

Rancher's Report

By BILL DECKER

A shorn wool incentive price of 62 cents per pound of wool and a mohair support price of 70 cents per pound were announced recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the 1958 marketing year beginning April 1, 1958. The 1958 price is the same as for the 1955, 1956, and 1957 marketing year programs.

Under the National Wool Act of 1954, the wool incentive payment program is authorized to run four years, from the 1955-56 marketing year through the 1958-59 marketing year which ends March 31, 1959.

The incentive price is established under the National Wool Act of 1954, which directs the secretary of agriculture to take into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production in determining a support price that will encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. The act also sets the top incentive level at 110 per cent of parity and limits the amounts available for making incentive and support payments to 70 per cent of the specific duties collected on imports of wool and manufacturers of wool over a period of years. At the incentive level announced today, it is estimated that payments will virtually exhaust funds available.

Payments to producers under the 1958 program on shorn wool production and on marketings of live lambs (pulled wool compensating payments) will follow the same methods employed for the current 1957 program. Shorn wool payments will be equal to a percentage of each producer's cash returns from wool sales. This percentage will be that required to raise the national average price received by producers for wool up to the incentive price of 62 cents per pound.

Lamb payments will be made to each producer who sells unshorn lambs. The payments will be at a rate per hundredweight of live animals marketed to compensate for the wool on them on a basis comparable to the incentive payments per pound of shorn wool.

Deadline for registration to participate in the producer referendum on the proposed Oregon Fryer Commission has been extended, according to Paul T. Rowell, market development chief for the state department of agriculture.

The registration period originally was scheduled to close on October 7, with the referendum scheduled for October 28 to November 7.

Rowell stated that with the busy fall season, registrations to date include only about one-third of the fryer producers in the state. Since only those registered at least 20 days prior to the referendum are eligible to vote, an expression for or against the proposed commission could not be obtained from fryer and broiler producers as a whole, on the basis of registrations to date.

Market development chief Rowell urges that all fryer and broiler producers who have not already completed and returned their registration forms hurry to do so. Additional blanks are available at the state department of agriculture in Salem, and the offices of the county extension agents.

Closing of the registration period and the rescheduling of the referendum will be announced as soon as possible.

Winter cover crops that reclaim lost plant nutrients, provide organic matter, and prevent erosion can also play an important role in maintaining granular soil structure, the U.S. Department of Agriculture says.

Soil-management specialists at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, have found that cover crops planted early in the fall insulate the soil and prevent damage to soil structure by repeated freezing and thawing.

Recommended cover crops include rye and other cereals, ryegrass, annual bromegrass, vetch, and crimson clover. They may be used singly or in combination, depending on local conditions.

Although repeated freezing and thawing during the winter may improve soil by breaking up clods, these forces are frequently detrimental to soil-aggregate structure (clustering of fine soil particles) under certain field conditions.

The researchers point out that the protective insulation provided by vegetation reduces the number of times a soil freezes during the winter and the depth to which frost penetrates. Cover crops also promote and help to maintain large populations of earthworms and other earth-boring organisms, which increase infiltration and speed up drainage of excess water from the surface soil.

Laboratory and field tests at Beltsville indicate that breakdown of soil aggregates is a major problem in wet soils where freezing and thawing takes place several times during the winter months.

Freezing and thawing on unprotected fields causes slumping of the soil granules when they become wet. This condition leads to surface puddling, followed by crusting and cracking as the soil dries out in the spring.

Inspection in Columbia River and northeastern Oregon towns last week revealed that meat packages in over half the markets inspected were not correct as far as net weight markings, according to O. K. Beals, foods and dairies, weights and measures chief for the state department of agriculture.

Beals stressed that the discrepancies were not large, but indicated the most common error found was that the full tare weight of the wrappings was not considered. Incorrect weight markings are of importance to the consumer when it is realized that a one ounce error amounts to five cents, on each pound of meat at 80 cents a pound. Merchandisers who have incorrectly marked the net weights on meat packages are liable for prosecution.

Meat counters in major markets throughout the state are being checked by the department. Already inspected are the Willamette Valley and north coastal regions; in a recheck of the Willamette Valley, most of the early errors found have been corrected.

Many retail market operators have moved rapidly into the practice of store level packaging of food products without full knowledge of food labeling requirements when in packaged form. These requirements are practically the same as those of the federal law for the same products which move interstate.

"Store operators having assumed the responsibility of the labeling of many kinds of food products formerly sold over the counter should acquaint themselves with the requirements of Oregon law," Beals advises. A digest of Oregon laws covering the labeling of food products is available either at the department office in Salem or Portland.

