

Gardening Tips

By JOHN W. McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent

Verticillium
Have you noticed the many maple trees around with dead limbs or with one side of the tree dead? There is a good possibility that these trees are infected with a wilt-producing fungus called verticillium.

Verticillium is one of the most widespread and destructive soil borne diseases of plants. The fungus exists as microscopic black structures in contaminated soil. It is capable of surviving in the soil for many years.

Verticillium normally infects a susceptible plant through the roots and invades and plugs the water conducting tissues. Some infection may occur from windblown spores that gain entrance to the plant through insect and pruning wounds. The disease does not spread rapidly from tree to tree.

Symptoms:
The external symptom of the disease is the sudden wilting and dying of leaves on individual limbs, particularly on one side of the tree. The dead leaves usually fall, but may remain attached in some cases. The affected branches usually die. The other leaves on the tree are smaller in size and have a yellow-green color. In most cases the water conducting tissue (sapwood) of infected plants is discolored. This discoloration will vary, but it is most commonly an olive green color. It is more likely to occur in the roots and trunk base rather than in the branches.

Control:
Trees showing a general and severe infection by the wilt fungus cannot be saved. Recently infected trees, exhibiting wilt on a few branches, can be saved by the liberal application of a high nitrogen soluble fertilizer, preferably early in the growing season. The heavy fertilization apparently stimulates leaf growth which in turn enables the rapid formation of a thick layer of sapwood which seals in the infected parts beneath.

Haying Brings Weed Problems

By RAY HUBBELL
Jackson County Weed Supervisor

Hay cutting time is here and many farmers as well as custom hay cutters are moving from field to field over the valley. Equipment used and moved from a badly weed infested field can and does carry weed seeds to the next field in line for cutting. Sweeping or cleaning equipment before pulling out of a field can help reduce the spread of many of our weed problems.

Custom hay cutting, raking and baling is usually done on the smaller acreages which as a rule don't receive the attention of larger acreages or farms. Therefore the custom equipment is exposed to more travel over roads and the possibility of spreading unwanted weed seeds from field to field increases.

State law forbids the transfer of any harvesting equipment from a field containing noxious weed seeds without first being cleaned, but annual weeds can be just as costly to the landowner as many of our noxious weeds. The farmer can reduce his weed problems and therefore improve crop yields which means money in his pocket. The custom worker by cleaning his equipment and pointing out this fact to his customers would surely have better public relations, meaning profit for all concerned.



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CREDIT BUREAU of Medford

287 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard At Friday Sale

Seventy-seven consignors sold 287 cattle and 67 hogs at the Friday, June 1 regular Midway Auction.

The market was active, stronger than previously. Owner - Manager Bill Bray said. Lots of buyers attended. Bulk of the run was slaughter and medium quality feeder cattle.

Steer calf consignments were mostly medium to good grade. Calves weighing 300 to 400 pounds sold for \$24 to \$28.10. Common calves sold for \$20 to \$24.

Heifer calves, good, sold for \$22 to \$24.70. Medium heifer sold for \$22 and the common kind sold for \$17 to \$20.

Yearling steers, good, sold for \$22 to \$25.50. Medium sold for \$19 to \$22 and common steers sold for \$17 to \$19.

Yearling heifers sold for \$20 to \$23.25. Medium heifers went out at \$17 to \$20. Good cows with calves sold for \$216 to \$222.50. Medium cows with calves sold for \$160 to \$195.

Grass heifers sold for \$18 to \$22.10. Grass steers went out at \$21 to \$23.60. Slaughter bulls sold for \$19 to \$21. Fat cows sold for \$16.50 to \$18.10. Utility and cutter cows sold for \$12.50 to \$16.

Fat hogs sold for \$17.60. Sows sold for \$13.50 to \$14.90. Feeder pigs went out at \$24 to \$24.75. Weaners sold for \$11 to \$14 per head.

Caneberry Report Service Started; Acreage Listed

Corvallis-A new statistical service that gives growers and processors more and better information on caneberry production has been started by the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The new service, inspired by members of the Oregon industry, will consist of a series of reports, the first of which has just been issued. The service will give berry growers information about their crops that should prove "very helpful," notes R. Ralph Clark, Oregon State University extension horticulture specialist.

