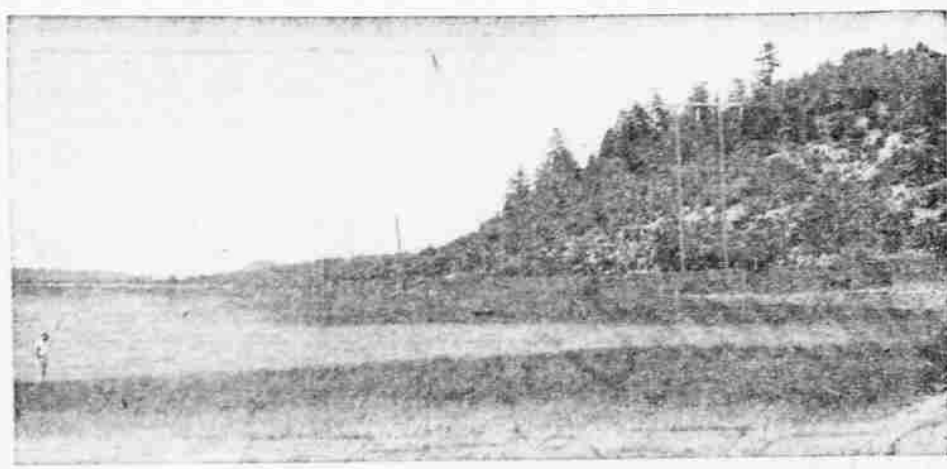




GRASSHOPPER DAMAGE — County Agent Earle Jossy surveys grasshopper damage on an alfalfa field operated by George and Don Nichols at Dry creek, east of Medford. Dark areas of field are where green alfalfa is growing and grasshopper damage is not yet noticeable. Light areas have been "cleaned off" by the insects. Jossy said this is the only field in Jackson county on which widespread

grasshopper damage has been reported. Recommended for control of grasshoppers are 2 to 4 ounces aldrin spray per acre or 6 ounces of aldrin dust; 1½ pounds toxaphene spray per acre or 2 pounds toxaphene dust; or four ounces heptachlor spray per acre or 6 ounces heptachlor dust. All of this damage occurred in one week.



INSECTS ATTACK — Shown above are three grasshoppers attacking a single stem of alfalfa in a field on Dry creek east of Medford. The insects have been eating stems as well as leaves of the plants. No serious damage has been reported anywhere else in the county.

Youth Range Camp Slated Near Heppner

The 1957 Youth Range camp, sponsored by the Pacific Northwest section of the American Society of Range Management, has been scheduled for July 29 to Aug. 3, according to John Clouston, U.S. Forest service, Portland.

Garden Notes

By C. B. CORDY
County Extension Agent for Horticulture

Elm Leaf Beetle

The elm leaf beetle is now feeding on elm trees and causing the leaves to turn brown. The elm leaf beetle at this time is in the form of a worm which feeds mainly on the upper surfaces of the elm leaf. This feeding eventually results in the skeletonizing and dropping of the leaf. In the meantime, the leaves will look brown and dead on the tree.

Later on this worm will change into a beetle, which is the reason for it being called the elm leaf beetle. The beetle is then able to fly around and lay eggs for a second brood.

The worms are rather readily killed by spraying the trees with DDT. Two pounds of 50% DDT in 100 gallons of water and thoroughly applying will give control. If the spray is applied before the first worms mature, one spray will give control for the season. If the spray is delayed until some of the worms have matured and left, then a second brood may appear late in the summer.

Small trees could be sprayed with a hand sprayer using a heaping tablespoon of DDT in two gallons of water. However, it would be futile to attempt to spray a tree of any size with one of these small sprayers.

Root Rots

Root rots have been increasing in severity in many of our garden plants during the last several years. These root rots are a variety of fungus organisms which work on decaying organic matter and sometimes in living plant tissue.

These root rots are widely distributed through most of our soils and many plants which we buy also have a mild infection of them. There are a few points which should be observed which will help to reduce the amount of these root rots.

In the first place, with certain plants strains have been developed which are resistant to root rots. Where these are available, they should by all means be used. As these rots are present in rotting organic matter, growers should avoid the use of manures if they have had any trouble with root rot. When manure is available, it should be used on ground where non-susceptible plants are to be grown.

