

Release Of New Winter Wheat Noted By OSC

Release of a new hard red winter wheat variety—Columbia—for seed increase in Oregon and Washington promises to help low rainfall areas swing back into production of high protein bread-type wheat.

F. E. Price, director of the Oregon State college experiment station, announced this week that Columbia has passed final milling and baking trials and that registered seed will be released jointly by experiment stations of the two states. Actual distribution in Oregon will be handled by the Oregon Wheat Growers league at Pendleton.

Columbia is a Rex-Rio by Nebred cross developed at the OSC Sherman branch experiment station at Moro. It has a bearded, common type head with brown chaff and is resistant to both common and dwarf smut. The new variety has typically fine Turkey straw but is resistant to lodging, and has shown greater resistance to "blasting" than has Rio.

Opening Filbert Prices Set 'High'

The highest filbert prices to the trade, since 1945 were reflected in opening price schedules announced Sept. 26, by Northwest Nut Growers.

Large Barcalons listed at 29 cents per pound, bulk, FOB Portland.

In announcing the price schedule, John E. Trunk, general manager, stated that if the industry does a good marketing job, and avoids the drastic price cutting of last season, a grower price of 20 cents per pound should prevail.

"We are pleased," Trunk said, "to be able to reverse the recent trend on filbert prices to enable Oregon and Washington filbert growers to come closer to a parity with other crops."

"Last year, unreasonable price competition cost the growers \$50-a ton, and we would hate to see it happen again."

REAL DEATH IN FILM

MILAN, Italy (AP) — The film suddenly broke off in a local theatre Friday night as actress Yvonne DeCarlo was in the middle of a death scene. Projectionist Luciano Sartorio, 45, had dropped dead of a heart attack.

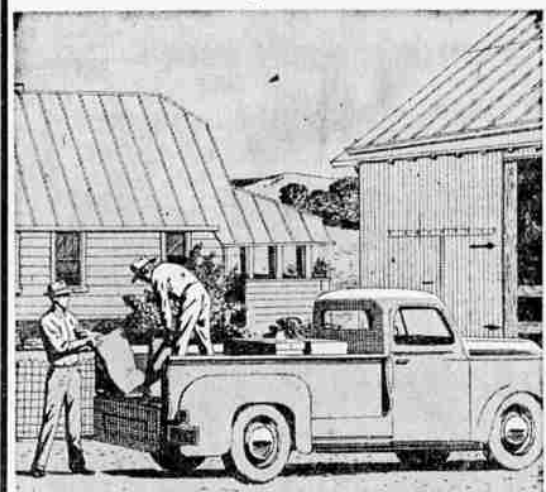
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Chemical Removes Weedy Grass From Crops, Lawns

A chemical that removes both weedy grasses and broadleaf weeds from perennial grass seed crops and lawns has passed Oregon State college research trials and is scheduled soon for public release.

The chemical is a soil sterilant and must be used with extreme caution to avoid danger to desirable grasses, report OSC agronomists Norman Goetze and William Furtick.

Most exciting news of the labor saving chemical is its ability to remove velvet grass from stands of bentgrass, alta fescue and Merion Bluegrass. The material will be sold under the trade name "Karmex DW." The researchers warn against confusing it with Karmex W, another soil sterilant that will injure both grass seed crops and lawns.

Four pounds of Karmex DW per acre in 30 gallons of water is recommended for removing velvet grass — a perennial — from bentgrass, alta fescue and Merion bluegrass seed crops. It should be applied in October and at the four-pound rate only after crops are at least one year old.

Two pounds of the chemical are weedy grasses and broadleaf weeds in the three seed crops plus creeping red fescue. It may be applied to well-established seedlings of alta fescue and Merion bluegrass, but should not be used on bentgrass and creeping red fescue until stands are a year old.

Special care is specified for spraying velvet grass out of home lawns. The agronomists recommend the two pound per acre rate which is equivalent to 1 1/2 ounces of Karmex DW in a gallon of water for coverage of 1,000 square feet of lawn. It is important to get even coverage of the lawn, to avoid over-laying spray patterns, and to use only well-established lawns.

The lawn will probably turn brown after spraying but should bounce back next spring—without velvet grass. Lawn sprays may be applied any time from October to December.



HORN IN ON THE PRIZES—Prize ribbons decorate the horns of these Ayrshire cows owned by 4-H Clubber Barbara Benson, 17, of Lebanon, N.H. At left is Benary Kay, who won the grand prize at the Canadian N.H. fair for the second straight year. Other cow is one of Benary Kay's offspring. Barbara took a total of 11 prizes with these and other animals she has cared for.