The first report deals with acreage in Oregon as of April 1 for red and black raspberries, Boysenberries, Youngberries, Loganberries and tamarackberries. It also includes Washington acreage for raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and currants.

A production forecast is set for late June for all berries except blackberries, which will be reported in July, reports Stephen C. Marks, extension agricultural economist. A year-end summary is scheduled for early 1963, giving final production, utilization, price and value of cane and bush berry production in Oregon-Washington.

Sudan Grass Pasture Recommended by Agent

By GENE WINTERS
County Extension Agent

Dairymen, cattlemen and sheep producers shouldn't overlook the possibilities of Sudan grass as an annual pasture or hay or silage crop.

Sudan grass is one of the best annual pasture crops, especially in midsummer when permanent pastures tend to be short. When cut at first heading to early bloom and properly cured, it makes good hay. In feed value, Sudan hay compares favorably with other grasses, but is less palatable and lower in feed value than alfalfa hay.

Sudan does best on deep, fertile soils. It is injured or killed by light frosts. It is grown on a wide variety of soils, ranging from heavy clay to light sands. On sandy soils irrigation and fertilizer applications must be well managed to obtain yields. Good drainage is essential.

When growing Sudan it pays to prepare a good seedbed. Even germination is dependent upon this. A seedbed suitable for alfalfa should be the goal. Under irrigation it is best to apply water before the final seedbed preparation. This insures good surface moisture and prompt germination. The thick, quick growth of Sudan grass is usually profitable. It is especially necessary on newly leveled fields, but may not be needed in rotation with alfalfa or irrigated pasture. Applications up to 60 pounds actual nitrogen per acre may be made before planting. Where the crop may be sown two or more years in succession, fertilization rates should be stepped up.

Most of the annual weeds encountered in Sudan production can be eliminated during seedbed preparation. The broadleaved weeds such as star thistle, pigweed and lambs quarter can be controlled with 2,4-D weed spray. The spray should be applied when the grass is 8 to 14 inches high.

Weedy grasses are usually crowded out of Sudan and seldom become a problem except in poor stands. Irrigation should be frequent enough to keep the plants in a healthy, vigorous condition. On deep permeable soil once the crop is established an application of five to six inches of irrigation water every three or four weeks is usually sufficient. On less permeable soils or on sandy types it may have to be irrigated as frequently as every 10 days.

Heavy stocking to graze the stand down quickly, followed by a long recovery period will yield a maximum of nutritious forage. Grazing can be started when the first seed heads begin to appear. Subsequent grazing should wait until the grass has regained a height of 18 to 24 inches.

Haying can be started at any time from the beginning of heading until fully headed out. If cut when heading out or in early bloom the hay is richer in protein and of higher feed value.

Sudan cures readily during warm days. It should be left in windrows until the juicy stems have dried out. To make good silage, Sudan grass should be cut at the full heading stage of growth. An ensiling additive such as molasses should be mixed thoroughly with the green chopped Sudan as it goes into the silo.

Livestockmen have been concerned because of excessive prussic acid (hydrocyanic acid) content in Sudan grass which poisons animals. High concentrations of prussic acid are more likely to occur in Sudan that is growing slowly because of drought or frost. For this reason early spring or late fall growth is more likely to cause trouble. Allow 18 to 24 inches of growth before pasturing. Graze drought or frost injured Sudan cautiously. Do not allow excessively hungry cattle or sheep to feed on Sudan pasture which is just recovering from drought or frost.

Recommended varieties of Sudan grass for Jackson County are Piper, Greenleaf and Sweet. Piper and Greenleaf have low prussic acid forming properties. Locally growers have reported good yields with Sweet and Common Sudan grass.

Milk Hearing Set June 15

A hearing on milk prices will be held at 10 a.m., June 15 in the basement hearing room of the state capitol in Salem. The state department of agriculture announced.

Purpose is to consider whether any adjustment should be made in the Class I price for producers in Market Area 1A covering 25 counties including Jackson county. Current price is \$5.92 per 100 pounds.

Turkey Market Order To Get June 18 Vote

The national turkey marketing order, which will come before turkey growers June 18, is stirring considerable controversy across the land, reported the Oregon Farm Bureau.

The main objection centers on the philosophy embodied in the nationwide plan to control the hatching and raising of the Thanksgiving bird and consequently to control prices and profit to the turkey growers.

