POISON FOR EARWIGS PROVES EFFECTIVE

BAIT PLACED NEAR HIDING PLACE OF BUG

Victory garden and flower growers of the Klamath basin area have an effective weapon against the hungry earwig army in a poisonous mixture which may be scattered in gardens and among shrubs to do away with the pests, according to C. A. Henderson, agricultural agent for Klamath county.

If a mixture of 12 pounds of bran, a pound of sodium fluosilicate and one quart of fish oil (which earwigs consider a great delicacy) is carefully spread about the premises, the results have been found most satisfactory in this area, Henderson points out.

Oregon State College Extension bulletin number 551, "Vegetable-Garden Insect-Pest Control" gives the directions for placing the poison as follows: "Scatter bait along fences, piles of boards, wood piles, trees, or other places where earwigs may hide. The poison also is scattered over the lawn, after which it is best to wait two days before sprinkling the lawn again. The formula given is enough for one application to an area 8000 square feet. Since cutworms and earwigs are active mostly at night, the bait is applied in late evening."

Henderson adds that for the average city residence, probably not more than one-sixth of the formula would be needed to thoroughly poison the property at any one time and it would be better to make poison as needed rather than to carry over a larger quantity until it is used. Henderson warns that children and pets should not play around places where the formula is used.

Ingredients for the mixture may be obtained at local feed and seed stores.

At the residence of Roy Call, where the infestation was particularly thick, continued application of the poison seems to have brought the earwigs under control in the space of about five applications, according to Call.

This formula is equally effective on other chewing insects and pests in the Klamath area. It is not particularly effective, however, on other than chewing insects.

The bulletin "Vegetable-Garden Insect-Pest Control" has directions for control of all other types of pests usually found in this area, Henderson points out, and is distributed free of charge from his office upon request.

Note: The earwig parasites which were tried by some of the residents of the Hot Springs' district of the city as a means of control a few years ago, is considered to be not generally effective, Henderson says. Although the parasite flies are believed to be able to live where ever the earwigs live, for some reason they did not survive in this region where the earwigs seem to thrive.

PLANTING DECREASE EYED IN WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) Although war food administration goals for 1945 wheat planting acreage calls for a nationwide increase of 1,900,000 acres more than planted for harvest this year, both Washington and Oregon goals call for a decrease as compared with 1944 plantings, it was revealed yesterday.

The WFA goal for Oregon is but 995,000 acres or 2000 less than is planted this year. Washington's goal of 2,375,000 is 322,000 less than the 2,697,000 acres seeded in 1944.

Of the northwest states, only Idaho with a goal of 1,100,000 for 1945 showed an increase over 1944 plantings. Idaho had 1,600,000 acres in wheat this year.

OPA Criticized On Lamb Situation

PORTLAND, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Journal quoted Erwin L. Peterson, state director of agriculture, today criticizing the OPA for refusing to eliminate lamb temporarily from rationing.

By its refusal, the OPA cast aside "all factual information furnished in good faith by Oregon's agricultural leaders and then failed to get their own information by checking sheepmen in the field," the paper quoted him.

He said there is a glut on the market, and added that the OPA's restrictions on sale of this meat place a premium on wastage.

Cooperative Pays Off Last Debt

McMINNVILLE, Aug. 17 (AP) The Farmers' Cooperative creamery, established five years ago and grown rich on powdered milk for the military, pays off its last debt this month.

Officials announced that a $40,950 payment would retire the last preferred stock. A 4½ per cent dividend will be paid common stockholders.

Fruit Expert

The Duke of Windsor eyes a peach harvested by some of his constituent Bahamans at Chandler's Orchard, Milton, Del., and apparently the fruit passes muster. The Duke paid a visit to the U. S. to survey the job being done by Bahamans brought here to relieve manpower shortage.

CASSEROLE SAVES POINTS FOR COOKS

Because ration values are going up and because local vegetable gardens are at their peak of production now, a vegetable and meat ball casserole is particularly economical and appetizing at this season, according to Mrs. Winnifred K. Gillen, home demonstration agent for Klamath county. It is an excellent method for using left-over vegetables that contain too many precious vitamins to throw away.

