

Oregon Adopts Typhimurium Test Voluntarily

Salem — To give Oregon turkey breeders an opportunity to market hatching eggs on a par with several midwestern states, the state department of agriculture is adopting a salmonella typhimurium testing program.

This work will be available to all turkey breeding flocks which participate in the pullet-typing program under the Oregon turkey improvement program, according to Earl Reitsma, supervisor.

Regulations covering the new work will become effective Sept. 15. The salmonella typhimurium program involves a tube agglutination blood test, which requires considerable more time to complete than the pullet test.

Requirements Given Oregon will require that any enrolled flocks with reactors to the typhimurium test must have two clean tests not less than 21 days apart to qualify under this program.

This is the same type of testing program some midwestern states have adopted. These states, which are markets for Oregon turkey eggs, will not permit eggs to enter certain hatcheries except from a state which has this new testing program in operation.

Salmonella typhimurium is a specific paratyphoid and is carried in the egg. Reitsma points out that the infection will spread rapidly in poultry and that mortality can be rather severe.

The program is a voluntary one and in Oregon follows the same procedures outlined in the National turkey improvement program.

Turkey breeders who have any questions about the program may obtain information from Reitsma whose headquarters are in the Poultry Building at Oregon State college or they can contact the department's division of animal industry, Salem.

Wool Men Vote On Referendum

Ballots of wool growers in the 1959 referendum on advertising and sales promotion of lamb and wool are now being voted at the county ASC office and are also beginning to come in through the mail, according to Don Nichols, Ashland, ASC committee chairman.

The referendum is being conducted through the entire month of September to encourage the largest possible vote by wool and lamb producers. There is a ballot box in the county office which may be used for secret balloting in person and is also used to deposit unopened any ballots received by mail.

In the referendum, growers vote either for or against continuing the present promotional program for lamb and wool which is financed by deductions from incentive payments earned by growers under the national wool program.

In Effect in 1955 This deduction has been in effect since the wool program began in 1955 and would continue for another 3 years if favored in the referendum. Deductions would not exceed the present level of 1 cent per pound for shorn wool and 5 cents per hundred-weight for unshorn lambs.

An eligible voter is any individual or legal entity which owned one or more sheep six months of age or older for a period of at least 30 days since Jan. 1, 1959.

The Jackson county ASC office has mailed a blank ballot to each known producer of wool or lambs in the county. Any producer who has not received a ballot through the mail should notify the county office immediately.

January Chemical School Cancelled

Salem — The ninth annual short course for chemical applicators, slated for next January, has been cancelled.

This decision was reached at a recent meeting in Salem of representatives of the state department of agriculture, Oregon State college and the ground and air farm sprayers and dusts.

Ray Kelso, herbicide supervisor for the department of agriculture, says the 1960 session was waived for two reasons: (1) sufficient new information since last January is not at hand to justify the 1960 session; (2) the Oregon air applicators are springing a four-state meeting to

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Part of every farm scene, every farm land is the crossroads village, the small town.

Although not important according to size or wealth these small towns are important to rural America. They are important if only for a place where the country folks can come and buy their groceries, exchange gossip and the men to sip beer and talk crops and politics. The small town is still important as a center of religious worship on Sunday. Church bells which ring out over the countryside to announce worship have been traditional on the American scene.

Now long broad freeways are bypassing these country villages in western America. This has long been true in eastern America. The super highways are giving merchants gray hairs as they see shoppers speed away to the big city. Highways bring headaches to the one-man police forces of the villages, also. How to maintain law with the small town's limits and patrol the highway, also within the small town, against life-destroying speeders?

At one time farmers hitched up the team to the wagon and hauled their produce into town to sell and buy what they needed. The small towns prospered. Their merchants grew fat as the dairy-barn cats licking churn cream. Competition then from the big city stores was a good day's travel by horse and buggy over rough roads. Also, what kept the small town alive and prospering was that people had pride in their rural centers, believed in them and worked for them.

Back east, particularly in the New England states, the small towns have spanned this phase and now are drawing people out from the city in what city and county planners call suburban developments. In one such small town we visited the most sophisticated high-bail hoisters devoted part of their week ends to reconstructing the village church. The sophisticated younger set returned from boarding schools for summer vacation and enthusiastically enjoyed old-fashioned hymn sings. Small town residents there still hold town meetings and thoroughly enjoy sharp exchanges of Yankee wit over village issues. The shopping center has taken root in the New England towns along with cooperative buying by a number of small stores. In some cases, the general store still exists and does a thriving business selling to the seeker of the unusual goods.

