

Fertility Work Told On Corn, Tomatoes

By H. H. WHITE
Superintendent of Southern
Oregon Branch Experiment
Station

Results from two of the fertility experiments conducted on the new Hanley experimental farm in 1958 by agronomist John Yungen and Harold White have been summarized according to H. H. White, superintendent of the Southern Oregon branch experiment station.

The purpose of the experiments was to determine the effect of various fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers on yield and income from tomatoes and sweet corn grown for fresh market. Results of this first year of experimenting in this field indicate that yield and income per acre can be increased sharply by use of proper kinds and amounts of fertilizers.

On tomatoes a total of 11 different treatments were applied involving nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur in varying combinations and amounts. A total of 55 plots of tomatoes were required to conduct the experiment and in sweet corn a total of 60 plots were required.

Plantings Damaged
Both plantings and especially tomatoes were badly damaged by the hail storm on June 22. Most of the leaves were beaten off the corn and tomato plants were broken, in many cases only the plant framework was left. In the case of the tomatoes it was necessary to grow a complete new vine. This caused a delay of about a month in harvest date and resulted in a loss of about 35 per cent of the year's crop by fall frost. However, prior to the fall frosts we were able to harvest enough tomatoes to establish a trend regarding yield and income from the various treatments.

Tomato plots which received no fertilizer of any kind produced 8,029 tons of No. 1 tomatoes. On plots fertilized with 40 lbs. of sulfur per acre yield was 9,124 tons.

Plots treated with 40 lbs. of sulfur plus 100 lbs. of nitrogen per acre produced 9,588 tons of No. 1 tomatoes or an increase of 1,559 tons over the check plots. This increase had a value of \$187.08. Since the nitrogen plus sulfur cost \$17.06, the net gain due to that treatment was \$170.02 per acre or \$9.97 per dollar invested in fertilizer.

On another group of plots fertilizers were applied at the rate of 100 pounds of nitrogen, 120 pounds of phosphoric acid, 80 pounds of potassium and 40 pounds of sulfur per acre for a total material cost of \$33.70 per acre. The yield of No. 1 tomatoes under this treatment was 14,225 tons per acre. This compared with the check plot represents a gain of \$709.82 after deducting cost of the fertilizers and is a return of \$21.06 for each dollar invested in fertilizer materials.

Data collected in this experiment is available with which to make many more comparisons but it is impossible to tell the complete story in the space available for this release.

Work Exploratory
"I would like to point out," says Superintendent White, "that the work done in 1958 is preliminary and somewhat exploratory. We have not reached the point where we are ready to establish a firm recommendation for the area but we do have data pointing toward reducing the unit cost of production. Generally speaking there is very little a grower can do to reduce his fixed costs of production but by increasing his yield he can reduce the unit cost which should mean a better profit margin."

Growers who contemplate

Regional Meeting Set For Dairymen

Las Vegas, Nev. - Dairy farmer spokesmen from 11 states will attend a western regional meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation here on March 2 and 3.

Sessions will be held at the Flamingo Hotel. States represented will be Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Purpose of the conference, according to E. M. Norton, enable area farmers to review and offer local viewpoints on farm group policies and government programs affecting dairying. Subjects for discussion include federal legislation, government price supports, the federal order program, national cooperative goals, and antitrust actions against farmer cooperatives.

From Federation's member associations speakers and panelists will include H. S. Dixon, secretary-manager, Tillamook County (Ore.) Cream-Wisdom, executive secretary-manager, Arizona Dairymen's league, Tempe; and Don D. Atkin, manager, Clark County Dairymen, Inc., Las Vegas.

L. R. Trainer, Denver, field representative of the Federation, will chairmen the sessions.

planting tomatoes in 1959 and who would like to take advantage of the research data should get a soil test on the land to be planted to tomatoes and then discuss their problem with the County Agent or the Experiment Station staff.

Next week we will report results of the sweet corn experiment.

