

Post Treatment Listed By Agent

By EARLE JOSEY
County Extension Agent
Frequently, people ask how they can make their posts last longer. Of course, you can buy pressure treated posts that last very well, but they are expensive. So the agent has been for a do-it-yourself type of treatment.

All methods described in this article, if properly done, will lengthen the life of your posts — some many times. Also, all methods can be done by you. Some require more preparation before the treating than others. Some work better on Douglas fir than others.

Method one, known as the cold soot method, uses pentachlorophenol (penta), copper naphthenate, or oil tar crotonate as a last treatment and gives good penetration on pine posts. But, penta must be treated and thoroughly dried for best results, although longer soaking of partially dried posts has a compensating effect. In order to get reasonable good penetration in Douglas fir, however, it is necessary to partially "incise" posts before treatment. These holes or slots in the wood which allow deeper penetration of the penta with a mallet or other device has been mentioned for this purpose.

Method 2 uses green posts with the penta portion unpeeled. A combination of common salt and copper naphthenate is dissolved in water and poured into existing holes bored just above the ground level. This method works well on Douglas fir as well as on other conifers, but holes must be covered with a piece of tin nailed to the post so the solution will not be washed out by rain.

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Spraying Urged For Strawberries

By DON BERRY
Both home gardeners and commercial growers should spray strawberries for leaf rollers.

These pests are quite serious during the spring and summer in strawberry patches and cause trouble by rolling and killing the leaves on the plants. The damage is caused by a small worm which develops from an egg laid by a small buff-colored moth. These moths are easily spotted when walking through the strawberry patch because great numbers of them fly close to the surface of the ground during bad infestations.

Control measures consist of spraying during bloom with DDT, or later up to harvest with Malathion or Methoxychlor. A heaping tablespoon of 30 per cent DDT powder in one gallon of water will generally control these pests for the season. If they recur, one heaping tablespoon of Malathion or Methoxychlor in two gallons of water may be used up to within three days of picking providing the berries are washed before eaten.

Penetration appears to be very good in a number of species, including Douglas fir posts. It is also superior for alder. In fact, sodium chromate is no longer recommended in this region.

With satisfactory preservatives for Douglas fir available, there is no reason why commercial thinning should not yield useful products. Salts for method number two average about ten cents per four inch post. Chemicals for method number three run at low as ten cents for the same post, but in certain areas cost three times as much. Small diameter posts cost less to treat and are easier to handle.

NEW FIBRE
Catania, Sicily — Rumbling Mount Etna has a new large fissure pouring out a steady flow of molten lava and giant puffs of steam, local scientists reported today.

Short-run shopping trips about 900 miles a year on the average automobile used by an American household.

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Karen Huggahl
Reporter

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Stilbestrol Hormone Boosts Gains Of Steers at Oregon State College

Corvallis — Stilbestrol hormone, now given most beef cattle in feedlots throughout the country to boost gains, also gave excellent results with steers on summer pasture in tests by the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station.

David C. England, OSC animal husbandman, reports steers on pasture gained an added 1 1/2 to 2 pounds daily after a stilbestrol pellet was implanted under the skin of the ear. In drylot feeding, stilbestrol is either implanted or added to the feed.

Trials in cooperation with Oregon ranchers and county extension agents were conducted on Grant county range and on irrigated pastures in Linn and Umatilla counties. Length of the grazing period varied from 80 to 140 days.

England says the trials indicate that a stilbestrol implant of 18 to 24 milligrams at the start of the pasture season will give best results with steers under most conditions. The tests also showed that animals will make comparable growth increases when implanted with Synovex, a combination of two natural female hormones, Stilbestrol, a synthetic hormone, costs less than Synovex.

The tests also threw light on the question of whether increased gains can be obtained from use of stilbestrol more than once during an animal's life. It is reported that some midwest Corn Belt cattle feeders believe stilbestrol is a "one shot affair" and are reluctant to purchase feeder steers that have been implanted while on pasture.

