

Farm & Garden

Eagle Point 4-H'er Shares Dairy Honors

Denise Smith, of Grants Pass and Ricky Anderson, of Eagle Point, shared top honors in the Rogue River Jersey Cattle Junior Dairy show held at the Medford fairgrounds Saturday.

A member of the Roving Herdsmen club, Denise topped a field of more than 75 judges as she scored 394 out of a possible 400 points to be the top judge of the show.

Ricky Anderson, a member of the Antelope Dairy club of Eagle Point, showed a Guernsey cow to the championship in the showmanship contest. Competing against older club members he demonstrated the expert ability that Judge Ray Kliever, of Oregon State college, wanted in a showman.

These two 4-H'ers were presented trophies by the Rogue River Jersey Cattle club on which their names will be engraved.

The Reese Creek Renegades won the pitch fork presented by Cliff Moore to the club which has the most club members with animals competing in the show.

Demonstrations were given by the following 4-H Club members: Joyce Rogers, Russell Ogle and Joe Storz of Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county, on clipping a dairy animal; Jack Esp, Jerry Moore, Kay Stephenson of Reese Creek Renegades, Jackson county, on controlling cattle grubs; Marilyn Declaman and Lanny Parsons, Rogue River Dairy fitting.

Top Judges Listed
Top ten judges in the judging contest were: Denise Smith of the Roving Herdsmen, Josephine county; Sharon Downing of Applegate Dairy-A-Teers, Jackson county; Sandra Bird of Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county; David Calloway of Reese Creek Renegades, Jackson county; Sandy Brewster of Applegate Dairy-A-Teers, Jackson county; Joyce Rogers of Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county; Allen Jones of Rogue River dairy club, Jackson county; Tim Palm of Eagle Point dairy club, Jackson county; Julie Bird of Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county; and Judy Nelson of Griffin Creek dairy club, Jackson county.

Showmanship results were:
SENIOR SHOWMANSHIP: First, Zane Strickland, Rogue River dairy club; second, Bill Hubbard, Antelope dairy club; third, Carolyn Ties, Talent Milk-Pail Wranglers; fourth, Marilyn Declaman, Rogue River dairy club; fifth, Georgia Hubbard, Antelope dairy club; sixth, David Carter, Rogue River dairy club; seventh, Ron Grub, Reese Creek Renegades, all of Jackson county.

INTERMEDIATE SHOWMANSHIP—First Class: First, Ricky Anderson, Antelope dairy club; second, Lanny Parsons, Rogue River dairy club; third, Jerry Moore, Reese Creek Renegades; fourth, Bobby Hubbard, Antelope dairy club; fifth, Mary Ann Cantrell, Ruth dairy club; sixth, Allen Jones, Rogue River dairy club, all of Jackson county.

INTERMEDIATE SHOWMANSHIP—Second Class: First, David Strickland, Rogue River dairy club, Jackson county; second, Marthanne Goodwin, Griffin Creek dairy club, Jackson county; third, Donna Law, Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county; fourth, Susie Carroll, Eagle Point dairy club, Jackson county; fifth, Paul Simonson, Jerome Prairie Snappy Dairymen, Josephine county; sixth, Diane Brewster, Applegate Dairy-A-Teers, Jackson county; seventh, Bonnie Brantley, Griffin Creek dairy club, Jackson county.

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP—First Class: First place tied by Candy Gail of Rogue River dairy club and Richard Bottger, of Ruth dairy club, both of Jackson county; second, Mike Mattheisen of Reese Creek Renegades, Jackson county; and third, Timmy Hoffman of Jerome Prairie

Twenty-Four Cattle Reported As Strays
Salem—Twenty-four beef cattle, calves and one horse are wandering about in strange pastures, either because they took French leave of their home grounds or because someone coveted them. Or maybe some of both.

Anyway, that's the number of missing animals reported in the May Livestock Strayed or Stolen bulletin of the state department of agriculture.

Crop Land Put In Grass Cover

Nearly 1,732 acres of land on 31 Jackson county farms have been retired from crop production under terms of soil bank contracts, according to Don Nichols, Ashland rancher and chairman of the Jackson county agriculture stabilization and conservation committee.

