

County Agent's Office

# Amended Law States Herbicides Pounding

By N. C. ANDERSON

The 1963 Oregon Legislature has amended the herbicide research law, particularly as it applies to use of isopropyl ester 2,4-D and the responsibility for payment of poundage fees covering sale or use of 2,4-D-type herbicides. The amended law carried an emergency clause and became effective March 29. Isopropyl ester 2,4-D or other esters of equal volatility may be used in Oregon only when a permit for such use has been issued by the State Forester, State Director of Agriculture and a research specialist at OSU, acting jointly. This applies to use by a governmental agency as well as any individual, corporation or association.

On all 2,4-D—2,4,5-T type herbicides sold in Oregon the person charged with the duty of reporting and paying the poundage fee of the chemical is the manufacturer, jobber, broker or wholesaler who sells to the consumer or to the ultimate dealer. (The next to last handler before the consumer). On 2,4,5-T type herbicides purchased outside Oregon for use in this state, the consumer is responsible for paying the poundage fee unless he holds a permit from the outside seller that tax has already been paid to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture. Poundage payments are based on a fee of one cent for each pound of 2,4,5-T type herbicides based on apparent acid equivalent. This is the legislation asked for jointly by the Oregon Wheat Growers League and horticultural crop growers in the Milton-Freewater area.

### Fish Deliveries Made to Ponds

Another 7,000 trout were delivered to farm ponds here last Friday. Getting the Kamloop and Eastern Brook trout were Harold Wright, P. W. Mahoney, W. W. Weatherford, Don Greenup, Fritz Cutsforth and John Proudfoot. This makes approximately 20,000 fish that were put out in ponds this year which should provide a lot of enjoyment for those using these ponds.

### Crossbred Lambs are Heavier

Crossbreeding sheep produced as many as 27 more weaned lambs for every 100 ewes bred than did purebred sheep, according to an eight-year USDA study. Crossbred lambs averaged as much as ten pounds heavier than purebreds at weaning.

### Dyess to Speak Monday On Wheat Legislation

Again, let us remind you of the important informational meeting relating to the 1964 wheat program which is scheduled to be held at the fair pavilion on Monday evening, April 22. The meeting is being cosponsored by the Morrow County Wheat Growers Association, county ASC and the county agent's office.

We are fortunate to have Jim Dyess with us to explain the program in detail. Mr. Dyess as former executive vice president, National Association of Wheat Growers Association, was in on the drafting of the legislation as

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## Potential Seen For Feed Grain Industry in State

Oregon has the potential to pick up an extra \$246 million in annual state income—if the cards fall right.

That's the judgment of men who have taken a hard look at Oregon's capacity to boost its grain feeding industries in competition with other areas.

Livestock and poultry feeding in Oregon now generates about \$100 million a year in economic activity. Oregon's grain resources, coupled with West Coast markets for meat products, offer the potential for this to jump to \$346 million, according to a report published by Oregon State University.

Much depends upon federally-managed grain programs that have helped create circumstances now restricting opportunity for poultry and livestock feeding in the Pacific Northwest.

Sales of government-held feed stocks in the Midwest and Great Plains at prices below support levels have tended to subsidize livestock and poultry feeders in that region. At the same time, government export subsidies for Pacific Northwest grains have helped maintain prices in this region above the support level.

Here in the Pacific Northwest, the situation presents what appears to be a conflict of interest between grain growers and grain feeders—at least until the full situation is understood, the OSU report points out.

Grain is a cash crop for some ranchers who want to sell large volumes at "favorable" prices. Feed grains are a cost of doing business for livestock and poultry feeders who want to buy grains at prices "favorable" to them.

Actually, grain growers and feeders in this area have long-run, common interests that can be served by building a sound grain-feeding industry, the OSU study team believes.

Present federal grain programs now require much of Oregon's grain land to lie idle. Future net returns to local grain growers might be about the same as at present, and even larger under certain conditions, if more acres of grain were planted and "marketed" through livestock and poultry feeding, the report indicates.