POSTPONE HEARING
Salem-The Interstate Commerce commission has postponed from March 16 to March 30 its hearing at Portland on railroad proposals for further reductions in west-bound rates on meats and packinghouse products. It will be held in the ICC offices in the Pittcock Block, 921 S.W. Washington st.

Being a recent home-economics graduate from Oregon State college, Judy was naturally interested in the home life in Finland. Divorce rate is low, mainly because of the family closeness, the girl observed. Average size family has six children and everybody helps on the farm. To make family life perhaps forcibly more attractive Finland levies a bachelor and old-maid tax.

Most families have cars in Finland. Families figure they can get everything they really need on an income of \$1,000 a year. But they don't seem to need as much as American families, Judy added with a twinkle. This is particularly true of clothes. Finnish people make two or three outfits last the year around.

When the young people go to dances they go with their families and meet each other there and then may go home together. This amazes many teenage audiences Judy talks to. They wonder - "Well, how do they ever get married?" Finnish youth don't date a lot. Girls usually marry at 22 and men at 25.

Lots of recreation. Everybody skis and swims. Children ski to school. The approximately 60,000 lakes provide plenty of swimming. The health of the people is good although they seem to live on a starch diet, Judy said. Strong on athletics they even have summer athletic schools for the children to attend.

Finnish schools are far ahead of ours, Judy remarked. Finnish people seem to resent the fact Americans aren't trained to speak in at least one of the common European languages. Judy, having grown up in a Finnish family, spoke Finnish before she spoke English. Finnish, Swedish, German and English are the main languages taught in schools there, she said.

The Finnish schools also have "beautiful large science laboratories," and the youngsters get intensive instruction in the higher mathematics, she added. They go to school six days a week, but they are short days, she said. Girls receive training in home-economics and the boys in agriculture, also, the IFYE girl said. Young people go to Australia in large numbers since they feel they have better chances for obtaining farms and jobs there, Judy learned. They must finance their own trips but are promised jobs or farm lands.

Big Improvements Seen For Oregon Livestock

Corvallis - Livestock improvements that will produce such gains as 40 per cent more beef with the same amount of feed are seen for Oregon in the next 25 years by an Oregon State College animal husbandry expert.

Dr. Ralph Bogart, whose new book on "Improvement of Livestock" was published this month in New York and who is chairman of the western regional research project on beef cattle, says "tremendous opportunities" exist for improving livestock.

Improvement through breeding - on the basis of selection records - is a big factor but consideration must be given to other things as well, such as nutrition, range improvement, etc. Good inheritance is not worth much in a poor environment and good environment is not much good without good stock, he said.

The first key in livestock improvement on a farm or ranch is determining the goal of the operation, and then deciding what's involved in reaching that goal, he advises. Record keeping is an essential part of any improvement program, he noted. "Eye" selection has obvious limitations. Must Consider Characteristics

Several characteristics must be considered in overall rating and selection of animals, he emphasized. They include fertility, ability to convert feed to protein, "mothering" ability, quality of carcass, longevity, disposition, and freedom from inherited defects.

Bogart anticipates that new breeds will be used to a larger extent in the future. New breeds in recent years have helped boost production and

brought out breeds better suited for particular areas, he noted. Color prejudice has held some promising new breed developments back, however.

Color is an interesting factor in livestock improvement, Bogart noted. It is of little importance in livestock production as far as rate of gain, feed efficiency, and milk production are concerned, but is of great economic importance in sheep because white fibers lend themselves to dyes much better than pigmented fibers.

Color is also important in adaptability of hogs to certain environments. White hogs do well in areas with little sunshine, but dark-colored hogs that are sun-burn free do better in hot, sunny regions.

In sheep, big improvements are possible in lamb crops, Bogart pointed out in the book. The average pounds of lamb weaned per ewe is about 65 pounds. Some ewes have averaged 175 pounds, however, giving an indication of improvement potential.

Inherited abnormalities constitute a big problem, according to Bogart. In cattle, there are 47 recognized abnormalities and losses in some herds run up to 20 per cent because of them. In eliminating defects, breeders must look to a progeny testing program, he said.

