

Station Winds Up Spring Plantings

H. H. WHITE
Superintendent,
Southern Oregon Experiment
Station

Spring plantings on the experiment station were completed during the past week except for sweet corn and tomato fertilization experiments.

Plantings the past week included a field corn adaptability experiment involving 30 different hybrids, 13 varieties of dwarf field corn, and 12 varieties of grain sorghums. Thirteen varieties of soybeans gathered from the northern soybean producing states are also being tested for adaptability to this area. Twenty varieties of sweet corn were planted. These will be evaluated for fresh market use. Results of these various studies together with recommendations to growers will be available through your county agents prior to planting dates in 1959.

In most of the corn growing areas of Jackson and Josephine counties growers should be getting the plantings completed. Planting dates are determined with regard to the probable date of the last killing frost in the spring. Examination of 30 years of records maintained by the weather bureau show that the average date of the last killing frost in the Medford area is April 25 while in the Talent area it is May 2. However, the record shows that killing frosts have occurred in the Medford area as late as May 26 and at Talent as late as June 2.

Weather Bureau data over the 30 years period 1921-1950 show that on the average the first killing frost in the fall comes Oct. 18 in the Medford area and Oct. 11 in the Talent area. The earliest killing frost recorded in the Medford area during that 30 year period was Sept. 13 and at Talent Sept. 15. These data indicate an average growing season of 176 days in the Medford area and 162 days at Talent. Agronomists at the experiment station use these data in compiling their recommendations regarding varieties of corn the grower should use as well as the date to plant. In our experimental testing of varieties we are seeking the highest yielding variety that will mature in an average of 150 growing days.

Hybrid Corn Trials

Practically all corn grown in this area comes from hybrid seed. These hybrids are made to order since they have been bred to mature under differing numbers of growing days. Some require only 90 days while others must have more than 150 days. It is important the grower select the variety best suited to his locality and farm conditions. To assist the growers in making this selection the experiment station has conducted variety trials on farms in the various sections of Jackson and Josephine counties. Results of these are available from your county agent.

Success in corn production is tied very closely to the fertilization program. Yields will definitely reflect the amount of fertility available. Research has shown that a 25 ton yield of corn silage requires the equivalent of 830 pounds of ammonium sulfate, 550 pounds of superphosphate, 200 pounds of muriate of potash, and about 800 pounds of 80 per cent lime. These fertility elements are available in differing amounts in soils de-

pending upon soil type and previous cropping history.

A soil test will show the amount of these materials available in the soil and from this the grower can determine the amount of fertilizer he must add to obtain the desired yield per acre. If you have had a soil test on the field to be planted to corn, it will pay you to use that test in deciding how much and what kinds of fertilizer to apply.

Field trials conducted by the experiment station on growers' farms as well as on station land indicate profitable results can be obtained on an application of up to 120 pounds of elemental nitrogen, 60 pounds of P2O5, 60 pounds of K2O, and 20 pounds of sulfur per acre.

REMEMBER
This has been proclaimed conservation week. Conservation is the use of the whole earth and all its resources for the enduring good of man. Patrick Henry said, "he is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies." And Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "The history of every nation is eventually written in the way in which it cares for its soil."

Fortunately, proper conservation practices are profitable to the current operator and at the same time they assure his successors of the heritage they have a right to expect.

Elm Beetle Spray Required Soon

By DON BERRY
County Horticultural Agent

Home gardeners who have had trouble in past years with Elm beetles should spray soon. These pests first become noticeable to the home gardener when the leaves start turning brown and the tree takes on a sickly appearance. Trouble starts when the black and yellow striped beetles emerge from the ground in the spring and start feeding on the leaves. Soon clusters of bright yellow eggs appear on the underside of the leaves and hatch into greenish yellow worms which eat the green portion off the leaf leaving only a clear filament.

Later in the summer the home owner may notice the adult beetles crawling down the trunk and gathering in clusters at the base of the tree. Since there are several broods a year, damage starts early and continues till fall frost.

Control consists of spraying the tree with two pounds DDT and two pounds of Malathion per 100 gallons of water. Ordinarily one spray containing these materials applied during the first part of May will prevent serious beetle damage to Elms for the remainder of the season. Occasionally where infestations are severe a second spray is needed. This should be applied only if a buildup of beetles is noted.

Litchi nuts, a tasty item on Chinese restaurant menus, are now being grown commercially in Florida. Previously the nuts had to be imported.

The ancient Greek Theatres of the 4th century were roofless auditoriums.

