

Farmers Should Plan Ahead On Weed Control

By RAY HUBBELL
Jackson County Weed Supervisor

Many of our perennial and annual weeds are reaching maturity.

This means nature will provide seeds to continue our weed problems in the future unless something can be done to prevent these plants from producing viable seed. Destruction of these plants by any means won't eliminate the problem but it will surely keep it from becoming any worse. Cutting, discing, burning or spraying can, if done soon, prevent these plants from producing seed.

Now would also be an excellent time to consider areas for this fall or next spring's weed control program. Areas to consider may be fence lines, ditches, lanes or around buildings. If all growth is to be kept down, the materials that should be applied for this result should be applied either in the fall or early spring.

By making note of these areas now when the problem is evident and adopting the correct control program next year the problem will not exist. This holds true not only to controls of all growth on certain areas but also areas where selective sprays may be required.

If this year's grain or hay crop was or will be weed infested, it is too late to do much about it now, but one can rest assured if the problem existed this year it will surely be around next year. By making note of these fields now and planning for next year's control program or perhaps an after harvest treatment will be well awarded.

Mentioned before in this column and important enough to be mentioned again, hay haulers and farmers hauling hay from weed infested fields can do themselves as well as many others a great injustice by not cleaning their trucks after each load. A broom should be standard equipment. Losses from weedy plants in farm crops can be much more costly than the money spent on a broom and time to clean your rig.

Common Market countries take about 20 per cent of our total agricultural exports, say Ohio State university extension economists.

The use of milk on farms where it is produced has declined more than 50 per cent in the past 20 years.

Black Disease Threat to Sheep

(Editor's note - This animal health information is presented as a public service by the Oregon Veterinary Medical Association. Questions on this and other animal health topics may be addressed to the OVMA, 1500 S.W. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.)

With drier months approaching, Oregon sheepmen will be on the alert for outbreaks of Black Disease, a heretofore mysterious disease affecting Oregon sheep.

Veterinary research has now discovered that the disease is definitely associated with liver fluke infestation. Liver flukes are parasites which utilize small freshwater snails as intermediate "hosts." The parasite is then taken into the body of the sheep in the food and does considerable damage to the animal's liver.

Produce Toxin
When this has occurred, small, spore-bearing bacteria are stirred up, grow rapidly and produce a potent toxin that kills the sheep.

Death comes suddenly without evidence of a struggle or any previous sickness. It is also characterized by a dark bloodshot appearance of the flesh surface of the pelt—hence the name "black disease."

Control of snail infestation of pastures and keeping sheep out of low-lying pastures until they dry off in the late spring are possible preventive measures.

No satisfactory method of treatment for the disease has been found, but researchers have developed an inexpensive commercially available, one-dose vaccine.

When properly administered the vaccine produces a good immunity against Black disease.

Pigeons Taught To Work Assembly Line

New York—Prof. William W. Cummings of Columbia university has conducted successful experiments which showed pigeons could be used as inspectors on assembly lines.

He taught a pigeon to pick out flaws in painting on small parts. The pigeon was placed in a cage where it observed the parts through a small transparent window. Next to this window was a piece of opaque glass. When a bad part showed the bird pecked the transparent glass and was rewarded by a bit of food. He pecked the opaque glass he observed no defects.

Investigation Provided for Spray Damage

Salem - If you think your fruits or other crops are damaged by farm spray or dust drift, the law controlling the application of agricultural pesticides provides a way for the state department of agriculture to investigate the matter.

But don't pick up the telephone and call the department to voice your complaint. Instead, because your claim must be in writing, get one of the new one-page application forms available from the department at Salem or Portland, its shipping point offices or any county extension agent's office.

The form is simple. Properly filled out, it will contain your name and address, the damage you think has been done and to what vegetation and where and when, the sprayer or duster you think did it and by whom he was hired.

The department will investigate damage alleged, and if any, the extent and nature. The department's report will be available to persons financially interested, and the department may, at the request of persons financially interested, undertake to mediate an equitable settlement.

To Make Investigations
The department will make investigations and perform mediation services in all cases involving licensed custom applicators, or applicators working for city, county or state agencies.

When damage results from actions of other than a custom applicator, the state will receive claim and make investigation if the claimant reimburses the department for its services.

Citizens are advised to ask persons claiming to be licensed applicators (either air or ground) to show their 1962 license. This is simply a precaution to protect liability insurance.

Those who may file reports against licensed, state - agency, city or county applicators are reminded that this must be done within 60 days from occurrence of discovery of the loss. Copies of the report must be mailed to the applicator and to the person for whom he was working, as well as to the State Department of Agriculture, Salem 10, Oregon.

If the damage involves growing crops, the report needs to be filed before 50 per cent of the crop is harvested.

Acree Figures Needed for Grain

By ALBERT STRAUS
Chairman, Jackson County A.S.C. Committee

Jackson county farmers who harvested feed grains or corn silage in 1959 or 1960 and have not reported such acreages are asked to file acreage figures of these crops with the A.S.C. office this week, according to Albert Straus, chairman of the Jackson agriculture stabilization and conservation committee.

The A.S.C. committee will need all Jackson county farm feed grain histories for 1959 and 1960 to allocate feed grain bases fairly under the proposed legislation before Congress, Straus pointed out.

