

Crater High FFA Takes Six Firsts

Central Point-Crater high school Future Farmers of America won six of the 14 possible first place awards in the district vocational skill contest recently in Marshfield high school at Coos Bay.

The chapter also took one second and two third places in the contests which included record books, chapter recording books, and shop skills as welding and electricity projects.

Robert Bibey, a sophomore at Crater with one semester in vo-ag, placed first in the acetylene welding. Marshfield placed second and Norman Luppert of Grants Pass FFA chapter received a third place award.

Marshfield gained high honors in electric welding by winning both first and second places. Roseburg high school took third place. Pete Melstead and Jim Frink represented Crater but neither placed in the contest.

Phoenix chapter's Bill Russen won first place in agriculture mathematics and Gerald Gibbons placed second for Crater. Rus Elmore, of Grants Pass, easily won third place. Mike Redmond, of Crater, also participated in the contest.

Crater placed first in both agriculture spelling and rope work. Russel Frink and Gary Shaggs, both freshmen at Crater won first places in both contests.

The Crater Chapter's secretary's book won a third place award and the Eagle Point book won first place and will enter the state contest at Corvallis.

Mike Redmond's treasurer's account books placed first. Mike, a Crater High senior, has spent many hours preparing the book for the contest. The chapter has a yearly budget of well over \$2,000, all of which Redmond must keep an accurate account.

The chapter scrapbook, kept by Don Denning, chapter reporter, also won a first place.

award Saturday. Denning's scrapbook will now be entered in the state contest. The Phoenix scrapbook placed second and Grants Pass, third.

The project record book contest is divided into three divisions. The first year record books, which are not completely finished, was won by Douglas Doerner, Crater. Bill Morgan, Eagle Point, won the sophomore section or that of completed record books. Pete Melstead, Crater high, placed third.

Jim Ross, Marshfield, won the advanced completed record book division contest. Don Ryan, of Crater High school, placed second.

Crater High school's Rogue Ramblers placed first in the Talent contest. The group of five guitar players has performed on several radio programs and appeared on many local organization programs and television shows.

Medford Man in Food Short Course

Oregon State College-Wesley France of Medford is enrolled this week at Oregon State College in a special five-day food processors short course. France is with the Bear Creek Orchards.

The course, now in its 38th year, is sponsored annually as a service to the food processing industry by the OSC department of food and dairy technology and the OSC extension service. Forty-three food processors from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah are enrolled this year.

This year's course covers work on quality control, food inspection, fermentation, engineering and freezing, and detection of extraneous materials. The food processors attending this year's course will return in 1960 for an additional week of advanced training.

Bangs' Disease Tops 1958 List, Veterinarians Say

Salem — The state department of agriculture's latest animal disease report lists brucellosis at the number 1 offender and target with 55 cases discovered in 168 herds in December bringing the total number of cases for the past year to 2,149 in 836 herds.

Other cattle diseases reported resulted in these year-end totals: anaplasmosis, 327 cases in 117 herds; blackleg, 76 instances in 52 herds; 86 cases of bacillary hemoglobinuria in 51 herds; 146 head of leptospirosis in 57 herds; 16 with tuberculosis in 15 herds; three cases of mucosal disease in two herds; one with paratuberculosis, and many cases of hemorrhagic septicemia and infectious keratitis.

51 Cholera Cases

Also for 1958, the Oregon poultry disease reported listed 51 cases of cholera in as many flocks; 39 instances of chronic respiratory disease, six with erysipelas, two occurrences of infectious bronchitis, and 46 reports of salmonellosis in as many flocks.

Dr. L. E. Bodenweiser, state veterinarian, says the compilation on communicable diseases is from reports filed by private, state and federal veterinarians, 84 of whom participated.

Among sheep, 16 cases of bacillary hemoglobinuria have been reported during the past year among eight flocks and many instances of black disease, infectious keratitis and ovine ecthyma noted.

Swine diseases for the year were reported as follows: 99 cases of enteritis; 253, erysipelas; 15, hog cholera; 115 influenza; 37, leptospirosis. Sleeping sickness (encephalomyelitis) was reported in 42 horses in 1958.