SWIMMING TIGERS

Tigers are excellent swimmers. It is reported that they will even swim from one island to another in search of a better hunting ground.

Ford Trucks Last Longer

on the FARM

See your Farm Truck Headquarters

BALSIGER MOTOR CO.

Main St. Esp. Ph. TU 4-3121

Hints For Halting Insect Pests Listed For All Homeowners

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Modern insecticides and pre-invasion strategy can halt the annual march of insect pests into Oregon homes, if homeowners act soon enough.

Robert Every, Oregon State College entomologist, advises homeowners to prepare now to "attack" insects during October, November and December, the months of greatest infiltration. Most common pests are strawberry root weevils, grass weevils, box elder bugs, grass bugs, and leaf hoppers. They do not do any damage but are general household nuisances.

Moves should be taken, he says, to kill the insects before they get inside the home. Once they're in, they're tougher to control.

Most pests can be killed with the mist from household types of aerosol bombs. But to be effective the mist must come in direct contact with the insects. Use of 10 per cent DDT or five per cent chlorodane dust is recommended for killing the bugs outside the house.

It should be applied around the foundation and at the entrance.

Occasionally bark beetles are brought into homes with firewood. However, unlike their insect brothers, bark beetles prefer to be on the outside, says Every. As beetles emerge from the wood they look for ways to get outdoors. If infested wood is stored in the basement, the beetles will move to windows. If wood is stored in garages that are attached to the home, DDT dust can be used to kill the insects and keep them from being carried inside with the wood.

In western Oregon, particularly along the coast, millipedes, more commonly known as thousand-legged worms, may migrate into dwellings. Houses built close to the ground are most vulnerable to attack. A five per cent chlorodane dust applied around the foundation of the house, doorways and as much of the surrounding lawn area as possible can make the home an "arsenal of no-return" to the invader.

In central and eastern Oregon, clover mites, tiny eight-legged creatures closely related to spiders, often become a serious nuisance. Every reports having seen homes where the lower foundation was completely covered with the small bugs. Because they are so tiny, they can easily crawl through smallest cracks and crevices around windows.

Control of these mites should begin outdoors. Malathion spray should be applied to the foundation walls, to ornamentals near the house and to the lawn area at least 10 feet around the house.

To prepare small quantities of spray, add two tablespoons of 50 per cent malathion emulsifiable concentrate to each gallon of water. To do a thorough job of spraying, 10 to 12 gallons of the spray solution should be used around an average two-bedroom house and lot.

For larger homes and yard areas, increase the amount of spray accordingly, Every says. For large quantities of spray, one quart of the malathion concentrate per 100 gallons of water is recommended. Where large lawn areas are involved, it is advisable to obtain services of a custom spray operator, who has power spray equipment.

To control mites that have gotten indoors, use household aerosol bombs, Every advises. Mites stain so homemakers are advised not

SLAVE WAS FIRST

First European to enter the Indian pueblo of Zuni, in western New Mexico, was the Moorish slave Estevan, who came to New Mexico in 1539 with the Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza.

to crush them against fabrics. After mites are dead, Every suggests they be left to dry for two or three days before brushing them from curtains and draperies.

Manufacturers' safety precautions should be followed in use of any insecticides, according to the specialist.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF



Simplot Soilbuilders

Ph. TU 2-1438, K. Falls
Ph. 607 - Malin

MAKE YOUR DRIVEWAYS AND ALLEYS USABLE THIS WINTER ...

Put On **CINDERS** From
GRAHAM BROS.

2501 Biehn

Phone TU 2-4441

HEADQUARTERS for TRUCK PARTS and SERVICE

ENGINES

International
Cummins
Buda

BODY & HOISTS

Farm and Commercial
Schetky
Pierce
Fruchauf

NON SPIN

Differentials for all makes
cars and trucks

DIFFERENTIALS

Eaton
Timken

TRANSMISSIONS

Fuller
Brown-Lipe
New Process

TAILGATE LIFTS

Stratton
Heil
Antony
Daybrook

STEERING

Ross
Gemmer

PICK-UP TOPS

Schetky
Truckstell



TRAILERS

Semi
4-wheel
Log
Dump

SEE US for NEW & USED MOTORS

transmissions, differentials, single reduction, double reduction, dual drives

Truck Service by Factory-Trained TRUCK MECHANICS

Bring Your Truck Problems To

Juckeland Truck

Sales &
Service, Inc.

11th to 12th on Klamath Ave.

Ph. 2-2581

YOUR INTERNATIONAL TRUCK DEALER