

Farm and Garden

New Plant Opening Marked As Boost To Dairy Industry

Most important event in the Jackson county dairy industry was the opening of a new manufacturing plant by Jorgenson's dairy company early in the year, according to the annual report of the Jackson county extension office.

Facilities were provided for the manufacture of ice-cream and ice-cream novelties. The plant has the potential to manufacture cottage cheese, cheddar cheese, powdered milk and condensed milk in the future.

County agricultural authorities reported that this opens up a large potential market for manufacturing milk. However, they also report at the present price of this grade of milk there is little incentive to increase production.

Creamery Report
The Rogue River Valley creamery was reported as paying 75 cents per pound butterfat for whole milk F.O.B. the farm. Production of milk delivered to the Rogue River Valley creamery in 1957 was 11,201,413 pounds as compared to 12,293,997 pounds in 1956. This marks a slight decrease in manufacturing milk production in this area and is possibly the cause of the creamery raising the price

two cents per pound butterfat during the year, the report stated.

A volume of 18,600,000 pounds of milk was handled through the Grade A Producers association, the Jackson County Milk Producers League and the Southern Oregon Milk Producers association. This is about equal to the volume in 1956, according to the report from those three organizations. It represents a farm pay out of \$1,300,000. Tank Trucks Incorporated shipped 2,500,000 pounds of whole milk to Eugene which is said to be about equivalent to last year's production.

A serious problem arose in this area when the Southern Oregon Milk Producers Association of Grants Pass discovered they had an unusually large amount of surplus milk within their quotas, according to the report. The surplus was sold at the prices for the lower grade of milk—manufacturing milk—and resulted in low payout. The association then looked to the Medford area market as an outlet. This, in turn, became

Entomologist Joins State Dept. Staff

Salem — The state department of agriculture announces the addition of an assistant entomologist, Harold Foster, to its staff. Formerly a county agent in Greeley, Neb., Foster began work on Jan. 2.

The new entomologist will work on Oregon's plant pest and disease survey program. He obtained a bachelor's degree at the University of Nebraska and took additional courses at Colorado A and M and at York College.

Foster takes the place of Kenneth Goeden, who was recently promoted to state dairy supervisor.

a serious threat to the marketing arrangements which the Jackson County Milk Producers League held with local distributors.

To prevent a conflict in markets the two organizations' officers and management are taking steps toward eventual consolidation. Meanwhile "any pirating in the milk shed" has been prevented, according to the report.

New Model Rules Given For Appeal

A series of classes on controlling weeds and insects on Jackson county farms will be held in the Crater high school agriculture class room starting Monday, Jan. 13, at 8 p.m. it was announced.

Representatives of the Oregon Agriculture Chemical company of Tulelake, Calif., will be featured. Equipment and slides will be shown as part of the course, according to Ed Griggs, vocational agriculture instructor at Crater high school.

No charge will be made for the first meeting.

The course is sponsored by the advisory council of the agricultural department. It will deal with spray equipment, weed control, types of weed sprays, the county weed control program, insecticides on the market, applications of insecticides and fungicides and insect identification.

Guest instructors will include Roy Hubbell and representatives from the extension service, Southern Oregon Experiment station, Oregon State college, and the Oregon Agriculture Chemical company.

