

## Filbert Moth Serious Pest

Control by Dusting  
Recommended by  
Yamhill Agent

Spraying or dusting for filberts should be done around July 20 to 22 with a follow-up especially in the case of dusting, in another two weeks.

The filbert moth is the most serious insect confronting filbert producers, Rex Warren of Yamhill county tells us. Mr. Warren adds that the loss from this insect is yearly increasing in Yamhill county where lots of filberts are grown.

Observations, Warren states, show that the filbert moth passes the winter in silken cocoons. These cocoons are found in the leaves, on the ground and in the soil. The mature moth appears in the orchards toward the end of June. The moths vary in color largely from grey to almost red. They are about the size of codling moths. The hind wings are almost black, across each forewing are two gold bands, one near the middle and one near the pex. These bands have a metallic luster giving them the appearance of hammered gold. Within a few days after emerging, the eggs are deposited on the leaves and on the exposed portion of the nut. These eggs hatch in 8 to 9 days under Oregon weather conditions.

The newly hatched larvae look about in search of the filbert. During this period it feeds principally on the underside of the leaves. When a nut is reached the larvae tunnels through the husk next to the filbert shell until it reaches the basil scar, and when this is reached, the worm tunnels through the microphyll, which is the center of the basil scar, and is made up of softer shelled material. Many larvae perish before entrance is made in the filbert. The larvae feeds on the developing nut.

The control of this pest, according to Warren, is spraying with lead arsenate at the rate of three pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water. A spreader should be used with the spray. Trials have shown that dusting with 40 per cent lead arsenate dust has proved satisfactory in control of the filbert worm. Approximately 40 pounds of dust is required per acre. Dusting must be done during the early morning under calm weather conditions.

Sanitary methods around drying sheds have proved successful in reducing the presence of filbert moth, says Warren. All sacks should be sterilized at the nut plant before they are returned.

## Local Farmers to Attend Ram Sale At Pendleton

Willamette valley farmers plan to attend the 18th annual Oregon ram sale to be held in Pendleton August 18. Twenty two breeders of purebred sheep in Oregon, Washington and Utah have notified officials of the Oregon Wool Growers association that they will consign rams to the sale.

Breeds represented by these consignors are Hampshire, Suffolk, Rambouillet, Lincoln, Cotswold and Suffolk crossbreeds.

Art Thompson, widely known as one of the outstanding livestock auctioneers in America, is coming to Pendleton from Lincoln, Neb., to handle the sale. The rams will be offered singly and in pens.

## Payment Due for Legume Straw

Growers of vetch and pea seed crops in Oregon this season will be able to earn an AAA practice payment for leaving all the straw on the ground when combining, or by returning to the soil if a stationary outfit is used, the state AAA office has announced. The payment amounts to 60 cents an acre.

This practice was authorized for the first time last year but the action was so late that little could be done to make it widely known. The fertilizer value of legume straw is high, and the additional organic matter improves soil structure, making full use of such straw one of the best conservation practices.

## Pork Adjustments Planned for Year

Adjustments in pork production planned by farmers appear to be considerable more drastic than requested in the WFA's 1944 goals as a major step in the necessary adjustment of record livestock numbers into safe relationship with over-taxed feed supplies. Spring farrowings are indicated as 10 per cent below and fall farrowings at 28 per cent below the 1944 WFA goals. The goals were set 15 per cent below 1943 production for spring farrowings and 9 per cent down on fall farrowings.

## Truax Rites Friday

ALBANY — Funeral services for Lt. Woodrow Truax, who was killed in a plane crash Friday off the southern coast of California, were held in Albany Wednesday, July 19.

# Willamette Valley Farmer

News and Views of Farm and Garden

## Points Need for Cutting Accidents On Oregon Farms

Hand tools such as axes and pitch forks are responsible for more accidents on Oregon farms than either machinery, vehicles or animals, available farm accident figures indicate, according to Dean W. A. Schoenfeld, Corvallis, state chairman of national farm safety week.

Dean Schoenfeld calls attention to Oregon farm accident causes in connection with national farm safety week, July 23 to 29. The heavy toll taken each year by avoidable farm accidents represents such an unwarranted physical sacrifice on the part of farm workers and such a financial loss that everyone connected with agriculture is asked to join in this program of farm safety.

