

# WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARMER

News and Views of Farm and Garden —By LILLIE L. MADSEN

## Soil Sampling Procedure Shown by Marion County Agent



Ben A. Newell, Marion County extension agent, demonstrates soil sampling method as described by Hollis Ottaway, crop extension agent in the county. With a spade, Newell cuts a V-shaped hole seven inches deep and takes a thin slice from the side. The slice of soil is placed in a clean bucket. Samples like this are taken at eight

to ten places in a field. Then the soil is mixed carefully and (as in the second picture) a special carton, obtained for this purpose, is filled with the mixed soil, labeled and shipped to the new soil testing laboratory at Corvallis. (Statesman Farm Photo.)

## Laboratory to Help Step Up Farm Output

By LILLIE L. MADSEN  
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Now that there are no new worlds to conquer so far as frontiers are concerned, it's no longer a question of how much land you can get, but of how much you can get out of the land you already have.

Scientists have long been working on this problem, and the new soil testing laboratory at Oregon State College is one of the answers for Oregon. Hollis Ottaway, Marion County extension agent, remarked Wednesday.

Similar laboratories and programs are in wide use throughout the midwest and southern states, he added.

Proper fertilization and proper crop rotation as well as humus content are among the items that are being taken care of. Farmers are being taught to feed the constantly increasing populace. Fertilization is necessary to most maximum, as well as to continuous, crop production, but all soils do not need the same

kind of treatment. In fact, all soils will not produce under the same treatment, the county agents explain. The soil testing service for Oregon farmers and home gardeners will assist county agents, as well as the producers themselves, to make recommendations and proper use of available plant food.

**Special Cartons Used**

Soil samples will be mailed from the farm in special cartons, to the college laboratory which is under the direction of Dr. L. A. Alban, OSC hand scientist. The cartons are available at the college and at the various county agents. Information sheets which the farmer fills out, are sent with the cartons and must accompany each sample back to the laboratory. These information sheets or questionnaires, give the past fertilizer and cropping history, and future cropping plans for the field from which the soil to be tested is taken.

One soil sample from one farm, will not do for an overall test. Each area which is to be used for

a special purpose such as lawn, flowers, vegetables or various field crops should be sampled separately. Likewise each area sampled should be one which is fertilized separately. Soils that are distinctly different in appearance, crop growth or past treatment should be sampled separately, provided the area is such size and nature that it can be fertilized separately.

Advice is that when sampling fertilized fields, avoid sampling directly in the fertilized band.

**Several Samples Needed**

When taking soil samples, use a spade, garden trowel, soil auger or soil-sampling tube. With this, cut a V-shaped hole seven inches deep and take a thin slice from one side. Put this into a clean bucket. Repeat at eight or 10 places in the field. Mix the soil in the bucket thoroughly. If sample is too wet to mix well, spread it out to dry at room temperature. When thoroughly mixed, fill a carton with the sample.

The charge (hopes are to keep

the laboratory at least partially self-sustaining) of analyzing soil will vary from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a sample depending upon the tests required. Soils of western Oregon are primarily acid and require a different set of tests than those needed for non-acid soils of eastern Oregon.

Soil reaction or degree of acidity, lime requirements, and available phosphorus will be run on acid soils for \$1.50 a sample. The charge will be increased to \$2.50 when available calcium and potassium are also determined.

Organic matter will be determined on any soil sample for an additional charge of \$1. Boron will be the only minor element determined. Boron tests will be made only upon recommendation of the county agent.

While cartons and instructions and information sheets may be obtained by writing, the laboratory recommends that farmers talk with their county agent before taking soil samples.

## Tall Fescue Seed Plentiful for Nation's Farmers During 1953

CORVALLIS—In 1953, the nation's farmers have good opportunity to use more tall fescue seed than ever before. There's a lot of it and the price to the grower is now around 17 to 18 cents for top quality seed.

Ray H. Teal, United States agricultural economist, said Tuesday that the nation's crop for this year was much larger than early figures following harvest showed. Recent figures, following a check on all growing areas, show the crop to be a little over 50,000,000 pounds—more than twice as much as was produced in 1951.

Howard Jenks of D. A. White & Sons seed firm in Salem, said Tuesday that a large number of states which had not grown Alta or tall fescue seed before had produced seed this year. In fact, he added, he had reports on hand which showed that more than seven million pounds of tall fescue seed were produced in 1952 in states that were not previously estimated. Georgia, Missouri and North Carolina were included, with Georgia alone producing more than five million pounds of seed in 1952.

