

Dairies Listed In Three Counties By State Ag Department Official

Salem — A total of 39 licensed dairies in Jackson, Klamath and Lake counties were operating last year, according to Thomas Bailey of Klamath Falls, district representative for the state department of agriculture.

Breaking this figure down, there were five grade "A" producers - distributors, five grade "B" producer - distributors and 29 grade "A" producers.

Eight producer - distributors sell milk right on their premises, Bailey said.

Herd sizes averaged 45 head of cattle for grade "A" producers, 40 head for grade "B" producers - distributors and 15 head for grade "B" producer-distributors.

The largest herd in this area numbered 130 cattle — there were five herds between 75 and 100 head in size, and another five herds in the 50 to 75 head category. Ten herds contained between 35 and 50 cattle, six dairies had herds of between 25 and 35 cattle, and two dairy herds were under 25 head.

For the entire southern Oregon area, 175 licensed dairies were operating in 1957, as compared to 187 in 1956. The average herd size last year was 34 cattle; a year before the average size in southern Oregon was 32.

In the dairies in Bailey's district, there were 32 farm tanks, 19 pipeline milkers and 18 farm tank pipeline milker combinations.

All 39 of the dairy operations in this region use milk-

ing parlors; 33 are stanchion type and six of the parlors have raised platforms. Four dairy herds are fed and housed in stanchion barns — the other 36 are kept in

lounging sheds. Twenty-five of the dairies have paved cowyards.

According to Bailey, these figures were compiled by the headquarters office in Salem,

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS

Douglas, Wyo.—Caril Fugate, 14, sweetheart of "mad dog killer" Charles Starkweather, 19, after both were captured, on how it felt to be in his company during his murder rampage through the Midwest:

"I was afraid he was going to take me to Washington state and kill me."

Hollywood—Former mobster Mickey Cohen, on charges that he slugged a night club waiter during a party in honor of entertainer Sammy Davis Jr.:

"I never start beefs with waiters. I'm always very friendly with waiters and generous with my tips."

Washington—Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, on London reports that the United States has changed its stand and now is prepared to take a short-cut to East-West summit talks:

"It should be abundantly clear that what we desire, as the President clearly states in his letter (to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin), is to move toward a summit meeting under conditions which give promise of success."

Moscow—Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in a Tass news agency dispatch praising the new U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement, on the need for settlement of political disputes as well:

"I would like to stress the great importance we attribute to concerted actions of the two countries for settling urgent international problems."

Washington—Chairman John C. Doerfer of the Federal Communications Commission, on the acceptance, as a loan, by FCC members of color television sets from manufacturers:

"To us it's not a luxury. It's part of our job to see how it works. We look at television shows not for fun but to learn what's going on."

Half Million Tests Made For Brucellosis

Salem — More than one-half million tests for brucellosis were made in Oregon during 1957 and in addition, nearly 138,000 calves were vaccinated for protection against this disease. These figures highlight the annual summary of the federal-state cooperative brucellosis laboratory.

Farmers Vote No On Government Aid

Philadelphia — Farm Journal, a national farm publication, will say in its February issue that the majority of its readers who participated in a nationwide poll want less government help than they are getting.

Of those who returned ballots, published in the magazine's December issue, almost exactly half—50.1 per cent—wanted the government to "get clear out of farming."

Another 11 per cent voted for "less government help than now."

Only 27 per cent voted for more government help. The remaining 12 per cent said they were satisfied with farm programs as they now stand.

Regional Variations Defined. Regional variations were well defined, and on the whole predictable. Eastern farmers, who are traditionally conservative and who grow few crops that are government-controlled, cast the greatest percentage of votes against federal programs—63 per cent.

In the Central states, where wheat and corn, both subject to price supports, are major crops, the vote against the government dropped to 43 per cent, and the vote for still more government help rose to 35 per cent.

Southern farmers, whose cotton, rice, and peanuts are all subject to supports, turned in the major surprise. Fifty-three per cent of their ballots were cast against government help.

Those who voted for some government aid—either about the same as now or more—were asked on the ballot to say which of four types of aid they preferred.