The annual report of the accident prevention division of the state industrial accident commission shows that hand tools ranked at the top of the list of causes of farm accidents for farmers operating under the workmen's compensation law. Second were power-driven machinery, followed in order by ladders, steps, power-driven machinery, nails and slivers, animals, poisonous plants or insects, and falling, slipping, flying objects.

Sprained backs accounted for the largest number of injuries of one specific type. Lacerated fingers were the second and fractured ribs third. Schoenfeld, in pointing to a need to notice the farm accident rate and its steady increase, said that agriculture today is one of the most hazardous of industries.

## Lumber Users to Be Affected

More stringent controls over critically short lumber supplies will be established by the war production board after August 1 which will affect all users of lumber, wholesale and retail distributors, and all the smallest sawmills.

Under the new regulations, authority is delegated to the WPA for development of a lumber allocation program for farmers. This program is expected to follow closely the present farm lumber program and will provide for the issuance of purchase ratings by county AAA committees. WPA will distribute lumber from quotas established for agriculture by WPA. WPA officials are hopeful that most essential farm needs will be met through more extensive control of the supplies.

## Who's Who in Jerseys

Book Recalls Story Behind Jersey Breeding in Oregon: Lists Names

By LILLIE L. MADSEN  
Farm and Garden Editor

To Jersey breeders of Oregon, the little slick-paper fourth edition of "Who's Who" in western Jersey breeders, cannot but ruffle the section of the brain which sets working the wheels of "I remember, I remember."

To those who have followed the story of Jerseys in Oregon for a score or more of years, there is more between the pages that

not give us the picture of the well known motion picture hero, Thomas Mitchell, choosing the Willamette valley as the one place in which to buy his farm and raise Jerseys, sired by the superior-rating "Design Oxford of K. T. 355058." But the Mitchells themselves, add the line to their page which tells the story of the success of Oregon Jerseys, "We have a responsibility to every man who buys our cattle and not alone to our own herd."

The little half-page notice of "Ashburn Farm Jerseys," J. M. Dickson & Son, Sheff, Ore., tells no one except members of the "I remember" club, of the time "J.M." was one of the strongest boosters for Oregon Jerseys and one of the most familiar and most handy personages at Oregon state fair and Pacific International Livestock Jersey shows. It tells nothing of the time when he was an early director of the National Jersey association, and of how he spent his evenings writing publicity, not for his own Jerseys, but for all of Oregon's Jerseys. Likewise, it tells nothing of how his daughter-in-law, Margaret Steward Dickson, daughter of the late Henry Steward of Albany, one of Oregon's pioneer Jersey breeders, carried on after his death, bringing national fame to his Jersey name.

While the booklet tells us that Oregon has "nine of the first 12 highest ranking Tested Sires and has produced six of the 10 highest Tested Dams, the notice B. F. and Mrs. M. E. Leabe, formerly the L. A. Hulbert place, Independence," does not tell us of the long hours Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert put into their work to bring to Oregon many of those production records, or that because of this heavy work the Hulberts this past spring retired to go "fishing" and to gain back some of their strength.

While we are told that Oregon has "14 active Jersey Cattle clubs promoting the interest and welfare of Oregon Jerseys," the notice of the booklet, "Mitchell Farms, Carlton, Ore.," gives nothing of the glamorous picture of Thomas Mitchell, who also rates in other "Who's Who's." It does

But the booklet does tell us that Marion county is the leading county in Oregon and the sixth county in the United States in the number of registrations (312) of purebred Jerseys, for the fiscal year, April 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943. A total of 110 Jersey breeders are represented in the Jersey "Who's Who," and these are in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Dates of the two dairy meetings in Oregon for Dr. W. E. Peterson, Minnesota specialist, have been changed from those previously announced and are now July 24 at Corvallis and July 25 at Portland. The Corvallis meeting will be held in the Memorial Union building, and the Portland meeting at the Oregon state grand headquarters. Both start 8 o'clock.