Before 1900 gasoline was often called naphtha and was considered almost a waste.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Further research is necessary before pellet feeds can be recommended for universal feeding for livestock, speakers at the 17th annual animal industry conference indicated.

Keith Hockersmith, field man for the Grange Co-op, Central Point, was interested in a talk given by Dr. C. W. Fox, Oregon State college, on pellet feeding to sheep. In his review Dr. Fox said pellet feeds for sheep have been studied in New Mexico since 1949. It was learned there that pelleting does have the advantage of using poorer quality hay with the resulting reduced storage space. And this homogeneous feed mixture means that no ingredient selection is possible. Experiments and studies in New Mexico revealed less feed waste and increased feed intake. Pelletizing has the advantage also of incorporating feed additives and getting the lambs on full feed quicker.

Some of the main disadvantages are added cost in processing, lack of quality control particularly in reference to the hay which goes into the pellets, higher shrinkage on lambs at shipping time and the tendency of pellet fed sheep contacting rumen keratosis. (The lining of a sheep's stomach contains finger like projections which absorb the food. With the disease these fingers turn brown and fail to absorb nourishment, Hockersmith explained).

Because of the greater shrinkage packers are reluctant to buy pellet fed sheep except on a grade and yield basis, Dr. Fox stated.

Lambs on feed required 20 days less to reach market weight when fed pelleted rations, New Mexico experiments revealed.

Experiments in Illinois with lambs revealed that there is no advantage in feeding good hay and grain in pellets. In New Mexico a mixture of 70 per cent alfalfa, 20 per cent grain and 10 per cent molasses was considered best.

Portland packers have discovered there is less internal fat between the ribs of pellet-fed sheep and they don't grade out to choice, it was learned.

Pellet feeding offers many challenges, however, the cost of processing should be learned before farmers adopt it, Dr. Fox advised. Montana lambs on feed brought expenses to one dollar more per head.

Another interesting talk was by Dr. J. C. Miller of OSC on trends in agriculture. He said the American farmer is continuing to look for shortcuts in agriculture. Since 1940 the American farmer has doubled his ability to produce per man. More change has occurred since 1940 than in all of previous time, he stated.

Growth of raising feed out of the corn-belt has been considerable, Dr. Miller said. Feed crop production during recent years has risen 40 per cent. Another development, Dr. Miller noted, is that trucks now transport 90 per cent of livestock.

Other recent trends are larger farm units with more automation, standardization of supply and more integration.

A talk on future trends of research for the feed industry was given by Dr. C. A. Bottorff, professional service department, agricultural division, American Cyanamid company. Feed additives don't take the place of management on the farm, he said. Greater advances should be made in providing better feeders and waterers and more information on management and livestock housing.

Dr. I. R. Jones, OSC, spoke on baled, wafered and pelleted hay. Coarser ground hay in wafers results in greater digestibility, Dr. Jones stated. Wafers have proven better for dairy feeding. Less waste results from use of wafers than baled hay, studies have shown, Dr. Jones said. Farmers need to study more of the costs in relation to the returns received to see if the modern or newer type processes will pay for the expenses. Various machinery company are now developing machines for this new type of feed, he noted.

White muscle disease is becoming widespread in the irrigated areas of central and southern Oregon and in the inter-mountain region, Dr. O. H. Muth, of Oregon State college, informed those attending the animal industry conference. This disease develops during the gestation period in lambs and calves, he noted.

The disease is related to use of feeds from certain areas and it affects the heart and skeletal muscles. It frequently proves fatal, Dr. Muth told the feed and seed men.

U. S. No. 1 alfalfa which is higher Vitamin E failed to prevent the disease, Dr. Muth said. The lesions on white muscle disease and Vitamin E deficiency are similar. Added Vitamin E in the ration did not develop protein in sheep when they were fed Vitamin E the last 30 days of pregnancy. Selenium given to cattle in one-tenth parts per million provided protection against white muscle disease. Linseed meal and distiller's yeast are feed sources of Selenium, Dr. Muth noted.

Corn production in the west will increase, Dr. Hill noted. Locally grown corn has proven of better quality than much of the shipped-in corn.

As a source of protein, field peas are not encouraging from the standpoint of yield and price. Milo is not adaptable for this state climatically, Dr. Hill noted. However, good alfalfa can be raised at average production costs, and is an excellent source of protein for our livestock.

