

India's Fertilizer Plant Is Continent's Greatest

India, by putting into production the largest fertilizer plant in Asia, has gone a long way towards increasing its badly needed food production. The \$10-million fertilizer plant at Sindri, in the state of Bihar, will reach a production of 500,000 tons annually next year. This will provide for an annual food increase of 275,000 tons.

Experts from so many nations contributed to the construction of the plant that Prime Minister Nehru characterized the project as an example of "international fellowship in construction."

The Chemical Construction Corporation of the United States was responsible for designing and supervising the construction. The Power Gas Corporation of the United Kingdom acted as procurement and supply agent, and the top engineers include one each from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan. Except for these experts, all personnel is Indian.

Sindri is now a thriving town ship, covering 5,000 acres, humming with activity and providing its workers with modern housing, hospitals, schools, and welfare centers.

The present demand for artificial fertilizers in India is in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons annually, but it is expected to multiply fast in the next few years as the Indian farmer is trained in the advanced methods of modern agriculture. It is estimated that Sindri's maximum capacity will meet one-eighth of the ultimate demand between two and three million tons annually.

The Sindri factory has been planned so that output can be doubled by the installation of additional equipment. The factory can also be expanded to produce different types of products such as nitric acid for India's chemical industry in general, ammonium nitrate or nitro-chalk as fertilizers.

In the process of manufacturing fertilizer, common sulphur, about 900 tons of calcium carbonate sludge will be thrown up annually as a by-product. This will be utilized as raw material for a cement factory with an installed capacity of 300 tons per day.

Chick Group Sets Meeting Thursday

Fresh broiler marketing as carried out by the Washington Cooperative Farmers association, Seattle, will be discussed by Fred Hunt, manager of the firm's poultry department at the thirty-second annual meeting of the Oregon Baby Chick association at Oregon State College Thursday, June 26.

President Frank Erickson, Hillsboro, has announced that general sessions starting at 10 a.m. daylight saving time will be held in the Withycombe hall auditorium. The annual meeting of the Oregon Poultry Improvement association, headed by P. A. Gen. Eugene, will be staged the following day.

The Seattle firm has had marked success in marketing fresh broilers in competition with locally produced or shipped in frozen birds. They have actually been receiving a premium for fresh birds, Erickson reports.

The association's annual banquet will be held Thursday evening at the Beaton hotel. Dr. G. B. Wood, head of the 1952 agricultural economic department, will be guest speaker. Toastmaster will be Fred Corbett, Milwaukie, chairman of the state board of agriculture.

Speakers during the business meeting will include Ambrose Brownell, Milwaukie, president of the American Poultry and Hatchery federation. He will discuss hatchery and flock owner relationships.

Robert M. Kerr, Portland attorney, will discuss such items as partnerships in comparison with corporations, social security, wage and hour laws and income tax requirements.

Publicity in comparison with old-time breeders and commercial egg production is the topic assigned Dr. Paul Berner, Oregon State college poultry department staff member. H. R. Hobe, Portland, manager of the Oregon Egg Producers, will discuss the market egg situation and outlook.

Record Fish Run Marked

PORTLAND (AP) — A record one-day run of blueback salmon went upstream over Bonneville Dam Monday, the Corps of Engineers reported.

The Monday total was 15,900 and it broke a record that had stood for only a day, 12,763 on Saturday. The old mark was 12,283 set on June 26, 1951. The tally has been kept since 1928.

J. J. Hevner, fisheries director for the Oregon State Game Commission, said this new record might be a highly significant thing.

The blueback, he said, is a four-year cycle fish, returning to its native stream on the fourth year. Last year there was a big run and this year there is an even bigger one.

He said, "Indicates that with blueback salmon, artificial propagation may be a significant factor in the rehabilitation of depleted runs, provided the natural environment is maintained in the headwaters."

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he said, has been seeking to build up artificial runs in Washington State tributaries of the Columbia. Conditions in those streams, he said, are better than in those of other areas.

Barnes J. H. H. through assistant regional director of the wildlife service, said actually the blueback increase stems from a combined effort of federal and state agencies.

Oregon and Washington, he said, by setting a commercial fishing reserve to allow adequate escapement to the upstream migration share in the consolidated effort which resulted last year in more than 100,000 bluebacks being counted going over Bonneville Dam near Wenatchee.

The Leavenworth fishery, one of the largest in the world, is now paying off, Hutchinson said.