Added Response
OSC trials indicate that added response can be obtained from proper dosage levels of repeated hormone implants. England recommended that implants for grazing animals may be followed with a 30 milligram implant when animals go into the feedlot. He added, however, that the second implant should be made at least 75 days after the first implant for best results.

Steers receiving a stilbestrol implant before going on irrigated pasture in Umatilla county gained 45 pounds more than non-treated steers during an 83-day grazing period. When put into the feedlot, steers given a second 30 milligram implant gained 6 pounds more during 71 days in the lot than steers that received only the pasture implant.

The reimplanted steers gained 20 pounds more while in the feedlot than animals receiving no stilbestrol either on pasture or in the feedlot. Also, they gained one pound more during the feedlot period than steers that received their first implant at the feedlot.

Total gains during both pasture and feedlot operations were even more striking in pointing up proper reimplanting, England explained. Steers implanted during both periods gained 46 pounds more on pasture and feedlot than did animals implanted only at the feedlot.

Bees are very necessary to our agricultural economy because of their value as pollinizers, Goeden commented, while pointing out that the pollinizing value far outweighs the honey producing value of bees.

On April 23 nearly 800 beekeepers had registered their bees with the department, according to Goeden. This figure is approximately 100 higher than the number registered on the same date in 1957.

At the close of 1957, 1341 beekeepers had listed 27,644 colonies on department rolls. Eight out of every 10 voters travel by automobile.

So what happens if you drink milk which may be contaminated? For one thing, you could get strep throat. And that can make you pretty miserable. By drinking non-state inspected milk from an operation which you don't know is clean you also run the risk of developing undulant fever.

Switching to another form of agricultural science—pest control, many people here this season have been bothered by ants. Little Diminuty and I like honey on our hotcakes and were getting a little mad when we had to scrape a layer of ants off the lid before opening the can. We learned there are two potent anti-ant chemicals you can use—chlorodane and dieltrin. Of the two, chlorodane is considered the safer since it is not harmful to humans. These chemicals can be applied with a spray or a paint brush.

In the kitchen and around the food it is better to use the paint brush. The chemical should be applied to the cracks on the outside walls as well as inside, the county agent's office advised. An oil-base spray for ant control should contain 2 per cent of chlorodane. Do not use oil sprays near an open flame because they are inflammable; or on asphalt tile because they will dissolve the asphalt; or in a lawn or garden, or on trees and shrubs, because they injure plant life.

To prevent ants from entering the house apply the spray to the outside walls from the ground up to the windows. Spray around the lower part of the window frames and around the doors. If you have open places under the house apply the chemical underneath the house, too. Put the chemical into any cracks or openings that ants can use to enter a room and on nearby surfaces. An application once every two or three months should be enough.

If the ants keep coming in, then apply the chemical to places you haven't covered before. There are reliable professional exterminators who can help you with your problem, too.

If possible find the ants' nests. You can trace the insects to their nests by watching to see where they are particularly thick and where they are crawling from. Keeping long-lasting insecticides on all ant-crawled surfaces will prevent more coming in. Of course, keep the food in tight containers.

Aided by a smart lawyer and a fumbling witness, the operator made his plea and won the case. Unfortunately, the

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Fruit, Produce Picture Bright

Salem — As of April 18, Oregon can look forward to the second best year on record in the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables shipped from state inspection centers, according to the federal-state shipping point inspection service of the state department of agriculture.

The season total through March 31 was 35,555 cars of produce shipped, approximately 3000 cars ahead of last year at the same time. Shipping point years run from July 1 to June 30.

A total of 4131 carlot equivalents were shipped in the month of March alone — about 200 cars over March, 1957.

Potatoes accounted for 76 per cent of the March business. Reports show 21,665 cars of potatoes have been inspected from July through March, including about 4500 carloads which went for diversion.

About 1500 cars of potatoes remain to be shipped — two-thirds of these are in the Klamath Basin and the rest in the central Oregon. Potato planting is about 75 per cent completed in Malheur county.

Onion shipments this year are about 10 per cent under the figure recorded at the same point last year. The total to date is 4458 cars. The decrease is due mostly to maggot damage in eastern Oregon.