In other words, the small towns there have learned that they don't have to compete with the larger city on big city terms. They have something special to offer of their own to people who have the common sense to enjoy and profit by it. They don't compete any more than a glass of hard cider competes with scotch and soda.

People whose family-trees took root in a small downstate village have returned to them. The modern fast transportation by commuter train, airplane and broad turnpike which once took the native son away to the big city now returns him every night and at least every week end.

However, here "out west" the small town seems to be lacking much of the vigor it once had at its "grassroots." This seems particularly true in Jackson county and in the town in which we live. Strong arms don't pull the bell ropes in the country churches anymore. For some reason "it doesn't seem the right thing to do." Too often the country church minister is much too busy keeping up with promotional programs set by sister churches in the big cities to comply with the simple spiritual needs of his parish. (There are some exceptions here, but too few.)

Through wise, modern buying practices the small town groceries are often successful competing with the large, chain super-markets. The same applies to some dry-goods stores. The merchants aren't "fat," but some are making a fair living.

However, few citizens take an interest in the small community governments. And those that do are the older people who can still remember when their small town was the hub of their universe and probably still is in their minds. You see few young men on the town council, on its various committees or active in the various community clubs. There has to be a good "fight" in the offing before many of the small town residents turn out to vote even in their community elections much less participate in community affairs.

We like our small town, like our fellow citizens, but deplore their "let John do it, he's always bossing everything, anyway!" Perhaps the small town will, like the fabled Phoenix bird "rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes." And we hope it happens soon.

We were both pleased and disappointed in the irrigation operator's conference which winds up today. We were pleased to find "one of those Washington bureaucrats" was actually no bureaucrat at all. We were disappointed that more farmers didn't turn out for the tours and banquet. The farmer should be interested in the general problems of all irrigation districts as discussed by people from Idaho, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and even from Arizona. The sod-busters should have been curious enough to meet the man who directs reclamation work affecting the 17 western states—work which is becoming so important with development of the Talent project and proposed development of the main Rogue River basin project.

We found Floyd A. Dominy, new commissioner of the bureau of reclamation to be likable, with a quick, earthy sense of humor, and unusually well-informed on the most local of problems.

Dominy is about 5 feet, 10 inches tall, with a husky build, warm brown eyes and relaxed in manner. He was raised in Wyoming, was a county agent and vo-ag instructor and threaded his way through a labyrinth of federal jobs before taking this one. Fortunately no red tape has stuck to his coatails and he has failed to pick up the "power and glory" attitude often associated with Washington, D.C., officials.

Dominy looks and acts just what he is, a man who has never lost touch with the farmers' problems, attitudes, and way of life.

"I raise kids and beef on my farm near Washington, D.C.," Dominy remarked. "In that order. I told my wife if we have to stay in Washington, D.C., let's get out of this city just as fast as we can. So we bought this farm where I raise registered Angus and grade Herefords. It's a large farm because I'm away so much it has to be big enough to support hired help to run the place."

Dominy was impressed at the efficient way irrigation district operators irrigate this rolling land with the different varieties of soil. Land here is entirely different from the flat area in the Columbia Basin reclamation project in eastern Washington, he noted. This was the thing which impressed him most during the tours of the area, he told us.

The only thing that made Dominy look different from the farmers and irrigation district managers was he wore a tie. He insisted that he not ride in an official car but preferred to swap vehicles so he could talk intimately with the various irrigation people and farmers. He was interested in the Rogue river area pear orchards and it seems too bad the pear men didn't see to it that a delegation meet him on the tour to inform him on local growers' problems. As it was, Don Berry, county extension agent for horticulture, did an able job in narrating the history of the industry and its general development. Jack Hoffbrung, Medford irrigation district manager, had the foresight to bring along some fresh pears.

be held in December at Pendleton or Redmond.

Kelso and Dr. Wilbur T. Cooney, assistant dean of agriculture at OSC, suggest that air and ground operators of Oregon, make a special effort to attend the Weed Conference in Medford Nov. 12-13 as this will afford a review of herbicide application.

Feed value of corn silage can be preserved by using a self-unloading forage wagon teamed up with a blower to move silage into storage fast.

U. S. farmers lose over \$50 million a year as a result of pinkeys in cattle, reported North Dakota Agricultural college.

Hail Stone Collecting Said Successful; Little Damage Done to Pear Orchards

The worst part of the hail storm missed most of the orchards Thursday, reported Jud Parsons, head of the hail research program here.

Good hail samples were preserved by collectors and Parsons said he was well-pleased with the response of the people in the area. Six samples were turned in and three from people not previously contacted, he said. Hail hit in the Sams Valley-Kirtland road area.