Farm and Garden

Milk Audit Rules Receive Change After Hearing

Salem — Several changes in regulations proposed by the state department of agriculture to guide the grade A milk usage audit program were made as a result of the public hearing in Salem April 30, said an Oregon state department of agriculture spokesman.

The regulations, which spell out some of the broad provisions of the law passed by the 1957 legislature, deal with records to be kept by the distributors, poundage fees, statements to producers and pooling charges deducted.

After receiving comments at the public hearing, the department changed its proposal that all books and records be kept for three years to a one-year minimum.

Payment for manufacturing usage as well as bottle and can (fluid milk) usage will be audited on the basis of prices agreed upon between dealers and producers.

Under the regulations, unaccountable milk losses will be payable on a bottle and can basis to producers or producer's marketing agents except as permitted under a 2 per cent tolerance.

Also, where the milk of special breed groups is not kept actually segregated from other milk, it participates in a pool on the same basis as other milk.

The regulations were signed and effective May 2. Copies are available from the state

Sire Selection Talk Given To Jersey Group

Eagle Point—Fully as much emphasis should be placed on the females as on the male side of the pedigree when selecting a herd sire, Frank Schutzwahl, veteran Grants Pass Jersey breeder told a meeting of the Rogue River Cattle club recently.

The meeting was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mongold, Eagle Point.

First Fruit Moth In West Salem

Salem — The first Oriental fruit moth of 1958 was found in a neglected peach orchard in West Salem early this month, the state department of agriculture reports.

All peach trees in the vicinity are being watched closely for any spread of this insect pest.

Last year Oriental fruit moth was found in 10 places around Salem and in five plantings along Columbia boulevard in Portland.

To date, no infestations have been found in orchards that have been sprayed this year, according to F. P. Larson, head of the department's plant pest and disease survey program.

Salem — Fifteen sheep, 34 head of cattle and eight swine were condemned by state meat inspectors during March, according to figures just released by the state department of agriculture.

The department of agriculture's business office, agriculture building, Salem.

A breeder is almost assured of satisfactory production and type in a herd sire with dams and grand-dams of superior producing and transmitting ability mated with superior or senior superior sires, he added.

"The selection of a herd sire is one of the most important steps a breeder has to take and should not be taken lightly or without consideration of all the factors which enter into such a selection. The future producing ability of his herd and the resulting dairy profit or lack of such profit is all tied up in the judgment and care he uses in the selection of the young sire. The practice of waiting until there is an acute need for a herd sire is not conducive to this end. If a bull meets all or most of the requirements outlined, price should be of secondary consideration since the breeder's future standard of living may well depend upon the right selection." So speaks a man who has developed four senior superior sires with a rating of 644 to 688 pounds of butterfat.

The members and guests enjoyed a potluck luncheon at noon with the business being conducted by President Ed Parsons. Plans were completed for the junior spring show to be held at the Josephine County Fair grounds May 17. A food booth will be maintained on the grounds. Everyone interested is invited to attend and give the 4H and FFA youngsters a boost at their first show of the year.

The next meeting will be at Loren Knight home in Grants Pass.

Spring Pasture Often Brings Bloat Problems

By EARLE JOSSY
County Extension Agent

Spring pastures and cows have a way of adding up to losses from bloat. One dairyman in Jackson County lost

six head of good cows in one night. Another lost two Jerseys the first day he turned his cows into a new pasture.

All in all, bloat is blamed for killing 45 million dollars worth of cattle last year in the United States.

Bloat is simply the accumulation of a large amount of gas in the rumen. It is normal for much gas to be formed in digesting cellulose, which is the main diet of the cow, occasionally conditions arise which prevent the gas from burping this gas away and that is when she gets in trouble.

Bloat is almost invariably associated with a lush growth of legumes, particularly Ladino Clover and alfalfa. Legume hay is sometimes responsible for bloat too.

Much research has gone into the bloat problem. Not many answers have been learned. Having at least 50 per cent grass in legume pastures helps. Making dry feed, hay or straw, available helps too.

Free access of salt and plenty of drinking water seem to be of value—the use of 75 mg. of oxytetracycline daily in grain to reach animal has reduced the incidence of bloat in tested herds. There is not yet a sure way of prevention, watch cattle on legume pastures.

Treatments for bloat include tying a two inch bit in the mouth and standing the animal with the front feet higher than the rear feet, drenching with a pint of mineral or vegetable oil. In severe cases it may be necessary to pass a rubber hose down the throat to relieve pressure. If these methods fail and the bloat is very severe, then it may be necessary to puncture the abdomen at the point of greatest swelling just beyond the outer edge of the left loin. This is best done with a trocar and canula but can be done with the blade of a pocket knife. Sticking should always be done as a last resort.

