



Farmers Must Wage Never Ending Pest Battle

Oregon farmers must wage a never ending war against pests that attack their crops either through the soil or by direct assault on the plant.

Spray and dusting programs have been found effective in controlling most of these enemies of Oregon agriculture. But there are some that are hard to conquer.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture's list of some of the most troublesome pests in 1962 includes:

Symphytan — A minute pearly white pest resembling a centipede that is found in the soil and attacks both the roots and tubers in the ground or any part of the plant touching the surface of the ground. This does an estimated \$2,000,000 damage yearly and has infested over 30,000 acres of prime agricultural land. Control measures are expensive and are not always effective.

Cherry Fruit Fly — This insect is responsible for wormy cherries but can be controlled by a spray or dusting program timed to start with the emergence of the fly and continued until harvest time. Because of the control losses are at a near zero level in this crop which was valued at \$7,577,000 in 1961.

Codling Moth — Effective control methods have been found for this moth which is probably the most troublesome pest in apples and pears in this century. The Department of Agriculture estimates that over 50 per cent of the apple and pear crop, valued at \$7,178,000 in 1962, would be unmarketable without effective controls.

Filbert Worm — This is a pest almost restricted to this state, as it is the major commercial filbert area, with the state crop valued at \$3,296,000. Sprays and dusts applied before the worm enters the nut can control this pest. Without control the loss would be at least 25 per cent.

Pear Psylla — This is a relatively new pest in Oregon pear acreages and a serious threat. It must be controlled each year to protect the fruit quality.

Two - Spotted Spider Mites — An increasingly important pest on a variety of crops from fruit trees, alfalfa and berries to specialty crops like mint and hops. This mite is more closely related to spiders than insects. The damage from this pest is difficult to assess, but the control costs run into thousands of dollars yearly. An insecticide that does not leave a residue must be used.

Grey Garden Slug — This slug, familiar to many gardeners, finds wet weather to its liking. It does its eating at night and is a serious threat to vegetables, strawberries and seedling legumes in the Willamette Valley. It also invades home vegetable gardens and flower gardens.

Cabbage Maggot — Chemicals placed in the soil were once very effective in the control of this maggot, but it has become resistant to those chemicals that once gave such good control. This is particularly true in the North Willamette Valley area. The cabbage maggot does not confine its attack to cabbage but is also a threat to such crops as cauliflower, brussels sprouts and broccoli, whose values total over 1.5 million dollars.

Corn Earworm — A bane to corn production that last year was valued at \$4,000,000, this worm can be controlled, but the most effective insecticide is very destructive to honey bees. The only good means of control is getting the insecticide on the tassels. And, the time when the control should be undertaken is the time when bees are gathering corn pollen.

Alfalfa Looper — This tiny green pea-sized caterpillar is plaguing the green pea industry. It creates havoc when it appears in the processing operations. The size, weight and color so closely approximates peas that it defies separation. Control is expensive, for constant care is necessary to keep these animal contaminants out of the \$5,000,000 pea crop and an insecticide must be used that leaves no residue.

FARM REVIEW AND FORECAST

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Potato Growers Plan Meeting

A regular quarterly meeting of the Oregon Potato Commission open to Oregon Growers is scheduled for 9 a.m. Wednesday, March 13, at the Winema Motor Hotel.

The meeting features a report on outlook for the balance of the late crop marketing season by A. E. Mercker, executive secretary of the National Potato Council.

Mercker is making his annual tour of production areas. He stops here en route from Washington state and Central Oregon to Bakersfield, Calif., and the 19th Annual Convention of the California Potato Growers Association, March 17-19.

Mercker is also scheduled to speak at the Tulelake Fairgrounds at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, March 14. Tulelake Growers Association welcomes all Basin growers to hear Mercker speak.

DRILLING COSTS

It costs more than \$62,000 to drill an average oil or gas well which reaches about 4,000 feet into the earth. Costs go higher in less accessible areas and a typical offshore well, for instance, may cost as much as \$400,000.

4-H NEWS

HENLEY ROOTERS
The first meeting of the Henley Rooters was held at the home of the leader, Ben Adair. Paul Watters, president, presided over the nomination and election of officers for the year: Cheryl Forster, president; Scott Skinner, vice president; Carol Forster, secretary; Paul Watters, treasurer; Scott Watters, news reporter; Jim Adair, sergeant-at-arms; and John Adair, recreation leader.

New members are Stella Rodriguez, Tom Watters, John Forster, Leonard Young, and Debbie Ryan. Other members present were Beth Milanovich and Mary Adair.

