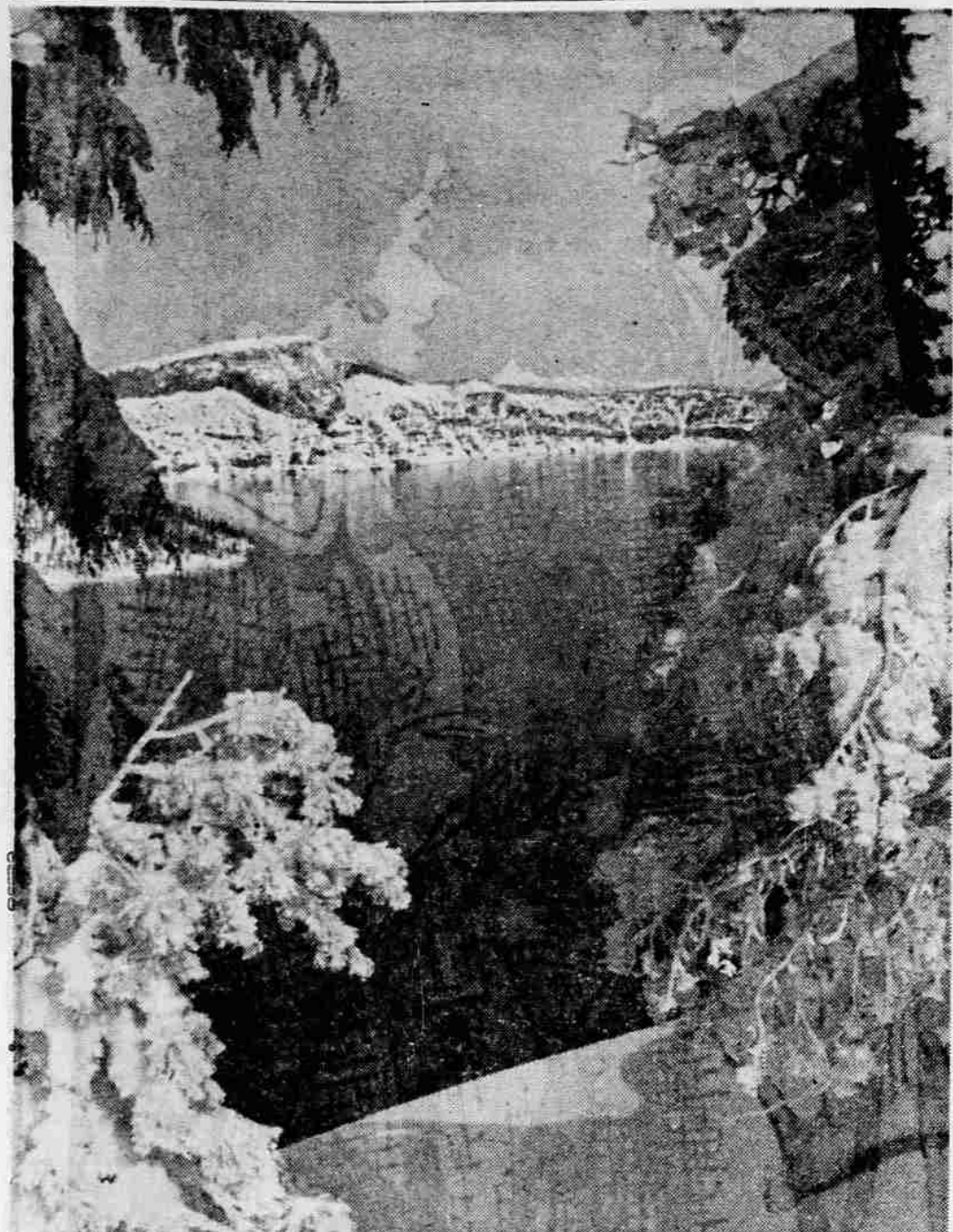




WINTER GRANDEUR — Lloa rock with Mt. Thielsen in the distance are framed in snow-covered trees along the rim of Crater Lake. Park Superintendent Otto M. Brown believes not enough people witness the winter grandeur of the park, where snowfall averages 8 to 9 feet of snow.

Winter Grandeur At National Park Witnessed by Few

The winter grandeur of Crater Lake National park is witnessed by too few people, according to Superintendent Otto M. Brown.