Fertilizer Sale Rises 7 Per Cent

Salem — Sale of fertilizers in Oregon rose 7 per cent during the first quarter of 1958, reports J. D. Patterson, chief chemist for the state department of agriculture. More than 57,000 tons of fertilizers were sold during the first three months of 1958, as compared with 53,725 tons sold during the same time in 1957.

A 16 per cent decrease was recorded in the sale of agricultural minerals, however. In the first quarter in 1957 a total of 7,985 tons of gypsum, soil sulfur, borax and other minerals were sold. The total for the same period this year was 6,702 tons.

The Island of Guernsey in the English Channel has an area of 24 square miles.

Conservation Reserve Has 14 Contracts Out

Fourteen contracts were in effect for the conservation reserve program as of April 30, according to Charles E. White, chairman of the Jackson County Agriculture Conservation and Stabilization committee.

This placed 438 acres of cropland into the reserve. Of the 438 acres designated, 111 acres had acceptable vegetative cover at the beginning of the contract, 290 acres are seeded or will be seeded this year to perennial grasses and legumes and 37 acres are planted or are to be planted to forest trees.

Also, White said, there are five additional contracts pending that will remove 204 acres out of crop production. Of these, 142 acres will be seeded to perennial grasses and legumes, 62 acres will be planted to forest trees.

Sign Contracts
Under the conservation re-

for a period of 3, 5, or 10 years to take a designated acreage out of crop production and either maintain or establish and maintain vegetative cover for the length of the contract.

Under the acreage reserve 349 acres are signed up. This land may lie idle or be seeded into legumes or grasses this year.

The acreage reserve part of the soil bank program affects those farms that have crop allotments. In Jackson county, this program only affects farms with wheat allotments. The farmer signs an agreement to underplant his allotment and that he will not plant soil depleting crops in excess of his permitted acres for soil depleting crops.

The conservation reserve and the acreage reserve are two parts of the soil bank program.

