

Arrested Man Charges Officer With Violation

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. — Dr. Paul G. Wolff, arrested on a charge of running a stop sign, followed a police car to police headquarters where he paid a \$7.50 fine.

The physician then swore out a complaint charging the arresting police officer, Sgt. Clifton Bess, with exceeding the 25 mph speed limit on the trip to police headquarters.



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Khaphra Beetle Found In South

One of the most destructive pests to stored grain products has been discovered in four more California counties.

It is the khaphra beetle, according to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture. Thus far the khaphra beetle has not been found in Oregon but the department is keeping a close check.

Department personnel urge farmers and grain handlers to aid in the state's detection program. Frank McKennon, plant division chief, lists several ways in which everyone can help. He says the adult beetle itself is only one-sixteenth inch long. In the larva stage it is only one-eighth inch long. The beetle reproduces so fast that already one state in the U.S.A. has reported a pile of cast skins and larvae a foot or more deep.

Here are the department's tips—and the same as the U.S. Post Control Service recommends — to use in looking for this pest:

1. Hand sift grain; pick up a double handful of grain, shake it lightly and let the grain sift through your fingers. If khaphra beetles are present, fuzzy larvae and cast skins will cling to your hands.
2. Look near the edges of a grain pile or next to the wall of grain bins or other storage or transport places.
3. Search in empty places where grain has been. Screen a handful of the sweepings through a window screen and keep an eye out for larvae or cast skins in the sweepings. Do the same for screenings from seed or grain samples.
4. Look in the corners of bags, or along the top seam and inside the ears of bags of grain, seed or screenings.
5. Look closely at grain bins. Check corners next to the wall studs, footings and similar parts of grain bins. The larvae gather in such places when ready to pupate.

And if you find something that looks suspicious, send a sample

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1955

—The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore. 3

Farm Forest Facts

By ED GILDEN

Country Extension Agent
Build a better mouse trap and you will have farm woodland owners and foresters flocking to your door.

RATS - rodents - mammals - shrews - chipmunks - mice - call them what you want. They all like to make a full meal out of forest tree seeds.

Many cutover lands that were showered with the bumper seed crop of 1949 and the moderate seed crop of 1951 remain unstocked.

So says Researcher Bill Stein of the Siskiyou Cascade Research Center here in Roseburg.

Bill estimates that 60,000 acres of cutover land requiring restocking are created annually in south-west Oregon. Much of this land will not be restocked naturally even where a good seed source is present.

What's the answer — a better mouse trap? No, that's outmoded and a little show — but control of the seed eating rodents is necessary.

Artificial reproduction — either planting seedlings or direct seeding — seems to be the only answer in many places.

In a recent article published by Northwest Science Magazine, Bill Stein tells how establishing a new tree crop directly from seed has physiological and practical advantages.

DIRECT seeded seedlings can stand more drought, are free from planting injury to the roots, and are more flexible in timing and application than planting.

This is where the rodents make

the picture a little more cloudy.

The seed must be protected from the seed eaters or else no trees. That's had enough — but that's not all. These rascals also eat the seedlings after germination, so they must also be protected.

Shrews, a mouse-like mammal, will in 24 hours eat food equal to their weight. The "pig" of the seed eaters seem to be built for only one thing — and that's eating.

Protection of direct seeded areas seem to fall into two categories. One — area protection and the other — individual seed spot protection.

The first — area protection — consists of poisoning the planting area and a buffer strip with treated grain. This, in most cases, knocks the local "rats," but the "greener pasture boys" soon infiltrate from surrounding areas.

Bill, in one of his studies, found that he got best rodent control where he poisoned the area in the fall, winter, and spring.

SEED spot protection is obtained by three different methods. One is with the use of a K-screen. This is a 5-inch-long cylinder, one and one-fourth inches in diameter, made of wire-screen cloth. The K-screen is preloaded with soil and the tree seed. The K-screen is then "planted" in the desired area.

The screen is partially closed at the top and protects this one-year old seedling from the rodents.

Conical screens have been used for seed spot protection. This is a cap-like screen that is set over the seed spot. This method has not been successful in a number of tests because the rodents have been able to push them off of the seeded area.

THE LATEST protection method is the actual soaking of the tree seed in poison.

It's worked good. The only drawback is that the solution used — tetraamyl — is hard to get.

In fact, Bill has had a hard time getting it even for experimental purposes. As soon as this poison becomes available, it looks like the answer.

Some work has been done by many foresters to poison areas just prior to natural seed fall. This may be the answer to getting better reproduction where a good stand of seed trees are left.

It's a lot cheaper than planting, so it may be worth trying on your unstocked woodland.

BILL STEIN gives us all a lot to think about in his concluding statement. "The single most important thing forest managers (that you, the farm woodland owner) can do to minimize difficulties in obtaining artificial regeneration is to reforest cutover areas promptly. Rodents, cutworms, and competing vegetation are at their lowest concentration immediately after a tract has been logged and burned. Each succeeding year increases the difficulties that must be overcome to obtain adequate stocking of the cut-over tract."

Fertilizer Tonnage Climbs; Lime Drops

Fertilizer tonnage sold in Oregon during 1954, based on tonnage inspection fees collected by the Oregon State Department of Agriculture, reached 128,194 tons.

This is the highest annual tonnage reported by the department since the inspection fee program was adopted in 1951. It is nearly 5,000 tons higher than the 1952 record, according to J. D. Patterson, chief chemist.

Lime sales last year dropped to 35,500 tons from 48,255 reported in 1953, and agriculture minerals climbed to 15,155 tons from 13,564 in 1953, according to a same report.

