

### Spray, Dust Cuts Celery Damage From Late Blight

Timely application of sprays and dusts will prevent most of the damage caused by late blight of celery, according to Dr. E. K. Vaughan, plant pathologist for the Oregon State College experiment station.

Consistently good results have been obtained in tests with ziram, tribasic copper sulfate and Orthocid, 406. Dr. Vaughan reports in the current issue of Oregon Vegetable Digest, quarterly publication issued by the OSC experiment station.

Fungicides to control celery blight should be applied during dry summer weather at 7 to 10-day intervals. Cost of such applications has proved small compared with the increased value of the celery crop. Crops harvested early can be sprayed at 14-day intervals with success.

Celery blight is caused by a fungus which is present in the soils of all major celery growing areas of Oregon, according to Dr. Vaughan. It lives from one season to the next in decaying celery stocks and maves and produces spores which are carried by wind and insects to new celery plants.

The July issue of Oregon Vegetable Digest also includes information on new vegetable varieties and a study of cucumber mosaic virus.

The picking operation is cited by OSC scientists as one of the ma-



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### DDT Spray Method For Borer Explained

Good control of the peach and prune root borer has been obtained by entomologists at the Oregon State College Experiment Station with DDT sprays. The spray is applied at low pressure, about 60 to 80, to the lower scaffold limbs and trunk, using 8 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT powder to 100 gallons of water.

### Clean Grain Bins To Avoid Insects

Grain bins on farms sooner or later become infested with grain-detracting insects. New grain stored in old bins without first being thoroughly cleaned and sprayed to destroy insect pests is poor, states J. Roland Parker, county extension agent. Insect-infested grain loses in market value and feeding value.

Where grain bins are open at the top, fumigation is almost impossible and a thorough cleaning and spraying of the walls and floor with a recommended insecticide is about the best way to help keep down infestations.

DDT and methoxychlor are recommended insecticides for spraying grain bins and storage areas. Both come in wettable powder forms and in 25 per cent emulsion concentrates. Emulsion concentrates are recommended over the powdered forms unless the farm operator has power sprayers with good agitators to keep the powders in suspension.

Emulsion forms of DDT and methoxychlor, 25 per cent, should be used at the rate of one gallon of emulsion to 10 gallons of water. This gives a 2 1/2 per cent spray for effective control. Two gallons per 1000 square feet of floor and wall space will be found adequate to give a thorough coverage and sufficient solution to seep into the cracks.

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## FARM and GARDEN NEWS

### Filibuster Privilege Bans All Probability Of Passing Effective Civil Rights Bill

By JAMES MARLOW WASHINGTON (AP)—No matter what kind of civil rights plank they produce at Chicago there's no more reason to believe the Democrats can pass civil rights laws in the next four years, if they win, than they would in the past four.

And in the past four they couldn't, in spite of the fight and promises made at the 1948 convention. In fact, it would be harder now for the Northern Democrats to get through civil rights legislation than it was in 1948. Why? Because the Southern Democrats—using a special Senate rule which the general public may not understand very well—were able to slaughter the Trumanites' efforts at civil rights legislation since 1948. They can use the same rule and tactics again.

### 5 Billion Board Feet Shipped

PORTLAND, (Special)—Shipments topped five billion board feet from Douglas fir sawmills during the first six months of the year, according to Harris E. Smith, secretary of West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

While below last year, Smith said, this believed to be a record for any other similar period. Production for the first half of the year was 5,095,371,000 board feet. Shipments totaled 5,092,065,000 board feet and orders kept close pace at 5,016,401,000 board feet.

Weekly averages of lumber cut picked up during June to 200,251,000 feet, a gain over May when time was lost due to the 17-day strike. The near-record lumber cut so far this year is running 104 1/2 per cent of the last five year average, Smith stated.

The weekly average of West Coast Lumber production in May was 200,251,000 b.f. or 107.0 per cent of the 1947-1951 average. Orders averaged 184,517,000 b.f.; Shipments 189,331,000 b.f.; Weekly averages for May were: Production 172,430,000 b.f. (92.2 per cent of the 1947-1951 average); Orders 165,191,000 b.f.; Shipments 177,875,000 b.f.

