

Training Session Set For Leaders In 4-H Programs

Corvallis—Oregon 4-H club leaders will receive training and help plan parts of the 4-H youth education program when they meet Jan. 22 to 24 at Oregon State college.

Nearly 300 volunteer adult 4-H leaders are expected to attend the conference, reports Burton Hutton, state 4-H club extension leader at the college.

The annual 4-H leaders banquet will open the conference Jan. 22 with Joe Rogers Jr., Independence dairy farmer and legislator, as featured speaker. Rogers, a national 4-H award winner for outstanding service to club work as a 4-H alumnus, will tell why he believes in club work, and share the experiences of his trip to the national 4-H Club Congress in Chicago last month.

Other banquet features will be presentation of achievement and leadership cups to outstanding 4-H club members, inner of the county 4-H leaders association trophy will be announced.

Four leadership areas of interest to parents, youngsters, and leaders will be explored on Thursday, Jan. 23. Discussion groups guided by county extension agents will be built around "Understanding Club Members," "The Club Member and the Leader," "The Club Members Work Together," and "The Club Leader and the Parents."

Special tours, discussion of food processing and marketing and their application to youth education have been arranged for Thursday afternoon when leaders visit the college food and dairy technology department. Last year, more than 9,000 Oregon 4-H youngsters enrolled in foods projects.

On Friday, Jan. 24, older club members throughout the state have been invited to participate in an evaluation of the older youth club program. Special program planning sessions will also be given by OSC extension specialists in livestock, entomology, wildlife, conservation, forestry, community leadership, creative arts, food, clothing and horticulture.

Seed Industry Said Hurt By Insects and Low Market

A low market price and demand for forage crop seeds and heavy infestation of injurious insect pests marred the year for seed crops, according to the annual report turned out by the Jackson county extension staff.

The low price and market demand covered such crops as alfalfa, alfalfa, vetch, ladino clover, lotus bentgrass, Merion blue grass, rye grass. This, the report pointed out, caused the farmer to turn to other enterprises.

Lygus bugs were reported more widespread and difficult to control than in previous years. Dust and spray applications of DDT had little effect. Extension agents recommend Toxaphene, Heptachlor or Aldrin.

A few growers applied Parathion before getting results from applications of Toxaphene, Heptachlor or Aldrin. Yields were generally expected to be reduced nearly 50

per cent below normal. Black aphids and lygus bugs also attacked sugar beet fields at blossom stage with the same problems resulting. However, yields were reduced only about 10 per cent, according to reports.

Extremely wet winter and spring weather prevented spring seeding of such cereal crops as wheat, barley and oats. Many farmers were delayed in preparing seed beds until late April or May. This caused a number of farmers to use corn and Sudan grass for roughage crops.

Plantings of both sweet and field corn were reported as greatly increased. Approximately 2,100 acres was devoted to corn in 1957.

Ensilage yields of slightly over 40 tons per acre were obtained through experimentation with 10 different hybrid corn selections. Demonstrations were given on the farms of Dixon Saltgaver and Frank Hammond of Central Point, Burroughs Brothers and the C. W. McDonough farms in Sams Valley.

McDonough produced 100 acres of grain. He purchased a two-row, self propelled harrower-sheller. He also operated a portable propane gas burner dryer at the Medford Sewage Disposal plant where the sewage gas was used for the commercial propane gas.

Stock Districts Get Consideration

Salem — The state department of agriculture will receive testimony or evidence as to the existence of livestock districts in Jackson county at a hearing scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday, Jan. 9 in Medford.

The hearing, which will take place in the county courthouse, will be conducted by Chester B. Liechty of the department's division of animal industry. All interested persons are urged to attend and present evidence.

Under a 1957 amendment to the Oregon livestock district laws, the department is required to hold hearings throughout Oregon before Aug. 20, 1958 to determine existing livestock districts and boundaries.

The amended law makes the department headquarters at Salem a depository for information on location and boundaries of all livestock districts in the state. Each county will continue to maintain their own records but will file identical copies with the department at Salem as soon as boundaries are determined.

Fishing Suggested To Aid Farm Ponds

Farmers with farm ponds should do more fishing.

That is the recommendation made in the annual report produced by the Jackson county extension staff. "In most serious condition in farm ponds is overpopulation and it has become apparent that people should do more fishing in order to reduce the population and thus produce better fish."