Mr. and Mrs. William Parsons, our new leaders, were introduced. The meeting was adjourned and refreshments were served.

COOKING CRUMBS

Our group made hot cocoa and deviled egg sandwiches. Peggy Duncan and Vicky Haskins made the cocoa, while Patty Hood, Monica Moore and Tina Lanza made the sandwiches. Five members were present. Donna Freeman was absent. Our next meeting will be on March 6.

BOOKIE'S COOKS

Bookie's Cooks cooking group met in the home of their leader, Mrs. Wilber Book, on Saturday, March 2, with six members present. Demonstrations were given on how to measure dry and liquid ingredients. The members practiced measuring. Refreshments were enjoyed.

Geoffrey Custer, News Reporter.

PIONEER SEWING CLUB

The Pioneer Sewing Club toured Donnie's Yardage on Feb. 19. We learned about many kinds of fabrics, zippers and linings. Mrs. Fredrickson, owner of the fabric store, demonstrated different styles of seam finishes. She gave us some leaflets which will help us with our sewing. It was very interesting.

Wanda McGhehey, News Reporter.

Pesticides List Posted

Revisions in the list of highly toxic pesticides that cannot be sold or distributed in Oregon for home or garden use were announced by the state department of agriculture and became effective March 11.

Some new products are added to the chemicals use of which is restricted solely to commercial operators experienced in pesticide application. And some products on the previous list are withdrawn from the general market.

The revised list of restricted products: TEPP, parathion, methyl parathion, EPN, OMPA (Schradin), Systox (Demeton), Phosdrin, Thimet (phorate), DDisyston, Endrin (2.5 per cent and above), Dimethoate, Ethion, Phosphamidon, Methyl Demeton (Meta Systox), Delnav, DiNitro-o-Cresol (DNOC), DiNitro-o-Sec Butyl Phenol (DNOSBP), and Endothal (20 per cent and above).

The revisions are the result of a public hearing the department held last October, plus consultation and collaboration with the State Board of Health, Oregon State University and the U.S. Public Health Service office at Wenteche, Washington, states J. D. Patterson, chief chemist.

After careful weighing of the evidence, the department denied sale to the general public of several products which manufacturers asked, through their representatives at the October hearing, be released for sale to home gardeners as well as experienced applicators.

Farm Furrow

Attendance at the hearing on H.B. 1576, known affectionately and otherwise as the milk control bill, portrayed the vivid gap between producers and dairymen on a means of stabilizing milk prices.

The dairymen pointed accusing fingers at the processor while the processor in turn claimed the milk bill would add to surpluses and would be exempt from the actions of the bill, and it would therefore control only about 40 to 50 per cent of the milk production.

Not so, countered the dairymen who claimed the intent of the bill was simply to stop processors from using the producers' money to buy expanded markets through the use of special discounts and equipment for favored retailers.

The producer groups were almost unanimous in their testimony from using the processors' money to buy expanded markets through the use of special discounts and equipment for favored retailers.

The Teamsters Union was also on hand to present their plea for a minimum one-price system for all milk. The Teamsters in turn came in for a verbal flogging from Howard Gibson, Junction City dairyman, who explained the milk problems to the Food and Dairy Committee considering the bill.

Gibson said the Teamsters had increased the pay of dairy drivers 33 per cent in the past ten years, while dairymen had taken a 10 per cent decrease in milk prices to pay the bill. Gibson said that if legislation were not passed, there would be a milk war as soon as the legislature adjourns. The purpose of such a war, he opined, was to force a federal milk marketing order on producers and to make it easier for Teamsters to organize dairymen.

Basically the bill would prevent the use of producer funds for buying markets and would prevent, to some degree, the use of price cuts to obtain new markets.

The federal government also came in for its fair share of blame for milk surpluses. Unrealistic price support programs were tagged as the problem of national over-production and many witnesses claimed no law could control the interstate shipment of milk. The results would be a step up in imports of out-of-state milk leaving Oregon dairymen with a greater surplus.

Another hearing will be held to hear more testimony, and the state's dairymen will have to muster behind the bill if they expect any degree of success. Many dairymen are caught in the web of circumstances which neutralizes their efforts.

Question Of Pesticides And Human Health Object Of Science Study At California U.

TULELAKE—Like the weather, the question of pesticides and human health affects everybody, and everybody seems to be talking about it. But is anybody doing anything about it?

Someone is, indeed. Over two decades, University of California agricultural scientists working on the problems of fruit and vegetable quality and production have given food safety a top priority reports Ken Bagholt, Tulelake farm adviser.