In the opinion of both Teal and Jenks, only those with the best producing acreages will be remaining in.

"Alta fescue growers on the margin," Jenks said, "will be dropping out. There won't be any profit in it for them. To make a profit, as I see it, in the next few years, Alta fescue growers are going to have to grow top quality seed at as little expense as possible. Some lands won't produce that way. Already a number of fields are being taken out. There will be more that will come out, and even more than this probably should come out."

## Valley Executives To Attend National Farm Co-op Meet

A number of Willamette Valley folk plan to attend the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives which will meet Jan. 12-15 at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

Homar L. Brinkley, executive vice president of the National Council reports that some 500 representatives of cooperatives throughout the country are expected to attend. The program includes special meetings of cooperative editors, information workers, cooperative attorneys and finance officers, along with sessions dealing with marketing and foreign trade, management-personnel relations, fertilizer and petroleum problems.

The theme of the 1953 council meeting is "Distribution: Nerve Center of a Free, Productive Economy."

**4-H MEETING SLATED**

Keeping minutes and how to preside over a meeting will be subjects for discussion when Polk County 4-H officers get together at their annual 4-H officers training meeting Thursday night, Jan. 15, at 7:30 at the Rickreall Grade School. The meeting will be open to all 4-H members, leaders and their parents.

## Bee Minded Folk Invited To Classes

A course in beekeeping is being offered to anyone interested by the Portland Beekeepers' Association with a practical beekeeper as instructor, announces C. A. Meeker, president of the association.

There are no charges for the classes but Meeker indicates that the association would like to have those attending classes become members of the Portland Beekeepers' Association.

The first class is to be held at 7:30 p.m., Jan. 8, in the Portland General Electric conference room at S.W. 5th and Alder, Portland. Classes will be of one hour duration, followed by regular meetings of the Portland Beekeepers' Association. There will be one class a month, and classes will continue during the summer.

Field meetings will be held at which time the class will work with bees to get practical experience and instruction. Meeker requests that those who are interested contact A. J. Moulton or C. A. Meeker.

## Farm Calendar... Young Lamb Eye Troubles May Be Cured

Jan. 13-14—Oregon Dairymen's Association, 89th annual meeting, OSC.

Jan. 15-14—Two day landscape course, OSC.

Jan. 19-21—Western Oregon Livestock Association meeting, Coquille.

Jan. 27-29—Annual state conference of 4-H leaders, Memorial Union, OSC.

Jan. 28—Seven annual U. S. Hoggrowers Association, Multnomah Hotel, Portland.

Feb. 5-6—Western Oregon Grange lecturer's school, Corvallis.

Feb. 10—Soil fertility conference, vegetable processing fieldmen, Withycombe hall, OSC.

Feb. 17—Willamette Valley fertilizer dealers meeting, OSC.

Feb. 24-26—Oregon Farmers Union convention, VFW hall, Salem.

Feb. 24-25—Irrigation Clinic, Corvallis.

Feb. 26-27—Oregon Shorthorn Breeders' assoc., show and sale, Breneville.

## Young Lamb Eye Troubles May Be Cured

Sheep owners are being urged to guard against turned in or inverted eyelids of young lambs, a trouble described by veteran stockmen, as "a common difficulty that every flock owner needs to guard against but which many neglect to do."

The condition is caused by the lower eyelid turning inward bringing the lashes in contact with the eyeball. The resulting irritation causes weeping of the eye and inflammation which frequently results in permanent blindness.

Inverted eyelids may be corrected in a number of ways, but regardless of what method is used, the object is to hold the edge of the lower eyelid in a normal position until it will remain there permanently, county agents report, when questioned about the trouble, which they, too, admit is "not uncommon here in the Willamette Valley."

## Stitches May Be Taken

If necessary, one or two stitches may be taken in a fold of the skin of the eyelid, large enough to hold it in position. A strong linen thread should be used. Another method suggested is to clip a piece of skin about the size of a dime from the lower eyelid, using a pair of blunt-tipped scissors. The incision may be closed with a couple of stitches or it may be left as it is to heal.

Still another method of correcting inverted eyelids is to use metal surgical wound clips. This method is simple and effective, requiring a minimum of time and assistance, but it does require a special pair of forceps to handle the clips.