Owners of ponds as a whole appear poorly versed in their management, the report continues. Considerable information has been spread by seining and catching a few fish from these ponds and showing them to the operators and telling them how the ponds should be managed, it was explained.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

During the summer the farmers, too, have what might be called the hot stove league. One of the frequent subjects of conversation at the recent meeting of farmers is the price support program and logically with that, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. There are two main philosophies—those who want price supports and those who do not.

Those who favor price supports point out that storing surplus crops would be vital to the nation's economy if war should suddenly break out. Such surpluses would rapidly disappear then, they argue. Supports are needed in hard times, they insist.

Others believe that price supports on crops used in producing other agricultural commodities affect the economy of other farmers unfavorably. An example is corn used in feed for producing poultry products, beef, and pork.

A hybrid view is one favoring keeping supports during periods of comparatively low prices and removing them as farm product income climbs.

During the recent American Farm Bureau convention, support and adjustment programs were included as one of the key parts of the bureau's 1958 policy. "Price support programs can be made to facilitate orderly marketing of farm commodities," the bureau states. "It is equally apparent that programs to fix prices and control production have not insured satisfactory farm incomes. The output of agriculture cannot be effectively controlled by legislation."

The bureau recommends in its policy that—"Price support levels should take account of competitive conditions, supply and demand, and market trends. They should not be based on arbitrary formulas nor left completely to the discretion of the secretary of agriculture."

We take issue with the last sentence. "That and a sentence in a previous paragraph appear contradictory. "With less interference from the government, the marketing system will be free to operate effectively and efficiently." Strange as it may seem to some people, if the secretary of agriculture had his way the price support program would be a more realistic thing. A study of his speeches and press stories would indicate he favors a few controls as possible.

For Benson's side of the story we recommend the article, The Miseries of Elder Benson by John Bird in the Dec. 21 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

We particularly like the simile he uses to describe how, from his viewpoint, Congressional interference with price supports caused the pot of porridge to boil over and escape its creator.

Clifford B. Cordy, county horticulture agent, and a committee headed by Don Root, Medford packing house operator, are heading up efforts to conduct a testing unit in atmospheric storage of fruit. Aim is to see if the life of pears in commercial storage can be prolonged. Cordy saw it done successfully with apples on the east coast while attending the extension agents' national convention there early this fall.

County 4-H Agent Glenn Klein has been busy since Christmas weighing calves being raised by 4-H club members. He claims it requires considerable agility and lots of manpower to avoid being butted, kicked and tromped on. Object of the weighing program is to measure the efficiency of six months of feeding by checking the gain per pound of feed. He expects to cover over 100 steers.

The latest word on the mouse menace is encouraging. Both the Tularemia disease and flooding of burrows by the recent rains should have wiped out a good share of the mouse population in the Rogue River valley, according to agricultural authorities here. However, people should be careful in handling mice since humans can contract Tularemia, a disease in humans it produces an undulant fever, we are informed.

Pole type shading structures and wire and wheel corrals are included in the latest farm building trends, according to C. F. Kelly, department of agriculture engineering, University of California. These structures used in the west help solve three main problems—protection from heat and rain, sanitation and efficient use of farm labor, according to Kelly.

The pole type structures should be effective in the valley since the 12 foot high shelters provide coolness and protection against the sun's direct rays. This height also allows trucks and mounted workers to move beneath it and does not slow down breezes. Approximately 40 to 60 square feet should be allowed per animal, Kelly recommends.

Modern farming methods involve use of a lot of expensive machinery. It only makes good sense to take care of it. Now that a lot of machinery and implements are standing idle, this is the time to prepare it for another season if that hasn't been done already.

Farm machinery repairmen recommend farmers clean machines thoroughly. Crop residue and dirt should be wiped away from all harvesting equipment. Rating particular attention are baler knotters, mower cutter bars and harvester knives. The blower and bunk feeder should be included also. A paint brush is recommended for hard to get at places.

Also, demanding a thorough cleaning is the fertilizer distributor. Since moisture will form strong acids with the fertilizer chemicals corrosion will get a head start if this residue is not cleaned off. Sanding and painting also helps.

All shiny and moving parts should be greased to keep out moisture. Special compounds are available that waterproof equipment. A plastic spray is available at local farm implement dealers, also. This spray is especially good for covering exposed wires.

Also, don't forget to check spark plugs from every 100 hours to 200 hours, a shop foreman advises. Filling a gas tank on a tractor at night will prevent condensation forming during the night.

