

# Conflict With Legislative Intent Noted At Hearing

Where do legislative powers end and administrative powers begin? That seemed to be the main question during public hearing yesterday noon in the Jackson county courthouse. Thirty people, almost all of them farmers and operators of mobile slaughter units and packing plants, heard the proposal to forbid mobile slaughter unit operators to transport the slaughtered carcass. Testimony of various mobile operators showed they

thought this a main part of their service and would virtually eliminate them. State Rep. John Dellenback (R-Medford) and State Sen. Lyndel Newbry (R-Talent) said removal of the transportation clause in the present law would seem to eliminate the mobile plant operators and would conflict with legislative intent. The senate agricultural committee tabled Senate Bill 103 which would forbid retail sales and storage of non-inspected meat with in-

spected meat. Newbry said his committee felt this would virtually eliminate mobile slaughter which testimony revealed performs a valuable service to the farmer. In Effect Three Years "This regulation has been in effect three years. It is most unwise to decide precipitously to repeal it. Since this would conflict with legislative intent it is a policy decision which should be brought to the 1965 legislature," Dellenback emphasized.

# State Policeman Talks To 4-H Clubs

Corvallis — Oregon's 1,600 delegates to 4-H Summer School returned to their homes Saturday night after a week of classes, inspiration, and fun at Oregon State university. They elected Vic Suratt, Madras, and Cheryl Miller, Portland, presidents for the 4-H School, and named four other council members—Kirk Gresham, Salem; Wayne Shull, Myrtle Point; Bernice Amundsen, Astoria, and Sally Lais, Corvallis. Traffic safety and career exploration were emphasized during the 1963 school. Sgt. William Colbert, state policeman stationed at Medford, told 4-H members that traffic accidents cost every Oregon family \$100 a year whether they are involved in accidents or not, and appealed to youth to help control some of the needless slaughter on the highways.

Colbert said that 484 persons were killed last year on Oregon highways, 22,673 injured, and \$85 million wasted because of these accidents. Sgt. Colbert who has taught safety classes for the past 10 years at 4-H Summer school, appealed to Oregon's 34,000 4-H Club members to take the lead in starting traffic education programs in their home communities. He asked Oregon's young drivers to obey all traffic rules whether they liked them or not, including stopping at stop signs. One out of four fatal accidents, he said, are caused by failure to stop at stop signs. Drivers cause 98 per cent of all accidents; the other 2 per cent are mechanical. Colbert was made an honorary 4-H member at the close of the 4-H School. 4-H Summer School is one of the largest affairs of its kind in the U.S.

# Garden Tips

By JOHN W. McLOUGHLIN County Agent

**DAFFODILS (Narcissus)** Larva of the narcissus bulb fly cause considerable damage to narcissus by eating large cavities into the center of these bulbs. Such injured bulbs produce little or no foliage the year after infection. The adult fly resembles a small bumble bee and appears from late April through July. These flies are most active on warm sunny days, flying in a zig-zag fashion about ten inches above ground. They produce a high pitch hum and feed on the nectar of many plants. The female fly lays 50 to 75 eggs singularly on narcissus leaves at or below ground level about a week after she emerges. These eggs hatch in about 10 days and the small larva wiggle through the soil and enter the bulbs near the roots. They develop here through the summer and fall. Infected bulbs can be detected when dug in the summer. After the bulbs are clean, examine the white root ring at the edge of the basal plate of the bulb for a sunken brown area. This brown area indicates that the larva is in the bulb. This discoloration extends up the side and into the bulb. Control

