Joint Plan Stated On Dairy Program

Thirty producer association representatives from six western states at a recent Spokane meeting of the Western States Milk Producers association, have agreed to develop jointly their ideas on a national dairy program.

A committee of nine has been formed to develop an approach to solution of the national dairy problem from an entirely new direction, according to Richard Westerberg, Ashland, Oregon, president of the western states group and Oregon Milk Producers.

"Western producers are cool to the idea of quotas on production, particularly when in most areas they are in a deficit situation," Westerberg said. "We are more concerned with increasing sales and usage of milk and dairy foods and we believe that increased emphasis on research and promotion, and an effort to remove the lower grades of product from the market will achieve the balance between supply and demand we seek."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Lynn Bramkamp, California Milk Producers' federation, is composed of Westerberg; Robert Cowan, Seattle Milk Producers association; Rulon Beus, Upper Snake River Valley Dairymen's association, Idaho Falls; Dale deRuwe, Spokane Milk Producers association; Forest Wisdom, Arizona's Dairymen's League, Phoenix; Bill Lattin, Associated Nevada Dairymen, Reno; Verne Bingham, Federated Milk Producers, Salt Lake City; and Bob Stallwood, Western Colorado Milk Producers association, Grand Junction.

Viewpoints of all eight western states will be represented by the committee. At a forthcoming meeting in Reno, a rough draft proposal based substantially on an approach to research, promotion, and elimination of lower grades of product through a marketing order will be developed for submission to interested groups, Bramkamp said.

Present at the Spokane meeting were the following directors: Dale deRuwe, Edwin Foisy, Walter Johnson, Martin Cadruvi, Howard Esvelt, Millard Clark, M. W. Harleman, William Martin, R. D. Harland, and Manager George Johnson of the hosting Spokane Milk Producers association; Rulon Beus and Ivan Miller, Upper Snake River Valley Dairymen's association; Jim Cooper, and Forrest Wisdom, manager of Arizona Dairymen's league; Bill Canepa, Bill Lattin, and Walter Christensen, manager, Associated Nevada Dairymen; Elmer Klein, and Merritt Nash, manager, Washington Milk Producers association; Wilber Haskins and Dick Westerberg, Oregon Milk Producers; Beore Burri and Vic Sachtjen, Grade A Milk Producers association, Nampa, Idaho; A. H. Jagels and W. L. Hendrix, Idaho Dairymen's association, Boise; Jim Maino and Lynn Bramkamp, manager, California Milk Producers federation.

A complete explanation was made and discussion of the Oregon milk usage audit law was led by D. P. Shoup, chief of the milk audit division, State Department of Agriculture, Salem.

Next meeting of the Association is scheduled for Jan. 22-24 at Phoenix, Ariz.

The New York State Thruway Authority suggests that drivers stop regularly, at least every two hours as a safety measure.

Brand Conference Set Aug. 6-10 At Pringle Falls

Salem—The state department of agriculture will sponsor its third annual Oregon brand inspector conference at Pringle Falls from Aug. 6-10. All department personnel connected with its brand inspection program will attend.

The "school" is divided into two sessions so that brand inspection services will be in operation through the state while the meeting is being held. The first session opens Wednesday afternoon and closes Friday noon; the second session ends Sunday noon. Between sessions, the state livestock advisory committee will be in session.

The program will feature discussions by department personnel on brand inspection, livestock licensing and herd law, the disease control and meat inspection programs, estrays, road checks, brand recording and forms, livestock weighing, evidence for court cases and public relations.

Conference Purpose Given

These topics are in line with the purpose of the conference—to keep personnel informed of new developments in their field and to promote uniformity and efficiency in the various phases of brand inspection work.

Guy Woodworth, livestock officer from Beaverton, heads the program committee for the conference.

