

CRATER CHAPTER FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA



STATE LEADERS—Russ Bowman, La Grande, state vice-president for Oregon Future Farmers of America, left, and Pat Neal, Crater chapter, state president, posed recently under the Crater chapter sign in front of the vocational agriculture building in Central Point. The two boys had returned from the national FFA convention in Kansas City. They are scheduled to tour all of the FFA chapters in Oregon this year to help in leadership training. When this picture was taken they had attended the combined district leadership training session at Drain and visited all the chapters within the district. Alan Bray, Crater FFA, placed third in the 12 state western regional speech contest.

Stockmen Set Dec. 12 For Annual Meeting

The Jackson County Stockmen's Association will hold its annual winter meeting at 10 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 12 in the Central Point Grange hall. The Grange ladies will provide the lunch for the all day meeting. During last Thursday's directors' meeting it was agreed to have a speaker talk on a subject important to the beef industry. Besides committee reports, there will be committee appointments for the new year to be announced by President Gordon Stanley. A committee meeting on incorporating the association into a non-profit organization will be held before the annual meeting, so there should be a report on this development, also.

assessment on a per head of cattle basis. The state is striving for more representation and emphasizing membership numbers over dues, it was explained. Membership will be discussed at the Dec. 2 OCA board meeting in Portland.

Food Technologist Honored at OSU

CORVALLIS — Prof. Ernest H. Wiegand, Corvallis, founder and former head of the Oregon State University department of food science and technology, was honored for his outstanding contributions to Oregon's horticultural industry Thursday night by the Oregon Horticultural Society.

Prof. Wiegand, OSU professor of the 1963 recipient of the society's Hartman Cup, awarded annually for outstanding service to the industry. Presented by James Smart, Salem, the award highlighted the banquet of the society's 78th annual meeting here which concluded Friday, Nov. 22.

Prof. Wiegand, OSU professor emeritus of food technology since his retirement in 1952, came to Oregon State in 1919 and organized the first four year curriculum in schools of higher education to train students in food technology. He served as head of the department 1919 to 1952. During the years, he set up research projects which have meant thousands of dollars to the Pacific Northwest fruit and vegetable industry. His method of brining has been adopted by the maraschino industry in both the U.S. and Europe and brings several million dollars to Oregon each year.

Prune growers saved thousands of dollars by the mechanical recirculating dryer developed by him. Under his leadership, the department developed a consumer size package of frozen fruit, better methods of canning fruit, dehydration studies on fruits and vegetables, standardization of canned and frozen foods, and pioneered work on frozen fruits and vegetables.

CANDLELIGHT PARADE — A group of about 100 teen-agers from Hollywood High School marched down Wilshire Boulevard to the city hall Monday night in a candlelight procession as a tribute to President Kennedy.

Westgard Talks On Tree Diseases To Hort Society

CORVALLIS — Increasing the number of spray applications can reduce mildew infection and increase yields, reported Dr. Norman Dobie, Oregon State University plant pathologist, who talked before the Oregon Horticultural Society last week. Tests conducted by Dobie over the past three years at Corvallis show that more frequent spray applications are effective. In his tests, apple trees were sprayed every seven days from the pre-pink stage through the third cover with Karathane.

In all, 15 applications were made in comparison with the five or six generally made, he said. The tests show that only about half as many spray applications are being made as should be, he added.

Karathane, although not perfect, is still the best chemical for control of mildew, Dobie said, although many others have been tested. One new chemical does show promise, but it will require at least one more year of testing.

Ways in which growers can fight the mildew problem outlined by Dobie were: Prune out infected terminal twigs at the time of regular pruning. This may not be practical in a large orchard, although he urged that it be adopted as a practice in small orchards.

Apply a dormant or delayed dormant spray. Use a protectant fungicide spray to keep a cover on the trees and prevent the spread of mildew infection to twigs, etc. The standard protectant spray schedule developed follows the growth development of the tree.

Pear Psylla — The most damaging insect pest of pears in the West, was discussed by Dr. Everett C. Burts, assistant entomologist, Washington State Tree Fruit Experiment Station, Wenatchee.

Growers must rely on a seasonal program of insecticide sprays for control of pear psylla, he said, stressing important points in a chemical control program which may make the job easier.

Infestations should be kept at a low level throughout the year as pear psylla is very destructive and can reproduce rapidly. Effective early season treatment makes seasonal control easier. Simultaneous treatment of whole areas increases the effectiveness of pre-bloom sprays by minimizing re-infestation from one orchard to another. Effective sprays during the pre-bloom period and again in the early post-bloom period will usually control the insect until after harvest. An occasional fall clean-up spray is necessary if an infestation appears.

Poor application and improper timing of sprays often have been reasons for control failure, Burts stated, but the real problem comes from the psylla's ability to become resistant to chemical sprays, failure to detect this soon enough and lack of effective materials to substitute into the program.

