

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

Agriculture Less Intensified in U.S., Holland Student Observes

By LILLIE L. MADSEN
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Less intensified farming, more juvenile problems and less potatoes and more salads on the table were some of the variances which Peter Von Lookaren Campagne said he had noted in this country comparing it to his native Holland.

Visitor



Peter Von Lookaren Campagne, Holland youth who is studying American farming methods at Dayton. (Statesman Photo)

Sheep Pinkeye Ailment Strikes During Lambing

The disease commonly known as pinkeye in sheep usually appears just before or during lambing, according to Dr. J. N. Shaw, Veterinarian, Oregon State College.

It may be seen at other times of the year, but not as often. Cattle also suffer from a disease called pinkeye, but its cause seems to be different from what is known as pinkeye in sheep. Treatment, however, is the same.

Pinkeye is an inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva of the eye. The cornea is the clear, front part of the eyeball; the conjunctiva is the membrane lining the eyelid and reflecting back on the eyeball. Anything that produces irritation causes inflammation.

Said Contagious

Pinkeye is caused by an organism which the South Africans have named Rickettsia conjunctiva. Opinions vary concerning the source of infection, but it has proved to be infectious, spreading when discharge from the eyes of infected sheep was placed in the eyes of well animals. English workers have found the organisms in sheep 620 days after symptoms had disappeared, and believe the disease also is spread by well sheep that have become carriers. Some of the closely observed shepherds in our own country believe this, too.

The trouble usually is brought to the attention of a sheepman when he notes one or more of his sheep having trouble finding their way into a feed shed or barn. He usually observes scum over the eyeball. The scum is "white or milky, and then becomes red. In the most serious cases ulcers form, and the eyeball ruptures, causing blindness.

Symptoms Listed

Other symptoms include matted wool below the infected eye, caused by the discharge swollen and red lining of the eyelid, and less healthy condition of the animal because of its inability to see. The wool around the infected eye should be trimmed.

Pinkeye should not be mistaken for inflamed eyes caused by oat hulls which have dropped in the eyes from overhead feed racks. Such inflammation has been noted in such a large percentage of the flock at one time that the condition was thought to be infectious, but the trouble stopped when the method of feeding was changed. Grain hulls sometimes have been so firmly attached to the eyeball that they could be removed only with forceps.

Most cases of pinkeye recover without treatment and only rarely does a sheep become blind. Recovery has been hastened, however, especially in those cases having severe disturbance of vision, with the new antibiotic, chloramphenicol, used as a 1 per cent ophthalmic ointment. One application used all that was necessary in most cases. The ointment, prepared for human use, is put up in small collapsible tubes containing one-eighth of an ounce each, enough to treat 20 head or 40 eyes. The tubes are obtainable on prescription from your local veterinarian.

Treatment Given

Chloramphenicol ointment gives good results when used for pinkeye in cattle, as well as for sheep. Some veterinarians have found sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole powder or combinations of these sulfas effective in the treatment of pinkeye when they are properly prepared and applied by dust dispensers. Local veterinarians should be consulted for the proper preparations and most suitable applicators.

sons yet, but when you ask me, these are the things that I have noted in the 10 months I have been in your country," the Dutch youth said in his perfect English.

He arrived in the United States on June 27, 1957, on the foreign student exchange service. For the first 10 months he was at Brentwood, Calif., coming here this month to spend four months on the fruit and vegetable farm of Worth Riley near Dayton. During his brief stay at Salem he was a guest of the Oregon Farm Bureau.

"Prior to coming to this country he had attended the Holland Horticulture College and served his stretch in the army. 'It's compulsory there, you know'... to which I answered that it is now compulsory here, too. His father is a potato researcher in Holland.

Peter carefully explained that the small parcel of land which Holland could call its own in Europe in comparison to the huge amount in the United States was probably responsible for the greater intensity in farming.

"Our 11 million people live as close together as you would have to live here if the people of the whole world were poured into the United States," he clarified.

"We see orchards being cultivated here without any crops between rows. In Holland we plant caneberrries between the young cherry trees, and strawberries between the berry bush rows," he continued.

Making More Land
The average farm is less than 20 acres, but a lot can be grown on 20 acres if land is cultivated right out to the highways, he said, as he told that his country is now "drying out" more land, building a dyke 19 miles long. A fresh water river comes in and washes out the salt, making an island of "fresh soil." Everything is planned—just how much land can be farmed and how much devoted to cities. Mechanization is far ahead in the United States, although the fact that some of the big equipment would be very unsuitable for the small farms is partially the reason.

He told of the much greater use of greenhouses, which he called "hot houses," in his country than he found here. Grafted nut root stock is grown under double glass, he said.

