

### State Pictures Fund Balances On SPI Activity

Salem - A year ago, the fees for several of the commodities inspected for grade and condition under the cooperative shipping point service were raised.

Along with the boost, needed to keep pace with increased inspection costs, Hugh Taylor, plant division chief of the state department of agriculture, promised "careful scrutiny of the work force costs and a cut everywhere possible, consistent with efficient service."

The department's financial officer, E. A. Bamford Jr., recently released an 11-month financial comparison with similar fiscal 1959 period which should be good reading for producers and packers who pay the bill for this service.

Overall expenditures topped by \$20,424. Total revenues were off \$1,393 from the previous 11 months in the face of a decrease in inspections and the fee increase in some areas.

Onion revenues were up more than \$6,000 and expenses were sliced more than \$3,000. That amounts to almost a \$10,000 gain for the first 11 months of fiscal 1960. Potato revenues were less than normal with about 4,600 fewer carlot inspections and no diversion program.

Walnut and filbert inspections ran along on about an even base.

The inspection of all other commodities - apples, peaches, other fruits, berries and vegetables - was performed at a savings of \$4,000 and a revenue increase of \$23,000. This area of inspection has run in the red for years and has been the hardest to keep in line with funds available, but under the present program should be on an even keel in a reasonable time, with normal production.

By continued careful management the department hopes to hold the line on fee schedules, Taylor says.

### Produce Groups Budget \$646,000 For Promotion

Salem - Eight Oregon commodity commissions have budgeted nearly two-thirds of a million dollars for research, promotion and protection of their respective commodities in the year beginning July 1.

Last year the budgets were at the half-million dollar figure.

Budgets adopted for 1960-61 following public hearings and certified by J. F. Short, director of agriculture, for filing with the secretary of state total \$646,320. By commissions, they are: Oregon Wheat commission - \$181,330; Oregon Dairy Products commission - \$202,455; Oregon Potato commission - \$86,970; Oregon Filbert commission - \$26,348; Chewings Fescue and Creeping Red Fescue commission - \$50,062; Oregon Fryer Commission - \$49,000; Highland Bentgrass commission - \$17,655; and Oregon Beef council - \$32,800.

Programs of these self-help farm groups include production and marketing research, market development and sales promotion including education and public relations, transportation and tariff rate adjustment. Programs vary with the market needs and problems faced by the producers of the individual commodity commission.

Commission funds come from uniform assessments on commercial sales of producers. Only exception is the Oregon Beef council, which is supported by voluntary contributions paid by the producer along with brand inspection fees through the state department of agriculture.

### Fryer Commission Seeks Applicants

Salem - The Oregon Fryer commission is in the market for candidates for its public relations job.

This will entail promotion work at the processor and retail level. Interested men should contact D. K. Ferry through the commission headquarters, 264 Lancaster dr., S. E., Salem. In the Eugene area, B. J. Rogers, in care of Willis Small Feed company, Eugene, will receive applications. Other member of the screening committee is Robert Marquardt, Springfield.

## --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Farmers these days seem as concerned with their public relations as they are with farm prices.

The key word annoying Jackson county agricultural public relations is "pollution" - air or stream.

Last year an air pollution committee was formed including representatives of lumber and orchard industries which the public charged was polluting the air. The orchardists, as a whole, made a voluntary agreement to convert to less-amudge producing orchard heaters at the rate of 20 per cent a year over a five year period. With very few exceptions this program was started and carried out by orchardists for the spring orchard heating season. The lumber mills, for the most part, either have or are converting their wastes which are normally burned to other uses.

The county court, the majority of the general public and the industries themselves seem well-pleased with the effectiveness of the voluntary program. Then comes a study of Bear Creek pollution. This study committee was composed of a group of laymen who did not include representatives of irrigation districts, farmers or orchardists, lumbermills or loggers or stockyards. In the prologue to its report, the committee stated it interviewed the various groups and bodies involved with the pollution of Bear Creek. Yet when the report was released it was accused of being full of guesses and not very good guesses, at that.

