



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Here's Some Tips To Keep Bugs Out Of Your Gardens

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
AP Newfeatures Writer

It is the unhappy lot of every gardener who would pick tasty vegetables and handsome flowers to spend a portion of his time as a hunter. Every gardener's tool shed or garage is frequently used to ready his hunting equipment—compounding lethal sprays, cleaning spray guns, loading dust guns—and reading directions.

For the war against insects and pests begins in March and continues right through the season until cold weather drives us back into the winter siesta.

For the purposes of classification, garden insects fall roughly into two classes: chewing and sucking. Into the chewing class are the slimy slugs, amusing grasshoppers, cutworms. This enemy settles itself on leaves and blooms and munches contentedly until there's only a skeleton left. The sucking

Tansy Threatens Livestock

carefully so as not to cause injury to garden friends.

These chemical sprays like arsenate of lead and nicotine are old, tried and true. With science's terrific progress, the market is flooded with new, strong insecticides which take careful handling. It's best to ask for help from a reputable seedman in selecting some of the newer pest removers.

Sprays vs. Dusts

Some people use sprays for all their bug-fighting work, others prefer using dusts. There's something to be said for both sprays and dusts—and most gardeners use both. In the event a dust gun is used, it's wise to spray after a rain or in the morning when plants are moist so the dust sticks to the plants. When a spray is compounded, soap is usually added to the mixture to help liquid stick to the plants.

Japanese beetles, of course, seem impervious to any chemical warfare. One effective method of control is to treat the ground in the early spring—when the beetle grubs are still in the soil, with a specific preparation which infects the grubs with a lethal Jap beetle disease. In the alternative, the best control is picking the beetles off foliage by hand and dropping them into a jar of kerosene—or turpentine—and water.

Tomatoes frequently are bothered by sucking insects—but they should be sprayed or dusted only with Bordeaux mixture for the plant is susceptible to a pest called tobacco mosaic which can be present in the nicotine-based spray.

Combating Mexican Beetles

Beans infected with the disgusting golden grubs of Mexican beetle should be sprayed assiduously—and the plants burned when pulled from the garden.

Fungus is the cause of many diseases to plants—and in most cases, is best treated by dusting them with sulfur. Bordeaux mixture, copper sprays and other chemical mixtures handle them—and the best way to do it is with preventive sprays and dusts, rather than waiting for one disease to appear. Disease-ridden foliage should be burned—particularly hollyhock and delphinium. Asters are susceptible to disease, and it's wise to put the plants in different locations each year to hold them down.

Milk Producers Say Price Support Program Is Making 'Lazy Salesmen'



Tansy ragwort, common ragwort, staggerwort, or stinking Willie—whatever you call it—now is the time to spray for best and cheapest control. This weed, poisonous to cattle and horses, is spreading rapidly throughout western Oregon, states Rex Warren.

Post Farm Tests At OSC Reveal Treating Value

By OVID A. MARTIN
Associated Press Farm Writer

WASHINGTON, — (AP)—The National Milk Producers' federation has come up with a new complaint against the government's \$4,000,000 farm produce price support program. It says the program is making lazy salesmen of the nation's farmers and food processing industries.

When farmers and processors come up with a surplus supply of a commodity, they simply sell it to the government.

"That's so easy," says the federation, pointing out that before the day of price supports a surplus encouraged farmer cooperatives and processors to put on sales promotion campaigns.

The federation wants a farm program that would take the government out of the business of buying, selling and storing commodities. It wants these activities kept entirely in the hands of farmers, their cooperatives and private processors.

It would set up commodity boards to operate price-stabilizing programs under government supervision. Such boards would have authority to buy and sell surpluses. Their work would not be financed by government funds but by money collected from the sale of the commodities.

For such sale of a commodity the farmer would pay a so-called "equalization" fee. This fee would go to the board handling the sur-

Fruit, Nut Crop Incomes Tapering

Oregon's income from tree fruit and nut crops has tapered off somewhat from the all-time 1946 record high, but is still well above pre-war levels, write OSC extension agricultural economists in a new statistical yearbook entitled, "Oregon Tree Fruit and Nut Crops, 1910-49", which is ready for release.

The order number is extension bulletin No. 700, and it may be obtained from any county extension office or by writing direct to the college.

The record tree fruit and nut farm receipts income was \$50,000,000 in 1946. That year, there was a combination of an excellent fruit and nut crop as well as good prices. Although prunes rank first in acreage, pears, followed by apples, have been first in income during recent years.