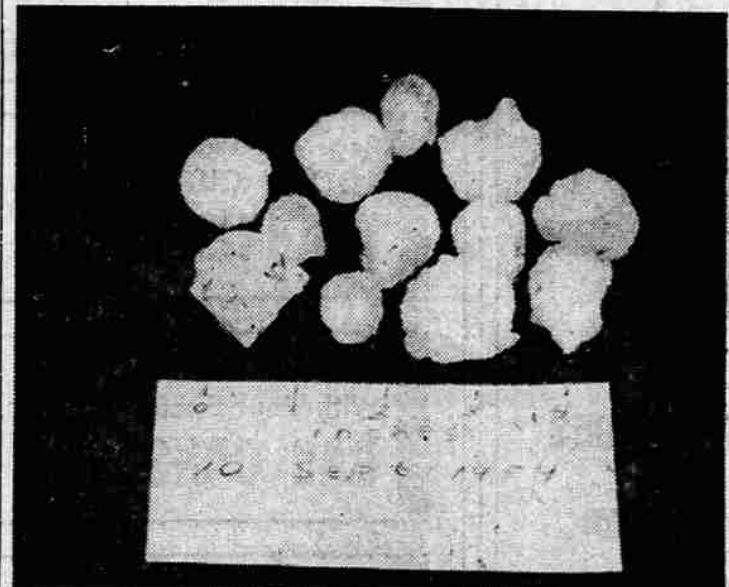
Hail recording stations showed good recordings of density, about 40 strikes per square foot. Heaviest concentrations were recorded between Sams Valley and Table Rock rd. on the Sams Valley rd. Hail stones ranged from

three-eighths of an inch in diameter to an inch. They were cauliflower shaped, Parsons said. The heavier stones went right through the aluminum foil sheets and into the supporting Stylofoam pads, he noted.

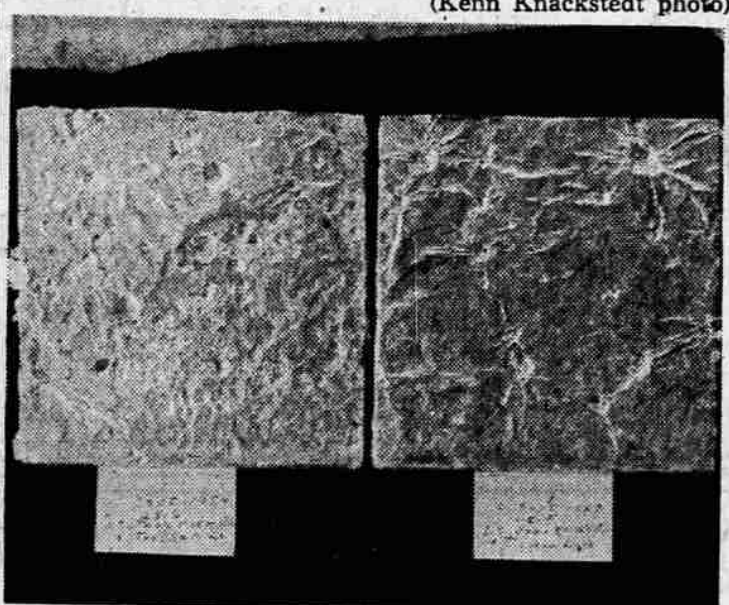
Radar Set Not Used A portable radar set was not in operation since Parsons received no advance warning of the storm. Normally the trailer-mounted ex-Air Force equipment would be probing the heart of the storm from atop Roxy Ann butte or an Ashland location.

Dr. Fred W. Decker, of the Oregon State college physics department, came to the area right after the storm and, with Parsons, examined the

hail stones. This was the first hail storm this year which has been recorded so no comparison could be made with other hailstones, Parsons explained. It was also the first hail storm since May 22. The U.S. Weather Bureau, Medford station, reported the area is now in the hail storm season and hail could hit the fruit any time this month.



HAIL SHOWN — A gathering of hail stones made during the Sept. 10 hail storm in the Sams Valley area are shown here. Notice the odd shaped stones. Jud Parsons, Medford, in charge of the hail research program here, noted stones ranged in size from three-eighths of an inch to 1 inch. (Kenn Knackstedt photo)



PUNCTURE FOIL—Hail stones punctured sheets of aluminum foil stretched over stylofoam at hail recording stations at various orchards in the Sams Valley area. The sheet to the left shows marks made by hail stones falling at the junction of Table Rock rd. and Tresham lane during the Sept. 10 storm. The sheet to the right shows hail punctures made on a sheet located at the junction of Sams Valley rd. and Tresham lane. In some cases the hail stones went through the synthetic sponge padding which held the foil sheets to fruit boxes in various orchards. (Ken Knackstedt photo)

GARDENING TIPS

By DON BERRY
County Extension Agent
COVER CROPS FOR HOME ORCHARDS

Home owners wishing to improve the tilth of their soil in home gardens and home orchards, cane or berry plantings, etc., might consider growing a cover crop during the fall and winter.

