural life more attractive," Ballard continued. "Now while many have some financial reserves, why not give some thought to a better farm home."

"A walk of 154 miles is a long distance for a woman, especially if she is carrying a five-gallon pail of water. That is a long, toilsome distance even if she has a year to do it in. A good many farm women in Oregon do something like this every year."

"A survey made in one county in Oregon by a home demonstration agent showed more than a third of the farm women had to carry water from wells averaging 190 feet from the kitchen. If she used the minimum amount of about 32 gallons a day that would mean 154 miles per year even at five gallons per trip. I do not believe that we need to do that sort of thing in Oregon," Ballard continued.

Guard Discharge, Veterans Advised

The veteran who loses his original discharge papers is apt to suffer a long delay in receiving certain GI benefits. For that reason he should take every precaution to see that they are kept in a safe place and are available at all times, Hugh E. Ross, director of the state department of veterans' affairs, warned today. When a veteran applies for and receives his first \$20 check for unemployment under the readjustment allowances, he must take his discharge with him to be stamped by the unemployment compensation commission in the U. S. employment service office, where he receives his claim. This stamp gives the date and the place where he first made application.

Recent information discloses that the veteran's discharge also must be stamped to show the amount and the type of government guaranty used under the GI loan bill, and the amount, if any, remaining.

Must Have Original

In neither case will a photostatic or certified copy of the man's discharge papers serve. The government makes this procedure necessary to prevent a veteran from receiving more than the total benefits allowed him. Otherwise, as veterans' representatives explain, a man could use up his benefits in Oregon, for example, then go to another state and start all over again, merely by getting another certified or photostatic discharge copy.

Once the original discharge is lost, the veteran must apply for a certificate in lieu of his discharge. Government officials have repeatedly warned that a great deal of time is involved in issuing this certificate.

A new process developed at the University of Wisconsin for converting nitrogen in the air into nitrates promises more economical fertilizers for farmers.

AAA Committees Pick Practices

Oregon county AAA Committees now are selecting the practices to be offered in 1946 for assisting farmers in each county with soil and water conservation work, reports R. B. Taylor, chairman of the state AAA committee. This local control is designed to give the best adapted program for each county.

From the state handbook of 36 practices, committees are picking the projects which will contribute the most toward conservation in each county. County allocations of funds again will limit the amount of assistance available to farmers in each county for carrying out approved practices.

Six new practices are included in the state list for 1946. Two green manure practices have been added—summer grown legumes turned under in the fall, and red and alsike clover green manure. Another new practice provides for hauling on and spreading straw to prevent wind erosion. Establishing a stand of perennial bromegrass on steep slopes subject to erosion also will qualify for payment for the first time this year. Planting forest trees and clearing land for pasture are other additions to the 1946 handbook.

Practices offered last year which have been dropped for 1946 include destruction of plants on grazing land; pasture improvement, mowing weeds in pastures, rodent control, fire breaks, renovation of native hay meadows, and clearing land for tillage.

Payment rates and specifications have been changed for some of the old practices continued in 1946, but for the most part the program is substantially the same, Taylor said. County handbooks will be mailed to all farmers, giving each an opportunity to become familiar with the practices offered in his county before making his conservation plans for the year.

Al Geiss Showing Movies At Coos Bay

Three educational movies were presented in the Teen club, USO building in Coos Bay Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Al Geiss, assistant county agent, Coquille, in cooperation with the County Health association.

A new release, "Defense vs. Invasion," a Walt Disney production was shown first. It was supplied by Mrs. W. G. Barrow.

Other films were "Realm of the Wild," a Forestry Service picture, and "Helpful Henry," a comedy.

During the first week in March more educational features will be given, according to Mr. Geiss.

Plans are under consideration for a regular schedule of film showings by the county agent's office in conjunction with a Wildlife Study club which is being formed by Teenagers.

Coquille Extension Group Hear Reports

The Coquille Extension Unit met Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the Oddfellows' hall for their regular meeting and pot-luck luncheon.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, Mrs. Gordon Ashenfalter, due to the absence of both the president and vice-president, who were ill with the flu.

The reports were given by the committee chairmen and of special interest was the report of Mrs. Preussler in the interest of the A. C. W. W.

The demonstration was given on quick breads and the meeting regarding dyeing and tinting was repeated on Jan. 25, at the home of Mrs. Hartig, 153 Schroeder st., at 1:00 p. m.

Ladies present were Mesdames R. E. Boober, N. Chowning, A. Preussler, A. Hatcher, W. George, L. Hartig, E. Rakestraw, O. Kling, B. Walker, L. Clark, I. Larson W. Laird and Alma Hatcher.

The next meeting time will be announced shortly before the meeting is to be held.

Assistant Agent Named For County

Jack W. Hansell of Salem started work Friday as the new assistant county agent in the office of George Jenkins, Coos county agent, it was announced this week.

Hansell replaces S. K. Beeber who left three months ago. His work will be with agricultural activities concerning bulbs, small fruits, vegetable and truck gardening, and insect and disease control.

The new assistant county agent was recently released from the U. S. navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He served for a year and a half as officer on a minesweeper and also saw duty in the destroyer escort service.

He is a graduate of Oregon State college school of agriculture and has been a member of the state department of agriculture staff before entering military duty.

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Coos Bay

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Mail your remittance of \$2.00 for each dog owned to L. W. Oddy, Coos County Clerk

By Order of the County Court of Coos County, Oregon