

HUNTERS



KEEP OREGON GREEN

STATE PAYING BONDS TO CUT INDEBTEDNESS

Retirement of state bonds together with the increase in the assessed valuation of land throughout the state will strengthen the ratings of State of Oregon bonds, Sig Unander, state treasurer, said Thursday.

On September 1, the State of Oregon will retire \$2 million of state highway bonds and pay \$487,187.50 in interest on highway bonds. The payment will reduce the state highway bond debt, originally \$75,000,000 to \$63,352,500.

On October 1, the state will retire an additional \$887,500 in highway bonds and pay \$102,703.13 in interest on the state highway bonded debt.

On the same date, the state will also retire \$2,500,000 Veterans' bonus bonds and \$1,000,000 Veterans' loan bonds. Interest on the bonus bonds totaling \$383,125 and \$468,442.50 interest on the loan bonds will also be paid at that time.

Retirement of bonds in September and October, 1955, will reduce the state bonded debt from \$177,757,100 to \$171,269,600.

County Ramblin's County Agricultural Agent

Fair time is just around the corner and we would like to encourage each and every one to take part in the activities of this Sherman county event. Entries can be made in all classes up to 6:00 p. m. Wednesday, September 7. If you can not exhibit at this year's fair plan on attending during the judging of agricultural and home exhibits and attending the fine rodeo and race meet on Saturday and Sunday.

Special 4-H attraction at the

county fair will be the 4-H meat animal auction sale Saturday immediately following the rodeo. Quality meat can be obtained for your locker or you can assist a boy or girl by buying and reselling the animal to the auction committee.

Mrs. Ina Hanson, Sherman county extension agent in 4-H and home economics took up her duties Thursday, September 1. Mrs. Hanson will be more than happy to meet each and every one of you at your convenience. Make yourself known during the Sherman county fair or drop by the county extension office in the near future.

Seven varieties of Durum wheat were grown at the station this spring. These varieties were grown in comparison with soft Federation and Orford—both seeded in the spring.

Durum, a spring planted wheat, used for making macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles, is in short supply in the United States, and considerable interest was generated this passed fall about raising Durum in Sherman county and the Columbia basin area. Durum was raised a number of years ago at the station and did not compare favorably with other spring sown wheat. Final computations have not been made at the station as yet, but all Durum varieties yielded considerably less than soft Federation.

The most important point relative to raising Durum in this area is its protein content and its color. Small samples of the seven Durum varieties raised at the station were sent to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, research station, at Beltsville, Maryland, to make macaroni color determinations. Color and protein content are very important considerations in regard to use of Durum wheat. Information on the analysis of the various varieties and yield data will be available at a later date.

For those farmers who have used nitrogen fertilizer in the past years and have not made applications to date the \$64 question is how much nitrogen to apply, if any, at this time. Moisture conditions in general, as everyone knows, are very low. Samples taken the middle of June on the station on summer fallow ground were 7.6 percent moisture on moldboard plowing, 8.1 percent on sweep plowing and 9.2 percent on disc plowing. Moisture analysis on two farms, one in the Erskine area, and one in the Locust Grove area during past couple of weeks vary from about 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 percent moisture.

Generally moisture conditions

at seeding time average between 12 and 14 percent. The wilting point of the soil is considered to be 5 to 6 percent in this area. This means that the soil itself retains about this much moisture. Therefore soil with about 9 to 9 1/2 percent moisture would have about half as much moisture as is normally found at this time of year, available to the plant.

Yield data on the ten fertilizer trials throughout the county this past year were mailed to Sherman county farmers this past week. The information has not been analyzed to date, but generally fertilizer was profitable on only three of the ten fertilizer sites. All shallower soil sites did not receive any response or had a reduction in yield as rates of nitrogen application increased.

Nitrogen fertilizer responded nicely on soils that were deep and had good water holding capacity. Present moisture conditions in the summer fallow would lead one to be rather leary of the application of nitrogen fertilizers even on good ground. This, of course, wouldn't be the case if moisture conditions were found to be satisfactory by actual test. It is too bad that we do not have facilities available within the county to make moisture samples for farmers. Analysis of moisture conditions at this time might save some folks considerable money in the application of nitrogen fertilizer if not save them from losing money by reduced yields unless we have a very favorable winter and spring for the coming crop.

No one knows for sure what conditions are going to be or what rate of nitrogen fertilizer should be applied. All farmers contemplating applying nitrogen fertilizer should give serious thought to the present moisture conditions and the actual rate that he is applying.

E. R. Jackman, range and crop specialist, has called attention to the field chopper for hay production. Jackman has presented this question: "When all such studies ever made in the United States show that the field chopper is the cheapest of all machinery for putting up both hay and silage, why aren't more of them used?" One report is that one man can chop and load dry hay with a field chopper as fast as two men can bale and load hay with a baler and trailing wagon, moreover, the work is a whole lot easier. Has anyone considered purchase of a field chopper for dry grain hay?

