

Spray Programs Speech Topics At Meetings Here

Spray programs to control various insects and diseases affecting fruit trees will be presented during the annual pear and peach meetings scheduled for the Jackson county courthouse auditorium Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 25 and 26, according to Don Berry, county extension agent.

A film on handling and storing in bulk bins will be shown prior to the pear meeting at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

The regular question box will be held at 1:15 p.m. First talk will be given by Dr. Louis G. Gentner, entomologist, Southern Oregon Branch, Experiment station, on new spray materials for insect control.

Dr. John Higdon, research director, Bear Creek orchards, will talk on preparation of pear trees for early pruning by chemical defoliation.

Norman Dobie, OSC plant pathologist, will talk on reducing fruit russet with chemical fungicides.

Recent developments in pear virus control will be related by Dr. John Milbrath, OSC plant pathologist.

Chemical weed control around pears and apples will be explained by Lee Foster, Hood River county extension agent.

Don Berry, county extension agent, Medford, will present his annual spray program.

Panel Program Highlight
Highlight of the peach program Tuesday will be a panel discussion on the future for Rogue River valley stone fruits.

On the panel are Lyle Kinney, Bear Creek orchards; Art Wilson, Velmart orchards; David Lowry, Associated Fruit company.

Lead-off speaker at 1:15 p.m. Tuesday will be Dobie, OSC plant pathologist, speaking on the fungicide testing program on stone fruits.

Quentin B. Zielinski, OSC horticulturist, will talk on the newest peach varieties. Milbrath, OSC plant pathologist, will speak also on recent developments in stone fruit diseases.

R. W. Every, OSC entomologist, will outline insect control problems in stone fruits and new chemical use. Gentner will talk on the peach twig borer outbreak.

Berry will explain the new spray program for the Rogue valley orchards.

Oregon Ranchers To See Hawaii

Worden, Ore. — Dick and Betty Henzel of Worden, feed grain and cattle producers on their Tulana Farms, will visit cattle ranches on the Feb. 8-20 Hawaiian Beef Cattle Tour.

The tour, sponsored by Nelson R. Crow Publications, publishers of Western Livestock Journal, focuses attention on the importance of beef cattle production as an island industry. Many island ranches are being opened for the first time to such a touring group.

Cattlemen of the 50th state are joining with the Western Livestock Journal in sponsoring the tour through the Cattlemen's Council of Hawaii and the Soil Conservation Districts of Hawaii.

Many island ranchers have sought to exchange production ideas with mainland cattlemen.

John Chohlis, Sacramento, Calif., Western Livestock Journal editor, will conduct the tour.

The 250 cattlemen will visit Hawaiian Village hotel, Honolulu; Kualoa ranch, Kualoa, Oahu; Pearl Harbor; Hawaii Meat company; Crow Bar ranch, Kaula; Princeville ranch, Kauai; Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company, Cattle ranch, Maui; Haleakala ranch, Makawo, Maui; Ulupalaka ranch, Maui; Hilo Meat Cooperative; Hawaiian ranch company; McCandless ranch, Kona; Captain Cook Coffee company; Dillingham ranch feed yard, which feeds coffee by-products; Puuwaawaa ranch; Kahua ranch; and the world famed Parker ranch.

First Come, First Served at Meal Time

Dallas — A police dog here gave birth to 10 puppies — five male and five female — which created a feeding problem.

At feeding time, the mother dog nudges the females close to her while fending off the males. When she is sure the females have had enough, she pushes them aside and lets in the others.

About nine million U.S. children have vision trouble.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

"On a ledge overlooking the Aswan river last week President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republics jabbed at a red push button. With a flash and a roar, 11.5 tons of TNT exploded on the bank of the river."

"Thus, with a mighty bang, the Egyptians finally got down to work on the long-debated, often despaired of Aswan high dam."

Change the name of the river and this could be a description of a future event on the Rogue river. Actually this is a quotation from the current Newsweek article on the Aswan dam in Egypt. But, notice the similarity in back history.

