The News-Review, Reseburg, Orc .- Mon., Sept. 19, 1949

Crested Wheat Still Top **Grass If Rainfall Is Low**

Crested wheatgrass is still the best grass for seeding in dryland range areas with less than 12 inches of annual rainfall. That conclusion was re-affirm ed recently by E. R. Jackman, O. S. C. extension farm crops specialist as a result of a survey rade on 23 "desert" farms in the Fort Rock area of Lake count by Rainfall in the area averages reat conclusion was realisting ed recently by E. R. Jackman, O. S. C. extension farm crops specialist, as a result of a survey made on 23 "desert" farms in the Fort Rock area of Lake coun-ty, Rainfail in the area averages theut 10 inches

about 10 inches. Flourishing stands of crested wheatgrass were viewed, many of which have been in existence for almost 20 years. to avoid others? how much feed does crested wheatgrass furnish in comparison with adjacent un-seeded lands that were once plow-ed? What kind of ctord



Florida Hurricane Takes **Rye Grass Seed** Heavy Toll Of Farms **More Free From** MIAMI, Fla. (A)-The hurr **Blind Seed Ills**

MIAMI, Fla. (49)—The hurri-cane which swept through Flori-da and into Georgia and the Caro-linas August 25-27 caused crop and property damage estimated at \$52,350,000, a report showed. Grady Norton, chief storm fore-caster at Miami, said in his re-port to the U. S. Weather Bu-reau at Washington that the hur-ricane killed two men, injured 133 persons and caused \$5,000. 000 damage in Florida alone. He said the hurricane also kill-ed 300 hogs, 112 head of cattle and 2,000 chickens. Preliminary germination tests made from the 1949 perennial ryegrass crop show the blind-seed disease control program is effectively curbing the disease reports Dr. John R. Hardison. USDA plant pathologist working at the O. S. C. experiment sta-tion.

Joint Bulletin

tion. Judging from approximately 150 seed samples. 80 percent of this year's crop is showing up with 90 percent germination or better. Last year, the worst year on record for blind-seed disease, only 64 percent of the seed lots rated 90 percent germination or above. Yet findings inde thus far show at least 42 percent of the fields need to be burned over again as a disease control meas-ure Linn ~ounty is the primary SCAREPIGEON SAID TO WORK

ure. Linn rounty is the primary district involved since most of Oregon's perennial ryegrass seed crop is grown in that county. Last

crop is grown in that county. Last year, however, 80 percent of the fields needed to be burned, ac-cording to Hardison's findings. Fearing that farmers will be-come complacent again about the perennial ryegrass disease which effects seed germination adverse-ly. Hardison is urging all farm-ers in Linn county to burn over their perennial ryegrass fields again this fall. While germina-tion percentages are up, he points out that the disease itself is still present. A year of lax control measures would be a decided set-back, he believes. The smut problem was pretty well licked some 10 years ago, in back, he believes.

well licked some 10 years ago, in-fact only 2 percent of cars of wheat shipped in 1942 graded smutty. That was when much of the soft white wheat grown was Rex, a highly resistant variety. Millers turned thumbs down on that variety, however, and show-ed favor for the Alicei-Elgin va-riety which is a pushover for smut. To those farmers replanting perennial ryegrass, the pathologist recommends seeding disease-free seed or seed that is at least 24 months old, Lists of disease-free approved seed lots are now in the hands of county extension agents. Fields which are badly infest-