This would preferably be on the hay or grain fields. If the danger is short of organic matter it could best be supplied by the use of sawdust and commercial fertilizer.

Another thing which would be helpful would be to prevent extremes in wetness and dryness of the soil. Irrigating frequently enough to keep the soil from getting too dry and keeping the irrigation water from standing around the base of the plants will prevent root injury, and injured roots are much more subject to the infection of the root rots.

Young Plants

It also appears that young plants are better able to withstand the root rots than older ones. In the case of annuals this would not be a factor, but in the case of perennials it would be desirable to re-plant each year so that at the end of three years the older plants could be removed and the younger plants would replace them.

The root rots have been particularly severe in the case of strawberries and many growers are reporting trouble this year for the first time. We have no commercial varieties of strawberries which are resistant to root rot and also produce satisfactory crops.

Open to Boys

The camp is open to any boy between the ages of 14 and 18, regardless of whether or not he lives on a farm. Jackson county boys interested in attending the camp may obtain applications at the county agent's office in the courthouse. Applications must be filed by July 10.

Eastern Oregon counties and Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties are eligible to send four boys to the camp. The boys will be selected on the basis of leadership, citizenship and love of the outdoors.

Scholarships covering camp costs of each boy will be provided by local organizations and individuals in each county. A local committee will arrange the scholarships and help select the boys. Chairmen of these committees will be selected soon.

Program Planned

At the camp, boys will study range and soil judging, plant identification, ranch organization and management and predator control. There will be time for supervised swimming, softball and other sports, and for sessions on photography and camping. Outdoor manners, sportsmanship and woodsmanship also will be featured, officials said.

Camp manager this year will be Bill Currier, U.S. Forest service, Portland. Jack Ross, Oregon State college farm crops specialist, is camp program chairman.

Grange Notes

Central Point Grange

At the last meeting of the Central Point Grange, Friday, June 21, delegates to the state Grange, Frieda and Delmar Smith, gave reports on several conferences held there.

Among others, Delmar reported on the lecturer's conference, while Frieda reported on the Home Economics conference.

She urged that women members of the Central Point Grange enter the jelly making contest. She also stated that all grange members should attend the Grange meeting July 2, as there is to be a building inspection.

The inspection is to start at 10 a.m., and after a potluck lunch a short business meeting will be held.

Charles Taylor, state youth chairman, reported on the conference he had attended and Mary Taylor spoke briefly on the convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Arrell were obligated in the first and second degrees.

Under new business it was voted to procure a new flag for the Grange hall. It was also voted to enter the National Grange Public Service contest.

Saturday evening, June 29, all Grangers and friends of Edwin Gebhard are invited to attend a reception between 8 and 9 p.m. at the Central Point Grange hall, to meet Edwin's bride and her parents, who have recently arrived from St. Louis, Mo.

State Cattleman Call Special Meeting July 1

A special executive committee meeting of the Oregon Cattleman's association has been called for July 1 at 10 a.m. in La-Grande, according to W. B. Tucker, county agriculture agent.

Action on the beef commission and the freight rate case is expected to be taken at the meeting, he said.

Frames Installed for Pendleton Grandstand

Pendleton — Steel trusses and frames were being installed today for the new north-side Pendleton Round-Up grandstand.

Completion date for the new grandstand is July 15; the structure will use more than 125,000 pounds of steel.

Farm and Garden Local Farmers Earn ACP Aid

Farmers in Jackson county earned \$109,630.29 worth of assistance for conservation practices performed under the Agricultural Conservation Program administered by the Jackson County ASC committee, according to Harry E. Martin, office manager.

Of this amount, \$43,954.22 was earned on 121 farms under the regular ACP program. Under this program, the government reimburses farmers at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of a project not to exceed \$1,000 per person, except for irrigation dams or ponds on which the cost-share to be earned could not exceed \$1,500.

Units Accomplished

Units of work accomplished under this program included seeding of 374 acres of pasture; application of 46.5 tons of lime; control of 10 acres of competitive plants; establishment of 40,000 square feet of sod waterways; construction of 3,000 linear feet of diversion ditches; completion of two channel drops; improvement of 19,875 linear feet of stream channel; opening of 8,510 linear feet of drainage ditches to drain 94 acres; shaping or grading of 184 acres of land for drainage; leaving of 518 acres of land for flood irrigation; construction of 15 irrigation dams and lining of 297 linear feet of irrigation ditches.

