

Pacific International Show Called Biggest In Oregon

By MALCOLM EPLEY, Jr.
Herald and News Farm Editor
NORTH PORTLAND — (Special) — Over 20,000 people into 11 acres of building, and things start getting pretty crowded. Then add some 2500 head of cattle, poultry and other livestock, and 900 others from Oregon and Washington.

Put it all together and you've got the 1952 edition of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition one of the largest such shows held anywhere in the world, and one that dwarfs anything put on anywhere else in the state of Oregon.

The PI is big, and the building it's held in is big, too. Where the dairy cattle alone are kept is probably more than four times the size of the Klamath Falls arena. Besides dairy herds, there are the prize open class purebred beef herds, including shorthorns, aneuses and Herefords. The beef themselves occupy as great an area as the dairy herds.

And on top of that you have the 4-H and FFA herds, which again occupy an area of similar size.

MASSIVE

The whole affair lies under one massive span of roof, supported

from the inside by dividing walls and whitewashed beams. It's an old building, and rumors are this may be the last year it is official site of the PI. The military reportedly has some idea about it, and P I officials have ideas it is time to find better quarters.

Yet the PI building today fits exactly the idea one might have of what it should look like. It is barn red with lots of white trim, somewhat worn now but still showing the fancy dress it once displayed to the visiting public from throughout the West.

Take a nickel tour of this rambling outfit that lies on the South bank of the mighty Columbia River.

The main entrance this year is at the northeast corner, adjacent to a parking lot probably 10 acres in extent. Like big shows everywhere there are numerous ticket windows, most selling reserve seats for the horse shows and rodeo which plays twice daily during the PI's annual one week or activity.

Right inside the 4-H banquet hall — known as the J. C. Penny Hall — is either bursting with young 4-H and FFA members or is practically

empty, depending upon the time of day.

The line of traffic moves slowly. It's crowded with spectators arriving and leaving. It leads into the main exhibition hall. Nearby a Portland restaurant has opened a concession serving as a cafeteria. There are several hundred people in there almost continuously from 10 a.m. until midnight. Then the hall opens up into a colorful expanse of plastic-draped whitewash and the glitter and sparkle of booths.

LOADED

Commercial concessions outnumber all other booths by at least three to one. The PI is loaded with them, and every one of them has "something to offer." Hucksters, peddlers and glib talkers with those handy kitchen gadgets make a lot of noise, and interestingly enough make lots of money. What they have to offer seems pretty good stuff, too. Perhaps we've been listening too long!

County booths take up four central areas. There are probably 25 Oregon and Washington counties represented, including Klamath and Lake. As one resident of the Willamette Valley remarked on entering the exhibition hall, "I can smell the Lake County exhibit from here."

True. The juniper and sage brush provided the only exhibit in the entire gigantic show that sought to entice onlookers through their sense of smell.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company's booth has a Klamath touch curiously enough. The man in charge is ex-Klamathite Chuck Seavey, now in the Portland office of Pacific Tel and Tel.

On through the main exhibition room and into the poultry and rabbit section. There must be more than 1,000 birds here alone, ranging from Peacocks to fighting roosters.

Surprisingly enough, there is one big thing that is conspicuous at the PI it's absent.

There is no carnival-type of amusement here. Not far away in Portland's Jantzen Beach, but right here the entire emphasis is on agriculture, industry and progress with the first accent on livestock, and the second accent on 4-H and Future Farmer developments.

Tuesday night a young bull consigned to the National Hereford Sale by Lawrence Horton, Klamath Falls, went on sale in the mighty sales arena that forms the center of the vast PI building.

BENEFIT

Other Klamath animals were on sale, too, but this one stood apart from the rest. Proceeds from the sale of this animal won't go to the Horton coffers at all. Instead, they will go to the Pacific International Dormitory fund for 4-H and FFA youngsters.

Bill Kittredge, well-known Klamath rancher, is a member of the board, according to F. Gen. Mgr. Walter A. Holt.