He cautioned growers they must be quick to detect control failures. This requires thorough and frequent orchard examinations.

Problems in controlling spider mites are similar to those in the control of pear psylla, Burts continued. Control measures must be applied thoroughly and at the proper time.

The key to successful mite control is an effective early season program. Growers should try to avoid having to treat heavy populations late in the season by applying the most effective early season program available, he stressed.

Westgard Speaks — Two trends in spider mite control were cited by P. H. Westgard, entomologist at the Southern Oregon Experiment Station. These were trends in acaricidal recommendations and trend in the researcher's approach to mite control.

Not many years ago, he pointed out, researchers could prepare recommendations for control of mites that would be successful over large areas. These areas have become more restricted until "today individual orchards have become a control complex within themselves, quite different perhaps from the adjoining orchard."

To compensate for this situation, local extension agencies have begun to issue their own recommendations and pesticide representatives are playing a role in planning the acaricidal schedule for the individual grower.

Supervised Control — The next logical step in the evolution of pesticide recommendations may be the supervised control approach to mite control, using a highly trained specialist who can accurately evaluate potential insect threats and advise the grower when to treat and with what material and when not to treat, Westgard said.

Most all the grower's cultural practices influence either directly or indirectly populations of pest species, he noted, including irrigation, pruning, fertilization

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

The recent rains, frosts and winds have now removed most if not all of the leaves from the deciduous trees of the area.

This fact, of course, makes it desirable and even necessary to accomplish certain tasks that have to do with the foliage residue. Storm drains and drainage systems should be cleared of accumulations of leaves. The roofs, gutters and down-spouts of buildings should be freed of any deposits of leaves that may tend to retard the flow of rain water off of and away from buildings.

In dry periods, deposits of leaves on the roofs of homes may become fire hazards. In other instances, such leaves along with other debris may cause rapid deterioration of the roof itself.

Remove Leaves — Fallen leaves should be removed from lawns as soon as possible as they will result in discolored areas of lawn plants in a very few days. Where the lawn cover is kept covered by piles of leaves for very long periods of time they may be killed.

Leaves and other plant debris can be added to a compost pile or used to form one. The leaf mold or organic matter that can be obtained from such a compost heap will be useful during the coming season.

Along with leaf fall the job of pruning the hundreds of acres of fruit trees can begin on a large scale. There are jobs available now for a large number of persons in the orchards of this area.

Meetings Disappointing — The meetings of the Oregon State Horticultural Society that were held last week in Corvallis were a disappointment. Sessions that were devoted to information of interest to growers were practically devoid of interest. The subjects covered were old and had been covered many times, or they were of little interest at this time. We hope a more substantial program can be provided for the meetings of this coming year.

The holiday season is at hand and as usual many home-makers are busy doing the baking, and making the decorations so necessary for the proper celebration of the festive season by their families.

The past few days have been tragic, solemn and sad for our nation and all mankind. It has proven beyond all doubt that some men behave in such a way that many families of animals would be disgraced by having such members among their kind.

As a nation and a people we must all suffer loss of stature in the eyes of the remainder of the world's nations. We are not as sophisticated and mature as we should hope to be at a time when our nation tries to be a leader in the human affairs of this earth.

MILK OFFICERS — SALEM — Milk sanitation rating officers of the Oregon Department of Agriculture will serve as hosts for a U. S. Public Health Service Area 9 meeting of milk sanitation rating officers at Klamath Falls Nov. 19-21.

Purpose of the meeting is to consider a program that will facilitate free movement of interstate milk. Subjects considered will be administration, coordination and standardization of the milk sanitation program and its enforcement and survey procedures as they relate to interstate milk shipments.

Included in the area besides Oregon are California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii.

and cultivation. Any of these may reduce or increase the importance of spider mites, he said.

Because of this interaction in the orchard, we can no longer consider the control of each pest or the development of new cultural practices as a separate or distinct entity; they have all become inter-related in the orchard ecology, Westgard stressed.

This type of approach now existing in research either planned or under way at the Medford station includes work on the effect of rootstock type on populations of the two-spot spider mite, the effect of chelates on the fecundity of the two-spot spider mite, the control of the two-spot spider mite by a predator mite, and the effect of post-harvest defoliation on the winter carryover of the two-spot spider mite.

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Overseas Horticulture Seen Developing as Competition

CORVALLIS — Dr. John Carrew, chairman of the department of horticulture, Michigan State University, stressed that "advances in the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables in countries outside our own are occurring with blinding speed.

"We shall not be able to ignore them. We owe it to ourselves to anticipate them," he told the Oregon Horticultural Society recently.

Horticulture in the United States is "unique," he pointed out, as no other nation has developed mass production, mass marketing and mass merchandising to such a degree. Now, however, other nations are beginning to affect similar changes. This is occurring in both the "underdeveloped" countries as well as in Europe.