Batteries should be checked at least once a week, mechanics suggest. While checking the battery inspect the cable connections to see if they are ground properly and a film of vaseline is properly applied. Ethyl and glycol base anti-freeze is recommended. Methane and alcohol is okay if not used with too high a thermostat. However, mechanics recommend a fairly high thermostat be installed during the winter so the engine will operate more efficiently.

Carburetors are not affected particularly by the cold weather. However, if they are not in good shape the engine suffers. How often they are cleaned depends on operating conditions. Some run their tractors for three to four years and never touch them. Others clean them out every year. The extreme damp weather is a major factor in hard starting of equipment. Some authorities state that storage of machines under cover can increase their lives by 30 to 40 per cent. Finally, it's comparatively inexpensive to have an implement dealer's shop crew check over the equipment to make sure it is in proper running order.

Figures recently released by the U.S. crop reporting service for Oregon back up the contention of many area authorities that the future of the Rogue River valley lies in agriculture.

Cash farm income registered a two per cent gain while the lumber industry was hurt by a soft market. Oregon's cash farm income for the year totaled \$425 million, according to Ray B. Hile, head of the reporting service. Farm income from livestock was up 4 per cent and nearly 1 per cent from crops. Farm cash income is defined by the experts as pertaining only to those commodities actually sold—not those used by the farm family or fed out. Agricultural authorities here figure farm cash income from Jackson county is much the same as the previous year.

Principal agricultural land is found in the river and stream valleys, according to the report made by the 1957 Jackson county program planning conference. This is grad-

Advice Ready on Management of Private Forests

Forest management now being practiced on private land of Jackson and Josephine counties is made possible through the coordinated effort of three agencies, according to Jack C. Mace, forester working under the soil bank program.

These are the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees, Soil Conservation committees, and the Oregon State Board of Forestry represented by Curtis Nesheim, district warden of the southwest district.

Farmers signing up for ASC practices are contacted by Jim Fisher, a qualified technical forester, who advises the landowner or renter of the proper procedure to be followed in planting forest tree seedlings. Through his work the farmer is assisted in formulating a program for natural reseeded, Mace said.

On forests already established, the farmer is advised of cheapest, most effective method of ridding the stand of undesirable vegetation. This vegetation may include oaks, laurel, and manzanita.

Advice Required

Advice from the technical forester is also required to prevent indiscriminate thinning, Mace said. Carelessness in this operation could easily result in sun scald and wind throw to residual stand of growing timber, the forester explained. However, such thinning is necessary to provide needed sunlight and to lessen root competition.

The technical forester's knowledge of proper pruning procedure is also beneficial to the tree farmer, Mace said. Trees pruned at the proper time will produce clear lumber. This practice alone will bring many added dollars to the producer which he would not otherwise receive.

"Farmers of both Jackson and Josephine counties, not presently growing forest products, may be interested in the opportunities being offered in tree planting section of the soil bank program," Mace said.

"The land entered under contract must be crop land. A producer is eligible to receive a cost share payment amounting to 80 per cent of the cost of trees and planting, not to exceed \$30 per acre. In addition, the farmer will receive a yearly annual payment of \$11 per acre for land entered under contract if it qualifies for the regular annual rate. Technical forestry assistance is available in assisting the farmer when needed by the Oregon State Board of Forestry. For further information, farmers should contact their county ASC offices," Mace concluded.

Producers Approve Fryer Commission

Salem — Fryer and broiler producers throughout the state approved formation of an Oregon fryer commission by an overwhelming majority. Director Robert J. Steward, of the state department of agriculture, announced.

During the two-weeks balloting period, which closed Dec. 21, 146 registered producers voted — 127 favored the commission and 19 cast negative votes. Over 56 per cent of Oregon's 1956 production of fryers and broilers were represented by those who voted on the proposal.

A two-thirds majority of those voting is required for formation of a commission, and all votes cast must represent at least one-third of the state's fryer and broiler production.

Usually being cut down as population spreads out in the Rogue River valley area. So a report of seven years of research in the mountain meadowlands of Colorado may be welcome news to the farmers who feel they may have to take to the hills.

According to the report published in a farming publication all it takes to make the highlands productive is controlled irrigation, timed harvests and fertilization. Under ordinary ranch practice, it takes about four acres to produce a 400-pound weaner calf. Through water control measures ranchers can produce a 570-pound weaner calf on just 1.56 acres of mountain meadow. Water control plus nitrogen will enable the same 570-pound animal to be produced on only .87 acre, according to the research report. Importance of this report is emphasized by statistics which reveal that 11 principal meadowland states in the west, including Oregon, have 3½ million usable acres of this kind of terrain.

