Farm & Garden

Central Point Girl Top 4-H Homemaker

Learning to be a good homemaker champion during the first day of the 4-H home economics contest week at the county fairgrounds Monday was Corinne Florey, Central Point.

Blue awards were given to Paula Greer, Medford; Debra Mayfield, Central Point.

Groom your room champion was Pamela Dick, Rogue River. Blue awards were received by Mindy Hackett, Wagner valley; Sandra Oatney, Rogue River. Red awards went to Dorothy Franek, Wren Winniford, Central Point; Sue Morrow, Rogue River. White awards were received by Nancy Badley, Rogue River; Debbie Marsh, Marilyn Marsh, Wagner valley.

Plan and decorate champion was Conny Varner, Central Point. Blue awards went to Linda Sommer, Wagner valley, and Susan Truly, Westside. Red awards were received by Mary Sue Emerson, Wagner valley; Judith Franek, Sandra Mayfield, Central Point; Ila Moore, Eagle Point.

Champion in advanced home improvement was Amy Jo Helm, Sis-Q. A red award was received by Ila Kneebone, Sis-Q.

Clothing Phase I champion was Margaret Stephen, Central Point. Blue awards were received by Jane Ayres, Vivian Brittsan, Judy DeBerry, Central Point; Janice Pritchard, Antelope. Red awards went to Lora Waddell, Margie Lehman, Antelope; Sally Long, Marcia Miller, Cheryl Miller, Central Point. White awards were given to Helen Chavis, Diane White, Central Point; Michele Paradis, Medford; Mary Commons, Wagner valley.

Breakfast contest had Debby Macy, Applegate, as champion. A red award was received by Nena Morris, Wagner valley.

A blue award for intermediate luncheon was given to Marsha Wilson, Central Point. White awards were received by Kathy Kucharik, Sharon Ladd, Rogue River.

Sheep Industry Sets California Honors

San Francisco – The California sheep industry's "hall of fame" will be enriched with the addition of four names to the "Order of the Golden Fleece" at the 103rd annual convention of the California Wool Growers association at San Francisco's Sheraton-Palae hotel, Aug. 8 and 9, it was announced by Association President Wm. H. "Bill" Baber, Willows, Calif.

Named to membership in this honorary "Order", originated to pay public tribute to men whose lives have been marked by unselfish contributions to the welfare of the state's sheepmen, will be:

Clarence M. Bishop: retired head of Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore., whose policy of "virgin wool only" is credited with raising the standards for quality wool production in California and the West, during a lifetime in wool apparel manufacturing.

Prof. J. I. Thompson: California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, director for the state department of education of Future Farmers of America farm youth projects, including the initiation of more than 1,200 "sheep projects" with FFA chapters.

Prof. Edwin C. Voorhies: Agricultural economist, University of California, whose active interest in the economic and marketing problems of the California sheep industry has covered more than 30 years, and whose books, studies and advice have been of tremendous value to lamb growers and marketers.

Lloyd W. Lowrey: Rumsey, Yolo county, Assemblyman from California's 3rd Dist., 1940 through 1962. "A tower of strength for agriculture" during his 33 years of legislative service; particularly in the fields of conservation of natural resources; control of predatory animals; protection of human and animal health; and, range improvement through brush clearance.

The breakfast meeting of officers, directors and members of the California Wool Growers Association at which the "Order of the Golden Fleece" awards will be presented to the four recipients will be on the morning of the second day of the association convention, Aug. 9.

Officers and directors of the California Cattlemen's Association and the executive secretary and assistant executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, will be guests of honor in recognition of their effective service on behalf of the livestock industry during the 1963 legislative session.

Broiler Growth On Upward Trend, Official Notes

Salem – Leaders at all levels of broiler production in Oregon should recognize the implications of the national trend toward expansion of broiler production in late 1963 and early 1964 and work closely together to minimize the impact on the Oregon broiler industry as much as possible.

This was the advice given Oregon's broiler industry recently by Ben D. Allen, assistant chief of the agricultural development division of the Oregon department of agriculture.

