

Certified Potato Seed Acreage Totals 585 Here

Affect of Disease On Certification Receives Attention

By J. R. McCAMBRIDGE,
Assistant County Agent

Seventeen growers of certified seed potatoes report a total acreage of 585.9 acres entered for certification this year. All of these growers but five have received the first field inspection.

The purpose of certification is to stimulate better production practices, and to make available high quality seed, of the best varieties, free of disease and mixture of other varieties. There has been a number of acres rejected from certification this year mainly on account of rugose mosaic, a virus disease which is spread by insects, the cutting knife, picker-planters, old sacks, etc. Aphids are the principal insect carriers of the virus diseases.

This disease is much more severe than mild mosaic and is entirely different from it. In rugose mosaic, the mottled areas are smaller, more numerous, and typically distributed closer to the main veins. Leaves of the affected plants have quite an uneven surface, showing many elevations and hollows, in noticeable contrast to the more nearly flat conditions of the healthy leaves. The veins on the under side of the leaves will often turn black, giving a "pencil line" appearance. The affected plants are stunted and die much earlier than do the healthy plants, consequently the tubers produced are smaller and less numerous, thus reducing the yield. Roguing should begin early and be continued throughout the growing season, for all virus diseases. Roguing consists of pulling out and destroying all diseased plants and tubers from these plants.

Caution
Other diseases which are showing up in the field at this time of year are: leaf roll, mild mosaic, witches' broom, and giant hill. Although none of these have been numerous enough to cause any rejections during the first field inspection, growers are cautioned to look for these diseased plants because they spread rapidly if allowed to go unchecked.

A number of growers have shown a great deal of interest in leaf roll, a virus disease which causes the net necrosis in tubers. Leaf roll produces dwarfing of the plants, rolling and a leathery texture of the leaves, and a marked reduction in yield. The chief way this disease spreads in the field is by insects feeding on diseased plants, taking in the virus, and then moving to and feeding on healthy plants. Thus, some of the virus may be introduced into the healthy plants where, after a period, it produces leaf roll.

If potatoes with net necrosis, or internal browning, are planted, no net necrosis will appear the following fall. The plants will have leafroll, however, because once a tuber becomes infected with leaf roll all plants produced from that tuber or its progeny will have leaf roll. Plants grown from seed having net necrosis may not produce any tubers at all, and the yield seldom ever exceeds 60 per cent of the normal yield.

Witches' broom is another virus disease which has been showing up in a number of the fields this year. This disease is relatively easy to pick out. The affected plant will send out a great number of long, spindle shoots bearing very small leaves, which are very thick and hairy. Growers are informed, when roguing out these plants, to remove one plant on each side of the one affected with witches' broom. It appears that this disease is spread underground by the stolons of the diseased plant as well as above ground by aphids.

Tuber-Unit Method
The isolated tuber-unit seed plot offers a means of growing certified seed free from virus diseases. All such seed plots should be planted by the tuber-unit method, if best results are to be obtained. This can be accomplished by setting aside each year a seed plot of about

one-tenth of the total acreage. This should be large enough to produce all seed potatoes required for planting the general field the following year. The seed plot should be isolated at least 500 yards from other potato fields. The essential thing is to plant all the sets from each tuber together in the row so marked or separated from the sets of the next tuber, as to permit ready and accurate recognition of each separate unit. A common practice is to use medium-sized tubers, to cut them into four pieces, and plant the pieces about 15 inches apart, leaving one space unplanted between units, or place a stake between units in a row. When marked this way, each unit can be identified accurately during growth, and all the sets from any single tuber removed if any set from that tuber unit shows symptoms of virus disease. By this method a seed stock can be built up which is practically free of disease.

Potato diseases which affect yield and grade of potatoes should be easily recognizable by the grower when he starts to raise seed potatoes for certification, as it is the ambition of every certified seed grower to have the cleanest seed possible, which will bring the highest price for the extra work involved. Bulletins describing potato diseases may be secured at the county agent's office.

WHEAT PARITY CHECKS COME FOR GROWERS

Wheat parity payments for 1941 are being received in the county agricultural conservation office. To date, 255 checks have been received totaling \$9788.16, covering 232 farming units.

The total number of applications to be submitted from this county will be 380, of which 374 have been forwarded to the disbursing officer for payment. Wheat parity payments are made to producers who stay within their wheat allotments. Wheat growers who are eligible for parity payments will be given marketing cards for their wheat. These cards will be on file in the county office with the near future. Notices will be mailed as soon as the cards are ready and growers may call for them at their convenience.