Six months of 1952 cumulative production 5,095,371,000 b.f.; six months of 1951, 5,469,641,000 b.f.; six months of 1950, 4,594,290 b.f. Orders for six months of 1952 breakdown as follows: Rail & Truck 3,449,829,000 b.f.; Domestic 1,645,542,000 b.f.; Export 314,498,000 b.f.; Local 252,617,000 b.f.

The industry's unfilled order list stood at 828,261,000 b.f. at the end of June, gross stocks at 963,924,000 b.f.

But if the filibuster against the motion to bring up the bill is broken, then as soon as the bill itself is brought up, the Southern can start another filibuster all over again, this time against the bill. And that filibuster can't be broken except by a constitutional two-thirds vote. Why can't a filibuster

### NEW OSC BULLETIN TELLS CONTROL FOR ROOT BORER

A new method of controlling the western peach and prune root borer in rocky soils has been developed by the Oregon State College experiment station.

Summer spraying with DDT or parathion has been successful as a control measure for the borer, according to Earl Brown, OSC research assistant in entomology and author of station bulletin 513, a new publication on the subject.

Both chemicals gave excellent control, but DDT is cheaper and less dangerous to handle.

The old standard treatment of parathion-chlorobenzene crystals is not effective on rocky soils. Brown reported. Such soils do not hold the gas long enough to kill the borers.

The new method, using DDT or parathion spray, is effective on trees less than four years old. An alternative method, using ethylene or propylene dichloride also is effective but can't be used on young trees.

A full report of control experiments is contained in the new bulletin. Copies are available at OSC or county extension offices.

### BEETLE FIGHTS TREE PEST

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP)—The Vedalia beetle is one insect that is wanted almost the world over. Recently the University of California Citrus Experiment Station here airmailed 50 of the live beetles to the Samoan Islands to fight a citrus tree pest known as cottony cushion scale. After the beetles, one-eight of an inch long, were introduced into citrus groves here in 1888 the cottony scale was completely controlled, reported Curtis P. Clausen, chairman of the Division of Biological Control.

"There has been no trouble since 1888, except in recent years following application of DDT and other new organic insecticides for control of other pests," reported Clausen. "Use of these insecticides destroys the beetles and thus permits the scale to increase to destructive levels."

Scientists here said that since 1890 the Vedalia beetle has been distributed to 65 different countries and geographical areas of the world to fight the destructive scale.

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## Candid Forestry by FISHER



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"NO MONEY WASTED ON MONKEY BUSINESS"—Bonzo, Hollywood's famous chimp actor, looks every bit the politician as he declares himself a "dark chimp" candidate for the presidential nomination. Hoping also his next picture will be titled "Bonzo Goes to Washington," Bonzo is well-versed on political monkeyshines.

### Soil, Water Conservation, Use Told In OSC Bulletin

An analysis of Oregon's soil and water conservation and use has been made by a committee from the Oregon State College agricultural staff. Findings and recommendations have been published in a 75-page bulletin which is available at the Douglas County extension office or by writing direct to the College.

The committee, headed by J. R. Beck, assistant director of the extension service, details its report under two broad phases: first, they discuss soil and water conservation during the past century of Oregon agricultural development; second, they propose a soil and water conservation and use program for Oregon.

In the latter, the state is divided into four districts—coastal, southern Oregon, Willamette Valley and eastern Oregon.

Discussed are such items as sand dunes, stream bank erosion, drainage, soil surveys, fertilizer needs, rotations, farm forestry, alkali, cloud seeding, hill pastures, irrigation and watershed cover.

The committee says man-caused erosion is present in each of the state's 36 counties. It is most noticeable, however, on non-irrigated eastern Oregon cropland, on hill croplands of western Oregon and on land disturbed by logging operations throughout the state. Known improved practices for minimizing erosion need to be adapted to 1,800,000 acres, the committee believes.

Potential irrigation of 700,000 additional acres in the state is largely dependent on three factors—storage, distribution and efficiency of abundant water supplies.

Drainage, to permit sound cropping and maximum land use, is needed on 830,000 acres. The committee also points out that some present crop rotations are markedly deficient from the basic principle of sound soil management. Nearly all soil not in perennial grass, they say, would benefit from improved practices.

Use of nitrogen is expected to increase tenfold in the next 10 to 20 years and 180,000 tons of limestone are now needed each year. About 18,000,000 acres of publicly owned grazing land passed its peak productivity about 1903.