To summarize the advantages claimed for pellets in sheep rations, according to agricultural authorities—roughage and concentrates pellets—complete ration can be fed, easy to incorporate other ingredients, increased feed intake, can be self-fed, lambs are on full-feed sooner than when hand-fed, increased daily gains when self-fed, less waste of feeds, especially roughages, utilize feeds that are unpalatable and low quality feeds, controls dust, labor saving in handling feeds, less storage space required, less feeding space per animal, inexperienced person can fatten lambs.

Disadvantages listed by agricultural authorities in using pellets are cost of preparing feeds for pelleting and the cost of pelleting, lack of uniform quality in commercial pellets.

Disadvantages listed by agricultural authorities in using pellets are cost of preparing feeds for pelleting and the cost of pelleting, lack of uniform quality in commercial pellets. In reference to quality of the roughages, greater shrinkage in shipment to market, reluctance of packers in buying pellet-fed lambs, except on a yield and carcass-grade basis.

Future prospects in pellet feeding include—Increase in over-all efficiency in lamb feeding will depend on lowering the price for pelleting—Possibility of field pelleting. Research is needed on correct ratio of roughage to concentrates for lambs of different weights, research is needed also on fineness or coarseness of grind for pellets. Utilization of poor quality feeds and waste products needs further study. Also, it may be feasible to utilize pellet feeding for short periods near the end of a fattening program.

Last Thursday we published an excerpt from a booklet used on an animal disease control course given in adult classes in the Crater vocational agriculture department. Although permission was obtained from Ed Griggs, vo-ag instructor, and an author of the publication, to use any portion of the booklet, we failed to obtain permission from Dr. E. M. Hanawalt, Central Point veterinarian, to use his name in connection with the article. Dr. Hanawalt was not the author of that particular section. We regret any embarrassment caused the veterinarian in publication of his name.

Pansies, Primroses Now Ready For Planting Here

By J. VERNON MARSHALL
For Rogue Valley Nurserymen and Growers Association and Oregon Association of Nurserymen

February is the month for both pansies and primroses (Polyanthus Primulas).

Pansies, as far as I can remember, have been flowered under glass for the last 50 years. However, it is really only since the early 20's that we have considered it worth while to pay special attention to their culture. This has been due partly to the fact that each year greatly improved strains were introduced from which larger and more perfect flowers could be obtained indoors during winter and early spring than is possible outdoors.

Pansies have been great favorites always, but they were never more popular than they are today. However, size, form and coloring as well as fairly long stems are essential. Twenty years ago a pansy flower with 4 inches in diameter would have been considered impossible. Today a good strain of Mapleleaf super giants may be had under glass during February and March which have 4½ inches and over. In fact, some growers of other strains claim to beat this. It shouldn't be long before 5 inches or more will surprise us. It is the large-sized flowers most gardeners want.

Large Pansies Possible

Plants of such improved strains grown and wintered outdoors will not, even with the best of care, produce as large flowers. This is particularly true where hot summers prevail. However, in our valley of mild weather a good strain of pansies are grown large out of doors. I suggest avoiding cheap seed. Through a superior seed strain, beautiful outdoor pansies can be grown.

Seed can be sown in this valley from the middle of July on. When the seedlings are up expose them to full sunlight except when the temperature goes up to 90 degrees. Then a little shade during midday is advisable. When transplanting seedlings to winter quarters see to it that good, rather than sandy soil is used. Plenty of good hardy strains are on sale in

the nurseries starting this month for gardeners who would rather put in finished grown plants.

February is still a little early for many primrose blooms. During the latter part of this month and in early March quite a few blooms will show up. However, this is the month to purchase small plant and get them in-as soon as the ground can be worked.

I am speaking of the hardy sorts of garden primroses which we know as primrose Polyanthus which is said to be a cross between Primulas vulgaris, the garden primrose and Primrose veris, the Cowslip. When given a sheltered position and a little protection it will overwinter in the east and middle west and will winter here easily. For those interested in hardy primulas, it would be well to have Primula Veris Kleyni in mind. Among the hardy varieties, P. Japonica and P. Pulverulenta deserve special mention.