Almost three out of four acres are being established to permanent grass and legume cover for the period of the contract, usually five years, which cannot be grazed or harvested.

Ninety-two acres are being planted to forest tree species under a 10-year contract. Eight acres have been established in wildlife cover and one acre has been flooded to form a pond for aquatic birds.

The total annual payment for the County is \$22,205.95 with an average of \$12.85 per acre being paid to keep out of production.

Most of the participation in the County has been from farmers wishing to retire or farmers with outside jobs who have been unable to rent their lands satisfactorily. A few farm operators are placing land in the conservation reserve to insure some annual income while they are declaring war with weed herbicides on troublesome annual and perennial weeds.

Mole Trapping Gets Explanation

A good mole is a dead mole this time of year—especially if his pelt is tacked on a board, according to Andy S. Landforce, Oregon State college wildlife specialist.

When properly set, a scissor-type trap is one of the most effective for catching the western mole, he advised. This trap takes the animal without damaging its pelt, and the set trap is safe from children and livestock.

Directions for use of the scissor-jaw trap are given in extension bulletin No. 629, titled "Controlling Rodents and Other Small Animal Pests in Oregon." Copies are available at county extension offices.

A mound of soil emerging from a lawn, garden, or pasture is a sign that a mole is searching for food. The mole's main diet is worms and insects. His normal home paths are in holes 8 to 10 inches underground. However, moles forage for their food in looser soil, especially in flower beds, gardens, or well-managed pastures.

The young usually are born in April and May, and this is the time when most damage from moles appears. It's also the time when a mole trap can be most effective in preventing mole damage.

Pelts can be sold to any major fur dealer. The dense black fur is used for various fur garments.

Flowering Bulbs Need Good Care

Spring flowering bulbs will bloom well again next year and in succeeding years if given good care now, extension agents report.

After blooming, the flowers should be cut off when they fade to prevent seed formation. Seed development takes stored food from the bulbs, it was explained.

The leaves should never be cut. These green leaves build next year's bulbs. Removing any part of the leaves before they die down naturally reduces the ability of the bulbs to produce good flowers next year, it is stated.

It is best not to dig bulbs until the tops have died down. They should then be dug only if they become crowded and produce a few small flowers or need to be moved. Annual digging is not usually advisable.

Further information on bulbs is contained in the U.S. Department of Agriculture leaflet, "Spring-Flowering Bulbs," or "Floriculture" pamphlet for local gardeners, both available at the Jackson County Extension office in the County Courthouse in Medford.

BRILL METAL WORKS
Commercial—Industrial
Residential Sheet Metal Work
Stainless, Galvanized and Copper Fabrication
2287 West Main
PHONE SP 2-4440

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

All men are created free and equal, according to the U.S. Constitution. Farmers would like to add that all men have a right to make a fair and honest profit.

Nobody will know you are hurt unless you yell, a doctor once told us. And the farmers have been yelling for some time now. Their voices have been megaphoned by various organizations they have formed through the years—political parties, Granges, farm bureaus and lately, cooperatives.

Recently the dairymen hit the news with a regional cooperative which covers southwest Washington, Oregon and northern California. This is to ease the cost-price squeeze pressure on the dairy farmer. It is aimed chiefly at eliminating volume price discount abuse through under-the-table dealings with some milk producers to some distributors. Dairymen hope this form of a self-help program will eliminate the need for possible future government regulations or controls.

Generally, the dairyman is faced with three alternatives, means of stabilizing his price picture. These include a federal order, state order, and a bargaining cooperative. A federal order is a form of milk marketing regulation issued by the secretary of agriculture under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. A state order is a form of marketing regulation issued by a state milk control agency. A bargaining cooperative is an association of producers to negotiate prices for member producers.

Federal milk orders set minimum prices to be paid farmers. They developed from attempts by farmer cooperatives to establish "orderly marketing" of fluid milk. Classified pricing under this program allows one price for bottled or cartoned milk and a lower price for that which goes into manufactured dairy products.

A federal milk order provides accurate statistical information about supplies and demand for milk available. Purchase terms for milk are spelled out. This helps provide a smoothly functioning marketing system to give both buyer and seller confidence.

