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Farm Outlook is Bright Says Department

Producers of dairy products, cattle and poultry are in relatively strong productive and marketing positions which forms a substantial element of stability to the general business situation, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its December report on the farm situation.

The crash in the securities markets for the past month, says the Bureau, has had some temporary effect on the prices of grains, cotton, and butter but prices of several important agricultural products are higher than they were at this time a year ago. The crop output as a whole is not up to last year's but is only slightly below the ten year average.

"There has been a general tendency toward a rather prompt movement of farm products to market this fall. This has extended even to early run of hogs, July to September slaughter having been 20% larger than during the same months last year. The amount of cotton ginned up to November 1 was 10,859,314 bales compared with 10,162,482 bales ginned to the same date last year, but ginning has been relatively less since November 1.

"The July movement of wheat to market amounted to 88,000,000 bushels, which was much the heaviest July movement in many years. The August shipments totaled 97,000,000 bushels and were above any other recent August. In September, however, wheat movement fell off to 45,000,000 bushels, against nearly 73,000,000 bushels during September of last year. The increasing use of weather and other favorable circumstances, had induced an early movement of wheat so great that it clogged the channels of trade. World supplies of wheat for the current season seem to be from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels less than the 1928-29 crop.

"The supply of feed grains for the current season is materially lower than last year's as a result of shorter harvests compared with a year ago. Prices of all feed grains have declined since the first of August, but corn prices are from 2 to 3 cents higher than a year ago. Oats are 3 to 4 cents lower than a year ago and barley is 3 to 4 cents more than a year ago at the principal markets.

"Prices have been higher than last season on orchard fruits, potatoes, and some other vegetables, but lower for onions, cabbage and many of the truck crops of which acreage had been increased. There is a tendency for butter prices to climb slightly, following the most radical price declines in November for many years. Egg prices are ranging around several cents per dozen higher than a year ago."

CAT FISH SHIPPED WITHOUT WATER FROM CALIFORNIA

A "Believe it or not" that is worthy of the attention of Ripley occurred last week when the game commission of California shipped a crate of blue cat fish taken from the Sacramento River to the Oregon fish are shipped in cans or tanks but not these California cat fish. They arrived in a crate with no more water than a few gunny sacks would contain and they are now alive and well in the ponds at the McKenzie River hatchery. Matt Ryckman went to the depot in Portland a few days ago expecting to receive some cans containing cat fish as he had been informed that a shipment had been made. To his surprise he found the crate, similar to a chicken crate and in this thirty-six cat fish were alive and wiggling. They were three days out of water before being finally released in the McKenzie hatchery. They will be used to start fish of their type in sloughs of Willamette and Columbia rivers.

Read the Ads and profit. A good advertiser is usually a good merchant.

WE ASKED FOR RAIN AND IT DID RAIN

The country needed rain, we were told, and now we have enjoyed the rain. When we get what we want, we should be happy so if our friends get their faces high enough above the collars on their rain coats to notice we want them to see the smile of joy on our face.

All of Southern Oregon needed rain. Southern Oregon was not by any means the only place that needed rain either. California was becoming alarmed to the extent that they admitted they needed rain, and Washington even was forced to issue restrictions on power used in some portions—Imagine, if you can, Seattle being dry—from the standpoint of rain we mean. Well, we got the deluge and we are happy and if it lasts for forty days and forty nights as it did in the days of Noah, we will still be able to float about on rafts and read the evening papers by the lights, from the beacons on the mountain tops, and the dear, downtrodden housewives in the Puget Sound country can use the electric washer again instead of the old family wash board. The miners in Southern Oregon will be able to pan their gold, the farmers can plow and the fire-fighters can go home and keep the home fires burning. Gee, we are glad it rained even if we do have to get out the old slicker and gum shoes.

\$86,900 FOR CRATER PARK IS ASSURED

The largest reclamation construction program ever projected in one year was assured by the new appropriation bill for the Interior department.

The bill carries \$2,000,000 for Owyhee, \$250,000 for Baker, \$545,000 for Vale, and \$300,000 for Klamath. All have been approved by the budget bureau, the dispatch adds.

The bill, the dispatch says, carries \$73,300 for Crater National Park, increasing the budget recommendation by \$5,000. There is also reappropriated \$3,600 for building a ranger station. In addition to maintenance, the fund includes \$10,000 for a memorial seat in honor of the late N. J. Sinnott, to be located somewhere along the rim of the lake.

For support and administration of Indians in Oregon the sums to be appropriated are \$148,000 for Klamath, \$9,000 for Umatilla, and \$15,000 for Warm Springs.

ADVERTISING IS KEY TO SUCCESS

Advertising is the connection between the merchandise "power house" and general public which makes the contact that allows business to "spark", explains H. T. Vance head of the department of advertising and selling at Oregon State College, and leader of business institute all over state.

The only other two ways of contacting the public, he explains, are through personal selling and through display, and only newspaper or other advertising can reach out through the rural districts and beyond to get the people within range of a store itself.

Professor Vance says three things are necessary in making any advertising effective. The first is that the merchant should know the needs of his customers. He must then have the goods to meet these needs, and finally select the right advertising medium to reach the public.

