

## Tips on Chicken Cookery Studied By Unit Women

"Americans have always loved chicken — barbecued, broiled, fried and roasted," announced Charles M. Fischer, Poultry Marketing Specialist of Oregon State University, "but until a few years ago the serving was restricted to a few months during the year. Today it has become a specialized industry satisfying the all-year-demand of the nation."

Fischer visited Morrow county on April 18 in Irrigon, and April 19 in Heppner, training 26 women in the art of chicken barbecuing and giving them information on poultry, as well. "Poultry Cookery" will be the topic of the unit extension lessons during the month of May, according to Esther Kirmis, Morrow county extension agent.

There are two essentials needed in barbecuing chicken, instructed the specialist, a grill for burning the fuel and a place for the chicken. For a backyard barbecue you may use a simple pit consisting of as little as four bricks placed on end and an oven rack borrowed from your stove.

He advocated the use of eight cinder blocks (8x16x4 inches)—one block long, one block wide, and two blocks high, arranged in a square. In place of the oven rack you may purchase hardware cloth or welded wire fabric at a hardware store and use it for a grill, he said. The entire pit can be purchased for less than \$5.00.

Metal barbecue pits are also satisfactory for barbecuing chicken, continued the poultry specialist, be sure to raise the grill high enough to keep the chicken from burning. The distance between the chicken and the fire should be about 12 inches.

**Fuel and Fire**  
Charcoal briquettes are preferred as the all-around fuel because they are convenient to handle and carry and they burn for a long time with a steady even heat, said the OSU man. In a small pit, use about 1 pound of briquettes per half chicken (2½ pound broiler is best—split in half).

**Barbecuing the Chicken**  
Place the chicken halves (which have been previously rubbed with ½ teaspoon smoke salt) on the grill with the skin side up. Turn the chicken halves every two to five minutes, depending on the heat, and baste with fresh butter. Use a pair of tongs for turning. Allow 1 hour to 1¼ hours for cooking. To test for doneness, twist the drumstick. If it pulls out with



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the flesh adhering, the chicken is done.

**The Menu**  
The chicken should be the real center of attraction, so don't overload the menu with frills, cautioned the poultry specialist. Potato salad or potato chips, cranberry sauce, rolls and butter and coffee or milk round out a good barbecue menu.

Locally trained project leaders on chicken barbecuing will show their unit women the "know-how" of barbecuing at the following meetings.

May 1—Rhea Creek Grange hall, Rhea Creek extension unit.

May 2—L. A. McCabe home, lone extension unit.

May 7—Ray Drake home, Heppner extension unit.

May 8—Pine City school, Pine City extension unit.

May 9—Old Irrigon school, Irrigon extension unit.

May 14—Guy Ferguson home, Boardman extension unit.

Local project leaders will contact members before their May meetings to take orders for the number of chicken halves they need to order, informed Miss Kirmis.

Bulletins on "Tips on Barbecuing," "Chicken Recipes," "Cooking the Big and Small Turkey," and "Nine Easy Ways to Cook Eggs," are available at the county agent's office in Heppner.

**Mrs. George Wilken of Dryden.** Wn., and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rich, and son, Brad, all of Wenatchee, Wn., are visiting this week with Mr. and Mrs. Riley Munkers. Mrs. Munkers and Mrs. Wilken are sisters.

**Mrs. Lyle Jensen and Mrs. Lee Palmer** took Mrs. Lincoln Nash to Portland April 13 to be with her daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Parsons.

# Jim Dyess Discusses 1964 Wheat Legislation

Remarks of James B. Dyess, Northwest Area Director, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, before a group of Wheat Growers at Heppner, Oregon on April 22, 1963.

In order to put our wheat grower's problem in proper perspective, let's take a quick look at the make up of our whole economy.

This nation is blessed—or cursed, depending on your viewpoint—with a huge abundance of productive capacity. As a matter of fact, we have, or can get, more of most everything that we use or enjoy. Our total economy could be classified in three broad categories—Industry, labor and Agriculture.

In each category we have over abundance, and as a people we attempt to do something about it.

First, let's consider industry—we have excess unused plant capacity throughout our manufacturing complex. In steel, in farm machinery, in autos, in ladies silk hose, in bedsprings—you name it and its probably got excess capacity.

This is not evil—it is insurance against future need. But it is expensive to the public. There are few enough individual producers that each can tailor his production to supply the demand at a price which will return a profit and offset the cost of the unused plant capacity.

