

Farm and Garden

Big Crowd Attends Crater Chapter's Annual Banquet

Central Point - Approximately 350 members, parents and guests attended the annual parent-son banquet for Crater chapter Future Farmers of America at Crater high school Thursday night.

Featured speakers were Ralph Morgan, state FFA advisor from Salem; Dennis Wood, state FFA president, Mollala chapter; Dave Foote, state FFA reporter from Crater chapter; Don Denning, John Caster and Don Ryan gave the annual Crater chapter progress report. Jeannette Purdy, member of the Crater Future Homemakers of America chapter, was given a gift for her organization for serving the banquet.

Initial project awards presented by Safeway Stores, Inc., went to Willie Debrick, first place, and Ted Caster, second place. The freshman farm mechanics award was given to James Henney.

Foundation awards presented by chapter members included: farm safety, presented by Don Patterson, Grange Co-op, Central Point; to Joel Reeder, freshman; farm mechanics, by John Deever, Deever Tractor company; to Jim Frink, junior farm electricity by John Crokel of Croskel Hardware, Central Point; to Glenn Johnke; soil and water management, by Jens O'Muhre, Central Point Lumber company; to Jim Cummings, sophomore; public speaking, by Don Faber of Faber's Super Market; to John Caster; dairy farming, by Ernie Kennedy, Central Point Pharmacy; to Gilbert Harrison; star farmer, by Richard Stratton, to Jim Frink.

Those men presented honorary chapter farmer awards were Bill Bray of Midway Auction Yard; Don Faber of Faber's Super Market; Charles Myers, district 6 superintendent; Ralph Morgan, state FFA advisor; and Ray Ryan, father of Don Ryan, FFA secretary.

President John Caster acted as master of ceremonies for the banquet. Chapter sweethearts Doris Owens, for 1958-59 and Connie McDonough, 1959-60, spoke to the group and were each presented a corsage by Caster. Leslie Meister was recognized for her work as secretary in the vocational agriculture office. Sharon Troutman, state FFA parliamentarian from Crater chapter brought greetings to the chapter from her organization.

Mongold Cows Complete Records

Two registered Jersey cows, La Pine Standard Shelley and La Pine Standard Gizelle, owned by W. D. Mongold, La Pine Jersey Farm, route 1, Eagle Point, have recently completed official production records giving them a cow power index of 17.3 and 15.4, respectively. This indicates that Shelley produced 17.3 times her body weight in milk during this lactation and Gizelle produced 15.4 times her body weight in milk.

Shelley's total production was 13,270 pounds milk containing 754 pounds butterfat in 305 days at the age of 3 years and 11 months and Gizelle produced 12,541 pounds milk containing 700 pounds butterfat in 305 days at the age of 3 years and 11 months. These records are further proof that a dairy cow doesn't have to be big to be most efficient and profitable.

Realizing that owners must obtain all the efficiency possible under today's dairying conditions, The American Jersey Cattle club launched this cow power program as another service for owners of registered Jerseys.

Don't overfeed cows with little calves, say animal scientists. Too much milk will cause scours which slow their growth.

Major developments in the growth of the food industry in recent years has been the rise of supermarkets and a rapid shift toward so-called convenience foods.

The typical new supermarket now devotes a considerable amount of space to frozen foods, carries as many as 100 different mixes for cakes, cookies, and biscuits, offers about 50 kinds of baby foods, and has many shelves of easy-to-prepare products.

The department's forest service has set aside the site of the spectacular land charges caused by the 1959 Montana earthquake and designated it the Madison River Canyon Earthquake area.

The heart of the earthquake was in the Gallatin National forest in Montana. Starting last August, a survey was made and boundaries established to include the slide which created the new earthquake lake. Two major faults and the blowout craters,

Grange Continues Tree Planting Plan

By DOTTIE HARBISON
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Eagle Point - The Eagle Point Grange is in its second year of tree planting. As a first step in the project this year W. E. Davies, of the Eagle Point Grange delivered free 565 trees to farmers, subdivisions, home owners and individuals in the area from the Antelope rd. to the Timberline area above Eagle Point.

Also one ton of Marion Blue grass was donated to the Grange by C. C. Hoover and his two sons, Claude and Bud, for distribution to the homeowners for lawns. The Grange

Spring Jug Dairy People Advised On Regulations

Salem - The spring surplus of fluid milk will probably see new jug dairies appearing in various parts of the state.

With this in mind, newcomers to the gallon jug or bottle trade are advised to contact the state department of agriculture, Salem, for inspection and license.

Kenneth E. Carl, of the department's dairy staff, warns that all jug dairies with more than one dairy cow must be licensed to operate legally. Only licensed dairies come under the state sanitation inspection and laboratory check of milk and cream for wholesomeness and butterfat content.

