

# Show Animals Need Clean Bill of Health

Salem — Livestock health requirements for exhibition at Oregon's state fair and Pacific International livestock exposition will be strictly enforced this year.

This warning goes out to all who plan to exhibit and is based on plans to this end made at a late July conference in Salem of all state and federal regulatory veterinarians.

Dr. M. R. Woulfe, supervisor of animal disease programs for the state department of agriculture, says an adequate veterinary staff will be on hand at these shows to check required health papers and to make sure only healthy animals enter the exhibit grounds.

**Highly Recommended**  
While health certificates are not mandatory for county and youth fairs, they are highly recommended as insurance to both exhibitor and their animals. The purpose, of course, is to prevent spread of infectious or contagious diseases among livestock.

Woulfe points out that animals congregated in close quarters, together with lowered disease resistance as result of stress from transporting and handling, are more prone to disease. Hence it is essential that every precaution be taken that animals exhibited be free of spreadable diseases.

Advance precautions include health examination on the farm by the nearest deputy state veterinarian who will supply required official health certificates. Swine will need pre-immunization for hog cholera. Health examinations on the farm or ranch will be the responsibility of

the exhibitor, except that a few western Oregon counties will pay for Bang's and T. B. testing for 4-H and FFA exhibit animals. All health requirements must have been completed before animals leave the farm.

In the past, regulatory veterinarians have found that contact at shows have been a factor in the spread not only of serious diseases but also of bothersome conditions such as ringworm, warts and mange.

**Large Investments**  
Show animals often represent large investments in livestock and, in the case of junior exhibitors much time, care and hope are tied up in the animals exhibited not only at the larger shows but also at county fairs.

Veterinarians, Woulfe states, are cognizant of all these facts and will refuse to write health papers or to clear animals that exhibit diseased conditions. Only by requiring all exhibits to carry clearance papers can the exhibitor of healthy animals be protected in the manner to which he is entitled and which fair management expects, he adds.

The 12 regulatory veterinarians — six state and six federal — working in Oregon were in attendance at the July work conference. Many other problems in disease control were considered and discussed during the two-day session. As result, suggested changes in some programs will be studied in more detail by staff officials. If and when these materialize, the livestock industry and others involved will be fully informed.

# Fire Is Major Threat To Forests, Watersheds

By DICK OLSON  
State Farm Forester  
At this time of the year most everyone's mind turns to fire.

This has been the case several times already this year and no doubt will be again. Fire has been said to be the greatest enemy forests have, thereby making it man's greatest enemy. Fire doesn't only destroy future timber products, but destroys watersheds, wildlife and its habitat and aesthetic values.

Everyone who travels the roads and highways has a responsibility to keep America green. Bringing it close to home, keep Oregon green. Some of the general public is aware of these responsibilities, but many more should be.

**Pre-Suppression Work**  
The small woodland owner should be extremely interested in pre-suppression work and also suppression work. The most important, however, is pre-suppression — stopping the fires before they start.

Probably the most important prevention measure is to be sure all the power machinery used in the woods is in good working condition. Gas lines and mufflers should be checked often. Also, along with any power machinery, there should be an eight ounce or larger fire extinguisher and a long handle shovel. Other equipment that is handy to have is some type of water container and an axe.

Another prevention measure is proper care of fires, whether large or small. Campfires or trash fires should be lighted only in prepared areas.

# Midway Auction Sees 'Very Active' Market

A total of 89 consignors sold 694 cattle, 15 hogs and 26 sheep during the regular Friday sale last week at Midway Auction yard.

Owner-Manager Bill Bray said the market was "very active," and that prices were steady to strong. Good Hereford steer calves weighing from 350 to 450 pounds went from \$25 to \$26.50. Several penlots weighing about 500 pounds sold for \$24 to \$25.10. Medium calves went between \$22 and \$24.

Bray reported that good Hereford heifer calves brought \$23 to \$24.40, and medium heifers sold at \$20 to \$22.75. Good yearling steers ranging from 600 to 700 pounds sold at \$23.50 to \$24.10, and the 800-pound steers were going for \$22.50 to \$23.25.

Medium steers, according to Bray, sold from \$21 to \$22.50, and common dairy-cross steers went for \$19 to \$21. Holstein steer calves brought \$20 to \$21.75, and yearling Holstein steers attracted \$18.50 to \$19.70.