Protecting the bulb against larva invasion is the method of control followed for the narcissus bulb fly. This may be accomplished in one of the following ways: 1. Before planting, dust the furrow lightly with 2 1/2 per cent aldrin, 2 1/2 per cent heptachlor or 5 per cent chlordane. Place the bulb in the furrow and dust them. A pound of dust will treat about 200 bulbs or 50 feet of row. 2. Put 40 to 50 bulbs in an open weave bag and dip for at least ten minutes but no more than an hour in one of the following solutions (four teaspoons 25 per cent heptachlor, eight teaspoons 25 per cent aldrin, four teaspoons 75 per cent chlordane or two teaspoons 15 per cent dieldrin per gallon of water). Add four teaspoons of formaldehyde per gallon to the solution to prevent spread of fungus. If you are not going to plant the bulbs for a day or two, carefully dry them after you have taken them from the solution. When one-third of the solution has been used and soil and debris have accumulated, make a fresh batch. 3. If bulbs are planted without prior treatment, drench the soil with heptachlor or aldrin when the adult fly appears in the spring. Apply two gallons of either of the above concentrations to 15 feet of row or 15 square feet. Use a sprinkling can and direct the material to the base of the plants. Do not mound the soil after treatment. IRIS Iris with a rhizome type of root system should be divided every three or four years to produce best growth. Dig the clumps after flowering and cut off the old rhizomes with a sharp knife at the base of the new rhizomes. Discard the rhizomes with no growth. Remove the soil from the good rhizomes, trim the foliage back to six inches and replant. Iris prefer a well drained soil of medium fertility and a location where they will receive at least half the day's sun. Poor drainage may be corrected by planting the iris in a raised bed of four to six inches. When preparing the bed remember an overly rich soil will produce a lush foliage but little flowering. Set the rhizomes just below the soil surface, being careful to spread the roots to insure a wide feeding range. A good clump may be formed by setting the rhizomes in a tripod or starshape pattern. Be sure the growing end is pointed outward. Such a pattern permits the individual rhizome to grow without interfering with one another. If planting the iris on a slope, point the growing end upward.

# Farm & Garden



**A BIG HANDOUT**—Begger is a cat which works at a seafood restaurant in Dallas, Texas, and Ray Belden is the maitre d'. Admittedly, neither care much of each other. Belden looks upon Begger as a sort of public relations agent. Begger looks upon the restaurant and Mr. Belden as sort of a free handout. Begger takes up a position in front of the restaurant and receives free handouts—tidbits left over by the customers. When Belden placed this paper bag in front of Begger, she thought she was getting another handout. It turned out to be a live lobster. (UPI)

# FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON State Farm Forester

A 10-acre forest demonstration tract, near St. Helens, Oregon, has been visited by more people in the Northwest than any other similar tract. The reason for its popularity is because it is a publicly owned area set aside solely for teaching sound forest management practices. The demonstration tract is sponsored by the county court, the county fair association and the county farm forestry committee. Through arrangement with the county court and the fair board, the forestry committee is in charge of all management work. Between 1949 and 1957, this stand of 60-year old Douglas Fir trees has been

logged six times on a selective basis. The returns from all these croppings have totaled over \$5000. On an acre basis, over \$500 worth of wood products have been removed. The net return from the sale of timber products amounted to over \$3.35 per each hour of labor spent in the tract. This income represents what a farmer would have earned getting out his own timber. Wayne Miller, Seattle, director of research for Western Farmers association, will speak on "The Most Economical Grains for Poultry Rations," relating his talk to the recent wheat referendum. New Frontier Dan Turnbull, Kansas City, Mo., executive secretary of the American Poultry and Hatchery federation, will discuss "The Latest Developments in the Poultry Industry's New Frontier." He will also bring the group up-to-date on legis-

# Range Research Field Day Set For June 25

Corvallis — More and better grass from sagebrush-bunchgrass range that blankets much of Eastern Oregon will be featured at a special June 25 field day at the Oregon State University Squaw Butte Experiment Station range. Past, present, and future research will be discussed during a 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. tour of the range, 4 1/2 miles west of Burns on U.S. Highway 20, reports W. A. Sawyer, station superintendent, and Forrest A. Sneya, range management researcher. Noon lunch will be served for a nominal charge. Tour highlights will include grass variety trials and their response to nitrogen fertilizer, use of fertilizer for early spring production of crested wheatgrass, and digestibility trials to evaluate three range grasses. Curing of Interest Premature curing forage grasses for high-quality late season and winter grazing is another point of major interest. Visitors also can see how grass and beef production has been boosted in 10 years following brush control with 2,4-D spray. While sagebrush and cows "make grass work harder," eliminating cows doesn't solve all the grass problems, Sawyer says. Effects of 27 years' non-use of range by livestock will help tell this story, he adds. Discussion is also scheduled on amounts and types of feed supplements for specified gains of yearling beef animals grazing summer-long on crested wheatgrass pasture. Only whaling station in the U.S. is at Eureka, Calif. Corn comprises the largest food crop in the U.S.