The fund has been established so that sometime soon a dormitory may be built to house the visiting 4-H youngsters. There are 900 of them here this year, and where to put them poses one of the biggest problems of the entire massive operation.

At present they are being housed in the Livestock Exchange building not far from the PI building, and in a nearby high school gymnasium. The dorm would be happily accepted, not only by the youngsters in good beds under a who annually have to tuck the good roof.

Herald and News FARM NEWS



BIRD MAN — John A. Bedenbaugh, of Leesville, S. C., farmer, magistrate and rare bird rancher, holds one of his two pet miniature green parrots while the other rests on his shoulder.

OSC Expert Tells About Pests in Stored Foods

Homemakers can save both food and money by protecting their stored foods against insect pests. Practically all dry food products on the pantry shelves are subject to attack, according to R. W. Every, extension entomologist at Oregon State college.

Red pepper, he says is the pre-

ferred diet of the drugstore beetle. The Indian meal moth is especially fond of nuts and raisins. Any of the dried cereal products can be the happy home of several species of small beetles.

Every recommends four steps for controlling these insect pests: clean cupboards and pantry shelves thoroughly; spray the cupboard with 5 percent DDT; inspect all packages of food for insects; and, if insects are found, destroy them by heating the food in an oven at 140 degrees F. for 30 minutes.

Insects can live on food that is spilled or sifts out of packages and lodges in cracks and corners and cleaning shelves removes this source of infestation. When food packages have been removed and the shelves cleaned, spray with the 5 percent household type of DDT. Every says, Wait until the spray dries before replacing the food.

Infestations may occur in cereals, cornstarch, macaroni, spices, nuts, dried fruits, dog biscuits, bird seed and other dry food products. If insects have been found, check particularly those items which are seldom used and have been on the shelves the longest, Every advises.

When the sources of infestation are found, discard the foods or sterilize them with heat, the entomologist says. Most dry food products can be freed of insect life by heating them in an oven at 140 degrees for 30 minutes. Small packages can be heated as they are. Contents of large packages should be spread out on pie pans or baking sheets, so the heat can penetrate more easily.

TIME CONVENTION
MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Wisconsin Watchmakers Association started and wound up a state convention all in one day on a recent Sunday. They elected officers, heard technical talks, watched "watch" movies and held a dance. The whole program went off like clockwork. A feature attraction was a watch exhibited by a Swiss group that was 20 times as large as an ordinary watch.



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Revised Figures Boost State's '51 Farm Value

The value of Oregon's agricultural production on an unprocessed basis for 1951 is now placed at \$431,085,000, which does not include a little better than \$3.3 million for cornmeal, and 1951 figures are being sent to the state department of agriculture. This figure is approximately \$25 million more than earlier figures released on the 1951 agricultural cash receipts to farmers. The compilation comes from the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and is a revision of figures from that office released earlier this year.

The 1951 income from farming is up now about \$40 million over 1950. However, farmers and agricultural officials are quick to point out that this does not mean the farmers are that much better off. As a matter of fact, prices paid by farmers for what they bought, as well as taxes and wages, were ahead of 1950 figures, so the apparent gain in net income was actually not there.

The farm income from Oregon crops continues to lead that of livestock and products. Last year

\$223,213,000 in farm sales were from crops, and \$207,872,000 from livestock and products. The current release is the first showing in detail the breakdown by crop or livestock source, or the cash income for farm production.

For 1951, cattle and calves brought the greatest single-source income to farmers, with more than \$78 million realized from these sales. Dairy products were the second highest, with \$54.7 million. On the crop side, wheat is historically the greatest single crop in Oregon, accounted for \$46.5 million of the farm income and ranked third in all the farming picture. Truck crop brought in more than \$23.5 million and potatoes almost \$13 million. Barley was worth over \$9.3 million to Oregon farmers; ladino clover seed, \$8.9 million; hops, \$8.7 million; hay, \$7.9 million; oats, \$3.4 million; peppermint, \$3.6 million. Other major forage and cover seed crops brought \$19 million and miscellaneous crops over \$5 million. Income from seed crops was over \$5 million under 1950 due largely to the picture on Australian winter peas and vetch seed.