Milk handling must affect interstate commerce before milk sales in a certain area can be under a federal order. "A federal milk order is issued only after a public hearing; a recommended decision, a final decision approved by the secretary of agriculture; and the approval by producers of the order in the form proposed by the secretary," according to agricultural experts. Approval of the proposed order must be by a two-thirds majority or by dairy farmers who supply two-thirds of the milk sold in the designated marketing area.

Formula pricing plans are used to help level off the milk marketing. These formulas may be based on feed and labor costs, changes in per capita purchasing incomes and changes in the general level of wholesale prices of communities in a certain area.

Federal orders do not substitute for producer cooperatives. Cooperative send representatives to hearings. Program costs are financed by so much per hundredweight according to the volume of milk in the market and services provided by the milk market administrator's office.

"Do not" for these programs are: They do not guarantee a given price level, do not set resale prices, do not guarantee farmers a buyer, do not control production or prohibit the marketing of milk from any production area and do not establish or enforce sanitary standards.

State milk control laws were developed for the same reason as the federal orders. Forty-two states including neighboring California now have them. How the laws are administered and programs are financed varies from state to state.

General powers given state milk control programs are: Fixing the minimum producer prices, fixing of resale prices, regulation of milk weighing and testing, licensing of dealers, bonding of dealers to protect producer payments, requiring records and periodic reports from handlers, and auditing or inspecting dealers' records.

A bargaining cooperative is similar to the organization recently formed for the southwest Washington, Oregon and northern California area. Actually, dairymen do not want the government in their business. They feel, by themselves, they can best maintain a more flexible program to keep up with the changing economic picture and can do it at no cost to the taxpayer.

The attitude of the dairymen as a national group is best expressed by resolutions adopted during the annual convention of the National Milk Producers Federation in Boston on Nov. 19, 1958.

Main planks of policy are—a producer-financed operated stabilization program for dairymen to be paid for by each dairyman according to his production, cooperation with the National Grange committee, price butter at terminal markets, maintain high butter standards, dispose of butter scoring less than 90 on a big and acceptance basis for butter oil, use loans and purchases to support dairy prices, compute manufacturing milk parity equivalent formula upon prices paid farmers for manufacturing milk and prices paid for all wholesale milk for any year since July 1, and enforcement of reasonable and realistic standards for milk and dairy products.

What happens to the dairy industry is important to the consumer since the average consumer spends 17 cents of every dollar for dairy products. The dairy industry is important also to the state since Oregon farmers received \$46,262,000 income to rank second, next to meat animals and wool receipts. Payroll dollars for dairy products places the industry at the top of the list with \$17,089,000 received in 1958.

Odds and ends department—The Jackson county 4-H clubs still need three teams to round out their wagon train. This unique covered wagon trip to 4-H summer school in Corvallis will leave the county in June. This worthwhile project will give the young people actual experience with pioneer lure and deserves the support of everyone.

The Cow Belles grossed \$94 from their recent cake sale at the Midway auction. The funds are earmarked for beef promotion work. Don't forget the Cal-Ore Hereford ranch tour Sunday. It starts at the J. W. Bigham ranch on Bigham rd. at 10 a.m.

WIPE OUT QUACK GRASS WITH DOWPON*

Keep grass from creeping into your best land. Simply sprinkle or spray DOWPON on your thickest grass and watch it wither away. Kills roots too!
*REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
FREE SAMPLE AVAILABLE
COVERS 225 SQ. FT.

ELTON'S FARM & GARDEN STORE
217 West 6th Street
Medford, Oregon
DEALERS FOR DOW WEED, GRASS, AND BRUSH KILLERS

Department Tells Of Seven Dairy Acts

(Editors' note: Consumers, farmers and industry allied to agriculture all have varying interests in the numerous 1959 legislative changes in laws administered by the state department of agriculture. This article on dairy legislation is the first of a series by the state department of agriculture briefing these changes.)

Salem—Most of the changes contained in seven 1959 laws relating to the dairy sanitation program of the state department of agriculture are of a "housekeeping" nature, designed to clarify or strengthen the dairy code.

While the old dairy breed labeling law affecting All-Jersey, All-Guernsey or other breed names was repealed, consumers may be assured they still have protection for straight breed milk if so labeled. The department will handle infringements under misbranding provisions of the Oregon food law.