**Surgical Clips Used**

The clips are applied by rolling the eyelid into a normal position with the fingers and picking up a fold of skin of the eyelid so that it is held in proper position. The clip should be about one-eighth inch below the edge of the eyelid. Clips and stitches need not be removed or treated again after incision.

This condition of inverted eyelid is said to affect a varying number of lambs regardless of breed. It is common enough that every sheepman is apt to experience it. Some believe that it may be hereditary. Occasionally lambs recover without treatment, but blindness is very apt to occur if treatment is not given.

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## DHIA Report Displays No Favoritism

That care and management are just as important as breed of cow, is being demonstrated in the herds of Dick DeJong of Ballston.

When the Polk County Dairy Herd Improvement Association made its December reports Wednesday, DeJong has cows of three breeds up near the top rankings.

A Holstein cow from the DeJong herd topped buttermilk production for the month by bringing in 91 pounds of butterfat in 2,527 pounds of milk, which was also high milk production in the county's association for the month. A Jersey owned by DeJong was third in top butterfat production, giving 37.1 pounds while a Guernsey from the same herd produced seventh high in the milk production.

On the honor roll for cows completing their lactation during the month was an 11-year-old Jersey owned by Walter Lierman, Independence, which gave 617 pounds of butterfat in 12,298 pounds of milk.

**Polk County Average 594**

A total of 924 cows in 31 herds on DHIA test in Polk County during December produced an average of 594 pounds of milk containing an average of 29.8 pounds of butterfat.

High butterfat productions during the month, other than DeJong's, were made by Jack Fleming, Monmouth, a Jersey, 88.8; Walter Lierman, Independence, a Jersey, 81.4; Leonard Kinkaid, Salem, a Holstein, 71.6 pound.

In milk production, those holding the DeJong herd were a Holstein owned by Kinkaid, 1,883, and a Jersey by Walter Lierman, 1,507 pounds. Of the eight top cows in milk production, DeJong owned six.

Cows competing with Walter Lierman for top place in the lactation period production were a seven-year-old Guernsey, owned by DeJong, 575 pounds of fat; an eight-year-old Jersey owned by George Knaupp, 571 pounds of fat and another by the same owner, 564 pounds of fat; a three-year-old Jersey, owned by Jack Fleming, 521 pounds of fat; a three-year-old Jersey owned by Leslie Steward, Rickreall, 457 pounds of fat, and a two-year-old Jersey owned by M. B. Finlay, Rickreall, 407 pounds of butterfat.

## Oregon Hardwood Tested for Share of Huge Shuttle Market

Whether Oregon will get its foot in the door for a share of an annual multi-million dollar hardwood market in the textile industry may hinge on tests of a cord each of western dogwood and madrone sent to eastern manufacturers.

Shuttles, bobbins and spools are now made from seven eastern woods for the wool and warp industry. Oregon madrone and dogwood have been shipped to two eastern manufacturers by the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory. The laboratory has been working on this shuttle-hardwood project during the past year.

Shuttles made from Oregon hardwoods are now undergoing in-service tests. Hardness, ability to take a high polish, and smooth wearing are the qualities necessary for a shuttle, Jack Pfeiffer of the research agency's industrial relations sections reports.

**Dogwood Thought Waste**

Western dogwood has never been thought of as a marketable wood but as a flowering tree and waste product in logging operations. It has been said a stand of one or two cords of dogwood is economically harvestable, however.

Dogwood is scattered throughout western Oregon. Madrone is found principally in the southwestern part of the state although it grows readily in the Willamette Valley, and Polk County in particular has a number of trees. A conservative estimate places 425,000,000 board feet of madrone over 11 inches in diameter in Oregon.

**May Make New Industry**

In a single year, the textile industry uses more than 100,000,000 board feet of hardwood for shuttles, bobbins and spools. If tests prove Oregon woods suitable as a substitute for eastern dogwood, persimmon, hickory, oak and like woods, an excellent profitable new industry may be established in Oregon, Pfeiffer said this week.

It's just another case of Horace Greeley's "Go West young man, go West." In the 1800's most of the shuttles were made of Turkish boxwood, but other uses soon in-fringed on the supply of imported boxwoods.

Persimmon and eastern dogwood

## Peach Leaf Curl Needs Control Now

Spraying for peach leaf curl is at hand, D. L. Rasmussen, Marion County extension agent, warned orchardists and home owners of peach trees, Wednesday. If control measures are not used, he added, the leaf curl will kill young trees and weaken old ones. Control measures consist of applying a protective spray during the winter before the buds swell.