Newsweek comes out with a definite statement on what the dam will do. "It will not only convert 2 million acres of desert into a thriving land of farms and factories, it will confirm Nasser's UAR as the uncontested economic and political leader of the Arab world."

We don't know what will happen to the land around the Rogue basin when the dams on the Rogue are constructed. We do know that the proposed Rogue basin development when completed will bolster the valley's general economy and particularly the farm economy.

So far, the proposal is moving along as rapidly as possible. When the full report is completed the project proposal will provide the greatest benefit to all interests. This will cover irrigation, power, flood control, fishing and other recreation.

"The thing we are most worried about now is that people will become pessimistic over the time it takes to complete the necessary paper work and get the proposal moving through Congress," one of the project backers said this week.

Monday night a meeting on air pollution will be held in Medford. Fruitgrowers, anti-air pollution people and other interested persons will meet with representatives of the state air pollution authority. Purpose? To learn of the effect if any, of pesticide spray residues on us through the air we breathe. As usual, we hope people won't become carried away. As we mentioned before we have seen the population of a small town in orchard country near panic when pesticide dusts formed a film on window ledges of homes adjacent to orchards.

Then a series of public meetings and a compromise agreement between the town's citizens and the fruitgrowers calmed things down. We hope Monday's meeting will correct considerable misunderstanding on the effects of pesticide residue on people.

An interesting and timely article appears on research done on this problem in the current issue of the News and Pesticide Review. The magazine is published by the National Agricultural Chemicals associations. But, wait! The article is written by a doctor. In fact, by an assistant professor of industrial medicine, Kettering laboratory, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Does that sound as if Mitchell R. Zavon, M.D., is in the pay of the chemical companies? "What rot, he's not!" to paraphrase the parody of the "Reluctant Dragon." Too often, we are afraid, the fruit industry here is thought of as a reluctant dragon-belching smoke and flame as it tries to wag its tail and make up to the people who would appear to destroy it.

Dr. Zavon, in his article, tells of a report by the United States Public Health Service after it examined a large number of persons exposed to lead arsenate in 1937 in the Wenatchee area.

"No evidence was found that ill health was any more prevalent in that region than elsewhere nor that any cases of chronic disease had been caused or influenced by lead arsenate exposure," the report stated.

Also one researcher reported in 1958 that he found no abnormalities in persons exposed for a long time to large doses of DDT. Another scientist fed a diet containing DDT to some human volunteers. This diet contained DDT in larger amounts than found in food residues. "He found no evidence of disease caused by exposure to the pesticide," the article stated.

In plain language this means that no harmful pesticide residues have been found in milk and meat, that researchers haven't found accurate methods for testing residues for harmful effects, that those people who have swallowed pesticides in milk and meat for a long time have shown no harmful results, and finally, many studies should be made with groups of humans over a long period to be most accurate.

A wild rebel yell bounced off the rafters of the show barn at the Western States Angus Bonanza at Sacramento, Calif. Slim Hardin, that wheelin' dealin' man on auto row in Medford, had two bulls triple A graded and another double A in the Angus bull show and sale. Triple A is the top grade and double A second from top. Hardin owns the Silver Bell Angus ranch near Phoenix.

Hardin's bulls also placed fifth and seventh in the junior yearling class. This was the first time Hardin had shown any animals in the show ring. Glenn Klein and his 4-H's should be proud because after watching them at the county fair year after year Hardin accumulated enough knowledge to give his natural flair for showmanship a winning boost.

The auto salesman keeps regular business hours during the winter and works to 9 p.m. during spring and summer months selling cars. How he manages a ranch and develops top stock like those three Angus bulls is a mystery to everybody. But he does it. He must have to stretch his long, lanky frame over a good many hard-working hours to carry two jobs successfully. Anyway as Slim put it—"The three happiest moments of my life are when I married my wife, June, carried my first bull calf to the barn, and when my bulls rated tops in that Sacramento show!"