There was a large run of cows and calves Friday, according to the market report. Ten pair of good Hereford cows with Angus cross calves sold for \$232.50. Other pairs of good quality sold from \$207.50 to \$230.

# Verticillium Wilt Hits Geraniums, OSU Study Shows

Corvallis—Verticillium wilt, the bane of mint and potato growers, may be fairly common in geranium plantings, according to research at Oregon State university.

OSU plant pathologist Dr. Frank P. McWhorter recently pinpointed the disease in geraniums and has alerted florists and home gardeners that verticillium infection can be confused with a common bacterial infection of these usually dependable plants.

Typical symptoms of geraniums infected with verticillium are essentially the same as those for plants suffering from the bacterial disease, he notes.

However, the bacterial infection does little or no harm to other plants in the garden and seldom infects the soil. On the other hand, verticillium regularly infects soil and can damage and eventually destroy other plantings later placed in the same location, he explained.

Verticillium is a soil fungus which enters the plants through their roots and is widely known as the cause of wilt in potato, tomato, cotton, mint and berry crops. Trees, many kinds of nursery stock, herbaceous and most ornamental composites, especially dahlias, also are verticillium hosts.

**Hard to Spot**  
Dr. McWhorter points out that the fungus disease is hard to spot in early stages as it has a long incubation period and definite symptoms may not show up for several months. Florists often do not know that geraniums are infected when the plant is sold and planted at home.

Young geraniums started in OSU greenhouses last September were thriving and healthy until early May when they developed typical verticillium symptoms.

Dr. McWhorter points out that home gardeners should watch for the following signs: Dwarfing. This is the most likely symptom to look for before buying plants. Florists and buyers should be wary of plants making slow growth, with smaller than normal leaves.

Yellow spotting and yellow leaves. Plants with yellow leaves on mid and upper stems may have verticillium. Yellow leaves on bottom stems of geranium plants are usual. If leaves develop bright yellow spots before they yellow all over, McWhorter says verticillium is most probable. These yellow leaves will drop prematurely and the affected branches will become short, pointed stubs.

Dieback. If yellow spotting of leaves is followed by gradual withering and disintegration three to six inches down the stem, the plant may be infected with verticillium. Infected stems will be killed and form no more foliage. (In geraniums infected with bacterial blight, stems frequently recover and continue to grow.)

Wilt. Wiltting generally is a prominent symptom in plants with verticillium. Leaves fold down during the warmer part of the day and plants grow slowly. McWhorter's research shows, however, that the other symptoms described are more common in Oregon geranium plantings.

**Buy Healthy Plants**  
Dr. McWhorter also advises the home gardener to buy healthy looking plants and to beware of those with short internodes and with yellow leaves on middle or upper stems. The gardener should pull out geraniums which may be infected, being sure to get all the roots, and let the soil rest for a year or so before replanting.

He also advises against use of soil from potato fields or other fields in which a verticillium host has been for geranium growing.

Future research is aimed at discovering as much as possible about the way verticillium affects geraniums. Some evidence leads Dr. McWhorter to suspect that geraniums may be one of few plants in which verticillium is seed borne. If additional study shows this to be so, propagation and cultivation of verticillium free plants will be additionally complicated and difficult for both nurserymen and home gardeners.

# Uncontrolled Auto Smashes Into Cottage

Taft 69-A car went out of control on Highway 191 at Taft Heights Monday afternoon and crashed into the corner of an auto court cottage. The driver, Henry Thomas Curt, 46, Newton, was pronounced dead, apparently of a heart attack.

# Thistle and Morning Glory Problem After Harvest on Dry Farm Land

By RAY HUBBELL  
Jackson County Weed Control  
Having received several calls regarding Star Thistle and Morning Glory control on dry land after crop harvest has prompted the subject for this article.

Star thistle at its present stage of growth is a hard problem to cope with. Regrowth from well established plants cut off in harvest of grain, grass hay fields or alfalfa don't afford stem or leaf surface to absorb enough chemical to kill the plant. Mature thistle plants in fence lines, ditch bank and roadside areas

that are blooming have only stem surface for chemical absorption which results in poor control unless very high volume rates are used. Diesel oil combinations with Dinitro General or 2,4-D can be used for spot treating areas but become uneconomical when large acreages are involved.

Work is being done with some of our latest chemicals, mainly solubilized acids of 2,4-D which have rendered unviable seed from mature plants. Costs of chemicals and volumes required for this control is too high for the income received from this land.