"The root stock is grown until it is one year old, then grafted and grown under double glass for better control of temperature. We graft in January. The grafts make 15-inch growths the first year and bear in three to four years," he explained.

He found much more plant disease in this country than in his own, and because of this he believed chemical disease control was further advanced.

"We clean our orchards from every bit of pruning, and cultivate them until they are 10 years old then we plant a permanent covering. But we grow many of our peaches, plums, grapes and tomatoes in the hot houses. Our markets for these are Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries," he continued.

Dairying Biggest Crop
But dairying is the largest single farm industry, with both the black and white and the red and white Friesian cattle the most popular.

The less juvenile delinquency problems in his homeland could be, he said, "because not very many of our youths have cars. I've been surprised at the problem here as I read about it in your papers. Taxes on cars are high. Gasoline is \$1.20 a gallon. And you don't need them so much. Our distances are smaller at home. Seams like our youth are busier—have more chores to do. We do more together as families," he said.

He liked the American food, but did miss that "you serve a lot of meals without potatoes. Your salads are much more important here. We do not use as much prepared foods—foods that you buy

Sooty Mold Spring Cure Claimed Best

The season to control scale and sooty mold on camellia and other broadleaf evergreens is here. The warm spring weather activates the scale insects and makes them more susceptible to chemical control.

Malathion is one of the most effective control chemicals. Use 2 teaspoonfuls Malathion emulsifiable concentrate (liquid) per gallon of water. Spray the plant thoroughly, especially on the under side of leaves. Malathion is available at most garden supply stores.

OSDA Sends Call for Help

The Oregon State Civil Service Commission this week announced job vacancies with the Department of Agriculture in the classifications listed below:

Livestock officer: salary range \$360 to \$440; require graduation from high school and four years of law enforcement experience.

Weights and measures inspector I: salary range \$326 to \$400; require high school graduation, under 45 years of age, two years' experience in mechanics.

Bakery specialist: salary range \$326 to \$400; require high school graduation and two years of experience in bakery including one year of responsible public contact.

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The Holland "national drink" is generative, which young Von Lookaren Campagne described as being neither beer nor whiskey, but a barley drink, served like the Americans do cocktails.

Lots of Bulbs Grown
Bulb raising is one of the big crops and the fields are "pretty when the tulips are all in bloom. But this crop belongs to a certain section of Holland," he said. Although one gathered he was proud of his home country, he expressed great interest and admiration for ours. Only once in our conversation, which he guarded carefully, did his natural pride come to the top.

"Holland gets the highest crop yields per acre of any country. We do use more fertilizer and we love our farming," he said.

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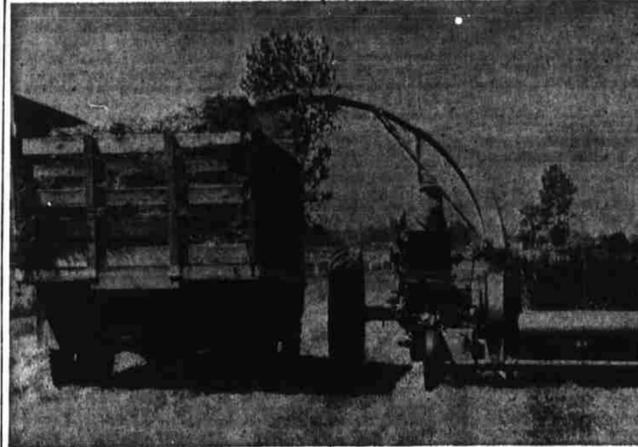
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Silage Cutting Big Project in Mid-Valley



Cutting green forage for silage feeding instead of leaving it for dry hay feed, is one of the big projects in the Willamette Valley at the moment. Here Del Fleming is on the tractor. Fleming manages the J. Wesley Webb farm in North Silverton. The two men are brothers-in-law. (Statesman Farm Photo)

'Centennial' Farmers



Tilling the soil which no one other than their own fathers have tilled is one of the joys of this Waldo Hills couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riches. There is also taking part in the various civic, social and political activities of the community—and there's fishing and hunting and the school activities of their two youngsters. (Statesman Farm Photo)

Farmers Can Obtain Farm Depot Loan

Farmers who need additional grain storage space on their farms can get 5-year, 4 per cent loans through the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office to finance cribs or bins, committee chairman has announced. These farmers can also get loans for mobile crop-drying equipment.

The purpose of the program is to help farmers obtain more on-farm storage, particularly where it is needed to enable them to participate in the price-support program.

Any farm-operator, share tenant, share landlord or producer partnership is eligible to participate in the farm storage facility and equipment loan program. The loan will be made directly through the ASC County offices. Loans may be obtained on storage for wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley.

Wormy Peas Prevented by Good Dusting

The home gardener is often plagued with worms in the garden peas. These worms are the larvae of the pea weevil.