Reorganization of farm irrigation systems has included 23,500 linear feet ditches, 6 structures and 4,278 linear feet mainline systems over 867 acres of land on which work was done under this practice.

Other Projects

The balance of the amount, \$65,676.07, was earned on 126 farms for work done under a special flood restoration practice which was in effect in 1956 to restore damage caused by the winter floods of 1956. The farmers were reimbursed 80 per cent of the cost under this program.

Units of work accomplished included removal of flood debris from 222 acres; shaping and leveling land on 305 acres; restoration of 63,185 linear feet of irrigation ditches; restoration of 6,064 linear feet of dikes and levees; 4,750 linear feet of stream channel; restoration of nine irrigation dams and restoration of 1,111 linear feet of irrigation pipelines.

It is estimated that \$170,000 worth of conservation work was done under both programs last year in Jackson county, Martin said. Technical phases of the programs are furnished by the Soil Conservation service, forest service and the county extension service, he explained.

Corvallis—Willamette valley wheat and barley growers, plagued by the worst outbreak of the Hessian fly in more than 20 years, are also receiving a setback from serious grain diseases, report Oregon State college extension specialists.

The compounded trouble was aggravated by quirk of spring weather, say R. W. Every, OSC entomologist, Chester Horner, plant pathologist, and Rex Warren, farm crops specialist.

Warm Weather

Warm weather during late March and early April was ideal for egg-laying by the fly that overwinters in grain stubble. Weakened and broken wheat and barley stems and failure of grain to form heads are common symptoms of Hessian fly damage showing up throughout the Willamette valley this summer. The fly was first found in Oregon in 1897 near Scappoose. It is now scattered throughout Western Oregon as far south as Roseburg.

Other Diseases

Insect-damaged grain has been further weakened by three diseases that have been especially serious this spring as a result of wet weather in May, Horner states. Leaf rust, powdery mildew, and cereal yellow dwarf virus affect spring wheat and barley and oats. Oats are not subject to attacks by Hessian fly.

Leaf rust and powdery mildew overwinter on old stubble and on volunteer grains and wild grasses. Spores from the disease organisms are blown into grain fields and infect plants during moist weather. Symptoms are stunted plants and dead and dying leaves covered with brown rust spores or gray mildew growth.

Cereal yellow dwarf virus overwinters in wild perennial grasses or in volunteer grains and is transmitted among plants by grain-feeding aphids. It was especially numerous this spring. Leaves turn reddish-brown on oats and bright yellow on wheat and barley. Again, wet weather during May was unfavorable for some insects that normally prey upon aphids.

Some county support rates will be higher and some lower than the national average, depending on production history and distance from terminal markets.

Seventh Vote

The referendum marked the seventh time farmers have voted on marketing quotas for wheat. Whenever the estimated supply of wheat is 20 per cent or more above the normal level, the law requires that a referendum be held. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the supply situation has called for a quota vote, according to the U. S. department of agriculture.

Total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1957 is estimated at 1.8 billion bushels, or 56 per cent above the supply considered normal.

AD MANAGER DIES
New York — John L. Irvin, 66, classified advertising manager of the New York Journal-American and former classified advertising manager of the Des Moines Register, the New York Telegram and the Cleveland Press, died Tuesday.

When one or more lygus bugs are found in one sweep of an insect net, insecticide should be applied, the county agent stated. He recommends applications of not less than two pounds of actual DDT or toxaphene per acre.

Wheat farmers throughout the nation approved marketing quotas on the 1958 wheat crop in a referendum held June 20. Nationally, the vote was 83.3 per cent in favor and 16.7 per cent against the measure. In Jackson county, 54 growers were eligible to vote in the referendum, but only one ballot was cast. That vote was in favor of the quotas.

Wheat farmers who do not exceed their farm acreage allotments now are assured of a national average support rate of \$1.78 a bushel on 1958 crop wheat. This is 22 cents less than the national average support rate currently in effect.