Apparently some fruit growers and packing house operators can't understand why they suddenly have to pay personal property taxes now on fruit in storage. The state tax commission ordered the inventory assessments against the stored pears and similar commodities. The county assessor's crew is constantly placing new property on the rolls. It takes time to seek it out.

However, the packinghouse operator is better off than the businessman along Main st. The fruit reported Jan. 1 can be sold by May 1 and be removed from the tax rolls. With the businessman the inventory on the tax rolls Jan. 1 stays on the rolls.

Farm Tips from the new Ford Farm Almanac—Time to start income tax records for the next year—1961—plug the leaks you found this year. . . . Make a list of machine repairs and get started on it. . . . Buy the grain you'll be needing; prices trend upward this month. . . . Check-up on your heat lamps and brooders. . . . Order seed now; get germination tests on homegrown seed. . . . Study your farm business summary; pick three ways to improve in 1960.

During last Friday's fruit league meeting Labor problems drew even more than the usual fire from growers and packinghouse operators. We still think a well-organized and supervised group of teenagers could fill in the harvest season gaps. It's really surprising what teenagers can do if given half a chance. Perhaps Jackson county could have its own form of a Civilian Conservation Corps.

Incidentally, we didn't realize how tough the fruit business has been lately until we observed a packinghouse operator or peargrower park his car in front of the funeral parlor and walk across the street to the fruit league meeting Friday. There were plenty of other parking places. Why he chose that one we don't know.

State Farm Board Urges Market Work

Salem — The state board of agriculture, taking its first step in the new role in long-range planning for Oregon agriculture, centered its attention on market development.

The board, meeting in Salem Jan. 14, unanimously urged the need for more personnel and funds to carry on an enlarged market development program in the state department of agriculture.

The decision came on motion of R. A. Long, Fort Rock cattleman. The need for funds will be carried to the 1961 legislature. Work of the department's market development division, created in 1955, is still carried on by one man and his secretary.

This was the first session of the board under the 1959 reorganization act, so members were sworn in by Governor Mark Hatfield.

In other actions the board: 1. Elected Ernest Jernstedt, Carlton, chairman — a post he had held the past few months.

2. Drew lots for staggered terms with this result: Ward Spatz, Medford, 1 year; Joe Saito, Ontario, 2 years; Frank Tubbs, Adams, 3 years; Jernstedt, 4 years; Frank Rood, North Bend, 5 years; R. A. Long, Fort Rock, and Hubert F. Willoughby, Harrisburg, each 6 years. Future appointments will be for 6 years.

3. Agreed with Frank McKennon, director of agriculture, that no changes in department organization should

be made at this time or without careful study. Agreed also with the director "that we should keep an open mind and consider any suggestions offered for reorganization, particularly if they entail efficiency and reduced costs of operation."

4. Heard Walter Leth, state senator who authored the bill, explain that the three main purposes of the reorganization bill are to assure a non-political department (not more than four members from any one party); to permit an efficient operation through re-circulating corn driers; and to broaden the scope of the department's services. The legislature has laid the foundation for some real good, long-range thinking and planning for agriculture, and it's up to the board to make it work. Leth told the board.

5. Adopted two resolutions in line with similar ones passed last month by the California state board of agriculture. One of these asks for satisfactory federal livestock and bird quarantine facilities to serve the Pacific area. The other—an outgrowth of the November cranberry turmoil — asks that the federal food and drug administration be required to announce analytical methods and their sensitivity upon which zero tolerances of food additives are based.

6. Decided to hold quarterly meetings, with more frequent sessions if specific problems arise.

Farm Notes

Washington — UPI — An agriculture department advisory committee has recommended intensive research to develop new chemicals that do not leave harmful residues in farm products.

In addition to its recommendation, the department's deciduous fruit and tree nut research and marketing advisory committee praised the agency for its recent activity on behalf of cranberry and poultry producers when questions were raised about the use of chemicals in the production of cranberries and caponettes.

In its annual research review, the committee said the need for expanded studies of insects affecting these crops one of the most important in the farm research area.