Robert J. Steward, director of agriculture, and M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the department's division of animal industry, will speak at the conference, as will Jerry Mulcahy of Olympia, Wash., brand supervisor, and Charlie McCracken of Boise, Ida., state brand inspector. In addition, the department's personnel officer and property control officer will participate in the program.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE G. COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

A number of recreational developments are occurring in this county which should be of interest to the farmers.

The county court yesterday formally agreed to accept a contract for administration of recreation sites in the Talent project.

Also, Cole M. Rivers, fishery agent for the Rogue River district, Oregon state game commission has warned that the public may lose the use of Squaw lakes unless some public agency or group of agencies make necessary arrangements with the present property owners to maintain it as a recreation area.

As Ross Youngblood of the Bureau of Land Management said, the county court is to be commended for its aggressive attitude in seeking to develop the recreation potential in the Talent project. However, other people seem to be dragging their feet. Perhaps if the farm organizations got behind and shoved a little the whole development of recreation in this county could move faster.

Improvement of the Lake of the Woods road connection is important since it will open a large recreation area for year around use. Farmers in other areas have earned good money in catering to sportsmen and tourists. Why not here?

Those with large farmhouses near these recreation areas can make some good pocket change during the spring and summer months by putting up tourists. Or, an old barn could be fixed up for tourists accommodations. They do it in other places. Then, too, a good many farmers like to fish, too.

Ranchers in the Applegate area have been pestered for some time by "the city folks" picnicking and dumping trash on their properties. Development of the Squaw lakes for public recreation would give these farmers a place to shoo all picnickers and those just wanting to be out in the country.

Plenty has been written about recreation in the Talent project and development of the Lake of the Woods road connection. The Squaw lakes proposal is new.

These lakes are located eight miles east of the upper Applegate rd. near Copper. Fishermen have used them for about 40 years. The lower lake covers about 48.4 acres. The upper lake has 20.2 acres. Although the lower lake is used as an irrigation reservoir, the drawdown rarely exceeds 11 feet, Rivers says.

Now here is the problem—All access to these lakes is controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Harr and A. C. Pierce. Pierce has posted his property, fenced it and locked the gates. The Harrs use their property for commercial recreational use. Since they are getting along in years the couple finds the enterprise is weighing pretty heavy. Also, expenses leave little profit.

The game commission and the Harrs have a legal agreement by which the Harrs will provide free access, parking and boat launching facilities. They charge only for the public's camp grounds and picnic facilities. The commission plants fish and manages the fishery. The couple receive $100 a year for the maintenance and upkeep of parking and boat launching areas. The Harrs want to withdraw from this agreement. Possibly by April, 1961, they can, according to Rivers end the agreement.

As we said, too many people and public agencies seem to be dragging their feet on recreation development. We have noticed that when the farmers of Jackson county decide to do something it gets done. We hope this will be the case in recreation, also.

Agricultural economists predict the trend toward fewer and larger farms will continue. This means fewer farmers. It also means that farmers will be less important politically, one such economist stated. However, we believe that a way to a man's heart will continue to be through his stomach. That means then the farmer must and probably will educate the public so they realize how important the food producers are to a well-loaded dinner table.

It means the consumer will have to be made increasingly aware of how and where his food is produced. Promotion and education are the twin answers.

One of the local agricultural authorities tells of an amusing experience when a boy. Two youngsters of a travelling preacher had stopped to watch him and his brother crank the milk through the seperator. It was done in a small sawmill on the farm. It seemed only logical that the youngsters ran to their father and asked him to get a sawmill which gives milk.

Then, too, there's the story about the city girl newly married to a farmer. She was so happy that she thought everybody and everything should have a mate. So she went out and bought a rooster for each hen in her husband's flock. Result: more feathers in the chicken yard than in a pillow factory.

The fruit situation looks pretty good in the state this week, according to a fruit and nut crop review published by Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist.

Many housewives in this area are still moaning because they didn't hurry to grab the comparatively few boxes of apricots on the market recently. The review states that apricots are mostly picked at The Dalles.