Allen pointed to the current build-up in the nation's broiler hatching eggs supply flocks and warned that a continuance of this trend would mean a massive price-depressing expansion.

He noted that pullet chicks added to broiler hatching flocks were up from a year ago by 22 per cent in April and 40 per cent in May. This trend is expected to increase the number of layers producing broiler hatching eggs in October by nine per cent over the 1962 level.

Red Meats Compete

Allen thinks broiler producers can also expect competition from red meats, with supplies of these meats plentiful.

He said indications are that U. S. broiler prices will average lower during the third quarter of 1963 than the average during July-September, 1962. However, he noted that these prices are not likely to be low enough to discourage the upward trend in broiler production.

Placement of broiler chicks nationally has been constantly above comparable 1962 levels since mid-April. Allen said strong consumer demand during the balance of the summer months will help elleviate the build-up, but unless adjustments are made now on a national basis the impact in October and November could be serious.

Oregon growers' placements did not begin moving above that of the previous year until early June of this year. Prior to that they were substantially below the previous year, except for one week in December, 1962, when they were about 132 per cent of the previous year.

Demand for Oregon grown broilers, created by the work of the Oregon Fryer Commission, plus the fact that Oregon does not produce enough broilers to fill this demand, has made it possible for Oregon broiler growers to get a substantial premium for their birds. Allen points out that it will be continually more difficult for the Oregon broiler industry to maintain this advantage when summer demand falls off and the Oregon market becomes more attactive to out-of-state producers.

Livestock Sale Now Rescheduled

The annual 4-H livestock sale has been scheduled for 4 p.m. Aug. 17, according to County 4-H Agent Jerry Brog.

The hogs will be sold in the afternoon and will be followed by a barbecue at 6 p.m. then the beef sales. The sale is scheduled to conclude at 9:30 p.m.

Main Wreckage of Arab Plane Found

Bombay, India – (UPI) – The main wreckage of a United Arab Airline Comet jet that crashed into the choppy waters off Bombay early Sunday was recovered by Indian ships today, according to officials here.

Ships of the Indian navy also picked up three more bodies of crash victims, bringing to eight the total number of bodies recovered. The jetliner was carrying 55 passengers and a crew of 8 when it crashed for unknown reasons.

Peas New Crop For Willamette Valley Farmers

Corvallis – Peas may be a valuable new vegetable crop for the Willamette valley if tests prove out this summer, reports A. A. Duncan, Oregon State University extension vegetable production specialist.

Field tests being made this summer by Birdseye division, General Foods Corp., near St. Paul are being watched closely by the Oregon vegetable industry, Duncan said. The company is now harvesting approximately 500 acres of peas for processing in its Woodburn plant.

Peas have not been grown commercially in the Willamette valley for many years, Duncan explained, after virus disease made production almost impossible. However, new virus-resistant lines provide a solution to this earlier problem.

Duncan believes the significance of the Birdseye test lies in the fact that peas might be grown on practically any irrigated land. In the field test, the peas were irrigated two times.

In addition, the specialist pointed out that the whole Willamette Basin is looking for new crops, particularly those which would lend themselves to double cropping. Duncan feels that pea fields harvested early in the season could then be planted to such vegetable crops es bush beans, broccoli, cauliflower or Brussels sprouts.

Replanted to Cauliflower

Such a move is also included in the Birdseye operation this year. One of the first fields harvested has already been replanted to cauliflower, according to George Moore, superintendent of the field department.

Peas are also being tested as part of a research project by the OSU Agricultural Experiment Station to explore new cropping systems under irrigation in the Willamette valley. Successive plantings have been made on Dayton soils at a Linn county farm to see if peas can be produced throughout the summer to provide a steady supply for processors.

Interest in pea production has been stimulated by the potential of increased irrigated land in the Willamette valley, Duncan noted. Irrigation is necessary for an extended harvest season and for "scheduled harvesting" that will space deliveries to processing plants.

Late spring rains may prove to be a problem in scheduling plantings, Duncan said, adding the industry needs to know how late seedings can be made for continuous harvesting. A short season crop with relatively deep roots, peas would probably require two irrigations a season, he said.