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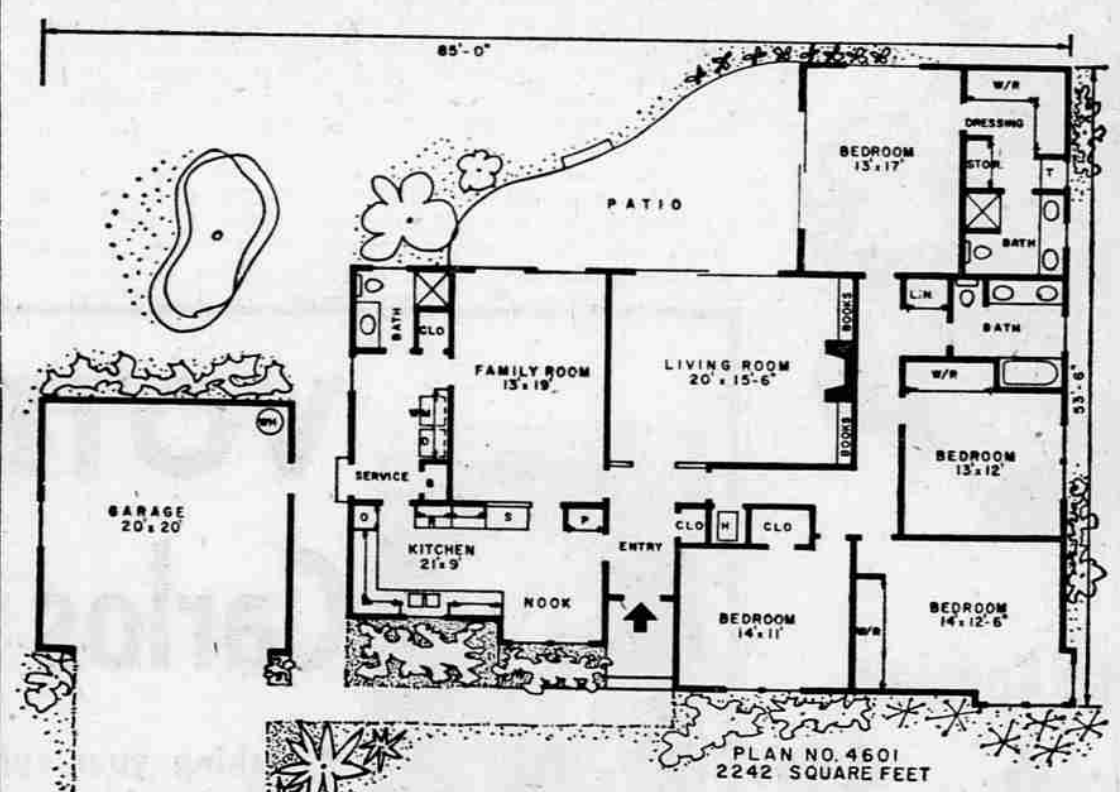
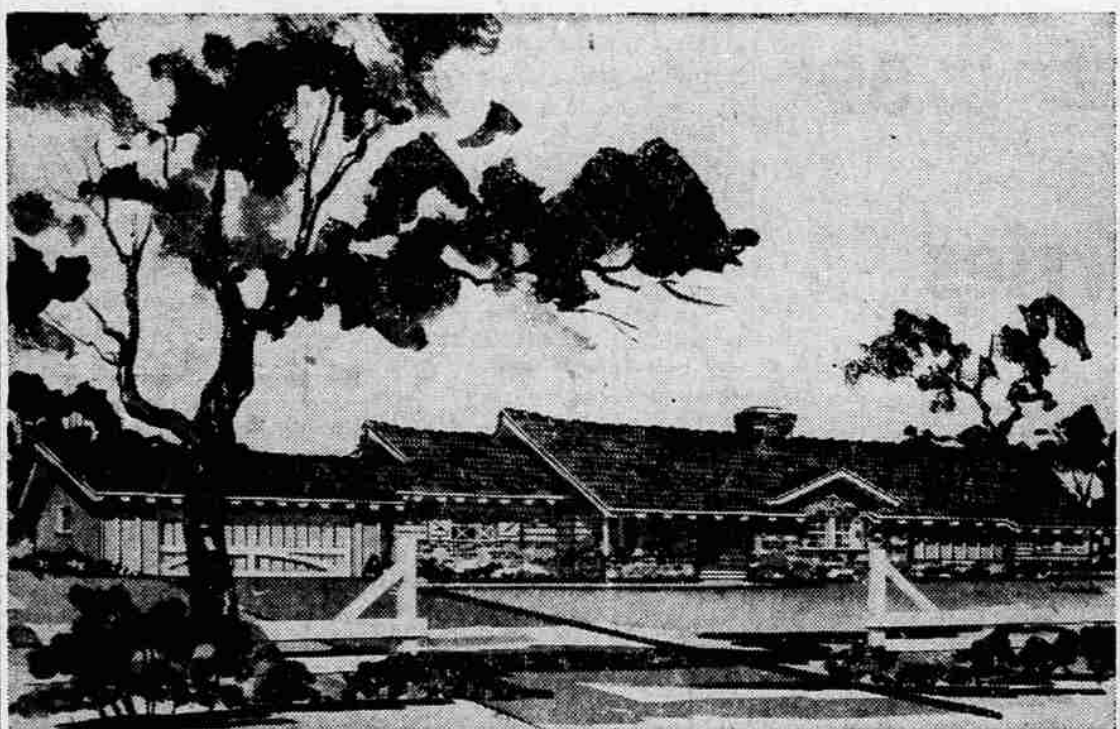
First voters—Rocky Stone, Gary Picard, Punky McDougall and David Kelsay say — we want youth, understanding and impartiality on the bench.

Bob Dames is THE man—the young people's choice. "Youth will be served" by Dames.

Dames for Judge Comm. Mrs. Lewis Kilbourn, Sec. 214 Levetette Bldg. Paid Pol. Adv.



This Week's Town, Country House



By HIAWATHA ESTES

This is the Once-in-a-Lifetime home. Planned to span a family's changing needs from Lohengrin to the Golden Wedding March, it incorporates areas for both adults and children to work efficiently, to entertain graciously, to relax and have fun. There are places for all to be together and places for each to be alone. In this 2242 square foot home, these needs are met with distinction and good taste.

The long, rambling lines of the roof tilt upward at the gables. Used brick veneer faces most of the front, lending warm-hued contrast to the vertical and horizontal siding. Double gates swing together to enclose the breezeway between the house and two-car garage.

The efficiently planned street-side kitchen retains a view of both front and back yards. Oven, surface cooking unit and refrigerator are built in, and a pantry is near the yards. Oven, surface cooking unit and refrigerator are built in, and a pantry is

near the sunny eating area. A half wall above the stove unites the kitchen and spacious family room.

There's a space for washer, dryer, freezer and two storage closets in the service area. The adjacent three-quarter bath, with stall shower, is handy to the family room, play yard and swimming pool.

Walls of glass open to the patio from the family room, living room and master bedroom, making this semi-sheltered terrace a secluded spot for sun-bathing, relaxing or informal entertaining in warm weather.

Book shelves flank the broad used-brick fireplace in the vast living room and wide wall area making furniture arranging easy.

The master bedroom suite is a complete unit, with a dressing room that provides a built-in dressing table, wardrobe and storage closet and a three-quarter bath with a double pullman lavatory.

Twin lavatories are also features of the family bath.

The other three bedrooms all have an abundance of closet space and wide windows for ample light and ventilation.

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 and 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.



Daily's U-Drive
Medford Airport

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE G. COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

A letter to the editor in a recent farm publication issue complains that in a certain farmer's organization the school teachers, retired professors and businessmen do all the talking.

This letter comes from a Pennsylvania farmer. Such a statement certainly wouldn't apply to farmers of the Pacific Northwest. We've noticed farmers in this part of the country and particularly in this area have a good deal to say. And when we say "farmers" we mean orchardists also even though they may not be strictly defined as farmers.

Take a look around you and you'll notice quite a few active in politics and politics requires quite a bit of talking. Going a step further you might say some are in a bit deeper than they wish, and some not as deep or as solid as they would like.

When we think of farmers in politics we always think of old Jack Bloch. That's not his name but it will do for this column. Old Jack was the picture of what many people like to think is the typical old-fashioned type of sod-busters—from head to the toes of his heavy black rubber milking boots. Start talking politics and the weather-stained face would start working, sharp blue eyes would take on a tighter squint and a sudden squirt of tobacco juice would drop in a blob on the largest target.

Old Jack is still a Taft man and for all the aims and ambitions of the sharp right edge of the Republican party. Taft has often been called an isolationist and old Jack was somewhat of an isolationist himself.

"Don't git to taown enny more than I kin help!" he used to remark. "When a farmer like me hits taown then big fat belled merchants take out after me like a city dog after a country cur."

This old citizen of the soil is strictly an individualist. He owns and farms a good chunk of land. However, it doesn't reach for thousands of acres like a wheat farmer's nor does he depend on government subsidies on his crops. Nobody tells him what he could farm or what he couldn't. He might lose money, but he does it independently.

"Yer might kin o' call me one of them free stinkers!" he used to chortle.

Last time we visited his place he was keeping a small dairy herd, fair-sized flock of sheep, some pigs and chickens. Bloch, his hired man, and wife did all the work. The dogs worked the sheep and drove the cows into the barn for milking. When necessary the chunky little man would swing into the saddle and the bowed-legs hug the horses sides like they had been especially fitted. Watching him you got the feeling that the saddle had been his home many years ago. He had the air of the grizzled, stove-in old veterans you might see on the rodeo circuit.

A person didn't need the smell of smoke-filled caucuses to get the smell and feel of politics. A blue haze of pipe smoke from a stubby corn-cob pipe, generously mixed with the smell of cow dung, hay and fresh turned soil continually hung like a haze and seemed to become stronger as each political argument progressed. Smoke wasn't the only thing which turned the air blue. Old Bloch was an artistic cussier. He could verbally foul up the air for 30 minutes without using the same word twice.

When we talked to him last it was during the election of 1952 when the wheelhorses of the Republican swung away from Robert Taft and threw their support to Eisenhower. The old farmer was particularly disgusted with the chairman of his county Republican Central committee who had also swung away from Taft.

"Y' know the Democratic party has a jackass for a symbol . . . donkey, they call it. Well, yer know I told that there party chairman . . . 'Over in taown I watched ya walk down the street—sars a flapping' and yer rear-end bobbin' up and down and yer sure reminded me of a jackass, that's what. Why don't ye up and join the Democrats?" Before the general election comes around in November we hope to make our way up to old Jack Bloch's little red barn again and sit on a bale of hay and talk politics with him. If we do we will be sure to take along a tape-recorder.

We mention this old farmer because we think his independent spirit typifies a good many farmers of the Rogue Valley area. You don't see many of them—usually in the smaller stump ranch class—at the various farm meetings. They're too busy trying to squeeze an earning out of their land. Nor do they attend many political gatherings. But these are the fellows local, state and national politicians should make every attempt to reach—if only for the reason that by reaching this almost isolated segment of the rural and farm population the campaigners can be more sure of reaching the bulk of population. This works in much the same way as the opera star who sings for the far corner of the balcony knowing that by so doing she will definitely reach those sitting closer.

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Jackson County Republican

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Anna Scott for County Clerk Committee
Marion Beeson, Chairman
Talent, Oregon

ELECT ANNA SCOTT
County Clerk of Jackson County