



WHY MOTHERS GET GRAY 7-26 J.R. WILLIAMS

Good, Bad Ways Of Treating Farm Posts Described

Fence post treatments that have lengthened the life of posts are summarized in the latest report on the T. J. Starker "post farm" which has now been under research observation for 22 years. This latest report is issued by the Oregon Forest Products laboratory as progress report No. 2, "Service Life of Treated and Untreated Fence Posts."

With Douglas fir posts, three treatments that have proved worthless are brush application of asphalt, charring, and cold soaking in zinc chloride. Port Orford cedar was not benefited by a hot-and-cold bath of Carbolineum B, though Douglas fir posts were. Eight treatments, including the "salt" treatment, that proved beneficial on fir and pine are given.

The new progress report is somewhat detailed and technical in nature and is designed to furnish accurate information to some 16 commercial cooperators or others interested in the year-to-year progress of the post farm. An extension bulletin on post treatment is available which gives specific directions and recommendations for treating posts.

Scholfield Creek Dairy Ranch Has New Owners

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Pomerio of Winchester Bay have purchased the Asa Henderson dairy ranch on Scholfield creek, and will take possession of the place shortly after Aug. 1.

Mr. Pomerio, superintendent of the Cape Arago Lumber company logging camp on Scholfield creek, will have the farmhouse renovated before moving in. This work to be done as soon as the house is vacated by its present tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Josh Clark and family.

The dairy will be operated by Tom Waggoner, now employed in the logging camp, with a small house to be built on the ranch for his use.

Asa Henderson, former owner of the ranch over a long period of years, has been residing in Reedsport with his son, Roy, recently. Mr. Pomerio will continue his present work for the Cape Arago Company.

Oregon Wheat Acreage Allotment Reduced

PORTLAND, July 25—(AP)—Oregon's wheat acreage allotment for 1950 has been reduced 17 per cent by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The acreage limit of 944,891 for the state compares with 1,136,000 seeded this year. County allotments will be designated later.

GIANT EGG LAID

ASTORIA—(AP)—Like the fisherman who has his prize catch mounted to prove his claim, Elio Kauttu is going to "blow" a record-size egg and keep the shell.

A New Hampshire red laid the egg that Kauttu's proud of. It measures nine inches in circumference the long way and eight inches the other.

Kauttu said it just happened—he didn't have the hen on a special diet.

Azalea House Fund Passes Halfway Mark



Twenty-five thousand dollars is in the envelope Mrs. Norman Lunde, Troutdale, is shown handing to President A. L. Strand of Oregon State college during the seventeenth annual meeting of the Oregon Home Economics Extension Council held recently at O.S.C. The check was turned over to President Strand to be held by the O.S.C. Foundation until \$45,000 is raised by 450 local home economics extension units located in 23 counties. The money will be used to build Azalea House, a cooperative living group, house for women students on the state college campus.

Mrs. Lunde is chairman of the council's Azalea House board of trustees. Other members are Mrs. Loren Tucker, LaGrande; Mrs. John C. Rawls, Grants Pass; Mrs. Stanley Coates, Tillamook, treasurer; and Mrs. Kenneth McCormack, Florence. Mrs. Edgar Leming, Corvallis, is council president, having been re-elected at the recent annual state meeting.

Sweet Corn Marauders Can Be Put To Rout By Timely Spray Of DDT

Some day soon will be D-day for the corn borer in this area, when that European invader will make a landing on the leaves of your sweet corn plants and lay eggs which may result in ruin to your crop.

If you are prepared to fight in defense of your "roasting ears" examine the corn plants every day, looking for egg masses laid by the female moths. These will be small patches of translucent white, an eighth of an inch in diameter, composed of tiny round objects like fish scales, overlapping. As they develop they first turn yellow, then black.

When they hatch out, the tiny worms will eat their way toward the corn stalk, and your best defense is to have them crawl over a deposit of deadly DDT. This is applied as a dust or spray, but the method recommended by experiment stations is a spray. To prepare it obtain DDT 50 per cent wettable powder, and stir three tablespoonsful in each gallon of water. Spray heavily enough to wet the corn leaves thoroughly, especially reaching the joints between stalk and leaves.

Spray three times at five-day intervals, and your corn crop should be 97 per cent safe from the borers. If your examination does not disclose any egg masses during the next 20 days, you may be safe from the first brood. But about Aug. 20 a second brood may appear, and your defense measures must be repeated.

If you prefer to use DDT dust rather than a spray, it should be at least 5 per cent in strength.

It is not safe to assume that corn plants which have not yet made six leaves are safe from the borer. It is true that the insect prefers the larger plants, and they will get the most eggs, but the smaller ones are not immune. For the home gardener the expense and work entailed in this protection are so small, no one should neglect it.