Washington — UPI — The agriculture department has selected a team of federal and state cooperative extension workers to visit the Far East and Australia to study foreign trade developments and agricultural market requirements.

The group will leave Jan. 29 and return March 7 after visiting Australia, Japan, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Hong Kong.

Washington — UPI — Congress has been told that restaurants will cutback use of lamb or buy only from big meat packers if the agriculture department goes ahead with plans to suspend federal lamb grading.

Thomas K. Power, general counsel of the National Restaurant association, made the production Wednesday at a house agriculture committee hearing.

The suspension, now scheduled to go into force early next month, also was assailed by spokesmen for two consumer groups and the nation's biggest farm organization.

Louis A. Rozzoni, President of the California Farm Bureau, protested on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He said meat packers who oppose federal grading of lamb were trying to pave the way for elimin-

ation also of federal grading of beef.

Washington — UPI — The best chance of controlling destructive insect pests by non-chemical means is through biological methods, according to the agriculture department.

Biological methods proved successful in a recent campaign against the screwworm pest of livestock in the south-east, the department said Friday.

The department said, however, that the biological agents discovered so far could not solve the pest-control problem. There are too many pests.

Washington — UPI — The government's weather and crop bulletin said today most winter wheat acreage fared relatively well this week.

Major concern for the crop centered on the vulnerability of the plants to severe winter weather and winter erosion.

Washington — UPI — The Agriculture Department estimated Friday that a record 7,198,000 cattle and calves were on feed for market in 26 feeding states on Jan. 1.

This was an increase of 9 per cent over a year ago and was up seasonally from the 5,001,000 on feed last Oct. 1.

The number in the north central states on Jan. 1 totaled 4,911,000 up 5 per cent from a year ago.

In the 11 western states, cattle on feed totaled 1,896,000, up 16 per cent from a year ago. All western states except Montana, Idaho, and Utah showed increases.

Cattle feeders reported that they expected to market 3,313,000 cattle and calves in January, February and March, or 13 per cent above the same period last year.

Washington — UPI — An agriculture department official said today the government soon will make its first purchases of caponette chickens which had been treated with stilbestrol. He said the meat probably will be used as human food.

The treated chickens were taken off the market voluntarily by producers and food dealers several weeks ago after the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said the birds contained residues of stilbestrol, a chemical which causes cancer in some laboratory animals.

When the birds were withdrawn from public sale, the Agriculture Department of announced it would buy them.

Grain Exports Noted For Large Increase

Salem — A substantial increase in grain exports moving out of Oregon ports was recorded in 1959 over 1958, according to the calendar year report of the state department of agriculture's grain inspectors.

Last year, 59.8 million bushels of grain moved overseas from Portland and Astoria. This compares with 45.5 million bushels in 1958. Bulk of the movement was out of Portland, into which terminals grain from a number of states funneled for overseas shipment.

Trails for Water, But He Hits Oil

Bowling Green, Ky.—W.C. Dumbrowski went down 145 feet looking for water and struck oil.

State geologists said there probably wasn't enough oil to pay off commercially although it was "a pretty good grade oil."

They advised Dumbrowski to sink another well and maybe this time he'd hit water.

New Corn Driers Praised by OSC, Advantages Given

Corvallis — If Oregon farmers grow a n o t h e r record-breaking corn crop in 1960 a lot of them may top their lists of "equipment - I'd like to have" with one of the new corn driers which keep the grain moving as it dries.

Dale Kirk, Oregon State College agricultural engineer, pointed out that recirculating driers, which recently appeared on the market, have several advantages over non-circulating corn driers.

By constantly moving the grain slowly through the drier, the recirculating types give more uniform drying, which is highly desirable, Kirk said.

A second advantage is that the additional wet grain placed above the columns to allow for shrinkage is dried evenly with the main batch.

Can Handle More Corn
The new-type driers can handle more corn at a time too. They can dry corn in columns 24 inches or more thick, compared to a maximum of about 16 inches in non-circulating driers. Since larger batches of corn can be loaded into the drier at one time, the farmer won't have to load it so often.