For many years, Bordeaux mixture 12-12-100 has been recommended for control of peach leaf curl. Bordeaux 12-12-100 means 12 pounds hydrate lime, and 100 gallons of water. Bordeaux can be properly mixed and kept in suspension only if the spray rig has an agitator or similar mixing device. Commercial peach growers usually have adequate equipment for this purpose. The average backyard gardener does not have proper equipment, he will get better results by using a liquid type of material for peach leaf curl control.

One of these materials is Puratized Agricultural Spray at the rate of 3 liquid ounces in 5 gallons of water. Two quarts should be used in 100 gallons of water. In recent years Puratized Agricultural Spray has been more expensive than Bordeaux mixture.

Ferbam is also recommended by Oregon State College for peach leaf curl control. Three pounds of Ferbam powder is mixed with 100 gallons of water. The powder should first be mixed with water in a bucket to form a thin paste or slurry. When this slurry is poured into the spray tank, the Ferbam mixes easily with the water.

**Timing Essential**

Proper timing is important for peach leaf curl control. The spray must be applied before the buds swell. It does no good to spray after the grower finds puckered or curled, glistering red colored leaves. The grower must assume that curl is present every year and spray accordingly.

If weather is favorable, one thorough spray in January before the buds swell, will control peach leaf curl. If scale are present on peach trees, control, he should not change materials from one spray to the next. For example, a Bordeaux spray in December should not be followed by a Ferbam spray in January. The reaction between the two chemicals may damage the wood.

The milky way is a system of millions of stars, one of many such systems, the nearest of which is so far away that it takes light, traveling at 186,000 miles a second, a million years to reach the earth.

## Bacon, Ham Supply Will Slide Lower

The 1952 pig crop of 237,000 head in Oregon is 12 per cent smaller than the 1951 crop of 268,000, the USDA crop reporting service announced Wednesday. The 1952 crop is 32 per cent smaller than the 1941-50 average of 351,000 pigs. The largest crop was in 1943 when 556,000 pigs were born and saved in Oregon.

Swine growers report that conditions were exceptionally favorable in 1943 for production, while at the present time, producers are reporting hog raising a relatively unprofitable enterprise because of high costs of production in relation to prices received.

Pigs saved from sows farrowed from June 1 to the close of the year, totaled 96,000. These pigs were saved from 13,000 sows with the average of 7.4 pigs per litter. This is the smallest number of sows to farrow fall litters since 1934 when litters totaled exactly 13,000 head also. The largest number of fall litters was the 37,000 that farrowed in the 1943 top year. The average number of fall litters during the years 1941-50 stands at 21,000 head.

Reports from hog raisers on breeding intentions in the spring of 1953 indicate 13,000 sows to farrow, which is 8,000 head below the spring farrowing of a year ago and the smallest number of spring litters of record.

On a national basis the 1953 spring farrowing is expected to be down 13 per cent from last spring and 17 per cent below the 10-year average. Compared with last year, all U. S. regions show decreases. The Oregon State Swine Growers Association is planning a bred gilt sale for early or mid-February, the sale to be held at Salem.

Corvallis, 2 years, and Phillip Hadden, Albany, one year.

## Silage Sampling Set in Polk County

Directors of the Polk County Dairy Herd Improvement Association are reminding Polk County dairymen that silage samples will be collected Wednesday, Jan. 14, for analysis. Samples are to be taken to the directors or to the county extension office in Dallas on that day. Plastic bags for containers are available free of charge from the directors of the extension office. Approximately one gallon of silage is needed for the sample. Each sample is to be labeled with the complete name and address of the feeder.

Association directors are M. B. Findley and S. Leslie Stewart, Rickreall; Russell Hicks, Route 2, Box 267, Dallas; George Gentemann, Independence, and Elmer Werth, Willamina.

