

Turkey Marketing Vote in June, Details Outlined

Corvallis — Oregon turkey producers will vote between June 18 and 22 on a proposed national marketing order for turkeys. Dates for the national referendum among growers in all states except Alaska and Hawaii were announced by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

To pass, growers must approve the proposal by at least two-thirds of those voting, either by number or by volume of production. If approved by the growers and made effective by Secretary Freeman, it will be the first marketing order program to be operated on a nationwide basis for any farm commodity.

A meeting for Oregon growers to study the referendum is being planned for May under the sponsorship of the Oregon Turkey Improvement association in cooperation

with the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation service, according to N. L. Bennion, OSU extension poultry specialist.

Tentative Date

Tentative date for the meeting is May 29 in Salem. During the meeting, procedures in voting will be outlined, the ballot reviewed and questions will be answered concerning the order, Bennion said.

A total of 250 Oregon growers have received information from the Oregon ASC office in regard to the proposed order, reports Arnold Bodtker, executive director of the ASC state committee. There was no attempt to break down the mailing list into those who would be affected and those who would not, he added. In 1961, turkey production brought \$6,620,000 in gross income to Oregon producers. The marketing order for meat turkeys, as recommended

by the industry-nominated advisory board of growers and handlers (processors) and would provide for use of supply management measures when price stabilization is needed by producers.

The order would provide for supply management measures at the handler level through a "set-aside" provision and, after 1962, through the establishment of "desirable quantity" allocation bases and allotments.

Two significant changes in the proposed order also have been announced. The first would change the base period

for determining allocation bases in 1965 and thereafter from the average of the highest marketings of the previous three out of four years to using the average marketings of the preceding three years.

The second change is that producer-growers, who produced turkeys with contract-producers who assume or share the risk of loss, will

Sheep Clinic Set For Saturday

A Jackson county sheep clinic sponsored by the extension service will be held at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, April 28 at the Jackson county fair grounds south of Medford.

Anybody interested in sheep is invited. The clinic will cover diseases, parasite control, docking and castrating in the morning. The afternoon session will be on judging.

SINATRA GETS KEYS

Tokyo — The American singer Frank Sinatra was given the keys to the city of Tokyo Monday for donating about \$25,000 to the city's children's homes and orphanages. Sinatra turned over to Gov. Royama Azuma the proceeds of three of his sell-out performances in Japan.

Weeds in Corn Said Detrimental Competes and Cuts Down Yield

By RAY HUBBELL
County Weed Supervisor
Field Corn

Weed growth in field corn may be detrimental in two

ways — first by the competition to the crop, cutting down yield, and by lowering quality of food value when used as silage.

This being the case, several means of weed control are available and may be considered. Some herbicides are used pre-emergent to weeds and corn. Others work best if applied at emergence of weeds and crop. Contact sprays after weeds are up and when the crop is at a stage tolerant to the treatment. Some of these treatments are more effective on specific weed problems. Perennial and annual grass problems in corn would naturally require different treatment than if a broadleaf weed was the problem. In knowing what weeds were possibly present last year may indicate the treatment for this year's control measures. Different fields therefore may require different considerations for weed control.

Proper seed bed preparation, fertilization and possibly irrigation will aid greatly in assuring a good stand. Weed control measures taken before the problem gets out of hand will assure a profitable yield.

Sweet Corn

The above mentioned precautions hold true in the case

of sweet corn as well. Some of the hybrids in sweet corn are much more susceptible to treatments for weed control.

In the case of broadleaf weeds controlled by 2,4-D sprays, in sweet corn this is not recommended, but if the problem is such to warrant treating, drop nozzles should be used to prevent the spray from hitting the crown or whorl of the corn plant. Sweet corn should be 12 inches tall and not over one-half pound active material per acre in 10 gallons of water.

Pre-emergence and residual sprays are also available for sweet corn. Care must be used to see that soil preparation is good and moisture is available for the best results. Some chemicals require being incorporated into the soil before planting. Such is the case if Eptam is used. This should be done immediately after the spray is applied. Atrazine is commonly used in sweet corn for weed control and has worked well. A caution here would be to plan a crop following the corn that is tolerant to the Atrazine treatment if corn isn't to be planted again.

By knowing your problem, planning to cope with it, reading the label and following the directions, corn can be grown practically weed free.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

Due to the exceptionally bright weather most economic plants of this area are showing an unusual growth phase.

Both flowering and foliation characteristics are more nearly of the normal pattern expected of these plants when they are growing in a favorable habitat. This fact is the basis for the calculation that in favorable circumstances about one half of the recommended fertilizer will be sufficient. Therefore, guessing one half of the recommended amount is justified because if the season is favorable, and one half can be saved, it is an economic advantage that should not be ignored.

This subject has become overworked, but a few more words about weeds seems in order. Knotweed now has two primary leaves and is at its easiest stage for control. Consult a reliable seed or chemical sales representative for control material and advice as to its use.

Poison Oak

Poison Oak is best controlled by Ammate or Amino Triazole as the hormone type sprays such as 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T do not do a very good job of control on this toxic weed pest.

Slugs may be giving some trouble in both floral and vegetable plantings. A slug bait can be obtained from your seed dealer.

Young newly planted trees and shrubs should be carefully watered during their first season.

Early cultivation of orchard soils gave an advantage in that some of the frost hazard was removed by the exposure of the bare soil to daily sunshine. As the orchard trees came into full leaf this advantage will disappear as the shaded soil will not receive the necessary solar radiation to retain heat for night time release.