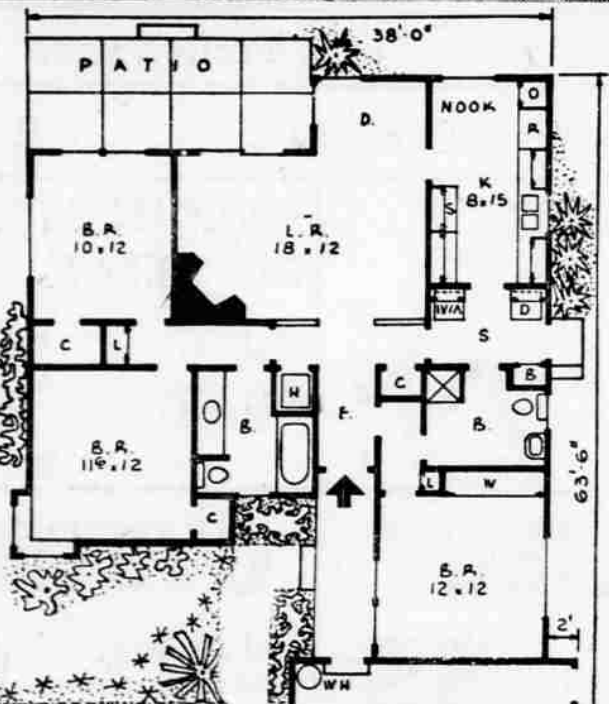
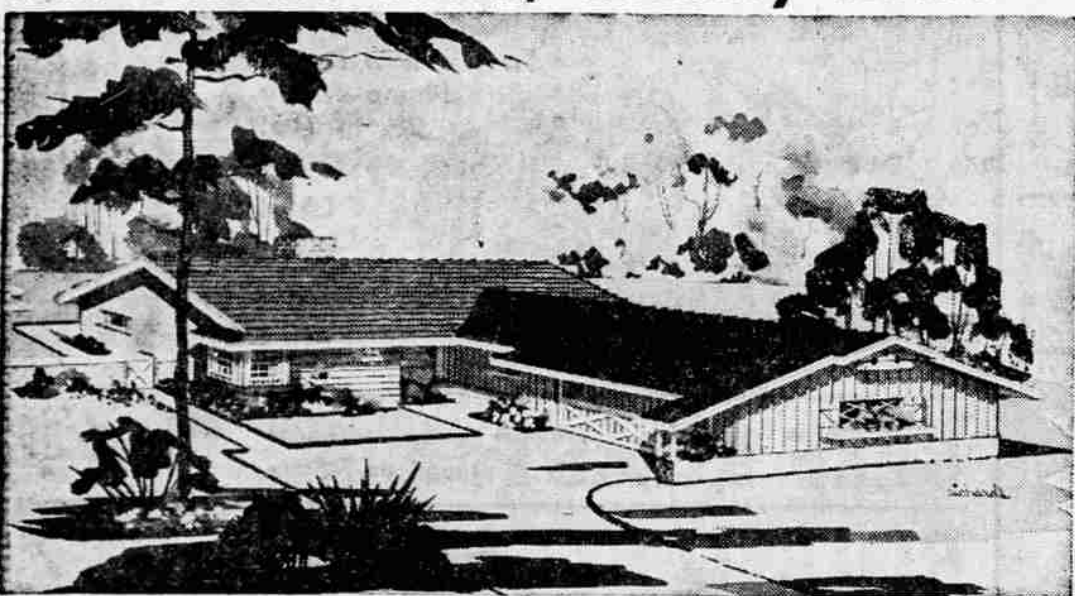
The study of insecticides will cover both orchard and field crop problems, Griggs explained. Help will be given on individual problems throughout this highly instructive course, he added.

Much Pepper Seed Originated In U.S.

Geneva, N. Y. — The 350 pepper introductions from the far corners of the earth grown at Cornell's Experiment Station here the past season merely returned home.

Introductions from Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan represent germ plasm which originated in the Americas and was transported to other parts of the world by travelers, according to Dr. D. D. Dolar, regional coordinator of the Northeastern Region Plant Introduction Project.

This Week's Town, Country House



PLAN NO. 3533
1266 SQ. FT.

By HIAWATHA ESTES

Here is a 1266 square foot home with the styling you like, the space you need and the proportions to fit a narrow lot and a modest budget. The "hand crafted" look of the exterior is emphasized by the rough shakes of the roof and the combination of vertical and horizontal siding. A brick planter and some brick veneer is located at the front of the garage. Pot shelves add spots of color to the front wall and a paddock fence motif makes an interesting pattern on the door of the double garage.

Small doors to the garage offer passage to both the front and rear entrances of the home.

The living room and dining alcove are away from the street, commanding a pleasant view of your yard and garden. Glass doors unite the living room and patio for summertime outdoor living. The broad corner fireplace and unbroken wall areas suggest a versatility of furniture arrangements.

Windows on two sides brighten the kitchen and breakfast nook. Appliances are built in and can be color matched to your decorating theme.

The service area offers space for washer and dryer (vented to the outside) with storage cabinets over each. For quiet and privacy the bedroom hall can be closed from the activity area. Bedrooms are of moderate size,

requiring the purchase of only basic pieces of furniture. The family bath has recessed and semi-partitioned fixtures. Cabinets beneath the pullman lavatory offer storage space for accessories and towels. The second bath, with a stall shower instead of tub, opens to both the master bedroom and service area.

A forced air unit keeps this home comfortable all year.