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ONLY

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Fields which are badly infest-ed with blind-seed disease are not safe for replanting perennial ryc-grass for at least two years, dur-ing which they are devoted to other crops. To prevent emer-gence of spore cups and dis-charge of disease spores. Hardi-son recommends that plowing of such infested fields be done be-fore May 15. The result is that by 1948 14 percent of the cars graded smut-ty. Experiment stations are work-

percent of the cars graded smut-ity. Experiment stations are work-ing as rapidly as possible to de-velop new resistant varieties that have good milling qualities, but meanwhile extensive and careful seed treatment is necessary to prevent serious losses to grow-ers, the bulletin points out. Figures are given in the bulle-tin showing that 10 percent smut infection in a moderate yielding field will cause a loss to the grow-er of about \$6.50 per acre which could have been prevented by good seed treatment costing only 10 cents per acre. The condensed four-point pro-gram advocated in the bulletin suggests the following: 1. Clean and treat all seed wheat, whether resistant or no. 2. Plant resistant varieties of good milling quality if available. 3. If soil is too contaminated even for treated seed, use only resistant sorts. 4. Where dwarf smut is se-vere, grow only spring wheat un-less a resistant whiter variety is

vere, grow only spring wheat un-iess a resistant winter variety is

available. ing the two or three year period

the plowed under vegetable mat-ter is effective, it helps hold the soil together, adds to the ability of the soil to soak up water, pro-tects the soil structure from breaking down and when the roots decay, they add to the fer-tility of the soil. Mr. Bonebrake explains that third of and condition of the soil

Mr. Boneorake explains that kind of soll, condition of the soll, temperature, rainfall water and the velocity of winds have much to do with the rate of decay and amount of erosion. While in general plowed under sod offers ero sion protection for two or three

years, there are conditions where the period is reduced to one year or less. Some soils may become an erosion hazard the first year they are broken out of grass, which means that they should not which means that they should not be plowed. This whole problem becomes of increasing importance, the chairman explains, now that farmers are again facing the need for reducing the acreage of tilled crops, providing a real op portunity to get land most suscep-tible to erosion back into grass. Not only will the grass protect the land but it will build reserves for future cropping if and when necessary.

Rain Aids West Oregon Turkey Breeders But Little Help In East **To See Research**

PORTLAND-(P-Last week's rain eased the drought in some western Oregon areas, but wasn't enough to help the dry eastern Oregon rangeland, the weather **Progress At OSC**

Oregon rangeland, the weather bureau reported. The weekly crop-weather sur-vey said most of the spring grain harvest has been completed. Hop harvesting, however, was slow-ed a bit by the rainfall: Filbert harvest started last week, ahead of the usual time.

A conducted tour of the new O. S. C. turkey farm and experi-mental brooder house is among-features programmed for the 10th annual meeting of the Oregon Turkey Improvement association to be held on the state college campus in Corvallis on Tuesday, September 20. Noel Bennion, O.-S. C. extension poultry specialist urer, has announced. Starting at 9 a.m. standard time, the morning and early af-ernoon program will be carried out in the Memorial Union build-ing. The association's annual **Hits Wheat Smut**

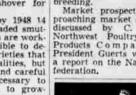
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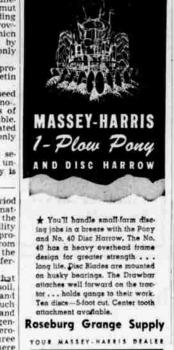
Soint builterin
 Hits Wheat Smut
 Hits Wheat Smut
 In Three States
 The Pacific Northwest's worst
 wheat disease - smut - is the subject of a tri-state statex by means of a regional bulletin, "Controling Wheat Smut," prepared and issued jointly by the experiment stations and extension services for Oregon, Washington and Ida ho. Copies are available free, just as with state bulletins.
 Tasued as Pacific Northwest Bulletin No. 1, the publication describes in readable form the seriousness of the smut problem how the smut invades healthy wheat methods of control. A list of common wheat varieties is also planned to conduct a demonstration on selecting breeders and drawing blood samples for pullorum testing.
 Association President W. T. Guerts, Portland, has placed program arrangements in the hands of Price Schroeder, Milwaukie; Paul McDowell, Sherwood; and Bennion.

Bennion. The committee has announced

The committee has announced that a panel discussion on pro-ducing and selling turkey hatch-ing eggs will also be a part of the program. Poultry Geneticist Dr. Paul Bernier of the O.S.C poultry department will discuss turkey improvement through meading.

turkey improvement through breeding. Market prospects for the ap-proaching market season will be discussed by C. W. Norton, Northwest Poultry and Dairy Products Company, Portland. President Guerts will also make a report on the National Turkey federation.