Wilderness Areas

It's too bad that the money spent for wilderness areas is not more fully utilized nearer populated areas. On the one hand we are clearing natural wilderness areas along the banks of creeks and lakes to permit more people to utilize less and less of a natural resource. It seems practical to let each user develop his own parking place, etc. Then the hardships of the entire deal would discourage the opportunist who will eventually want his fish cleaned and frozen.

There will be no discussion of the political crops (wheat, corn, etc.) in this column. Every tax payer should object strongly to public funds being expended in research and the resulting information being publicized on such crops. When there is a surplus due to the expenditure of public funds no more of the same should be spent to aid in a further production increase. There is nothing so constant as change!

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Chase Herd Rated Tops In February Testing

The herd of Glenn and Edna Chase, Gold Hill, placed number one among the five top herds, according to the February test results of the Jackson County Dairy Herd Improvement association.

The Chase herd of 33 cows produced an average of 1,062 pounds of milk and an average of 41 per cent of butterfat with 1.73 per cent dry cows. C. C. and Sadie Williams, Ashland, had the top cow for the month, Spic, which produced 2,559 pounds of milk and 159 pounds of butterfat for 31 days in milk.

The Williams herd also ranked close to the Chase herd with 41 cows producing 931 pounds of milk average and 41 per cent butterfat; 14.37 per cent were dry.

Don Geren, Eagle Point, ranked third with his herd of 45 cows producing an average of 959 pounds of milk and 41 per cent butterfat; 12.17 per cent of the herd was dry.

John DeYoung, Applegate, had 33 cows producing 912 pounds average of milk and 36 per cent butterfat with 8.90 per cent dry.

Victor Birdseye, Medford, had 133 cows producing an average of 662 pounds of milk and 35 per cent butterfat average; 14.71 per cent were dry.

Among the ten top cows, Gilman's dairy ranked third with No. 99B producing 2,416 pounds of milk, 97 pounds of butterfat for 60 days in milk. It also ranked fourth with cow No. 32B producing 1,786 pounds of milk, 89 pounds of butterfat for 67 days in milk.

Bill and Jo Hubbard's cow, Ada Junior ranked fifth with 2,143 pounds of milk, 86 pounds of butterfat for 29 days in milk.

Glenn and Edna Chase's Liz produced 1,995 pounds of milk, 84 pounds of butterfat for 30 days in milk. Geren's No. 467 produced 2,094 pounds of milk, 78

pounds of butterfat for 39 days in milk.

Ed Hayes' Harriet produced 1,725 pounds of milk, 78 pounds of butterfat for 58 days in milk.

Edgeoaks Dairy's Ella produced 1,828 pounds of milk, 77 pounds of butterfat for 96 days in milk.

C. F. Smith's No. 65 pro-

duced 1,191 pounds of milk, 77 pounds of butterfat for 33 days in milk.

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Cyprex dust formulations

CYPREX is now also available in dust formulations and has proven to be the most effective dust against scab. It is especially suited for air application during prolonged rainy periods when ground rigs cannot

enter the orchard. It can also be used effectively throughout the season's scab program, with ground equipment.

Consult your local pesticide supplier, county agent, or farm advisor for information on timing and application procedures. Write for leaflet PE-5061, American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, Los Angeles 54 or Oakland 12.

CYPREX® is American Cyanamid Company's trade-mark for dinitro fungicide.

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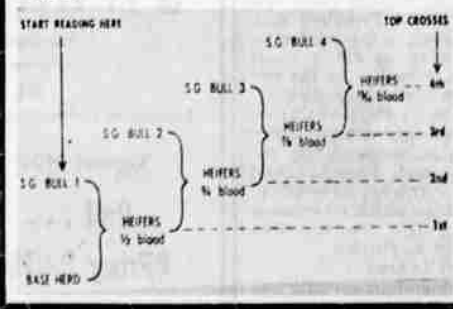
PETE BATEMAN AND SONS
ON HAND TO WELCOME YOU!



Above, Pete Bateman and his three sons, (L. to R.) Bud, Pete Jr., Bateman and Bruce, stand with one of their calves, Gertrudis. She will be a certified Santa Gertrudis at 18 months. At right is their herd bull, Rogue Warrior, weighing 1,790 pounds and will be three years old in June. Bateman hopes to encourage expansion of the breed in Southern Oregon.

ABOUT SANTA GERTRUDIS CERTIFIED PUREBREDS

All you have to do is notify Santa Gertrudis Breeders International that you wish to grade up to purebred status, fill out the necessary forms, and then begin the program, selecting the better females of each successive top cross Gertrudis bulls until you reach the fourth top cross. This cross is recognized as purebred status by the association. The chart of four top crosses below shows how you grade up to purebred status.



ULTIMATE success of any breed of beef cattle is measured in the profitable production of quality meat and its acceptance by the beef eating public. The Santa Gertrudis is a beef animal which was developed specifically to produce high quality beef under adverse conditions. Due to the prepotency of the Santa Gertrudis, actual trial has shown that crossing of Santa Gertrudis bulls on cows of other breeds results in calves which gain rapidly, wean heavier, are tolerant to heat, yet easily withstand the coldest weather, efficiently utilize feedlot rations or pasture roughage, are tolerant to insects and pests, and produce maximum quantities of quality beef under a variety of range and climatic conditions.

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