WHEAT

Years	United States Acreage 1000's	Prod. 1,000's Tons	Cwt. Yield	Oreg. - Wash. & Idaho Acreage 1,000's	Prod. 1,000's Tons	Cwt. Yield
1949-53	67,700	33,513	9.9		3,423	
1954	54,400	29,517	10.8		3,291	
1955	47,300	27,541	11.9		2,646	
1956	49,800	30,149	12.1		2,925	
1957	43,700	28,413	13.0		3,189	
	Oregon			**California**		
1949-53	1,092	855	15.6			
1954	888	786	17.7			
1955	824	657	16.0	423	266	12.6
1956	816	768	18.8	393	248	12.6
1957	745	804	21.6	283	187	13.2

United States

1,000's Tons	1949-53	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58
Production	33,513	29,517	27,541	30,149	28,413
Carryover, July 1	11,961	28,005	31,086	30,952	27,252
Imports	438	126	297	240	
Total Supply	45,912	57,648	58,924	61,341	
Exports	10,455	8,619	10,746	16,863	
Food Use	14,346	14,193	14,082	14,046	
Other Domestic	5,394	3,753	3,594	3,000	
Total Use	30,192	26,562	28,422	34,002	
Farm Price Per Cwt.	$3.36	$3.53	$3.30	$3.28	$3.23
Stocks December 31		40,026	44,436	44,661	41,322

Grain....

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pletely submerged, is practical. Thorough summer fallow is another effective control method.

Such materials as Dalapon and Amino triazole offer good possibilities of practical annual control, which appears more nearly an economic feasibility than do attempts at erradication.

The quackgrass problem on Lower Klamath Lake and other lake bottom areas is so critical that special attention to this problem by the Extension Service is requested.

Testing of newer materials and methods of controlling quackgrass in larger scale field demonstrations is considered very necessary.

This committee wishes to express appreciation for services given by the Experiment Station and Extension Service over the years and to urge fullest possible support for continuation of this work.

An interview with the management of Oregon's only brewery, Blitz Weinhard at Salem, disclosed that it is the only one of four Northwest breweries in business for over 100 years. A million dollar expansion is on the way. Blitz Weinhard has 21 per cent of Oregon's beer market—is at no particular disadvantage as far as beer taxes ($1.30 per bbl. state, $9 per bbl. federal) are concerned. The management feels at a disadvantage as far as Oregon's over-all tax structure is concerned. Malt used contains a high percentage of Hannchen and is made by Great Western Malting Company at Vancouver.

The management of Blitz Weinhard does not believe malt manufacture in Klamath is practical.

A logical development would be greater production of Hannchen malt somewhere on the coast and shipment of malt rather than barley to eastern malt users.

Costs estimate for the Tulelake area based on 30 hundredweight yields without use of fertilizer, $20 per acre return to land, $4.50 taxes, custom harvesting at 35 per hundredweight and $20 equipment, seed, spray and labor expense per acre, arrive at $1.83 per hundredweight production cost.

From these conservative figures it is easily seen that high yield is required for profitable grain production, particularly on smaller farms.

Farm Cooperative Memberships Up

Memberships and average number of memberships in marketing, farm supply, and related service cooperatives have shown marked growth in the past three decades according to Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In fiscal year 1926 the number of memberships was 2.7 million. In fiscal year 1956—the latest year for which complete figures are available—number of memberships exceeded 7.7 million, or almost three times as many. The fiscal year 1956 figure was an increase of 1.7 per cent over fiscal year 1955. Many farmers are, of course, members of more than one cooperative.

Average membership for each cooperative was 250 in fiscal year 1926. By fiscal year 1956 it was 783, or more than three times as many.

SAVED BY SHOE

WISE, Va. (AP) — A capricious wind slammed a door on Willard Fleenor as he was getting an ice cream order from his refrigerated truck. There was an inside lock to prevent anyone being trapped in such a manner — but it was frozen tight. Fleenor battered it loose with a shoe after 15 minutes of effort.

Poultry...

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able range equipment aids in controlling disease and also makes it possible to rotate pasture so that there is less damage to the range plants.

The committee recommends that all of the previous years flock be replaced with pullets. The lower rate of production and the decrease in feed efficiency makes it impossible to secure profit from year old hens. It is further recommended that poultrymen plan to brood at least twice each year for commercial production so that a continuous culling practice can be followed and at the same time the flock numbers can be maintained at a maximum that can be cared for in the housing space available. Once a year brooding may still be practical for the poultrymen who are raising laying hens as a side line only.

To a large extent egg quality is governed by handling. This is an operation all producers can improve on in a short time with only a little additional outlay. Eggs should be gathered at least twice daily and cooled immediately and held at temperature of 45 to 60 degree temperature with a relative humidity of 90 per cent. Adequate nests are necessary to provide clean eggs. A roll-away type of nest will provide cleaner eggs and require less frequent gathering than will community nests or individual nests. Community nests can be constructed so that they include the roll-away feature. A community nest four feet high in the rear, two feet high in the front, two feet wide and five feet long is adequate for 50 birds. Where individual nests are used, one nest should be provided for each five birds.

The deep litter method has proved successful and is recommended as a labor saver where poultry are kept on floors in open houses. Under this system litter should be turned and properly limed to prevent spread of disease and accumulation of odors.

Insect Singing Is Under Study

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP) — For the past year a pair of University of Michigan scientists have been listening to the "Hit Parade" of the insect world.

Dr. Richard Alexander and Dr. Thomas E. Moore, instructors in zoology and curators of insects, began a study of communication among insects with funds from the Horace H. Rackham Faculty Research Fund.

They sought answers to such questions as: What makes insects "sing?" What response does the singing of one elicit from another? How does singing effect their overall behavior?

Portable tape recorders with high-fidelity mechanisms made it possible for Moore and Alexander to make hundreds of recordings of insects in the woods singing favorite "songs."

Moore specialized on cicadas and Alexander on crickets and katydids. They found these insects seem to do a great deal of singing and their noises are loud enough to be heard easily.