# Farm & Garden Recent Committee Report Draws Several Comments

By SCOTT LAMB  
Information Director Oregon Farm Bureau Federation  
The recent report by the Committee on Economic Development has stirred quite a number of comments, some favorable and others critical of the implied solution to the farm problem.

According to CED, the problem in agriculture is over-supply and the solution is to cut back on the number of farmers. The committee suggests a five-year plan for reducing the number of farmers by reducing government aid programs during the period until only the efficient survive.

**Doesn't Like Idea**  
Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman doesn't like the idea and in a statement on the plan said: "If, for example, we were to move out of agriculture and into improved non-farm job opportunities, the least productive 44 per cent, grossing less than \$2,500 a year, we would go a long way toward solving the problem of rural poverty for this group."

"But we would reduce total farm marketings by only 5 per cent and the remaining 66 per cent of the farmers would have to face the disastrous low level of unsupported prices on high unrestrained production level."

Freeman is already on record as favoring a supply control program to remove excess production from the market. His program would pick and choose by commodity who stays and who would leave farming. In the meantime, the Freeman program, rejected by Congress, would have kept prices relatively high during the transition period. The stumbling block proved to be the desire of farmers to run their own businesses rather than turn them over to the secretary and his agents.

Farmers have learned the hard way that benevolent farm programs have a way of backing up on the farmer.

**No Choice**  
On the other hand, we doubt that the CED program of gradually starving farmers off their land will meet with much more success. What choice is left?

The remaining choice is the time-honored method of producing for markets at the price the market will pay. While this method has been described as a cruel and heartless way of doing business, apparently most farmers would prefer to run their farms this way.

Most farmers argue also that since the government programs got them into the mess of over-production on basic crops, government should enact a program which will give farmers an opportunity to return to normal marketing over a base period so farmers can switch to crops that fit their operations.

Such a plan is not popular with non-farm interests who have had a pretty good thing going for them in grain storage and services related to government programs. It is not popular with government workers who have planned a career based on controlling agricultural production. For these reasons the pleas by farmers to return to market conditions have so far fallen on deaf ears these past 20 years.

# Long-Term Credit Still Major Tool

Roseburg-Long-term, first-mortgage credit continues to be a major tool of agriculture in this area.

The Federal Land Bank Association of Roseburg extended \$777,200 of such credit to farmers and ranchers during the 12-month period which ended June 30, according to A. E. Stevens, assistant manager. This represents an increase of \$112,500 over fiscal 1961.

Stevens said the association makes and services loans for the Federal Land Bank of Spokane in Douglas, Crook, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties.

Of the \$777,200 loaned by the association during the year, \$634,770 was new money, according to Stevens. He said that among other things farmers are using long-term funds to purchase land and livestock, to make improvements, to pay for operations and to refinance indebtedness.

At the end of the fiscal year the association had \$4,147,100 in loans outstanding an increase of \$251,800 over the same date in 1961.

# Former Albany College Track Star Succumbs

Portland 69-Service will be held Wednesday for former Albany College track star George A. Rink, who died here Sunday at the age of 40.

# Farmers' Home Loans in 1962 Hit \$637 Million

Washington — Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman has announced that farmers Home Administration loans in fiscal 1962 totaled a record \$637 million.

The volume of loans was 61 per cent larger than the 1961 total of 1,395.7 million and 106 per cent above the \$308.9 million loaned in fiscal 1960.

About half of the total loaned during fiscal 1962 went for farm operating expenses, almost a third for the purchase, development, or enlargement of family farms, and about a sixth went for the construction and improvement of houses and service buildings on farms and in rural communities.

**Expenses Reflected**  
About 205,000 families were using FHA credit at the end of the fiscal year.

"The rise in the number and amount of loans," Freeman said, "reflects a continuing increase in the operating expenses necessary to keep pace with today's modern farming methods. It also indicates the reduced returns from the sale of farm products which have many efficient farm owners hard pressed."

Freeman said repayment by borrowers during the year totaled \$336 million in principal and interest. This compares with repayments of \$307 million in fiscal 1961 and a similar amount in fiscal 1960. About 22,000 borrowers repaid their loans in full during fiscal 1962.

# Washington Man To Represent Holstein Firm

Brattleboro, Vt. — Van A. Younquist, Stanwood, Wash., dairy farmer, has been named Holstein-Friesian Association of America field representative from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

He will assume the post on a full-time basis Sept. 1, succeeding Edward S. Soper, who resigned to join the staff of Evergreen Northwest Breeders Inc.