Highway 62, leading through the park, and the park road to Rim Village are kept open throughout the year except for a few hours following heavy storms.

Even in this mild winter, snow at park headquarters and at Rim Village averages 8 to 9 feet and has formed deep drifts in places, Brown noted. The giant drift in front of Crater Lake lodge may completely overwhelm the building during an average winter when snowfall totals 50 feet.

Record Snowfall

The winter of 1932-33 brought a record snowfall of over 73 feet. However, recorded depths on the ground at the National Park Service have never exceeded 18 feet and 3 inches.

Brown explained that while the road is open to the rim of Crater Lake, the "warming hut," serving light refreshments, is open only on week ends and holidays until the first week in April, after which it will be open daily. For visitor enjoyment, a path is maintained to a viewpoint where one may look down into Crater Lake and see Wizard Island.

The deep blue of the lake provides a striking contrast with the snowy-white caldera walls, Brown explained. For skiers, the national park service provides two ski trails from Rim Village to park headquarters. All visitors are welcome at the headquarters building which is open daily from 8 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

State Ag Dept. Not in Wages Field

Salem—The state department of agriculture has nothing to do with setting farm wages, either hourly or for piece work.

Rumors have come to the department at Salem that contracts being offered by a farm labor association call for wage payments "in accordance with the provisions set forth by the department of agriculture." Some farmers have come away from meetings with the idea that the state department of agriculture establishes farm wages, which is not correct.

The contracts with this wording cover 1960 harvest season farm workers.

P. FOR PATRICK — New York—UPI—Police department special order 63 was signed with the usual "Stephen P. Kennedy, police commissioner." Special order 64, outlining police assignments for today's St. Patrick's Day parade, was signed "Stephen Patrick Kennedy."

Vegetable Varieties, Handling Discussed

Vegetable varieties, their care and handling, were discussed during a meeting of about 25 vegetable growers of the Rogue valley Friday in the county courthouse auditorium.

Main speakers were Andy Duncan, Oregon State college vegetable specialist, and Garvin Crabtree, assistant professor of horticulture, OSC.

Duncan outlined new equipment now on the market and new methods for handling vegetables. At Ontario, for instance, one of the state's onion centers, growers have found handling onions by hand in sacks results in quite a high loss. Half pallet boxes with one side open proved more efficient since the onions were not apt to be bounced. The pallet type of tote bin proved fair.

New Chemicals Outlined

Crabtree outlined the new chemicals and gave their recommendations. Cyanate and Randox have proved effective for onions. Atrazine has proved effective for sweet corn, carrots and root crops. Vegetables have been recommended for squash and Dinitro for winter squash.

Louis Gentner, entomologist for the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station, noted that the vegetable growers have many different things to look out for now that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is taking a closer look at weedicides and insecticides being used on

Colored Movie Ready for Groups

Salem — The state department of agriculture's new 20-minute colored movie, "On Guard," is available for showing before agricultural, civic or other interested organizations.

The film depicts the operations of the department in the livestock field and includes about ten minutes on the new state meat inspection program. Filming, editing and narration were done by the department.

This is the first of a series of department films undertaken by Frank McKennon, director, to "let the public know more fully what we are doing here and the scope of our work."

Any group interested in scheduling the film for showing should contact or write: state department of agriculture, information office, Salem, Ore.

ASK 'COURIER' TRANSFER

Washington — (UPI)—Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) Wednesday proposed that the radio broadcast ship "Courier" be transferred from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean to beam Voice of America news into Cuba.

Miami—UPI—One man was killed and three injured Wednesday when a steam condenser tank aboard the 533-foot Norwegian tanker Artemis exploded.

Farm and Garden

Short Takes Over State Ag Dept. From McKennon

Salem—Frank McKennon, director of the state department of agriculture since January, 1959, will retire April 1 and will be succeeded by J. F. Short, who held the post from November, 1954 to March, 1957. The announcement was made March 9 by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield.

In accepting McKennon's resignation, Governor Hatfield lauded his administration of the department and said "Oregon agriculture is the greater" for his services. For 25 years he has played a leading role in the department programs, or since his appointment as plant division chief in 1935 by Solon T. White. McKennon reached 70 last fall. He will remain on until July 1 in an advisory capacity in connection with budget and legislative programs now under way.