Research is currently underway in each western state on a different phase of the improvement program - breeding, nutrition, range management, defects, diseases, and reproduction physiology - Bogart reported. Cooperative research avoids duplication of effort, cuts costs, and speeds results, he said.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Judy Hanson, pert little miss from Clatskanie, Ore., has been visiting Finnish country telling of her experiences while visiting Finland recently as an IFYE (International Farm Youth Exchange) representative of Oregon.

Finland like other Scandinavian countries has an extensive system of cooperatives which covers especially its dairies and general stores. Such cooperative effort is necessary since so much of Finland's facilities were destroyed during World War II, Judy explained. Although Finland was caught in the middle during World War II - mauled by the Russian bear, then squeezed into cooperation with Nazi Germany, she is not bitter toward the United States. This country only wants the U.S. to know "it's there and important," the IFYE girl said.

Besides the cooperative system, Judy was impressed by the small farm operations and "togetherness" of Finnish families. Two things puzzled her - Finland's youngsters - where did they go after they left the farm? And official statistics repeatedly stated that 60 per cent of the country is in forest land and 40 per cent covered by water. What does that leave, Judy wondered - nothing? But how do they explain the farm land?

The small Finnish farms grow everything and cannot specialize because of the hilly lands and considerable forests. Soil is much like western Oregon, Judy said. These farms have a short growing season - two months. This runs from the end of June to the end of August. Frost usually comes the first of September. The ground doesn't thaw until June. However, the long hours of daylight do make up for the season's shortness. Twenty per cent of the land is north of the arctic circle.

The typical farm has 50 cultivated acres. The largest estates may have 5,000 cultivated acres, Judy said. Each farm has a sizeable farm forest consisting mainly of pine and birch. Incidentally, this country is way ahead on conservation of forests. Trees are harvested on a sustained yield basis with foresters coming out to mark harvestable trees.

Farmers have mechanized equipment according to what they can afford. It is not unusual to see a new tractor sitting in a field and the farmer using horses to harvest his grain, the girl from the Oregon coastal town said.

Main crops are sugar beets, milk, potatoes and grain. Horses are used for logging and around the farm in the winter because of the deep snows, she added. Farmers use mechanical milkers, but women do the milking since the men consider it beneath them, the IFYE girl said.

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Farm & Garden

Foundations Laid For Milk Agency

The milk producers of southwest Washington and Oregon recently set the foundations for further work toward obtaining more uniform milk prices.

Last week 29 of 33 possible producers' groups met in Salem to start formation of an agency to represent dairymen of both areas and possibly northern California. All agreed a simple sales agency should be established to represent the producers.

Oregon Milk Producers' President Dick Westerberg, Ashland milk producers, was directed to appoint one representative of each of the organizations. A series of meetings will be called. The first one may be in the middle of March. One meeting will be held probably in Medford, one in Eugene and another in Portland, according to tentative plans.

Top Holstein In Service Now

Lyon Brook Wallie Queen, the six-year-old son of a world record milk and butterfat producing cow and considered one of the nation's top Holstein sires, was bought by the Curtis Improved Stud Service of Gary, Ill., for use in their artificial breeding program.

The bull was purchased at private sale at one of the highest prices ever paid for a bull in this country, according to George Holt, local company representative.

Classified "excellent" for type and conformation, the dam has a world record of 35,564 pounds of milk and 1,319.1 pounds of butterfat at 6½ years of age on twice-a-day milking, Holt said. Her other records are 32,388 pounds of milk and 1,221 pounds of age, and 31,679 pounds of milk and 1,098 pounds of butterfat at 5½ years of age.

The bull will not authorize any agreement between co-

Talent Girl Selected County 4-H Girl of Month

The February 4-H Club member of the month, Carolyn Tiegs has completed eight years of 4-H and is working on the ninth year.

Her current projects are: poultry, dairy, cooking, junior leadership and Empire Builders' project.

