

Grain, Seed Outlook Detailed by OSU

Corvallis - Supply and demand for farm products are important factors in the market outlook for Oregon's 1962 spring planted grains, forage and seed crops, says Ray H. Teal, Oregon State University extension seed and grain marketing specialist.

Teal makes his forecasts in the new Oregon Farm Market Outlook, now available at local county extension offices.

Decisions which farmers are making about spring plantings are closely allied with the 1962 feed grain program, which is essentially the same as last year, but including barley as well as corn and grain sorghums, Teal notes. There is some opportunity to shift to different crops and these alternate uses of land and other resources may be more profitable than present cropping systems, he points out.

Prices for Pacific Northwest barley and oats are expected to be somewhat lower in 1962, in spite of smaller supplies on hand. Both have

been selling above the 1961 support price and above corn and grain sorghums on a ton basis due to smaller crops and larger exports.

Farmers are beginning to take advantage of the lower prices on higher feed value corn and grain sorghums, Teal stated. Both surplus grains from the Midwest and Southwest can be sold here at prices competitive with oats and barley as the government continues efforts to reduce stocks and to make participation in the feed grain program attractive, he says.

Teal observes that recent over-the-land barley prices in the Northwest may tend to discourage participation in the feed grain program this year which could result in much of the crop being ineligible for support. Combined with a more normal crop overseas, a weaker market could result.

Oregon's Hannehen malting barley growers may want to take advantage of a feed grain provision to plant up to 110 per cent of their 1959-60 average acreage and still qualify for price support with only two restrictions, Teal notes. If this barley fails to make matting grade, the grower is still eligible for support.

Corn prices similar to the 1961 crop seem likely, the specialist notes. Oregon farmers who grew corn in 1959 and 1960 can qualify for price supports diversion payments if they cut their acreage to 20 per cent below the 1959-60 average. New growers cannot qualify for price supports. Lower hay prices are seen as a possibility for 1962 as supplies on Oregon farms are up 8 per cent above last year and moisture conditions are better in Eastern Oregon, Teal points out.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

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There has been a definite change in the area weather pattern. Some plant pests and diseases may take advantage of the cool moist period to make an invasion into or onto certain plants.

Aphids could begin to appear on plants where none had previously been seen. Fire-blight may be a menace on certain apple, pear and pyracantha varieties.

Some copper sprays on pyracantha, especially where some winter injury occurred may be in order at this time. Also some copper should be included in any spray applications that are being applied to blight susceptible varieties of apples and pears during the next few days. Consult your spray salesman for materials and advice for these spray applications. Also mildew may begin to make an appearance on certain varieties of roses and peaches.

Where ants and earwigs are a nuisance an application of chlordane either as a dust or spray should take care of the problem. If these pests are near the foundations of buildings the chlordane may also serve as a repellent to termites. Such an application will not eradicate termites if they are already present. In this case consult a termite specialist.

The irrigation districts have accomplished a great amount of improvement in the ditches, flumes, etc. that are utilized to deliver water to agricultural lands. It now is in order that the user of irrigation water from the districts improve private head ditches, flumes, and equipment to take advantage of the fact that the districts can give improved service in most instances if his facilities are capable of handling the water in a manner that does not constitute an obstacle. The districts should by gradual constructive suggestion educate their water users in the proper use of water so as to reduce erosion, excess runoff and too frequent application of water.

In the event your sweet corn was planted by your children and is too thickly planted, it can be transplanted if done carefully. The transplanting is best done with a gardener's trowel so that most of the root system and some soil is taken with each plant. This operation will set the transplants back about 10 days and is the equivalent of successive plantings as far as maturity is concerned.

Lettuce is also very easily transplanted if it was sowed too thick.

Earthworms may or may not be present in agricultural soils. Their presence does not mean that your soil is fertile nor do they have any great influence on the fertility of a soil. They do tend to inhabit fertile soils and more likely are the result than the cause of favorable soil conditions.