Of Jim Short's appointment, the Governor said: "We have an experienced administrator of the department, a former legislator and a man with a wide variety of agricultural experience. I am delighted he has responded to the call to return to the department."

Both men are widely known throughout the state, and both have farms near Salem. McKennon raises sheep. Short lives on a 250-acre farm and also owns 113 acres of processing crop land near the home place.

Both men first came to the department from east of the mountains. Short from a long ranching and business experience near Redmond and McKennon from the lumber area of Union county. Short disposed of his extensive Deschutes Grain and Feed Company holdings in 1946 and of his beef-sheep, potato-seed ranches in central Oregon when the late Governor Paul L. Patterson appointed him director of agriculture upon the resignation of E. L. Peterson.

Short has been active in many farm associations and organizations and civic activities. He has engaged in a ranch real estate business in Salem since leaving the department in 1957. By an unusual coincidence, both these men will have twice occupied the director's post. McKennon was interim director-along with holding the plant division post—in 1957 between Short's resignation in March and R. J. Steward's succession in May of that year following earlier appointment by then Gov. Robert D. Holmes.

BUY LAWN SEED CAREFULLY

Home owners hoping to have money when they seed their lawns this spring may find higher priced grass seed more of a bargain than seed with a low price tag. Bent grasses are not recommended for Jackson county. This is a weedy type of grass. It takes over the lawn in the winter and dies in the summer. Those which can be used separately or in combination are Kentucky blue grass, Marion blue grass, red creeping fescue or chewing fescue.

So-called "bargain" lots of seed often are sold at reduced prices. But if seed is cheap there's probably a reason — poor growth rate, lot of weeds, a small amount of pure grass seed, or perhaps it's a variety not adapted to the area.

Buyers can compare labels on different lots of grass seed to make sure they're getting the bargain they think they are. Labels are required to tell percentage of pure seed, germination (growth) rate, percentage of weed seeds, other crop seeds and inert matter. It is best to ask the seed dealer or county extension agent about the variety best for your lawn.

John Marshall, who died in 1835, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 34 years.

FREE SAMPLE DOWPON... KILLS QUACK GRASS

Problem grasses choke out crops, reduce yields, make extra cultivating work! Clean up your fields with Dowpon. It's more economical... more effective... kills grasses, roots and all... reduces regrowth problems. Will not injure grazing livestock if accidentally eaten. Apply in spring or fall before planting, or as a selective spray, or as spot treatment on certain crops.

Come in for your free sample. Enough Dowpon to spray 225 sq. ft. of problem grass.

*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

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GARDENING TIPS

By DON BERRY
County Extension Agent
MOLE CONTROL

The common mole can be controlled whenever it is active. Moles have been quite active this year with the drier soil conditions which have prevailed.

The "scissor-jaw" type trap does well, according to Marion County Extension Agent. The largest sizes seem to be more effective.

Several techniques in setting the scissor-jaw trap must be used for good results. After the main runway is found — on a line between two mounds or at the mound — dig a hole down to it for the trap to sit in. Fit the trap in position squarely straddling the runway. Be sure no part of the trap is in the runway.

Pack Soil Firmly

Next, pack the soil firmly under the trigger so the mole must work through it and "spring" the trap. After the trap is set, fill the hole and cover the trap with loose soil to exclude all light.

While the scissor-jaw trap is usually most effective, vegetable and grain baits treated with thallium sulfate have been successful in some areas. These ready-to-use baits, as well as the traps, are available at hardware, farm and garden supply stores.

When setting traps or placing baits, the deeper runways should be used. The shallow surface runways, where the mole pushes up the soil, are seldom used more than once.

ON PLANTING ORNAMENTALS

Before planting ornament-

FHA Families Hold Series of Loan Meetings

Some of the farm families using Farmers Home administration credit in Jackson and Josephine counties have completed a series of individual meetings with Eugene M. Denney, the agency's county supervisor, to take a look at their 1959 operations and to make 1960 plans, it was reported.

One of the results of this annual review is to encourage the carrying out of farm improvement practices which include improved breeding of livestock, D.H.I.A. milk testing, production of more roughage for feed and soil testing for fertilizer application. Good farm management is increasingly important as these farm books showed a decline in net farm income of 6 per cent over last year. However, the total net income was up 5½ per cent due to higher amount of off-farm income.