# County Horsemen's Group Sets Trail Program, Dates

Central Point—Jack Brown, vice president of the Jackson County Horsemen's Association (JCHA), was appointed temporary chairman for the "trails committee" at the June meeting held in the Tex Nash Ford Tractor and Implement building on Crater Lake highway. Primary purpose of the committee is to secure information on the specific needs of riding groups, and to invest-

igate the most suitable areas for bridle paths in the wooded districts as well as egress and ingress to the fair grounds. John Belknap, president, gave a detailed report to the members regarding the May 29 meeting of the executive board of the JCHA and Greater Jackson County Fair association with the Jackson county court. The horsemen presented each member of the court with a written recommendation of the JCHA for adequate fair grounds. Assures Horsemen Judge Miller assured the horsemen that a mass meeting would be granted to all groups with the county officials as soon as the courthouse auditorium is completed. Such a meeting would not be delayed any longer than necessary. The horsemen pointed out the loss of income to the county from all the various clubs now being forced to conduct their shows and exhibits in other fair grounds because of inadequate facilities here in Jackson county. Ted Christensen, chairman of the membership, and activities committee was elected to compose and publish a monthly bulletin for the JCHA. Such a publication will enable all members of the group to advertise the many horse shows conducted in Oregon as well as northern California. Members will be able to list all their activities, also animals, for sale or to trade. All meetings will be fully explained in the bulletin in order to inform all absent members the progress of the group. Pictures Available Christensen also reminded the members that the recent pictures of the neighboring fair grounds as well as the Medford facilities are available for presentation to any club, group, or organization. Persons wishing to view the slides are asked to call 772-2431. Horse shows soon to be held in Oregon were listed by Mrs. W. M. Hamlin. They are: Klamath Falls Rodeo, July 2-3-4; All Breed Horse Show, June 22-23-24; Keizer; Highland Racing Stables, July 26-27-28; Portland; Oregon Appaloosa show, July 13-14; Roseburg; Glendale Acres, Aug. 9-10-11; Salem; State Fair Horse Show, Aug. 30 through Sept. 7; Salem; Portland Meadows, July 18-19. Both of the latter shows will be the only two such events to feature both halter and saddle classes for all breeds.

# Shipping Point Men Give Crop Forecast

Salem — The Medford pear crop will show about 50 per cent decrease from last year due to the hard frost there early in the spring, inspectors of the state-federal shipping point inspection service predicted this week. Inspectors estimate the D'Anjou, Bosc and Comice production this year at 963,000 boxes, compared with 1,596,000 last season, and Bartlett at 8,000 tons compared with 34,000 tons last season. In Hood River area the apple and pear prospects look good this year, though the Bartlett pear tonnage is expected to be down about 40 per cent from last year's record crop. The state-federal shipping point inspection services of the Oregon Department of Agriculture will begin to pick up momentum this month after a brief lull. Inspection work on peas for

processing started June 3 and strawberry inspections started June 10. Inspection of sweet cherries is expected to start later this month. Adverse weather conditions delayed potato plantings, but all are expected to be in the ground by early this week. During May inspectors checked 1,324 cars of produce for shipment. Potatoes accounted for the majority of the cars, with the Klamath Basin area shipping 752 cars; Redmond 331 cars; the Portland area 47 cars and Salem 4 cars. Other shipments by districts included: Hood River: Apples, 50 cars; pears, 14 cars; brine cherries, 33 cars. Portland: Apples, 1 car; brine cherries, 3 cars. Salem: Asparagus, 2 cars; onions, 4 cars; inshell filberts, and shelled walnuts, 1 car each; brine cherries, 43 cars. Medford: Pears, 38 cars.

# Poultry Group Sets Friday Gathering

Corvallis—The annual meeting of the Oregon Poultry and Hatchery federation will be held Friday, June 21, at Portland's Mallory hotel beginning at 1:30 p.m., according to Melvin Jenks, Tangent, president. A program of interest to all segments of the industry has been planned for the afternoon and evening and all hatcherymen, feed dealers and processors are urged to attend, reports N. L. Bennion, Oregon State University extension poultry specialist and secretary of the organization. Wayne Miller, Seattle, director of research for Western Farmers association, will speak on "The Most Economical Grains for Poultry Rations," relating his talk to the recent wheat referendum. New Frontier Dan Turnbull, Kansas City, Mo., executive secretary of the American Poultry and Hatchery federation, will discuss "The Latest Developments in the Poultry Industry's New Frontier." He will also bring the group up-to-date on legis-

lation affecting the industry. State Sen. Walter Leth, Salem, will review the 1963 session of the Oregon Legislature, with particular emphasis on taxes and other legislation dealing with the state's agriculture. Presidents of the Oregon association during the past 25 years will receive special recognition at the banquet that evening. Ambrose Brownell, Milwaukie, himself a past president, will act as toastmaster. Banquet speaker will be Dr. Frank Munk, professor of political science at Reed College. He will discuss "The U.S., the Common Market and the Atlantic Community." His topic is of particular interest to the industry as last year the Common Market countries purchased well over one hundred million dollars of U.S. poultry products, Bennion noted.