Each brand inspector is also equipped with the Oregon livestock brand book. This publication is compiled from typed cards showing the brand owner's name, the counties in which he operates, the position of the brand, the earmark and the fleshmark used. The picture of the brand is a photographic reduction of the actual burned imprint on a 5 by 8 inch blotter.

Oregon has adopted a loose-leaf notebook type of brand book, which allows for addition of newly-registered brands.

Experienced inspectors know Oregon stock brands backward and forward (one Klamath Falls inspector even has the reputation of never forgetting a brand he has seen just once) and many times their suspicion of a brand on an animal has prevented loss to a rightful owner.

No appropriation is made for livestock brand inspection work; the service is maintained through fees paid by the livestock industry.

Farm and Garden

State Reports On Country Checks Of Stock Brands

Salem — Almost 70,000 head of cattle were inspected by Oregon brand inspectors in routine country checks during the first six months of 1957, the state department of agriculture reported.

Country inspections are the result of an Oregon law which establishes that all livestock moved in any manner to any place must be accompanied by a brand inspection certificate unless the movement is in the course of regular ranch operations within the state.

Another exception is movement of horses for handling, herding, or trailing livestock for racing, showing, displaying or exhibiting within the state.

If animals are being moved out of Oregon, they must be inspected before leaving the state and a brand inspection certificate must accompany them. If no inspector is available at point of origin, movement may be made on a transportation certificate to the nearest inspector, where this certificate is exchanged for the brand inspection certificate upon inspection.

During the last six months of the year, many Oregon cattle are moving to summer ranges out of the state so the number of country inspections picks up. The distance that must be covered presents the biggest problem in this field work. One southern Oregon brand inspector called for help when he had eight trucks at four different corrals all scheduled to leave at 8:30 a.m. one day. The points at which they were to be inspected were about 250 miles apart.

Brand inspectors work right along with the cattle men in adverse weather conditions and long hours. During moving time, most of these men check between 15 and 30 trucks a day and drive over 200 miles to get to them.

Portable electric converters are a fairly new addition to a brand inspector's equipment, and particularly aid this country work. In eastern Oregon areas lacking electricity, state inspectors formerly had to rely on the slow process of hand clipping to remove hair from the livestock brand.

Now, aided by the department's new portable converters, these men can use the faster system of electrical shearing in non-electrical areas. The converter plugs into the cigarette lighter of an automobile and has an outlet for the electric shears.

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Local onions still rate high on the export market. Extension agents recommend some acreage expansion to capitalize on this well established market.

Markets on sweet corn vary each year. This could be expanded but acreage would have to be stabilized to maintain exporting markets. More processing facilities would be required, agents say.

Establishment of a cantaloupe marketing arrangement in California prevented many California culls from being sold on the local market and improved the marketing conditions here, according to the report. Other vegetables including squash, peppers, eggplant and lettuce are sold here through local stores and produce stands on Highway 99, the annual report stated.

Three Factors Given On Vegetable Aid

Three factors in Jackson county make some expansion in vegetable production favorable in spite of growing surpluses in other parts of the state, according to the annual report of the Jackson county extension staff.

Local vegetable production doesn't meet local demand according to the report. Labor supply is considered more plentiful than in past years due to cutbacks in the lumber industry. Also, new irrigation projects in the area promise more irrigated acreage as well as supplemental water for land already under irrigation.

Local vegetables are reported to be of high quality and well received on outside markets. Low returns from other field crops make vegetable production more enticing. Most promise for local and export markets are shown by onions, tomatoes and sweet corn, the annual report indicates. All of these products are raised successfully, according to the annual report, but markets must be expanded to absorb substantial increases.

Conferences Held

A forward step in vegetable industry here was a series of conferences under the chairmanship of Clarence Holdridge when the future of Jackson county's vegetable industry was planned. Planning included recommendations on all phases of the industry, including types and varieties of vegetables, use of the land, labor and water, as well as suggestions on marketing, packaging and education.

A committee of prominent growers was also selected to study the feasibility of establishing a local grower co-op for marketing their products.

The vegetable growers also visited the California Quarantine station to see the Lake Labis onion growers.

An experimental station committee was appointed this year by the growers to help the Southern Oregon Experiment station personnel outline a program on vegetable research.

Packaging and marketing appear to be the most serious drawbacks to profitable vegetable growing in the area, according to discussions with growers on their farms.