However, as it was explained to us, this is merely a preliminary report or survey to see just what the problems are so a more intensive scientific study can be made. "It's just like looking around your back yard to see what needs to be cleaned up," one person interested in the work of the committee, explained.

We think more of an effort should have been made to get orchardists and farmers on the committee. Yet, this committee met for a full year. Its meetings were open to the public. Other interested persons could have attended and perhaps had a hand in fashioning the report. We don't think it would have taken any more time to attend all the meetings than it takes now to make numerous phone calls complaining about the report and the special meetings which are sure to follow to prepare an answer.

Two other things should be pointed out. Much of the report is conditional; full of "mays." Also, this report was made by a group of citizens interested enough in a big community problem to give lots of their free, unpaid time to establish approaches to that problem whether you agree with their results or not. And we question sections of it.

To start with, the section on fruit packing, canneries and vegetable processing has us wondering.

"Problem: Stream pollution here may be of both a chemical and organic nature although in this particular area it is impossible for this committee to definitely pin down the amount or degree of pollution of a chemical nature. Chemical pollution MAY result from insecticides used upon fruit and vegetables prior to processing as well as chemical by-products which may result from the washing operations. Vegetable matter of a more or less solid form is encountered from the processing operations."

"Solutions: Here, the committee feels that a regular and periodic check should be made of the various packing operations to determine the degree of pollution as well as the effects which may stem there from."

We checked a local canning company and a packing house which had been called before the committee to show whether or not their operations pollute the creek. The fruit packing company runs wash water through its plant through the city sewage system. Unless the city sewage system is ineffective, it does not go into the creek untreated. Creek water is used for cooling by pumping through condensers. A local canning company uses a shaker system for separating waste solids from water. The solids are sent through the city sewage system. The solids are carried away by a garbage collection company.

Under the section referring to orchardists, the report states that "the filling and washing of spray equipment in the creek or in irrigation ditches or tributaries to Bear Creek have been reported as causes of mortality of aquatic life." Growers argue that they don't know of any place along Bear creek which allows them to take spray equipment in for washing or filling. Even if it should be washed in ditches or tributaries to the creek, the chemicals would become diluted by the time they reached the creek; they would cause no harm.

The reference to, "There is some feeling that these toxic substances may be building up in the human bodies so as to cause serious difficulties in the future" is without scientific basis. All this has been discussed before in lengthy reports made by scientists. The local health department has been conducting tests on how much toxic material falls on the external part of a man. Main danger results from the chemicals touching the skin and not from being taken internally.

We hope the committee is aware of the costs of pumping water to troughs instead of allowing the cattle to drink directly from the stream.

Weed killing chemicals used to clean irrigation ditches and laterals do not hurt cattle drinking directly from the ditch; why should they hurt fish? one farmer wanted to know.

Some water-users strenuously object to the committee's suggestion that the irrigation companies should be required by law to maintain the stream bed as any other part of the irrigation system by proper channelling and maintenance of stream bed conditions.

One man said the creek was dry before the coming of the white man and indicated that irrigation use has turned water into what would otherwise be a dry channel. A check with the county watermaster showed this remark is not based on fact, either. The watermaster said much more water would flow down Bear creek if it were not diverted for irrigation purposes.

The committee does consider any opposite viewpoints to its report by stating, "It should be pointed out that many of the foregoing dispute that any pollutants enter Bear creek or its tributaries from their operation. Others adopt a position either that the pollutants mentioned herein are not harmful in themselves or are present in such minor quantities as doubted to be harmful."

We feel that it is too bad that the same procedure in the air pollution study was not followed for the Bear creek pollution report. A thorough study was made by all segments affected and good public relations established among and for all groups concerned. That was not called a fact-finding committee and this is called a fact-finding committee and isn't.