Carolyn's most important 4-H award was a trip to the 1957 National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as the state poultry achievement winner. During the Congress she was named as one of six national winners, who won \$400 college scholarships. She has won many top poultry awards in showmanship, judging, and exhibits and was named as one of the ten top poultry exhibitors at the 1958 Oregon State fair.

Her favorite project is junior leadership. The chance to "encourage, persuade, and push" younger 4-H club members into successfully completing their projects has kept Carolyn in junior leadership for five years. For four years she assisted in the dairy clubs that she belonged to and is currently in her second year of leading the Talent Chicks poultry club.

The county-wide teen-age 4-H group, where Carolyn has served as president, reporter, and on the executive committee, has kept her busy with its activities. Currently, Carolyn is planning to buy a banjo or guitar and has offered to "ride mule - back, strum, and sing" her way to Corvallis on the 4-H trek in June.

Angusland Fair Set for Spokane
Spokane, Wash.-Cattlemen from throughout the Pacific Northwest states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana, as well as British Columbia, will participate in the first annual Angusland Winter fair, March 5 through 7, here. Officials of the sponsoring Northwest Regional Angus Affiliation announce the activity is slated for Spokane's Interstate fairgrounds.

Some 30 breeders from four states will show and sell over 130 head of registered Angus beef cattle in two sales. Saturday, March 7, starting at 10 a.m. Ken Conzelman, Bozeman, Mont., and Si Williams, Pendleton, Ore., are auctioneers.

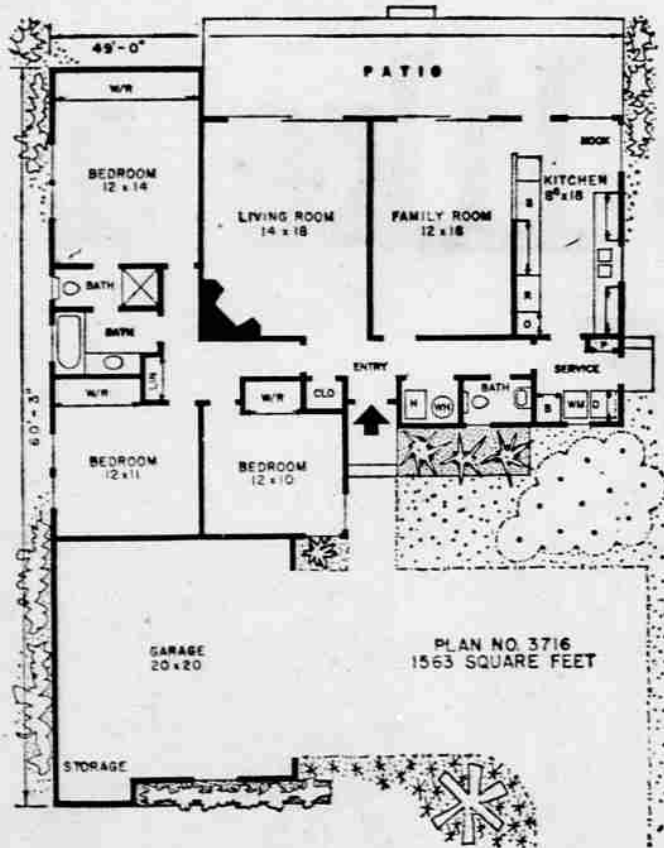
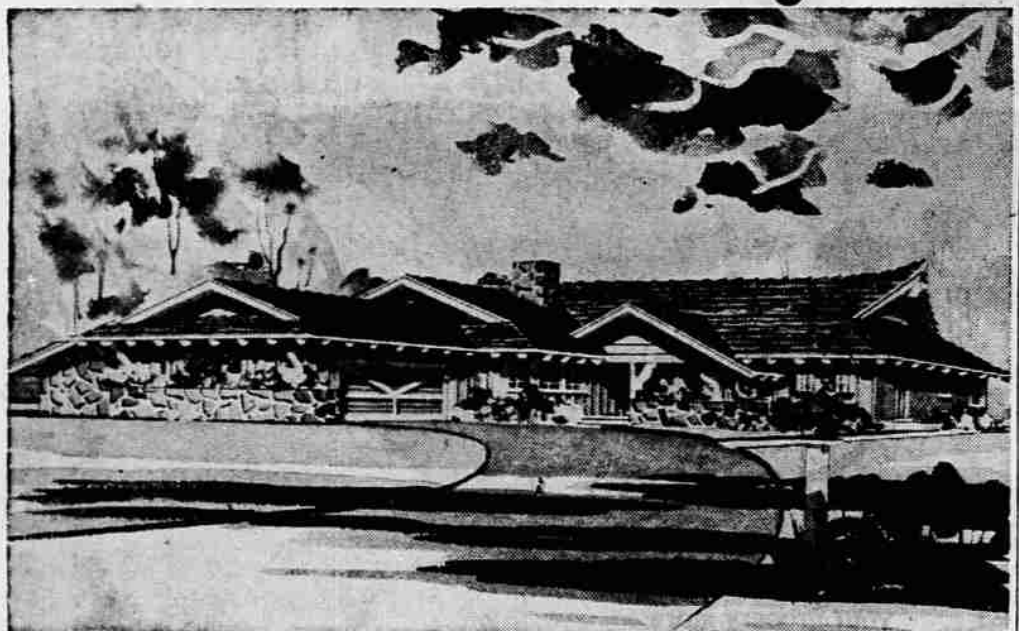
Judging in pen bulls and pen heifers starts at 1 p.m., March 5. Four judges-all commercial Angus breeders-will make selections. They are Wayne Phillips, Sr., Baker, Ore.; Doug Dear, Simms, Mont.; Harry Noh, Rogers, Idaho; and Wes Bly, Harrison, Wash. Attending cattlemen will hear the judging committee discuss "How I Buy Range Bulls" in a panel narrated by Dr. T. Donald Bell, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Carolyn was a 1958 winner in the special breads demonstration contest as part of her work in one of her newest projects, cooking. In the past Carolyn has completed three years of forestry and a year each of sewing and entomology.