Business Climbs

From 25 dairies six years ago, the jug business has climbed until at the beginning of this year 120 jug dairies (sales on premises in gallon jugs) were under state license. These dairies may qualify for either grade A or grade B licenses, depending upon which standards they meet. Actually, bacteria and butterfat requirements are the same for both grades of milk, with the difference lying primarily in physical requirements for the milking stable and milkhouse.

Owners of a single cow are exempt from licensing under the state milk laws if they do not advertise and if they sell direct to consumer. The same applies to three dairy goats. By the same token, one cow or three goats do not come under sanitary inspection nor are they required to have the brucellosis (Bang's) and tuberculosis tests routinely demanded of licensed dairies.

Carl says that because no controls are required of the one-cow dairy, persons obtaining their milk supply from this source should realize they do so at their own risk with relation to sanitation and cow health. These factors, he declares, should be given special consideration during the summer months.

New Vo-Ag Teacher Tours Local Area

U. B. (Tex) Porter will assume new duties as assistant vocational agriculture instructor at Crater high school on July 1, it was learned today.

Porter was born and raised on a Texas panhandle ranch. He worked his way out to Oregon after a few years in the U.S. Navy. In this state he has worked in the logging industry at Philomath and Lebanon, and was beef herdsman on a Philomath ranch.

Porter has a bachelor of science degree in dairy from Oregon State university and almost a master of science degree in general agriculture.

Porter visited the Rogue valley Sunday and Monday to visit various farmers in the area in which he will be teaching and learn something about the people he will be working with and the agricultural industry here.

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Beef Cattle Day Slated May 18 At Oregon State

Corvallis - New feeds and feeding practices that show promise of helping Oregon cattlemen compete in today's selective meat markets will be spotlighted at the second annual beef cattle day May 18 at Oregon State college.

The program will open at 9 a.m. in Withycombe Hall, according to Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the college's department of dairy and animal husbandry. During the day, OSC animal scientists will report on recent research projects on the value of various protein and mineral feed supplements, feeding performance of different forms of wafering and pelleting of feeds, and effects of varying levels of grain supplements during the fattening period.

Research results will come from the various OSC agricultural branch experiment stations over the state, as well as from research laboratories on campus, Miller said.

Speakers Given
Out-of-state speakers will include Dr. A. J. Wood, professor of animal nutrition at the University of British Columbia, and Bob Norris, Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago. Wood will report his experiments using industrial by-products and low-grade feeds in Canadian beef-feeding trials. Norris will outline the meat packer's interest in beef feed improvement, and explain what his company is doing to improve beef breeding herds.

Talks by OSC staff members on the economic outlook for the beef industry during the coming year, beef disease problems, and range management practices will also be given during the day. A special panel at the end of the program will give those attending a chance to quiz any of the speakers on problems of special interest.

Main speaker at an evening buffet dinner set for 7 p.m. in the OSC Memorial Union building will be C. W. McMillan, vice president of the American National Cattlemen's association, Denver. He will give his views on the way the cattle industry must move to be successful in the future. A special program is being planned for ladies attending the beef day.

Sprays for Fruit Diseases, Pests In New Bulletin

Corvallis - Spray programs for controlling diseases and insect pests in commercial apple, pear, and stone fruit orchards have been brought up to date in two circulars published this week by the Oregon State college extension service.

Easy-to-understand directions include a table of residue tolerances established by the federal food and drug administration.

The circulars give information on kinds and rates of sprays to use, pests or diseases each spray will control, and lists cautions necessary when handling spray poisons. Recommendations key spraying times to bud and flower development on the trees as well as to time of year.

One circular, "Diseases and Insect Pests of Stone Fruits in Oregon," lists spray schedules for peaches, cherries, plums, and apricots. In addition, this circular lists and describes major diseases and insect pests that may be encountered in orchards of these tree fruits.

The other circular, "Spray Program for Apples and Pears in the Willamette Valley," gives spray information for controlling diseases and insects on these two orchard crops. Guides for application with air-carrier sprayers are included.

The circulars were prepared by the extension service in cooperation with the OSC departments of plant pathology, entomology, and agricultural chemistry. Oregon residents can get a free copy at their county extension office or from the USC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

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--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

As the pears start to grow in size we hope the pear growers and the U. S. Employment Service will start thinking ahead to harvest help.

It usually saves a lot of time, effort and money if the gripping can be done beforehand. We were rummaging through the newspaper files when we came across a section on pears. This is the way the headlines read: Some damage hit pear trees, some fruit marking reported, \$30,000 in frost damage reported, few orchards suffer blight from hail storm, area orchards get pear decline study, no Mexican labor to be imported for pear harvest.

