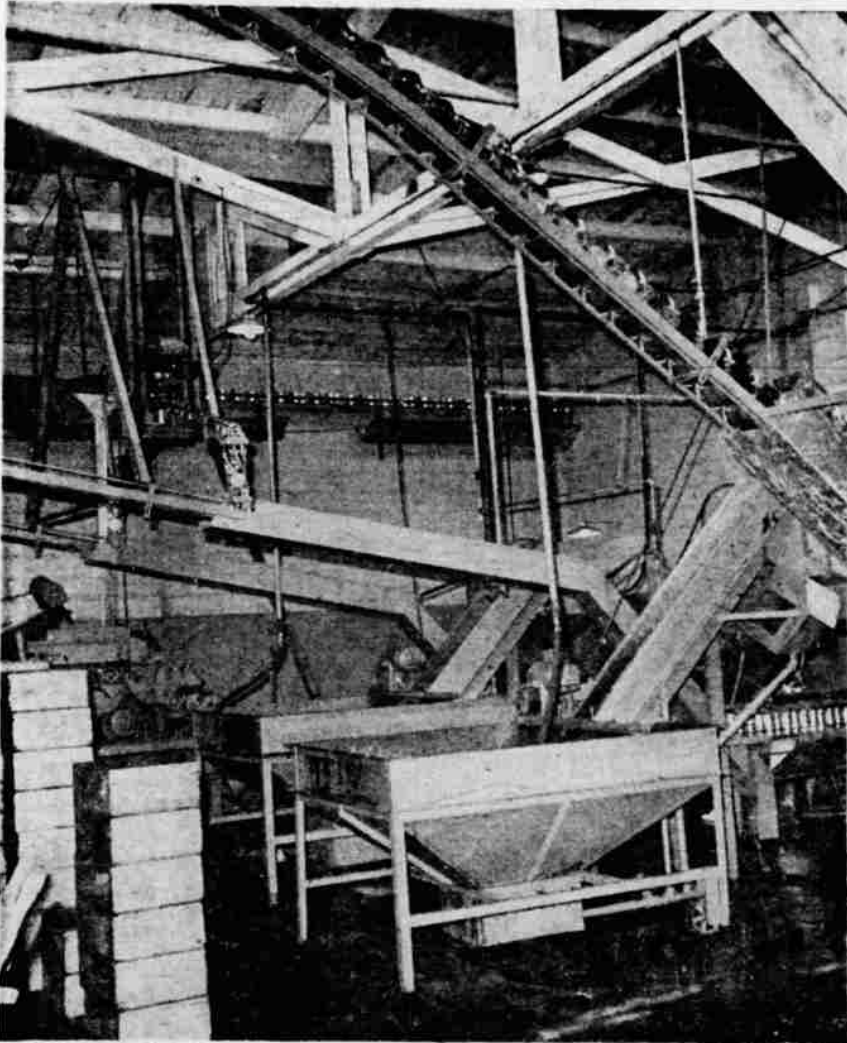




COMPLEX CONVEYORS carry the cans all over the plant at Wyandotte as the right size can heads for the proper table for filling and sealing. This picture shows a part of the complex system which carries the cans around to the starting point.



HIGHLY SKILLED INSPECTORS check each can to make sure it has the right level and moisture content before the ripe olives are sealed and sent to the cooker. Shown from left are Virginia Sprowl and Beulah Stafford dressed in white uniforms and immaculate aprons.

Wyandotte

(Continued from Page 2)

essary for those olives to be picked green. Hence the meat of the fruit is harder and if not pitted, clings to the stone, so most of the imported olives are pickled.

Careful shoppers have also learned that imported olive oil does not have to reach the high standards of purity imposed on the domestic product.

Just why the name Wyandotte

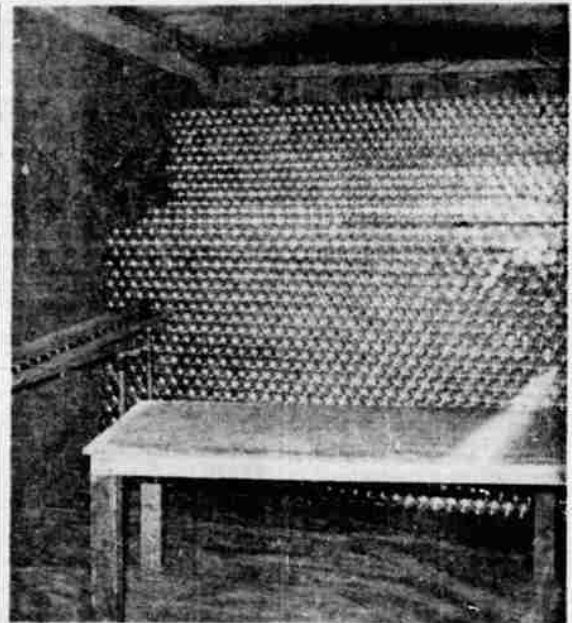
was chosen by the growers in the Oroville area is not quite clear. Wyandotte is said to have been a chieftain of the Huron tribe of Indians which were around the Great Lakes area.