However, the cot crop is never a substantial one there because of the diminishing profits. Yakima, Wash., and some other areas produce many more. Plenty of irrigation water has helped the Hood River Valley fruit crops to develop well in spite of high temperatures. The pear crop there is considered good, according to reports received here.

Housewives are warned that red and black raspberries are almost off the market, according to the fruit review. Boysenberries and early varieties of blackberries have passed their peak. Himalayas and Evergreen varieties of blackberries were well started by the third week of July.

Those children who love blackberries will be happy to know that about 100,000 cases of blackberries will be canned in No. 10 cans for the northwest school lunch program, the extension agricultural economist advises.

Pear growers who are now beset with the picker problem here may see a little hope in the announcement that machines have been developed to harvest prunes and cherries. Agricultural engineers at Davis, Calif., have successfully tested a mechanical harvester for prunes, according to the review. They estimate this one-man harvester will replace four hand laborers.

The experiment station in Michigan has developed speedier and less-bruising method of cherry picking. The cherries are loosened with the fingers or shaken down into a minnow net. Trials show this harvesting method speeds picking by nearly 40 per cent.

Farm and Garden

Higher Incomes Seen for State Farmers According to OSC Farm Economist

Corvallis — Higher incomes are in the making for Oregon farmers this year, reports an Oregon State college agricultural economist.

Larger marketings of farm products, plus a 2 per cent average increase in farm prices in Oregon, are boosting incomes well above 1957, says Mrs. Elvera Horrell, OSC extension economist.

Receipts from sales of Oregon farm products so far this year are running as much as 11 per cent ahead of the same months in 1957. Better livestock prices and larger marketings of farm products are credited with most of the gain.

Oregon's mid-year crop prospects are reported generally favorable with yields of main field crops likely to run well above average. Growers are looking for record crops of corn, barley, and snap beans.

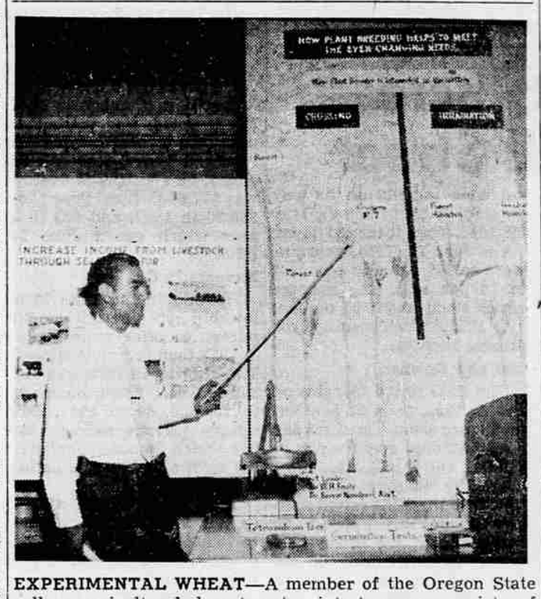
Better than average harvest is expected for wheat, oats, peaches, fresh market sweet corn, watermelons, and walnuts. But marketings may be down for apples, pears, grapes, filberts, and green peas for processing.

Oregon farmers harvested more sweet cherries than last year, but fewer strawberries. Acreage of late summer potatoes is up, but fall potato acreage was cut back, leaving the total only slightly above last year, Mrs. Horrell reports.

Nationally, the farm picture is also bright. Large crops and improved prices may push net farm income to the highest level since 1953. Winter wheat is setting new production records, soybean acreage is at a record high, and barley, oats, rye, and dry bean crops may be near-average. The national corn crop may be smaller than last year but still large.

Fruit and vegetable crops will also swell national marketings this year. The apple crop could be the largest since 1950, peaches the largest since 1947, and pears slightly above average, economists report.

Walnut harvest is expected to be above average. Filberts, grown mainly in Oregon, are likely to be down sharply from last year's exceptionally large crop, but still above average.