Sheepmen Nudged On Wool Program

The marketing year under the 1958 wool program will end March 3, according to Donald Nichols, a Shiloh chairman of the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The wool program is conducted under the National Wool Act of 1954. Payments under the 1958 program will be made this summer when the payment rates are determined on the basis of national average prices received by producers for shorn wool during the 1958 marketing year. Any marketings after March 31 will be eligible under the 1959 program, Nichols explained.

If any condition concerning the sale is not settled by March 31, the sale will not be considered as completed. Title must have passed to the buyer, the wool must have been delivered to the buyer (either physically or through documents), and the last of the factors (Price per pound, weight, yield, etc.) needed to determine the total purchase price must be available, he said.

Local Agronomist Gives Suggestion On Spring Cereals

Recommendations on Spring Cereals and Fertilization By H. H. WHITE, Superintendent, Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station

Lemhi 53 and White Federation 38 are two varieties of wheat recommended by John Yungen, Agronomist of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station, for spring planting in the Jackson-Josephine county area.

Both varieties have white-chaffed, blocky heads and are classed as soft white wheats. Considerable resistance to stem and leaf rusts is found in both wheats. The Lemhi 53 is the newer variety with a yielding ability equal to or slightly greater than White Federation 38. Its seed will be in rather short supply yet this year.

Spring wheats should be seeded as early as practicable in order to make greater use of available soil moisture. Early seeding usually results in a greater amount of tillering and more heads per plant.

Bonneville barley is a rank growing stiff-strawed, six-row smooth awned variety with a high yield potential in this area. Since it has more leafiness and matures a week to ten days later than most other varieties grown here, it should be planted early. Plantings of Bonneville made late or on soils of shallow depth should not be encouraged. Owing to its heavy awns greater care should be taken in combining.

Valvon barley is the most widely grown spring barley here. It yields well but is rather weak-strawed and is susceptible to loose smut which is not controlled by ordinary seed treatment. Valvon should be seeded early but it can be planted somewhat later than Bonneville with satisfactory results. For plantings of barley that must be made later, Atlas can be used.

Other varieties of barley that can be grown satisfactorily in this area include Trebi and Wocus.

Carlton and Park are two varieties of oats that have given good results in yield trials here. The Carlton is the

Blue Tongue Vaccine Off 'Limit' List

Salem—Blue tongue vaccine may now be purchased anywhere by sheep owners for vaccination of their flocks by themselves, according to a new administrative order signed Jan. 28 by Director Frank McKennon of the state department of agriculture.

A word of caution on use of the vaccine was given by Dr. L. E. Bodenweiser, state veterinarian, who said that no combinations of vaccines with Blue Tongue should be used.

Heretofore, the vaccine has been listed as a potential hazard of the health of livestock in Oregon and sale or distribution was restricted to official or authorized state veterinarians.

taller and could be used for hay if necessary. Park has a short, plump kernel that is very desirable for rolling.

All of these cereal varieties respond well to fertilization, especially nitrogen. Trials by the Experiment Station on station land and on farms of cooperators have given returns of several dollars per acre for each dollar invested in nitrogen.

