

County Agent's Office

# Reports Good on New Barley Variety, Hudson

By N. C. ANDERSON

Reports and observations of the new winter barley variety, Hudson, which was seeded this fall, are good. Frank Anderson has a seed increase planting in the same field with Olympia which compares very favorably in emergence, stooling and stand.

Lloyd Howton reports that his Hudson barley came up real well and has an excellent stand. It emerged earlier than Flynn seed in the same field but has not made quite as much growth as the Flynn since emergence but he says that it looks real good.

Other growers are Kenneth Peck and Don McElligott with enough acreage so that there should be some seed available for their neighbors for seeding in the fall of 1963. Hudson, while having been grown in the east and midwest for several years, is new to this area. The first seed was planted in Morrow county in the fall of 1961. Interest in the variety came from observing its characteristics and comparing yields in the annual cereal nursery grown at the Frank Anderson ranch.

Winter hardiness has been a little better than some of the standard varieties and the yield has been very good. Hudson was picked for trial as a result of watching it over a period of years at the cereal nursery. Such has been the case with other varieties of wheat and barley grown in this nursery ground for the past 20 some years.

In looking through my files I find records only for the past few years which indicate that it has been one of the top yielders continuously and has produced the top test weight barley each year grown. As an example, in 1959 Hudson yielded 48.4 bushels per acre which would be 2323 lbs. with a test weight of 50 lb. per bushel. This same year Moro 532300, a variety being developed at the Moro Station, not yet released, yielded 2486 lbs per acre with a test weight of 46 lbs. Flynn was next in line with a 2,112 lb yield and a 40 lb test weight. In 1960 Hudson yielded 2,020 lbs. with a test weight of 50.9 lbs per bushel, the top yielder and top test weight. Flynn and the Moro selection froze out that winter.

It will be interesting to see what actual field yields and test weights will be this year with enough acreage to make good comparisons.

### Breed Of Mites May Reduce House Flies

A University of Kentucky scientist, Dr. J. G. Rodriguez, has made a tremendous breakthrough in biological control of the common house fly. Rodriguez is rearing a breed of mites that live on fly eggs in breeding areas such as cattle manure. They reduce fly hatch to 90%. Dr. Rodriguez says that the mites will definitely not prove a pest themselves as he has found out that they cannot live on chickens, calves or other laboratory animals.

### Another Side Given On 'Silent Spring'

No non-fiction book in recent years has received the same torrent of advance publicity that came to Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring," the book which has created a great deal of concern among many people about how we use chemical aids in the production and processing of our food supply. Most reviewers have agreed that Miss Carson overstates her case against the chemical bug and weed killers, primarily by not stating the case for their use in food production and processing.

She is acknowledged to be a competent researcher as well as an excellent writer. She has used strong emotional appeal in her book and does not deny that she has done so, for she feels very strongly that chemical aids are being abused to the detriment of the public. There has been much alarm in some quarters about the book and it has stirred up a great deal of discussion about the chemicals issues in the mass media. If you should read "Silent Spring" keep these facts in mind:

Thanks in large part to chemicals, we have the best, the cheapest (in hours of labor), and the safest food supply in the world. Without insecticides, food would cost more, would be much less nutritious and of poorer quality and there would be considerably less of it.

You, as a consumer of food, are well protected by a vigilant Food & Drug Administration and state regulatory agencies. Guided by two comprehensive laws with many amendments to bring them up to date, the Food & Drug Administration is quick to spot and outlaw insecticide hazards to national health and well being. The proof of the pudding is that a chemical company must spend \$1 million to \$1.2 million in research and testing before it can clear an insecticide for public use. If Thalidomide, the drug that deforms babies, had been an insecticide instead of a drug for human use, it would never have reached the American public.

Use of insecticides does kill some beneficial insects and in other ways upsets nature's balance. But we upset the balance of nature to some extent whenever we break ground for a

crop, kill a timber wolf, or cut a tree to build a house. It is unavoidable. It is only through disturbing nature's balance by intervening drastically in his own behalf that man has been able to live on earth in a civilized way.

### Wheat and Feed Grains In 1962 Act Discussed

We continue this week in our discussion of the Food & Agriculture Act of 1962 with Title III—Wheat & Feed Grains. Title III deals with production adjustment and price support programs for wheat & feed grains. The 1963 wheat program calls for land to be diverted on a voluntary basis, and is similar to the 1962 wheat program. A 1964 wheat program calls for production controls, if approved by two-thirds vote in a national referendum. Approval would provide two levels of support—one in good wheat and a portion of export, the other on wheat for feed. If the program is rejected, wheat will be supported at 50% parity to cooperators.

The legislation also extends the current emergency feed grain program into 1963, with some changes. Starting in 1963, wheat and corn growers who take part in the diversion plan will receive payment-in-kind of 1.8 cents a bushel. These payments are lower on other grains. Participating farmers will also receive payments for diverting land from these crops.