The recipe calls for one cup of diced cooked vegetables, one pound ground beef, one-half cup milk, one-third cup bread crumbs, one teaspoon of salt, three tablespoons of cooking fat, 4 tablespoons flour, two cups milk, one tablespoon chopped onion and another teaspoon salt.

Mix meat with one-half cup milk, bread crumbs and one teaspoon salt. Form the mixture into balls the size of a walnut. Brown the meat in melted butter. Remove the meat from the pan, add flour and blend well. Add milk gradually and cook, stirring until gravy thickens. Add onion, one teaspoon salt, cooked vegetables and meat. Pour into a baking dish and top with baking powder biscuits. Bake the dish at 400 degrees F. for 20 or 30 minutes. The recipe serves six persons.

Damaged Spud Crop May Not Mean Loss To Growers, Report

That a damaged potato crop may not mean severe loss to the growers of Klamath county because of price ceiling restrictions was indicated this week by County Agricultural Agent C. A. Henderson. He pointed out the protection the new Stewart amendment to the price control extension act will offer to farmers in this area should Klamath's big-money crop be partially destroyed by adverse growing conditions.

An example of the way the new elastic ceiling price works was afforded during July in an eastern seaboard growing and marketing area when a third of the potato crop was damaged by severe drought. The ceiling potato price was upped 90 cents per hundred-weight, or a corresponding one-third increase over what had been scheduled for August.

"The adjustment," said the official announcement, "was granted on the basis of a special department of agriculture report showing that drought in the area since July 1 has resulted in production about one-third below the 10-year average yield for that area."

The Stewart amendment, sponsored through the legislative machine of the nation by the American Farm Bureau federation, requires the office of price administration to make adequate allowances and adjustments in price ceilings to make up for crop losses and other hazards in the production and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables. The intent is to require increases in ceilings in the case of crop loss or reduced yield.

BRITONS CONSUME MORE POTATOES

Wartime Britain is growing and eating more potatoes than it ever did in peace. Last year British farmers grew nearly twice as many acres (the acreage was up 90 per cent above the three years before the war), and the per capita consumption increased about 45 per cent, according to reports to the office of foreign agricultural relations, U. S. department of agriculture. The difference in the percentages reflects the fact that potatoes grown at home are taking the place of potatoes and other foods formerly imported.

Increased production has been fostered by gauarantees and subsidies to growers. Marketing is registered by the food ministry, and even some phases of the growing. A grower may not dig potatoes until they are mature, and grading is regulated to prevent feedin any but low grade cull potatoes to livestock. The striking increase in acreage also reflects some industrial use of potatoes.

A potato marketing board regulated potato marketing before the war, but gave way to the food ministry in December, 1939. Post-war planning has been suggested by the board, providing for a more or less permanent increase of about 10 per cent in potato acreage. The potato as a war crop has been adaptable in providing a rapid increase in food.

Crackers Raise Living Costs

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17 (AP) Soda crackers were disclosed by the OPA today to be helping the high cost of living go higher in Portland.

It reported that two men complained that a restaurant owner, prevented by ceiling from charging more for a bowl of soup than he did in April, 1942, charged five cents each for two crackers served with the soup.

Although technically the operator was conforming to the meal price schedule posted by OPA order yesterday, something appeared to be wrong. OPA is looking into it.

Ceiling On Wages For Pickers Slated

PORTLAND, Aug. 17 (AP)—Apple and pear pickers in the Hood River valley will work under a wage ceiling to be set following a war food administration (WFA) hearing at Hood River August 21.

WFA officials said the ceiling was requested by more than half the area's growers to avoid labor "pirating." A similar ceiling will be set at Wenatchee, Wash., on the same date.

LONG DAYS IN ALASKA

At Ketchikan, Alaska, the longest period of daylight is a little more than 17 hours, but at Barrow, Alaska, there is continuous daylight for 81 days.

Each queen wasp produces 30,000 young in a season.

Weekly Market Trend

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government leased wire in the office of the extension economist at Oregon State college. The material, in the form of a weekly summary of trends in the livestock market, is not intended to replace spot day by day market reports.)