Gooseberries Need Spray Now
Home gardeners who have had trouble with worms in their gooseberries should begin by spraying now to control the gooseberry maggot, according to Don Berry, Jackson county extension agent.

These maggots hatch from eggs which are deposited beneath the skin of the fruit by flies similar to the Cherry fruit fly.

These insects overwinter in the soil and emerge during April, and once eggs are laid no controls are effective. Therefore, control measures are directed against the adult flies to kill them before they lay eggs. Three pounds of 50 per cent Methoxychlor per 100 gallons of water, or one heaping tablespoon in two gallons of water should be applied immediately and repeated at ten-day intervals until harvest. The addition of two pounds of Ferbam or Captain per hundred gallons or one level tablespoon in two gallons of water for leaf spot control would be advisable when applying the spray for gooseberry maggot.

Surveys show that of all the items in the daily newspaper, advertising ranks first in interest among women.

young inspector had not been trained to testify from the witness stand.

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County Agent Suggests Planting of Perennials

By DON BERRY
A small area in every home garden should be devoted to perennial plants.

These come each year from roots and require less care than plants grown annually from seed. Most perennials are heavy feeders and require lots of fertilizer. A four-inch mulch of barnyard fertilizer or two pounds of ammonium sulphate per 100 square feet annually is important for continuous good production.

Perennials which all home gardeners consider a must are rhubarb, asparagus, and some herbs. Gardeners look forward to asparagus as the first spring vegetable. Fifty roots is sufficient for the average family. One to two year old roots should be set two feet apart in rows three feet apart. These are planted in a trench about eight inches deep and the trench is filled as the plant grows. Tops should be kept growing vigorously in order to insure next year's crop. A light harvest may be made the second year. Spindly shoots indicate lack of fertility or over-harvesting. Besides fresh eating, asparagus is also excellent for home freezing. Mary Washington or Paradise are the best local varieties.

Rhubarb is easy to grow and may be harvested lightly the second year after setting. Roots should be set four inches deep and three feet apart. Three or four plants well-cared-for will generally supply family needs. Riverside Giant is large and green while the cherry and strawberry varieties are red. All do well in this area.

Other perennials like horseradish and artichoke may be planted, depending on preference.

Many herbs may be planted by seed or cuttings in the spring. These may be used fresh or dried to enhance the flavor and nutrition of home cooking. Anyone interested in planting herbs should stop by the Jackson county extension office and pick up the booklet "Savory Herbs, Culture and Use."

13 Animals Tagged For Condemnation
Salem — Thirteen animals were condemned on live inspection and 113 carcasses were rejected after slaughter during January and February under the state meat inspection program. These figures were just released by Robert J. Steward, state department of agriculture director.

The compulsory meat inspection program was initiated section by section throughout Oregon and became statewide in February.

Coyotes Top List Of Animals Killed
Salem — Federal state hunters took 1049 predatory animals throughout Oregon from March 9 through April 5. Coyotes topped the list with 398 killed in the four-week period. Robert E. Long of Malheur county accounted for 76 of these animals and Carl McDaniel took 72 of them in Morrow county.

Hunters also reported taking 302 bobcats, 97 porcupines, 85 badgers, 85 raccoons, 44 foxes, 33 skunks, four bears and a mink. This information comes from Melvin D. Smith, district agent for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the state department of agriculture's division of animal industry.

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FARM LOANS
NOW ONLY 5%
NEW LOANS AND CURRENT LOANS INCLUDED IN FEDERAL LAND BANK POLICY OF 'CREDIT AT LOWEST COST'

In addition to reducing our new loan rate, we are reducing the interest rate to 5% on all of our Land Bank loans closed in the past year at higher rates. This voluntary rate reduction will save over \$110,000 a year in interest costs for farmers and ranchers concerned, and is another definite illustration of one of the many advantages of financing farm and ranch properties the Land Bank way.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPOKANE
For Your Farm Loan Contact
your nearest National Farm Loan Association located at:
1212 Court Street P.O. Box 1146
Medford, Oregon Phone SP 2-4002

Details Given On Blight Control

By DON BERRY
One of the common