As a result of the series of meetings, recommendations were made by the growers and the Jackson county extension office to organize a fair grower participation in the canned tomato production. This was turned down by the cannery in favor of a straight cost per ton contract, extension agents reported.

Many growers were unhappy later in the season with canner contracts because of low prices and high rate of cullage at the receiving dock, it was reported.

Fresh market tomatoes, both local and shipping, continue to improve, however. Fresh market production of tomatoes may be expanded.

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Roadside stands have steadily increased are becoming a major outlet for vegetable crops. Both the growers and the extension service are encouraging growth of this market.

More grower demonstrations were held on new vegetable varieties. Tomato variety trials, under the supervision of the extension service and the experiment station showed three early varieties which appear promising — "The Queens Back Cross," "386," and "314." All of these, however, are reported to lack the quality of the "Ace" but may be used along with "Fireball" for early tomatoes, according to the annual report.

Weed Control Boosted

Randox, IPC and Simazin have boosted weed control, the report states. Randox, used extensively on onions this year, showed excellent grass control, according to reports, but reduced onion stands in other cases. Chloro IPC and Simazin are showing the way for control of Purslane on onions, according to the report. Cantaloupe diseases are still preventing any local industry there, it was reported. The virus problem still remains an unsolved problem, extension agents report.

Sprays of fixed or neutral copper effectively controlled sweet corn soft rot disease, the report states. Repeated DDT treatments solved the insect problem of onion maggots. Leafhopper burn on tomatoes was controlled by treating the flats with Malathion before the plants were set, agents stated. Parathion soil treatments for symphylids were also said successful in the area.

Polyethylene mulches have not shown the expected results in increasing quantity or quality of vegetables, the extension agents stated.

Livestock districts set for 2 counties

Salem — Robert J. Steward, director of the state department of agriculture, signed orders this month which officially name livestock districts existing in Morrow and Linn counties.

Livestock districts are created areas in which cattle, horses, mules, asses, goats and swine cannot run at large.

All the area within the boundaries of Morrow county was declared a livestock district, or restricted zone. Four livestock districts previously created by local option exist in Linn county, in addition to two large open range areas in which it is legal for animals to run free.