Reapportionment Said Vital Issue

Jackson county should not be apathetic in regard to the reapportionment bill, Howard Fuji, commodity director of the Oregon Farm Bureau told those attending a meeting in the extension service auditorium here on April 23.

He said that although it doesn't seem to concern residents here much at present, in the future representation of out-of-state acreage in lumbering and agriculture may be needed for protection in this area.

Fuji said the midsummer resolution meeting will be held sometime in August at Coos Bay. John Patrick, senior from the Eagle Point FFA chapter, told of his interest in being one of the delegation in the "People to People" goodwill agriculture tour in which future farmers will be able to visit iron curtain countries and speak of freedom and democracy in July of this year.

This is the first time Oregon FFA boys will participate in this agricultural visitation to eastern and western Europe. Patrick needs funds for this trip and a Farm Bureau committee is considering funds to help him. Nat Etzel, vocational agriculture instructor, Eagle

Garden Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Agent
Starter Solutions

You can reduce the harmful effects of transplanting by fertilizing the transplants with a starter solution. A starter solution is used on plants prior to removing them from the flat or while setting them in the garden. This treatment will mean earlier yields and more production from your garden.

A starter solution is made by mixing a small, measured amount of fertilizer in water. Any commercial fertilizer that is highly soluble in water may be used. Starter solutions are not made from organic sources of plant food such as bone meal or tankage.

The main benefit received from a starter solution is that of providing the plant with immediately available food. This stimulates leaf and root growth and gives the plant a quick pickup after transplanting.

Measure Carefully
Carefully measure the fertilizer in preparing the starter solution. You may damage plants by using too strong of a solution. Keep the solution stirred when applying it, to assure that all plants are fertilized equally.

You can use a number of different mixtures for starter solution. The mixtures are as follows: three rounded tablespoons of ammonium phosphate in five gallons of water, 1½ rounded tablespoons of ammonium sulfate in five gallons of water, or one rounded tablespoon of 6-10-4, 5-10-10 or similar fertilizer to one gallon of water.

Application
Water the plants in the flats with the starter several hours before setting them in the garden. Apply the solution to the soil in the flat. Do not sprinkle the foliage of the plants with the solution. Be sure to wash off any solution spilled on the foliage.

This thorough wetting of the soil will make it easier to cut the plants out of the flat and will cause less root disturbance. It will also provide available plant food in the ball of the soil that is cut out of the flat.

Plants grown in individual containers are particularly benefited by a starter solution as the entire mass of soil about the plant will absorb the solution and take it to the garden.

You may apply a starter solution by pouring one-half to one pint of the solution around the plants as you set them in the garden.

Biennial Bearing
Occasionally certain fruit trees, particularly apples, bear heavily one year and largely fail to bloom the following year.

This condition is called biennial bearing. Since the buds of most hardy fruits that open in the spring are formed during the previous summer, a very heavy crop may prevent bud formation.

Biennial bearing is difficult to change or correct. However, a return to normal yearly fruit production may be induced by early and heavy thinning (picking off) of the fruit during the year when the trees are producing a large yield. Only about one fruit per foot along the branches should be left after thinning to correct a biennial bearing condition, and the thinning should be done within 30 days after blooming.

Point, spoke in behalf of John Patrick and the good the town hopes to accomplish in talking to tradespeople in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Etzel will travel with the group as delegation host and hostess.

Nine candidates were present and gave brief talks.

SALARY INCREASED

Salem - (UP) - Forest W. Amundsen, Salem, executive secretary of the Oregon Constitutional Revision Commission, has been given an increase in salary from \$10,000 a year to \$12,000.

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ABOUT FACE

Fort Wayne, Ind. - (UP) - Violent storms which raked the Midwest Monday moved the weather vane atop the Allen county courthouse for the first time in three years. The weather vane had been pointing northeast. After the storms it was facing in the opposite direction.