### Wheat Subsidy Polling Set

The polling place for the July 21 referendum on marketing quotas for the 1961 crop of wheat was announced today by Albert L. Straus, chairman, Jackson county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee.

Growers eligible to vote in the referendum are those who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1961 (except those taking part in the feed wheat program).

The wheat quota ballots may be cast on Thursday,

## Agricultural Secretary Publishes "Freedom to Farm"

Washington (AP) - Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson published a book today - "Freedom to Farm."

The 239-page volume (Doubleday & Company, \$3.95) develops Benson's long-held thesis that the government should get out of agriculture and permit the farmer to work without federal controls.

In the introduction, the nation's controversial farm boss said he attempted to do two things in the book: "First, to provide an accurate summary of the history of our American effort to bolster farm prices and income by federal legislation; second, to give my thoughts about what we should do now and in the future to improve our agricultural picture."

Benson said he wrote the book, not as an agricultural historian, but as "a farmer and lifetime student of farm problems."

A sizable section dealt with the westward trek of the Mormons to Utah and other parts of the West and the agricultural development carried out

by members of the sect. Benson is an apostle in the Mormon church. He plans to return to his church duties when the Eisenhower administration ends next Jan. 20.

**Not Passing Problem**

"The farm problem is not a passing problem," Benson said, "nor one simple of solution. Yet it is vital that a solution be reached. Many civilizations have come into being and have flourished and then fallen into decline and finally into virtual extinction partly because they failed to meet their agricultural problem."

He noted that American farmers are equipped to produce in abundance, that it "is unnatural for them to subject themselves to the heavy hand of bureaucratic restrictions - to deny farm products to consumers - to force high artificial prices."

He said the farmer, in effect, has become a highly industrialized food producer who must meet "the changing dietary requirements and desires of consumers who want more meat and other live-

stock products and more varieties of fruits and vegetables."

**National Problem**

Farm price supports, Benson said, have "caused the farm problem to grow the farm and to become a great national problem." He said the underprivileged farmer benefits least by subsidies, and the big operator reaps the biggest profits.

"We need, but do not have," Benson said, "a program that will give . . . commercial farmers greater freedom and help them to sell their products at satisfactory prices set in local markets rather than in Washington."

This is Benson's second book since becoming secretary of agriculture in 1953.

The first, published in 1956, was titled "Farmers at the Cross Roads." A large number of copies were distributed during the 1956 presidential campaign by the Republican National committee and the Committee for Constitutional Government.

## OSC Seeks Cure for Anaplasmosis, Dread Livestock Disease in Oregon

Corvallis - Possible cure for livestock disease that may be costing Oregon cattlemen as much as \$3 million a year is under study by Oregon State college scientists.

Anaplasmosis - also known as yellow bag, tick fever, and gall sickness - destroys red blood cells and has long been a killer of beef and dairy herds throughout the world.

Dr. O. H. Muth, OSC veterinarian, and R. L. Goulding, research entomologist, are working with selected cattle herds from all parts of Oregon to learn more about the disease, its spread, and possible cure.

First found in Oregon in 1936, the disease was formerly believed common only to the southern states bordering the Gulf of Mexico when first studied in 1913.

Animals suffering from anaplasmosis usually stop eating, run high temperatures, and sometimes may become violent. Yellow-faced animals may show yellow color in pigmented skin around the eyes and udders. Blood of infected cattle usually is thin and watery.

**Tick Carries Disease**

The common sagebrush tick seems to be the villain

in transmitting the disease in the Pacific Northwest, Goulding said.

Sagebrush ticks are consistently found on cattle in much of the area of Oregon where the disease is most common. Irrigated areas which are free of the tick, even though adjacent to sagebrush areas, are relatively free of anaplasmosis, the researchers found.

This tick passes the anaplasmosis agent on to its offspring, so a young tick may infect the animal upon which it feeds.

Muth and Goulding are giving animals blood tests to determine the degree of infection and to follow the spread of infection from one animal to another.

