

JOINT POTATO COMMISSION MEMBERS' REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING October 29, 1957
POTATO DISTRIBUTION REPORT BY REGION PRODUCTION AREAS COVERED BY POTATO REGISTRATION OFFICE - 1957
OREGON-CALIFORNIA POTATO COMMISSION, BOX 1077, BEND, OREGON

Description of Potatoes	Oregon-California		Washington		Idaho & Eastern Ore.		San Joaquin		S.W. California		Calif. Long Valley	
	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	Season to 10-29-57	
1. By variety												
Russet	545	811	9151	10,026	11199	9412	490	715	349	578	7105	
Yukon	1110	890	1551	2561	2021	1010	1330	1100	1012	1452	9510	
Total	1715	1701	17722	12587	13774	11222	1720	1815	1461	2430	16615	
2. By grades												
U. S. 1	1127	1318	10251	11455	10254	8780	1514	1267	3713	1485	7797	
U. S. 2	337	317	4096	2995	1542	1105	222	158	140	135	4177	
U. S. 3	18	22	72	35	300	177	170	120	310	201	1171	
Total	1572	1655	14319	14485	11796	10062	1906	1545	4163	2821	13045	
3. By varieties												
Early Gem	21	1	518	527	452	345	108	119	277	215	315	
White	121	22	1490	2095	2517	1515	1596	1149	3058	3711	315	
Russet	1379	1434	10224	11455	9180	8113	147	294	1705	1484	7700	
Sweetie	18	22	118	129	118	122	17	17	17	17	17	
Total	1536	1479	12340	14106	10767	10095	1368	1579	5157	5527	11217	
4. By variety												
Foot & Seed	60	19	1	6	452	345	108	119	277	215	315	
Feeding	10	1	149	115	805	411	1596	1149	3058	3711	315	
Export	60	7	1	3	45	39						
Seed	60	7	1	3	45	39						
Description	60	7	1	3	45	39						
Potato Chile	60	7	1	3	45	39						
Other	60	7	1	3	45	39						
Total	240	43	222	2296	965	1974	21	1230	1235	8755		
5. By variety												
Livestock Feed	443	284	1176	1412	1790	1170	97					
Starch												
Other												
Total	443	284	1176	1412	1790	1170	97					
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2115	2104	17722	12587	13774	11222	1720	1815	1461	2430	16615	

1. Primarily table stock but may include few shipments to non-table stock outlets meeting U.S. grade and size regulations.
 2. May include high percentage U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades.
 3. Feeding, description and flour within Idaho-Eastern Oregon production area.
 4. Primarily straight cuts.

(Total 1957-58 Season = 97,911)

Stock Districts Newly Formed

The first five orders under the new livestock district law have been issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The legislation makes the department headquarters at Salem the depository for official orders and descriptions of every livestock district in the state.

The new law directed the department to make specific determinations in four counties. These are covered in the first four official orders:

Hood River—all the county except for federal land is a livestock district.

Umatilla—no livestock districts exist.

Wasco—all public roads and an area in the northwest section of the county are livestock districts.

Multnomah—all the county is a livestock district.

Also, the department has determined that no livestock districts exist in Polk County. However, in this county the department says, for informational purposes, that the part of the Salmon River Highway, State Highway No. 39, from Valley Junction, in Polk County, to a connection with the Oregon Coast Highway at or near

Otis in Lincoln County, is an area established by Oregon law as a livestock district.

Livestock districts are created areas in which cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats and swine cannot legally run at large.

Hearings will be held in other Oregon counties to establish what districts exist and the boundaries. Chester B. Liechty, Salem, will carry out the field work and conduct the hearings. In addition, the department will study state laws, county records and other evidence bearing on existing districts. The deadline set for these determinations is August 20, 1958.

Farmers! Ranchers! Stockmen!
SEE JUCK
 for
Your Truck!
Juckland Truck
 Sales and Service
 Your International Dealer
 11th & Klamath Ph. 2-2581

Census Roles Help Farmers

Of the 4,783,021 farmers counted in the 1954 census of agriculture, 779,282 reported they were 65 years old or more and 951,310 were in the 55 to 64 age range. Thousands of these farm operators, as well as other groups of farm workers and household workers, are becoming eligible for benefits under the expanded Social Security Act coverage which went into effect in 1955.

Many of these older persons, born before the registration of births became general practice, are among the estimated 30 million Americans without birth certificates or other official proof of age—a requirement in qualifying for Social Security benefits. A transcript of a personal census record for use as proof of age may be obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for a fee covering the cost of searching the records. A fee of \$3 pays for a routine search, handled in order of receipt, of not more than two censuses of one person. This may take from four to six weeks, depending on the backlog of applications. An expedited search may be obtained for a \$4 fee.

Persons in need of their census records can obtain an age search application form by writing to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

Personal information in the U.S. Census records is confidential and is furnished only upon the signed application of the individual to whom it relates.

About 3½ million transcripts of personal census records have been furnished to applicants as proof of age, citizenship or identity in the 22-year period since the Social Security Act was approved.