Harlan Holmes of the wildlife service, pointing out that construction of Grand Coulee Dam cut off the headwaters of the Columbia, said it "might well be contended" that only the state and federal efforts stood between complete destruction of the Columbia River blueback fish.

The Monday count of other species over Bonneville Dam included: chinook 2,053, jacks 109, steelhead 424.

Wood Wastes Feed Chickens

Wood sugar molasses can be used to advantage as a feed-stuff for laying hens, poultry scientists at the Oregon State College agricultural experiment station report.

The trials with laying hens are part of a series conducted by the station to determine the value of wood sugar molasses made from Douglas fir wood wastes for future use as animal feeds. Earlier trials with dairy cattle, swine and sheep produced favorable results also.

When fed at a 7 1/2 per cent level as a replacement for an equal amount of cereal grain, the wood sugar molasses increased egg production along with improved hatchability. Hens ate the molasses readily and compared favorably in every way with non-molasses groups.

Results of the trials with the promising wood waste material are reported in the latest issue of Poultry Science, national poultry research publication, by Wilbur T. Cooney, associate poultry husbandman, and J. E. Parker, head of the poultry department.

Incorporation of the wood sugar molasses in the diet brings an increased consumption of feed which could explain the increased egg production, according to Cooney and Parker. The increased feed costs with the 7 1/2 per cent molasses diet are more than offset by the extra eggs produced.

A 15 per cent level of wood sugar molasses was found to be too much. Egg production suffered, the margin of profit was reduced and droppings became heavy and sticky. While an initial mild diarrhea was noted in the 7 1/2 per cent trial birds, it was overcome with no apparent ill effects.

Funds for carrying on the hen feed trials were provided by the Oregon Forest Products laboratory. They also cooperated with the Forest Utilization Service of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in securing the wood sugar molasses used in the tests.

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Indians Ask To Void Sale

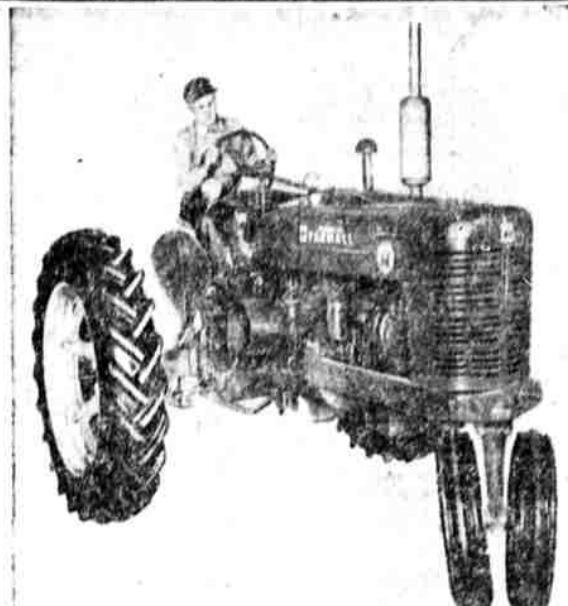
RAYMOND (AP) — Chinook Indian tribal representatives will ask that the recent sale of the Crane Creek logging unit to Revconco Inc. by the Indian agency be voided and set aside.

Claude Wain, chairman of the Willapa Harbor unit of the tribal council, said Monday that he will make the request at a meeting Tuesday morning at the Hoquiam city council chamber.

The Chinook Indian representatives and members of the tribal councils of the Quillayute and Quinalt tribes are expected to meet with officials of the Indian agency.

The sale of the logging unit, which contains about 614 million board feet of timber, was at a public auction sale Tuesday at which Revconco was the only bidder. The company entered a minimum bid of \$6,473,900.

The Chinook unit and other Indians contend that the block of timber offered was too large in size, that the prices quoted were far less than they should have been. They also objected to the 35-year duration of the logging contract.



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Farm Production Outlook Good, Experts Announce

CORVALLIS (AP) — At the mid-year point, M. D. Thomas, economist at Oregon State College, says the Oregon farm production outlook is good.

High costs and unsettled markets are causing some concern, though, he said.

Mid-June rains caused some hay sproutage but insured that fall planted grain and seed crops will fill. The rains also insured at least a fair yield of spring seeded crops, he said.

Barley production will be down, but production in the Rogue River Valley was hit by an unusual freeze, and the 1951 heavy run of green peas is not expected to be repeated.

Most serious complaints come, though, he said, from strawberry and cherry growers over the current price quotations.