Wormy peas can be prevented by dusting with a recommended insecticide when the pods first start to form. Purpose of the insecticide is to kill the weevils before they lay eggs on the pods. Once the eggs are laid on the pods, it is too late to prevent wormy peas.

Any one of several insecticides can be used. Included are DDT, methoxychlor, malathion, and rotenone. If aphids are a problem, malathion will control them as well as the pea weevil larvae.

Bathysphere in Pacific

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP) — A French naval bathysphere and a three-man crew have arrived here to probe Pacific waters off Japan under a joint French-Japanese scientific project.

Pakistan Coast Lashed
Dacca, east Pakistan (AP) — A windstorm lashed coastal areas of East Pakistan Monday night, killing several persons and leaving hundreds homeless.

Ranch Ramblings

By RURAL REPORTER

CENTENNIAL FAMILIES—When Centennial Farms in Oregon come to be added up this summer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riches, Waldo Hills will be big figures in the count.

Their grandfathers took adjoining Land Donation Claims more than a century ago. Now Bob and Martha (who do not remember a time when they didn't know each other) are farming a portion of both of these claims.

Ten years before Oregon became a state, Bob's pioneer grandfather, George F. S. Riches, took his land claim on what has become known as Riches Road. A portion of this 640 acres is now owned by five of the claimant's grandchildren, John Riches of Salem, Misses Winifred and Lois Riches and Robert who the farm that was their father's Charles Riches, share. Adjoining this to the south is another stretch of the claim, owned and farmed by Harry L. Riches, a brother. Harry's piece came down from his Uncle Jack Riches and was a portion of the latter's share of the claim.

But it is Bob who farms the old home place, and stretching out across the fields to the north is part of the land which was the donation claim of Martha's grandfather, Benjamin Davenport, who arrived around 1852. The portion of this claim which remains in the family, now belongs to her mother, Mrs. John Goodknecht, who was Eunice Davenport.

Bob and Martha farm over 600 acres in Waldo Hills, and the old homesteads need not go to strangers when these two step out of the picture. They have a son, another Robert Riches, who is 15, and a daughter Nancy, somewhat younger.

A large portion of Bob's farming is grass seed farming—chiefly Chewings Fescue.

WE MAKE TOURS—The Conservation Week Tour, sponsored by the Marion County Livestock Association recently, covered considerable territory.

The Wesley Webb farm on the site of the old Silver Falls Sawmill at Silverton showed—besides a lovely home built on the lake which was once the mill pond—an interesting grass silage project. Del Fleming, Wesley's brother-in-law, runs the farm—and 60 head of Hereford cattle and five brood sows. One Tamworth sow had farrowed 18 pigs of which she was raising 13.

At Alois Imper's farm, near Scotts Mills, there were Polled Hereford cattle and more hogs on pasture. Lotus, sub-clover and white clovers with orchard grass, made the pasture mixes.

Traveling up Crooked Finger road, the next stop was at Joe Beilenbergs, where DuPuits alfalfa in one and two-year-old plantings was ready for silage. Lime and phosphate with boron had been fed the fields to give excellent growth.

Back through Silverton and up into the Silverton Hills country stops were made at the Victor Handley and Willard Benson farms. Both showed excellent forage stands which were being used for sheep and cattle.

For the final stop there was the farm forestry management plots in Silver Falls State Park. Leading the tour were Frank Gurlich, Silver Creek Soil Conservation district director, and Hollis Ottaway, Marion County extension agent.

Farm Calendar

- May 22—Silage equipment field day, 10 a.m. Keith Tow, George Knaupp and Malcolm Armour Farms, in Polk County.
- May 24—Clackamas County Jersey Cattle Club Show, Canby, 9 a.m.
- May 24 — Linn County Lamb Show, Scio, 9 a.m.
- May 24—Silverton Pet Parade, Silverton 10 a.m.
- May 27—Lamb Marketing day, live animal grading, Cascade Meat Co. Stockyards, 12:30 p.m.
- May 29—Sheep carcass demonstration, Cascade Co., 2 p.m.
- June 4—Annual meeting Oregon Turkey Growers, 7:30 p.m. at Marion Hotel.
- June 5—Forage Equipment field day, Schmuecker & Grieser Dairy farm, south of Albany, 10 a.m. Bring sack lunch.
- June 7—Marion County Sheep Show and State Dog trials, Turner.
- June 9-13—Oregon State Grange 85th annual session, fairgrounds, Eugene.
- June 12-14—Lebanon Strawberry Festival.
- June 12—Annual meeting Oregon Poultry and Hatchery Association Withycombe hall, Corvallis, 9:30 a.m.
- June 13—Annual meeting Ore-
- June 14—Marion County Livestock Association picnic, 1 p.m. Floyd Fox Farm, Silverton.
- June 16-27—4-H Summer School, Corvallis.
- June 17-19 — Western Poultry Congress, Santa Rosa, Calif.
- June 19—Annual meeting Turkey Improvement Assn. Withycombe hall, 9:30 a.m.
- June 20-24—Great Western Dairy Show, Los Angeles.
- June 21 — Washington County Strawberry Festival, Hillsboro.
- June 21-22 — Arabian Horse Show, State Fairgrounds.
- Aug. 2—Willamette Valley Ram Sale, Linn County Fairgrounds, Albany.

