

Chit Chat

By JOE GOWNEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

This is the time of year when a fisherman likes to stand on the bank of a stream and watch his line carry a salmon egg into a deep pool.

Some fishermen prefer worms. And this poses a problem according to a letter printed in the Wall Street Journal. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, of Utah, quoted from this letter in the Senate June 11.

"The fishing season will be heralded with great joy by some, but I can only view the situation through tears of sadness.

"My heart just aches when I see our fine youths trying to sell worms to the fishermen. The fact that our children are becoming soiled with the greedy practice of capitalism at such an early age is not the real problem.

"The crisis results from the greatly inadequate pay our hard-working youths receive. The prices for worms today are so low that a youth who is selling worms simply doesn't make enough money to cover the bare necessities his meager status requires.

"Obviously the government must do something to alleviate this terrible condition.

"The worm crisis stems basically from over-production. Therefore, the government should establish price supports, worm acreage controls and allotments, and some system to pay youths not to harvest worms. A similar program solved our farm problems just beautifully. There is no reason to think it wouldn't have similar success with the worm crisis."

With everything hanging fire, we thought a little humor might be appreciated. The letter is the type of thing that Mark Twain or Samuel Clemens might have written.

In the House the Kennedy farm bill melted down to a compromise proposal, but some in the Senate are opposed to the compromise.

The measure coming out of the house would extend present emergency controls on wheat and feed grains for another year. However, Sen. Allen Ellender, (D-La.), Senate agricultural committee chairman will have none of it. He does not want an extension of the emergency grain programs.

The Senate has passed a bill similar to the one which died in the House. It would clamp mandatory controls and marketing quotas on wheat and feed grains. But, in return, the House has declared it will not approve the Senate bill.

The emergency one-year wheat and feed grain programs with voluntary controls expires this year unless replaced by new legislation. With no replacing legislation the law reverts to the 1938 act of Republican Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson which would provide price supports on any amount of grain produced.

On the Common Market—nobody knows what Britain or France will do. Britain seems on the brink of joining, but whether or not she will be able to bring in the Commonwealth is another question.

New Zealand is a Commonwealth member. If she is brought in with her dairy products there will be direct competition within the Common Market with Holland. Ironically, the Dutch have been the most consistent supporters of Britain's inclusion in the Common Market.

The Common Market problems now, more than ever, seem to be agricultural—agricultural commodities competing with each other. The U. S. is pushing Britain toward the Common Market thinking competition will be good for the stodgy British economy. However, the organized farmers of Great Britain are edgy about losing any of their protectionist trade walls.

The question of admitting Denmark to Common Market membership is to be considered this week. The council of ministers of ECMA this week will also consider regulations to put into force parts of the common agricultural policy. This would start July 1.

And, we also have the problem of admitting former overseas territories in Africa. And how are the Asian members of the Commonwealth to be safeguarded in their textile export trade and other products for which Britain wants "tariffs."

Turning to problems closer to home—The time has come for farmers and ranchers to seriously consider what place recreation has for them. Outdoor recreation has developed so rapidly that we now have a new federal bureau of outdoor recreation.

This recreation made its major start on public lands and chiefly in reservoir areas. Observe what has happened in the Talent reservoir project here in Jackson county during the last two years. The overnight camping and fishing facilities have drawn people from as far south as Los Angeles to Howard Prairie. There is good money there and the farmers and ranchers should have a piece of it.

In effect, the farmers and ranchers are already in the recreation business. The reservoirs at Howard Prairie and Emigrant were constructed primarily for irrigation. The waterusers are gradually paying off the construction costs through their water assessments. It is true the farmers and ranchers do not have to pay for recreation developments at the reservoirs, but they are paying for the basic construction of the facilities—the reservoirs themselves.

When Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the new bureau, addressed the Isaak Walton League convention last week he referred to souvenir gold coin being circulated at Redding. It says "1862-1962—One Hundred Years From Mining to Recreation." This, he said, is symptomatic of the times.