CURRENT MARKETS

Cattle markets were strong on Monday, August 14. Arrivals at North Portland totaled 3400 head, of which 3000 were for local sale. All classes were in demand and good grass fat steers sold up to $15.25. Medium grades were $13 to $14.50 but common steers were down to $10.

At Chicago, a scarcity of good to choice steers held the market firm on these at $18 but the bulk of the grassers sold at $11.25 to $13.50.

Hog markets were active with nearly all reporting ceiling prices.

There was an active demand for fat lambs at North Portland Monday, August 14, with some from eastern Oregon selling up to $12.75, but good to choice trucked-in lambs were still $12 to $12.25. A few good 67-pound range feeder lambs sold at $9 but sales of other unfinished lambs were slow.

At San Francisco, salable receipts totaled 6000 head, of which 3000 were from Oregon. Top lambs brought $13.85. Midwestern markets were slow with prices declining. Chicago reported a top of $14.

SHEEP AND LAMB REVIEW

A few early lambs from east of the Cascades are being offered at North Portland but by far the bulk of the supply is from western Oregon producing areas. These western Oregon lambs are also moving to San Francisco but because of their poor shipping quality they move east only in limited numbers. Normally the bulk of the crop moves in July but this year, because of relatively favorable feed conditions in June and early July, and difficulties in marketing, a large proportion is yet to move.

Although the ewe population in Oregon has been reduced to the lowest number in many years, the 1944 lamb crop was only slightly below that of 1943. The Oregon crop is estimated by the BAE at 896,000 head compared with 905,000 head last year. The present crop, however, is 16 per cent under that of two years ago and 34 per cent below the 10-year average.

The sheep population in Oregon has been declining rapidly in recent years with numbers last January 1 the lowest in 65 years. Among the factors contributing to the sharp decline of the past two years are the much higher operating expenses and high death losses.

WOOL MARKETS

The downward trend in activity in the Boston wool market continued this past week. A few scattered sales were reported but these were generally of small lots, and the diversity of the types sold indicates these purchases were for piecing out previously purchased lines. Sales included graded fine, fine and fine-medium, and half-blood wools, and original-bag fine and fine medium territory wools.

Original-bag Wyoming fine and fine medium wool was sold at clean prices of $1.16 to $1.17. Graded Wyoming fine staple, shrinking 56 per cent, sold at a grease price of 52.3 cents.

'Retired'

(USCG photo from NEA)

"Retired" from action by the Allies at the age of 76, this Nazi prisoner, proof that graybeards in uniform is a fact in hard-pressed German army, is pictured headed for internment after capture in France.

WEATHERMAN FAVORS STATE GRAIN HARVEST

PORTLAND, Aug. 17 (AP) — Temperatures ranging from freezing in higher altitudes, to 100 degrees, with conditions generally favorable for grain harvest marked Oregon crop-weather situation for the week ending Tuesday, the weather bureau reported today.

Baker reported 32 degrees to be the icebox of the state, and Medford 100 for hotbox honors. Except on the coast, almost all points reporting had 90 degrees or more for maximum temperatures for the week.

Conditions were favorable for grain harvest in most districts, but unfavorable for spring grain, which shows some deterioration. Rain is needed in most sections.

A few early prunes have been picked, and some Bartlett pears will be harvested this week. The peach harvest is in progress, with good yields in most areas. Apples and late pears are doing well.

Unirrigated pastures continued to dry up, and livestock is falling off in some areas. condition of stock in most the state, however, is good, weather bureau reported. C ditions were good for hay baling, and the harvesting threshing of grass and leg seed.

Early potato shipping was tive. Harvest of green bea near the peak, and some e hops have been picked.

Booklet On Toys Arrives In Office

Copies of "The Use and C of Playthings," one of the se of better buymanship book have arrived at the office the Klamath county home d onstration agent, according Mrs. Winnifred K. Gi agent.

The booklets are not only excellent economic aid in ing toys and equipment for young child, but discuss what playthings children as they pass the various st of development from birth 10 years and beyond.