Now consider labor. Here, too, we have over abundance. Many on our labor force are unemployed. The rate runs 4 to 6% of the entire labor force. From a social viewpoint, this is bad, but from strict economics, it would be agreed that again this is insurance. In the case of labor, the unused productive capacity is paid for by unemployment insurance.

Our third area of superabundance of productive capacity is Agriculture. But here we meet special problems because of the number of farms involved. The individual can do nothing about his excess productive capacity unless his neighbors do likewise. It is only through the cooperative effort of all producers that they can effectively idle a part of their plant capacity and receive enough to repay them for their efforts and offset the cost of unused plant capacity.

Through cooperative efforts of wheat growers, working through Government, some measure of success along these lines has been obtained.

Price supports have been made available to producers who idled part of their farm

plant. In theory, the price support, or loan, was to provide ready cash until the producer could market his crops through regular channels at a fair price.

But the theory fell down when the adjustment was based on acres instead of bushels. Farm productivity increased at double the industrial rate, so that, instead of aiding in orderly marketing, Government storage provided a large share of the market. The resulting huge pile of wheat represents a waste of manpower, money and natural resources.

A continuation of this situation was unthinkable from an economic standpoint and unbearable from a taxpayer's standpoint. A taxpayer revolt seemed imminent when storage costs alone for this Government grain rose above \$1 million per day.

So something had to be done—a different approach was indicated, actually a solution was available, and had been for a good many years.

Back in the 1920's your own Senator McNary advocated a two price plan for wheat. He was backed in this by the Oregon Wheat Growers and I suspect that the advocacy of such a plan has been one of the tenets of the Oregon Wheat Growers League since its inception.

His plan was relatively simple—but life was not so complex in those days either. He proposed that the Government stand ready to purchase all wheat produced at full parity, and what couldn't be sold domestically would be dumped in the export market for whatever it would bring.

In those days this plan probably would have worked, but it was twice passed by Congress and vetoed by the President.

Again, in 1956, a two price plan for wheat also sponsored by the Oregon Wheat Growers League as well as the National Association of Wheat Growers passed the Congress only to be vetoed. This plan was more sophisticated than the original domestic parity plan of the 1920's.

It retained the concept of acreage allotments which our growers have lived with off and on since 1938 but it also considered our export markets as a dumping ground for our surplus production.

Finally, in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 the wheat growers got a two price plan

through Congress and signed by the President.

This plan retains some of the better features of recent programs such as price supports and land retirement, and combines them with the better features of the two price plans of past years. Our export market under this new program is considered as a food wheat market, and the wheat priced accordingly. At least we have recognized the dumping of excess wheat into the world market is no solution to our problem. It would not benefit our farmers and would create confusion and economic ruin for friendly exporting nations.

Acreage allotments plus bushel quotas serve as a means of limiting production to actual needs.

Contrary to what some critics say, this wheat program can be one of the most flexible farm programs ever devised.

If the feed grain bill scheduled to be considered by the House of Representatives Wednesday passes Congress and is signed into law, it will permit the virtually free interchangeability of all grains.

The producer who cooperates in both the wheat and feed grain programs can combine his wheat allotment and his feed grain acres, and plant whatever grain—wheat, barley, corn, or milo in any proportion he desires on his acreage.

There is even a special provision applicable primarily to this area which permits a grower to substitute wheat on his oat and rye acreage.

Then by means of his marketing certificates, the grower's share of the food market—both domestic and foreign—will be sold at the food wheat price of \$2.02 in this county, and the balance of his production will move into the feed market at competitive feed prices—\$1.32 in this county. This will not adversely affect the feed market because wheat on feed grain acres are in lieu of other feed grains, and on the average, over the nation, the total tonnage of feed grains will not be increased.

Because of over excess plant capacity, in order to participate, some additional acreage on the farm would be idled. However, the farmer will be compensated for this idled acreage in order to maintain his income at the same average level as in recent years.

This is a relatively simple program—in many ways comparable to the program in effect in 1962—but with two major differences.

First, the flexibility and free-

dom of choice in the planting of the best adapted crops on each farm is a big improvement; and second, only that quantity of wheat needed for food will move into the food wheat market as food wheat prices. This is truly a two price plan that offers the growers, at last, an opportunity to get their own house in order.

There are many other facets to the program that I won't dwell on here. But I would like to mention a few briefly.

The tremendous stock pile of wheat owned by CCC will be reduced to more reasonable proportions within a few years.

The burden to the taxpayers will be reduced about \$200 million next year, and an increasing amount in later years, as the costs of storage are further reduced.