We have been assured by recreation authorities that recreation and the cattle business can exist side by side on public lands. Our hope is that the cattlemen in the state and Rogue valley maintain a strong enough organization so another coin is not put into circulation reading "One Hundred Years From Cattle To Recreation."

Crafts said the recreation business is the great hope for economic improvement of certain rural portions of this country which are economically depressed. Until recreation development here becomes more comprehensive, we still think that the year around expenditures for feed, fertilizer, and necessities for the rancher's family provides a steadier and more significant income to an area than the thus far seasonal one from recreation.

When you consider that livestock sales from Jan. 5, 1962 to May 18, 1962 grossed \$940,740.90 in one auction yard here this livestock income is significant. During the same period in 1961 the same yard grossed \$854,703.62. The total for the entire year of 1961 was \$2,601,586.62. This yard sold, during 1961: 2,491 head of sheep, 1,826 head of hogs, 193 head of horses and 24,289 head of cattle.

To cattlemen, the most significant part of the Isaak Walton League session was a speech by Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver. He stresses the need for conservation of grazing lands. But more of that next week.

Only Small Part Of State Treated With Spray, Dust

Only a small part of Oregon, like the rest of the continental United States, is annually treated with insecticides and much of the land has never received an application of the insect-killing chemicals, reports R. W. Every, Oregon State university extension entomology specialist.

This is one of the points made in a special study which has just been reported by the Entomological Society of America. The society's survey showed that less than 5 per cent of all the area in the 48 states and less than 1 per cent of the enormous acreage usually considered important to wildlife is treated annually with insecticides. Every said. The same percentage, or possibly even less, would hold true in Oregon.

At least 75 per cent of the entire U. S. area has never received an application of insecticides in all the years these materials have been used, the report estimates.

The fact that only a small percentage of the land receives insecticide applications may come as a surprise to persons living in major agricultural areas. Every continued, and in light of the fact that insects annually cost American farmers at least \$4 billion, kill a billion board feet of saw timber, and cause growth loss of another 1.8 billion cubic feet in young timber.

Most insecticides used in Oregon are applied to croplands, with the heaviest uses coming in the Willamette Valley, Medford and Hood River areas to control insects on vegetables, small fruits and tree fruits. Every said. Other uses include mosquito control, fighting grasshoppers and crickets on rangelands and for control of forest insects, mainly the spruce bud worm. Since much of Oregon's land is in non-agricultural use, even in years of heavy insect outbreaks, insecticide applications would cover only a small part of the state, he pointed out.

Insecticides can be used with a great degree of safety if applicators follow the recommendations issued by OSU and other responsible agencies, the specialist emphasized. Used properly, insecticides offer great benefits to society without danger to humans, fish or wildlife. There is danger if they are misused, he warned.

In addition to misuse, the biggest problems faced in using the chemicals are "drift"—when the wind carries the insecticide to a crop in a neighboring field resulting in unwanted and undesirable residues—and damage to honey and native bees, he added.

Self-Help Groups Plan Combination Fair Displays

Salem—More Oregon farmers than there are farmers in Oregon will join hands to tell their self-help story at the 1962 state fair and Pacific International Livestock exposition.

If this sounds like a tall fish story, it's because some farmers contribute to more than one of the self-help commodity commissions which have joined hands to sponsor the attractive educational exhibits. These member roles of the individual commissions total up to more than 60,000 farmers though there are but roughly 42,500 farms in the state.

The united exhibit was born of a desire to depict a better story of Oregon farmers' self-help efforts at less cost than a number have been spending in the past, says Paul T. Rowell, agricultural development chief of the state department of agriculture.

The attractive display will occupy a 48 square foot central space in the state fair natural resources building. A revolving central theme will carry the self-help story of wheat, beef, dairy, potato, flax, fryer and seed farmers of the state.

An overall attendant will answer questions and provide information on the promotion efforts of all groups; some commissions will man individual displays within the combined exhibit. Backing the dominant self-help theme will be an artistic watercolor scene. Executive Secretary D. J. Duncan of the fibert commission is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the cooperative exhibit.