The booklets are distrib free of charge from the dem stration agent's office, r 208, Federal building.

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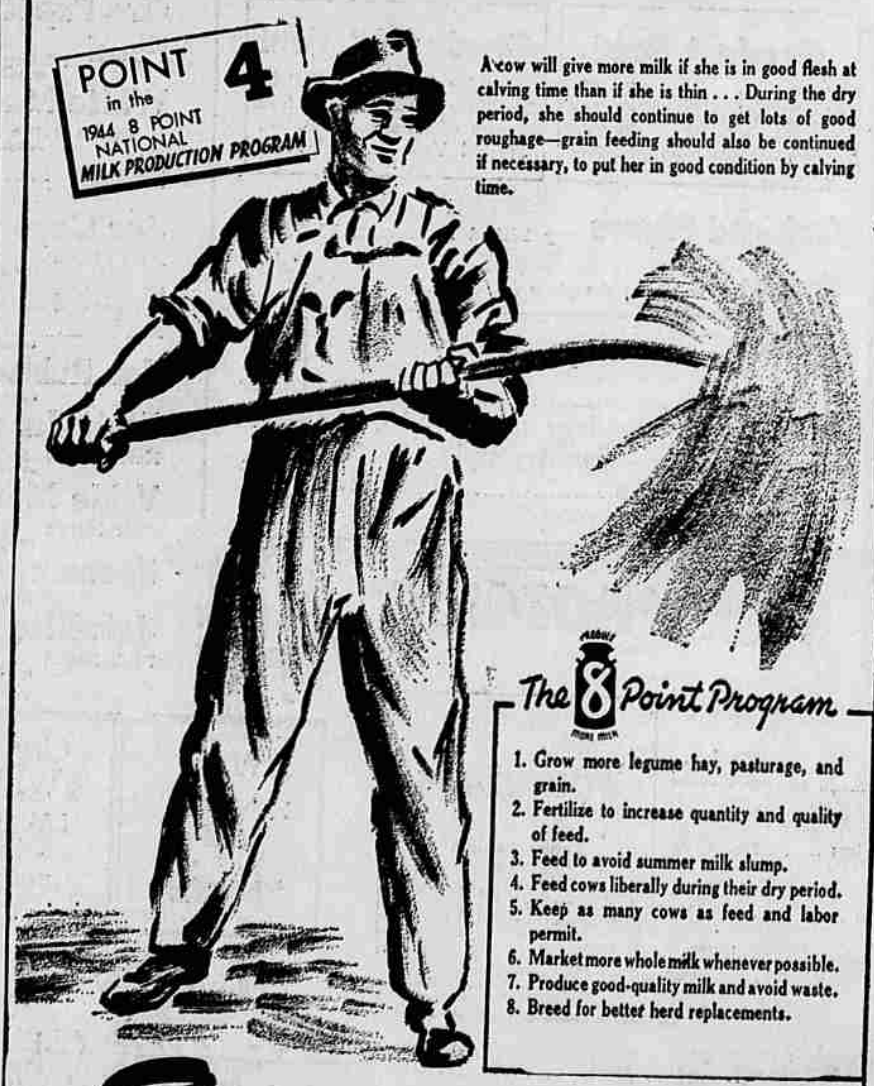

A cow will give more milk if she is in good flesh at calving time than if she is thin . . . During the dry period, she should continue to get lots of good roughage—grain feeding should also be continued if necessary, to put her in good condition by calving time.

The 8 Point Program

1. Grow more legume hay, pasturage, and grain.
2. Fertilize to increase quantity and quality of feed.
3. Feed to avoid summer milk slump.
4. Feed cows liberally during their dry period.
5. Keep as many cows as feed and labor permit.
6. Market more whole milk whenever possible.
7. Produce good-quality milk and avoid waste.
8. Breed for better herd replacements.

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These tests will be given on Friday, August 18, 1944, at 10:00 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. at the Willard Hotel.

The number of years of schooling you have had is not a determining factor as to your mechanical ability.

Home Office—Weatherly Bldg., Portland, Ore.