Hood River and Jackson counties rank highest in receipts from tree fruit marketings. Cash receipts from farm marketings of tree fruits and nuts showed that pears accounted for 42 percent of the state total during the 1945-1949 period.

The bulletin contains statistical information on all of Oregon's principal tree fruit and nut crops with figures on acreage, production, and cash receipts going back as far as 1910 for most crops.

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Old Age Security

There are nowadays several ways of attaining security in our declining years. There is still the old reliable way whereby our ancestors from Bible times down to the days of the "New Deal." Save a few dollars every week; spend less than you earn. Trouble is, there are so many ways that sound more popular now.

First, getting on social security; working a few weeks, at a job without a future, then drawing "compensation"; or moving to some state where Old-Age Pensions are liberal. Main trouble about all of them is that the cost of living climbs just a bit faster than the various types of compensation can keep up with.

Thousands of people have moved into Douglas County the past few years because our forests are being slaughtered, creating temporary payrolls. We hope they will be permanent, but there is no assurance.

Even so, the time comes when we can no longer draw big wages. Maybe so it's just Old Age. Maybe accidents. Maybe poor health. Maybe another of what Amos 'n' Andy used to call the "repression." If, and when, it comes, are we prepared to keep on eating?

Most of these thousands of newcomers have room for a little garden and a few hen cages. And while you might say that poultrymen are not exactly getting rich these days, nevertheless they are all eating. And one of their biggest problems is low priced housing for their chickens, just as the politicians are worrying about low-cost housing for the voters they hope to get come next November. (Only we ALL have to pay for these latter houses.)

Professor Cooney gave a fine talk to the Douglas Breeder's Association last week. Among other things he mentioned to help poultrymen produce cheaper eggs was OPEN AIR HOUSES. These houses can be built for less than a dollar per bird capacity, compared to four to five dollars on ordinary houses. This item alone will help any newcomer to get into the egg selling business, and will help lower his cost of production.

Better yet, birds in the open air houses at our State Experimental Station, even though they were the culls of the College flock, stood the cold winter better than those in the standard O. S. C. houses. Less frozen combs, quicker recovery in egg production and less mortality.

Open air houses have been thoroughly tried in Douglas County for the past two years. Our climate is much softer than at Corvallis. Lower cost housing, lower mortality, better production and much less labor have proved

Uncle Hank Says:



THIS OLD WORLD IS A MIGHTY FINE PLACE TO LIVE—THAT IS IF YOU MAKE IT THAT WAY.

that open air houses are the best solution to egg profits.

Let us invite all you newcomers to our beautiful valley to come in and chat with us about going into the chicken business. As social security after the paycheck stops coming in, we can think of nothing to equal an acre of land, a garden, a cow, and 3 or 4 open air chicken cages. It can be done, it has been done, and YOU can do it.

High Cost of Living

"Why did you shoot your husband?"

"We simply couldn't afford a divorce."

Classified Dept.

FOR SALE: Umpteen empty oil drums. They come in handy for feed bins and a lot of other things. A dollar each, or less in bunches. The Mill.

WOOD PRESERVER. Now is the time for all good poultrymen to give mites the bum's rush for the summer. Paint the roosts, nests, etc., with creosote or any good wood preserver. Get the stuff at the Mill.

For More Gracious Living

More home baking; doughnuts, cakes, biscuits, light bread, not to mention pie. You can make them all with UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR, the best hard wheat flour obtainable, and all spiced up with those vitamins.

No matter where you shop for groceries, ask your grocer for UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR. If he doesn't have it, he can get it for you. If he won't, get it for yourself at the Douglas Flour Mill. 10-lbs., 25-lbs. or 50-lb. sacks.

Gal, (catty like): "Don't you think Sue looks awful in that plunging neckline outfit?"

Boy: "Well Gosh, not as far as I can see."

A Word On Birth-Control

Trouble always follows huge increases in populations. This is especially true of flies, (the dirty things!). Did you know that the first pair of flies in spring could have several billion offspring by autumn, if nothing was done to slow them down? We don't know the exact number, but it's too many.

Once upon a time we thought DDT was a sure-fire fly killer. Now we hear that some flies can take it. Even so, if we start early in the year and give them all we have, we can kill a heap of ancestors, which will prevent the birth of billions of posterity. And posterity has to have ancestry.