The proposed order sets the boundaries on voter eligibility and has raised a storm of protest on the alignment of eligible voters who may ballot to see the controls on the industry. Bill Jasper, American Farm Bureau poultry specialist, points out that more than 85 per cent of the nation's turkey growers will not be eligible to vote because they produce fewer than 3600 pounds of turkey per year. This amount to eliminating all producers who raise fewer than 200 turkeys per year.

Large growers will have the opportunity to vote the order in and maintain their flocks on a profitable basis while the little man would be denied the right to increase his flock.

Amazing Thing
Perhaps the most amazing thing about the national order being promoted in Washington is that farmers could not legally do the same thing on a voluntary basis. If the marketing order should pass, it would in effect give the large growers the right to set up and maintain a turkey monopoly sanctioned by the government, the bureau stated.

The turkey order is a pioneering order and if successful, it could set the stage for more orders on most agricultural commodities. Under marketing order programs, the freedom to farm would be lost to all farmers and crops would be grown from Washington via government agents holding the key to plantings of all kinds.

Speedy Disposal Urged for Carcass

Salem - Dead animals, including poultry, could be a source of disease and for this reason owners should be careful to destroy them in a safe manner, cautions Dr. M. R. Woulfe, Oregon's department of agriculture livestock disease control supervisor.

Unless properly disposed of soon after death, diseased livestock or poultry could spread disease to other animals on the same premises, to neighboring animals or premises, he explains. From now on, the problem of files as carriers is accentuated.

Owners who do not know the cause of death should call in a practicing veterinarian in event of undue mortality. Regardless of whether death is due to normal causes or a serious disease, dead animals should be destroyed within a reasonable time. Oregon Revised Statutes 601.140 places this definite responsibility upon owners. "No person shall knowingly leave the carcass of any domestic animal, which he has owned or had in charge, within one-half mile of any dwelling or within one-fourth mile of any running stream of water for longer than 15 hours without burying or burning it."

Dr. Woulfe suggests the best method of disposal by owners is deep burial in an isolated part of the farm and away from neighboring premises. Care should be taken to bury deep enough that other animals cannot unearth the carcass and that there is no chance of contamination of water supplies.

Meat Tampering Brings Large Fine

Salem - A \$50 fine levied against a Portland market manager who pleaded guilty to putting sulfite in hamburger brought a reminder from the state department of agriculture that it will seek court action wherever it finds illegal hamburger.

Dr. M. L. Houston, supervisor of meat inspection, said use of preservatives in meat is "taboo." They are used to lengthen shelf life of meat or to mask a deteriorating product.

Oregon and other western states requested \$200,000 for starting control in addition to a like sum requested by southern states for blackbird control. These requests (\$400,000 total) were in addition to the regular federal appropriation for starting control.

Farm Labor Bills May Hurt Farmers

Salem - The proponents of farm labor laws have taken their case to Washington, D. C., this year to attempt to legislate a better life for farm workers, according to Oregon Farm Bureau Federation.

A host of proposed laws have been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Harrison Williams of New Jersey which would give the secretary of labor control over recruiting and transporting workers, provide expanded welfare programs for farm workers and curtail young people working in agriculture.

The casual citizen would say such legislation is commendable and that more protection under the law is due farm workers. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a good many of the farm workers are unskilled workers. Their pursuit of employment in agriculture represents their only chance for employment, a newsletter stated. Most of them are fiercely independent and shun opportunity for self-betterment through government programs. Some of the proposed national legislation is aimed at helping the children of migrants.

However, it is now the law in most states that children must attend school when it is in session.

Much of the legislation seems to be aimed at paying people who cannot or do not work. Minimum hourly wages for people on piecework, pay for reporting to work and pay for transportation to work will be burdensome to farmers who are often not able to meet expenses at the present time.

If this is an acceptable trend of the times, then farmers, like others, will have to go along with the plan or take a job in the city. The end result will be larger commercial farms, the very thing the proponents of such legislation claim to despise.

Starling Funds Receive Boost

Salem-Both the state department of agriculture and Mrs. Arnold Leader of the Oregon Holly Growers association have been advised by Congressman Edwin Durno of senate appropriation committee approval of an additional \$100,000 for starling and blackbird research.

