

Jackson County Weed Work On Contract Basis In 1958

Salem — The state department of agriculture, in its second yearly round of the fight against ragweed, applied control measures to 10,200 infested acres in western Oregon during the 1958 spraying season.

This included 812½ acres in Marion county; 304 in Polk, 13 in Washington, 101½ in Benton, 1,500 in Jackson, 6,576 in Josephine, 18 in Lane, 30 in Yamhill, 20 in Multnomah, and 825 in Clackamas. Two of these counties had been reported ragweed-free last year—Multnomah and Yamhill.

The first actual spraying this year was done in an area southeast of Salem on June 5. Because of cropping practices, all infestations in a county couldn't be treated during a continuous period.

So George Moore, ragweed control supervisor, set up a rotation schedule whereby the operation alternated weekly between the northern and southern parts of western Oregon (the control area). This system allowed the crew and equipment to operate continuously and generally to cover the areas at some where near the optimum state of weed maturity.

Continuous spraying followed through Sept. 25 when all known infestations had received some treatment.

Contract Basis Set

Jackson county officials again in 1958 agreed to do the ragweed control work in their area on a contract basis. This, with two commercial contracts in Josephine county and two state-owned sprayers (an additional sprayer was purchased in late July when two new infestations were located in Josephine county) made it possible to treat all areas.

Moore said a contract was also let in Marion county to hand pull ragweed in 6 acres of strawberries where spraying would have damaged the crop.

Surveys were conducted in many parts of western Ore-

gon where infestations were suspected. The pollen count method was used in the Grants Pass, Cave Junction

Sorghums Raise Grain Receipts In Portland

Salem—Grain sorghums shipped to Oregon from the Midwest for storage increased Portland grain receipts to 11.1 million bushels in October—up about 1.5 million bushels from September. This report comes from the state department of agriculture.

Export cargoes declined from 16 in September to 12 last month. T. Ralph Harry, grain division chief, noted that export sales were being made in small lots last month, many in lots of 100 tons or less.

Harry said he had been advised that approximately 150 cars of grain sorghums are to be shipped to the Klamath basin for storage in buildings at the World War II Japanese detention camp. The grain will be inspected by the Merrill office, which last month made 38 track inspections, 11 sample inspections, 94 inspections of outgoing cars and 45 truck inspections.

Expects Large Movement

Harry also reported there will be a large movement of export grain through the Port of Astoria soon—this type of business has been in very short supply through Astoria the past year. In October the Astoria grain inspection office checked 467,822 bushels of incoming wheat.

Grain shipped into Oregon from points east of the Rocky Mountains included 320 cars of wheat from Montana, 726 cars of barley from Montana, two cars of oats from Iowa, 21 cars of corn from Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa and 916 cars of milo from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

and Eugene areas. To make this type of survey, petroleum jelly-coated slides are exposed for 48 hours in a specially constructed slide stand on a relatively high building where pollen could normally be expected in some quantities. The slides are stained and scanned by a technician who picks out the ragweed from other pollen grains and reports the number present.

Slides were exposed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 2—at the peak pollen season in the area. No ragweed grains were found on slides exposed in Grants Pass and Cave Junction which suggests that all the larger infestations have been located and adequately treated, Moore said.

The results of the Eugene slide survey are not yet available. The Portland allergic clinic in cooperation with the American Academy of Allergy is scanning all slides exposed under the 1958 program.

Prior to the 1958 ragweed season the weed was not believed to be a serious agricultural pest. But this year one infestation in Josephine county caused the loss of a seven-acre oat crop—ragweed stood approximately six inches higher than the oats and outnumbered the cereal plants eight to one. Approximately one acre was cut for silage and the rest of the crop plowed down as the volume of green ragweed foliage prevented the use of a combine in the field.

Moore is now undertaking the same type of educational program he did in 1957—familiarizing as many people as possible with ragweed, its detrimental effects, control measures, infestation reporting and the difference between ragweed and tansy ragwort. Last year he spoke and showed slides to approximately 1600 persons, in addition to radio talks and a television appearance.

Theodore Dreiser's first novel was published in 1900.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE G. COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

We dropped in on an interesting person the other day. He is a hired-hand in one of the biggest corporations in the United States—education.