Moore is optimistic about the future of peas in the Willamette valley, but adds that any decision about their potential must wait until all the facts are in from the trial. Early results from fields planted to Viking, Jade and Dark Skinned Perfection varieties indicated yields might run as high as 3,500 pounds per acre, he said.

The peas were planted during a period extending from March 6 to May 26. Harvest started June 17 and will conclude at the end of July, covering a period of about six weeks, Moore added.

One of the encouraging signs noted by Moore is the fact that even though the first plantings were soaked by rain for a month, yields came out very well. He also noted that pea vines can be a useful side product as livestock feed, either as silage or dry hay.

Expanded Acreage

Duncan said that he looks for expanded acreage in the Willamette valley if market demands justify such a move. He believes that the valley could easily accommodate more than 20,000 acres of peas which would supplement farm income from other field and vegetable crops as well as providing a source of nutritious livestock feed.

A completely mechanized crop, peas can be planted with an ordinary grain drill and would require no large outlay for equipment by the producer, a fact which makes them fit in well with existing farm practices, he pointed out. The crop requires no cultivation and weeds are controlled chemically.

For harvesting, Birdseye is using six new mobile pea viners brought to Marion county especially for the test. The machines pick the pea vines up out of windrows and separate the peas from the vines. Shelled peas are caught in hydraulic dump trailers and them dumped directly into bins for delivery by truck to the Woodburn plant.

Oregon now grows 63,000 acres of peas mostly under dryland conditions, with production centered in Umatilla county, the specialist said. Increases in the state's future acreage will likely be on irrigated land, he added.

Pea production in the United States is centered in Eastern Oregon and Washington, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the Great Lakes states, pea production is closely tied to the livestock industry with producers growing peas in rotation with grain, Duncan said.

FOR THE BIRDS – This bird believes in signs as she seems to think the basket of crackers was placed on the table especially for her eating. The bird, dwarfed by the size of the cracker, paused long enough to be "caught in the act" by Photographer Kenn Knackstedt. The basket of crackers was on an outdoor patio and children had been blamed for "cracker snitching" until the camera photographed the culprit.

4-H Horse Show Rescheduled Due to Influenza Epidemic

The 4-H horseshow scheduled to start Aug. 13 has been postponed tentatively to Aug. 24 and 25 due to the present equine influenza epidemic, Jackson County 4-H Agent Jerry Brog announced today.

All horseowners are advised to keep their animals away from any other horses until the show date and to follow the voluntary quarantine procedure.

Dr. Glenn B. Rea, state veterinarian, Oregon agriculture department, instructed horse owners to keep their horses away from any shows or congregation of horses to prevent their contracting equine influenza.

The disease was known to have existed in the Portland area since the latter part of May or the first of June. Reports of similar or the same disease have been received as far south as Medford.

Local practicing veterinarians and state and federal personnel have been working to determine the extent of the disease, its course morbidity, mortality and efficacy of treatment. Brog hopes tha the disease will be under control and a treatment found by the new date for the 4-H horse show.

"There is not, at this time, enough specific information available to warrant taking official action," Rea said. The voluntary quarantine should be in effect for at least three weeks, he added.

Indications are a slight cough, general depression and lack of appetitie. Temperatures rise as the disease progresses from three to five degress above normal. The animal may eat some hay but usually little or no grain, and if he does eat, the process is often accompanied by coughing and a series of throat spasms.

The animal should not be exercised, even lightly at the end of the first five to seven days. A relapse will cause the temperature to rise as high as 106 degrees. Breathing is labored, the animals cough and lungs appear congested. The horse then is seriously ill and his condition may speedily worsen. Deaths thus far reported have followed this pattern, Rea wrote. If the disease is suspected the local veterinarian should be contacted.

The disease was first observed at Miami, Fla. in February. By June 10 the disease had been reported from both east and west coasts and from north to south. Race tracks have been forced to close for various periods all over the country due to illness of horses.

FARM

Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester

Last week in this column, I mentioned that for the next couple of weeks my discussion will be on hazards in the forests and their causes. This is not only an important subject to woodlot owners, but also the city lot owner with shade trees.