# Range Tours Set As Meeting Topic

The Jackson County Stockmen's association will hold a directors' meeting at 8:30 p.m., Thursday in the extension service auditorium. Purpose is to schedule "show me" range allotment trips with forest service personnel. The "show me" trips were agreed to at the last directors' meeting in March and the general association meeting in April. Ranchers with pending allotment cases hope to show the forest service that the respective range allotments can carry more beef animals than the forest rangers have predicted in their allotment plans. In spite of haying and other pressing ranch work, all cattlemen with allotment problems are urged to attend Thursday's meeting to set the tour schedules, according to A. S. Johnson, President Gordon Stanley, Eagle Point. One main tour may be arranged to show the public the cattlemen's problem.

# Joint Meeting Set On Brucellosis

Salem — A joint meeting of the Brucellosis Advisory committee to the Oregon department of agriculture and the State Board of Livestock Auction Markets has been set for 10 a.m. Wednesday, July 10, in the conference room of the department of agriculture building, Salem. The meeting of the two groups has been called to discuss livestock auction market testing for brucellosis and is being held in place of the meeting of the brucellosis advisory committee previously scheduled for June 11.

# Milk Producers Get New Regulation

Salem—Oregon's new Milk Stabilization Act became effective June 4 with the signing of the law by Governor Mark O. Hatfield. The act carried an emergency clause and within 30 days of its signing by Governor Hatfield all milk handlers must have secured their handler's license. Sixty days from the date the law became effective the marketing areas and prices for class 1 and 2 milk must be established. The Oregon Department of Agriculture, which will administer the act, has already set hearing dates to take testimony and evidence relating to the establishment of these areas, primary markets and minimum prices for the sale of class 1 and 2 milk by producers to handlers. Hearing dates, the time and place, are: Monday, June 24, at 10 a.m., State Capitol, Salem; Tuesday, June 25, at 10 a.m., Harris hall (Lane county courthouse), Eugene; Wednesday, June 26, at 2 p.m., Curry County Courthouse, Gold Beach; Friday, June 28, at 10 a.m., Baker Community Center, Baker. Under the new law the market pool must be in operation within 120 days after the law went into effect, unless producers petition for a referendum to determine whether they will operate under a market pool or a distributor pool. A petition for a referendum must be filed within 45 days after a market area has been established. K. W. Sawyer, chief of the Milk Audit and Stabilization Division of the Department of Agriculture, has been named by State Director of Agriculture James F. Short to handle the program for the distributor stabilization program. The basic purpose of the new milk stabilization act is the same as the temporary stabilization program that operated until the end of last December, but new features have been added and this act carries no termination date. The new act provides for both class 1 and class 2 pricing to the producer, while the temporary act covered only class 1. Under the temporary act producers had to vote in market area pooling. The new act establishes these pools unless they are voted out in a referendum. All grade A milk producers selling milk in Oregon are covered under the act and under a market pool handlers are prohibited from purchasing milk that has not been produced under a quota. This means that out-of-state producers providing grade A milk to Oregon milk handlers will have to be assigned a quota. None of those producers selling manufacturing milk or cream for processing will be affected by the Milk Stabilization Act. The Department of Agriculture is now preparing copies of the new law, the legal notice of hearings under the act, a question and answer

sheet and maps showing possible divisions for establishment of marketing areas. These will be mailed to all milk handlers, producer-distributors and heads of all milk producer groups.

# FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

As you all know, we have had cause to wonder when summer type weather would arrive in this area. Plant growers know the transition from winter can be difficult to cope with as far as domesticated plants are concerned. The usual run of advisors can tell you how this feat can be accomplished easily. It so happens their old file of bulletins and circulars are not always reliable as far as seasons are concerned. When the calendar falls these authorities they are somewhat worthless. The gardener or farmer with a true "green thumb" is the best advisor you can find. This is a thought, friends, so profit from it as you can. The Agate dam seems to be a reality. This column endorses this project as one worthy of the expenditures of the taxpayers' money. Many persons are interested in knowing how to control mildew of roses. The best material of all to use for good control and have freedom from foliage burn is Actidione. This is a biological product in the nature of penicillin or streptomycin. It happens to be a specific control for the mildew organism that is a plant pest. Karathane and sulphur are other possible controls for mildew of roses. The best control is to get rid of troublesome roses. It seems from what can be gleaned from the papers there is a request for a greenhouse at the agronomy station! It would seem that past administrators of this boonhold have not always spent taxpayers money wisely for agricultural research. The research which can be done in a greenhouse is of a type that can be done at Corvallis in the parent station. The physical plant of a greenhouse and its environs are not all that are required for a project of this sort. Once a greenhouse is approved for the agronomy farm of the Hanley station there will be further requests. "Now we have a greenhouse, we need plumbing, boilers, special lights for night time and temperature control." The college at Corvallis has all this equipment and it has been paid for by tax dollars. Let's stay with this plan. There seems to be plenty of outdoor problems in this area for our research persons. In retrospect are these people necessary at all?

**STOCKMEN FEED PELLETS**  
Your coarse or unpalatable roughage will make a base for a modern balanced ration that you can feed with little labor and no wastage. The increased meat or milk produced will give you maximum returns on a small cash investment.  
**MORTON MILLING CO.**  
500 Ross Lane, Medford

# Alfalfa Weevil Controls Given By County Agent

The Alfalfa weevil is a pest that alfalfa producers should be watching for. If this weevil is permitted to build up a large population it can destroy alfalfa plants. This time of year the insect is in the larvae stage. The larvae is a worm about three-eighths inch long, and green with a white stripe down the back. They feed on the leaves and stems of the alfalfa, according to Bert Wilcox, County Extension Agent. The weevil can be controlled this time of the year by using Parathion at 4 ounces of actual toxic material per acre, the material should be applied at least 15 days before cutting. Phosdrin at eight ounces per acre applied at least one day before cutting. Methoxychlor at 1 1/2 lbs. per acre seven days before cutting. Sevin at 1/2 to one pound per acre at least one day before cutting. Diazinon at eight ounces per acre applied at least seven days before cutting for hay, and at least four days before grazing. Malathion at one pound per acre applied at least seven days before cutting. Move Effective Malathion is more effective when temperatures during the day are 70 degrees or above, said Wilcox. Parathion and Phosdrin are hazardous materials and their use is not recommended in the populated areas where fields are close to dwellings or farm buildings. Do not apply Sevin within one week of bloom. Do not apply Diazinon when field is in bloom. Apply parathion, Phosdrin or malathion in the late evening only. Apply methoxychlor during early morning or late evening; this timing of application is to protect pollinating insects. Wilcox said aircraft application of Sevin at less than three-quarter to one pound active material per acre has not given satisfactory control.

# TRITHION® 4 Flowable in second cover spray CONTROLS MITES, APHIDS, SCALES

Trithion 4 Flowable, used alone or in combination with other Stauffer Flowables, gives the fruit grower control of most destructive pests. Trithion is one of the best miticides available; it also controls scale insects and most aphids. The flowable formulation of Trithion is a superfine emulsion of technical Trithion in water. Because it is water-based, it is as easy on fruit and foliage as any dust or wettable powder, yet its fluid form enables it to be measured, handled and applied as a liquid. It is persistent; its control lasts for many weeks.

# Use Trithion with these other Stauffer Flowables in cover and summer sprays:

- MAGNETIC® 6 FLOWABLE SULFUR for control of mildew, scab and brown rot.
- TEDION® 4 FLOWABLE for control of mites.
- PARATHION 4 FLOWABLE for control of codling moth, scales, mites, aphids.
- PERTHANE 4 FLOWABLE for control of pear psylla.
- DDT 5 FLOWABLE for control of a wide range of insects.
- SEVIN® 4 FLOWABLE for control of codling moth & other insects.
- ZIRAM 4 FLOWABLE for control of bull's-eye rot.

**STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIF. 436 California St.  
NORTH PORTLAND, ORE. GLENDALE, ARIZ. FRESNO, CALIF.  
LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF. P. O. Box 2004, Terminal Annex  
P. O. Box 305 1636 N. Calaveras