The age search section of the Bureau of the Census is self-supporting, its expenses being paid by the fees charged for searching the records.

Bee Inspector Named For State

Kenneth Goeden, Salem, will serve as state apiaary inspector for Oregon's Department of Agriculture, according to Frank McKennon, plant industry chief. Goeden replaces A. Burr Black, Salem, who retired September 30 after serving the department in this capacity since 1935.



'Dehydrofrozen' Peas Successful

Dehydrofrozen peas are highly acceptable for use in restaurants, and there is a possible large market for them through that channel, according to a marketing research report issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dehydrofreezing consists of removing about two-thirds of the water content from the peas and then freezing them. The process reduces the volume and weight of the peas by about half, with savings in transportation and storage costs. In cooking, the peas reconstitute to a condition comparable with that of the fresh product. The process was developed by the Western Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service at its Albany, California, laboratory, and personnel of that division provided technical aid in the marketing study.

Most of the restaurant operators in the experiment agreed that dehydrofrozen peas are as easy, or easier, to prepare for serving as are canned or frozen peas. Savings in marketing costs because of the reduced bulk and weight of the product are more than enough to offset the cost of dehydrofreezing, the report indicates.

Moreover, most restaurant owners said the dehydrofrozen product excelled other forms of peas in maintenance of freshness, flavor, and appearance after a considerable time on the steam table. Customers were pleased with the quality.

The marketing experiment was conducted in 100 restaurants in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The restaurant operators compared ease of preparation, handling, and quality of the new product with those of the usual kinds of peas they used.

A copy of the study, "Restaurant Acceptance of Dehydrofrozen Peas," Marketing Research Report No. 198, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

An entomologist with the department's plant pest and disease surveys for three years, Goeden obtained two B. S. degrees, one in entomology and one in horticulture, at Oregon State College in 1954.

Grain Airing Saves Quality

Sixty per cent of the normal costs of turning stored grain can be saved by the use of aeration systems developed through marketing research, according to a report issued recently by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Preliminary findings of a broad marketing research project on methods of moving air through stored grain indicate that motor-driven aeration systems maintain grain quality at a considerably lower cost than moving the grain through the air on conveyors.

The new aeration system is bringing about significant changes in commercial grain storage practices.

For many years, grain has been moved physically through the air to prevent mold growth and insect activity, equalize grain temperatures, prevent moisture movement and accumulation, and remove odors. Aeration can accomplish all of this equally well at less cost.

At the same time, the aeration system can be used to spread fumigants through the grain, making it possible to control insect infestation at a lower cost. Aeration is also effective in holding moist grain for short periods.

Turning requires empty storage space, and often results in breakage and shrinkage of the grain. With aeration, the quality of the grain is maintained without wear and tear on both the grain and handling machinery.

The marketing research report shows that while the total annual cost for turning grain ranges from one to three cents per bushel, aeration costs average less than one cent. In one specific example, the turning cost per barrel of rice in an upright storage was about four cents. Installation of an aeration system reduced the quality maintenance to less than two cents.

Total Inspections For State Listed

Total inspections of Oregon-grown fresh fruits and vegetables during the month of September amounted to 3,320 car lot equivalents, up 734 cars over the month of September last year. These statistics were announced this week by W. L. Close, federal-state marketing specialist.

So far this year 7,402 cars have been inspected at the state shipping point centers. This number is 174 car lots larger than last year on October 1.

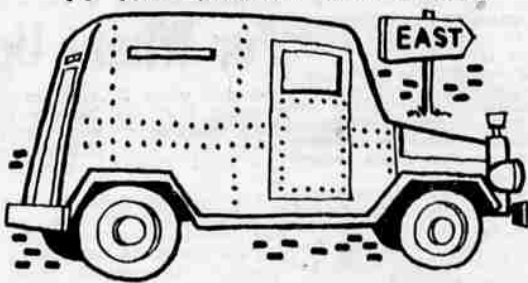
Close also gave totals on various commodities inspected throughout the state. Potato inspections to the first of October amounted to 4,910 cars—up approximately 200 cars over last year. However, the onion total is 373 cars which is smaller by 600 cars than last year.

In the fruits, 1,919 cars of pears have been inspected which is a larger figure by more than 500 cars than that recorded last year. The inspection of apples has barely started, but the total is slightly ahead of last year.

HOGS ARE SHIPPED FROM THE EAST ...SOLD IN THE WEST



BUT THE PROFIT GOES BACK TO THE EASTERN HOG RAISER



Why not keep that PROFIT at home?

Last year more than 5,000,000 hogs were shipped here from eastern and midwestern points. To pay for them, people in this part of the country sent back east over \$200,000,000!

Our point is this—why not keep that profit at home? On the Purina Program, hogmen anywhere can produce low-cost pork. Even if you have no grain you can still raise profitable pork the Purina Way.

With Purina there's very little left to guesswork—you know before you start how much feed and how long it should take to put your hogs across the market scales.

Like to share in these right-at-home hog profits? Then stop by soon and let's talk about hogs.

DIXON
 SEED & FEED

Henley Ph. TU 4-9493