### More Pointers Given On Control Of Weeds

In late October a card giving some timely weed control recommendations was mailed to all farm families. Several ranchers have inquired for further information to supplement that included on the card. As a result, many have used chemicals in the control of annual weeds and grasses on roadside shoulders, ditches, fencelines and waste areas. With the excellent fall and early winter weather that we are enjoying it is still possible to control these weeds and grasses, perhaps with not quite the degree of success as might have been done earlier before we had quite the luxuriant growth, but applications could still go very effective.

Recommendations for this type of spraying was given at the rate of 4 lbs. of 80% Simazine or Atrazine and 2 lbs. of 50% commercial Amitrol or 1/2 gallon Amitrol-T in 20-40 gallons of water. The cost of an 8 ft. width, one mile long, would be approximately \$16. For the eradication of all vegetation around corrals and buildings a recommendation of 20 lbs. of 80% Atrazine or Simazine; Karmex diuron or Telvar monuron in 40-100 gallons of water per acre. Four lbs. of 2,4-D per acre should be added where there are broad leaf foliage at time of application. TBA for the control of Morning Glory was recommended until the ground was frozen at the rate of 10 gallons in 100 gallons of water when sprayed with a hand gun or 10 gallons in 20 or more of water per acre when applied by boom. Benzabor, a granular TBA, can be spread dry at the rate of 1-1 1/2 lbs. per square rod. Winter is a good time to control brush. Brushy plants are among the few weeds that can be treated all winter long satisfactorily. We are thinking mainly now of willows and that type of brush that might be a problem in fence rows, irrigation ditches and on right-of-ways.

Low volatile brush killer chemicals are recommended applied in an oil base to the lower portion of the brush which results in a very effective control of plants even up to 3 or 4 inches in diameter. A commonly used mixture for this basal treatment consists of 3 gallons of any commercial brush killer in 97 gallons of oil. FoFr smaller mixtures, 1 pint would be mixed with 4 gallons of oil such as diesel. The mixture is then applied by means of a hand gun to lower 8 to 10 inches of the stem taking care to soak the trunk liberally with the spray. Such an application may be made at almost anytime during the winter providing it is not raining at the time of application.

Very often the brush that has been treated with the basal application will not die out completely in the first year. These plants may leaf out although the effects of the chemical on the leaf will be seen, however they are very apt to die during the summer or die out completely the next fall and winter.



## Your Home Agent

### Extension Offers OSU Program For Young Marrieds

By ESTHER KIRMIS

Not everyone can go to Oregon State University, but Oregon State can come to everyone.

This is a slogan that has caught on over the whole state as it describes the work of the extension service in the county. The county agents are the long arm of the University serving in the local areas.

Believing this, the Morrow County Advisory Committee in Home Economics and your agent are inaugurating a new idea this 1963 in bringing OSU information to "Young Marrieds" in the county in the form of a monthly "letter to Young Marrieds."

Research in the county, as over the state and nation, has showed that for the first five years of married life most couples' time is occupied with adjustment to each other, small children, learning housekeeping tasks, and perhaps even both husband and wife working. The young marrieds are so busy with all of these things that they do not



find time to become a member of regular extension unit study groups (adult women in homemaking) in the county.

Information for our home economics program in the county comes through OSU home economics program in the county Mrs. Roberta Fraiser, family life; Miss Berniece Strawn, home management; Mrs. Dorothy Miller, family finance; Miss Virginia Weiser, foods and nutrition; and Miss Jessalee Mallileau, recreation specialist. We do not have a clothing specialist right now, but hope to have this position filled soon. Miss Esther Taskerud is home economics coordinator of all of these programs.

We feel that the information these specialists bring us is very informative and vital to anyone involved in family living. We feel that information should be channeled to the "Young Marrieds" at a time when they will find it most useful.

County committee women have listed all the young marrieds they could think of in their communities. If anyone is missed and would like to be included on the mailing list please write or phone the county extension office in Heppner. Included in the first letter are:

Two food bulletins published by OSU; Do nylon slippers cling? Are you on a "merry-go-round" with little people? Make a New Year's resolution in managing time. Is storage space tight in your kitchen? How to win praise from your husband. Does your refrigerator have a bad odor? Two monthly features: Smart Homemakers Tell Us and Recipe of the Month.

Those interested in the short-course, "Money Management," are asked to meet Monday, Jan. 7, at the fair pavilion annex, sponsored by the extension office.

### To Show Cattle

Don Robinson, of the local firm of Kirk & Robinson, Polled Hereford breeders, will show seven head of his top cattle at the Columbia Empire Polled Hereford Association Show and sale at Walla Walla, Wn., on January 23 and 24. Four of these cattle will be sold on the 24.

"Temper gets you into trouble. Pride keeps you there."—S. L. Sherwell, Salisbury (Md.) Advertiser.

## Farmers Loans Now Extended For Recreation

Recreational enterprises may now be financed through the Farmers Home Administration. This provision has been added to the previous authority to buy, enlarge, develop, and operate farms. These loans are made to farmers and ranchers who personally manage and operate not larger than family farms. The authorization to use loan funds for providing recreational facilities will enable these family farmers to supplement their farm income.

Loans are made to farmers who are unable to obtain the credit they need from other sources on reasonable terms. Each loan must be sound and show repayment ability.