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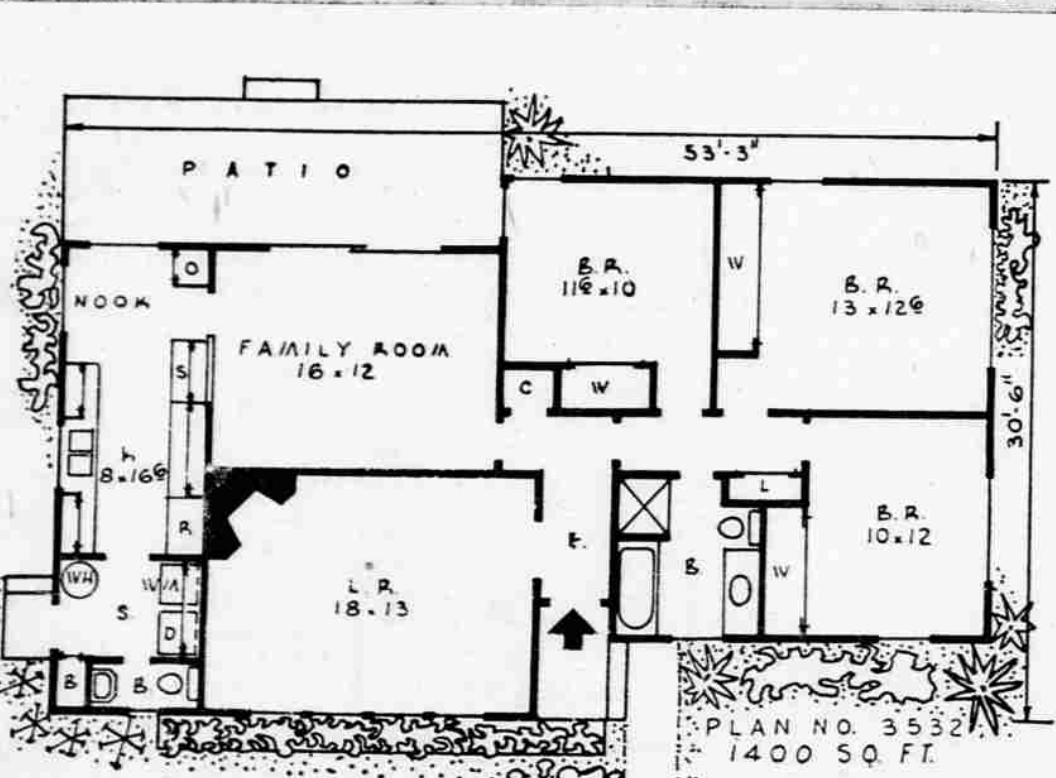
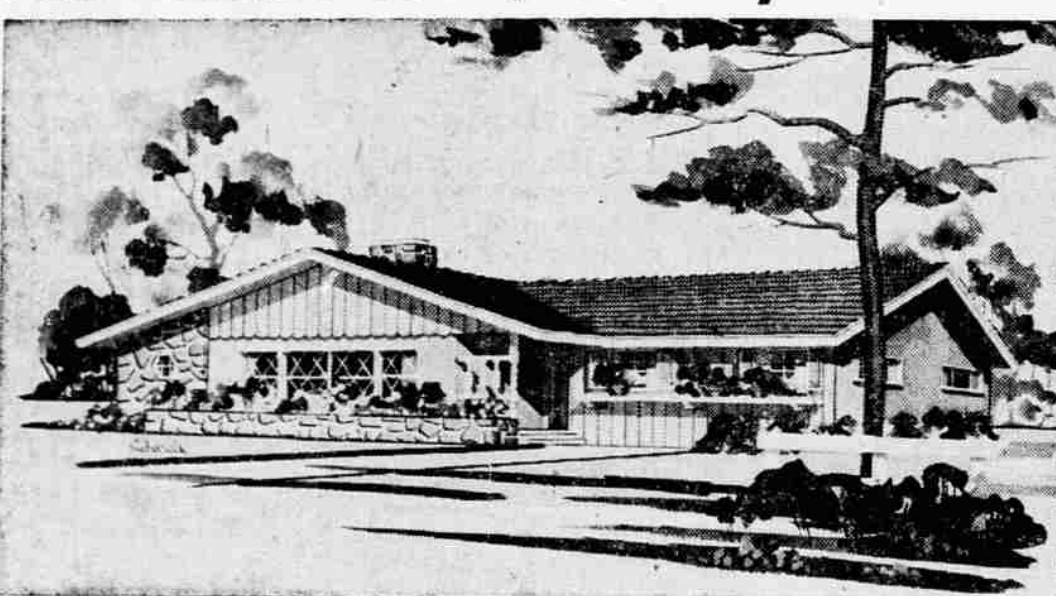
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This Week's Town, Country House



PLAN NO. 3532
1400 S.Q. FT.

By HIAWATHA ESTES
Wood and stucco are creatively combined in this modified ranch-style home. Soft-colored stone is used as veneer at the front wall as well as to form the low planter outside the living room. This same stone is used to face the chimney. The rafters have been extended over the front porch to shelter the entryway. A flower pot shelf is used to unite the shuttered windows of the bedroom wing.

A bank of diamond-paned windows lights the spacious front living room, which is highlighted by a huge corner fireplace.

The informal gathering place for all the family will be the family room-kitchen area. This all-purpose activity

area can also serve as a dining room and children's play room. A cased opening between these rooms unites them and allows mother to keep an eye on the children as she goes about her work in the kitchen. Wide sliding glass doors lead from the family room to the partially roofed patio.

Corner windows make the breakfast nook a bright, sunny spot for family meals. Kitchen appliances are built in. Washer and dryer are located in the service area and an adjacent half-bath is convenient to the work area and play yard.

Many noteworthy features mark the three roomy bedrooms — spacious sliding panel wardrobes, windows on two sides for cross ventila-

tion, unbroken wall area to make furniture placement easy.

A pullman lavatory, stall shower and recessed tub distinguish the family bath. A large linen closet opens from the bedroom hall and a guest closet opens onto the entry.

To conserve usable floor space, the forced air heating unit is located in the attic. A built-in ladder in the bedroom hall provides easy access for servicing.

Complete working drawings of the above plan can be obtained at a cost of \$7.50 for the first set and \$5 for each additional set, when ordered at the same time. This plan will be available for a period of four months from this date. Please allow two weeks for delivery. If the above home does not entirely meet with our satisfaction, a new home plan book, TOWN and COUNTRY HOMES may be purchased for \$1. Send all orders for either plans or books to: Hiawatha Estes, P. O. Box 484-T, Northridge, Calif.

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