An amendment to the fluid milk law tightens the definition of milk to prevent substitutions which could have crawled in under the old one.

Ballots Mailed Out For Bent Seed Vote
Salem—Ballot forms were mailed May 18 to 269 producers who registered by April 30 for the Highland bentgrass seed growers' commodity commission referendum, according to Paul T. Rowell of the state department of agriculture.

The grower vote will be conducted by mail between May 20 and June 1.

Trail Student Named To Honor Society
Corvallis—Stephen E. Hoag of Trail has been selected for membership in the Oregon State college chapter of Phi Theta Kappa, service honor society for sophomore men.

Fifty-three freshmen have been named to the honorary for next year. Hoag is majoring in engineering. Selection is based on scholarship and leadership in campus affairs. Only one student is named from each living group.

it also makes legal for sale in Oregon only fluid milk products for which the department establishes a standard of identity following public hearing. A companion act removed the definition of milk from the Oregon food law, as the definition in the fluid milk law accomplishes the same purpose.

Costs of taking samples to determine butterfat and bacterial compliance will be reduced under two companion laws. One permits the department to license (after state examination) drivers of farm milk tanks to draw official samples for laboratory analysis. The other law in this duo will permit the department to regulate the frequency of farm sampling for butterfat.

Will Reduce Inspections
The sampling changes will reduce dairy inspection travel about 35,000 miles annually. Before advent of the bulk milk tank on farms, the department sampled milk in the 10-gallon cans as they were delivered to processing plants. The bulk tank, however, made it necessary for the inspector to travel to the farm to draw the sample.

Another change in milk legislation permits the department to check city milk inspection services every two years instead of annually.

Also in the dairy field are changes to the ice cream (frozen desserts) law. These raise fees to meet the increased costs of sampling, weighing, checking labels and laboratory controls. A wholesale, or combined wholesale and retail, operation will pay \$20 for the first freezer head and \$10 for additional ones used; retailers only will pay \$10 for the first and \$2.50 for each additional freezer head.

The previous maximum of \$50 for wholesale frozen dessert manufacturers and \$25 for retailers is removed. Licenses will be on a straight count basis.

The department had 59 wholesale and 370 retail frozen dessert operations licensed at the beginning of the year. All laws mentioned in this article will become effective Aug. 5.

AEC Grants College Funds for Testing

Corvallis—The Atomic Energy commission has granted Oregon State college \$13,550 for testing and instrumentation of the college cyclotron in preparation for fundamental research programs.

The OSC cyclotron was built by staff members and students in the physics department for campus research and teaching purposes. It and one at University of Washington are the only two such instruments in the Northwest. The \$13,550 will be used to ready the cyclotron for, and support, basic research in nuclear physics and such related science fields as chemistry, medicine, and biology, according to Dr. E. A. Yunker, chairman of the physics department.

Dunham's INC.
FOR...
RANCHERS and STOCKMEN

See our complete line of merchandise made of the very finest material by quality manufacturers and selling at the lowest possible prices.

- Bridles, Halters (leather & rope)
- Bits, Curb or Straight
- Saddle Blankets
- Lariats (hemp or nylon)
- Call Muzzles (all types)
- Saddle Girths and Straps
- Saddle Bags
- Spurs and Boots (large or small rowels)
- Stake Chains
- Cow Hobbles
- Curry Combs and Brushes
- Stirrups

During this Centennial year, these items will become scarce and prices will be raised on many. BUY NOW while prices are low

At **DUNHAM'S**
1951 N. Pacific Highway
MEDFORD, OREGON
Phone 3-9008

DUNHAM'S INC.

COME TO THE FAIR

We'll be seeing you at the

Farm Festival Days at Crater High School Grounds

FRIDAY, May 22 - SAT., May 23

COME TO OUR BOOTH AND TRY YOUR LUCK FOR A MERCHANDISE COUPON

EXHIBITS PRIZES RIDES

... and **Hear Our Story**

Reminding you that You don't have to be a MEMBER to trade here and SAVE!

GRANGE CO-OP SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

HIGHWAY 99 IN CENTRAL POINT Phone NO 4-1261 or SP 3-4022
B AND WATER STS. IN ASHLAND Ashland MU 5-4021