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 your satisfaction, a new home plan book, TOWN & COUNTRY HOMES may be purchased for \$1. Send all orders for either plans or books to: Hiawatha, Estes, P. O. Box 404-T, Northridge, Calif.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

A meeting may be set up in the near future to discuss the dating of insecticides, fungicides, pesticides and herbicides, according to a letter from Robert J. Steward, director of the state department of agriculture. The letter directed to Ward Spatz, Medford, member of the state board of agriculture, mentions the willingness of the northwest section of the Western Agricultural Chemicals association to meet with those people interested in the question.

During a recent meeting of the group "considerable question was raised about the validity of any dating program—even on organic pesticides," according to Steward's letter. This organization consists of a group of manufacturer's representatives.

The Jackson county agriculture committee is pressing for procedure compelling manufacturers of insecticides, fungicides and other such chemical products to designate the date of manufacture either on the label or some place on the container. A number of farmers in Jackson county have suffered losses when material they used for control of an agricultural pest proved old and defective. One such farmer lost over \$1,000 on his clover crop when slug pellets proved ineffective.

J. D. Patterson, head chemist for the state department of agriculture, wrote that dating of concentrated pesticide materials would be of little value. In most cases he said, formulated pesticides are stable with dating having little significance. However, in some formulated pesticides (ready for application) a dating should show when a pesticide's effectiveness is questionable, Patterson said. Present information on products on which dating limitations may be desirable would include certain organic phosphate pesticides, nicotine, pyrethrin and certain chlorinated hydrocarbons in some formulations, the chemist said.

This question was put to Dr. L. C. Terriere, pesticide research chemist, agricultural experiment station, Oregon State college; Dr. Paul Richter and associates, entomology department, Oregon State college; National Agricultural Chemistry association, Washington, D. C., the legislative committee, northwest section of Western Agriculture Chemistry association and the secretary of the association of American Pest Control officials, Maryland.

Dr. Terriere believes dating of some materials might be helpful. However, he believes proper storage and handling is more important. Dr. Richter questions the value of general dating. He also wonders what the date would specify—time of manufacture or of packaging. A list of short-lived materials with expiration dating should be established, he suggested.

Industry recognizes the stability problem and governs manufacturing accordingly, according to the legislative committee of the Pacific Northwest section of the Western Agricultural Chemistry association. Industry which fails to take this "stability" factor into consideration would soon be out of business, said the committee. Also, pesticides are coded and industry on request will supply prospective consumer information, its members added.

No state laws on this problem are known, according to the executive secretary of the Association of American Pest Control officials.

Due to the limited manpower assigned to economic poisons law enforcement, checking for a complete "dating" program would be poor, authorities state. When requested, the present law allows an official sample to be drawn of any product whose potency is questionable.

Some question has been raised regarding use of Randox on onions. According to a letter we received recently from the Central Point area, Randox used on this particular farmer's field proved to be completely useless and is believed to have been harmful to onion yields. Our information was obtained from the annual report of the Jackson county extension office. An extension agent said this weed and grass control chemical has been used effectively around the Talent area. Its effectiveness depends on how it is applied and the local conditions, he explained. Anyone desiring further information should contact the extension office.

State Slaughter Houses Get 40,000 Stock Check

Salem—Almost 40,000 head of cattle were inspected at slaughter houses in Oregon during the first six months of 1957, according to state department of agriculture figures.

When the full year's figures are compiled, it is estimated more than 100,000 slaughter plant inspections will be recorded for 1957.

It is illegal for slaughterhouse or packing plant operators to permit the slaughter of any livestock until it is inspected by an Oregon brand inspector. The inspections may be made either at the slaughterhouse, at the point of origin or enroute to the plant.

Slaughterhouse operators are also required by Oregon law to keep a copy of the brand inspection certificate of all livestock for a period of one year from the date the certificate was issued.

There are approximately 135 slaughterhouses located throughout the state. An Oregon brand inspector is assigned to each one to do the required work there. Brand inspection at this time costs 20 cents per head, and the slaughterhouse operator is responsible for collecting this fee from ranchers who have their livestock inspected on the premises, and paying it to the inspector on duty.

A new duty of the Oregon brand inspectors is assisting brand inspectors in their work. The 1957 legislature passed a law which requires all livestock to be inspected before and after slaughter to determine whether or not it is wholesome for human consumption. Brand inspection

Davis, Calif. — University of California agriculture experimenters report that drafts normally occurring in a poultry brooder house "are of no great consequence after the chicks are two weeks old."