Another thing. If we are going to use DDT, let's use the high-powered stuff. Get 50% wettable DDT at the Flour Mill. Use it freely wherever it is safe to use it at all. Some places we could mention are around droppings pits, under screen porches, all manure piles that can't be spread on fields, out-of-door toilets (very freely), garbage cans. Then you can think of other places. No better time than RIGHT NOW to give flies the old "one-two" punch. Helps control mites, too.

Two privates from the city had found a carcass alongside the road.

Said the first: "Gee, I don't know what it is. It has two stripes."

Said the second: "That simplifies it. It's either a skunk or a corporal."

On That Bum Feed

"Bill" Davison, an old timer in the chicken business has this to say: "I don't know what it is, whether it's the feed or not, but by chix this year are the best I have ever raised." (Yep, Bill, it's the feed.)

"Was the scenery beautiful on your trip?"

"Not bad. Mostly cigarette and totpaste ads, with some beer."

Why Not a Check-Up

In spite of increased prices on all feeds, UMPQUA MILK EGG MASH is still selling at only \$4.15 per cwt. Compare that with what you are paying (providing you are not using UMPQUA FEEDS), figure in the rebates, kick-backs, dividends, or whatever it may be called, then consider that Umpqua quality has been demonstrated thousands of times and you will realize why fewer flocks eating UMPQUA FEEDS are being liquidated.

Remember, YOU CAN PAY MORE, BUT YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER FEEDS.

Poisonous Weed Threatens, Spreads Over All Western Oregon Counties

Tansy ragwort, Oregon's most discussed poisonous weed threat, is spreading in all western Oregon counties in spite of many localized attacks on it.

Rex Warren, OSC extension farm crops specialist, says the main concentration of the noxious weed is on the coast and throughout the western part of the Willamette valley. Scattered plants, meantime, are reported in all western portions of the state.

The weed is poisonous to cattle and horses in hay or ensilage as well as when eaten in a pasture. Dr. J. N. Shaw, OSC department of veterinary medicine head, states tansy ragwort causes the so-called "walking disease" of horses and cattle.

Where other feed is available, cattle and horses will avoid tansy plants in pastures. Once they acquire a taste for the weed, however, they seem to develop a liking for it and literally "eat themselves to death," Dr. Shaw describes the action as a cumulative poison taking some time to cause death in livestock.

Sheep, apparently, are unaffected. Warren points out, however, that tansy spreads rapidly through air, and by animal born seeds, thus tends to crowd out more desirable forage plants.

The tansy ragwort weed is a perennial, noncreeping plant with growth habits similar to biennial plants—no flowers are produced until the second season.

Recommended time for control is during May and early June before the plants reach bud stage. Applications of 3 pounds of 2, 4-D parent acid per acre will give satisfactory control during this period. After characteristic, brilliant yellow flowers appear in June or early July, other, more expensive materials must be used. These are aldicarb, sodium chlorate or ammate.

The second year, tansy plants reach a height of 30 to 36 inches. Stems usually have a purplish tinge, and leaves are attached directly to the stalk. They are dark green with deeply cut edges measuring 5 to 10 inches in length.

News-Review classified a d s bring results. Phone 100.



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Pressure Cookers Should Be Tested

Pressure cooker gauges may be tested at the Chariton laboratories in Portland, according to word received at the county extension office.

Gauges should be tested before each canning season. This assures the homemaker that the gauges are working properly and that there will be no loss of canned products because of faulty pressure gauges, says Corinne McTaggart, home economist.

Gauges to be tested should be removed from the cooker lid, labeled with the name and address of the owner and mailed to the Chariton laboratories, P. O. Box 1085, Portland.

Include payment with the gauge, the charge for testing a single gauge is 75 cents. Two or more gauges at one time cost 50 cents each. Safety valves may be tested at the same time for 25 cents each.

Because of crowded building conditions the Food Technology department of the Oregon State college campus cannot conduct a gauge testing service this year.

\$1,250 Paid For Hereford At Auction At Albany

ALBANY, Ore.—(AP)—Top price of \$1,250 for a 20-month-old polled hereford cow was paid here at one of the biggest purebred beef auctions every held in the Willamette valley.

The top animal in the sale on the R. A. Ward farm near Brownsville was bought by George Churchill of Drain.

The 44 head of polled Herefords, consigned by Ward and Ralph L. Cook of Medford, brought \$27,435—an average of \$623.

The cow bringing the biggest price was consigned by Ward. Top price paid for a bull was \$1,100 by Dr. Edgar S. Fortner, Salem, for RRR Aster Advance 36th, consigned by Cook.

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