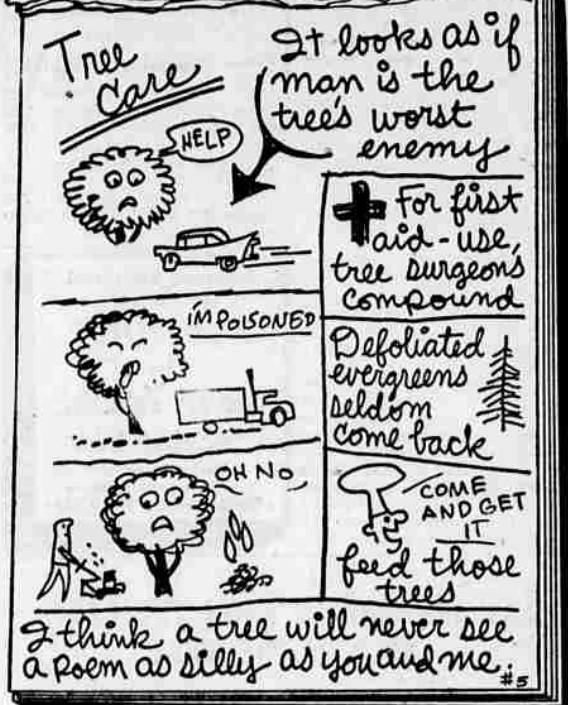


GARDEN MEMO



Although Trees Don't Jaywalk They Get Run Into Frequently

Thousands of trees are maimed or killed by autos every year. The toll is especially heavy in summer when motoring is at its peak.

Trees can't jaywalk but they're major targets for motorists just the same. Besides being banged, rammed and bruised by cars, the tree which stands near a driveway is often the victim of dripping crankcase oil.

But motor mishaps aren't the only tree troubles in the summer time. Tree experts have listed a few common instances of tree abuse which they are frequently asked to cure once the damage has been done.

These include:

Wrapping wire and rope supports for hammocks and swings and clotheslines directly around trunks and branches instead of attaching them to harmless hooks secured in the wood.

Spraying too close to trees with weed killer or other chemicals detrimental to tree health.

Burning trash or grilling food near a tree so that leaves and branches are scorched.

Bruising the bark by running a lawn mower too close to the trunk.

Best way to avoid such injuries to your trees is to remember they also live, breathe, eat and are hurt by harsh treatment.

The increase use of power mowers has made scarring of trunks a major problem.

All such wounds should be treated with tree surgeon's compound after loose bark has been removed.

A cultivated, grass-free area at the foot of the trunk will allow safer mowing. An inch-thick mulch of peat moss in this area will be beneficial as well as attractive.

Otherwise, use hand shears in close to the trunk.

As with every growing thing, drought causes trouble for trees. Watering, when local ordinances allow it, is the only real answer.

There are a few other considerations. Browning will be most noticeable in trees whose roots are confined to a limited area, grow close to the soil, or where there is a lack of nutrition in the earth.

Pruning may help some. But remove only those branches which are dried out. To make certain a branch is dead, make a small cut into the bark. If the under layer is green, do not remove.

When foliage has dried and dropped, only deciduous trees are likely to revive. Elms, maples and

other trees have been known to send forth a complete new set of leaves after a dry spell.

But evergreens seldom renew their foliage. Defoliated evergreens should be removed and replaced with healthy, vigorous trees in late autumn. No transplanting of any tree should take place until the ground has been well soaked by autumn rains.

Acreage Plans For Wheat Up

Oregon wheat farmers are increasing their 1958 acreage despite prospects of lower wheat prices, says M. D. Thomas, Oregon State College agricultural economist.

Thousands of Columbia Basin acres planted to barley last year are going back into wheat following changes in the 1958 Soil Bank program, the economist reports. Farmers can no longer increase barley plantings equal to their reduced wheat plantings under the "bank's" acreage reserve program.

The result has been a sharp drop in Soil Bank participation by Oregon's Columbia Basin wheat farmers. Arnold Bodtker, Portland, chairman of the state agricultural stabilization and conservation committee, reports only 22,000 wheatland acres signed into the acreage reserve for 1958 compared to 112,000 acres for 1957.

Wheat acreage may also be increased by a new aspect of the government allotment program. Farmers may now grow up to 30 acres of wheat providing all this wheat is used on the farm where produced. None of it may be sold or traded. Deadline for signing such an agreement was October 15.

As in the past, farmers with allotments of less than 15 acres may harvest up to 15 acres and sell the wheat without penalty.

Meanwhile, the national average support price for wheat can go as low as \$1.78 a bushel compared to \$2 for the last two crops, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Possibilities of Pacific Northwest wheat selling above support prices have also dimmed with prospects of decreased exports in 1958.

Horse Judging Class Planned

The Old West's traditional love of "good hoss flesh" is undergoing a revival in Oregon that has boomed horse trading, horse shows, and brought an increasing need for horse judges.

To meet the needs of this new generation of "horsepower" enthusiasts, Oregon State College has scheduled a special short course on horse judging, November 18 and 19, in cooperation with the Oregon Horsemen's Association.

Instruction on how to select a horse, training and care of horses, and training of horse judges will be featured, reports Joe B. Johnson, OSC professor of animal hus-

bandry and short course chairman.

Shortage of local official horse judges to handle Oregon's 50 or more horse shows each year requires frequent scouting of other states for judges, Johnson says.

Most recent upsurge in pleasure horses has come in Oregon's statewide 4-H Club program. More than 1,300 Oregon 4-H'ers were enrolled in saddlehorse projects during the past year and increased interest in 4-H horse shows at county fairs this year prompted inauguration of a State Fair junior horse show.

Johnson says enrollment for the course will be limited to 120 per-

sons, 18 years or older, to permit individual attention to students during afternoon "judging workshops." Lectures are scheduled for mornings.

Course instructors will include Leonard Milligan, noted quarter-horse breeder and judge from Colorado; Joe Biles, Portland, one of the west coast's leading trainers of show horses; Gene Stark, head of Washington State College's horse program; Jesse Bone, Oregon State College Department of Veterinary Medicine; and A. W. Oliver, OSC dairy and animal husbandry department.

Advance registration blanks and details may be obtained from Johnson at the department of dairy and animal husbandry, Oregon State College, Corvallis. Enrollment fee is \$10.



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