EXPERIMENTAL WHEAT—A member of the Oregon State college agricultural department points to a new variety of wheat. The youth from India is one of the farm scientists at the college who have been experimenting with a type of wheat of Japanese origin. It is shorter with a stronger stock to stand up better against the wind. This variety is also expected to harvest better. Shown in the picture taken at the college are western varieties of wheat.

Ragweed Growth Farm Problem In This District

Salem—For the first time, a ragweed infestation in Oregon is a real agricultural problem, the state department of agriculture reports.

Previously, ragweed was considered just a health problem; it causes hay fever, asthma and dermatitis.

Proof of this statement was found in southern Oregon, where the standing crop in a 7-acre oat field was sold for ensilage for $50, because it contained so much ragweed it could not be combined.

George Moose, supervisor of the state's ragweed control program, said that ragweed plants not only outnumbered the oats ten to one, ragweed also stood about three inches higher than the planted crop.

Mose said if the department had been notified when the ragweed was first noticed, the crop could have been saved through spraying.

The owner of the infested land said no ragweed was in evidence on the field last year. He said he sowed oats at the rate of 100 pounds per acre and got good germination. Last year the land was planted to corn with no ragweed. Prior to that it was in permanent pasture.

Moose reports the department has discovered a new infestation southwest of Grants Pass in the Jerome Prairie area. This region contains an estimated 400 acres of ragweed ranging from scattered to solid infestations.

Range Trip Taken By Local Stockmen

On July 24 a cooperative range management trip was made on selected summer cattle ranges on the Rogue River National Forest. The trip was arranged jointly by the Applegate Cattlemans association, Jackson County Cattlemans Association, the Jackson County Agricultural Extension Agents office, the grazing advisory board and officials of the Rogue River National forest.

Purpose of the trip was to discuss national forest range management problems which are common to the forest service and to cattlemen who run stock on the range under permit.

The tour left Star Ranger station on the Applegate River at 9 a.m. First stop was at a fenced exclosure at Yellowjacket spring. Here a discussion was held regarding the relative condition of the forage on grazed and ungrazed plots.

Next stop was at Silver Fork Basin where Forest Service officials explained a proposed soil stabilization and near Jackson Gap.

Lunch was eaten at Wrangle Camp after which the range analysis program of the Forest Service was explained, together with a proposed system of range management for the Glade creek cattle allotment.

Other topics which were discussed were the method by which range forage condition and trend is determined, and method of determining total forage production per acre and carrying capacity of the range.

Members of the stockmen's association expressed interest in all discussions held. It was their feeling that more range management funds were needed in order to sustain an intensive program on public ranges. This program, stockmen contend, needs to give proper emphasis to increasing productivity of the range through reseeding grass, removal of brush and other competitive growth and building management fences and water developments.

Those taking the all - day tour were: From Rogue River National Forest grazing advisory board—Lance Offenbacher and Rolland Smith; Applegate Stockmans association—Harlan Cantrell, Milton Houstan, Armin Richter, Leon Offenbacher, John Horner; C. R. Shepard of the Oregon State Game commission; Earl Jossy, Oregon state extension service; U. S. Forest Service—Carroll Brown Forest Supervisor, Verne Taylor District Ranger, Harold Thomas, district ranger, Ed Harshman, and S. T. Moore.

It was the opinion of many cattlemen present that such joint trips on national forest ranges are not only desirable but essential to a mutual understanding between stockmen and national forest administrators.

Predatory Control Brings $714 Total

Salem — Jackson county will receive $714 of the $30,000 of state money allocated by the state department of agriculture for predatory animal control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. This report comes from M. E. Knickerbocker, chief of the department's division of animal industry.

Predatory animal control is a three-way program between the state and federal government and the counties. Funds designated for each county are available to the extent that counties appropriate the matching funds for the program, which is conducted by the state in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service.

Chemical Discovered For 'White Muscle'

Corvallis— A breakthrough in the fight against "white muscle" disease— widespread killer of calves and lambs in the state— has been reported by the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station.