Judge Eases Fine For Education

INGLEWOOD, Calif., July 31 (P)—Police Judge Bernard Lawler picked up the dice and announced boldly: "I shall throw a seven."

"Not with them dice, judge," put in a bailiff. "They're miss-outs."

"Miss-outs?"

"Sure, judge, them dice are engineered so you couldn't seven with 'em if you tried all day."

"H-m-m-m." H-m-m-m-ed his honor, turning to three men charged with gambling.

"You are fined \$50 each, but I'll suspend half of it. Education is worth something."

COMPETITION

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 31 (P)—A Bluejay flew into Christ Episcopal church here and throughout the service competed vigorously with the preacher.

Foulger's 1/2 Year Sale
Handbags 78c
All Colors
SALE

The Homemakers Had a Big Time



This picture shows the women who attended the homemakers' camp at Lake o' the Woods. Left to right, standing: Alva McDowell, Jean Puckett, Ruth Stocks, Elizabeth Rajnos, Margaret Holliday, Alice Dickson, Eva Huntley, Lettie Stewart, Sylvia Jones, Steve Stewart, Dorothy Haley, Olga Thompson, Winnifred Gillen, Ora Burkes, Mildred Petrik, Marie Ottoman, a visitor, Grace Christy and Edna Campbell. Seated: Temple Atkins, Ruth McClellan, Ida Mae Roberts, Nora Straus, Lydia Howard, Dorothy Mack, Caroline Kelly, Helena Mesner, Julia Elliott, Mabel Allen.

AAA PROGRAM FOR NEW YEAR HELD SIMPLE

Elimination of total soil depleting allotments and the establishment of a uniform soil conservation requirement for each farm are the principal basic changes in the 1942 AAA program as applied to Oregon, the state AAA office has announced.

There will be no commercial vegetable allotment, but special allotments will again be established on wheat and potatoes. However, payment for compliance with these special allotments will be conditioned by a requirement that 20 per cent of the crop land on the farm be devoted to soil conserving uses, such as perennial grasses and legume, biennial legume, protected summer fallow, approved green manure or cover crops, and forest trees planted on crop land since 1936.

The new provision puts soil conserving acreage requirements on a uniform basis for each farm.

In the past, total soil depleting allotments have been established for each county, and then set up for each farm by the county committee.

"The changes are expected to simplify administration of the program, and also place greater emphasis on conservation," commented N. C. Donaldson, state AAA executive officer. "They also make the program more flexible to meet national defense needs."

"The new program should result in an increase in soil conserving practices in the wheat areas. It will also give credits to the farmer who has already put

his operations on a sound soil-conserving basis," Donaldson added.

A farm's soil building allowance will be calculated in much the same manner as last year. A flat 70 cents an acre will be allowed for each acre of crop land in excess of special allotment acreage for wheat and potatoes, \$2 an acre for commercial orchard acreage, \$1 an acre

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for commercial vegetables, and 50c for restoration land. Non-crop pasture and range allowances will be little changed from 1941.

Soil building practices, rates of payment and deductions are expected to be about the same as 1941. They are now being printed and will be announced as soon as available.

Rising Food Prices Strain Budget of State Hospital Head

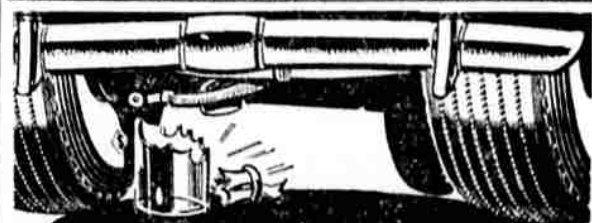
SALEM, July 31 (P)—Like most housewives, Dr. J. C. Evans, state hospital superintendent, has found that rising food prices are straining his budget.

He reported to the board of control Wednesday that in the past six months, commodity prices, per hundred pounds, have risen as follows: coffee \$8.29 to \$14.97, navy beans \$3.97 to \$4.85,

rice \$3.03 to \$5.50, soap \$12.47 to \$22.69.

Because building materials are getting more expensive, the board authorized Dr. Evans to begin immediate construction of a cottage and several small farm buildings. The board said it might not have enough money for this construction if it waited until prices rose still more.

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It is widely recognized by scientists and master brewers that one of the most important factors in making good beer is the quality of the water. In the words of one international expert: "Of course, beer—even beer that is salable as well as palatable—may be made from any brewing water. But in a majority of cases such beer is not a really perfect beer or beer that would find favor with impartial judging experts whose standard is excellence."

"It's the Water" has a definite meaning which, combined with brewing skill, premium quality grains and hops, and "One of America's Exceptional Breweries", gives Olympia its clean taste and rare good flavor.

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