Stockmen Set Feeder Sales, To Talk With BLM Aug. 23

The directors of the Jackson County Stockmen's association Thursday night set feeder sale dates and discussed a variety of other business.

The first fall feeder sale will be held Oct. 10 at the Rogue Valley auction yard in Phoenix. The annual Cal-Ore Hereford association's range ready bull sale will be held the following day, Oct. 11. Eddie Meeker, Phoenix, chairman of the bull sale committee told the group. The directors agreed that two consecutive sales are apt to draw more buyers.

In-Transit Temperatures Studied for Bartletts

The effects of different temperatures during transit on ripening of early-season Bartlett pears in rail cars are reported in a marketing research report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The report applies to rail cars with thermally controlled refrigeration.

It shipped under maximum refrigeration, early pears, which are firmer when harvested than those shipped later in the season, require 7 to 10 days after arrival to become ripe enough for the retail market. During this delay additional shipments of pears arrive and the accumulation of supplies tends to depress the market.

Thermostatic control at temperatures favorable for initiating the ripening of the pears during rail shipment, is a way of controlling the time required to ripen them at the market.

Researchers in USDA's agricultural marketing service found that early pears with initial firmness of 20 pounds (as measured by the Magnus-Taylor pressure tester) were eating ripe four days after reaching New York when shipped from California at temperatures averaging 60 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

Help Offered Small Processors Of Jams, Jellies

Salem—Oregon people who are developing a market for local agricultural products through home or small operations should contact the state department of agriculture for advice on proper labeling. This applies, of course, to processed foods prepared for sale.

Oregon's label laws require definite information on all processed foods, including such items as jams, jellies, juices or canned products.

J. F. Short, director of agriculture believes mama and papa-type processing operations can increase the markets for Oregon products, particularly in specialty fields.

As an aid to sales, he urges not only careful attention to proper labeling but also strict attention to sanitation requirements.

If consumers can be assured that home-processed products are prepared under the most sanitary conditions, market outlook should be enhanced for this type of operation, Short believes.

To this end, he urges home processors seeking market acceptability to ask the department's dairy and consumer services division to check sanitation.

The state does not require a license of fruit and vegetable processors, he points out, but it does require proper labeling and sanitation protection to consumers of all items offered for sale to the public.

Kenneth E. Carl, chief of the dairy and consumer services, says the department has stepped up its activity in the food sanitation field in food processing establishments operating on an intrastate basis. It can handle make contacts with small operators selling through retail channels.

Those who do not dispose of their output through retail stores are urged to make their own contacts with the department to avail themselves of labeling and sanitation inspection. Queries and requests should be addressed to Carl at the State Department of Agriculture, Salem.

PROMOTED
Clarence J. Brannan, son of Mrs. Marie E. Brannan, Ashland, and Clarence E. Brannan, Central Point, was recently promoted to private first class at Fort Riley, Kan. Brannan is a member in company A of the first division's twelfth infantry.

He attended Ashland High school and was employed by Medford Moulding company before entering the Army. His wife, Donna, lives in Junction City, Kan.

Other feeder sale dates set during the meeting in the extension service auditorium are Nov. 6 and Dec. 4. Lance Offenbacher, Applegate, suggested that a spring sale date be set next year. Both local and national advertising was suggested for the first feeder sale.

Bull Sale Preparations
Don Nichols, Ashland, publicity chairman for the bull sale, reported today that the bull selection committee has looked at a number of bulls in Jackson county. The group plans to examine a number of

bulls in Klamath and northern California counties, also, he said.

"There seems to be a good source of bulls this year and everyone on the sale committee is meeting at the extension service office at 8 p.m. Wednesday," Nichols said.

County Agent Earle Jossy urged the stockmen's association to include Josephine county cattlemen as consignors in the feeder sale.