Oregon and other western states requested \$200,000 for starting control in addition to a like sum requested by southern states for blackbird control. These requests (\$400,000 total) were in addition to the regular federal appropriation for starting control.

Mrs. Leader and other holly growers sparkplugged legislation in Oregon to control starlings at the state level. She is currently chairman of the association's starling legislative committee.

Fleet Reserve To Meet Thursday

Crater Lake branch, Fleet Reserve association, will elect officers at their meeting Thursday, June 7. The session will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the county courthouse auditorium in Medford.

Operation "red, white, and blue" will be discussed. This national project is the promotion of displaying United States flags. The branch has three by five foot cotton flags for sale in connection with this program. They are on display at the U. S. Navy recruiting office in the Medford post office.

Refreshments will be served and a colored film on submarines will be shown by the Navy recruiters.

CPAs to Meet Friday For Golf and Dinner

The Southern Oregon chapter, Certified Public Accountants, will meet Friday, June 8, at the Rogue Valley Country Club.

The day's activities will begin with golf at 1 p.m. followed by a social hour and dinner at 7 p.m. Hugh Simpson, Southern Oregon college, will speak.

During a business meeting officers will be elected.

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Farm & Garden

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

In this column last week was an abridged discussion of wetting agents. It would be possible to go on at greater length on the same subject, but it would not be feasible without specific requests for further treatment of the subject.

It may be added at this time that home owners who may wish to use a wetting agent in spraying a few plants, may use a teaspoon full of Dreet or Tide for each 5-10 gallons of spray mix and accomplish the desired wetting results as if the higher priced name brand wetting agent were used.

This subject naturally leads to the domestic or household use of washing soaps or detergents. The ordinary home may use from 25 to 100 pounds of such materials each year. In many instances they go through a municipal type sewer system. In other instances they go into a home disposal system such as a septic tank. In neither case are these detergents destroyed. They can go from both systems to either contaminate streams or soils in which wells are dug that supply household water. In the case of the stream pollution they can be a detriment to fish and perhaps other forms of wildlife. In the case of soil pollution the detergents may appear in well water. There are no facts or figures as to what amounts are allowable in either of the above instances. Well, its a thought anyway.

Ox-Eye Daisy
There is a relatively small patch of ox-eye daisy in the valley. If left alone, it will spread rapidly. It does not appear to be identical with the same species that is prevalent in the eastern states. However, it is of the same family and can become a menace if left uncontrolled.

Some lawns may be ready for an additional application of fertilizer.

The rains came and caught some hay on the ground. It may go unnoticed but plants respond very favorably to rain water as compared to irrigation. There are reasons for this, but man has not been able to duplicate the results.

The decline of valley pear orchards not only has not been explained, but appears to be worse than in any previous year.

Where roses are growing on lawns that are shady and receive sprinkler irrigation, aphids and mildew will be a continuing problem. Applications of dusting sulfur is the best control for mildew. Sprays of Malathion or Black Leaf 40 are the best aphid controls.

The new freeway is necessary for the movement of government, state and county owned automobiles.

Mature grass or hay may lack sulphur. Be sure sheep get the sulphur they need by setting out sulphur salt blocks on the range.

Modern methods of production, harvesting, processing, storage, and transportation now provide farm fresh foods at all times.

236 Cattle Sold By Rogue Yard In Saturday Sale

Phoenix - The Rogue Valley Auction, Inc., sold 236 head of cattle during its regular Saturday, June 2 sale. Manager Bob Bever reported the market was active.

Whiteface calves were high with only 15 head in the offering. Hereford baby calves sold at \$47.50 to \$61 per head. Mixed calves sold at \$27.50 to \$41 per head. Holsteins sold at \$31 to \$36 per head. Guernsey and Jersey calves sold at \$6 to \$15 per head.

Good quality light weaner calves sold well with very few in the offering. Steers in the 350 to 450 pound class sold at \$26.50 to \$28 per hundredweight.

Light heifer calves sold at \$23.75 to \$25 per hundredweight, with one set of 300 pound heifers selling at \$87.50 per head.

Yearling Steers
Yearling steers in the 600 to 800 pound class sold at \$22.50 to \$23.50 per hundredweight. Yearling heifers sold well with one pen of 640 pound heifers consigned by L. L. Taylor, of Ashland, selling at \$22.80 per hundred.

