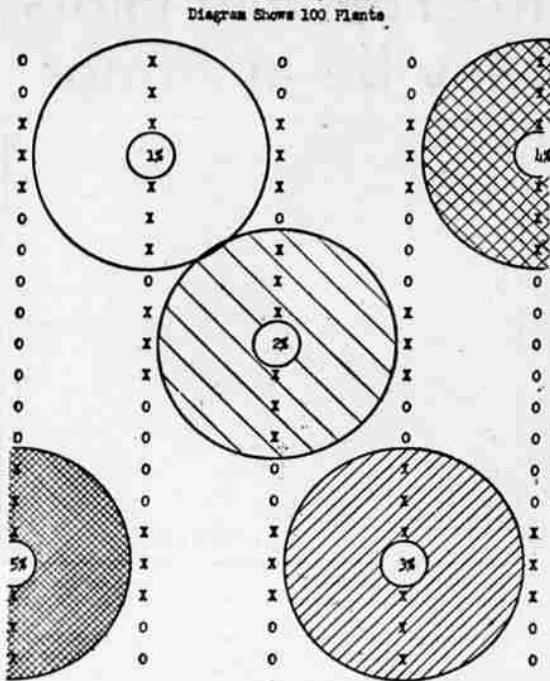


LEAFROLL SPREAD PATTERN  
Varying Percentages of Infected Seed



1, 2, 3, 4 & 5% leafroll infection in seed. Circles of current season infection. X - Plants infected during season. Not necrosis in tubers. O - Healthy plants remaining at harvest. Fifty percent infection or more may occur when poor seed is used. Such crops are not storable. May not be marketable at harvest. Seed carrying 1% leafroll generally produces storable crops. Less than 1% is safer.

### County Agent Reports Farm News Briefed From The County Agent Radio Programs

By WALT JENDRZEJEWSKI  
County Extension Agent

The very important role of foundation and certified potato seed growers in production of the commercial potato crop is clearly shown in a graphic illustration of virus spread printed elsewhere in this column.

The internal discoloration, necrosis, or "browning" caused by current season infection of leafroll virus continues to be a major problem in production of the russet burbank variety.

The amount of trouble from necrosis varies from year to year with variation of growing season, with variation in aphid populations and with quality of seed planted.

Experience proves that marketable crops can be grown if one per cent or less of the seed pieces used are infected. Some years some growers have gotten by with 2% infection in seed.

However, as percentage of infection in seed increases over 1% the probability of producing an unmarketable crop increases rapidly.

For the commercial grower use of good certified seed assures production of a marketable crop. Protection of poor seed with aphid control sprays and roguing is far less certain and more expensive.

Effectiveness of aphid control decreases as percentage of infected plants in the field is greater. Good aphid control is very effective in helping seed growers produce better seed. Seed growers work with lots in which only trace or fractional percentages of virus infection are present, and their aphid control efforts are usually considerably more extensive.

A commercial grower starting with three to five per cent infection who cuts his spread from 50 per cent to 25 per cent has not accomplished much. A seed grower starting with one-tenth per cent infection accomplishes a great deal when his aphid control and roguing hold spread to one-half of the one per cent it would have been otherwise.

Good seed growers apply aphid control materials early before aphid populations get much of a start. Aphid control is indicated in seed fields when counts find more than one aphid per 100 leaves.

A general practice in seed fields

now is application of Demeton (Systox) at one-half to three-fourths pound of actual toxicant per acre as soon as plants are up and before a six-inch height is reached. Some repeat with a second Systox spray. Others follow up with Endrin by air at eight-tenths of a pound per acre.

Both materials are very good aphicides with a great deal of residual killing power. Diazinon, Dieldrin, Malathion, and Parathion are also used.

Thiodan at one-half pound (one pound by air) is reported to have given good control in Washington State last year.

Except for Malathion all these materials are highly toxic to man and must be used with all recommended precautions.

Generally, aphid populations start to build up rapidly after mid-July. For seed growers delaying control till mid-July is a mistake. The idea is to hold aphid population to a minimum until infected plants in the field can be identified and removed. The trick is to rogue early as possible, to remove the sources of infection before aphids can get to them.

If you give the aphids an open field till disease expression is good enough to permit roguing they'll have the virus spread before you rogue, and infected aphids which fall from rogued plants will carry the virus on.

Unit planting, a method by which all pieces of each tuber are planted consecutively in the row, is another good seed production practice which keeps all pieces of diseased tubers together in a group, reducing the areas of infection, making identification easier and improving the roguing job.

Some seed growers unit at least a large enough planting for their own seed use. Some plant index pieces in greenhouse plantings and do much of their roguing before planting time by discarding those tubers for which winter plants from index pieces show disease.

A few seed growers carry family lines by selecting outstanding hills for increase. Such increase must also be protected against virus and other disease infection.

Much credit is due some seed grower somewhere for even the dubious quality of B's you may have acquired for seed use from some commercial lot one, two or three years out of certification.

## Farm Crops From Oregon Sold Outside

More than 200 million dollars are added to Oregon's economy each year by farm products shipped to out-of-state markets, according to Oregon State College agricultural economists.

Out-of-state sales account for about one out of every two dollars taken in by Oregon farmers. In the case of some specialty crops—such as Oregon's 15 million dollar annual pear crop—upwards of 90 per cent are sold outside the state.

Crops with more than 90 per cent of farm receipts from shipments to outside markets include snap beans and strawberries, each grossing around 10 million dollars a year.

Other berries, filberts, peppermint oil, hops, cannery beans, green peas, cherries, prunes, and more than a dozen grass and legume seed crops are in the 90 per cent-plus groups highly dependent on outside markets.