When you figure the costs of the plant in which he sweats to turn out a "finished product," the cost of the materials with which he works and other costs, this is not a bragging statement. Education is big business. Only trouble is the directors of this large corporation—you parents, take so little interest in it.

When we came into the classroom, it was 5:15 p.m. Everybody else in town, except for a few fellow teachers, had either gone home or were preparing to. As this man sat on the edge of the classroom desk swinging his legs, he seemed to have all the time in the world. He did, too! After a quick dinner he was preparing for another four to six hours piled on top of the standard eight hours a day.

"My wife and I are working with the Cub Scouts, we are active in church and I belong to the Army Reserves. These activities interfere with the time I would like to spend on this work. Actually, I should spend 24 hours a day just on this job," the teacher commented.

Recognize him yet? No? Well, you should! No, he's not a super citizen. There are hundreds like him. He's a teacher. In this case, he's a vocational agriculture teacher and Future Farmers of America chapter adviser. In Jackson county there are three such teachers—Nat Eitel at Eagle Point, Ed Griggs at Central Point, and Jack Dube in Phoenix.

Since this is National Education Week we feel a few comments on these men and the work they do in teaching future farmers are appropriate. These men don't conform to any type. They may be short and stocky, lean and angular and big and husky like a college football tackle. They can be easy going and soft spoken, determined and persuasive, aggressive and fiery. They have just one idea. That is to turn out high school graduates who can either make their living at farming or can go on to college to use their high school learning as a solid base for tackling the more difficult phases of scientific farming.

Achievements and results of their teaching is difficult to measure and even more difficult to compare. One such vo-ag instructor may teach in a "wealthier" more active farming community, another may teach in an area where the farms are small and comparatively poor and a third may work in an area where land is measured by lots rather than acres.

Farming in this last community may be more of the subsistence or part-time variety. The number of years each vo-ag department has been established makes a difference, also. Regardless of where he teaches each vo-ag instructor has his own set of problems.

One of the big problems is indifference—a lack of drive and initiative by the pupils and just plain lack of interest from the parents. This is a difficult thing for these men to understand for they eat, sleep and breathe agriculture. Each vo-ag teacher we have been lucky enough to know is interested in the work of the whole class and the progress of each of its parts—the students.

Hours are spent on week ends and after school inspecting, advising and instructing the future farmers in their supervised farm projects. Projects may be the raising of various livestock, crops, fruit, and truck garden crops. To give good advice to the budding farmer hard study in major sciences in college is required plus continual study on latest methods.

Such study may involve experiments. Some of these experiments may improve the future of Oregon agriculture. One such experiment or project became a joint FFA-4-H project in eastern Oregon. This is an annual fat-stock show—only the stock must have been fattened on Oregon wheat. Idea is to prove Oregon wheat can be used to fatten Oregon livestock economically.

Sometimes these vo-ag instructors may drop into technical jobs in commercial fields and later return to teach vo-ag. This may explain the super-salesmanship of one vo-ag instructor. He not only sells vo-ag to his students but to anyone who lets an ear twitch in his direction. Another vo-ag instructor may go on to teach in college, conduct further agricultural experiments and finally strain his heart near the breaking point in organizing and re-organizing an experiment station.

These men are the teachers of the future farmers—advisers to the old ones and salesmen for their trade. They sew the seed of education only hoping that occasionally one may sprout in fertile soil. Emerson wrote, "If you would learn to write 'tis in the street you must learn it." To paraphrase this, if you would write of farming it is from the farmer you must learn it. Such men as these vo-ag instructors are among our best teachers.

Fertilizer Shows Mixed Promise

Corvallis—Molybdenum fertilizers may increase crop yields under some conditions in Oregon but also may be toxic to livestock under other conditions, reported a team of Oregon State college agricultural experiment station scientists.

OSC scientists this week completed an intensive summary of molybdenum research results in Oregon and elsewhere in an attempt to point out the possible advantages and disadvantages of the chemical under different conditions.

Applications of small amounts of molybdenum have increased legume yields on some acid soils in Oregon and hold considerable promise once science has nailed down proper methods of using it without posing hazards to livestock that eat the forage. Standard practice for boosting legume crop yields on such soil has been through liming. OSC findings and judgments on the molybdenum problem are summarized in a new publication issued this week by the agricultural experiment station and now available from local county extension service offices. Copies may also be obtained from the Oregon State college bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

Contributing Groups Listed
Contributing to the report are representatives of the OSC departments of soils, agricultural chemistry, dairy and animal husbandry, farm crops, and veterinary medicine.