Besides 4-H this Talent high school senior is active in her school activities. She is serving as student body president and was named as one of the Ashland Elk club's leadership contest winners. Participating in both band and chorus, Carolyn has been selected to play in the All - Northwest Festival band at Seattle on March 4-7. Journalism and Honor Society are among her other activities.

Carolyn feels indebted not only to her project leaders, but to 4-H leaders throughout the county and state for their inspiration and encouragement. She also thanks her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tiegs of Talent, for their help and co-operation.

This Week's Home For Living



This 1563 square-foot home turns its back to the view - but only because the back of this house is almost a complete wall of glass. Whether your view is of mountains, ocean, city lights or a beautiful rear yard, you can enjoy it from the living room, family room and kitchen.

A big stone fireplace highlights one corner of the spacious living room. A large opening and a half-wall opens the family room to the kitchen. Thus mother can keep up with her T.V. programs or watch the youngsters as she goes about her kitchen work. The family room can also double as a separate dining room.

Meals can be served also in the window-enclosed corner eating area of the kitchen or

in summer on the partially roofed patio.

A pantry and broom closet are in the service area, where washer and dryer are installed also. Opening from the service hall are a handy one-half bath and a closet for the forced air unit and water heater.

The bedroom hall can be closed for privacy and quiet. An unusual and practical feature is the compartmented family bath, accessible from both the hall and master bedroom.

In the double garage, extra width allows space for a workshop or storage area for bicycles and gardening equipment.

Hand hewn beams project from the tilted gables of the

shake roof. Wide eaves extend to shelter passage between the garage and front entry.

Soft hued stone veneer is located on part of the garage and extends to form a planter beneath the windows. A second planter, flanking the front entry offers an additional spot for greenery.

The exterior walls are of board and batten siding. 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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