Once again grass fat cattle sold at strong prices with most of the cattle going to local slaughter. Heavy steers in the 1,000 to 1,200 pound class sold at \$22 to \$23.20. Heifers sold at \$21.70 to \$22.60.

Holstein steers sold at \$21 to \$23.10. These cattle weighed 400 to 525 pounds. Heavy Holstein steers sold at \$19 to \$21 per hundred. Slaughter cows sold well with young grass fat cows selling at \$17 and \$18.80 per hundred. Utility cows sold at \$15.30 to \$16.10. Canner and cutter cows sold at \$12.50 to \$15.

Gertrudis Cattle Sell for \$131,925

Morrilton, Ark. (AP) - Winthrop Rockefeller, Arkansas' foremost producer of Santa Gertrudis cattle, sold 40 head of his prize stock last month, for \$131,925, making it the largest of 22 Santa Gertrudis sales in the country this spring.

The total was down from last year's figure when the same amount of cattle brought \$229,100, including a record price of \$59,000 for one bull. Two heifers also sold for \$15,000 each at that auction.

The highest price was \$17,500 for a bull, still \$3,000 more than the previous top price this season. It was purchased by the 7-11 ranch of San Antonio, Tex.

The top heifer, purchased by R. D. Keene of Orlando, Fla., brought \$8,250. Heifers averaged \$10 a head less than bulls, which is the most narrow margin since the auctions started here five years ago.

Economists predict that by 1975 our nation will need 47 per cent more red meat than we now produce.

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Excerpts from a letter by Ross Morris, Zilla, Wash. as published in the Reclamation News shows the wide variety of products used by the farmer from all over the country. This shows the farmer is well within his rights to ask for support from industry which he supports so well.

"Wakened at 5 o'clock by an alarm clock from Connecticut, I take the milk pails (Pennsylvania tin) and wend my way to the barn, while the wife prepares breakfast on a range from Kalamazoo, Mich. The breakfast, as likely as not, will consist of grapefruit from Florida, breakfast food from Minneapolis, bacon from Omaha or Cedar Rapids, Iowa, served on table china from Ohio or New Jersey, silverware from New York and sugar from Louisiana.

"I go out to spray the orchard, using lead arsenate from Missouri, sulphur from Texas or Louisiana, nicotine from West Virginia (my smoke is a blend from North Carolina, Kentucky and West Virginia). My spray rig is made in Michigan, the tractor in Wisconsin. When I go to town it is in a car from Indiana or Detroit, with tires from Ohio, bakelite for accessories from New Hampshire.

"My car insurance goes to Baltimore, life insurance to Des Moines and Omaha, fire to Hartford, Conn. Shoes for myself and family come from Boston and St. Louis, clothing from New York or Chicago, cotton goods from Georgia, South Carolina or Mississippi. In season, we buy grapefruit and oranges, early fruits and vegetables from Florida and Texas.

"We ride over roads graded with machinery from Illinois or Iowa and paved by pavers from Wisconsin or Ohio. My plow comes from Moline, Ill., electric refrigerator, radio and other appliances from New York, Pennsylvania or Detroit, furniture from Grand Rapids, bed springs from St. Louis, rugs from Philadelphia, my watch from Illinois, books and magazines from a dozen eastern cities. An occasional bottle of snake bite preventative comes from Maryland or Kentucky, from Tennessee or Florida the one that went into making the aluminum kitchenware, from Maine, codfish and sardines, from Delaware, dyes, paint, rayon and cellophane in numerous articles of daily use.

"The wife and daughter are strictly modern. Their cosmetics from New York, Pittsburgh or St. Louis amount to several ducats during the year.

"School books, toys, bicycles for the youngsters, like almost everything else, come the long trail from the eastern industrial centers and on all these, as on the apples I have shipped East, we pay freight that helps maintain railroad service and dividends for eastern stockholders.

"The hardware and plumbing and heating plant in my home are all eastern products. The saw mill machinery that sawed and milled the lumber, the freight cars on which it was hauled and the rails over which they traveled all are eastern products - part of our annual cost of living bill.

"And when I make my last move to the little 3x6 plot on the hillside, I will doubtless be carried there in an eastern made casket, carried by an eastern made hearse. The kindly Yakima earth will be shovelled back over me with an eastern made shovel, and at the head of the little mound will be set a stone of Vermont granite."

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