Not only do cover crops prevent erosion and soil compaction from winter rains but their roots improve aeration and nutrients are released from the decomposed cover crop after being turned under in the spring.

As soon as the vegetables, fruits or berries are harvested, a cover crop may be seeded. If the dry weather continues it would probably be a good idea to irrigate the cover crop to start it growing. However, seed sown in the dust will germinate with the fall rains. Early seeding will give it a better chance to establish itself before the colder temperatures slow growth.

A combination of legumes, and annual grasses make excellent cover crops for this area. Oats and vetch or rye and vetch are excellent combinations. Seed one pound of vetch plus one and a half pounds of rye per thousand square feet.

Cover crops will give a quicker growth if a small amount of fertilizer is applied after seeding. Approximately three pounds of a good commercial fertilizer per thousand square feet should be sufficient.

FALL BUGS A number of insects which invade the homes every fall and annoy home owners are showing up again this year.

As nights cool down and fall approaches, Box Elder (Maple bugs), grass bugs and root weevils work their way into homes looking for a place to hibernate during the winter.

These insects are annoying but are not dangerous or destructive. Screening out is the best method of control and where only a few appear, sweeping out or removing with a vacuum cleaner is the

simplest method of control.

Where abundant, residual sprays on the outer surface of the house using strong solutions of Chlorane or DDT will help to reduce the incidence of these pests in the home. However, since these bugs are moving in from the surrounding area it is extremely difficult to completely control these pests with sprays, especially if there is an abundance of Maple trees in the area.

NEW MELON

One of the commercial growers is growing the new "Pershaw" melon on a trial basis in this area. The grower, Mr. Bill of Gold Hill, states this melon is a cross between the Persian and Crenshaw. It grows to large size and while rough appearing on the outside is a very fine eating melon.

Home owners interested in trying new types of melons might consider the Pershaw if they are interested in eating quality rather than looks.

PI Show Opening May Be Delayed

Jackson county 4-H'ers who are planning on exhibiting at the renewed Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland should have their entries into the county extension office by Sept. 18 according to Glenn Klein, Jackson County 4-H club agent.

With new and expanded facilities, the renewal of this western livestock show will provide an excellent showcase for adults as well as junior exhibitors of the northwest.

In addition to livestock exhibits a Jackson county livestock judging team comprised of Bill Ahnorn, Central Point; Ricky Anderson, Antelope; Truman Elmore, Appleton; and alternate Ronnie Anderson of Antelope will be competing with Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah teams.

Farm Notes

Washington — (UPI) — A House agriculture subcommittee may hold public "field" hearings this winter on marketing controls for the poultry industry.

Rep. Lester R. Johnson (D-Wis., subcommittee chairman, announced the tentative plan after a meeting of the group Wednesday.

The subcommittee may hold hearings in areas including Texas and California in late November and December.

Washington — (UPI) — A House dairy subcommittee has decided to make a full study early next year of a federal milk marketing orders.

The decision was made at a meeting Wednesday on the motion of Rep. Merwin Coad (D-Iowa), Rep. Alexander Pirnie (R-N.Y.) said the study would imply that the subcommittee has any specific criticisms.

He said it would just be a review after 20 years of milk marketing order operations.

Washington — (UPI) — The Agriculture Department, which was swamped with surplus butter just a few years ago, has discontinued all butter sales because the surpluses have dwindled away.

Washington — (UPI) — The House passed a bill Wednesday which would authorize a \$2,285,000 a year boost in an Interior Department research program on the effects of insecticides and fungicides on fish and wildlife.

The bill now goes back to the Senate, which passed a different version earlier.

Last year Congress authorized only \$280,000 annually for the study. The new bill would boost the figure to \$2,565,000 because the problem proved more serious than anticipated.

Washington — (UPI) — The government's periodic report

Start Planting Fall Bulbs, Valley Nurserymen Urge

By J. VERNON MARSHALL
For Rogue Valley Nurserymen and Growers
It is time again to start planting fall bulbs if you would like a variety of early flowers in the spring.