Advertising can be greatly improved by keeping abreast of the times, says professor Vance. He agrees with other authorities who say that advertising copy must recognize the modern speed age, that it should be frank, truthful and free from the wild statements and exaggerations brought about by comparative prices.

One of the best methods now and then is to use the advertisements to "sell" the store and its advantages rather than just the merchandise to the public.

Pruning together with nitrogenous fertilizers, during the winter and spring preceding the light crop, if persistently followed, may ultimately overcome the alternate bearing habit so common in apple and pear trees, believes the Oregon Experiment station.

Large Federal Forests Areas Need Planting

More than 2,100,000 acres within the National Forests require artificial planting of trees, according to the Forest Service. Bad fires in the past or logging by destructive methods before the lands came under Federal administration have so denuded these areas that they can be made to grow new crops only by planting.

A total of 18,825 acres of National Forest land was planted last year Forest Service records show. Of this, 11,417 acres was in Michigan, where voluntary contributions of funds by interested organizations enabled the Forest Service to plant nearly 5,000 acres more than would otherwise have been possible. Due to private contributions, notably in Michigan and Washington, and to an increase in the Federal appropriation for planting, nearly 50 per cent more land was planted in the National Forests in 1928 than in any previous year during the past decade.

New nurseries established during the year to produce stock for planting, and enlargements of existing nurseries will increase the area which can be planted annually under existing appropriations to between 20,000 and 25,000 acres. At this rate, however, the planting of the 2,100,000 acres of denuded timberland now within the National Forests will take approximately 100 years. Purchases of new land by the National Forest Reservation, meanwhile are adding to the acreage needing planting. A speeding up of the planting program, therefore, is considered urgent by the Forest Service.

During the year new nurseries were established at Susanville, California, and on the Medicine Bow National forest in Wyoming. Enlargements were made at the East Tawas, Michigan, and Halsey, Nebraska, nurseries, and a beginning made on the enlargement of Monument Nursery on the Pike National Forest, Colorado. The work done in Colorado and Wyoming will speed up planting work on extensive old burns on watersheds from which the cities of Denver and Cheyenne procure their municipal water supplies. The enlarged nursery at East Tawas, Michigan, will provide stock for planting 10,000 acres annually of the denuded lands on the Huron National Forest, and the new Susanville nursery will supply stock for the planting of burns on potentially productive pine lands on the National Forests of California. The enlargement of the Halsey, Nebraska nursery was made chiefly to further the cooperative production of nursery stock for distribution by the state under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act.

Industrial Ac- tivity Improves Over Nation

The following is a summary of national conditions published by the Federal Reserve Board:

Industrial production declined further in October, and there was also a decrease in factory employment. Industrial activity continued at a higher level than a year ago, however, and distribution of commodities to the consumer was sustained. Bank credit outstanding increased rapidly in the latter part of October, when security prices declined abruptly and there was a large liquidation of broker's loans by non-banking lenders. In the first three weeks of November further liquidation of broker's loans was reflected in a reduction of security loans of member banks. Money rates declined throughout the period.

Production in basic industries which had declined for several months from the higher level reached in mid-summer showed a further reduction in October. The Board's index of industrial production declined from 121 in September to 117 in October, a level to be compared with 114 in October of last year.

The decline in production reflected chiefly further decreases in output of steel and automobiles. Daily average output of shoes, leather and flour also declined, while the production of cotton and wool textiles increased. Preliminary reports for the first half of November indicate further reduction in output of steel and automobiles and a decrease in the output of cotton textiles.

Total output of minerals showed little change during the month of October. Production of coal increased and the output of copper was somewhat larger, while daily output of crude petroleum declined slightly and was further curtailed in November. Volume of construction, as measured by building contracts awarded changed little between September and October and declined in the early part of November.

Shipments of freight by rail on an average daily basis decreased slightly in October and the first two weeks in November. Department store sales continued as in other recent months, to approximately 3 per cent larger than a year ago.

The general level of wholesale prices showed little change during the first few weeks of October but in the last week of the month considerable decline in prices was recorded. The decline reflected chiefly price reductions of commodities with organized exchanges, which were influenced by the course of security prices. During the first three weeks of November prices for most of these commodities recovered from their lowest levels.

O. S. C. TELLS HOW TO MAKE AND USE FONDANT

An abundance of candy, in most American homes, is a more essential part of the Christmas festivities than the traditional holly wreath.

And in making Christmas candy, ability to make good fondant has been found almost essential if a variety is desired, as it can be used as a basis for so many attractive confections.

For instance, says Miss Amelia Burns of the home economics department of the Oregon State college, it may be shaped into bonbons with nuts, or candied or dried fruit on top or inside. Or the bonbons may be rolled in chopped nuts, coconut, chocolate shot, or tiny colored candies. Candied fruit or chopped nuts or combinations of those are sometimes kneaded into the fondant, which is then shaped into bonbons or made into loaves and cut into slices.

Fondant may be colored and used in various ways, says Miss Burns. Two or more layers may be made into loaves, using different colors and combinations of nuts or fruits for each layer, and sliced. A chocolate layer on a white layer, rolled up and cut like a jelly roll, gives a pretty effect.