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Fumigation Rulings Likely on Shipments Of Fruit Moth Hosts

Salem—The state department of agriculture today hoisted the warning flag to all Oregon concerns and individuals who ship host products of oriental fruit moth into British Columbia.

This includes nursery materials and fresh fruits, particularly peaches, that this pest attacks.

The warning flag is to alert Oregon shippers that fumigation likely will be required by Canada on all such materials shipped into British Columbia from anywhere in the United States.

No Official Order
Frank McKennon, plant chief for the department, says no official order has arrived yet from Canada. But unofficial word is that the quarantine is definitely on its way.

"As we now understand the proposals, Canada will require fumigation in a gastight vault, chamber, refrigerator, railway car or motor van," McKennon reports. "Fumigation under a tarpaulin covering will not be acceptable as the proposed order is now written."

McKennon advises Oregon shippers who move such products into British Columbia to begin investigating costs and availability of fumigation equipment that will meet the Canadian specifications.

Proposed Requirements
A memorandum from W. N. Kennan, chief of the Canada Plant Protection division at Ottawa, outlines these additional proposed fumigation requirements:

1. Fan circulation will be required in all instances, at least during the early part of the fumigation.

2. The temperature of the fumigation is to be that of the commodity or the air inside the enclosure, whichever is lower.

3. If specially constructed and stationary vaults are used, official periodic checks will be required to ensure that the vaults are leak-proof.

4. Except in specially constructed vaults, Canada will require that an analysis of the gas in the fumigation chamber be made with thermal conductivity analyzer to determine gas concentration and to maintain specified concentrations. Samples for analysis will be required from at least three sections of the load: top, middle and bottom.

Costs Checked
McKennon says the department has checked costs of gas analyzers which will be required if a permanent gas type fumigation chamber is not used. These costs range from \$375 to more than \$3000 for thermal conductivity analyzers without recorders.

Oregon shippers considerable nursery stock into British Columbia, and lesser amounts of fruit.

Canada is proposing the strict fumigation measures as result of discovery last September of Oriental fruit moth larvae in peaches shipped from the United States.

Other participating breeds, with 1956-57 and 1955-56 figures shown in that order were: Leghorns 86,174 and 83,740; reds 20,435 and 31,192; barred rocks 951 and 1,389; white rocks 43,890 and 43,919; and others 11,225 and 8,892.

Forty-six hatcheries, with a capacity of 3,139,828 birds and 707 flocks, participated in the program, according to Supervisor Earl Reitsma. The percentage of pullover reactors the past year was 0.028 compared with 0.046 per cent a year ago.

A new salt field in Nova Scotia is expected to yield bacteria-free salt which can be used in Canada's vast fishing industries.

RAM SALE

1 P.M. Saturday, June 29th
FAIRGROUNDS, ROSEBURG

Registered Corriedale Sheep
2-year-olds, yearlings, ewes with lambs
OREGON CORRIEDALE BREEDERS

A full line...



SHELL high-analysis fertilizers to fit your farm

See Your Local Fertilizer Dealer

Soran & White Feed Co.

17 West 4th — Medford

Bellevue Feed Store

1655 Highway 66 — Ashland

L. G. McLAREN & CO. — Distributors

1002 South Central — Medford

Phone SP 2-6181

Dairy Products Sales Here Total Five Million Dollars

EDITOR'S NOTE: June is month set aside by dairymen for the promotion of milk and dairy products. Health authorities declare milk is one of the most vital foods for human wellbeing. In Jackson county, the dairy industry is one of the major phases of the agricultural economy. In observance of June Dairy Month, the following article was prepared by Jackson county extension agents.

For Sale: five million dollars worth of grass. Actually, in 1956 grass and hay plus some other feeds, some labor and some capital investments were sold for five million dollars in the form of dairy products produced in the Rogue River valley.

Stays Here

Most of the money spent for milk and dairy products stays in Jackson county because these products are produced and manufactured right here. Recipients of this money are dairy farmers, feed handlers, farm and dairy equipment dealers, milk plant workers, delivermen, truck drivers and indirectly all the rest of the people in the area because these people demand goods and services.

Health Factor

On the health side of the ledger, milk and dairy products have more advantages even than on the economic side. "Drink three