The fine line between crop-response and livestock toxicity is pointed up in the fact that application of a few ounces of molybdenum fertilizer per acre may shift molybdenum content of forage over into the danger zone. Reactions of both plants and

Microbes Seen As Soil Crop By Scientist

Corvallis — What's the soil's primary crop?

Microbes, says an Oregon State college scientist, who has won the 1958 OSC camp research award for his work with soil micro-organisms.

Dr. W. B. Bollen points out that the millions of minute micro-organisms in soil are the essential key to soil development and fertility. They "unlock" the potential fertility of organic matter and minerals and make it available for plant use, with benefits that must be measured in millions of dollars.

Some 100,000 million micro-organisms — bacteria, actinomycetes, molds, algae and protozoa — are found in an acre of soil sliced to a depth of 7 inches, Bollen explains. Their dry weight would approximate 1,000 pounds.

Add to these a half ton of earth worms (or some 2 to 10 million) per acre and you get an idea of the mass of living organisms in fertile soil, he continued.

Example Given

Best example perhaps of the value of the microbes is the nitrogen fixing root-nodule bacteria of leguminous plants, according to Bollen. An Idaho soil technologist recently estimated that if the nitrogen fixed by legumes in that state in one year were to be purchased in the form of commercial fertilizer it would cost the farmers more than \$16 million. Nitrogen may exceed 100 pounds per acre in a good growing season.

Higher plants and micro-organisms grow in close relationship and are mutually dependent in many ways, Bollen said. Bacteria and molds in the soil use plant and animal residues as food and are active in transforming them to humus and available plant nutrients. They are also responsible for a gradual liberation of available food for the plant from the insoluble soil minerals and from "unavailable" or locked-up fertilizer materials.

In supplying nutrients, the soil may be considered as a table at which the soil organ-

Farm & Garden

State Vet Now On Nation-Wide Committees

Salem—Dr. L. E. Bodenweiser, veterinarian in charge of the state department of agriculture's disease control and meat inspection programs, was appointed to the U.S. Livestock Sanitary association's committee on transmissible diseases of poultry and sheep diseases, at the association's meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., this month.

The association's executive committee approved the western states' agreement regarding movement of cattle from certified brucellosis-free areas to other states without testing. Bodenweiser said this agreement will be subject to complete certification of counties and eventually of states, and will be subject to existing regulations of the various states. However, where present regulations prohibit free movement of this type, immediate steps will be taken to develop a uniform program, he added.

The association's executive committee rejected the acceptance of brucellosis certification solely by 100 per cent vaccination, but said that this would be accepted if tied in with slaughter bleeding and saleyard testing.

Industry will be represented on the executive committee of the USLSA as a result of a resolution passed at the meeting. The resolution provides that no more than eight industry representatives will become members of the executive committee, limited to a maximum of two from each of the four U.S. Extension areas. These representatives will be chosen by industry in each area and each member will have a vote.

Industry and plant roots feed, he noted. For good plant growth therefor, fertilizer and soil management practices must be aimed at building up the soil in organic matter as well as in mineral nutrients. Such procedure feeds the soil first, then the crop.

Turkey Men Plan Marketing Talks

Corvallis — Oregon turkey producers will seek an answer to the riddle of tomorrow's markets at their 18th annual fall outlook meeting to be held in Salem Nov. 28.

The meeting, scheduled to start at 7:30 p.m., in the Marion hotel, will probe the general business outlook for the coming year, check local and national markets for dressed turkeys and for breeding stock and eggs, and discuss ways to stay in the turkey business, according to Noel Bennon, extension poultryman at Oregon State college.

The meeting will be opened by Cliff Wroslund, Molalla, president of the Oregon Turkey Improvement association which sponsors the annual meeting. First speaker will be T. S. Pridoux, Portland, vice president of the loan department of the U.S. National bank. Pridoux will review the general business outlook and discuss ways turkey producers can obtain loans.

To Talk Turkey Trends

Bennon will then report on trends in turkey production costs and prices in the state. His report will also cover results of a survey in other states of labor income per bird, poultry and egg prices, and methods of financing.