OSU staff members in animal and poultry sciences, farm crops, and agricultural economics compiled the report, "Grain Feeding Opportunities and Problems in Oregon." Oregon residents may obtain copies from local county extension offices or from the Bulletin Clerk, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

The report points out the snowballing effect on economic activity that could result from an expanded feeding industry.

For example, cattle feeding in Oregon in 1961 generated about \$53 million in economic activity. Of this amount, an estimated \$3½ million was paid as wages and salaries in meat packing plants.

However, had the cattle feeding industry operated at full potential, it would have generated some \$250 million at retail. Roughly \$16½ million would have been paid in wages and salaries in Oregon packing plants.

And present opportunities barely scratch the surface of long-range potential based on expected population increases on the West Coast by 1975, the report explains.

The Pacific Coast is expected to have a deficit of more than 2 million head of cattle and calves in 1965 and a 4 1/3 million deficit by 1975. Heavy deficits are also predicted for pork, sheep and lambs, and broilers by 1975.

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# FARM NEWS

## Committees Seek 'Yes' Vote on Referendum

A newly-organized "Wheat Referendum Committee for a 'Yes' Vote" mapped out strategy in Portland last week to support the Administration's proposed 1964 wheat program among Oregon wheat growers, nearly all of whom are eligible to vote in the May 21 nationwide referendum.

The committee, composed of prominent wheat growers and farm association representatives, was headed by Paulen Kaseberg of Wasco, who outlined the group's goals and the points it will stress in seeking an affirmative vote on the government program.

"Too many wheat producers," asserted Kaseberg, "feel that the choice lies between supporting the proposed program or no program at all—that by voting 'No' on the measure they can somehow get the government out of the wheat business."

"This just isn't the case," he said. "Despite the fallacious claims of the opposition, wheat growers will cast their ballots for one of two programs—either the sensible program of limited production passed by Congress or a continuation of the present disjointed wheat policies. We believe that the 1964 Wheat Program will actually result in fewer government controls in the long run."

Kaseberg averred that, contrary to opinions expressed in some quarters, his committee sees little possibility of new legislation being passed by Congress should the referendum measure be voted down.

"Senator Ellender, chairman of the Senate Agriculture committee, has already stated publicly that if wheat growers don't want this program, and so express themselves on the referendum, then Congress cannot and should not take further action on the wheat problem," Kaseberg noted.

The referendum committee chairman asserted that all-out efforts have been exerted to rural congressmen to pass the measure, and that alternative legislation is unlikely during this session of Congress.

"Urban congressmen," he continued, "are ready to wash their hands of the wheat situation should this measure be defeated by the producers. The plight of the farmer today arouses little sympathy on the part of city taxpayers, who are too well acquainted with the costs of the Commodity Credit program."

Addressing himself to the subject of wheat production and storage, Kaseberg said that the 1964 Wheat Program is designed to limit production to a level that will be absorbed by domestic use and normal export requirements.

"One of the real selling points of the program," he stated, "is that approximately 150 million bushels of wheat will be withdrawn from government storage to augment the anticipated harvest from the limited acreage specified in the program. This is a healthy step in the right direction, and one which should be welcomed by farmers and general taxpayers alike."

Committee members, who represent all wheat-producing areas in Oregon, reported on current sentiments on the referendum measure in their respective locales. The majority felt that many wheat growers, particularly those with small wheat acreage, have not informed themselves on the merits of the proposed program, and that an energetic campaign to clarify the measure is required to garner their votes.

"This is in no way the fault of the Department of Agriculture," Kaseberg observed. "Both Washington, D. C. and the local offices have done an outstanding job of supplying factual literature of a pro-and-con nature to all wheat producers. The intent of our committee is to re-

inforce this educational program on a person-to-person basis with our fellow producers."