However, the new driers still need attention to be sure the corn is being distributed evenly as it recirculates.

When it comes to moisture sampling, it is easier to get a true sample with the recirculating drier.

Kirk experimented for two years with non-circulating corn driers having column thicknesses of 4, 8, 12 and 16 inches. He found these sizes all use about the same amount of fuel and electricity to dry approximately the same amount of corn. Recirculating driers have similar fuel requirements.

Kirk says recirculating driers may use more electricity in keeping the corn moving, but he feels the advantages more than offset this slight additional cost.

WALLPAPER TRADE
New York — About 166 million rolls of wallpaper are produced in the U.S. annually.

Crater FFA Group Makes Soil Study

By DELMER SMITH
Crater Chapter Reporter
Central Point — Crater Future Farmers of America chapter believes our soils are the basic foundation of our American farm life. These soils must be studied, managed and treated with respect.

The Crater FFA members use the following to fulfill their activity goals in soils: classroom study and instruction, supervised farming, community service and leadership. In classroom instruction the agriculture 2 members study soil structure, capabilities and judging.

A team of boys from the second year class competes each year in the district FFA soil judging contest. The agriculture three class receives a unit of instruction on soil fertility. The boys learn how each type of plant utilizes the various soil nutrients.

They learn by experience how to test soil for nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and lime content. They conclude their study by learning various commercial soil fertilizers, the cost of capabilities.

The senior students are learning proper plowing methods from assistant instructor William McFarlane for actual practice. Later these Ag. 4 members will study fertilizer mathematics so that they can decide the most economical way to apply needed fertilizers.

The Crater Future Farmers see their home supervised farming programs as a laboratory to carry on practices learned in class. Under the leadership of tractor and chapter farm chairman Leo Roy Chastain, the Crater boys have leveled a 5-acre piece of chapter land with a land plane. The land has been seeded to Velvon barley and fertilized with ammo phosphorus fertilizer. The members also leveled three pieces of land for school district 6. One of these was fertilized and seeded to lawn.

In community service, the Crater FFA members, along with other Southern Oregon chapters, cooperate with the extension service in taking soil samples for those farmers wishing the service. The samples are then sent to Ore-

gon State college for a complete soil test to find if nutrients are needed. The members have tested soil also for various farmers using chapter soil testing equipment.

Under the leadership program, Dave Foote and Dave Redmond of Crater entered the Jackson county soil conservation district speaking contest. Foote placed first and Redmond second. Dave Foote went on to place third in the state contest.

Crater FFA president John Caster placed first in the Rogue-Umpqua district FFA public speaking contest at Cave Junction, Jan. 14. John spoke on saving our fertile soil from highways and various other uses for the future. John elaborated on the fact that future generations would need every bit of soil to feed the increasing population of the world.

The Crater vocational agriculture department is currently sponsoring an adult class on crops and soils science Monday nights at 8 o'clock.

RAIL LINKS
Helsinki — Railways of Finland are linked to those of Sweden and Soviet Russia.

Even non-infected sheep should be run through a foot bath as a precaution.

Sheep Foot Rot Check Advised

Corvallis—While sheep are set up for tagging during the next few weeks, check for foot rot and trim their feet, suggested Dr. Dean H. Smith, Oregon State College veterinarian.

He urges isolating any sheep suspected of having foot rot before the new lamb crop arrives.

To recognize foot rot, look for the shell of the hoof separating from the softer living tissue beneath, a foul odor, and lameness. Any, or all, of these symptoms may indicate foot rot.

Individual treatment of infected sheep is necessary for a thorough job. First, trim all infected tissue. Cut away enough to expose every spot of infection, even if it is necessary to remove nearly all the hoof.

Don't be tenderhearted about trimming, Dr. Smith emphasizes.

Second, hold each foot for three minutes in a bath of copper sulfate, formalin, or one of several other commercial preparations. County extension agents will supply details on the foot bath.

Even non-infected sheep should be run through a foot bath as a precaution.

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