The agent which causes anaplasmosis is somewhere between a bacteria and a virus - it doesn't fit any definite pattern and isn't really satisfactorily classified, according to Muth.

To date, no inexpensive, sure-fire cure has been developed for the disease. An animal, once infected, will likely retain the disease in its blood even though recovery appears to be complete.

Two antibiotics - oxytetracycline and chlortetracycline - can reduce effects of the disease and may be given in sufficient dosages to rid valuable animals of the infection.

But antibiotic treatment is costly, usually about \$60. Treatments with lesser amounts of these drugs do not cure the animal but may prevent death and speed recovery, Muth explained.

An animal infected with anaplasmosis can sometimes be saved by blood transfusions. As much as two to three gallons of whole

blood must be injected to be effective.

Muth recommends the following precautions to prevent losses:

Separate sick animals from the herd, protect from the sun if possible, feed and water them, and spray the animal to prevent transmission of the disease by insects.

Sterilize all surgical instruments or needles used on the animal after each use.

Consult a local veterinarian.

Muth and Goulding are working with researchers from California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Florida, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a nationwide effort to find a control for the costly disease.

## Ray Vogel Named To FHA Committee

Appointment of Ray E. Vogel as a member of the Farmers' Home Administration county committee was announced this week by Eugene M. Denney, the agency's county supervisor serving Jackson and Josephine counties.

Mr. Vogel owns and operates a general livestock farm near Central Point. He is recognized as an outstanding farmer and is active in agricultural activities.

Two other members make up the three-member committee which works with the county supervisor to see that the best possible use is made of the agency's farm credit service program consistent with local farmer's needs. The other two members are John S. Billings and George Loftin.

Each member is appointed for a three-year term. Mr. Vogel succeeds Leonard J. Freeman, Central Point, whose term expired this year.

The committee determines the eligibility of individual applicants for all types of loans. It also reviews borrowers' progress and aids the county supervisor in adapting the agency's loan policies to local conditions. Members are selected from different areas.

The Farmers Home Administration makes annual or intermediate term loans to farmers who need adequate funds to buy equipment and livestock, and longer term loans to build or repair houses and other essential farm buildings, and to purchase or improve land suitable for family-type farm operations.

It also advances credit to farmers or their non-profit associations to establish and carry out approved soil and water conservation practices, and to install and improve irrigation and farmstead water facilities.

## PRESENT FDR BUST

London - (AP) - The National Foundation presented the U.S. Embassy here with a bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt Monday. The bust, by American sculptor Amateis, was presented to Ambassador John Hay Winney by Basil O'Connor, president of the

## OSC Eyes Market On Fryer Sales

Corvallis - What are some of the things that influence the buying practices of Oregonians for Oregon - grown chicken fryers - income, occupation, holidays, price, size of birds, how they are packaged?

These are a few of the questions researchers hope to answer following a special market survey of Oregon food buyers' tastes and shopping practices.

Oregon State college agriculture economics department will conduct the research with a \$2,500 grant from the Oregon Fryer commission.

Dr. Harold F. Hollands, OSC professor of agricultural economics, will head the research project assisted by Charles M. Fischer, poultry marketing specialist, and William H. McCluskey, poultry husbandman.

First phase of the study is to determine the place of fryers on the food buyer's shopping list. For example, is this former "Sunday food" now considered an everyday item? What are the effects of sale "specials"? What does the "Oregon-grown" label mean to the average shopper?

A second phase of the research project, jointly financed by the fryer commission and OSC agricultural experiment station, will test the effectiveness of various sales techniques in selected Oregon markets.

A final step will be to measure the effect on Oregon fryer sales of the new Oregon law requiring that broilers carry a label showing where they were grown.

## Farm & Garden

By DON BERRY  
County Agent

Ornamental flowering plum, peaches, cherries and almond should also be treated now for peach and prune root borer.

Flowering stone fruit trees are not only susceptible to attack by this insect, but can be seriously damaged. The borer may girdle young trees and kill them. Older trees are often seriously devitalized.