### Pasture, Range Outlook Good

The outlook for fall pasture and range in Oregon is generally good, according to the July 1 range and

## Poultry Meeting Set July 22-25

Dr. J. E. Parker, head of the Oregon State College poultry department, will be a featured speaker on a panel discussing incubation during the 30th annual American Poultry and Hatchery Federation convention in San Francisco, July 22 to 25, the program committee has announced.

This largest of agricultural trade expositions is being held on the West Coast for the first time and is expected to attract between 5,000 and 6,500 visitors. Among them will be a considerable number of Oregon poultry industry leaders. Clem Norton, Portland poultry processor, will discuss 1952 turkey market prospects during a section of the program which he shares with a Salt Lake City industry spokesman. Noel Bennion, OSC extension poultry specialist, is chairman of a panel discussing "Forces Directing Our Industry's Destiny."

Among Oregon exhibitors at the convention, which is being held in conjunction with the Western Poultry Congress, are J. A. Hanson and son, Corvallis, and the Master Supply Corporation, Portland. The American Poultry and Hatchery Federation was organized in 1916 as the International Baby Chick Association. Although the Oregon affiliate, the Oregon Baby Chick Association headed by Conrad Burmester, Portland, goes by the old name, a movement is on foot to make it correspond with the national name, which was changed a year ago.

Membership in the APHF includes more than 5,000 commercial hatcherymen and breeders and represents about 7 per cent of the nation's annual output of chicks, pullets and breeding stock.

livestock report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

July 1 range condition averaged 89 per cent, which was up two points from the June average and 7 points from the July 1, 1951 average. The southwestern area average was also 89 per cent—three points above the 1951 average.

Cattle and sheep are both in about average condition. Cattle and calves have recovered from their below-average condition the first of the year and calves are continuing to make satisfactory growth.

A good lamb crop is reported. Lambs generally made very good gains during June. Shearing was delayed by rain in some parts of the state.

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VOL. XIV—NO. 29 MONDAY, JULY 21, 1952

### YOUR GROCERY BILL

So often we say to ourselves and the world, "If we didn't have to buy grub, we could soon be rich". Other things cost money too, such as clothes and rent, but food is the biggest item in our spending.

It always looks like just a little hike in our wages would take care of things, but the minute our wages rise, and we begin to breathe easier, prices take another leap, and we are no better off than before.

And we wonder why. Yet, the reasons are obvious. Every hike in wages has its effect on prices. Oh, of course, two bits an hour increase in loggers' wages don't immediately raise the price of sugar. No, it's the chain reaction.

It's the cumulative effect of all wages, direct and indirect that raises prices all along the line. And wages alone are certainly not the answer.

Out of every five dollar bill spent for food, one dollar goes for HIDDEN TAXES alone. Last year, Americans plunged up eleven billion bucks as the HIDDEN TAXES on their groceries only. Can you estimate how much hidden taxes you pay in other things you buy?

No body knows how much money he pays out in taxes of all kinds. He knows how much is deducted from his pay check, and how much he either adds or gets back in refunds. But those invisible gouges can fool anybody.

Why in Heaven's name does the Government need so much money? Well, for one thing, one buck out of six of your wages goes to a Government worker. The total income from wages and salaries in the U.S. is about \$186 billion a year. Of that huge sum, \$32 billion goes to Government workers (?); more than one sixth.

In less than two years Government payrolls have increased 50 per cent! During the same time, private payrolls have increased only 26 per cent.



### LITTLE KNOWN FARM FACTS

In a Bitter Root Valley, Montana experiment, 20 tons of rotten sawdust produced 20 per cent more sugar beets per acre than 10 tons of barnyard manure. Less weeds, too.

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### CLASSIFIED SECTION

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DAIRYMEN LOSE MONEY Horn flies in hot weather may cause as much as a 20 per cent drop in milk production. Yet they are easily and cheaply controlled. Get the sprayers and sprays at the Flour Mill.

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### BLUE COMB—MUD FEVER

Blue comb or pullet disease, or new weak disease, or whatever you prefer to call it takes both joy and profit from a bunch of pullets. Mud fever in turkeys strikes terror into the turkey man's heart, with a possible slim margin in sight anyway.

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