

# Voluntary Feed Grain Bill Affects Both Wheat, Feed

Corvallis - Oregon farmers who grow both wheat and feed grains will be affected by the voluntary feed grain bill now being considered by Congress, says R. E. Schedeen, chairman of the Oregon Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

If the feed grain bill is passed, the so-called "substitution clause" will be in effect. This would allow farmers with both wheat and feed grain allotments to grow wheat on feed grain acres and feed grain on wheat acres.

However, to take advantage of the substitution feature, the grower must participate in both the 1964 wheat and feed grain programs, the chairman emphasized. The proposed feed grain program is similar to the one now in effect which provides voluntarily reducing their feed grain acreage.

Because growers must participate in both programs to take advantage of the substitution feature, it is urgent that growers with wheat allotments of less than 15 acres sign with their county ASCS office by May 13, Schedeen stressed.

**Deadline May 13**  
Growers with small allotments who fail to sign by the May 13 deadline will not be able to utilize the substitution clause if the wheat and feed grain programs both go into effect, he pointed out. Also small growers who fail to sign will not be eligible to vote in the May 21 referendum on proposed 1964 wheat marketing quotas.

If more than two-thirds of the nation's wheat producers vote against a marketing quota, the quotas will not be in effect and the substitution clause will not apply as there will be no diversion program for wheat, Schedeen explained.

If the wheat vote is favorable and Congress passes the feed grain bill, a participating farmer who has been growing less than 15 acres of wheat and who also has a feed grain base may grow either wheat or feed grain. In addition to barley, oats and rye are considered feed grains under the proposal this year for the first time.

## State Checking Garbage Feeders For Licensing

Salem - Inspectors for the Oregon Department of Agriculture will start a check of public eating places and institutions early in May as its first step to locate unlicensed persons feeding garbage to swine.

The check is being made to learn what disposal these establishments make of their garbage and to determine whether any goes to unlicensed feeders.

Veterinarians with the department point out that uncooked meat in garbage can be the source of infection for a disease that could reach epidemic proportions. It also can be the source of a disease that could be transmitted to humans.

Uncooked swine meat scraps fed to hogs in garbage has long been known as a major source of vesicular exanthema and a contributor to the spread of cholera infection, Erysipelas, trichinosis, brucellosis, tuberculosis and diseases of lesser significance can also be picked up from raw garbage with meat scraps.

Among diseases listed by the Public Health Service as transmissible to human beings are trichinosis, brucellosis, tuberculosis and erysipelas.

The Oregon law requires persons feeding garbage or offal to swine to be licensed and that their garbage be cooked. There are three exceptions to this: the feeding to swine of garbage or offal that has accumulated from that person's own domestic household; garbage consisting of waste from canneries and processing plants for fruit and vegetables or sorting establishments for fruits and vegetables; garbage consisting only of waste from a bakery or a combination of any of the three.

The law also stipulates that licensed garbage feeders shall heat the garbage to 212 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 30 minutes and gives the Oregon Department of Agriculture the power to quarantine any swine being fed garbage or offal.

This quarantine may be imposed on licensed or unlicensed persons if the department feels there is a disease threat. Violations of the act are punishable by a fine or imprisonment in the county jail or by both.

The garbage feeding law is a state act but the federal government steps into the picture if hogs fed uncooked garbage are sold to packing plants under federal inspection for interstate shipment and requires that the meat of the animals be cooked in processing.

Those blocks of Bartlett trees that have light crops are showing lots of second or late bloom. This late bloom in wet weather presents quite a hazard as far as fireblight infections are concerned. It will be wise to dust or spray these Bartlett trees frequently with a copper containing material.

## Junior Vegetable Contest Announced

Corvallis - Variety trials and production of crops for the fresh market or for processing will be emphasized in Oregon during the 1963 National Junior Vegetable Growers Association program reports R. Ralph Clark, Oregon State University extension horticulturist and state program leader.

Details of the national program, now in its 29th year, have just been received, Clark said. Any boy or girl, age 14 to 21, can participate in the projects and compete for state, regional and national awards.

A key aim of the NJVGA program is to keep young men and women interested in the growing of fruits and vegetables and to provide a pool of young people trained to meet the expanding needs of industry, Clark said. This year, for the first time, the program also includes ornamental horticulture.

**BLEACHERS COLLAPSE**  
Corvallis - Mrs. Samuel Pahl, 47, Salem, was hospitalized with an injured back when a section of bleachers collapsed during a turtle derby at Oregon State University Saturday.

## FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

This is good weather for the completion of outdoor burning. Brush, slash or any other combustible materials can be burned now with very little danger of the fire spreading to buildings, fields or forests.