Chicago — A comparatively simple and inexpensive test promises to eliminate dwarfism in purebred cattle.

Midway Auction Yard Rates As Small Industry In Area

Last Friday at the Midway Auction yard near Central Point cattle brought the highest prices in four years.

Top on steers was 26 cents for a single and 25.10 cents for a truck load. According to Bill Bray, owner and manager of the yard, this is seven cents a pound increase over the same period last year.

All cattle are up in price. A big demand for them has been brought about by the surplus of feed. This surplus of feed has held certain classes of cattle off the market. Butcher cattle are scarce. Then, too, Bray explained the big build up in cattle numbers in the late 40's and early 50's has now been eliminated. The cattle are more evenly distributed. Adding to this condition has been the fairly recent drought on the Pacific Coast, particularly in California, and the continuing drought condition in the midwest which hit its peak two years ago.

"Just stockmen in the business now," Bray commented. "I don't think it's any time for amateurs to get in."

And Bray should know. He has been in the auction yard business here since 1945 when he bought half interest in the Midway auction yard from N. A. Mead. Mead had founded it in 1944. When the yard was first started, a big sale would draw 25 head of cattle. Now the highest number of cattle sold there are 1,368 a sale, according to Bray. Quite a number of sales have been held for over 1,000 head of cattle and the average weekly sale features from 400 to 500 cattle, according to Bray's estimates. These figures are on cattle alone, although the yard handles all livestock. Midway also handles special sales on farm machinery and on farms. It has come a long way from the time when it used to mix in furniture sales with its livestock.

Bray started expanding the yard from the time he bought out his partner N. A. Mead in 1949. He estimates it now has a capacity to handle approximately 2,000 head of cattle at a time. Approximately \$138,000 worth of cattle have been sold in one day. The gross dollar volume was \$2 million for 1957, according to Bray's figures.

One of Largest Yards
This makes it one of the largest auction yards in the business. Midway is unique since 95 per cent of the cattle sold there are from Josephine and Jackson counties.

One of the local veterinarians has stated emphatically that Midway Auction yard and the Southern Oregon Auction yard at Phoenix are the two cleanest and best-managed yards in the state. Bray has developed his yard by vigorously pushing his philosophy that the auction method is the most profitable way to sell livestock. He and others of his trade or profession must be convincing salesmen because 10 times as many livestock are being handled through auction than 15 years ago.

The auction method has two main advantages," Bray emphasized. "You pool your livestock and buyers at the same time and open competitive bidding. Also, you display cattle to everyone interested. Through the auction-

Resistant Barley No Longer Good

Davis, Calif. — A variety of barley developed 10 years ago to resist mildew and other fungi no longer has what it takes to ward off these diseases, University of California agriculture scientists report.

The scientists said it is not that the barley variety—Atlas 46—has changed. New types of fungi have infiltrated where they had not been found before.

The "resistant" kind of barley came down with a scald disease as early as 1953 and by 1956 the variety was very susceptible to scald infection.

The farm scientists now have the job of finding a variety of barley that can resist the new fungi diseases as well as the old.

Interstate Highway Network Cost Soars

Washington — The Commerce Department has reported that the estimated cost of completing the federal interstate highway network has increased by \$10 billion since June, 1956.

In a report to Congress the department fixed the revised estimate for building the 40,000-mile road system at \$37,600,000,000. This compared with the \$27,600,000,000 Congress authorized.

eer's constant promotion, cattle from a particular area such as the Rogue River valley are advertised so they become well known.

"Here, the feeder sales have done a lot for promoting valley cattle as shown by the increasing number of California buyers bidding," the auctioneer pointed out. "During three consecutive years I have seen the feeder cattle prices here raised by \$2 a hundred over prevailing country prices immediately preceding each feeder sale."

"Another advantage is most of the cattle in the valley are in small units," Bray pointed out. "The auctioneer brings cattle from these small units together for the buyers. The auction yard gives all buyers equal treatment. No one man or group is given first choice," Bray stated further.

Handling Speeded
The auction yard also facilitates handling of cattle for both the buyer and seller. Cattle are sorted according to quality, grade and size, tagged and disbursed to pens for classification. Those requiring testing for Bang's disease are shunted to the testing chute and those requiring

Stock Districts Set For Counties

Salem — The state department of agriculture named six livestock districts in Malheur county and one in Baker county, in recent rulings signed by M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the animal industry division, and approved by Director Robert J. Steward.