Farm families in these two counties now using Farmers Home administration credit include 46 with operating loans, 11 with farm-ownership loans, 22 with loans to build or repair houses or other farm buildings, 26 with soil and water conservation loans and 4 with emergency loans. There are also five association type loans, Denney said.

Loans totaling \$187,890 have been made to farmers in this area in the eight months period since last July. Most of this has been for acquiring equipment, livestock, seed, feed, fertilizer and paying other operating costs, and paying for labor and materials in connection with housing and other improvements. This money, and the extra money from increased incomes, circulates through local trade channels, the FHA supervisor noted.

Good farm planning and record keeping are carried on throughout the year and play an important part in operations financed with Farmers Home administration credit. Denney pointed out that during the fiscal 1959 year, eight borrowers repaid their loans in full and are now obtaining their necessary credit from local banks and other lenders.

als treat the soil with an insecticide to control root weevils.

Spray or dust either Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, or Heptachlor on the soil surface, and then mix it thoroughly with the top 6 inches of soil. For the rate of application, follow the directions given on the container label. Avoid excessive rates of application which can be toxic to the plant.

This method of application will protect the plants from root weevils for 3 to 4 years or more after planting. Contrary to belief, these soil insecticides are not leached out of the soil by rain, nor can they be leached or watered into it when applied on the soil surface.

For ornamentals not treated as above at planting time, one of the soil insecticides should be dusted or sprayed on the plant and the soil surface under it. Apply to control the adults before they emerge in late May, during June, and July.

Many plants are attacked by root weevils. Some of the most susceptible include the strawberry, azalea, rhododendron, yew, camellia, arbutus, rose, tuberous begonia, lily-of-the valley, primrose, and peony as well as many others.

TREE HEALTH

Pollination is only one consideration when back yard fruit trees fail to bear.

Tree health and vigor, age of the tree, bearing habits of certain varieties, the weather, and pruning are other factors which affect the ability of trees to bear.

If pollination is the reason for bearing failure, now is the time to correct the problem by planting another suitable variety or grafting it in the tree as a pollinator. Sweet cherries and many plum varieties are self-unfruitful and require a pollinator. Some apple and pear varieties are also unfruitful or partially so. Most trees won't produce significant amounts of fruit

until from 4 to 7 years of age or more. Dwarf varieties of apples and pears usually bear a couple years earlier than non-dwarfs.

Characteristics Noted

Occasionally certain fruit trees, particularly apples, bear heavily one year and largely fail to bloom the next. Gravenstein apples is an example.

Controlling insects and diseases and maintaining soil fertility increase the health and vigor of trees and helps them produce better. Poor drainage, heavy or shallow soils, too much shade, and other similar conditions reduce the vigor.

Early flowering fruits such as apricots, almonds, and some plums are often frosted while in bloom and then fail to bear.

Heavy pruning retards the beginning of fruit bearing. Trees should be lightly pruned up to bearing age.

MARKET NEWS

RED BLUFF LIVESTOCK AUCTION REPORT

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1960

CATTLE: Salable 965, including around 250 calves. Around 90 percent of supply stocker and feeder classes, the remainder of the run mainly slaughter cows. Auction active, slaughter steers and heifers scarce; slaughter cows steady to strong; slaughter bulls and calves scarce; stocker and feeder classes generally steady, except replacement bulls weak to sharply lower with decreased demand. Bulk of supply of northern California origin.

Slaughter cows: Several individual Utility and Standard 800-1100 lbs., \$18.50-20.10, individual to \$20.70, individuals and small lots Utility and Commercial \$15.00-18.50, Canners and Cutters \$11.00-15.00. **Slaughter bulls:** Individual Utility and Commercial 1000-1400 lbs., \$18.70-21.50. **Stocker and feeder steers:** Several penlots and individual Good and Choice 350-550 lb. calves \$26.50-31.10, 350-500 lb. weights mainly \$29.00-31.00, individual Common and Medium calves \$18.00-26.00. Few penlots and individual Good and Choice 550-650 lb. yearlings \$25.50-27.80, 23 head lot 577 lb. weights to \$29.10, individual Common and Medium 500-850 lbs., \$17.00-22.00. **Stocker and feeder heifers:** Several penlots and individual Good and Choice 350-500 lb. calves \$25.00-27.10; few penlots under 330 lb., yearlings \$22.40-24.35. **Stock cows:** Small lots Medium and Good \$168.00-197.50 per head, few Common down to \$128.00 per head. Few shipments Medium and Good with young calves at side \$302.50-351.00 per pair. **Replacement bulls:** Several purebred Angus and Hereford, mainly around 2 year olds, \$172.50-300.00 per head, several removed from market unsold.