Treatment is the same as for commercial orchards, with a DDT solution applied to the trunks. One cupful of DDT 50 per cent wettable powder per gallon of water is suggested. Apply to the trunks, allowing it to run down and form a small puddle at the base.

**TWIG BORERS**

Some growers are reporting damage from peach twig borers. Peach growers then should examine trees carefully for this pest and spray immediately if necessary.

Infestations of twig borers are determined by small holes with fine sawdust-like material occurring near the stem end of the peach or where blemishes or bruises occur on the fruit. Further examination may show a small brownish worm with a black head. These worms are the larva of a moth.

DDT at two pounds per 100 gallon or 10 pounds per acre should be used if applied 30 days before harvest on late varieties. Seven 50-W at two pounds per 100 gallons may be substituted for DDT and applied up to within one day previous to harvest. The sooner sprays are applied the less visible residue will show on the fruit.

Where mites are present, Kelthane at 1 1/2 pounds per hundred or 1 1/2 pounds per acre may be added to the above.

Thorough cover is necessary to get good control of twig borers and mites.

**ROOT BORER**

The peach and prune root borer can be controlled with relative ease and low cost by the use of DDT sprays applied in mid-summer when the adult moths are emerging.

In the Rogue River valley the first spray can be made now. If borer damage is heavy, a second spray should be made about 30 days later.

The recommended spray contains eight pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder to 100 gallons of water. The lower scaffold limbs and trunk should be thoroughly covered with the spray applied at low pressure. Soak the trunks thoroughly and let some of the spray solution run down the trunk and puddle at the base. It takes about one to two pints of spray per tree for trees having trunk diameters of four to six inches.

Damage by the peach and prune root borer is one reason for the low vigor in many of the older peach plantings in Jackson county. Applying DDT sprays will help prevent further damage by this serious pest.

Spraying young peach and prune and cherry trees is just as important as spraying older trees. The borers may, in one or two years, completely girdle the trunks of young trees one to two inches in diameter. Replanting dead trees is not only expensive but also detracting to the uniform appearance of the orchard.

Symptoms of borer damage include sap gum, and frass from the burrows of the borer. Frass is the sawdust-like waste product from the bodies of the borers. Frass-covered pruning cases may be found protruding from the burrows after the moths have emerged.

**TURF DISEASES**

Turf diseases are often a problem during the hot part of the summer. Brown patch and mushroom fairy ring are some of the common ones in this area which require treatment for control.

Several other fungus diseases also occur including damping-off disease and Fusarium is suspected. Bentgrass lawns are very susceptible to fungus disease trouble and account for many of the complaints received locally.

The weedy grass, annual bluegrass which often invades bare spots in the spring, is also highly susceptible to some of the fungus diseases. Often it is quite extensively killed out during the summer by disease.

Newly planted lawns are sometimes attacked by damping-off fungus. On new lawns, the fungicide Captan is often used successfully. On established lawns where the problem is serious, one of the mercury compounds obtainable at the seed and feed store may be used. Several trade name compounds containing mercury are available and should be applied according to directions on the packages.

A mixture of calomel (mercurous chloride) and corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) are two widely used non-organic mercury compounds which can be obtained at the local drug stores. By mixing one ounce of each material in 10 gallons of water to cover 500 square feet, the corrosive sublimate dissolves readily in warm water while calomel does not dissolve in water, so the spray solution should be stirred frequently to keep the mixture uniform.

Applications to diseased areas should be repeated at about two week intervals. Where dead areas are not too large, grass will generally recover after several treatments and fill in. Reseeding is necessary on large spots.

**ALL MERCURIAL COMPOUNDS ARE POISONOUS** and should be kept away from children and pets. Some of these materials will corrode metal, so rinse equipment thoroughly after application.

**EARWIG PROBLEM**

Earwigs are becoming more evident around the home and garden. When this pest occurs in large numbers it often causes considerable damage to flowers, vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants.