Bulbs should be planted through September, October and November. Some planting may be done in December for

real late spring flowers.

No matter how large or small your garden, how good or poor your facilities for growing cut flowers, so-called Dutch bulbs can always supply you with plenty of spring flowers. With all the many varieties on hand and their easy culture there isn't any good reason why even the small flower garden cannot supply a variety of color, starting early in the spring, and stretching to late spring, according to when bulbs are planted.

If you use these three fall months for planting bulbs you will have three months in the spring of continuous beauty.

Spatz Brings Up Illegal Meat Sale To Board Meeting

Salem — A suggestion to commodity commissions that they take the lead in relieving the governor of appointing their members came out of the state board of agriculture meeting in Salem Sept. 10. The board named Ernest Jernstedt, Carlton farmer, as its new chairman.

The board took its cue from a brief session that morning with Gov. Mark Hatfield following swearing-in ceremonies for Hubert F. Willoughby, Harrisburg, who with Frank Tubbs, Adams, attended his first board session. Tubbs was sworn in several weeks earlier.

The board expressed the desire to see a change in the appointive power for commodity commissions because it said the governor is burdened with some 700 appointments. This single change would relieve the situation some.

Frank McKennon, director of agriculture, told the board that "some one had better think of another way of making these appointments that will be acceptable to growers." He offered no solution and said the department itself was not seeking new duties. The board's discussion centered on placing the appointive power "either in the state department of agriculture or in some other area."

The board's suggestion, which will soon reach commodity commissions in the form of a letter, came after Paul T. Rowell, chief of the department's division of market development, outlined recent history of commission thinking on the appointive power. He pointed out that prior to the last legislature, the interim committee on government reorganization considered asking that commissions be placed under the state department of agriculture, but that the commissions did not favor this proposal.

If the commissions carry the ball on the board's suggestion, any change would have to be submitted to the 1961 legislature for approval. The board's suggestion drew a second from a former director of agriculture and Baker county rancher, Robert J. Steward, who was a surprise visitor at the department the day the board was in session. Steward told the board, "The commissions must wear themselves of the idea of having the appointments made by the governor."

Ward Spatz, board member from Medford, called attention to what he declared was an illegal sale of farm slaughtered meat in his area. He said the best way to stop such action would be an amendment to the law prohibiting the transportation of uninspected meats on the highways of Oregon.

This brought a quick response from R. A. Long, Fort Rock, and a beef rancher, who said as a board member he

There are plenty of bulbs in the valley now to be purchased from your nurserymen or flower shops. Start planting as early as you can in order to have well-rooted plants, then if you wish to dig some to bring in the house to force for winter flowers they will be well-rooted for that.

The best way to force bulbs for house plants in the winter months (if you do not have a bulb cellar) is to bring in the flats, pots, or pans in which you planted the bulbs where you can cover them with 10 or 12 inches of soil. After they have been thoroughly watered put each variety by itself and provide a heavy wooden stake with the variety's name and number of bulbs planted. (These stakes should be long enough so they can be seen above the soil.) An additional heavy layer of straw manure should be placed on top of the soil as soon as winter comes.

Examine the soil every once in awhile for it should be kept moist at all times and during a dry fall has to be watered. It is always well to place boards on which to set the flats or pans so the bottoms will be clean when bringing them in later on. To attempt to force early hyacinths, tulips or narcissi without their being thoroughly pot or root-bound will always result in failure.

For early forcing a dark place and high temperature are needed to obtain flowers with reasonably long stems. This condition is usually provided by using space below some bench darkened with board, heavy paper or bags. The darker the better. Heat should be kept steady from 70 to 80 degrees. I will write more about growing bulbs on your window sill for winter flowers later this fall.

There is a growing interest on the part of farmers in corn silage. One of the reasons is easier corn harvesting with field forage harvesters.

certainly would not want to see the farmer's rights curtailed. But he agreed the sale of uninspected meat to the public through custom slaughter places should stop.

Hugh Taylor, O. K. Beals and Fred Pope, division chiefs in the department, made brief reports to the board. Taylor told board member Joe Saito of Ontario that the department probably will call a referendum this fall as a result of early summer hearings on a proposed alkali bee protective area. At the hearings, in the Adrian area, opinion was strongly divided on the need for controls on use of insecticides.

Board members learned some of the complexities and the wide scope of department activities in a four-hour tour of operations at the headquarters office. The tour was set up by Director McKennon especially for benefit of the board.

Mrs. Kenneth Livingston, Portland, representing consumers, and Dean F. E. Price of Oregon State College, ex-officio member rounded out the full board attendance.

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