The single most important process contributing to hazards in the forest is the distruction of wood by wood-rotting fungi. Many such fungi are found in Oregon, but only a relatively few are of primary iimportance in affecting tree safety. Most rots, caused by fungi, fall into two general types that are readily distinguishable from each other: (a) white rots and (b) brown rots.

The two types of rot arise from differences in the nature of the decay process in each. In white rots, which may actually range in color from whitish to reddish or brown, all the constitutents are attacked, resulting in soft and flaky or stringy decay. Brown rots, on the other hand, are caused by fungi that remove the celluhlose of the wood but leave the lining. The resulting rot may be from light to very dark brown. Friable in texture, it reduces to a powder when rolled between the fingers, and breaks up from shrinkage cracks into rectangular chunks. This type of decay is sometimes properly known as "Dry rot", although the affected wood is actually quite moist during the decaying process.

Rots also divide roughly into two classes based on different activity potentials in trees and thus differ in their capacity to render a tree hazardous.

The first class is from fungi adapted to growth in dead branches or exposed sapwood. They are essentially saprophytes and are more common on hardwood trees than on conifers. Most of them can extend from a decaying branch into the heartwood of a larger live branch or trunk to which the decaying branch is attached. They seldom progress far in the live member. Fungi of this class seldom result in extensive decay within the tree unless the trunk has numerous openings.

The other class arises from the true heart-rot fungi which are adapted to growth in a limited oxygen supply if necessary. They can progress in heartwood for indefinite distances, regardless of openings. Most cases of extensive heart rot in trees develop from these true heart-rot fungi.

Only a few trunk rots are likely to influence the safety of coniferous trees in Oregon. However, a rather long list of decay fungi has been found in hardwoods in Oregon. Because of the difference in tree form in the hardwoods as compared to conifers, most trunk rots in hardwoods also extend into the main branches where they may cause greater weakening than in the main trunk.

Among the most important sources of tree hazards in Oregon are the four major fungus diseases which cause root and butt rot. One of these is quite prevalent locally at this time in this area. This is the Phytopthera root rot which is apparently killing many Madrones and oaks this year. Port Orford cedar for several years now has not been recommended for wind breaks because of its susceptibility for this root disease.

For the next two weeks in this column I will discuss some of the most prominent fungus diseases in conifers and hardwoods, namely Douglas fir, the pines, oaks and Pacific Madrone.

Milton-Freewater Youths Admit Guilt

Boise – (UPI) – Two Milton-Freewater, Ore., youths entered guilty pleas in U.S. District Court Monday when they were arraigned on charges of stealing weather equipment from the Atomic Energy commission.

Vance Hawley, 16, and Larr LaVelle Odoms, whose age was not given, were charged with taking the equipment from the AEC's Howe, Idaho, installation last year. Hawley was accused of stealing equipment valued at $2,905.97 and Odoms of taking material valued at $100.

The court ordered a pre-sentence investigation.

Fair Employment Discussion Planned

Washington – (UPI) – Rep. Emanuel Celler (D - N.Y.) scheduled a meeting with Negro leaders and other non-congressional supporters of the civil rights bill to discuss Negro demands that he include a broad fair employment practices proposal as part of the main bill.

Celler has rejected inclusion of the proposal with the main bill on grounds it will make it too difficult to pass.

Commodity Group Budgets Total About $733,170

Salem – Oregon's nine commodity commissions, the self-help organizations of growers and producers of Oregon commodities, plan total expenditures of $733,170 for the fiscal year July 1, 1963-June 30, 1964.

Last year the total budget figure was $619,870.35, but was for only eight commissions.

New this year is the Oregon orchardgrass seed producers commission, which was created last fall. This commission's budget filed with the Oregon department of agriculture was for $16,450.

All but two of the other budgets filed with the department showed increases over the previous year.

The Oregon filbert commission, anticipating a drop in receipts from filbert growers because of the tree losses from the October storm, as well as a shorter than normal crop, reduced its budget to $18,565 from the $24,897 budget of the fiscal year 1962-63.