Then pear growers' troubles continued as: pear crop said to be above average, blight continues as serious threat, pear harvest to start in Rogue Valley, pear orchards hit by storm, picker supply said adequate for pears, Bartlett crop due to hit markets earlier, much recruiting gets FEW pickers, pear harvest still steady, 200 Mexicans to arrive here, Mexicans here for assistance, Mexican laborers arrive to fruit, 50-100 pickers being placed daily, more than 5,000 in fruit harvest, and finally, pears top carloads shipped from area, local pears facing stiffer competition.

Pear industry people remember all too well how the pears ripened quickly and orchardists sprayed hormone on the trees to hold them on so they would gain size. Meanwhile, they repeatedly called for more pickers. A wind storm dropped a large percentage on the ground. The drop continued as growers were unable to get enough pickers to harvest the crop which neared its peak.

So, Governor Hatfield's statement that he realizes migratory labor is a big problem here struck a pair of responsive ears. "Last year this fruit harvest problem was a real problem," Hatfield remarked. "We're trying to work out predictions as to the amount of harvest labor needed by studying trends and hitting on the high point of the average number of pickers required."

The problem, the governor noted, is to supplement the local labor market with foreign pickers. The foreign pickers, such as the Mexicans, are the superior pickers, Hatfield admitted. These will be needed in increasing numbers. "Too often your area has been looked on as an area of unemployment and welfare problems," Hatfield remarked. "Nobody seemed to consider the fruit crop which has to be harvested."

From these remarks and others, it appeared the governor is well informed on the pear harvest problem here. As the fruit develops on the trees the problem will be to keep him informed. This will have to be accurate information, not flavored by optimism for the local loan agencies, or pessimism.

We all remember the ground underneath the trees being carpeted with pears last harvest season. We remember how desperately the pear growers were scrambling for harvest help—any help. And, too often this is the kind they got—the kind that wandered down the road after the first day or two. Pear picking requires strength, stamina and skill. The Mexicans have all of these qualities and we need more of them come harvest season in July and August.

Growing timber comes under the general classification of agriculture—at least, tree farming does, hence our interest in the wilderness bill.

The senate interior committee today was scheduled to consider this important piece of legislation. However, the house has not yet considered it and may not before it adjourns in July even if the senate passes it. So, you people who want to register your opinion on it better get busy and write your congressman. As one of your southern friends says, "Time's awastin'! Let's git to gittin'!"

Frankly we are opposed to any natural resource plan which does not guarantee multiple use. In proposed development of water resources of the Rogue River basin area residents are plugging for multiple use. In fact, that's the only way that we will be able to get the Rogue basin bill through Congress. Why should multiple use be good for water developments and not for timber?

"In this bill, about 2 per cent of the land is under consideration for establishment in the National Wilderness Preservation System. These areas, it is felt, should be preserved for the permanent good of the whole people—not left open to exploitation by the few who can profit from destroying the character of the wilderness," so reads an editorial in Sunday's San Francisco Chronicle.

Of course, Californians have a different view of conservation than we do. They should, anything of nature which does not have a fence around it is trampled there.

A good example of this is the California rancher and ardent fisherman who used to help the fish and game people plant the fish one year and would come back later and fish those same streams out. He apparently didn't know the difference between sports fishing and commercial fishing.

"The wilderness bill gives statutory protection to wilderness areas in national parks and monuments, national forests and national wildlife refuges and ranges, but won't conflict with established practices such as grazing. It includes no areas now open to lumbering. It is said to invade no existing private rights, and will not call for money," the Chronicle editorial states. If it doesn't require money it will be one of the very few government measures which doesn't!

It's not enough just to raise a crop or produce a farm product these days. Farmer groups also have to promote and sell their products. A lot of this activity is being done abroad these days. Naturally, those who go abroad to promote these farm product sales have to understand the customs and even the language of the country they are dealing with. Hence we were surprised when a school board member of our little country town said the rest of the board seemed against his proposal to teach foreign languages in the lower grades.

A number of people from Jackson county are now traveling abroad. They shouldn't be too surprised to hear the ring of an ice cream cart bell. The sale of dairy products is being promoted abroad, also. Foremost Dairies has developed a new process for concentrating milk solids and milk fat, then reconstituting these into milk by adding water in foreign plants. Sales are booming in Hong Kong and Bangkok and from Yokohama to Turkey. The milk sold from these plants comes from western cows.

A California businessman is also involved in promoting the sale of raisins in Japan. Beats seaweed for eating any day, to our way of thinking. The raisin boosters figure on a 20,000 ton market there. The raisin industry is donating 200 tons of raisins to Japan and is sending a man over to teach the Japanese how to bake raisin bread. This is a natural follow up on the wheat growers promotion in Japan. Oregon wheat will also form a large part of the wheat shipment ordered by Pakistan under an agreement signed in Karachi recently.