Wheat and cattle top the outside market list for dollar volume. More than three-fourths of the cash income for Oregon's 50 million dollar annual wheat crop comes from outside the state, and one-fourth to one-half the 60 million dollar yearly sales of cattle and calves are out-of-state.

The OSC economists say sales outside the state probably account for 75 to 90 per cent of the cash income from farm forest products—a 15 million dollar yearly business—and from such crops as onions, walnuts, sweet corn, and barley.

Between half and three-fourths of the farm income originates outside the state for Oregon's 12 million dollar potato harvest, the five million dollar apple crop, sheep and lambs, wool, turkeys, red clover seed, carrots, and cauliflower.

## Soil Bank Aids Oregon Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fifty-five Washington, Idaho and Oregon farmers received more than \$15,000 each during 1957 in soil bank acreage reserve payments, an Agriculture Department tabulation shows.

They were among 2,422 farmers throughout the United States who received more than \$10,000 under the program.

Washington recipients numbered 20, more than half the Northwest's total, with Idaho having 15 and Oregon 10 in the \$15,000-plus category.

Top recipient in the Pacific Northwest was S. A. Camp Farms Company, Rupert, Idaho, which received \$81,197.52 retiring 1,471.5 acres from wheat and cotton production.

Martin Hereford Inc., Madras, Oregon, was second in the Northwest, receiving \$69,757.16 on 2,486 reserve acres of wheat land. Bi-County Farms, Prosser, Washington, ranked third with \$56,519.64 for 2,611.3 acres of wheat land.

Other Washington and Oregon farm operations receiving more than \$15,000 from soil bank payments during 1957 include:

- Oregon: Key Brothers, Freewater, \$23,232.70, wheat, 585 acres; Hankins Farms Inc., Bonanza, \$20,399.62, wheat, 797 acres; Bafus Brothers, Cecil, \$20,158.60, hief 980 acres; Renner Ranch, Lakeview, \$19,040, wheat, 500 acres; Larsell and Fleming, Maupin, \$18,112.50, wheat, 690 acres; Ashbeck and Luciani, Echo, \$17,651.83, wheat, 695 acres; W. E. Bruckert, Wasco, \$17,169.57, wheat, 517 acres; Frank Anderson, Heppner, \$15,911.50, wheat, 526 acres; Lewis Halvorsen, Ione, \$15,851, wheat, 524 acres.

### HALF A DEAL

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Hale's Drug Store in suburban Sylvania caters to weak appetites, it sells half-sandwiches, half cups of coffee and half pieces of pie, all at half price, if the customers desire.

## Outdoor Notes

By Jim O'Donahue



I remember well my first meeting with the black bear so clearly marked with a white spot on his breast. He was apparently a young fellow about 3 years of age. His hide was smooth, clean and black with that identifying white spot so plainly visible from in front. And it was from the front I first saw him.

The sun had set and twilight had silenced so many sounds of day. I was walking toward the tight board and barbed wire fence on the meadow's edge. Spot saw me first. He headed for a thornbush patch to my right and he intended to get there very soon. Thinking he might tree if headed, I ran in front of him near the fence.

The clumsy, waddling bear becomes a half flying ball of fur when really running. Spot's hind feet were away out in front and his front feet just as far behind at the peak of each leap. It was apparent he was going home. I stepped out of his path. He flashed by, into Rancheria Creek and out of sight in the brush beyond.

Rancheria was a meadow of many boggy spring areas. Each summer a cow or two would be lost in those places. That particular fall a heifer of about 500 pounds weight had gone down in a clear spring hole. A short distance away a cow of perhaps 900 pounds drowned in a muddy bog.

One day the heifer was partly pulled from the spring and a portion of the front quarter was gone. In a few days the entire carcass was missing. A short time later, I noted the cow that had sunk in the bog until only the hip bones protruded, was pulled partly from the mud. Day by day and piece by piece the cow, too, disappeared.

I wondered what had become of the bones. While searching through a swampy area nearby, I found Spot's secret place. He had built a nest some five feet across and packed down about six inches deep with swamp grass commonly referred to as rip gut, because of its rough, serrated edges. Around the edge of the nest were the polished, missing bones. I marveled at the nest and the time and patience that must have gone into making it—one mouthful of grass at a time.

The next spring, Spot returned and spent a few weeks in harmless wandering about the place. Again, the next fall, he came and cleaned out the carcass of another cow. Following hibernation that winter he made another spring appearance.

Always, there were hogs and turkeys, cows and calves roaming at will in the meadow. Not once did Spot cause any disturbance. He was content to clean up the dead carcasses, eat grubs, rodents, some grass and fleshy plants. I became attached to the shiny black fellow and looked forward to his appearances.

As the seasons rolled by, I learned that he came down from the hills in the early fall. His tracks appeared first on a little used woods road. And this was the sign I looked for. Also, in the spring he returned to the hills by the same route.

Spot's last spring is burned into memory. He spent it the usual way, bothering no one, eating some grubs, rodents and vegetation. One morning in late spring I drove away from the cabin on the same wood road Spot used. Lying squarely in the middle of the road was a partly rotted log that had not been there before. I stopped to move it and noticed bear tracks in the dust. The log had been lying about 40 feet up

the hill, and old Spot had discovered it was loaded with ants and ant grubs, a snack made to order for a healthy black bear. He proceeded to lick up ants and grubs and roll the log until it stopped in the road and there he left it for me to move.

It was the last evidence I ever saw of Spot. The succeeding fall I looked in vain for the telltale footprints but none appeared. That season several bears were killed in the area and, even I, ate a bear steak given me by a friend. I did not see the hide. I was afraid to look. It might bear that clear, white mark on the breast.

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IN THE CARDS

CHULA VISTA, Calif. (AP) — A savings and loan company gave away a prize at the opening of its new office. The winner: Mrs. Jane Money.