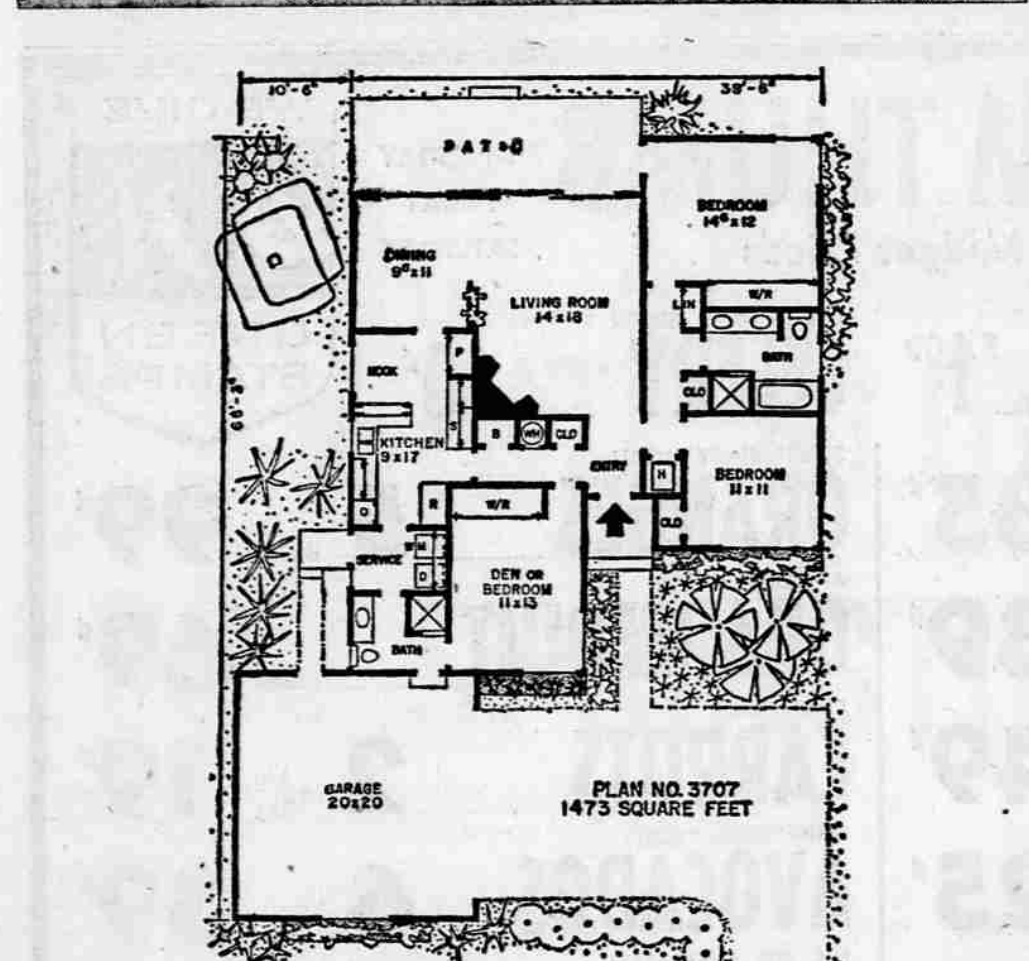
The rate of nitrogen to apply on a spring sown cereal will depend on the previous cropping history of the field. If the cereal is being sown on land that was in alfalfa or clover sod for the past few years, it is recommended that 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre be applied at seeding time. Following a cereal crop the nitrogen rate should be increased to 40 pounds per acre and where heavy crops of cereal straw have been plowed under and there is adequate irrigation water supply, an application of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre would likely be profitable.

All the cereal crops need sulfur. However, if a sulfur carrying fertilizer has been applied within the last year, there will be little chance of a sulfur deficiency. But in the absence of recent fertilization with a sulfur-carrying fertilizer, an application of 10-20 pounds of sulfur should be made.

Fertilization with phosphorus and potash should be on a basis shown by a soil test.

For greater detail regarding varieties or fertilization for spring sown cereals see your County Agent.

This Week's Home For Living



Living flows from front to back in this 1,473 square foot home. A massive stone fireplace overlooks the living room, and a wall of sliding glass doors blends indoor and outdoor activity.

The extra large dining ell also has a view of the patio and garden. One unbroken wall provides a background for a large hutch or sideboard.

A second dining spot is the eating nook in the kitchen. Cupboards between the nook and kitchen work open to both sides, and a roomy pantry offers enclosed storage for linens, trays and canned goods. The range and oven are built in.

The service area has space for a freezer or sewing machine as well as washing machine and dryer.

Convenient to the work area, garage and play yard is the three-quarter bath located off the service area and den.

Secluded from the activity and sleeping areas of the home, the den would be a suitable room for an elderly parent or a grown son or daughter.

The rear bedroom is ideal for the small children. With a door that opens directly onto the patio, tricycles and toys could be brought out and put away without having to be dragged through the house. All bedrooms are cross ventilated.

The family bath has twin lavatories set in a large pull-

man lavatory, recessed closet and bath and a separate stall shower.

"Dutch" gables are projected to add interest to the glistening crushed rock roof. Framed casement windows are set in walls of vertical lapped siding. The extensive use of stone veneer and planters lends a feeling of stability and adds beauty to the front.

Complete working drawing 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 Estates, P. O. Box 404-T, Northridge, Calif.

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