Washington - EFE - The government's investment in price-supported wheat, corn, cotton, toba co, and other surplus farm commodities totaled \$9,026,800,000 as of Feb. 29.

This was down more than 200 million dollars from the previous month, chiefly because of heavy sales of government-owned cotton.

Value of Soil Tests Shown In OSU Survey

Corvallis - The value of soil tests was proved in Marion county recently when a cooperative mass sampling revealed at least one reason why crops in that area aren't growing as well as they should.

Too little boron (an important fertilizer) was found in 209 of the 228 soil samples taken. Of these, 158 were critically low, reports Arthur S. King, Oregon State College extension conservation specialist.

Soils on 66 farms within a 7-mile radius of Stayton were tested as a cooperative effort of Oregon state college, fertilizer dealers and the Stayton Canning Company. The mass testing was initiated by the canning cooperative which felt that growers could improve production of some crops—especially sweet corn.

Soil samples were analyzed in the USC soil testing laboratory. The testing service tells how much fertilizer is needed to grow a particular crop on certain soil. Each of the Marion county samples was checked for corn, beans, carrots, and strawberries.

Lack Phosphorus
Forty-four samples were low in phosphorus, 24 critically low. But 75 samples were real high, which reflects a heavy use of phosphorus fertilizer by some farmers who may be applying more phosphorus than they need, King observed.

As for potash, 90 samples were below the level considered adequate for most crops. The tests uncovered a shortage of magnesium on 15 samples. This was the first indication of magnesium shortages in the main Willamette Valley.

King pointed out that taking many samples in a concentrated area provides good opportunity to compare soils and see what shortages are present in the area. Similar cooperative operations are under way near Gresham and Eugene.

Grasses are heavy users of nitrogen. Legumes, such as alfalfa or clover, boost the nitrogen supply when grown with grass.

Fertilizer stimulates growth of weeds as well as crops. Weed control becomes doubly important when fertilizers are used.

MARKET NEWS

Federal-State Market News Service
Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, April 26, 1960
CATTLE: Salable 675, including around 250 calves. Around 90 percent of supply; steers, calves, including around 150 head, stock cows with calves at side, the remainder of the run mainly slaughter cows. Auction moderately active, slaughter steers and heifers scarce; slaughter cows unevenly steady to 50c lower; limited supply of slaughter bulls and calves about steady; stock calves and yearlings steady to firm; stock cows with calves at side steady to easier. Bulk of supply of northern California origin, with around 20 percent of the run of Nevada origin.
Slaughter cows: Individual Utility and Commercial 850-1200 lbs. \$13.50-17.25, individual Standard 900 lbs. \$20.10. Cannery and Cutters \$11.30-12.00.
Slaughter bulls: Individual Culler 850-1800 lbs. \$17.00-18.90.
Slaughter calves: Few head Good to low-Choice 230-250 lb. weaners \$29.00-29.25, individual and small lots Standard and Good 400-450 lbs. \$24.00-25.00; Utility \$22.00-23.00.
Stockers and feeder steers: Individual and small lots Good and Choice 350-500 lb. calves \$27.00-31.00, mainly \$29.00-30.00; individual 275 lb. to 320 lb. individual Common and Medium calves \$19.25-27.00. Few penlots Medium and Good 370-460 lb. yearlings \$24.20-27.10, small lots \$30-34.00, \$24.60-25.25, individual Common and Medium 600-800 lbs. \$17.60-23.00.
Stecker and feeder heifers: Small lots and individual Medium and Good 300-350 lb. calves \$24.00-26.80, individual and small lots Medium and Good 330-370 lb. yearlings \$23.30-26.20.
Stock cows: Small lots, Medium and Good \$120.00-122.50 per head, small lot Good to \$120.00 per head. Penlots and individual Medium and Good with young calves at side \$100.00-230.00 per pair, individual Common and Medium \$140.00-187.50 per pair.
HOGS: Salable 21, supply mainly feeder pigs, market about steady. Feeder pigs: Small lots Good 55-58 lbs. \$16.00-16.80, small lots under 50 lbs. \$13.00-17.00 per head.
SHEEP: Salable 16, supply mainly feeder wethers, market about steady. Feeder yearling wethers: Couple lots Common and Medium 90 lbs. shorn \$13.10-13.25.

Phoenix FFA Member Gets Jr. Membership

Kansas City, Mo. - Leon E. Small, Phoenix FFA member, today was named to junior membership in the American Hereford Association of the world's largest purebred registry organization, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

Forty-eight junior Hereford breeders were placed on the association's official roster during March. The association maintains active accounts for more than 80,000 breeders of registered Herefords over the nation.

Mexico has a huge petroleum production, averaging more than 90 million barrels annually.

The Bank of America in San Francisco is among the nation's leading commercial banks, with more than \$10 billion in deposits. The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York has more than \$7,250,000,000.

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