

Outlook on Feed For Cattle, Hogs Greatly Improved

The competitive position of Oregon's grain-feeding cattle and hog industries has improved during the past year and present prospects indicate the improved position should continue during the coming year, reports M. D. Thomas, Oregon State University extension agricultural economist.

Thomas makes his comments in the new Oregon Farm and Market Outlook circular just published by OSU. Copies are available from county extension offices or from the OSU Bulletin Clerk, Corvallis.

Figures on prices received for grains and livestock in Oregon and the Great Plains area show that Oregon cattle feeders and hog raisers recently could buy more local barley with money received from their animals than their corn-feeding Midwest counterparts, Thomas said.

A year ago, and frequently in the past, corn and milo feeders in the Midwest had a big price advantage over local producers, the economist noted.

The improvement in cattle and swine feeding could spread a year from now to include poultrymen and other potential wheat feeders in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest if the price spread between Northwest wheat and Midwest grains closes as now seems likely, Thomas observed.

Changes in competitive positions stem primarily from higher corn and milo prices east of the Rockies and lower wheat and barley prices in the Northwest during the past year, he explained.

These lower prices have adversely affected incomes of the region's cash grain growers, Thomas said, but added that these adverse effects have been partially or entirely offset by payments to those who participated in 1963 diversion programs.

For 1964, income-reducing effects of prospective lower wheat prices could be alleviated in part or entirely through the "voluntary" certificate plan recently introduced in the Senate or through some other version of the direct payment plan, Thomas added.

Other proposed federal grain legislation introduced since the May 21 national wheat referendum would tend to price wheat away from grain-feeders and aims to limit wheat production to domestic food uses and subsidized exports, he reported.

Recent and prospective changes in grain price relationships reflect, to a considerable extent, changes in federal grain programs during the past 18 months, Thomas continued. Recent federal grain legislation, administrative action and the May 21 vote have combined to improve the current situation and outlook for Northwest grain-feeding industries.

These developments are important to the region's grain growers, the economist said, because they improve chances for the Northwest to maintain and develop feeding outlets for local grains.

Continued over time, this would favor use of much of the region's good grain lands and related resources to produce more of the meat wanted by the Pacific Coast's growing population, he pointed out.

Whether recent regional gains in competitive position and prospects are retained will depend considerably on three factors, Thomas believes. These are:

1. Pacific Northwest grain producers, feeders and allied industry leaders recognizing their common interests in relationships between grain prices here and in the Great Plains.
2. Making their problems and preferences known to federal

The 10 COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

- 1 Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the first rule of gun safety.
- 2 Guns carried into camp or home, or when otherwise not in use, must always be unloaded, and taken down or have actions open; guns always should be carried in cases to the shooting area.
- 3 Always be sure barrel and action are clear of obstructions, and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are carrying. Remove oil and grease from chamber before firing.
- 4 Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble; keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.
- 5 Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger; know the identifying features of the game you intend to hunt.
- 6 Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot; avoid all horseplay while handling a gun.
- 7 Unattended guns should be unloaded; guns and ammunition should be stored separately beyond reach of children and careless adults.
- 8 Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
- 9 Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water; when at target practice, be sure your backstop is adequate.
- 10 Avoid alcoholic drinks before or during shooting.



Institute Elects Grain Growers

The Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc., Lexington, was unanimously elected to membership in the American Institute of Cooperation, the national educational and research agency for farm business organizations, at the A.I.C. Annual Membership meeting at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., according to an announcement by J. K. Stern, Institute President. The A.I.C. is chartered as a University in the District of Columbia and meets each August at a Land-Grant College.

Officers and directors of the Morrow County Grain Growers, Inc. have been invited to participate in educational activities of the Institute and to attend the 1964 meeting at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., August 9-12. This is the largest annual conference on farm business problems and draws over 3,000 farm business, university, and government leaders; farm and marketing specialists; farm credit men; and rural educational workers, including 1,200 members of rural youth organizations and young farmers.

The name of Al Lamb, manager, has been entered on the register of the institute as the local representative.

If your young child is curious about matches, you are urged not to lay matches down where small hands can pick them up. Many young children have been seriously burned while playing with matches. Protect your child's life and your property from fire as well as the resources of your community by keeping matches out of reach of young hands. Keep Oregon Green.