Announcements have been made for "RED HAT" day, September 24. The Oregon division of the Iszaak Walton league and the Oregon Wildlife federation are promoting this hunter education program, for improvement of hunter conduct and the strained relationships between recreational users and landowners. The plan is to emphasize five principals that should be embraced by every hunter which included: sports-

manship, respect for property and rights of others, fire protection, hunting safety, and observance of game laws. Darwin Van Gilder, Moro, is county chairman of "RED HAT" day and needs each and everyone's support toward this worthy endeavor.

Oregon State college economists doing research on the economics of hog production in Oregon tell us on an average that it takes right at 5 1/4 tons of grain per sow each year, which would include litters and replacements. At this rate it would require at least 30 thousand sows to use the extra land being produced on Oregon sand more than the 21 thousand we farrowed this spring, and would bring the total back to the 1943 all time peak. It would take several thousand more hogs to

help us get rid of the extra wheat produced in ours and neighboring states, not to mention the carry-over. There, of course, would be a couple of problems with embarking on this sort of a program in Oregon. One would be where to secure the sows and the pigs right quick, the other what will the market be in the future. Chances are hog prices won't be as high as we would like to see them, but we can produce pork as cheaply as any one else if given feed grains at the same price. Our barley is about there now. On top of this Oregon producers will have some hog price advantages over the Midwest till Pacific Coast production replaces large shipments of hogs and pork. Presently about three-fourths hogs consumed in the Northwest are shipped in from the Midwest area.

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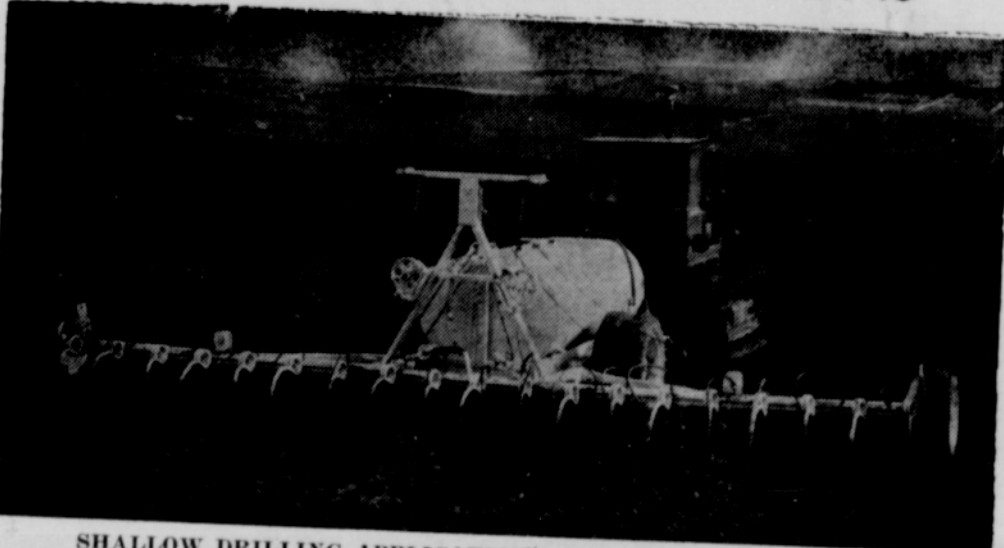
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Brea aqua news

NITROGEN-In-SOLUTION APPLICATION GROWS IN LOCAL GRAIN AREAS



SHALLOW DRILLING APPLICATION of Brea Aqua Ammonia minimizes soil and seed disturbances, conserves soil moisture, cuts time and equipment costs.

Since early fertilizer schedules with Brea Aqua Ammonia on local grain began last month, orders for the application of the low-cost, high performance nitrogen-in-solution have grown to a record peak. More and more local grain producers are finding that Brea Aqua—the easy-to-handle, easy-to-apply nitrogen fertilizer solution—boosts both their yields and their profits.

Brea Aqua's "soak-in" feature makes shallow-drill application possible. Shallow-drill application minimizes soil and seed-bed disturbance, conserves soil moisture, and cuts application time and equipment costs—and the nitrogen soaks in and stays in.

Brea's Agricultural Technical Service of.

fers the following recommendations for dry-land grain, varying the application rate with average rainfall expectancy: 8 - 15 inches rainfall, use 30 - 50 lbs. N per acre; 16 - 23 inches rainfall, use 50 - 70 lbs. N per acre; above 24 inches rainfall, use 70 - 90 lbs. N per acre.

For further information and assistance in planning your nitrogen schedules, call us today. We'll be happy to show you how Brea Aqua pays for itself over and over again. Call us and find out how we can offer you Brea's high-performance nitrogen solution at low cost per pound of net nitrogen as well as expert service to assure you highest profits for every fertilizer dollar invested.

AGRI-CHEM

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