The average worker can keep his family supplied with butter, based on present rate now eaten for a whole year by less than 11 hours of work. Less than 20 years ago, it took him 10 times as long to provide the same amount.

Cherry Fly Spray, Dust Due Now

Commercial and home garden cherry growers should be prepared to spray or dust for cherry fruit fly control when the fruit begins emerging from the soil, reminds County Extension Agent D. L. Rasmussen. Although no flies had been reported trapped under emergence cages so far, emergence is expected within 7 to 10 days.

When growers receive the emergence notice, a thorough spray or dust program should be started immediately and continued at regular intervals of not over 7 to 10 days until the cherries have been harvested. Maintaining a protective spray or dust cover will kill the cherry fruit flies before they deposit eggs under the skin of the ripening cherries.

Programs Listed

Growers can choose one of 10 control programs. Seven formulas are for cherries for processing and three are for cherries for fresh market. Formulas for processing cherries are as follows:

1. Three pounds of acid lead arsenate in 100 gallons of water. To this material add a commercial spreader which is made with two quarts skim milk and four ounces hydrated lime.
2. Fifty per cent methoxychlor wettable powder, 2 pounds in 100 gallons of water.
3. A dust containing 15 parts of acid lead arsenate and 85 parts of finely divided sulfur (325-mesh or finer). Apply at the rate of 45 to 50 pounds of dust per acre.
4. A 5 per cent methoxychlor dust at the rate of 45-50 pounds per acre.
5. A poisoned bait spray consisting of 5 pounds of acid lead arsenate and 5 gallons molasses in water to make 100 gallons of spray.
6. One quart of perthane emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds of actual perthane per gallon in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply perthane within 2 days of harvest.
7. One pound 25 per cent Diazinon wettable powder or 1 pint emuls. conc. containing 2 pounds Diazinon per gallon in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

Fresh Market Controls

Growers raising cherries for fresh market can use one of the following formulas:

1. One quart Perthane emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds actual Perthane per gallon in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply last spray within 2 days of

Package Labeling Rules Examined

Correct and informative labeling of packaged food products will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the semi-annual staff conference May 26-28 of the state department of agriculture's division of foods and dairies, weights and measures.

Robert J. Steward, director of the department, will address the group on May 27. Also scheduled to participate are Dorothy Sherrill and Zelma Reigle, Oregon State College consumer marketing specialists, who will lead a discussion on consumer reaction to labels and advertising. Don Chapman, vice president of the Equitable Savings and Loan association in Portland, will speak on public relations.

Two pounds 50 per cent methoxychlor wettable powder in water to make 100 gallons of spray. Follow in 10 days with Perthane, 1 quart emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds actual Perthane per gallon; or parathion, 1 pint emulsifiable concentrate containing 2 pounds actual parathion per gallon, in water to make 100 gallons of spray. Continue applications of parathion or Perthane at 10-day intervals until harvest, but do not apply parathion within 14 days of harvest or Perthane within 2 days of harvest.

In some areas use of Perthane is often associated with an increase in spider mite populations. Growers who use Perthane may wish to include malathion in one of the Perthane sprays or substitute parathion for a Perthane application. The use of a miticide in a post harvest spray may still be necessary. Malathion may cause spray injury on sweet cherries.

One pint Diazinon emulsifiable concentrate containing 2 pounds Diazinon per gallon in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

When milk in clear glass containers stands on the doorstep in the sun, it loses riboflavin (a B-vitamin) and may develop an off-flavor in as short a time as half an hour. If milk is delivered in clear bottles and can't be refrigerated promptly, it pays to have an insulated receiving box.

VIENNA (AP) — Hungarian steelworkers sometimes have to work up to 18 hours a day to fulfill their quotas, says the Hungarian Communist newspaper Nepszava. It blamed "frequent changes of production plans, lack of cooperation and organizational shortcomings."

Experiment Successful

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet scientist reports a successful experiment to control the sex of silkworms. The newspaper Evening Moscow said Prof. Boris Astaurov showed through a merging of cells the possibility of obtaining male or female silkworms at will. Commercially, cocoons of males are more valuable. They contain 20 to 30 per cent more silk than the female cocoons.

Hungarians' Day Long

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