Colored fondant may also be melted and used for coating fruits, nuts, etc., or made into patties of various colors and flavors. Either plain or colored it is used to stuff dates or prunes or as centers for chocolates.

To make fondant Miss Burns recommends the following recipe:

2 c. sugar 2 c. sugar
1 c. water or 1-1/4 c. water
1-8 t. cream tartar 2 T. corn syrup

Put ingredients in sauce pan and cook, stirring constantly until the sugar is dissolved. Remove the spoon and do not stir again during the cooking. When the candy begins to boil, cover the saucepan and cook for 3-5 minutes.

Remove the cover and cook until the soft ball stage is reached (238-240 degrees). From time to time, wash away any sugar crystals which form on the sides of the saucepan. Use fork or spoon covered with cheesecloth and dipped into warm water.

When done remove from the fire and pour at once on a cold wet platter. Cool to lukewarm; then beat until the fondant becomes white and creamy. Add flavoring and knead until the mass is smooth and no lumps remain.

Fondant is better if allowed to ripen 24 hours before using. It is covered with waxed paper and placed in a tightly covered jar. It may be covered with a damp cloth if it dries out too much.

WARDENS GRAB "BOOTLEG" FISH

One of the largest seizures of alleged "bootleg" fish ever made in south-western Oregon was engineered last Saturday at Marshfield by Assistant State Game Warden Art Fish and Deputy Game Warden C. C. Hearing.

Eight thousand pounds of chinook silverside and steelhead valued at \$1,400 were taken and confiscated as they were being unloaded into the warehouse of the Fellers Fish Company.

Following the seizure two complaints were issued against O. J. Pidgeon of Brookings who, it is alleged trucked the fish into Bandon from some point south. One of the complaints alleges unlawful dealing and selling of salmon without license, and the other charge is the possession of salmon unlawfully caught in Oregon.

The trial of the case if it is brought to trial will be in Coos county, it is said.

Some of the fish were fresh, indicating that they had not been long out of the water.

Fish declared that in seizing the fish, he had acted on instructions of the state game commission's headquarters in Portland; that he had the fish dressed and sold them to the highest bidder, the Fellers Fish Company which paid \$1,400 for them.—Curry Reporter.

December is the month during which the modern farmer gets out the farm account book and figures up the profit or loss for the year in preparation for a new start January 1st, says the Oregon Experiment station.

Governor Lauds Work of T. B. Association

"Your organization has already accomplished splendid results in alleviating the effects of this dread disease in Oregon, and deserves the encouragement and the co-operation of the people of Oregon in its future efforts."

In these words Governor Patterson endorses the work of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association in a letter received this week from him by Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, executive secretary. "I regard it as an annual privilege to express my hearty commendation and support of the seal sale by which the Association finances its program of health work," the governor continued.

The sale of tuberculosis Christmas Seals started last week by the Oregon Tuberculosis Association and its twenty affiliated associations known as public health associations. They are volunteer groups for the most part, the two exceptions being Lane county and Multnomah county where the work has progressed so far that paid workers are necessary for the county program.

That an ounce of prevention is really worth a pound of cure is, in the estimation of Mrs. Dunbar, particularly true in the work financed by the annual sale of Christmas seals. "We do take some credit for continued reduction of the annual death-rate from tuberculosis, but those who have purchased Christmas Seals in the past years are the ones who have really made it possible. We who administer the funds you contribute have had to decide how best to do this humanitarian work. The board of directors made up of physicians, surgeons, nurses, business men and women, health officials, professors, teachers, and other socially minded persons decided our work should be to prevent tuberculosis. When this association was formed in 1915 the annual death-rate was 95 out of every 100,000 persons. In 1928 it was 56. In other words at the rate of increase in the population in Oregon the number of deaths last year would have been 950 had the 1915 rate continued. The actual number killed last year by tuberculosis was 504. We believe we have done some part in the saving of lives. Nationally known life insurance officials tell us we have. Eminent physicians and surgeons tell us we have. Governor Patterson has endorsed this year-round program which is helping to save the lives of your neighbors and mine. It is on this record that we base our appeal to you: buy Christmas Seals, for they do fight tuberculosis."

FARM PRICES SHOW SMALL DECLINE

At 136 per cent of the pre-war level on November 15, the general level of farm prices was 4 points lower than on October 15, and but 2 points higher than a year ago, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decline from October 15 to November 15 was the result of a general decline in the prices of most farm products. The principal exceptions to this widespread downward price movement were the seasonal advance in the farm price of eggs and a slight upward tendency shown by hay prices.

Changes in the indices of prices of agricultural commodities, by groups, were as follows: Grains, down ten points; fruits and vegetables down 9 points; cotton and cottonseed down 9 points; and meat animals down 7 points. On the other hand, prices of poultry and poultry products advanced 19 points and dairy products were up one point.

Oregon is to receive \$1,197,667 of the \$73,125,000 just apportioned among the 48 states and Hawaii by Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde as Federal aid for road construction for the fiscal year 1931.



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