New fruit tree grafts should be inspected regularly and re-waxed as needed. Any suckers that are beginning to grow from the grafted rootstock should be removed frequently as in some instances they will crowd and shade the new grafts to the extent that their growth rate will suffer. At this time such undesirable suckers can be easily rubbed off with the gloved hand.

**Weather Seems Favorable**  
This weather seems to be favorable for pastures and hay crops. Pastures look especially good where they had received an application of nitrogen fertilizer. Alfalfa and other hay crops are making good growth. The rains will have to stop soon or the quality of the hay will be poor.

The pear crop especially on the Bartlett variety will be quite small this year. It is somewhat difficult to determine with any great degree of accuracy at this time what the situation is relative to the size of the pear crop. There will be a further drop of small green fruits and in some areas there may be two more drops of the small green fruits. At any rate it is fairly easy to see that the Bartlett pear crop will be quite small even if no more pears drop.

Those blocks of Bartlett trees that have light crops are showing lots of second or late bloom. This late bloom in wet weather presents quite a hazard as far as fireblight infections are concerned. It will be wise to dust or spray these Bartlett trees frequently with a copper containing material.

**Cheaper Operation**  
In blocks of orchard that have no crop or at best very light crops, it may be desirable to operate them as inexpensively as possible this season. Some expenses can be avoided by proper planning each orchard operation and timing its application so that the maximum effect can be obtained. For instance a thorough cultivation timed at a later date might be made do for all season. Some money can be saved on fertilizers and spray chemicals if each of these operations can be properly planned and executed.

The application of irrigation water is one practice that might be done in non-bearing orchards so that some money can be saved. There are other areas of orcharding in non-bearing blocks that can be done at a savings as compared to the same tasks in good bearing blocks of trees. The work can be spread out so that a minimum amount of labor, equipment and materials need be used.

# FARM Woodlot Facts

**FARM WOODLOT FACTS**  
BY DICK OLSON  
Oregon State Farm Forester

This issue of Farm Woodlot Facts is devoted entirely to pre-commercial (or pre-merchantable) thinning. In a dozen communities, ranging from north to south and east to west, far-sighted Jackson and Josephine county landowners are engaged in improving their young stands of timber.

Thinning should begin when trees are below head height. However, most woodlot owners will be starting in the order of sapling and small pole sized because they have them. These older pre-commercial stands should be thinned if they are overstocked.

Usually, thinning in dense young stands amounts to removing suppressed (over-topped) or spindling trees, diseased, poorly formed specimens, and those competing with the future crop trees. The rule of thumb is "cut the worst and leave the best." Leave trees which will usually be of the largest diameter and the best vigor. Future crop trees may include dominant or final chop trees, or intermediate trees to be removed in future thinning.

Any amounts of suppressed trees may be removed without harming the stand. Care should be used not to open up the crown of the crop trees in more than one side in a single thinning. This is particularly true of Douglas Fir which is easily shocked by too drastic a thinning.

This results in delayed response in growth which should increase following thinning.

**Rule Given**  
The following rule refers to the removal of trees of about the same height as the future crop trees whose crowns are in direct competition with the crown of the crop trees. Cut only one such competitor from three different angles: from above, from below, a combination of both.

In thinning from above, leave enough trees so the "crown canopy" will close in about five to eight years. Look at the distance between the whorls on the side branches, use a little imagination and take a good guess. A rule of thumb to use in thinning from below is "D" stands for diameter of average leave trees at breast height in inches, plus two inches, change to feet. This should be the average distance between future crop trees.

For example: If the average diameter was eight inches, the average spacing should be 10 feet.

Probably the best method is a combination of both. In all three methods of thinning, the outside trees in the sunny side of the stand should be left alone to prevent scald, especially if there is a large opening on the sunny side. "Take it easy" on less sunny sides and proceed close to normal on the shady north side.

The small woodlot owner should plan more than one pre-commercial thinning if possible. Lighter and more frequent cuts are better for development of a forest stand. The cost of early thinning will be more than repaid by shortening the time required to grow merchantable trees. Diameter growth of crop trees can be increased from 30 to 150 per cent. Height growth is also accelerated, but to a lesser degree.

Look for a future article on "How to Select Trees for Pruning", plus details on how to do the job.

## Konwiser Heads Soil District; Projects Listed

By BERT WILCOX  
Jackson County Extension Agent

John Konwiser, from Eagle Point, was elected chairman of the Jackson Soil Conservation district at a recent regular monthly meeting of the board of supervisors.