At any rate, his picture makes an interesting and distinguished addition to the Wyandotte olive and olive oil label.

The largest officially recorded hailstone was 17 inches in circumference, reports the National Geographic Society.

HOST OF GUESTS
BENSON, N.C. (UPI) — This town celebrates its annual "Mule Day" September 12. The event annually attracts some 15,000 visitors. Benson's population is about 3,000.

PARKING PRIVILEGES
HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI) — Fruit peddler Bennie Adelman has no intention of trading in his horse and cart for a truck. "Who ever heard of giving a parking ticket to a horse?" he asked.



A TIN HONEYCOMB in a railroad car. This shot shows some of the hundreds of thousands of cans used each year in putting up Wyandotte ripe olives. These cans are in the process of being unloaded from a car at the loading dock of the Wyandotte plant in Oroville, Calif.

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

By J. D. VERTREES

The early spring has caused much activity in the clover fields of the clover root curculio. This root weevil has been out for many days and active. During the warmest spring-like days of the past few weeks, activity has been highest. Mating is taking place and egg deposition is renewed. These eggs which will hatch soon will result in the larvae which tunnel and damage the feeder roots of the alfalfa clover.

Dusting as soon as possible is still the best recommended practice. DDT dust at one or two pounds of actual DDT per acre is still probably as effective and economical as any treatment. Eight ounces of Heptachlor per acre are also recommended.

Preliminary reading of small control plots show the effectiveness of soil treatments for this pest. Large scale demonstrations will be read this fall for conclusive results. State Entomologist Robert Every indicates that Heptachlor at four pounds per acre worked into the soil gives control. This is applied before the planting of the grain crop on the year the clover will be established in fall planting. This treatment, then, will carry over the second seed year without further treatment.

These small mites which continually bother people around the house at this time of the year are the "clover mite." They have the unfortunate habit of migrating into the house on occasion and disturb home-owner peace of mind. They are not a destructive nor harmful pest in the home—just a nuisance.

Malathion, Kelthane, or Diazinon are three choices which are effective. Spray should be applied to the outside walls, particularly around doors and window casings. The foundation and plantings around it should be sprayed as well as a strip about 10 feet wide around the house. This gives a protective barrier around the home, as well as controlling those mites within the sprayed area.

Plans should be made now for that attack on Quackgrass. Under many conditions controls last year were excellent. Both ATZ and Dalapon were used extensively. Not only in this area, but other counties have noticed erratic results with Dalapon, apparently depending upon soil types and moisture.

Good control is obtained with these chemicals when recommendations are followed. Quackgrass should get about four to six inch-

es of new lush growth in the spring before chemicals are applied.

Dalapon should be used at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre in ten or more gallons of water. For most effective control, repeat applications at the five pound rate should be made. Applications would be made at about two-week intervals until no further regrowth appears.

Amino triazole (ATZ) is used as a thorough foliage coverage. Ten pounds of the 50 per cent concentrate is used per acre in 10 gallons or more of water. Increased control is obtained with the addition of a good wetting agent. One application usually will not give complete eradication.

Thorough cultivation is required about two weeks following application of this material. Double disking, or in small areas, rototilling will give the most complete control following the two-week waiting period of chemical application. Neither of these materials are effective against the seed in the soil. New plants may result after old plants are killed, if control is not followed with a later application.

Eptam is getting more notice as a possible quackgrass eradicator. This material also works in the soil against seedlings. Trial amounts only should be used until the complete story is known. More work is needed to find the length of time the material is effective in the soil. It may prevent germination of crop seed such as grain. One gallon of Eptam is reported to control quackgrass for one season for crop production. This will reduce stands so that following treatments will continually reduce the perennial stand.

Olive Plant

(Continued from Page 2)

the RCBS plant, brand new, is located right across the street and you can lose yourself in a dream world of shooting equipment.

Unfortunately I didn't have time enough to visit that plant. Didn't even have a chance to go and see the groves, but I'm going to do both real soon. Next season, maybe.

As it was we had to hit the road for Sonoma, via U.S. 49. But more of that later. I'm still stringing out these trips to make it last. Nothing like doing all your work at once and then losing it.

Now all I gotta do is learn to take pictures. And listen to what the guide is saying.

After that these trips will be a cinch.