The girl with the HOE says—

Keep up the compost heap during the summer. Large weeds, grass clippings, withered bouquets all make good compost material. Turn the water on it occasionally and then stir it up. Do not put any diseased pea vines or snapdragons with rust on the compost.

When your climbing roses are through blooming, prune them. Long, old canes should be removed.

Do not smoke when you are caring for your tomatoes and if you have been smoking wash your hands well before touching the tomato plants. Tomato plants during all stages are susceptible to infection from tobacco or from diseased tomato plants and weeds related to tomato. Never leave old tomato plants about.

See to it that your rhododendrons and azaleas get a couple of good soakings each month. It is not necessary to sprinkle so often unless we have very hot drying winds. But when you water, water well.

Make up your mind to get up half an hour earlier on Monday morning than you usually do. Use the extra half hour for spraying or dusting. If you do this regularly, your roses will be in good condition. Also the worst part of the dusting—if you happen to use one of the older forms of dust—will have left the foliage by the coming weekend so that you may enjoy the appearance of the roses over the weekend. Dusting is far better in the morning when there is a little dew on the foliage than at night when they are bone dry.

## Dairy Meetings Are Scheduled

Dates of the two dairy meetings in Oregon for Dr. W. E. Peterson, Minnesota specialist, have been changed from those previously announced and are now July 24 at Corvallis and July 25 at Portland. The Corvallis meeting will be held in the Memorial Union building, and the Portland meeting at the Oregon state grand headquarters. Both start 8 o'clock.

## Strawberry Care After Harvest Time

After harvest care of strawberry plants is very necessary to a good crop next year. Fruit bud formation in the single-crop strawberry takes place in late summer and until fall. Strawberry plantings which are to be cropped the next year should receive the care necessary to promote favorable growing conditions for fruit bud formation during the late summer and early fall. Such care includes cultivation, fertilization, disease and insect control, ample moisture supply and runner removal.

Topping when practiced to control foliage disease should be done immediately after berry harvest. Delaying the topping for a period of time following harvest has resulted in decreased fruit yields. Tops may be cut off with hand scythes or mowing machines. Careless handling of the mowing machine has resulted in damage to the crowns.

Old strawberry fields infested with the strawberry crown moth should be plowed under immediately after harvest, before moths emerge and lay eggs.

When strawberry plantings early in the life of the field become lightly infested with crown borers, the plants which are affected can often be detected in the late fall by their dwarfed appearance, dark-colored foliage, and a tendency to wilt. A pull on the top of the plant will usually cause it to break where the borer is working, and this break often exposes the larva. Remove such plants and destroy along with the borer, thus lessening the number of adult moths for the following season.

Cultivation of strawberry fields following harvest should be shallow and frequent enough to remove weeds which use soil moisture. Deep cultivation cuts off feeder roots.

O. T. McWhorter, state college extension horticulturist, says that considering that fruit bud formation takes place in late summer and early fall it would appear to be good practice to apply commercial fertilizers to bearing fields following berry harvest. For many Oregon soils 20 to 250 pounds of 16-20-0 ammoniated phosphate may be used per acre early in August to irrigated strawberry fields, and in early September in non-irrigated fields. For red upland soils applications of 200 pounds of 11-48-0 ammoniated phosphate per acre are looked upon with favor.

Fertilizers when applied to non-irrigated plants in early September, may be broadcast.

are better if called "HEADSIES..."

## Ranch Ramblings

By Rural Reporter

Growers in Clackamas, who have been making rather much of a name for themselves in corn growing, report that nights continue too cool for corn. Fiber flax, however, is ripening.

One is reminded of the old high school basketball and football slogan, "FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT!" when one listens to the present day garden gossip. It would seem that all the gardeners get around to is to dust and spray. Cecil M. Dady, who claims he is really more of a fisherman than a rancher, when he isn't working in a Salem store, but with fishing gasoline out and son-in-laws in the army, has had to put his hand to the figurative plow.

He was overheard muttering this week that the entire state county agents and come to his place to do their experimenting as he could guarantee a sample of every ruinous type of bug, worm and plant disease that had yet been discovered besides a number he felt sure he was alone about possessing.