Calapooia Farm Bureau Elects New Officers

Election of officers and a report of financial activities were major items of business at the Calapooia Farm Bureau Unit meeting this month.

New chairman will be Harold Crouch. Other officers are Raymond Stephens, vice chairman; Mrs. Grace Crouch, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Elsie Monett, women's chairman; Mrs. Jean Knapp, assistant women's chairman; and Phillip Knapp, center director.

Club members learned the unit had received \$50 from the Douglas County Fair and \$7.50 for pies. The added \$65 earned in a recent scrap drive to make a total of \$122.50 as the overall amount to be donated to the unit building fund.

Surplus Farm Output Control Plan Launched

CHICAGO (AP) — Farm Bureaus throughout the nation have been asked to consider a plan of setting aside certain acres for reforestation in an effort to control surplus production.

The American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, ending a five-day meeting Friday, said it was asking members to study the plan "because of the failure of present farm programs to effectively control production."

Called the soil fertility bank, the plan would designate certain acres to be seeded to soil building crops or devoted to soil building practices.

The directors said the plan will be considered at the federation's December convention in Chicago.

STILL WORKING

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass said here President Eisenhower is still working, though hospitalized after his heart attack. The Soviet press is publishing daily bulletins on the President's health. Readers have been informed that unless he suffers a setback he will continue to fulfill his duties and even now is signing official papers daily.

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Want To Travel?

Oregonians May Seek IFYE Aids

Oregon farm youths still have time to apply for six-month, expense-paid trips abroad under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Winnifred Gillen, state 4-H extension agent at Oregon State College, announced this week that applications would be accepted until Oct. 20 from young people wanting to visit other countries.

Three or four Oregonians will be selected to go abroad in 1956. Exchanges need only furnish personal items and camera supplies. The IFYE project is a two-way exchange. Farm delegates from the United States go to one of 45 participating countries for four to six months and exchanges from abroad come to this country on a similar setup.

In order to be eligible for a trip, applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 30, have a farm background, be a high school graduate, and a resident of Oregon. Application forms and details on countries to be visited may be secured by writing to the state 4-H office, OSC.

Roger Detering, Harrisburg, and Donna Mae Lingle, Boring, are two Oregon delegates now overseas. Detering is in Turkey and Miss Lingle in Greece. Gayle Gilmore, Jefferson, leaves Oct. 4 for Brazil. Three IFYE exchanges from Turkey, England and Switzerland are now living on Oregon farms.

Funds for IFYE delegates come from private donors. For several years, the Oregon Bankers Assn. has sponsored two delegates. Four-H clubs throughout the state have boosted the program in their county groups and church and civic organizations also have contributed.

Before an IFYE leaves the United States, he is given orientation on geography and agriculture in the country to be visited. "A speaking ability of the native language is not necessary, although it helps," said Miss Gillen.

Selective Weed Killer Reported Successful

CORVALLIS (AP) — A selective killer that will take velvet grass and other broadleaf weeds from lawns was reported here as successful in tests at Oregon State College.

Velvet grass, a widespread pest which in the past has yielded only to the shovel or the plow, is killed by the chemical named Karmex DW, the college reported.

Researchers said the chemical may be used only on established lawns, and then only with great care, to prevent damage.

It is expected to be available commercially soon.



LITTLE TO BEEF ABOUT—Just the right size for petting is this full-grown but tiny Dexter cow being visited by Elaine Musgrave, 9, at the Whipsnade, England, zoo. The Lilliputian-sized Dexter is a hardy breed of Irish cattle valuable for both milk and meat.

Home Economics, 4-H Writer Named At OSC

Appointment of Miss Miriam Hall as extension information specialist at Oregon State College has been announced by F. L. Ballard, associate director of the agricultural extension service.

Primary responsibilities for the new information specialist are news reporting and county agent training in information methods in home economics and 4-H club work. She replaces Mrs. June Quincey, who resigned last spring.

Miss Hall received her bachelor's degree from South Dakota.

1,500 HOMELESS

SINGAPORE (AP) — Almost 1,500 persons were made homeless in a fire which razed 100 huts here Friday.

The fire was reported to have been started by a girl cooking food for the Chinese mooncake festival which starts Friday.

A child is missing and one man was severely burned.

Noxious Weed Seed Tolerances Announced

The state department of agriculture has established the maximum number of certain noxious weed seeds which may be present in agricultural and vegetable seeds sold in Oregon. These tolerances became effective Oct. 1.