The chewings fescue and creeping red fescue commission held the line in its budget which was for $42,500.

Other Commissions

Other commissions filing their budgets with the department, with their 1963-64 figure first, include:

Oregon beef council, $77,260-$76,000; Oregon wheat commission, $139,000 – $122,711.35; Highland bentgrass commission, $23,585-$18,405; Oregon fryer commission, $49,000-$44,797; Oregon potato commission, $106,810 – $85,360; and Oregon dairy products commission, $260,000-$205,000.

Commodity commissions are organized for promotion of the Oregon grown commodity they represent, and the entire bill for market development and other activities, personnel and office expenditures is paid by assessment on producers.

286 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard; Market Steady

A total of 286 cattle were sold at the Midway Auction yard Friday, July 26, according to Owner-Manager Bill Bray.

The market was about steady on most classes. Low quality cattle were a little cheaper.

Good steer claves sold for $24 to $27. Medium steer calves brought $22 to $25. Common to medium heifer calves sold for $20 to $22.50. Good heifer calves brought $23 to $25.

Good yearling steers went out at $23 to $24.90. Medium yearlings sold for $21 to $23 and common crossbred steers went for $19 to $21.

Yearling heifers sold for $20 to $22. Plain quality heifers sold for $18 to $20.

Holstein steer calves sold for $22 to $23. Yearling Holstein steers brought $18 to $21.50.

Good Cows, Calves

Good cows with calves sold for $190 to $227.50 per pair. Medium pairs sold for $160 to $190 per pair. Slaughter bulls brought $17.50 to $18.50.

Choice veal sold for $24 to $26. Choice heavy calves weighing 450 to 600 pounds sold for $23 to $24.70.

Commercial cows hit $16 to $17.90. Utility cows went out at $13.40 to $15.50, cutters sold for $12 to $13.50 and canners brought $8 to $11.50.

Lambs, mixed fat and feeders, sold for $16 to $17.70. Straight feeders sold for $15.50 to $16.

Fat hogs brought $17.60 to $18.10. Weaner pigs went for $9 to $11 per head.

"We are presently enjoying a very active summer market," Bray commented, "There are lots of buyers attending our sales. We feel it would be wise to move all feeders weighing over 700 pounds as soon as possible."

Garden Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Agent

LEAF SCORCH

In many cases, the browning of leaves is due to environmental conditions. These conditions cause a water deficiency in the leaves. When this happens, brown spots form in the leaves and we have a condition known as leaf scorch.

Leaf scorch can be caused by shallow soils, poor soils, high temperatures, strong winds and a number of other conditions. The signs of leaf scorch vary on different plants, but the most common sign is the leaves turning brown around the edges and between the veins.

The thin-leaved species of trees that have very little wax on their leaves are most prone to leaf scorch. Maple, dogwood, horsechestnut, linden, and beech are commonly affected. Among the maples, the Japanese Red Maple is more susceptible to leaf scorch because of the thinness and red color of its leaves. Red leaves absorb more heat from the sun than green leaves. This results in a great amount of evaporation of water from the leaves and a great demand for water from the leaf area.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved evergreens, such as rhododendrons, laurel, and azaleas will also suffer from leaf scorch as a result of drying winds during the winter months when the soil is frozen. When water in the soil is not available, the leaves brown and die in a characteristic pattern with the leaf edges and tips drying first.

On rhododendrons, we may find leaf scorch making itself evident as two long brown areas running parallel with and on either side of the central vein of the leaf. This scorch develops when the rhododendron leaf is curled up during low temperatures, allowing evaporation damage to occur only on the long, narrow exposed section of the leaf.

The narrow-leaved evergreens, such as pine, spruce, and fir, show leaf scorch by a brown discoloration of the needle tips. The more severe the scorch, the further down the needle the browning occurs. This type may result from either hot dry weather in the summer or from high winds during cold weather.

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Oregon Pastures Best in Nation

Corvallis – Oregon's July 1 pasture condition is rated best in the nation, thanks to the cool damp June weather which benefitted the state's milk cows, reported Mrs. Elvera Horrell, Oregon State university extension agricultural economist.