- legislators and program administrators, and
3. On Congressional and administrative action, as long as grain price levels and relationships are largely manageable under federal grain programs.

Specialist Gives Important Points In Venison Care

Fresh, flavorful venison for the table starts with careful treatment of the meat in the field, advises Andrew Landforce, Oregon State University extension wildlife management specialist. Keep deer meat at its best by cooling it quickly—the quicker the better, Landforce says. He urges that the deer be skinned as soon as possible.

It's ideal when deer can be field dressed and immediately taken to camp, home or the cold storage locker to be skinner, he noted. Probably the cleanest meat from the woods is handled this way.

However, this isn't always possible and Landforce offers the following suggestions for care of deer that can't be taken back right away:

In Western Oregon, unless the deer is moved easily from the field, dress it, hang it in a tree and skin it at once. Split the carcass in half and leave the last neck vertebrae connected to help balance the halves while hanging.

Preferably let hang until the meat is no longer sticky. Dry meat is easier to keep clean. Hanging over night in the cold woods is good. The meat gets cold and a glaze forms over it.

If pack animals are impractical, cut the deer in quarters and drop each quarter into an individual clean cloth bag. Strap your load on the pack board for carrying out of the woods.

Immediately upon reaching your destination, hang meat in a cool, dry place. The storage locker is ideal, but lots of good venison has also been cared for in garages and woodsheds.

For Eastern Oregon conditions, if you can't get the deer back to camp and skinned immediately, field dress and skin the deer in the field. Hanging the deer in a tree is preferred, but, if this is not possible, remove the hide while the deer is lying on the ground.

Use the skin and meat sacks to keep meat clean while skin-

ning. After the hide is off, quarter the carcass and put the pieces in individual meat sacks. Pack back to camp and hang it up at once.

If it is not practical to carry the meat back to camp right away, hang it in a tree or lay it upon poles or rocks to allow air to circulate around the meat, speeding up the cooling process.

It is always best to let meat hang and thoroughly cool before moving it. When the meat gets a glaze over it, handling is easier and meat can be kept much cleaner.

Deer eventually will cool when hung with the hide on. In some cases, deer are downed in circumstances which makes skinning impractical, but even then cool the animal as quickly as possible in order to keep the meat at its best, says the specialist.

Care should also be taken to keep the meat cool on the way home, Landforce stresses. A carrier or rack on the car top will allow cooling air to circulate around the meat. Never carry venison in a tightly closed car trunk or on the hood of a car where engine heat is transferred to the meat.

Privett Serving Aboard Enterprise

Audie J. Privett, machinist's mate second class, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Privett of Heppner, returned to Norfolk, Va., early in September aboard the attack aircraft carrier USS Enterprise after spending seven months in the Mediterranean.

The Enterprise tied up in Norfolk on September 4, having been on deployment since February.

While in the Mediterranean, she was the nucleus of the Sixth Fleet's fast carrier striking force. Aircraft flying from the carrier's deck provided air cover and potential long-range strike capability, extending the range and effectiveness of the Sixth Fleet as a deterrent to war.

Enterprise crewmembers visited ports in Italy, France, Spain, Greece and Lebanon.

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OLD SANTA CLAUS, SWELTERING IN THE INDIAN SUMMER WEATHER, GINGERLY STEPS



INTO THE LIMELIGHT, DOFFS HIS CAP, AND SAYS, "HRRMPH! AH, PARDON ME! I KNOW THAT NO SELF-RESPECTING SANTA SHOULD BE OUT AS EARLY AS DEER SEASON, BUT I FEEL DUTY-BOUND TO WARN YOU THAT THERE'S ONLY 83 DAYS UN-



TIL CHRISTMAS. IT'S TIME TO THINK ABOUT

ORDERING YOUR CHRISTMAS CARDS.

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TAKE YOUR TIME, CHOOSE FROM COMPLETE SELEC-



TIONS, GET THE JOB ALL DONE AND GET IT OFF YOUR MIND.



"—AND IF YOU DON'T MIND MY SHOUTING I'D LIKE

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Heppner, Oregon

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