Fruit were easily in the vanguard in the fruit picture, with more than \$15-million worth sold by farmers. This was a million dollars more second in the fruits, but the strawberry crop at \$7.1 million was \$5.3 million short of the 1950 income. Cherries and apples each netted farmers about \$4.5 million, which was about the same as the year earlier; and the income from walnuts and filberts totalled about \$5 million, or about \$1.5 million more than in 1950. The caneberries accounted for \$5.3 of the farmers' receipts, and peaches, \$1.1 million.

Over \$26.2 million was received by farmers who sell forest products and by greenhouse and nursery operators. Few people realize that the state's greenhouse and nursery business has grown until in 1951 the cash receipts were \$11.6 million. This is only \$3 million behind the receipts for farm forest products.

Poultry in all its forms brought in \$47.8, or over a million dollars more than wheat did. Eggs alone accounted for more than \$29 million. Farm income from sheep and lambs was about the same as for hogs, with each slightly over \$10 million; wool added another \$6 million.

has been a tremendous increase, of course. The bureau of agricultural economics of the USDA earlier this year estimated the total value of farm lands and buildings in Oregon at \$1,451,000,000. The 1950 census figure was \$1,721,267,287.

While Oregon's agriculture today boasts of its diversification and the great number of crops that are grown in the state, the census comparisons show that 1950 had an edge in at least a case or two. Fifty years ago, for example, the census listed 14 acres of tobacco plus 1 acre of peanuts. Some 22 head of elk were also found on the farm animal report.

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Oregon Farm Growth Seen

Some interesting sidelights on Oregon's agriculture at the mid-century mark have come from an analysis of recent census data by Mrs. Elvera Horrell, OSC extension agricultural economist.

The census shows that nearly twice as much Oregon land is being farmed today as 50 years ago with a sharp increase in the number of farms.

At the present time, Oregon has slightly more than 20,300,000 acres of land in farms. In 1900, the figure was 10,071,328. The number of farms has jumped from the 35,837 total in 1900 to the present-day 69,827.

Average-sized farm at the opening of the century was 291 acres. Today that figure is up to 339.

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Here's Tips On Applesauce

Maybe you already know your applesauce, but if you're a little shaky on the subject here are a few tricks that may save you time and flavor.

Cookery specialists with the USDA suggest saving peeling time by washing, quartering, and coring the apples. Cook the apples in a small quantity of water in a covered pan until soft. Then put them through a good press to remove skins easily and rapidly and at the same time produce a smooth sauce. If red apples are used, sauce made this way has an attractive pinkish tint because of the peel. Add a few grains of salt and sweeten to taste while still hot.

Juiciness of the apples and how thick you prefer your sauce will regulate the quantity of water to use. By adding a little water you may have to cook the sauce down and thereby change the flavor. Using a covered pan you can get by with little water and cook only until the apples are soft. Even so, here's one case in which it's wiser to "watch the pot" and adjust the heat to avoid scorching, cooks advise.

Another way to make applesauce is to pare the quartered and cored apples, cook as above, and when apples are tender, crush pieces with a potato masher or stir until smooth. Add salt and sweeten to taste.

For variety, brown sugar or honey may be used for sweetening, or apples may be cooked with raisins, a few whole cloves or a stick of cinnamon. Remove the cinnamon, before serving however. If apples are very mild, cook with a little lemon juice for tartness.

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Appetites Up With Prices

Everything seems to be on the increase these days.

While most folks are well aware of the rise in costs and taxes, for example, few would realize that appetites are getting bigger too.

But figures compiled by OSC extension agricultural economists from federal reports show that each person will eat slightly more food this year than last and about 12 percent more food than in pre-war years.

According to latest reports, about 27 percent of the family "spendable" income goes for food today. If folks ate only the same kinds, and same quantities of food as before the war, they would be spending only 19 percent, the economists say.

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