Contrary to the emotional and misleading selling job that is being done by opponents of the program," he continued, "we intend to present its features factually and comprehensively. The 1964 Wheat Program, in our opinion, can stand on its own merits once wheat growers understand its advantages to themselves as well as to the consumer-taxpayer public."

Attending the Portland meeting, in addition to its chairman, were J. W. Forrester, Jr., Pendleton; L. E. Kaseberg, Wasco; Al Lamb, Heppner; Robert Nixon, Junction City; Charles W. Smith, Corvallis; Edgar W. Smith, Portland; Charles A. Tom, The Dalles; John H. Welbes, Pendleton; and Allen Wheeler, Portland.

### Your Home Agent

## Consider Career Field Carefully, Youths Advised

By ESTHER KIRMIS

Oregon young people should compare the long and short term benefits of various job opportunities before settling on any occupation.

High school is not too early for youths to find out about kinds of opportunities available that really appeal to them, says Lois Redman, state 4-H extension agent at Oregon State University.

"The teenager who quits school for a job may have more money for a while than his buddies who stay in school, but these earnings will eventually level off, she notes.

Quitting school to accept a job for money alone limits youths two ways, Miss Redman adds. The job may hold no interest for the young person and if he's without a high school diploma there's a built-in stumbling block for future advancement up the occupational and financial ladder.

Many school dropouts are extremely capable and able to learn on the job, but the facts of life are that the more education a person gets the faster he's going to advance to a higher income. Settling on a career too early at the suggestion of parents and close friends, may result in "career closedmindedness," warns the OSU specialist.

Surveys indicate that one out of three persons is dissatisfied with his job and would choose

## Cattlemen Plan New Committee On Public Lands

Problems of grazing fees, multiple use, tenure, legislation and others relating to public lands will be given a thorough study by the formation of a new subcommittee according to Ron Currin, public lands committee chairman of the Morrow County Livestock association.

Charley Otley, chairman of the Oregon Cattlemen's association public lands committee, and Bob Steward, Baker county rancher, traveling on funds provided by the Oregon Beef Council, attended a meeting in Salt Lake recently with representatives of the 11 Western states to formulate the committee and establish a program.

The sub-committee, to be known as the national public lands coordinating committee, will be made up of representatives of the Cattlemen's association, the Wool Growers association and the Farm Bureau of the 11 Western states and Alaska. Oregon's delegates selected by these groups are: Cattlemen, Charley Otley, with Bob Steward alternate. Wool Growers, George Rugg, Danny O'Connor alternate. Farm Bureau, John Dentel, R. E. Kerr, alternate.

The purpose of the coordinating committee is to study all phases of public lands and to develop a unified program. According to Currin, there is no intent and never will be to take the place of established advisory boards or other organizations but rather to assist the boards and to coordinate the activities of the Cattlemen's association, the Wool Growers and the Farm Bureau.

Goals and purposes established at the first meeting were:

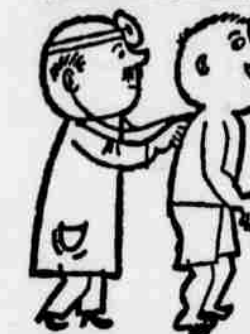
1. To bring to the attention of the public, the importance and need for assuring the continued enjoyment and use of federal lands on the customary multiple use basis by all citizens.
2. To encourage livestock operators to participate in and cooperate with resource user groups at the local, state and national levels.
3. To aggressively spearhead a drive to obtain greater security of tenure, to provide stability and customary multiple usages intended and provided by the Taylor Grazing Act.
4. To coordinate and counsel with livestock, farm and other organizations in advising Congress and governmental agencies on legislation and regulations affecting use of federal lands.

a different career if he had it to do again.

Youths are reminded too that they are likely to be in the labor force about 40 years and should consider a like for the job of "number one" importance.

One of the biggest hazards of settling on a job or career too early is for youths to sell themselves short and not take full advantage of their abilities, says Miss Redman.

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