John replaced Elwood Abbott, from Sams Valley, who has served as chairman of the district for the past five years. Ramsey Thomson, a Eagle area, was reelected as treasurer for the district and Bert Wilcox, county extension agent, was reelected as secretary.

Other members of the board of supervisors are Charles Stanley, Lake Creek; Philip Nevin, Eagle Point; Victor Chapman, Prospect, and Dave Woolfolk, Brownsboro. Flood Repair

As a result of last winter's floods, 18 different farmers worked on flood damage repair last month, according to Ben Mouchett, work unit conservationist. Other projects included 18 different irrigation and drainage systems on individual farms in the Jackson Soil Conservation district.

At the district's recent annual meeting, Wallace Rice, of Josephine Growers Cooperative association, reported on his tour of Greece where he, with others, evaluated the market for Talant alfalfa seed. From Wallace's observation there will continue to be a market for good quality alfalfa seed in that country where it is a favorite hay crop. In Greece the cattlemen are intensifying their efforts to improve the quality of their cattle and find that high quality zoo dia very important.

## State Farm Labor Wage Rate Third Highest in U.S.

Corvallis - Oregon hired farm workers in 1962 received the third highest wages in the country, exceeded only by wages paid in Washington and California, reported Mrs. Elvera Horrell, Oregon State university extension agricultural economist.

The Pacific Coast region tops all others in the nation for farm wage rates. Washington, California and Oregon, in that order, led the nation, followed by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island tied for fifth and Idaho was seventh.

Last year, Oregon's composite wage rate, simmered down to an hourly basis, averaged \$1.22, up two cents from 1961. Oregon's Jan. 1, 1963, wage rate was \$1.24, two cents above the 1962 average. National rates at the start of this year were 94.8 cents, an average of two cents higher than a year earlier, she said.

**New England Second**  
The New England states, ranking second to the Pacific Coast on the wage rate scale, recorded the biggest percentage increase in wages in 1962. The Pacific Coast increased the least while the East South Central states, lowest on the wage scale, increased at about the same rate as the national average, Mrs. Horrell reported.

Family labor made up about 70 per cent of Oregon's total farm labor force last year and composed an even larger percentage of the farm labor force on a national basis. Farm labor along the Pacific Coast was most in demand in September, due to the harvest of many California crops.

Between 1945 and 1961, the number of farm workers dropped one-third while farm production increased one-third, Mrs. Horrell pointed out. The number of persons supplied with farm products by one farm worker nearly doubled during the same period.

**THE FLYING AGE**  
Los Angeles - UPI - Programs were passed out to 6,500 grade school pupils Monday after, rather than before, a student performance of Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute." The reason, said Dr. William C. Hartshorn, was "because in previous years we often had 8,000 airplanes flying on stage at the beginning of a program."

# Corn Planting Yields Summarized

Corvallis - Corn silage trials at Oregon State university last summer indicate that western Oregon farmers might find it profitable to plant as many as 60,000 to 80,000 plants per acre - depending upon cost of extra seed, fertilizer, and irrigation required for such thick plantings.

However, until more thorough studies have been made on the economics of heavier plantings, farmers may want to stick with the previously recommended rate of about 30,000 plants per acre, suggests Dr. R. E. Fore, OSU agronomist.

In last summer's trials, profits were about \$14 per acre higher in plots where 83,600 plants per acre were sown than where 31,300 were sown. Fore plans to do more work this summer comparing net profits of different planting rates.

Although corn isn't a major crop in western Oregon because summers are just barely hot enough and long enough to grow it successfully, Fore says there is a market for all that's grown. The Pacific Northwest uses twice as much corn as it produces. Acreage devoted to corn has held fairly steady for a long time, but agricultural research has shown how to dou-

ble - or even triple - yields. 1962 Plantings  
OSU's 1962 plantings for silage ranged from 31,300 to 500,800 plants per acre. September harvest yielded 28 tons green silage per acre for the lightest planting rates (31,300 plants); 34 tons for 62,600 plants; and 37 tons for 83,600 plants. Tonnage harvested leveled off and began to drop after that.

In western Oregon corn trials last summer for grain yields, irrigated plots produced nearly 2 1/2 times as much corn as non-irrigated plots. Average bushels per acre harvested from irrigated plots was 113.9. Non-irrigated was 48.2.

Top yields per acre at test plots around the state included: Corvallis, 148.1 bushels; Springfield, 133.4; Aurora, 141.4; Ontario, 178.7; Medford, 178.2.

Corn variety trials showed Oregon 355, standard variety for many years, superior for grain yields in western Oregon. Oregon 150 is the recommended silage variety. Trials included nearly all varieties now grown in western Oregon. Growers may obtain detailed results of all trials from their local county extension agents.