Aerial War is Planned Wasps May Stop Fruit Against Spruce Budworm Fly, Says Scientist

PORTLAND --(P)-- Aerial war plans against the spruce bud-worm are in the making. Eastern Oregon seemed certain to be the principal battleground next year. Foresters met here to draw up plans for 1950 spraying of infest-ed areas. They said 2,232,250 ac res already have been infested with 865,000 in drastic need of apraving. MOMBASSA, Kenya, East Af-ca-(P)-Frank E. Skinner, a rica-/P)-Frank E. Skinner, a U. S. scientist, was well pleased when he left here recently. He had found and shipped to Hawaii 2,000 pupae of two kinds of Afri-can moth.

with 865,000 in drastic need of spraying. The timber involved is worth \$32,980,000, they estimated. Most of the infestation is in Oregon. Speakers said the budworm, besides destroying timber, is a fire hazard and threatens the wa-

can moth. He believes the wasps can be bred in Hawaii to prey on a type of fruit fly which is new to the islands. It is believed the fly came in in 1946 with American troops returning from other Pa-cific islands. The fly is already preying on 100 different kinds of fruit in Hawaii. The new fly has brought a world wide search for other in-sects which will prey upon it. Four Hawaiian agencies and the U. S. government are helping in ter resources of Pendleton, Wal-la Walla, Baker, Milton-freewa ter and other Blue mountain com-munities. U. S. government are helping in the search

Huber explains. The rubber seal prevents top layer spollage.

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GOOD YEAR

TIRES

is becoming increasingly diffi-cult for competing salesmen to convince regular customers of the Douglas Flour Mill that there is any darn use trying it mers or

again. We hesitate to ask anybody to set up an experiment at their own expense and trouble, to prove things that will benefit only us. But we are happy when we could increase the efficiency who was born Douglas County). The time of m



wish you could all nave been at the meeting addressed by Prof, Wilbur Cooney last week. A very interesting and profitable meeting. We will pass along one timely tople discussed by Wilbur,

was born and raised in

only us, But we are happy when anyone, regardless of what feed he has been using decides to give some other feed a ride, or UMPQUA FEEDS by raising comparing with UMPQUA and at the same time the highest value per dollar in the County. We have some results on such experiments reported to us, which we would like to pass on in view of the short margin likely to develop on turkeys this one turkey grower in Douelar

Year. One turkey grower in Douglas County compared a community mixer feed, inot UMPQUA, with a nationally sold and ad vertised feed. The grower quit the experiment at the end of 8 weeks, after determining that

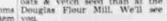
Vertised feed. The grower quit the experiment at the end of sweeks, after determining that the nationally advertised feed had produced an extra two ounces weight per bird, at an extra cost of above a doilar.
A broiler ration at last reports is doiled the end of the en

powered "fattener." After 16 days, the time sug gested by the competing sales-man), the birds on H1-LO had gained more than twice as much as the pen on the high-priced. Auntie " Spinister: Yes, dear, on your Little Tad: Well, I can tell you right now, that's the wrong side to be on in this family. Auntie " Spinister: Yes, dear, on your Little Tad: Well, I can tell you right now, that's the wrong side Right now, rains, it's high t

maturity was bred into them. Prof. Cooney says, "Feed them well, and let them lay." You got them to lay eggs, didn't you? Wilbur didn't mention UMPQUA FEEDS. But when he talked of feeding them well, we thought at once of Umpqua Developing and Umpqua Egg Mash. The high point Prof. Cooney brought out, we thought was to get plenty of vitamins into the birds.

out, we thought was to get plenty of vitamins into the birds.

man), the birds on HI-LO had gained more than twice as much as the pen on the high-priced, high-power feed.
 This again proves what we have always told you. That you ran't gauge the quality of ANY ARTICLE, feed, food, or what





necessary.