OSC researchers, O. H. Muth, veterinarian; J. E. Oldfield, animal husbandman; and L. F. Remmert and J. R. Schubert, agricultural chemists, report that studies just completed at the station indicate that selenium, an element resembling sulfur, may be able to protect livestock against the disease.

Last year the research team found they could produce the white muscle disease experimentally in lambs whose dams had been fed legume hay during the last two months of pregnancy. The hay was harvested in areas of Oregon where the disease often occurs.

Armed with this technique, the researchers decided to try feeding ewes vitamin E and selenium to see if either of these substances would protect lambs from the disease. Five groups of 12 ewes each were used in the experiment. One lot used as the control, was fed hay from western Oregon, an area normally free of white muscle disease. The other lots all received the legume hay from white muscle areas.

Two of the groups fed hay from white-muscle areas received vitamin E, either by injection or in oats fed to the ewes with their hay. One other group received selenium in their oats, and the final group received oats with nothing added.

Result— only lambs from the control group, fed Western Oregon hay, and from the group fed selenium in their oats remained substantially free of white muscle disease.

This seems to indicate that selenium fed to their mothers tends to protect lambs and calves from the disease, or that lack of selenium in the dam's diet causes the disease, the researchers say. They plan more experiments next year

No recommendations for using selenium to control the white muscle disease are being made yet, the researchers hastened to add. Selenium in infinitely small concentrations can be dangerous, they said. Selenium poisoning from plants taking up too much of the substance from the soil has killed many animals in some areas of the nation.

Ways to feed the material, if it does prove to be the answer to white muscle disease, will have to be worked out before it will be safe for farmers to use, it was emphasized. Concentrations of selenium equal to a kernel-and-a-half of wheat in a ton of hay were used in the experiment.

White muscle disease has baffled science for over a quarter of a century, research records show. It was first recognized in Oregon in lambs in the early 1920's.

The disease has been costing the livestock industry over the nation millions of dollars each year. Some Oregon ranchers have reported losing more than half their lamb or calf crop from white muscle in recent years. In a few cases, ranchers have been forced out of business.

Deaths from the disease usually occur from time of birth until the animal is about three months old. The disease attacks skeletal muscles or muscles in the heart. Muscle tissue from affected animals usually contains twice as much mineral as muscle from normal animals, and appears streaked with white.

Vaccine Sale Needs Permission

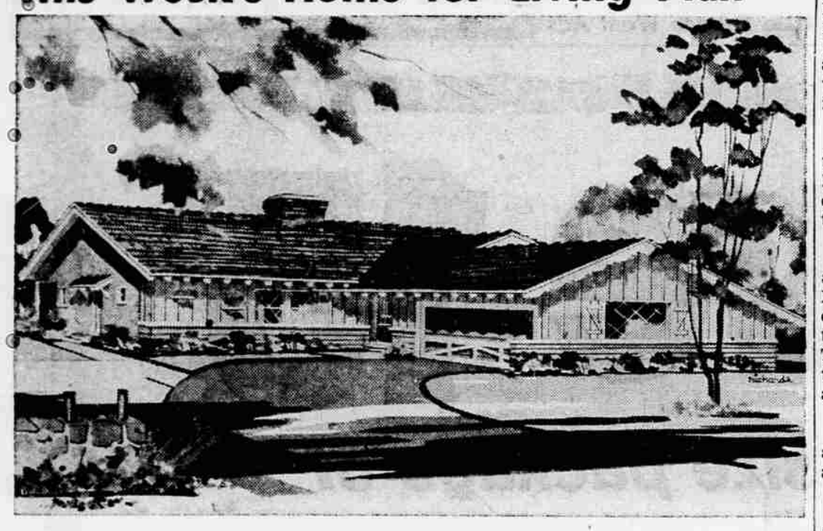
Salem—The state department of agriculture reminded Oregon poultrymen that the sale, distribution and use of any live virus vaccines for infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis or Newcastle are illegal acts without written permission from the department.