**WSU Graduate**  
Younquist, a dairy production graduate of Washington State university, is a member of a nationally prominent family of registered Holstein cattle breeders. He established a herd of his own while still a student at Mount Vernon Union High school, renting and operating a 40-acre farm for the purpose. During his high school career, he was chapter president and state secretary of the Future Farmers of America and received the state and American farm degrees and the Star Chapter Dairy Farmer award.

While at WSU, the new Holstein fieldman was a member of a dairy cattle judging team that placed first in nationwide intercollegiate competition at Waterloo, Iowa. He also served as president of the WSU dairy club, vice president and treasurer of Associated Students of the College of Agriculture and as secretary of Alpha Gamma Rho.

**Rotary Award**  
As a student, Younquist participated in the Rotary Overseas Travel award program, and made a first-hand study of dairy farming in New Zealand. He has also been employed in sire evaluation work for Evergreen Northwest Breeders and as a laboratory instructor in artificial breeding courses at WSU.

Prior to joining the Holstein staff, he operated a 64-acre farm at Stanwood with a herd of 60 registered and grade Holstein cattle and cash crops of peas and corn.

Younquist and his family plan to relocate in either Portland or Boise, Ida., soon.

# Mole Control Takes 'Community Effort'

Corvallis — Mole control is possible, but it takes persistence to keep the pesky underground creatures out of that pasture or lawn.

This is one of the lessons learned during the past two years in Tillamook county. An intensive mole control and research project has been conducted there under the leadership of Oregon State university's extension service and agricultural experiment station, reports Andy Landforce, OSU extension wildlife management specialist.

**Community Effort**  
A community effort is needed to achieve mole control with lasting effects, for one farmer alone is almost powerless to stop an invasion of his land from neighboring acres, points out William Q. Wick, Tillamook county agent who has been spearheading the work.

"Community action and persistence" are two of the key words in any talk of mole control with Wick. It takes both if landowners are to rid their pastures or lawns of moles, he stresses.

Although the mole population in Tillamook's lush dairy pastures is higher than in most places, mole control is of economic importance in the fog belt from northern California to British Columbia, Wick points out. Mole can also be a problem in the Willamette valley and areas of central and eastern Oregon.

**Spurs Interest**  
Introduction of the flail-type rotary mower has spurred interest in mole control, Wick said, because the flails chop off the mole hills, mixing dirt with hay and silage and reducing the quality of both. Farmers have found that harvest time is reduced on mole-free fields. One farmer estimates he has saved \$6 an acre in harvest costs since clearing his fields of the animals, Wick adds.

Moles, which are insectivores and related to shrews and hedgehogs, thrive in moist, highly organic soils. They do not like land that is cultivated annually, preferring pastures or lawns where their underground runways are relatively undisturbed.

Ironically, the mole loves the good farmer, the one who is constantly improving his pasture, Wick notes. The better the supply of earthworms and other matter upon which the mole feeds, he points out.

On pastures, the average mole may throw up as many as 350 mole hills between October and March, the agent continued. In home gardens and lawns, moles not only erect mounds of dirt above the surface, but also may eat vegetables and flower bulbs.

**Best Answer**  
To avoid the inconvenience and damage caused by moles, experience in Tillamook has shown that poison and traps used together with persistence and community action is the best answer, Wick said.

**Inspectors Return 197 Cattle So Far**  
Salem — One hundred ninety-seven cattle were back in the hands of their owners in the first six months of this year as result of the work of the state's livestock brand inspectors.

They were cattle which had taken "French Leave" of customary pastures or which were, as the brand inspectors say, strays.

The state department of agriculture says most of the strays were recovered in eastern Oregon and that the total represents 27 more than in the first half of last year.

The department also said that the inspectors impounded proceeds of 421 animals, mostly cattle and a few horses, at sale and slaughter points. This was 13 less than in the first half of 1961.

Cattle and horses are impounded at brand inspection if evidence of ownership is lacking at time of inspection. Most animals impounded this year were released, when ownership records were provided through a bill of sale, other evidence of title transfer or presentation of an executed transportation certificate.

Brand inspection is one of the important keys in the industry-supported program to discourage rustlers and otherwise protect the cattleman and horse owner against theft and destruction of his animals. Inspectors routinely check cattle and horses at saleyards, stockyards, slaughterhouses, and prior to leaving the state.

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