Early Kill Needed

If the borers live long enough to enter the corn stalk, it will be difficult to destroy them before they kill the plant. They eat their way through the stalk and stems into the ear, and the things they do to a fine ear of corn will make a home gardener weep.

Do not confuse the corn borer with the corn ear worm, which

Heavy Production Of Milk Can Be Profit Slashing

High producing cows obtained at too great a cost in labor and purchased feeds will not insure high net income on a dairy farm, as shown again in results of a study of income and expenses on seven farms in Clatsop county that are cooperating under the farm unit test demonstrations of the Tennessee Valley authority. The study was made by staff members of the farm management department at O.S.C. experiment station.

Labor income—the return to the operator for his labor and management after deducting the interest on the capital used—was highest when efficient use of labor and efficient feeding were combined with high production. Good improved pastures were also a contributing factor. In those showing high labor income, labor incomes varied from a loss of \$2392 to a profit of \$2729. Feed purchased per animal unit

Aphids Attack Walnuts; Spray Is Recommended

NEWBERG, July 25—(AP)—An outbreak of aphids on walnuts was reported by Lloyd Baron, manager of Oregon Nut Growers Inc.

Baron said a check showed two types of the aphids: One on the underside of leaves; the other on the leaf rib. The Oregon State college extension service recommends a 4 per cent nicotine dust against both species.

Some growers believe that aphids may have contributed to the poor quality of nuts in the last year's harvest, Baron said.

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DDT, With Proper Precautions, Safe To Use On Vegetables, Flowers

Restrictions which have been placed upon the use of D.D.T. in spraying dairy and beef cattle, dairy barns and forage crops, need not interfere with the use of this postwar insecticide on home garden flower and vegetable crops.

There is no evidence that D. D. T. used on garden plants is absorbed by their tissues. It does leave a surface residue, which should be carefully washed off. If the edible parts of plants have been sprayed or dusted within a month prior to harvest.

D.D.T. in the form of dust, or as a wettable powder, which is mixed with water for spraying, offers no danger to the user. But residues which might remain on the edible parts of vegetables when they are harvested should be removed.

The precautions are almost exactly the same as those required when an arsenic insecticide is used.

Production, Conservation Single Problem, Secretary Brannan Says

One of the greatest things we can do in the cause of conservation is to prevent the wasteful use of resources in the production of surpluses, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan recently told the National Emergency Conference on Resources at Washington, D. C.

"With the public helping to finance soil conservation, it does not make good sense to finance price supports without reference to conservation policy," the secretary said. "One of the responsibilities of the farmer who receives the benefit of price support should be to observe a sound conservation standard in the public interest. This is one of the ways the public should expect to get its money's worth from price-support expenditures."

"Furthermore, this is fair from the farmer's standpoint, for an effective price-support system helps him maintain a level of income that permits him to conserve rather than mine the soil . . .

"Through our price support system we can encourage livestock production and otherwise develop a pattern of production that will naturally conserve the soil. As far as the individual farmer is concerned, there is one farming operation—not one for production and one for conservation. His problem is to operate in such a way that he produces profitably and conserves the resources at the same time . . . Surpluses, low prices, farm poverty—these are enemies of conservation."

Regarding the great scope of the conservation issue, Secretary Brannan said: "The soundest possible government program is not the full answer to the conservation problem. The government

OUT OUR WAY

Cucumbers, melons and squash may be injured by D. D. T. so it is advisable to use other means to kill the cucumber beetles, which attack all these, and squash bugs and borers, which concentrate on squash plants.

Some gardeners report good results against the cucumber beetle and squash borer by covering the soil near the base of the plant with D. D. T. dust. The insects frequently walk on the soil, and any contact with D. D. T. will be fatal to them.

No special precautions are required when using D. D. T. on flowers, shrubs and trees.

Cut In Bee Population May Affect Crop Yields

PORTLAND, July 25—(AP)—Crop yield declines may be caused by a dwindling bee population.

Frank C. Pellett, Iowa authority on bee-keeping, pointed out that pollination is unsatisfactory where bees are not plentiful. He blamed single-cropping, destruction of native bee nesting spots as farms expand and use of modern insecticides.

Why Mothers Get Gray

By J. R. Williams

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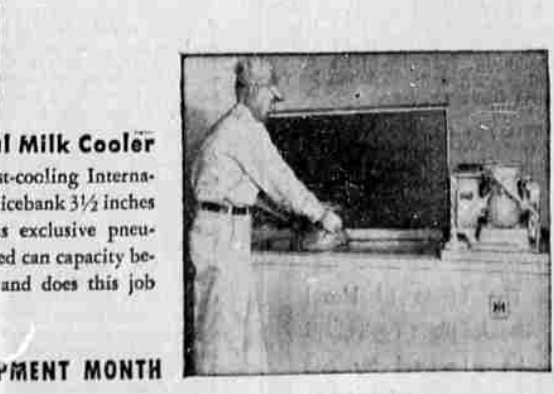
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