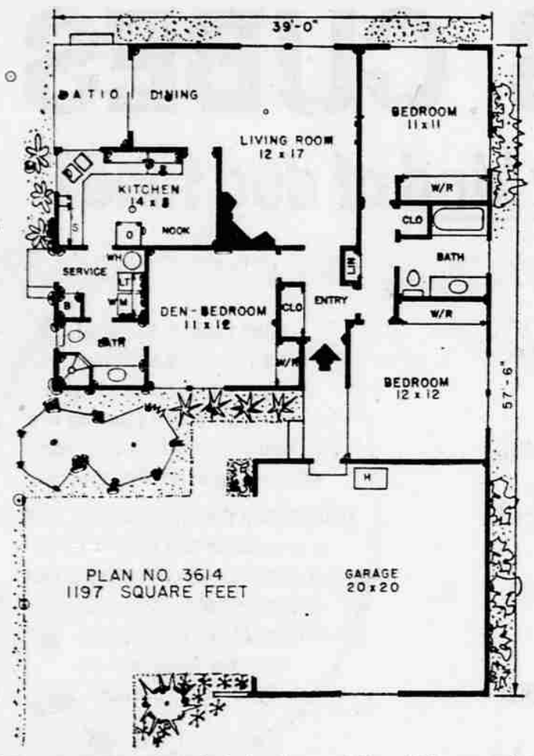
Dr. K. J. Peterson, state veterinarian, points out that these are live vaccines and can cause rapid spread of the disease if not handled properly. The restriction against the vaccines has been approved by the poultry industry and is helpful in protecting Oregon poultry, he added.

The law states that without department permission no one can sell, offer for sale, dispose of or distribute the three vaccines. It also stipulates that without permission it is illegal to use, vaccinate with or inject these live virus vaccines into any livestock.

Permission is conditioned upon the agreement of the poultryman to follow prescribed practices of administration of the vaccine

This Week's Home for Living Plan





By HIAWATHA ESTES

Within 1200 square feet this three bedroom home incorporates the comfort and convenience usually found only in much larger dwellings.

Closets are everywhere—roomy wardrobes in the bedrooms with drawers below for storage; a guest closet near the entrance; a linen closet opposite the bathroom door and a broom storage in the service.

The two baths have recessed fixtures and pullman lavatories with cabinets underneath. The three-quarter bath, opening to both the service and den-bedroom, has a stall shower — the family bath, a tub with overhead shower.

There's space in the service for water heater and home laundry appliances. The forced air heating unit is out of the way in the garage, where it can be easily cleaned out and serviced.

In the kitchen, corner windows brighten the double sink, and stove, oven and refrigerator are built in and color matched to your decor.

The eating nook is handy for serving quick meals and snacks.

By combining the living room and dining room, each area becomes more open and spacious. Sliding glass doors across the dining room wall open to the roofed patio, providing an all-season outdoor view and a warm-weather spot for lounging and outdoor dining.

The focal point of the living room is the large corner fireplace, around which furniture can be arranged in conversational groupings.

Bandsaw work trims the gables of the stained shake roof. Vertical and horizontal siding combine for a pleasing design effect and shutters on diamond paned windows lend an air of quaintness. A paddock-gate motif adds interest to the door of the double garage, and a side door, opening to the porch, provides covered passage from the garage to the house in bad weather.

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, Homes for Living, may be purchased for $1. Send all orders for either plans or books to Hiawatha Estes, P. O. Box 404-7, Northridge, Calif.

Washington Log Restrictions Eased

Olympia — (UPI) — Restrictions on logging operations have been relaxed in the Beaver, Montesano, Raymond and Cathlamet districts of western Washington.

The department of natural resources said logging operations in the four districts could be resumed on a 1 p.m. "hoot owl" basis effective through midnight Wednesday.

Shutdowns of logging operations elsewhere in western Washington remained in effect.

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