## Oregon Praised For Milk Checks

Salem - The high regard other states have for Oregon's milk inspection program was emphasized to the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Dairy and Consumer Services Division Chief Kenneth E. Carl, recently when he attended the Ninth National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments held at Memphis, Tennessee.

Carl, who served as one of the consultants for a task force group on rating and certification, reports that many state administrators view the Oregon Fluid Milk Act as a model in establishing authority of a state milk regulatory agency and supervisory council over municipal milk inspection services. They are particularly impressed with the uniformity of the service throughout the state.

It was the first time that Oregon has been represented at the conference, because it is only in recent years the state has had dairies certified

as Interstate Milk Shippers under the cooperative state-U.S. Public Health Service procedures and rules for certification of sanitary quality of milk for interstate shipment.

Those in Oregon now certified are Arden Farms Company, Carnation Company, Cleary's Dairy, Cover Lawn Dairy, Mayflower Farms, Mayflower Milk Distributors and Safeway Stores.

This certification eliminates overlapping and duplication of inspection by states when the milk crosses state lines. Oregon now requires that all dairies shipping milk into Oregon from Washington and Idaho have an Interstate Milk Shipper listing.

Oregon's Department of Agriculture has three inspectors certified by the United States Public Health Service as official milk sanitation rating officers. They are Vergil Simmons, Joe Gray and Al Tesdal.

# Licensing Needed For Horse Sales

Salem - Five bills introduced in the 1963 session of the Oregon Legislature during March will have a bearing on the services performed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and functions of the department.

None of the bills was introduced at the request of the department.

The bills are:  
HB-1777 - Would amend present temporary horse sales law to require licensing of temporary horse sales by non-profit breed or livestock associations or clubs.

HB-1795 - Would add Hood River County to the ragweed control area and appropriate \$20,000 for work in Hood River County through June 30, 1965. Has emergency clause.

HB-1797 - Would amend brand inspection law by increasing from \$5 to \$10 the sale price or value of animal on which no inspection fee would be collected by the State Department of Agriculture at a livestock auction market or stock yard.

SB-389 - Would prohibit, with certain exceptions, herding or pasturing of livestock on certain national, interstate and defense highways.

SB-395 - Would authorize county commissions, after a public hearing, to designate any public road of the county as a livestock driveway for use of persons driving livestock in an extended movement to or from summer and winter range or to and from market.

## Broiler Growth Tied to Wheat

Corvallis - Oregon's broiler industry could expand, but only if Oregon and the Pacific Northwest can obtain feed wheat at prices comparable to those for corn in the Midwest, points out N. L. Bannion, Oregon State university extension poultry specialist.

Oregonians are consuming far more broilers than the state's producers are raising, which leads Bannion to note that broilers are the one segment of Oregon's poultry industry where there is room for expansion.

In 1961, Oregonians consumed 35 per cent more broilers - fryers than the state produced. In 1962, producers cut their production by 17 per cent with the result that the state used 50 per cent more birds than were raised here, Bannion said.

## DOES THE PRESIDENT HAVE A RIGHT TO PRIVACY?



Prying eyes have driven the Kennedys out of Hyannis Port; ugly publicity has made the First Lady dread the day Caroline learns to read; it's a situation that makes thoughtful Americans wonder.

The full implications of this problem are explored next weekend in the

MAY 12th Issue of **Family Weekly**

with your copy of the **MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

**IF A SIMPLE PIECE OF WIRE DOES IT BEST**

Why clutter up your modern home with furnaces, flues, vents, fuel tanks, pipes? Safest, cleanest, most worry-free... and every thing considered... the most economical...

If clean-as-light electric energy provides perfect, draft free comfort... why bring fire inside your home and with it fumes, odors, and messy flame by-products?

If you can install an electric heating system for less money... if an electric system requires almost no cleaning, maintenance, and repairs... why add these costs to your annual heating bill?

**ELECTRIC HEAT**

**Before You Build or Remodel... INVESTIGATE!**

BEAVER ELECTRIC & PLUMBING SUPPLY	773-4549
BROOKS ELECTRIC	772-5209
COURT STREET ELECTRIC	535-4135
ELECTRONIC SERVICE	773-1971
ENLOE ELECTRIC	535-1269
FELDMAN & OLSON ELECTRIC	773-7751
HARRISON ELECTRIC	664-2091
MODERN PLUMBING (Heat Pump)	773-5368
NORPAC SUPPLY	773-4645
ROGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY	772-6603
RUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY	772-4960
TROWBRIDGE ELECTRIC	773-6241

**cal ore**  
Electrical League