All known producers of barley, oats, corn and sorghum crops for grain or corn for silage who have not filed a feed grain acreage report have been sent post cards to be completed, signed and returned to the A.S.C. office, the chairman said.

Those persons receiving cards with no feed grain history for 1959 or 1960 should indicate on their cards, he added. Farmers not receiving cards and having not previously reported but having produced feed grains for those years should file their acreages also.

Growers who have filed feed grain acreages under the present program were not sent cards, the chairman said.

Pine Shoot Moth Has Taken Wing

Salem—Almost two million pine stocks in 257 Oregon nurseries were checked between April 1 and the end of May without a single finding of European pine shoot moth.

This information comes from Harold Foster, supervisor of nursery service for the state department of agriculture. Nursery inspectors of the department aided Foster in the survey conducted in licensed Oregon nurseries.

This work complemented the April-May pine shoot moth survey conducted in 179,664 business and residential properties by the state and federal forestry insect and disease control crews. In this survey, 185,382 ornamental pine trees were examined, mostly in the greater Portland and Salem areas. Only 18 infested trees on three separate home properties in southeast Portland were found; they were destroyed immediately.

The 1962 surveys followed discovery of pine shoot moth in Oregon last year, when initial surveys were made. Results this year lead all officials involved to conclude the danger mark is past with respect to pine shoot moth in this state - though they will keep a watchful lookout.

Aluminum Stockpile Growing Despite Goal Long Passed

Washington—U-P - Congressional testimony showed Monday that the United States is continuing to buy aluminum for the national stockpile even though one congressman says it seems to be "coming out of our ears."

Officials of the General Services Administration told an appropriations subcommittee that the stockpile already was 730,000 tons over its goal and no more aluminum was needed.

But they said that under a contract with the Harvey Aluminum Co. the government must buy aluminum from the firm if it cannot sell it in the private market.

Stored at The Dalles
This means, they said, that the government probably will have to buy another 102,000 short tons costing \$47 million. The government is storing the excess aluminum right at Harvey's plant in The Dalles, Ore.

The contract, which expires in November, 1964, was one of several entered into during the Korean conflict and post-war period to boost this country's aluminum production for defense purposes and provide sufficient sup-

plies for the stockpile in case of emergency.

The testimony was taken behind closed doors in February. It has just been made public.

One congressman at the hearing, Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.), said, "apparently we have overdone it. It seems we have aluminum coming out of our ears now..."

GSA officials said the government was trying to find uses for the aluminum in the foreign aid program and also hoped to move some in the domestic market when the price picked up. Currently, the price is down.

Dumping Suggested


Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), suggested the government might "dump" aluminum on the market and thus bring down the price even further. Harvey sells the aluminum to the government at the market price at the time of delivery. Boland said his move would save millions of dollars for the taxpayers.

GSA officials said they could not do that under the law but Boland disagreed.

Chairman Albert Thomas (D-Tex.), supported Boland in his view.

40 PERSONS DROWN Polish rivers and lakes over the week end, it was announced here Monday.

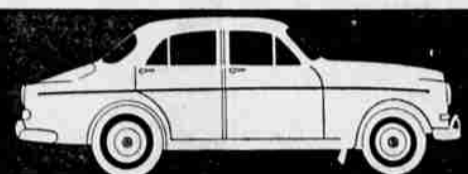
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Farm Bureau Predicts Defeat Of Turkey Order

Salem - Wiley Clowers, president of the Oregon Farm Bureau federation, predicts that the proposed national turkey marketing order would not be favored by even a majority of the turkey producers in Oregon.

However, he would venture no guess as to how turkey producers in the other states would vote.

The proposed order must be favored by two thirds of the producers or by producers accounting for two thirds of the production before the Secretary can put the order into effect. If approved the order would limit the number of birds a turkey producer could sell.

Straw Vote

Clowers said he based his prediction on the results of a straw vote taken among Oregon turkey producers by the Oregon Farm Bureau federation. He said that of those who had returned their ballots, 82 per cent were opposed to the order and those who were opposed represent 71 per cent of the volume of the production.

The Farm Bureau spokesman said that department of agriculture officials had indicated the results of the referendum would not be announced on a state or county basis, but the final decision was up to the Secretary.

Clowers urged all turkey producers who are eligible to cast their votes at their county ASCS office between June 18 and 22, inclusive.

If a producer has any questions about his eligibility, he should check at his local county ASCS office, Clowers concluded.

Hair Loss May Be Caused By Worry

Philadelphia - U-P - If you're losing hair fast as an old shaggy dog maybe you worry and fret too much, a University of Pennsylvania researcher theorizes.

Dr. Albert M. Kligman, professor of dermatology at the University's medical school, told of a man and a woman who lost their hair from worry. He terms this "telogen effluvium" - or the shedding of "resting" hairs.

The man was tried three times for a murder but escaped the hot seat each time on legal technicalities. The fourth time in court he was convicted of first degree murder and shortly thereafter began losing hair at a fast rate.

He escaped the chair eight weeks later on more legal maneuvers and, by the time he was pardoned, had grown a main a beatnik would envy. The woman, disturbed about prospects of a serious operation, worried herself out of a head of hair, and finger and toe nails as well, all of which grew back after the operation.

"Resting" hairs, Kligman said, occur when 15,000 hairs of a normal head have stopped growing to rest a bit. He theorizes a heavy loss of hair may be "a direct result of excessive anxiety."



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