The changing world of horticulture was underlined by Carrew when he described several developments which he has observed in Nigeria, England, The Netherlands and France.

Nigeria Promising — Nigeria must rate as one of the most promising tropical countries in the world, he said "if you catalogue this country for ambition, intelligence, sheer desire to move ahead or agricultural potential." Large scale agricultural training and research programs have already started.

In England, the small land owner will be rapidly replaced by large farmers using many of the same techniques as their American counterparts, Carrew believes.

He cited the work of the Dutch in growing more than 4,000 acres of tomatoes under glass to deliver a product "that is the envy of the world," as part of the world wide drive. "Production costs have been reduced, yields increased and the Holland grown tomato is in an even better competitive situation."

South from Paris, in the lower end of the Rhone valley, an enormous irrigation project is bringing water to land formerly planted to grapes and which is now being planted primarily to fruit and vegetables. A large processing facility, combining American, French and Italian interests, is underway.

431 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard; Feeder Sale Set

Midway Auction Yard reported 431 cattle were sold during its regular Friday, Nov. 22 sale. The market was active and about steady on good quality calves and yearlings, according to Owner-Manager Bill Bray. It was slow on slaughter cows and low quality feeder.

Good steer calves brought \$24 to \$25.40. Several penlots of good 400 to 430 pound calves brought \$24.60 to \$25.20. Medium steer calves earned \$20 to \$23.50.

Good heifer calves banded the gate at \$20 to \$22.60. Medium heifers brought \$18 to \$20.75. Good yearling steers earned \$21 to \$22.75. Medium quality yearlings brought \$18 to \$20. Low quality yearling steers earned \$16 to \$18.

Yearling Heifers — Good yearling heifers sold for \$17 to \$19.50. Medium yearling heifers sold for \$15 to \$17.50. No penlots of good yearling heifers were offered.

Springer cows brought \$140 to \$166 per head. A few cows with calves earned \$150 to \$200 per pair.

Holstein steer calves earned \$17 to \$18.40. Yearling Holstein steers sold for \$15 to \$16.50. Fat cows sold for \$14 to \$15. Aged utility cows brought \$12 to \$13.50. Cutters earned \$10 to \$12.50 and canners brought \$7 to \$10.50.

"It is very difficult to compare any weekly sale with a previous week's feeder sale as you just can't get the buying power for the smaller sales," Bray noted.

"There will not be a sale at Midway this week, Nov. 29, since it would come after Thanksgiving. But, another feeder sale will be held Friday, Dec. 6. We invite your consignments," he said.

perous educated nations. She knows the competitive strength of a mechanized modern horticulture. She is confident of her role in Europe and looks hopefully to markets outside of Europe," Carrew stated.

Developments in all these nations is bringing increasing similarity with the United States, he continued. Already, many European growers use the same varieties, insecticides, fruit thinners and fertilizers as the U.S.

Important Competitors — "Sooner than you think they will be as important competitors as your neighbors in New York or Wisconsin," he cautioned, as barriers between nations continued to break down. "We must recognize that these developments abroad, especially in agriculture, will most certainly affect us."

The competitive ability of producing areas will increasingly be decided by climate and water and decreasingly influenced by nearness to market or labor cost and availability, he stressed.

"Thus, I see little hope for home of our U.S. production areas where climate is a constant source of trouble. Here in Oregon, however, where Blue Lakes reach their finest flavor and where your fruit is a joy to behold, you have the opportunity not only to survive, but to thrive," he said.

Carrew suggested that American horticulture must continue to seek out new ideas for improving efficiency in producing and marketing its products and not "foolishly discontinue" investment in research, education and extension.

American horticulture must become more unified with skilled executives to represent its interest in legislatures and international conferences. American horticulture must continually be on guard against well-meaning individuals who would lead us into the blind alley of government regulated agriculture.

Expressing an optimistic attitude about the future of American horticulture, Carrew said "I am confident that our climatic advantages coupled with American ingenuity, cooperative spirit and freedom will keep us in front."

Sterilized Milk Hearing Held

The Oregon Department of Agriculture will consider revising its proposed standard of identity for sterilized milk in light of testimony presented at a hearing Oct. 31 in Salem.

The proposed standard defines it as milk containing no viable microorganisms and with a butterfat content of not less than 3.5 per cent and a minimum content of solids not fat of 8.5 per cent.

Foremost Dairies Inc., San Francisco, Calif., proposed substitution of "processed by heat to prevent spoilage" for "containing no viable microorganisms," pointing out the "no viable microorganisms" provision was almost impossible to meet. This was confirmed by Prof. Roy Stein, superintendent of dairy products laboratory, Oregon State University, William Bentley, Pacific Milk Corp., San Francisco, said his firm could live with either standard.

Hearings officer Kenneth Carl

said the department would take the proposal under advisement.



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