Final feature of the evening meeting will be a panel discussion on future market and development possibilities for the turkey industry. Taking part will be Price Schroeder, Milwaukie turkey producer; Mrs. Virginia Menefee, Yamhill turkey grower; George Renan, Portland, sales manager for Oregon Turkey Growers; Walt Schwedler, Portland, turkey producer and vice president of the National Turkey Federation; and Bob Walker, Amity, Silver Falls Processing plant.

All turkey growers and allied industry representatives are invited to the meeting, Bennon emphasized.

Minnesota celebrated the 100th anniversary as a state May 11, 1958.

Bangs Disease Work Continues

Salem — During October 1909 herds containing 13,027 cattle were blood tested for brucellosis in Oregon and another 1931 dairy herds came under the milk ring program.

Thirty-two reactors were disclosed by blood testing for a percentage of a little more than one-half of one per cent. The milk ring test disclosed 26 suspicious herds which were subsequently blood tested. Nearly one-third of the blood tests were administered at slaughterhouses or saleyards.

Calif vaccination was conducted in 572 herds containing 3,530 calves—mostly in Coos, Harney, Jefferson, Malheur, Tillamook, Umatilla and Willowa counties.

During October 542 herds containing 4,022 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. One reactor and four suspects were found; the reactor percentage was 2-100ths of 1 per cent.

A series of falls, eight miles wide, on the Mekong River in China, handles a volume of water about twice that of Niagara.

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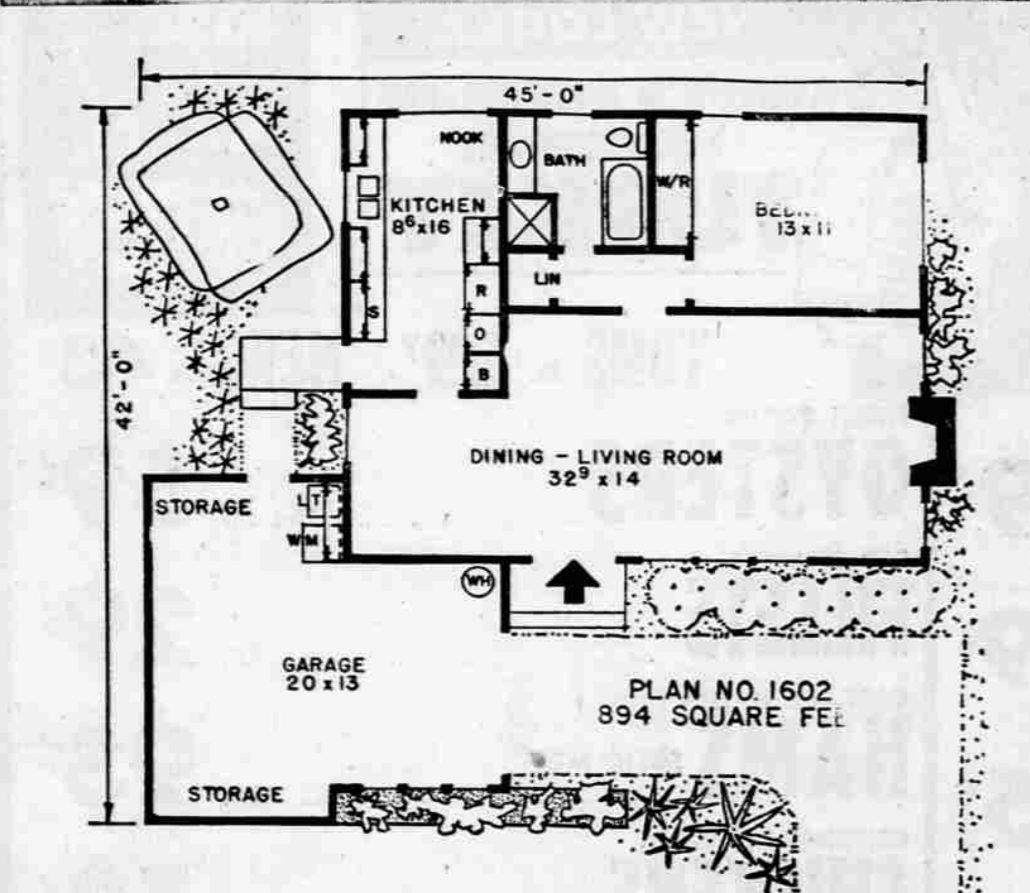
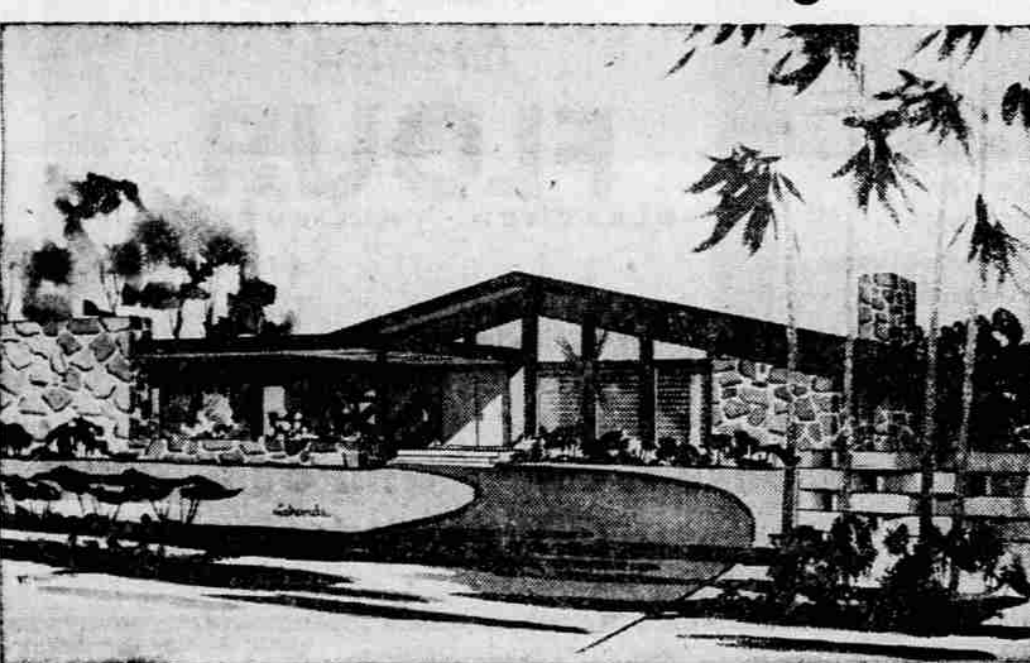
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CENTRAL POINT - ASHLAND