The noxious weed seeds for which limits are set are those which the 1955 Oregon seed law also names another group as "prohibited" noxious weed seeds, not one of which is permissible in planting seeds sold in this state.

For the restricted group, the allowable maximum of alkali malow and deadwood or sunflower is 45 per pound of vegetable or agricultural seed; buckhorn plantain, corn cockle, sheep sorrel and the docks, 360 maximum per pound; St. Johnswort or goatweed, 180 maximum per pound; blue wet, puncture vine and the star thistles, 18 per pound.

The tolerance in this group is the tightest on the dodders, only nine of which are allowable in a pound of seeds sold for planting purposes.

These limits apply to seeds for sale for planting purposes in Oregon, as well as to the actual sale of seeds.

Copies of the seed law are available from the state department of agriculture at Salem.



FARM-FOREST-FACTS

By Ed Gilden
County Extension Agent

Do you know some of the headaches you face in getting trees to grow on your woodland?

If all the tree seeds that fell would grow, or all the tree seedlings planted would live — life would be simple.

But that's far from the case. Unproductive brush areas are easily spotted all over Douglas County. For that matter, all over western Oregon.

Save Advanced Reproduction

Recent studies indicate that areal with good tree reproduction have often started before the area was logged.

Detailed study on old cutting areas in California shows beyond doubt that advanced reproduction (young tree seedlings established before logging) is the mainstay of the new stand.

So there's the first headache.

Should you burn the slash or not? Burning will help eliminate the fire hazard — but also may eliminate any fir or pine seedlings that may be established.

Once advanced reproduction has been destroyed by fire or logging, it may take 20 or more years to start even a fair stand.

Slash Burning Not Required

Contrary to popular belief — you aren't forced to burn logging slash. If the landowner requests in writing to be relieved from the requirements of burning, it may be granted by the state forester.

The law states that you can be relieved from slash burning if the State Forester finds burning will do one of the following:

1. Create additional fire hazards.
2. Do excessive damage to reproduction or remaining stand.
3. Will retard restocking.
4. Or other similar causes.

It also states you must provide additional protection adequate to offset the hazard created by leaving the slash.

Check with your State Board of Forestry Inspector before burning your slash. He may encourage you to protect your advance reproduction.

Facts Of Tree Life

The summers are dry in southern Oregon. That's one of the reasons it's difficult to get planted or natural tree seedlings to grow.

Foresters recognize that when the rainfall drops below two inches per month, new reproduction starts to die.

As if that wasn't bad enough, competing vegetation fights for whatever moisture is left in the soil.

Grass roots are particularly competitive to young tree seedling roots. They're both active in the upper soil layer.

Naturally, this is the area that dries first.

Transpiration, simply is the way a plant sweats. Water is taken up from the soil and is given off through the leaves.

During the summer, more soil moisture is lost from transpiration than from evaporation. Established brush can easily beat a tree

seedling to the available moisture. Hot dry slopes, such as south and west, are the most difficult on which to establish tree seedlings.

The elimination of root competition in itself is not the complete answer. Many young seedlings will be lost on hot bare soil from too much heat and low humidity.

Tests show that double survival has been watered five times during the summer. Watered trees were given seven gallons at each watering.

For timber planting it is impractical to water — but for Christmas trees it may be the answer.

Mineral soil seedbed is liked best by both fir and pine. Heavy brush areas have very little of this desirable type seedbed.

Other hazards of starting a new forest are rodents, rabbits, and birds. Rodents and birds usually enjoy eating the seed before it germinates. Rabbits clip the new growth on a seedling.

Most of these problems haven't been whipped.

Stepped-up research on these points will increase tree survival.

1. Proper seedbed preparation.
2. Methods of removing excessive competing vegetation.
3. Development of drought-resistant seedlings.
4. Rodent control.

With all of these problems, it's important that you start planning for the next crop of trees before you cut the present stand.

A good seed source and protection of advance reproduction will help some.

Protecting the area from fire is a must, once trees have been established.

Birds Love Life Spurred By Bright City Lights

LONDON (AP) — Dr. J. Gordon Cook said here that bright city lights stimulate the love life of certain birds.

Writing in the magazine Family Doctor, the London physician and researcher said the sparkling advertising signs and street lamps of the British capital's West End make starlings more sexually than starlings living in the country.

"This light influence," Cook added, "has been shown to affect mammals, too," but he didn't go into that.

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