Real estate loans may be used to provide land and water development, fencing, land clearing, drainage and irrigation facilities, fish ponds, dams, nature trails, lakes, camp sites, and other recreational purposes and construction of essential farm buildings.

To qualify for a recreation

Rev. and Mrs. Gerald Aultman and two children of Mandeville, La., were New Year's guests at the home of Mrs. Aultman's brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Randy Lott. From here they continued their trip into Washington for visits with other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Miles and children and Phyllis Nolan, all of Pendleton, were visitors at the M. V. Nolan home in Lexington over the holidays.

loan, a farmer must have the background needed to be successful in the proposed farm and recreation enterprise. After the loan is made, he must continue to receive a substantial part of his income from farming.

Repayment is based on the ability to repay from the entire farm operation. Loans secured by real estate may not exceed 40 years. Loans for non-real estate purposes may not exceed 7 years. Interest rate is 5 percent on the unpaid principal.

Maximum loan limits on real estate is \$60,000 and chattel debts is \$35,000.

Further information may be obtained any Monday from 8:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. at 105 S. E. Byers, Pendleton, Oregon.

## Livestock Prospects Promising for '63

Oregon livestock prospects are promising for 1963, but cattle and hog prices are likely to average slightly lower than in 1962. Lamb producers may experience their best market year since 1957.

These trends are indicated by recent and prospective changes in livestock numbers, marketing and demand in the year ahead, reports Stephen C. Marks, Oregon State University extension agricultural economist. Marks makes his report in the new OSU Farm and Market Outlook circular, now available from county extension offices.

Oregon cattle prices have been improving the past 18 months mainly because the expected increase in national beef production failed to materialize. Beef output in 1962 was nearly the same as in 1961, while population gained almost two percent.

At the same time, cattle feeding slowed down in the Cornbelt and average slaughter weights of cattle were lighter than in other recent years, Marks notes. Smaller marketings in the Midwest helped bolster prices in the West, despite record feedlot activity in California, Arizona and Texas.

As beef marketings increase generally, prices on Oregon slaughter cattle probably will adjust to lower levels, especially if the increase rate is much in excess of population growth. Such an increase now seems to be in prospect, Marks said. More cattle are sure to be available for feeding in 1963 and larger supplies for slaughter also will be coming from winter wheat pastures and ranges because beef cattle herd sizes have been increasing.

Favorable range conditions and rising prices in 1962 encouraged ranchers to expand their herds. Preliminary estimates suggest that on January 1, 1963, the nation had a record cattle inventory of 102 million head, Marks states.

Further expansion is the 1963 prospect, providing range conditions continue favorable. Range feed conditions will continue to be an important key to the turning point in the current production and price cycle. So long as range conditions remain favorable, there is little danger of a price bust resulting from the recent build-up rate in cattle numbers, Marks believes.

Despite smaller over-all supplies, feed grain prices may average about the same as during the 1961-62 feeding year, Marks notes. The supply of high protein feeds is slightly larger per animal unit than last year, but these feeds cost more this year due to generally good demand from domestic as well as foreign users.

Domestic red meat production will continue to be supplemented by large imports, Marks states. U. S. cow slaughter is expected to increase some, but not enough to cause a large reduction in imports of processing beef.

Foreign suppliers, namely Australia and New Zealand, probably will increase their exports to broaden their market outlets in the United States, especially if Great Britain, world's largest meat importer, joins the European Common Market, he observes.

Oregon hog prices in 1963 probably will average a little lower than in 1962, Marks notes. Some price recovery from the 1962 fall low is in prospect for early 1963, but not as much as a year earlier.

The prospective decline in hog marketings this winter will be offset by larger stocks of pork in storage plants, increased supplies of frying chicken and larger beef supplies, he adds.

The U. S. 1962 fall pig crop was larger than a year before and a further increase is in prospect in spring farrowings, Marks said. Thus, hog marketings in 1963 are expected to be moderately larger than in 1962. With prospects of adequate grain supplies and fairly stable prices through 1963, producers are likely to raise more hogs, he observes.

Sheepmen who survived the recent low price years face relatively better times, at least until supplies build up again, Marks says. Lamb prices in 1963 should average higher than in 1962.

Flock liquidations in 1960, 1961 and 1962 have reduced the number of sheep and lambs to a point where the Jan. 1, 1963, inventory may show the smallest number since 1950. However, with price improvement, no further large scale liquidation is in prospect either.

Odds are that the 1963 lamb crop will be even smaller than in 1962. Lamb prices during the

early part of 1963 will average much higher than a year earlier, with summer and fall prices likely to hold above the same seasons the past year, he predicts.

Wool prices in 1963 probably will average about the same as in 1962. Domestic stocks are down and a smaller crop of shorn wool is in prospect due to the reduction of sheep numbers, but prospects are for continued strong competition from lower-priced man-made fibers and from larger imports of woolen fabrics.

WHY CALFHOOD VACCINATE? Get The Answer January 12 At The Morrow Stock Growers Meeting (See Page 4, Sec. 2)

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