Bob Bever, Rogue Valley manager, asked for more help at the yard during the feeder sale period. He suggested setting up a work schedule with a chairman in charge so that the needed help would be available on the days needed.

"We especially need help in loading out," Bever said. "We had to charge \$350 off to labor last year and I would like to see that money saved."

Next Directors' Meeting
The next directors' meeting will be held at the extension auditorium Aug. 23 due to the fair. Representatives of the bureau of land management will be invited to attend to discuss range problems and to explain grazing allotment regulations.

Jossy said he would try to get the new range management specialist here from Oregon State university. The new range specialist would be asked to visit the ranges, discuss their problems and conditions.

The directors said they are interested in setting up a grazing district as a step toward getting more federal funds for range development. This should be discussed with BLM officials, too, it was decided. Reservations for the annual Oregon Cattlemen's association convention this fall should be made now through the OCA Privilege office, Leroy Offenbacher, Jackson County Stockmen's association president, reminded the group.

State Proposes Meat Inspection Rules' Overhaul

Salem—A proposed overhaul of Oregon regulations governing meat inspection at packer, processing and retail levels will be submitted to consumers and industry at the public hearings in July.

Dr. M. L. Houston, meat inspection supervisor, says the state department of agriculture will hold the hearings at Medford on July 19, Baker on July 24 and Salem on July 27.

Hour and hearing place will be announced later.

Also to be considered will be proposals bearing on general sanitary provisions for poultry and rabbit slaughter plants as well as for red meat establishments.

Laws under which the regulations are authorized include, besides state compulsory meat inspection, the general sanitation code, the meat dealer licensing act and the voluntary poultry inspection act.

Thousands of Markets
The proposals involve operations at several thousand retail meat markets, plus processing, plants and killing establishments.

For these hearings, the department is proposing the first major changes to the state meat inspection regulations since the law went into effect in 1957. The proposals are based on 1959 and 1961 amendments to the law and include changes which the department believes advisable as result of experience under the present regulations.

Major items in the department's proposals will be announced as soon as copies of the lengthy regulations are available for distribution, sometime before the first of July.

All retail, processing and slaughter businesses under state license will be affected by at least some phase of the proposals.

By using crop dryers farmers can reduce field losses up to 25 per cent, New Holland says.

It is refreshing to see quite a number of city type teenagers working at farm labor during their vacation period. The lessons learned, if learned well, will be of far more value to them in the future than will the money that is being currently paid for their efforts.

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Western Soil Map Near Ready For Publication

Corvallis—A regional soils map, with both educational and commercial uses, is nearing completion and is expected to be published for Oregon and 10 other western states next year, report two Oregon State university soil scientists.

When published, the map will eliminate great gaps in man's knowledge about soil patterns in the West, point out Dr. Ellis Knox and Dr. Gerald Simonson, soil scientists with the OSU Agricultural Experiment station.

It is anticipated the map will be used in geography and soils classes. It also will be of assistance in planning agricultural and forestry work as well as in conservation projects, such as watershed development, they note. It may also point out areas where future research is needed.

A "first" for the West, the map, which was compiled by experiment station scientists and Soil Conservation Service technicians in the various states, covers the largest single geographic area to be mapped in this fashion in the United States, Dr. Knox said. Work on the project started in 1956.

Only one other regional soils map, for the North Central region, has been published to date. The map for the Northwest section of the nation is nearly ready for publication.

Oregon Soils Included

The Western regional map, which covers Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, will use 14 color groups to show the distribution of the great soils groups and their association. Of the 14 major color units to be shown, Oregon contains nine, they said.

Oregon soils range all the way from desert to the high rainfall areas of the coast. The state is missing the kinds of soil found in the hot Southwestern region and in the high Rocky Mountains. The Oregon portion of the map will show 28 different soil associations, Dr. Knox noted.

The map will be accompanied by descriptions of the characteristics of each major soil group. Also included in the written text will be outlines concerning elevation, climate, vegetation and some information about land use of each soil association.