The current program of price supports and controls proved the favorite, capturing 43 per cent of this portion of the vote. Production payments (direct payments from the government to farmers) plus acreage controls ran neck and neck with votes in favor of the government making payments to take land completely out of farming.

Two Price Plan Unpopular. A two-price plan (higher prices on what can be consumed at home, lower prices on what can be expected) finished in last place, being supported mainly by Western wheat growers and Southern cotton farmers.

In a third vote, farmers who favored support prices with controls voted strongly (68 per cent) for higher supports than at present, even at the expense of still more rigid acreage controls. Only 8 per cent favored more acres and lower supports. The remaining 24 per cent would settle for supports and acreage as at present.

Farm Journal explains that its poll was voluntary, and made only among its own subscribers. It points out, however, that because of the magazine's large circulation (3,500,000) and the nationwide distribution of that circulation, statistical consultants "believe the results give a pretty good indication of farmer thinking."

In an editorial in the same issue, signed by Carroll P. Streeter, the magazine's editor, Farm Journal declares that farmers are "disillusioned" with government programs to aid them and suggests that lasting solutions will be found only as farmers organize themselves to regulate their own production to improve their market.

Holmes To Fight Rate Discrimination. Salem — Gov. Robert D. Holmes said Wednesday he would fight for a Western compact against discriminatory freight rates at the Western Governors' Conference in Colorado Springs, Feb. 23-26.

The governor will preside at a round table discussion on natural resources.

The four-day conference also will tackle problems on highways, education beyond high school and interstate institutions.

Oregon Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton also will attend the conference.

TOO MANY WINNERS. Cambridge, England—Too many people—more than 5,400—hit the jackpot in a local football pool, and wound up today collecting winnings of about four cents each.

Select Listed Variety For Seed Certification

Select a crop variety that is eligible if you want to qualify for seed certification in Oregon, advised Earle Jossy, Jackson County Agent. In other words, there is an approved list of crop varieties in the Oregon certification program.

A variety does not make

this eligibility list through a hocus-pocus procedure, but each variety, up for consideration, is reviewed by the Oregon State college certification board. Facts such as data showing adaption, yield, disease and insect resistance, and seed needs, are just some of the things that are examined by the certification board. Proved superior performance of a new variety in one or more categories is considered a requirement to eligibility for certification.

Even though this procedure has been a part of the Oregon certification program for many years, there are people

who still believe that payment of certification fees entitles them to certification of almost any crop or variety.

Subject to Revision

This eligibility list is subject to revision each year by the board. As new superior crop varieties are developed, they may be added to the list. Older varieties that are replaced by better ones, are removed from the eligibility variety list.

Jossy reports that at least one year's advance notice is given before a variety is dropped from certification. Final approval to delete or add a variety is given by the certification board.

The board reserves the right of accepting for certification varieties recommended for production in Oregon by the Oregon Experiment station. All crops recommended for production in the state will not automatically be eligible for certification. Only varieties that contain superior qualities that may be lost without a planned method of production are eligible, states Jossy.

Many crops are produced for seed in Oregon that do not need a program such as this. With these, good seed can be maintained by a reasonable purity standards. Crop varieties developed in other

states, to be eligible for certification in Oregon, must be approved here, too. More information on this subject may be obtained in the Jackson County agents office.

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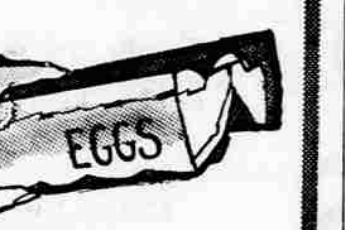
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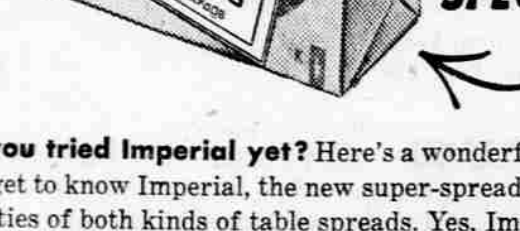


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