Livestock districts are created areas in which cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats and swine may not be permitted to run at large.

In Malheur county, the six stock districts roughly follow the irrigation areas in the northeastern section. The Wingville livestock district in Baker county covers approximately 9565 acres across lying northwest of the town of Baker.

Orders also point out that no livestock districts exist in public roads passing through federal lands or in land subject to Oregon laws entirely inclosed by federal lands, unless otherwise provided by federal laws and regulations.

Weather Poses Feeding Question

Chicago — The National Livestock Producer magazine says "weather is the big question mark" in the 1957 cattle feeding picture.

"Over-all it appears that 1957 is not likely to go down in cattle feeding history as one of the 'good' years," the magazine reported. "But neither will it be listed as one of the really 'bad' years although it may turn out somewhat below average."

The magazine said weather's effect on pastures, water supplies, feed prices and feeding conditions will leave a natural imprint on the market.

What's more, the weather's effect will be felt indirectly in trends on rates and times of marketing which could dominate the market situation through much of the year.

"Choice steer prices so far have averaged better than \$1 above January levels of 1956, and there is a fair chance they may continue above last year's levels through the first half of the year," the magazine pointed out.

"But there is a danger that continued severe and widespread drought will reduce the spring demand for replacement and breeding stock and force more of these cattle into slaughter channels with resulting lower prices for all beef."

The magazine said the solution lies in "more orderly marketing of cattle now in feed lots."

Guernsey Bull Gets Special Sire Title

Peterborough, N. H. — Bonibell Dawn's Noble, registered Guernsey bull; owned by Josephine County Guernsey Dairy Bull association, Grants Pass, has become a summarized sire, according to the American Guernsey Cattle club.

To attain this distinction, a bull must have at least 10 daughters with official production records.

"Noble" has tested daughters that have made 42 official records. Their average production is 9,828 pounds of milk and 479 pounds of fat, when converted to a twice-daily milking, 305-day, mature equivalent basis.

Meat Inspectors In Klamath Area

Salem — Compulsory meat inspection started Dec. 31 in slaughter plants in Klamath county in the Coos-Douglas coastal area.

Robert J. Steward, director of the state department of agriculture, added that one plant in Lakeview will come into the program on Jan. 7.

Initially, inspections are being made by a training crew while the permanent staff learns the new program. Dr. Ray Mast heads the training crew in Klamath county, and two local veterinarians, Dr. Harry A. Leonard and Dr. Marley A. McFadden, have been appointed to work with the program on a permanent basis. Two lay inspectors have been assigned to this area.

Three slaughter houses — two in Klamath Falls and one in Merrill — are being inspected.

Another assistant state veterinarian, Dr. E. R. Derflinger, is in charge of training in the coastal area, which covers two plants in Coquille, and one each in Coos Bay, Bandon and Reedsport.

Dr. Philip R. Morgan, Dr. R. N. Crawford, Dr. Robert J. Whitaker, and Dr. Robert C. McKnight, Jr., are the local practitioners who will handle the veterinary meat inspection has been employed.

Dr. R. C. Sexauer, assistant state veterinarian in charge of the meat inspection program, reports that some department brand inspection personnel will supplement the work of the full-time employees.

Under the meat inspection program, all animals are inspected before and after slaughter to determine wholesomeness for human consumption.

Beef Commission Sign-Up Revealed

Salem — Registrations for the forthcoming Beef Commission referendum from 57 cattle producers in Jackson county representing 6,320 cattle were received by the state department of agriculture through Jan. 2. Market Development Chief Paul T. Rowell announced.

Throughout the state, 3,220 cattle producers had registered representing a total of 400,114 cattle on the tax rolls Jan. 1, 1957.

All persons presently raising cattle are eligible to register and vote. Each business unit producing cattle — whether an individual, partnership or corporation — may register and cast one vote.

Registry books will be open at all Oregon county agent's offices until Jan. 21.

New Type License Assists Policemen

Salem — Anyone who contests a state department of agriculture move to revoke, suspend or refuse a license under any of its laws will have a hearing under the model rules recently drawn up by the attorney general.

Under a department order signed Dec. 30, Director Robert J. Steward established the new model rules as the future pattern for all department administrative hearings which involve rights of individuals or specific parties.

This uniform pattern for hearings was authorized by the 1957 legislature.

The agricultural director expects to designate one member of his staff who will conduct most or all hearings under the model procedure.

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