Wheat growers income will be maintained.

All of this will occur under one condition. The Congress, in passing this law wisely recognized that it needed the widespread support of producers to work properly. Therefore, before the program can go into effect, growers would be practically each year, producers must ap-

this is not a simple majority—prove it in a referendum. And at least 2/3 of the producers voting must agree. In any other election such a majority would be considered as even more than a landslide.

Naturally, there is an alternative program if 2/3 of the producers do not agree to this program. It is the alternative that has been on the law books for years.

If growers reject quotas, allotments will remain in effect. But—there will be price support at only about \$1.25 and only to growers who comply with their allotments. There will be no land retirement payments to help producers maintain their income. There will be no incentive to idle part of the plant. As a matter of fact, most growers would tend to produce the largest quantity possible in order to get enough returns to meet fixed obligations.

Under such circumstances, most reputable economists, both in and out of the Government predict the free market price of wheat would approach \$1.00 per bushel, and the net return to growers would be practically wiped out.

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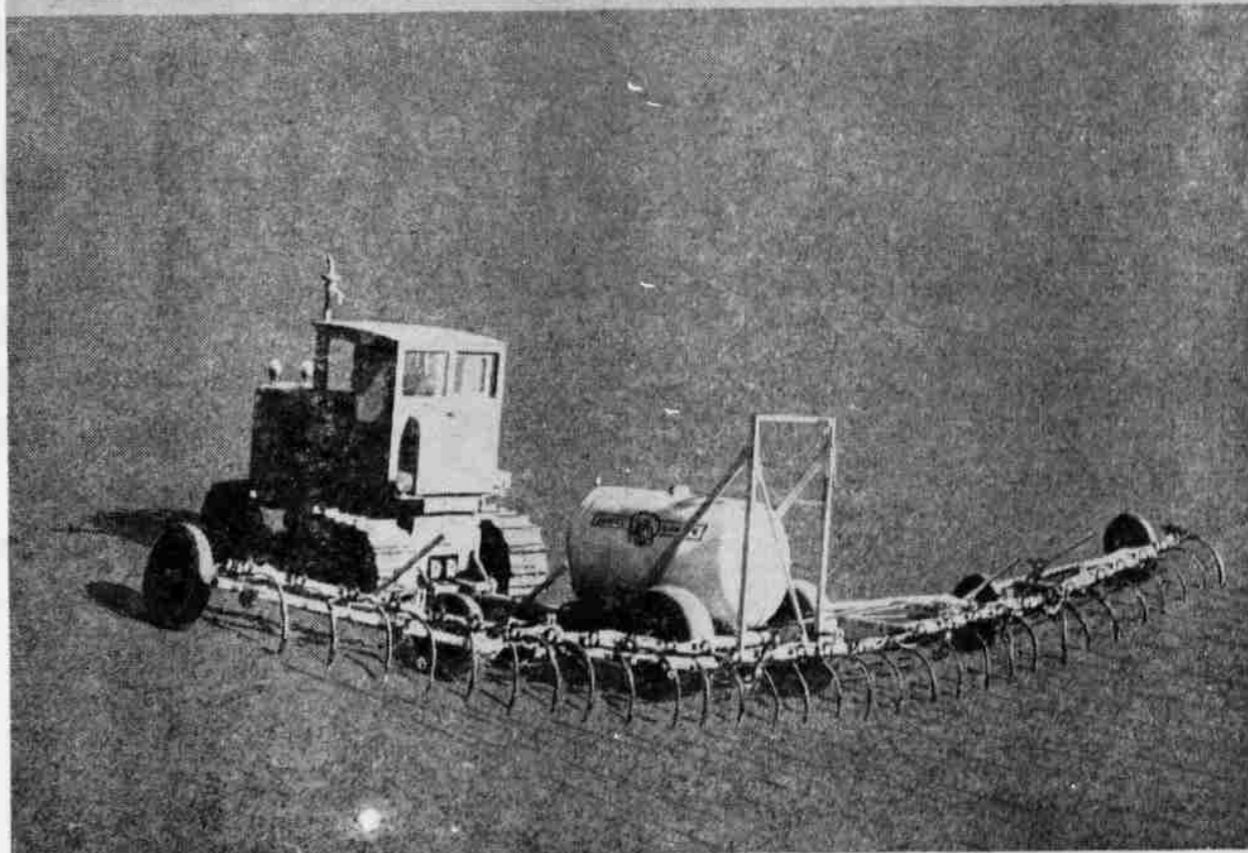
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