Oregon pasture conditions, rated at 93 per cent of normal on July 1, shared honors with Nevada as the best in the nation, she noted from U. S. Department of Agriculture reports and other information. For Oregon, this was thee percentage points better than July 1, 1962, and about the same as average for that date from 1957 to 1961.

Pasture conditions elsewhere in the west were spotty, with good growth evident from Montana and Wyoming to the Pacific Coast. However, eastern Colorado suffered drought and pasture conditions in that area were rated at 49 per cent of normal while Arizona and New Mexico recorded very little measurable rainfall. California pastures were unusually good during June except for the extreme south.

Milk production in Oregon continued its downward trend the first six months of 1961, Mrs. Horrell said, with production about 6 per cent below the similar period last year. Prices were off two per cent.

Oregon's 1962 milk production totalled approximately 1.1 billion pounds, down three per cent from 1961 and the smallest since 1925. Fewer cows were milked last year and production per cow was off a shade, the first time in 10 years that output per cow reversed its upward trend, she said. However, production per cow in Oregon is the second highest on record.

Last year, Oregon milk producers sold 84 per cent of their output to plants and dealers as whole milk. Such sales took only 68 per cent of the total 10 years ago, Mrs. Horrell pointed out.

The percentage market this way is increasing nationally. Dairy observers say this is largely the result of less milk used on farms and the shift from sales of farm-separated cream to whole milk. About half of Oregon's milk sales are for manufacturing with the rest sold as fluid milk. Less than 10 per cent is used on the farm as compared with 15 per cent in 1952.

A combination of less milk at lower prices pushed cash receipts down last year. Oregon dairymen received $44 million from milk and cream sales in 1962, four per cent less than in 1961 and the smallest since 1945. These figures represent income from sales before production expenses are subtracted, she explained.

Milk Stabilization Office Moves Out of Ag Building

Salem – The milk audit and stabilization division of the Oregon department of agriculture was moved this week from the Agriculture building to 1176 Chemeketa st., N.E., Salem, two blocks from the Agriculture building.

Crowded conditions in the Agriculture building necessitated moving this division which will be considerably enlarged because of the 1963 milk stabilization program.

When the department's new building is constructed the milk audit and stabilization division will again be housed with other divisions.

K. W. Sawyer, department chief, and seven other staff members are affected by the move.

Aug. 1 is set for milk marketing areas and prices announced last week by Sawyer to go into effect. The administrative order setting the prices and establishing the marketing areas followed a series of four hearings.

May Petition

Producers who do not want to operate under market pooling may petition for a referendum to establish a distributor pool. The petition must be filed within 45 days after market areas are established. Two-thirds of the producers in the market area must approve a switch to a distributor pool for it to become effective.

Market pooling establishes an equalization program with all producers sharing and sharing alike in payouts on quota milk. The producer quotas will be set by the department of agriculture.

Under a distributor pool the milk quotas are set by the distributor and only the prices set by the department are in effect.

While market areas become effective Aug. 1, it will be the first of October, Sawyer said, before market pooling and equalization are in operation. However, prices set by the department become effective Aug. 1.

Milwaukie Tool Company Struck

Milwaukie – (UPI) – Local 1432 of the International Association of Machinists struck and closed the P & C Tool Co. here Monday. Pickets appeared at the firm again today.

The strike came after contract negotiations broke down last week. No negotiations were scheduled.

The union's two-year contract expired July 1. The local represents 76 of the company's 105 employees. The other employees do not belong to a union.

Thomas W. Stewart, business agent for the local, said the union seeks a wage increase of 20 cents an hour during two years.

B. H. McClain, general manager for the company, said the firm offered six to eight cents an hour increases for each year of a two-year contract.

Employees now get an average of $2.43 per hour.

POTATO INSPECTION

Salem – Inspection fees on fresh, diversion and processing potatoes checked by the state-federal shipping point inspection service, have been reduced by an Oregon Department of Agriculture order issued last week and effective immediately.

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