Production Workers Earn \$82.36 Average

SALEM, Ore. — Production workers in the Portland-Vancouver, Wash., area earned an average of \$82.36 a week in January, an all-time record, the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Commission said Saturday.

This compared with \$80.23 in December, and \$76.95 in January, 1954.

The commission estimated that 231,100 persons were employed in January on non-farm jobs in the area, compared with 230,800 in December, and 229,900 a year ago.

The area includes Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties in Oregon, and Clark County, Wash.

in rubbing or 75 per cent grain alcohol to the division of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem.

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Wheat Program Interests All

Wheat growers aren't the only people concerned with what would be the best wheat program for the nation, point out writers of a new bulletin released by the land — grant colleges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The publication, "Which Wheat Program," explains those directly concerned include farmers producing feed grains; livestock, dairy, or poultry producers; handlers and processors; the consumers; taxpayers; administrators; and others.

Interests of all these people need to be kept in mind when considering farm programs, the bulletin authors explain.

Three other points considered important are discussed. The first is the need to consider food needs and preferences of people in the country.

Second, the need to remember that conditions growing out of past programs influence the results of programs that follow. Third, there often is a big difference between "short-run" and "long-run" in any program.

In it, a "quick look" is taken at six federal programs for wheat that have been tried or suggested. The main features and probable effects of the rigid price supports, flexible price supports, domestic parity plan, compensatory payments, forward pricing, and free market prices are presented.

Copies are available from the Douglas County Extension Office in Roseburg.

4-H Tractor Boys To Tour Plants

Oregon 4-H tractor members will visit Portland March 17 to 19 on tour of manufacturing plants, Cal G. Monroe, state 4-H extension agent, has announced.

Tentative plans for the three-day tour include visits to tractor and implement manufacturing, assembling and distributing plants, an oil distributing plant and other businesses.

Members who have completed at least one tractor project and are currently enrolled in another will be eligible for the tour, Monroe said. They're also required to have the recommendation of their club leader.

Last year, 57 members, 11 leaders and four extension agents took part in the tour, which was the first held. Those members who participated last year may attend again, Monroe said. Tractor leaders and agents are also invited.

Farm Cleaning Plants Need Scale Licenses

Scales used in farm seed cleaning plants need to be licensed and tested the same as any other scales used in commercial transactions, the state department of agriculture reports.

A recent check in one Willamette Valley county revealed that 75 per cent of such plants have failed to apply for scale licenses, according to W. B. Steele, deputy state sealer with the department. Surveys are now in progress on the scale situation in these seed cleaning plants in other counties. He points out such plants are legally subject to penalty if weighing devices are not licensed and tested.

Cleaning plants where scales have not been tested should contact Steele at the state department of agriculture headquarters in Salem. The state will send an inspector as soon as possible.

SALE SCHEDULED
The fourth annual spring show and sale of the Oregon Aberdeen Angus Assn. will be held Tuesday in Corvallis. Show time will start at 10 a.m. and the sale starts at 1 p.m.

FFA BANQUET
The annual FFA banquet for parents and sons in School District 4 will be held Wednesday at 6:45 p.m. at Fullerton School. Featured will be a general report on FFA activities and a report by the members who attended the national FFA convention in Kansas City.

1 p.m., according to word from the association.

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Expert Tells Dairymen About Gains In Milk Producing

Artificial breeding and testing have helped dairymen make great strides in producing more milk, according to Fred Roberts, acting manager of the Oregon Dairy Breeders. Roberts was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Douglas County Dairy Breeders held recently in Roseburg.

He reported on figures on cow production. The average production on all milk cows in the United States is only 5,450 pounds of milk per cow per year. Here in Oregon cows are slightly above average, he said. They produce 5,940 pounds of milk containing 267 pounds of butterfat.

"Ask any dairymen how much money he can make at present day prices with that kind of production?" Roberts continued. "It won't even pay expenses!"

Dairymen in Oregon who are participating in a Dairy Herd Improvement Program, on the whole, are doing much better. Their cows are producing 8,294 pounds of milk containing 380 pounds of butterfat. Testing programs have helped them to cull efficiently and in general makes them better all-around managers.

Artificial helpers from Oregon Dairy Breeder bulls have gone on to increase even this high average production the speaker said. Daughters on test under DHIA programs from Oregon Dairy Breeder bulls produced 8,919 pounds of milk and 435 pounds of butterfat or an increase of another 625 pounds of milk and 55 pounds of fat more per cow per year.

Roberts also pointed out that most of this extra milk and fat all is added on to the profit side of the ledger for the dairymen. A low

producing cow and a high producing cow both eat about the same amount of feed and take just as much labor to take care of them. Both artificial breeding and DHIA testing are available to dairymen in the county, Wayne Mosher, County Extension Agent said Monday.

Weed Meeting Set In State For March

A series of weed meetings for aerial and ground sprayers and dusters will be held throughout Oregon in March.

Meetings will be held in Eugene March 15, in Medford March 17 and in Coquille March 18. These are the meetings scheduled for cities closest to Douglas County, according to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.

The state college and highway department are cooperating in the program.

From the highway department, L. R. Chandler, assistant maintenance engineer, will discuss weed control policies and operations in connection with state roads and William H. Koesan, agronomist, will talk on spray recommendations and results.

Rex Warren of OSC will discuss ways to reduce spray hazards and herbicides and how they are used. The local county agent will report on spray programs in his county.

Frank McKennon and R. S. Kelso of the state department of agriculture will give information on the state herbicide control law and why the state licenses those who apply chemical weed killers. Kelso also will conduct state examinations for any applicators who wish to take them.

All meetings will open at 10 a.m. and adjourn in mid-afternoon.

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