An expanding source of new information is the university's Agricultural Toxicology Laboratory at Davis. Here a foreign substance in food, fodder, or soil can be measured in millions of a part per million, and scientists are uncovering basic facts about pesticides and food production. In a new approach, experiments in the Davis laboratory are directed toward learning the total toxic effect of foods—whether pesticide treated or not—on animal life.

Modern agriculture, using pesticides and other scientific tools, has helped make Americans the best fed and healthiest people in history. But it's important to be sure that these beneficial chemicals are not themselves a hazard to human health.

"One thing seems certain. We would be much worse off today without agricultural chemicals than we are with them," says Donald G. Crosby, director of the Davis campus laboratory. "But there still is a good deal of public concern over pesticides. Here at the laboratory, we are increasing the firm base of scientific knowledge on which decisions about their safe use can be made."

The laboratory has two principal roles. First, working with other departments and other campuses of the university, it detects and measures traces of pesticides and related substances that may occur in food materials under certain conditions. This research contributes to formulation of the strict federal and state regulations that control the use of pesticides in agriculture.

Second, probing into the fundamental action of pesticides on living things, the laboratory's scientists are examining the effects of these chemicals on generations of test animals, on individual nerve cells, and even inside mole-

Chemist Poses Warning On Handling Of Sprays

Pre-spring days and early farm activities bring a reminder from J. D. Patterson, state department of agriculture's chief chemist, to handle agricultural sprays and dusts with kid gloves.

Properly used, any crop chemical on the market is as safe as the flowers that brighten the landscape. Patterson offers these safety guides for protection of user and innocent bystander, including children:

1. Follow directions on the label—use the product how and why when the label advises.
2. Don't flirt with danger by leaving sprays where children may play with them.
3. Don't put mixtures in pop bottles or other containers that will tempt children to think they are to be drunk like pink lemonade.
4. When not in use, store original bottles and packages where neither people nor animals get into them.
5. Preferably, don't take remainder of these products out of the original container if using only a portion; if they are put in another container, label it so no mistake as to identity is possible.
6. Don't leave them in an open field while the person responsible can't keep his eyes on them. If this sounds silly, remember that a few years ago two young people died from contacting sprays left unattended in an open field.

On another angle, Patterson suggests that persons hiring spraying done, either ground or air, should be sure that the applicator holds a state license to perform this work.

Ag Department Estimates \$5 Billion Farm Exports

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department estimates U.S. farms and ranches provided \$5 billion worth of farm products for the export market in 1962. This equals the record set in 1961.

The department's Economic Research Service said export sales for dollars were \$3.4 billion, about the same as in the previous year. The value of food-for-peace exports amounted to an estimated \$1.6 billion in both 1961 and 1962. ERS said larger shipments under government programs to Africa and Latin America almost offset reduced shipments to other areas.

There were major shifts in cotton, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, and vegetable oils in the 1962 export picture. Exports of wheat and flour totaled 600 million bushels, down 130 million from a year earlier. Cotton exports of 3.8 million bales were almost 2.6 million below the 1961 total.

There was a substantial increase in wheat production in Western Europe. Most of the decline in wheat exports was the result of reduced dollar sales to the Western European countries. Foreign Free World cotton production ad-

Unusual Motel Caters To Animals

BAIRD, Tex. (NEA) — Weary travelers on U.S. Highway 90 usually snap wide awake when they are refused a room and bed at the Cattle Motel, two miles outside this west Texas city.

"For the Cattle Motel is just what the sign says it is, a motel for cattle. But regardless of what the sign says, and it says it in big block letters and very plainly, there are those who still insist they want to spend the night.

But unless they have four feet and horns (or are drivers of a cattle truck), there's not much hope for them. Motel owners Jake Collins and Jimmy Parker will walk them to the door and wish them happy motoring.

Since Collins and Parker were raised around cattle and were concerned with their welfare, it seems natural to them that they should go into a business aimed at making the cattle comfortable as they were being trucked across country. The 24-hour-a-day motel is their solution.

When the driver of a huge cattle truck pulls into the motel, he finds an abundance of water and hay, loading, rest and doctoring pens, holding chutes, a weighing device and room for 1,000 head. Should a sick animal be found in the load, there is prompt veterinary service provided by Dr. Jack Callas of nearby Abilene. At a bunkhouse the driver can

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Unusual Motel

UNUSUAL MOTEL — Jake Collins and one of the guests at his special motel at Baird, Tex., are shown here.

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