HOGS: Salable 31. Supply mainly feeder pigs; about steady. **Feeder pigs:** Few small lots Good and Choice 95-144 lbs., \$12.25-15.60, few small lots under 50 lb. weights \$3.50-4.50 per head. **SHEEP:** Salable none. Market untested.

Paul H. Lehigh,
Federal-State Market News Service

DEPENDABILITY
SERVICE

Headquarters for Building Materials

COPELAND LUMBER YARD

RUBBER GLO LATEX PAINT

12 Colors and White

	Reg. Price	SALE PRICE	YOU SAVE
Gallon	\$6.37	\$5.37	\$1.00
Quart	\$1.98	\$1.59	.39



Odorless Semi Gloss Enamel

Matching Colors in 12 Colors and White

	Reg. Price	SALE PRICE	YOU SAVE
Quart	\$2.17	\$1.69	48c

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DEPENDABILITY
SERVICE

COULDN'T FIND A SCABBY APPLE AT THINNING TIME

Cyprex 65-W fungicide eradicated scab on apples and leaves for Hood River grower

Wilfred Walter, Box 99, Route 2, Hood River, Oregon has had serious trouble with apple scab in past years. The usual scab sprays proved ineffective in preventing heavy losses from scabbed fruit.

Says Mr. Walter: "One block of my 1958 Newton crop had a very high percentage of pin point scab, so it all went to the cannery—none to the fresh market. This, in spite of the fact that I had applied a delayed dormant plus three other scab sprays to this crop."

At the beginning of last season Mr. Walter decided to try to do a better job of controlling scab on the 1959 crop.

Observed scab condition

When he discovered that he was not getting scab control with standard materials he applied one Cyprex spray and followed it with another Cyprex spray 10 days later. His dosage was 3 lbs. of Cyprex per 500-gallon tank and 700 to 800 gallons per acre.

"Cyprex sure took care of the scab. It stopped the scab on the fruit and on the leaves. I couldn't find a scabby apple at thinning time. My Newtons in 1959 were the nicest I've ever grown—good finish, foliage slick and healthy. I'll use Cyprex to control my scab in 1960."



"Cyprex sure took care of the scab," says Wilfred Walter.

How Cyprex works to give long-term protection PLUS eradication

Cyprex is an entirely new fungicide chemical that has proved its value in hundreds of tests over a 5-year period. It works as a protectant and an eradicant in control of scab fungus. It is equally effective against apple scab and pear scab and also controls cherry leaf spot.

Applied as a standard spray, it spreads a tough fungicidal barrier on leaves and fruit that gives top scab control even through heavy rains. Cyprex has built-in spreader-sticker action. Some Cyprex actually "moves around" during rains to cover adjoining new growth, while the original tissue remains protected. Cyprex penetrates throughout the leaf where it works from the inside out—killing scab spores that land. This is called local-systemic action. Even when Cyprex is sprayed after scab infection begins and spores begin to germinate, Cyprex can knock out the infection inside the leaf. The spray also has deposited a protectant covering on the leaf. The next time it

rains, this stick-tight fungicide will be ready to knock out new spores before they penetrate.

No fungicide in common use can give you the protection, plus extra-long eradicant action, you get with Cyprex. Cyprex is compatible with most commonly used insecticides and other fungicides. It's non-caustic, low in toxicity to orchard workers.

All the extra advantages you get with Cyprex give you that margin of control that can make the difference between fair and excellent crops. However, none of them eliminates the need for proper timing, good coverage, and a sound schedule.

Consult your local agricultural authorities for further information. Or write for leaflet PE 5061, American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, Los Angeles 54, California.

Cyprex® is American Cyanamid Company's trade-mark for dodine fungicide.

CYANAMID

CYPREX® 65-W
FUNGICIDE

CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE