

Farm and Garden

Cloverlawn Milk Herd Tops in May; Westerbergs Have Best Producing Cow

Highest average butterfat production in May was reached by the Cloverlawn Guernsey farm, Medford, according to statistics released by the Jackson County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Among the five top herds for the month in the county, the Cloverlawn herd hit an average of 60 per cent. Average milk production hit 1,119 pounds with 16 cows producing and one dry cow.

The herd, owned by Richard and Elizabeth Westerberg, Ashland, was second with 52.9 per cent average butterfat and 971 average pounds of milk production for 32 cow producing and four dry cows.

Hubbard's Herd Third

Bill and Jo Hubbard's, Eagle Point, herd was third with 48.5 per cent butterfat, 1,221 average pounds of milk for 32 producing cows and one dry cow. The Ed Ramsay, Jacksonville, herd was fourth with 46.7 pounds of butterfat, 979 pounds of milk for 33 cows and two cows dry. J. E. Parsons, Gold Hill, herd was fifth with 44.7 per cent average butterfat, 847 pounds of milk for 42 producing cows, and three cows dry.

Five of the 10 top herds for the month are owned by Richard and Elizabeth Westerberg, Ashland, according to the records of the herd improvement association.

Their cows and their production records are Treasure—1,550 pounds of milk, 113.8 pounds of butterfat, 64 days in milk; Bonnie—1,566 pounds of milk, 112.8 pounds of butterfat, 53 days in milk; Nugget—1,490 pounds of milk, 102.9 pounds of butterfat, 32 days in milk; Souvenir—1,500 pounds of milk, 96 pounds of butterfat and 53 days in milk; and Gleam—1,525 pounds of milk, 91.5 pounds of butterfat and 53 days in milk.

The Westerberg cows ranked first, second, fourth, sixth and eighth.

Ranking Third

Ranking third among the 10 top cows for May was Dina owned by Clarence and Sadie Williams, Ashland. Her month's production record shows 2,006 pounds of milk, 108.3 pounds of butterfat and 44 days in milk.

Cow No. 32 of the Spear L. ranch, Eagle Point, ranked fifth with 2,192 pounds of milk, 96.4 pounds of butterfat and 45 days in milk.

Seventh was another cow owned by Clarence and Sadie Williams—Polly—with 1,476 pounds of milk, 94.5 pounds of butterfat and 54 days in milk.

Horns and Naomi, owned by Bill and Jo Hubbard ranked ninth and tenth respectively. Horns produced 2,350 pounds of milk, 91.7 pounds of butterfat and was 47 days in milk. Naomi produced 2,812 pounds of milk, 90 pounds of butterfat and was 56 days in milk.

Local Experiment Station Shows New Experiments

By H. H. WHITE

Tuesday, soil conservation and agricultural stabilization committee personnel from Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties met at the Southern Oregon Experiment station to observe the various types of experiments being conducted this year.

Those present were Arthur S. King, extension conservation specialist, Oregon State college, Corvallis; W. B. Tucker, Clifford Cordy, Don Berry and Glenn Klein, all of the Jackson county extension service; Wayne Mosher, Douglas county extension service; Representing the Soil Conservation Service were Bob Longway, Medford, Calvin Greg, Grants Pass; Borden Beck, Sutherlands; Elwood Abbott, Sams Valley-Beagle SCS district; Otto Niedermeier, Rogue SCS district; Ray Vogel, Rogue SCS district and Ron Rose, Grants Pass SCS district. Representing the ASC were Harry Martin, Medford; Bill Gilmore, Grants Pass; and representing the Southern Oregon experiment station were John A. Yungen, agronomist and Harold H. White, superintendent.

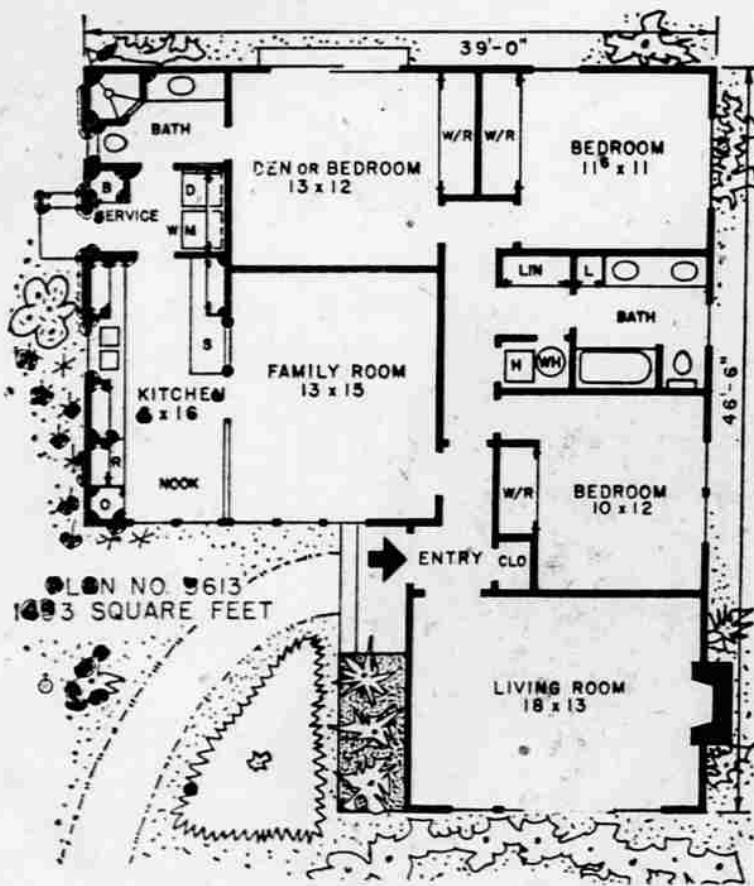
The forenoon was spent on the agronomic experiment farm west of Talent where experiments relating to forage, feed grains, corn and seed crops were discussed. Of particular interest this season are some of the newer strains of grasses for hay and pasture mixes, also some of the wheat varieties such as Redmond, Omar and Heines VII.

Extension, SOC and other technical workers will use the information gained and data developed by the experiment station as a background for counseling growers of the area on their individual problems.

Periodically these technical workers like to see the new crops, varieties and treatments being tested by the station so they can better counsel with the people regarding their problems.

Josiah Quincy, 15th president of Harvard university, expelled the whole sophomore class for a roughhouse in 1843.

This Week's Town, Country House



ESTES

There's a feeling of sincere hospitality in this traditional English cottage style home.

Half-timbers protrude from stucco bables beneath the dark-stained shingle roof. A chimney pot tops the brick chimney, and brick veneer extends across the front of the house as well as being used to form a planter beside the porch. Small-paneled windows enhance the "old country" charm.

Ideal for the family with half grown children, this home provides two completely separate areas for entertaining. The front living room, with its banks of windows and wide brick fireplace, can be kept free of toys and clutter, always ready for adult company. The family room, which blends visually with the kitchen, provides an informal atmosphere for mother's morning coffee-katch or the children's after-school snack-fest. The family room could also double as a dining room.

Arranged Appliances

Well arranged appliances and work surfaces, ample cupboards and lots of light add to the attractiveness of the kitchen. The nook area offers a spot for the serving of family meals.

Washing machine and dryer are located in the service area. Overhead cupboards and a broom closet add storage space for household accessories.

Open to both the work area and master bedroom is the three-quarter bath, with stall shower and pullman lavatory. Large glass doors in the master bedroom slide open to the rear yard. In all bedrooms the wardrobes are exceptionally roomy, with shelf space above and drawers below. Wide, unbroken wall areas will make it easy to arrange large pieces of bedroom furniture in a number of ways.

Double lavatories, recessed fixtures and a towel cabinet are convenient features of the family bath.

A linen closet, heater and water heater closet opens from the bedroom hallway.

Complete working drawings of the above plan can be obtained at a cost of \$7.50 for the first set and \$9 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 404-7, Northridge, Calif.

Wheat Allotment Must Be Sought By July Deadline

A farmer on land on which no wheat was seeded for any of the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, may apply on or before July 1 for a "new farm" wheat acreage allotment for the 1959 winter wheat crop, Chairman Charles White of the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee said today.

Even if wheat was produced on the farm in 1958, the farmer is still considered a new wheat farm if it did not have a 1958 allotment, and the farmer must apply at the county office as a new producer, White said.

An important requirement for obtaining a new allotment is to file a written application before the July 1 deadline. This application may be made out on forms which can be obtained in person or by mail from the county ASC office.

The chairman pointed out that factors considered in determining whether a farmer is eligible for a new farm allotment will include the tillable acreage, type of soil, and topography of the farm. The operator's farming system is studied and the extent to which his livelihood depends on his farming operations. He is also asked the reason wheat was not planted on his farm in past years.

County Acreage

Jackson county's share of the 55-million-acre national wheat allotment for 1959 will be 1,504 acres, White said. This compares with a 1958 wheat allotment of 1,568 acres.

Since Oregon's share of the national allotment exceeds 25,000 acres, the state has been designated as a "commercial" wheat state for 1959. This means that local eligible wheat growers will vote June 20 on whether to use the marketing quotas for next year's crop. The referendum will also be a factor in determining the level of price supports on 1959 crop wheat.

The wheat acreage allotments for Jackson county wheat farmers were mailed June 6, White declared. The individual farm allotment, he explained, depends on past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography.

Corn, Beans May Be Planted During June, Agent Says

It is still not too late to plant gardens, but those who have delayed planting for one reason or another should not delay longer, according to Don Berry, county extension agent. Time is short, but prompt planting should be rewarded with a good garden.

During June crops like corn, beans and squash may be planted. Crops sensitive to frost such as peppers and eggplants, as well as tomatoes, can still be set out. Potatoes too, should be planted immediately if this has not been done, Berry said.

Recommended varieties for sweetcorn are Ichief or Golden Cross Bantam; bush beans, Top Crop or Processor; pole beans, Kentucky Wonder or Blue Lake.

It should be remembered that pole beans which are stunted and turn yellow are affected with a virus disease. This is always worse where beans are planted in close association with gladiolus.

Squash Varieties Welcome

Summer squash varieties such as Zucchini are always welcome in the home garden and come into bearing quickly. Winter squash varieties such as Hubbard, Banana, Table Queen or Butternut are gathered just before the fall frosts.

Peppers of the California Wonder type are best and the Black Beauty eggplant is recommended. Any of the home gardeners who have tried Kennebec potatoes have found them satisfactory. Hales Best 36 is the cantaloupe variety most resistant to our cantaloupe virus trouble.

It also should be remembered that carrots that are irrigated carefully. If the soil is dry, and water is applied on a hot day it will drown the carrots and the bottom part will turn soft and rot. If you have noticed this trouble, watch your watering.

All of these crops listed above should be planted as soon as possible if they have not already been put in. This is also true of tomatoes and brussel sprouts. Delaying longer would be of no benefit on these crops.

A new offshore drilling platform can be used in 600 feet of water.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE G. COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

We were browsing through the Medford public library the other day and came across a history book written by an old professor we used to have. His book is written in good, clear readable style.

One of his notes on Pacific Northwest dairying shows it made its big change to a major farm industry in 1910 or thereabouts. By 1910 the dairy farmers owned 444,000 milch cows, delivered 146 million gallons of milk and 37 million pounds of butterfat annually.

We have said often before that with more water available in this valley dairying will become more important. Dairying seems to be a natural for the reclaimed land which many think will be cut into small acreages.

History would seem to bear us out. According to our professor's history book dairy farming prospered most in the valley lands of western Washington and Oregon around 1910.

According to this Pacific Northwest history, one farmer settled 40 acres of logged-off land, started a dairy herd and soon built a \$1,000 investment to \$10,000.

In the early 1900's the construction of condensed milk plants and cheese factories in the west gave the dairy industry a bigger push.

Formation of dairy and creamery associations which concentrated on standardizing grades and consolidating merchandizing operations helped still further. One of the earliest of such organizations was the Tillamook Dairy association which was a cooperative. This was the pioneer organization of such groups as the Milk Producers league here.

A tense situation seems to have developed between officials in one segment of our agricultural industry. It's similar to a situation which developed in a shipyard during the war.

For possibly the first time since this shipyard started the workers were out on strike. Crowds were milling around the plant and a couple of destroyers vitally needed for America's defense were idle steel shells on the ways.

The president of the shipyards, a tough, hard-headed, two-fisted old gent was getting a shave in this small town's barber shop. Notified of the strike he went flying over to the yard, barber sheet, lathered face and all.

"You people all ought to be ashamed of yourselves!" he thundered. "Your country needs those ships. Those boys overseas need 'em and here you stand talking about wages when you are already getting much more than any soldier in a foxhole. Why—why if you were children I would take down your pants and whip you a good 'un!"

At that point far back in the crowd a female voice shrieked, "Would you take down my pants, too, Mr. Newell?"

The crowd roared with laughter and sheepishly shuffled back to their jobs.

In this local problem we aren't sure whose pants deserve to be taken down. Regulations were made to be obeyed. But it is also human to err. So, let's get back to producing.

We have been interested in the case of the "poverty-stricken" railroads. When the steel rails were extending their vast web westward the federal, state and local governments bent over backwards to meet most, if not all of their demands.

In 1913, the Northern Pacific Railroad company and Weyerhaeuser Timber company together owned 34.7 per cent of the privately owned timber in Washington. In Oregon this same company and the Southern Pacific company had 22.4 per cent of that valuable timber land. This is based on the bureau of corporations figures. Surely, they must own a large part of this timberland still! Sale of timber off this land should certainly help meet any deficit without reaching into the peoples' pockets through the federal government and asking for more federal aid and rate increases.

Apparently this is a sudden thing, the railroads' "sorry plight." Then why didn't they sell some of the mineral rights off their lands at least? Around 1950 oil companies exploring in southwestern Washington were refused permission to enter railroad lands. Why? When they offered such good payments?

We might add one other thing, according to these official figures, half of the private timber of the five Pacific Northwest states and California was owned by the Northern Pacific around 1913.

The railroads are going to have to do something about their public relations in a big hurry before they ask for more money. Signs along the highway point to the fact that railroads could remove a lot of freight-hauling trucks from the highway. This would prevent congestion, they indicate. Why don't they go all the way by removing a few drivers and passengers from the highways by offering decent passenger service in areas such as the Rogue River valley? This might even save a few lives.

Members of the Milk Producers league board tied into heaping platefuls of Mexican food Friday night during the board meeting. Those present agreed that such food would make a good breakfast. It would not only stick to the ribs but light a fire in a man.

Perhaps establishment of a few Mexican restaurants here would promote the sale of milk. We discovered Friday night at a local hotel that plenty of good cold milk helped put out the fires set in the stomach by red-hot tamales.

One or two attending the meeting made the mistake of eating before they came and had a tough time getting through the bountiful meal.

Considerable discussion followed the dinner on the current June Dairy month promotion. Tours of the local dairies were suggested for the public, milking contests between the mayors of Ashland and Medford and one dairyman facetiously suggested that perhaps a replica of a dairy barn might be erected in the city park so the public could see how the cows are fed and milked.

This might prove invaluable to some people. Although the cow's stomach is a wonderful manufacturing plant, milk is not manufactured. Others might learn at least what end of the cow the hay and grain goes into. Remember a friend of ours made the mistake of feeding the wrong end of a horse. Darned near ruined a good hat that way.

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Steward Files Protest Against Freight Rate Boost

Salem—Director Robert J. Steward said today that the state department of agriculture Monday filed formal protest to the 3 per cent general freight rate increase which went into effect this year. The protest was submitted to the Interstate Commerce commission for consideration at its July hearings in Washington, D.C., on this matter.

Steward declared if the 3 per cent increase remains in effect it will cause added hardships to Oregon agriculture and further shifts to other forms of transportation. This is true, he said, even though the rate increase is engineering, will be key speaker at the 1958 school. His topic is "Youth Individualism." Other speakers include F. E. Price, dean and director of agriculture, and Harold Hager and Scott MacEachron, Oregon Bankers association.

Dress, Talent Revue

The summer school 4-H dress and talent revue will be televised for the first time this year. KOAC-TV, Channel 7, will feature the dress revue June 18 from 7:30 to 9 p.m., and the talent show June 19, from 7:30 to 9 p.m.

50 County 4-H Members To Attend Summer School

Approximately 50 Jackson county 4-H members, both boys and girls, will be attending the 43rd annual 4-H summer school in Oregon State college June 16 to June 22, according to Glenn Klein, Jackson county 4-H agent.

The Jackson county group will be among the 1,875 planning to attend, according to OSC figures.

The 4-H school, shortened from 10 to six days this year, is one of the largest and best developed programs of its kind in the nation, according to Burton Hutton, state 4-H club extension leader at OSC.

Onions Shipped

He said Freight rate increases on onions shipped from Salem grew from 37 of each 100 acres in 1945 to 57 in 1957, leaving the farmer 43 acres today compared with 63 in 1945. In a competing Minnesota area, rail rates cost the growers 20 fewer acres than the Oregon growers paid—37 in Minnesota against 58 for Salem area growers.

The daily program consists of 40-minute period classes and assemblies, beginning at 8:30 each morning and ending at 4:20 in the afternoon. Physical education is included in the class program with beginning and advanced swimming, gymnastics, and football.

Club members

Club members are housed in college dormitories, fraternities, sororities and cooperatives.

A new feature of this year's school will be the opportunity for older 4-H club members to plan many of the summer school programs, Hutton says. Club members, who are 15 years of age and older, will plan the "smokeless smoker" for boys on Tuesday, the 4-H dress revue on Wednesday, the Saturday night party, ballroom and folk dances, and the all-summer school candlelight ceremony Sunday night.

Helping club members plan ahead to possible careers will also be emphasized in the summer school program. Older boys have been invited to visit schools and departments on the campus where special programs have been planned. Boys classes have also been scheduled in nearly all departments in the schools of agriculture and forestry and in related areas.

Girls' classes

Girls' classes will be taught by college staff members, public health officials, business and utility representatives. In addition to home economics skills, camp counseling, crafts, folk dancing, wise buying and photography will be taught.

Protest

The protest says that dollarwise, rail costs to New York on pears shipped from Medford climbed from \$1.42 to \$2.18 per hundredweight from 1945 to 1957; on apples from Hood River from \$1.35 to \$2.26; and on fresh or frozen strawberries from Portland from \$1.16 to \$1.95.

The department's protest was submitted by its market development chief, Paul T. Rowell. The department showing in behalf of Oregon agriculture is one of three from Oregon submitted for the July hearing. PUC Commissioner Howard Morgan filed a detailed statement on livestock and meats and the Pacific Northwest Grain and Grain Products Association filed one on the effects of increased rates in grain shipments from this area.

Individual wasps

Individual wasps entering the home can be killed with a flyswatter or a direct spray from an aerosol bomb.

Among major mineral finds last year was discovery of large deposits of coal in Peru. They are situated at Colpa and said to have fine commercial qualities of 87.5 per cent purity.

Treatment for wasp stings

Treatment for wasp stings include applying an ice pack and following with a paste made of water and baking soda. People who react severely to wasp stings should get medical attention immediately.

Fur of the yak, a wild ox of Tibet in eastern Asia, is exported to Western countries to make Santa Claus beards.

The first post office in western Canada was established at Winnipeg in 1855.

George Gleeson, dean of

Agent Outlines Wasp Controls

By DON BERRY

County Extension Agent

Yellow jackets and wasps are sometimes troublesome in the spring and summer. In spite of the fact that these insects are beneficial in that they kill and eat such pests as flies, cutworms and grubs, they are also dangerous because of their serious stings.

The easiest way for a homeowner to eliminate this danger is to treat the nests with an insecticide. Night is the best time to destroy a wasp nest because they are less active then. Applying a chlordane dust into the opening of the yellowjacket nest, or dusting the umbrella shaped paper wasps nests found in the rafters of the attic or the garage with a household or garden type duster generally kills the insects within 24 hours.

Individual wasps entering the home can be killed with a flyswatter or a direct spray from an aerosol bomb.

Treatment for wasp stings include applying an ice pack and following with a paste made of water and baking soda. People who react severely to wasp stings should get medical attention immediately.

The first post office in western Canada was established at Winnipeg in 1855.

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