Halibut Fishing Closes July 13

SEATTLE (AP) — Halibut fishing in Area 2A and 1A will be closed at 12:01 a.m. July 13, the International Fisheries Commission announced Monday.

The halibut catch limit of 28 million pounds for Area 2A will have been reached by July 13, the commission said in ordering the closure. Area 1A is closed automatically when Area 2A fishing ends.

Area 2A runs from Cape Spencer, Alaska, to the Sanak Island. Area 1A extends south from Cape Blanco, Ore.

The Union announcement said it will make public the information it has compiled from 3 1/2 million dollars worth of exploratory drilling in 14 wells. The firm said it hopes to encourage a continued state-wide search for oil to aid in alleviating the shortage of crude petroleum on the Pacific Coast.

In explaining Union's move to share its data, John Sloat, the firm's manager for exploration on the Pacific Coast, added:

"We hope someone will find oil in commercial quantities. Union will be delighted if a discovery is made, for it can use an additional 20,000 barrels a day in its own refineries immediately."

Washington Oil Tests Due

OLYMPIA (AP) — Data on more than a dozen test oil wells in Washington is due to be put on display at a conference here July 1.

Union Oil Co. announced the fact-swapping session. It said indications are that oil men from many parts of the country will attend.

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Wild Iris Pretty, Steals Pasture; 2,4-D Controls

Wild iris is a pretty meadow plant but it plays havoc in pastures by occupying valuable grasslands with something cattle won't touch. It develops in solid clumps over large areas, in such moist spots as mountain meadows similar to the Fort Klamath marsh.

County Agent J. D. Vertrees reports plowing and discing just don't have the right effect. Discing, in fact, may even split a plant into plants, and under certain conditions will spread the iris.

Various methods of control have been tried Vertrees says, and satisfactory spray plots were established last year on the Nicholson Brothers ranch, Fort Klamath.

Results show that plots sprayed last year show practically 100 per cent control this year. It takes a year for the full effect of the spray job.

Vertrees said the most effective time to hit the plants is right about now—in June. At this time they are blooming and setting seed, and consequently are at their weakest points during which time they are most susceptible to effects of herbicides.

The county agent suggested two sprays be used effective—either the ester or amine forms of 2,4-D. He prescribes mixing 2 1/2 pounds of parent material (ester spray) with 2 1/2 gallons of diesel oil and 50 gallons of water—plus a half pound of detergent. He said a power spray rig used to thoroughly wet the foliage with at least 75 pounds pressure gives excellent control.

He said this method was a cheap

Squaw Butte Field Day Tomorrow

Dates have just been announced for the annual Squaw Butte-Harney Branch Experiment Station field day. This is a range station and is located a few miles southwest of Burns. It will be a two-day event, starting in the morning of June 26.

The first day—Thursday—the morning piece is the Poison creek granite hill. It's located two miles east of Burns on Oregon highway twenty-eight. Time—ten-thirty daylight saving time. From there, the field day party will see native meadow improvement work underway.

Lunch will be available at noon. It will be served in the Poison creek granite hall by the local home economics club.

Field day visitors are asked to assemble at the Squaw Butte-Harney branch station at 10 p.m. (DST). The station is 43 miles west of Burns on the Bend-Burns highway. This second day of the program visitors need to bring a sack lunch. Coffee will be provided.

Among speakers to be heard during the two days of the Squaw Butte-Harney branch field day will be F. E. Price, dean and director of Agriculture at Oregon State College, Roscoe Bell of Portland, regional administrator of the bureau of land management, and Gerald M. Kerr of Washington, D. C. Kerr is chief of the division of the bureau's division of range management.

means of control for cattlemen with limited meadow being taken up with the wild iris plants.

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Assault Nets 8 Year Term

EUGENE (AP) — Arden L. Rhoads, 37, of the McKenzie River community of Vida, Monday was sentenced to eight years in prison on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Rhoads, according to evidence introduced at his trial last week, sufficed May 9 in the ear of Myrtle J. Silice, a woman friend from Vida, and in the struggle shot her through the leg with a .22 caliber automatic pistol. He was accused of trying to kill her.

In passing sentence Judge G. F. Skipworth commented briefly on an article in Sunday's Portland Journal which suggested the veteran circuit court judge meted out harsh sentences.

"I may be stern," the judge said, "but I'm going to enforce the law anyway."

Maximum possible sentence for the charge against Rhoads was 14 years imprisonment.

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