This Week's Home For Living



Many couples planning for retirement find that homes being built today are too large for their needs. This 894 square foot home is meant for two.

All rooms are large, light and airy, and the entire home is planned for easy care and low maintenance cost. The one-car garage could be enlarged to accommodate two cars if desired.

The living room and dining area extends over 32 feet across the front and is lighted by windows on three sides. A big stone fireplace adds a touch of genial warmth.

The bedroom is cross-ventilated, with sliding windows set shoulder-high to allow ample wall space for furniture underneath. A wide sliding-

panel wardrobe provides storage for clothing, with drawers below and a storage shelf above.

The bath has a pullman lavatory and both tub and stall shower. A big linen closet occupies one end of the hall.

A wide window lights the nook area in one corner of the spacious kitchen. Long counter surfaces, ample cupboards and built-in cooking units add to the efficiency of the work area.

A wicker heater has been located to keep this compactly designed home at whatever temperature you desire during the winter months. If preferred, a forced air unit may be located in the attic.

Only a step from the kitchen door is the back entrance

to the garage, where washer and dryer are installed. A corner of the garage is set aside for workshop area, and a storage shelf extends across the back wall.

The attractive contemporary exterior combines stucco and stone for a very pleasing effect. A stone planter adds a spot for greenery at the front of the garage.

Complete working drawing of the above plan can be obtained at a cost of \$7.50 for the first set and \$5 for each additional set, when ordered at the same time. This plan will be available for a period of four months from this date. Please allow two weeks for delivery. If the above home does not entirely meet with your satisfaction, a new home plan book, Homes For Living, may be purchased for \$1. Send all orders for either plans or books to Hiawatha Estes, P.O. Box 404-T, Northridge, Calif.

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Ground spraying with ORTHO® Endrin is the most effective—most economical method for control of orchard mice.

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