## CATTLE CLUB ELECTS

Frank Richardson, Albany, was elected president of the Linn-Benton Jersey Cattle Club at the organization's recent meeting. Vice president elected for 1953 was Glenn Struckmeier, Scio. The group again selected Mrs. Rollie Davis to serve as secretary-treasurer. Board members and their terms are Glenn Struckmeier, Scio, three years; Ira D. Wonderley,

### Statement of Condition

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Portland

DECEMBER 31, 1952

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

RESOURCES	
Cash in vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$8,559,460.89
Due from Banks	41,704,367.63
<b>Total Cash</b>	<b>\$50,263,828.52</b>
United States Government Obligations, Direct and Fully Guaranteed	153,964,381.46
State, County and Municipal Bonds and Warrants	46,250,162.00
Other Bonds and Securities	4,863,938.05
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	1,050,000.00
Loans and Discounts	896,814,677.19
Accrued Interest Receivable	2,249,250.42
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures	6,372,789.01
Safe Deposit Vaults	248,901.86
Other Real Estate owned (Branch locations purchased for future bank premises)	1,995,231.50
Customers' Liability on Accounts of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	9,244,247.72
Other Resources	646,993,394.70
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$1,448,993,394.70</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$15,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	9,483,355.20
<b>Total Capital Funds</b>	<b>\$44,483,355.20</b>
Reserve for possible loan losses. This reserve is to apply against any loan losses that may develop in the future; it has not been allocated to any particular loans or type of loans. (Established from earnings January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1952)	2,885,918.92
<b>DEPOSITS (Demand)</b>	<b>\$400,476,104.00</b>
(Savings and Time)	191,319,818.46
<b>Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker of Acceptances and Foreign Bills</b>	<b>1,995,231.50</b>
Interest Received in Advance	3,565,216.08
Reserve for Interest, Dividends, Taxes, Etc.	2,394,813.05
Other Liabilities	174,237.51
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$646,993,394.70</b>

Composite totals for the First National Bank Group. The First National Bank of Portland and its 46 statewide banking offices and 15 affiliated banks with 18 banking offices.

**DEPOSITS**

The First National Bank of Portland and 48 Offices..... \$591,795,622.46

18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group..... 138,126,765.82

**LOANS AND DISCOUNTS**

The First National Bank of Portland and 48 Offices..... \$296,814,677.19

18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group..... 57,131,113.84

**TOTAL RESOURCES**

The First National Bank of Portland and 48 Offices..... \$646,993,394.70

18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group..... 150,330,780.32

**TOTAL RESOURCES OF THE 66 BANKING OFFICES IN THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK GROUP..... \$797,324,175.02**

OPEN 10 TO 6 SIX DAYS A WEEK INCLUDING SATURDAY

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

"LET'S BUILD OREGON TOGETHER"

THESE ARE THE 66 BANKING OFFICES IN THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK GROUP

**Portland Offices**

Portland Main Office

East Portland Branch

Northwest Boulevard Branch

Hollywood-Rose City Branch

Industrial Branch

Westwood-Kenton Branch

Westwood Branch

South and Harney Branch

Southwest Portland Branch

Union and Russell Branch

Uptown Branch

**Branches Out of Portland**

ALBANY BRANCH

ASHLAND BRANCH

ASTORIA BRANCH

BEAS BRANCH

CENTRAL POINT BRANCH

CONDON BRANCH

COOS BAY BRANCH

COQUILLE BRANCH

ENTERPRISE BRANCH

FRESH BRANCH

GOLD BEACH BRANCH

GRANTS PASS BRANCH

GRISHAM BRANCH

HEPNER BRANCH

HILLSBORO BRANCH

HOOD RIVER BRANCH

KLAMATH FALLS BRANCH

KLAMATH FALLS BRANCH

LA GRANDE BRANCH

LAFAYETTE BRANCH

MEDFORD BRANCH

MERILL BRANCH

MOLALA BRANCH

NEWBERG BRANCH

NORTH BEND BRANCH

NYSEA BRANCH

OAKRIDGE BRANCH

OREGON CITY BRANCH

PENDLETON BRANCH

PORT ORGON BRANCH

SALEM BRANCH

SHEPARD COUNTY BRANCH

STAYTON BRANCH

THE DALLES BRANCH

TILLAMOOK BRANCH

UMAH BRANCH

WOODBURN BRANCH

**Affiliated Banks in the First National Bank Group**

First Columbia Bank

First Corvallis Bank

First Hawthorn Bank

First National Bank of Eugene

First National Bank of Medford

First National Bank of Roseburg

First National Bank of Seaside

First National Bank of Tualuma

First National Bank of West Eugene

First National Bank of West Medford

First National Bank of West Roseburg

First National Bank of West Seaside

First National Bank of West Tualuma

First National Bank of West Eugene

First National Bank of West Medford

First National Bank of West Roseburg

First National Bank of West Seaside

First National Bank of West Tualuma