They are also an objectionable pest when they get inside the home and in spite of their fierce looking pincers they are a harmless insect as far as biting or pinching people is concerned. There is no truth to the old superstition that this insect crawls into the ears of sleeping people.

Earwigs can be successfully controlled by repeated use of poison baits or by the use of DDT, or Malathion sprays or dusts. Where earwigs are serious, better control could be obtained by combining the DDT with Malathion.

Persistence and heavy applications are needed to keep this pest in check during this time of year.

People who have been having trouble might be interested in stopping by the extension office and picking up Circular No. 655, "Control of the European Earwig."

**BLACK ROOT ROT**

Strawberry plants which are dying are generally affected by black root rot.

This has been a common disease in the area over many years. No chemical cures have been found, nor do we have any completely resistant varieties. Some strawberry plants, such as Red Rich, appear extremely sensitive to the root rot conditions; while varieties like Siletz and Pugs Beauties may have some resistance they are by no means immune to the disease.

Strawberry plantings where the disease is showing up either by excessive reddening of the leaves or the actual dying of the plants should not be maintained longer than two years. The best method of raising strawberries in the area is to remove new plants coming on continually, removing them after the first or second year season. Under this renewal system of plantings, the Northwest variety does reasonably well as a one crop berry, while Streamliner, Rock Hill and Gem appear to be the best bearers for this area.

**BLIGHT PROBLEM**

Arborvitae showing dead limbs or severe twig and needle tie-back are probably affected with Berckmann's blight. This is a fungus disease which occurred during the previous fall rains.

During the summer the only treatment is removal of dead and weakened infected twigs and branches and good cultural conditions in the way of fertilizers and water to stimulate new growth.

No sprays are recommended at this time of year. Fixed copper sprays applied just prior to the fall rains in early October are suggested.

## Pigs Get Break In Zone Decision By State Official

Salem - Pigs are pigs and a part of the business of agriculture - and it doesn't make any difference whether they forage on grazing lands or are raised in a "pigery."

And because they are a part of agriculture, the land used for raising of pigs is excluded from the provisions of county zoning ordinances.

This information stems from an opinion released a few days ago by Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton in answer to whether or not the raising of pigs is "agriculture" within the meaning of the law authorizing county zoning ordinances.

The attorney general holds that the legislature hasn't defined agriculture and for that reason it has no other than its usual meaning in Oregon Revised Statutes 215.130 subsection one. This section is pertinent to the farmer and to county zoning. It says that no ordinance adopted under the county zoning law "shall regulate lands used for grazing, agriculture, horticulture or for the growing of timber."

Citing Webster's dictionary, various agricultural documents and court decisions, the attorney general's opinion says there is no doubt that raising pigs "falls within the terms 'agriculture' and 'grazing.'"

But he does point out that if pigs are kept in connection with a swine-feeding business licensed by the state department of agriculture, they are required to be maintained in a sanitary condition in a place which will not be a public nuisance.

## Talent Couple Has Feedmobile

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grabber, Talent, will return this week from a factory training school at Lancaster, Pa., where they learned to operate their new mobile feed processing plant.

The couple is driving the new Feedmobile to Talent where it will be used in Al B. Grabber's Mobile Feed Service.

With the new mobile plant Grabber can drive to the farm, grind anything he grows for feed, mix the ground material with high protein commercial concentrates and other additives and blend in warm liquid molasses, a factory spokesman said. A roughage-maker makes it possible to grind baled hay at four bales a minute. A pneumatic unloader on the Feedmobile's mixer-blander pipes the finished formula feed to wherever the farmer wants it.

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## Good Old Days Gone, Claims 'Hobo King'

Los Angeles (AP) - Jeff Davis, 77, who calls himself the "king of the hoboes," said Monday the good old days are gone.

"I tell the kids in school hoboeing ain't what it's cracked up to be," Davis explained. "Bums used to be old men, mainly - but today they're young bums."

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