**Blight at Minimum**

In Polk county we found walnut men reporting very little blight so far, but there was considerable concern about Tansy ragwort, a serious weed pest continuing to infest Polk county lands. Ted Tibbut, assistant county agent, informed us that farmers who find the weed for the first time should destroy the plant and seed heads in order to prevent further spreading. He also added that this weed is poisonous to livestock when eaten, and care should be taken that the plant is not cut and fed in hay.

Tansy ragwort has a bright yellow flower with large leaves, and grows from two feet to over four feet tall at blooming time. Ammonium sulphamate or asticade, according to Mr. Tibbut has given practically 100% control.

Applications of either of these chemicals at the rate of two pounds per square rod is recommended by Tibbut. Where chemical weed killers are used, livestock should be kept away as most of these are poisonous.

**About Poultry**

Mid-summer rather than fall breeding stock for the coming season, especially cockerels, says Noel Benson, poultry specialist. Commercial poultry producers are interested in obtaining fast growing, rapid feathering, early maturing stock that will possess large body size at the time the pullets start to lay.

To identify birds that possess the desirable characteristics...

to eight weeks of age, and again at 20 to 22 weeks of age, as the birds reach sexual maturity, Benson explains.

At the first examination the large, vigorous, fast growing, rapid feathering birds that show superior meat production traits can be marked with leg bands. There will usually be a wide variation in the flock at this age.

It is impossible to identify the birds that are making the best early growth and gains if the breeders are not selected before the flock reaches maturity.

The prospective breeders that possess these desirable characteristics at an early age and then continue to show the same traits at 20 to 22 weeks of age make the most desirable breeders, poultrymen have found.

## Sanitation for Dairy Barns

Dirty cows will mean dirty milk. Keep the hair clipped short on the udder, legs and flanks at all times. Curry and brush the cows daily. The udder should always be washed before milking. Use a cloth dipped in a pailful of warm chlorine solution (200 parts per million). Outing flannel cloth 3 by 16 inches is satisfactory. Under average conditions 12 to 20 cows may be washed in two gallons of solution. When the udders are dirty, renew the solution frequently. The use of an individual cloth for each cow and placing the used cloths in a second pail will aid in preventing and controlling mastitis. Wash and dry the cloths at the end of the milking period.

Avoid feeding hay immediately before or during milking. Keep dust out of the milk by having the air in the barn reasonably free from dust during milking. Cobwebs collect dust, so remove cobwebs from ceilings, walls, ledges and ventilators.

Electric or common fly screens should be used on doors and windows and openings in the barn. Spraying should also be resorted to in order to keep flies down.

## Must Decide to Join Association

Individual flax processing plants will have to decide by August 15 whether they want to join as charter members the new Oregon Flax Association.

# SEARS FOR S

To Keep You Looking During July and A



## TAILORED SLACK SUITS

2-Piece Suits  
Nicely Tailored  
Carefully Detailed

549

PAIR

Slacks for Work or Play

398

Rugged, reliable, and ready for action all summer long. Bright, casual colors; and practical darker ones. Popular fabrics. Sizes 12-26.

## GIRLS' SLACKS

Sanitized cotton and rayons for 7- to 14-year olds to romp and work in all summer long.

198



## "SMART PANTS"

Cut like shorts, but with a hip top front and shoulder straps. Also nautical and pleated shorts in rayons and cottons. Sizes 12-20.

229

## Cotton Polo Shirts

Tri-color striped shirts to team up with shorts, slacks, overalls, and skirts. Short sleeve, crew neck style.

79c

## Gay Cotton Dresses

Cool, colorful cotton wash frocks... lovely to look at and easy to wear. Chambray, seersucker, novelty cottons, prints, plaids, checks and stripes.

398

## Pretty Cotton Pinafores

When the thermometer soars, pop into a cool pinafore and be ready for any occasion. Sizes 8-16, 18-20.

298

## 2-Pc. Play Suits

New sunback style for the week-end, the summer, for garden and for play. Woven chambrays and bright cotton prints. 12-20.

498 to 598



# SEARS. ROEBUCK AND CO.

484 State Street

Open Saturdays till 9 P. M.