Those working on the project plan to present the map this fall to experiment station directors of the respective states for their approval. If this is obtained, it will then be sent to the cartographers to prepare for printing. Each experiment station will distribute the map in its own state.

The map is just one of the projects carried out by the western soil survey work group, composed of scientists appointed by station directors. At a recent meeting in Las Cruces, N. M., which Dr. Simonson attended, the group reviewed and approved the classifications to be shown on the regional map.

The Navy has declined to discuss American warship movements during the current military tension between Formosa and Communist China, calling such information confidential.

Kyodo said the ships sailing from Yokosuka today included a destroyer, an oil tender, a repair ship, and two cargo transports.

American Warships Sail From Japan

Yokosuka, Japan—(UPI)—A U. S. Navy destroyer and four auxiliary vessels sailed early Monday from the big American naval base at Yokosuka on Tokyo Bay, the Japanese Kyodo news agency reported.

The aircraft carrier Coral Sea and an escort squadron of submarine chasers had sailed Friday, possibly in connection with the military buildup by Nationalist and Communist China on opposite sides of Formosa Strait.

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Farm & Garden

Blackberry Spray Needed, Weed Control Man Says

By RAY HUBBELL
Jackson County Weed Control
Most blackberries are now reaching the stage where good control can be had with a foliage spray.

The combination Brush Killer (2,4-D-2,4,5-TL.V. Ester) is most commonly used in this work. One gallon of material in 100 gallons of water applied to wet all foliage and stems will give up to 90 per cent control. If the majority of the plants to be treated are old and well established 1½ gallons of brush killer per 100 gallons may be needed. The addition of a spreader sticker should be used. If there is good agitation in the spray tank one or two gallons of diesel oil can be substituted as a wetting agent.

Large patches should be

treated with equipment capable of producing pressures of from 100 to 300 P.S.I. depending on their size and location of nearby susceptible plants. Small plants can be treated with low pressure equipment such as a 3-gallon hand sprayer.

Blackberries growing where a foliage treatment would jeopardize desirable plants should be postponed until winter and a dormant spray used. This should consist of the brush killer (2,4,5-TL.V. Ester) 1 to 1½ gallons per 20 to 30 gallons of diesel oil.

The dormant spray should be applied during December or January and care exercised to keep the spray or drift off of desirable plants. Extreme care should be used applying the foliage sprays as well. Select a calm, clear day, with temperatures not above 70 degrees if the low volatile materials are used.

Sprayed patches should not be disturbed until the following spring. This gives the chemical ample time to penetrate the root system and the plants to dry so they can be burned. By burning in the spring before fire season, regrowth can be treated easier and cheaper, and quicker control can be had.

Read the labels and follow these simple but important rules for better results.

Keep Eggs Cool, State Department Advises Sellers

Salem—When warm days come, it's a sign for housewives and dealers alike to get their eggs under refrigeration if they are not already doing so.

As any person who knows his eggs will tell you, eggs without refrigeration lose a large share of their taste appeal. And since most people nowadays get their eggs from the store instead of direct from the hen, the state department of agriculture is urging storekeepers through the state to pay careful attention to egg quality this summer.

The suggestion applies particularly to smaller and outlying stores, to wayside stands that sell eggs—and, as far as that goes, to big stores that don't treat their eggs with equal deference "fore and aft."

"Fore" in this situation means in the displays from which the consumer makes her selection. "Aft" means behind the scenes—out in the storeroom where reserve egg supplies are kept.

It's just as important to keep the reserve supply of eggs under refrigeration, particularly in hot weather, as it is to keep the consumer displays in refrigerated cases, says O. K. Beals, assistant director in the consumer and trade services operations of the department.

Quality falls fast in hot weather unless care is taken to protect the highly temperature-sensitive eggs. Beals points out. Eggs which were brought into the store with a legitimate high quality rating (AA grade) can drop as much as two grades within a short time without proper care and protection during heat periods, he adds.

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Family Weekly



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"New Hope for Parents Without Partners" by Edward R. Sammis.
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