Peach Twig Borer Needs Control Now

By DON BERRY
County Agent
Home gardeners as well as commercial orchardists should

check their peach and apricot trees for the presence of peach twig borer. This pest is now working in the twigs of new growth and is most easily located by finding wilted tips and leaves. At the base of these wilted twigs a small brownish worm will be found burrowing.

Unless control measures are taken where peach twig borers are present a second generation will be produced and wormy fruit will result. Controls consist of spraying your trees thoroughly. In large sprayers use two pounds of Diazinon or one pound Thiodan per 100 gallons of water.

For home gardeners one tablespoon of Malathion plus one heaping tablespoon of DDT for each gallon of water should be used. Where severe infestations occur a second spray may be needed about three weeks prior to harvest to prevent worms from entering the fruit.

Housewives should add a little more salt when they substitute skim milk for homogenized milk in a recipe.

Recommendations have been made by the Southwest Oregon Shippers' Traffic Association, Inc., for graduated per diem bills for special equipment freight cars required by forest industries for moving of forest products.

O. L. Stewart, traffic manager, has stated that special cars of 50 cubic feet with nine foot double doors are at a premium. He stated that one problem is getting the cars back to the owner's line once they had left. The per diem rate is the same for both the small cars and the large special cars. The association therefore wishes a greater rate for the larger cars, to help eliminate use of these cars by industries and lines that don't really need them.

The demand for the large cars is steadily increasing due to the incentive rates allowed when shipping more tonnage per car. These rates apply to many commodities other than forest products.

"We have met with many railroad officials, Public Utilities transportation personnel, and various traffic managers in discussion of the severity of this problem," said spokesmen for the association. In addition to changes in the car rental program, the association feels the Association of American Railroads should change their classification of wide door cars to include only those of 9 foot or over, and institute a location report to enable proper follow up and policing action to assure distribution to those areas of high need but low percentage of ownership on line. Staffs should also be increased to handle this movement of cars.

This would help eliminate extra costs, such as losses in production, damage suffered by the industry generally, and forced changes in selling prices.

The total ownership nationally of all larger cars is 21.4 per cent of total box car ownership. However, Southern Pacific's ownership of such cars is 35.6 per cent, according to the Official Railway Equipment register.

Cooperation Appreciated By Weed Control Man

By RAY HUBBELL
Weed Supervisor
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many agencies and peoples who have helped us accomplish a

better weed control program in Jackson county. The Oregon State Highway department for their weed control program on state highways comparing to our county road program, and allowing our crews to control noxious weeds on state property, for which we are better equipped. For this work we are reimbursed.

The Oregon state department of agriculture's assistance and reimbursement for ragweed control in Jackson County.

The cooperation of our several irrigation districts in keeping their ditch riders and water users informed of our program and assisting in weed control on their ditches.

This is the first year the Southern Pacific railroad was asked to assist our program and they have responded with equipment and plans to continue and increase weed control on their properties.

The many farmers and property owners who are unfortunate to have one or more of our noxious weeds that are attempting to control and eventually eradicate. Their patience and understanding that these are the hard ones to control and sometimes results are not always what we would like. Their assistance in locations of new infestations have enabled us to eradicate those before becoming out of hand.

The city and county parks directors' assistance and coop-

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eration in adhering to our requests in not seeding grasses that could prove detrimental to our many grass seed growers.

The Mail Tribune's assistance in publishing our articles on weed control and keeping the readers better informed of weed problems and control measures.

Last but by no means least the many chemical companies' representatives and field men with whom we have worked and that have kept us in-

formed of new methods of older chemical use and of the many new chemicals being marketed each month, furnishing materials for test work on weed problems that in the past haven't been satisfactory.

With all the new materials and all possible combinations many of our weed problems may be answered in the not too distant future.

Yes, weed control is everybody's job. The cooperation we have received I believe proves my point.

[X] HARRY E. **HAWK**
Republican Candidate for
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