

Revised Rules on Milk Effective February 15

Salem—Standards of identity for fluid milk and its products are established on 20 items, ranging from raw to fortified milk, in state regulations which become effective Feb. 15.

All but two of the items are familiar to consumers, as the regulations blanket in products now in use, with two exceptions.

The exceptions, pointed out by Kenneth E. Carl, assistant dairy chief for the state department of agriculture, are whole milk and extra rich milk. Whole milk is defined as milk as it comes from the cow; extra rich milk is that which contains 5 per cent or more butterfat.

As a sidelight from 1959 legislation, which required the standards for all items offered for sale, no new fluid milk items may now be placed upon the market without a public hearing and department approval.

The regulations contain some changes affecting dairymen as well as processors and consumers. A new "cow health" ruling puts a ban on the use of milk until 72 hours after cows have been treated with antibiotics for the control of udder infection.

Bang's disease and T.B. testing requirements on dairy cows conform to the federal-state control program except that herds producing raw milk for fluid consumption must be blood-tested for Bang's once each six months and annually for T.B.

Major interest in the rules outlined for milk stables will center on the ceilings, which must be dustproof and sealed smooth underneath if the stable has a second story. This will be effective next July 1, but is not as drastic as it may seem for many dairymen, encouraged by department inspectors, have been working toward this goal for the past two years.

Bigger herds in the cowyards prompted the department to require "a firm, reasonably sure footing for cows in stable yards and feed lots." This was an item of more than passing interest to dairymen during the hearing.

This surface-expected to relieve the most pressing situation problem at the dairy—may be of concrete, black top, wood shavings, sawdust or gravel, Carl explains. The objective is mud-free cow-

yards.

The new order makes no changes in construction and sanitation requirements on grade B dairies.

It boosts by two points—to 145 degrees F—the minimum pasteurization temperature for holder type methods. This change was made to insure destruction of possible Q fever organisms, which require more heat to destroy than T.B., heretofore the toughest organism to overcome.

For new construction and for major repairs or replacement, the state details construction and installation requirements for pipeline milking systems and farm tanks.

At present, 324 of the 720 producers under city inspection (Portland, Eugene and Medford), 226 have pipeline milking systems and 621 have farm tanks.

In processing plants, welded milk pipelines will now be permitted, subject to department approval and provided they contain a removable section for inspection.

Copies of the complete regulations will be mailed to all state-licensed fluid milk producers and processing plants. Others interested may obtain copies by contacting the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Foods and Dairies, Salem.

Quota Exceeded in County for Survey

Jackson county was one of five Oregon counties that exceeded their quota in the nationwide Cancer Prevention survey, it was announced today by Dr. A. C. Hutchinson, chairman of the survey in Oregon conducted by the American Cancer society.

The state's goal of 17,000 families is more than 25 per cent attained, it was reported. Statistical research scientists hope to determine common factors in environment and habits of the people that may be causing or contributing to cancer, following analysis of the six-year study.

Civic, social and fraternal groups throughout Oregon are helping conduct the survey as well as private individuals.

Hair on the head grows at the rate of about three-quarts of an inch a month.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

One of the broad aims of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station is to help the farmer get the most out of his land by giving him information on proper land development and cropping. In addition, H. H. White, station superintendent, and Agronomist John Yungen want to avoid getting the soil "all balled up" at the New Hanley farm property with various chemicals and fertilizers which make the land unuseable after a few years.

So, they have discussed the problem with the Oregon State college soils and crops departments. After an on the site study the combined staffs are working out a report. Next week White and Yungen will sit down with the OSC men and outline a proposed set of experimental work to be conducted over a period of years. Projects will be set up on a priority basis.

"The general problem of fertility must be gone into," White told the Jackson county agriculture committee Monday night. "Fertilization recommendations for many southern Oregon crops must be revised."

With this in mind he and Yungen have proposed a new approach. They will set aside a section of the Hanley farm property where they will alter the fertility level of the soil by known amounts. For example, one part will contain three or four lines of phosphate, another three or four lines of potash, another three or four lines of sulphur and three or four lines of boron. Crops will be rotated through this overall plot.

Station personnel will continue to check the work done at the station by experimental field trials on various farms throughout the county but by more limited field trials, or by smaller plots. This will give faster coverage in fertility work at less cost to the taxpayers. These field trials will further test climatic and soil conditions. The experimental work will be correlated with the soil tests made by individual farmers. So, when the farmer sends in a sample of his farm land to the OSC soils labs for testing this can be checked with the work already done at the experiment station and on the field trials.

White said Monday night he was concerned that seed crops for this area are tough due to costs, and the small farm land areas available. This means Rogue valley farmers must look at the higher priced type of seed crops... the specialty crops such as Talent alfalfa now successfully exported overseas.

The Rogue valley needs some good pasture crops which can grow in land unfit for other types of crops. White noted, OSC's committee on new crops will be ready with three or four lines of alta fescue now being worked on. Also, extensive work is being done in New Zealand and Australia on better lines of sub-clover. Some results are expected in the next three or four years on this pasture crop. Work there has been successful so far due to the climatic conditions and the many years of research which has gone into present developments.

Some comparatively unproductive areas in Jackson and Josephine counties could produce good pasture crops given the right varieties of sub-clover. Some areas of the two counties are similar to some in Douglas county where the right pasture crops have had a "phenomenal success," White said.

The regular ratio of soil elements is four parts of calcium to one part of magnesium. However, this ratio has been reversed in some Oregon counties. This has been dynamic on legumes. By working with the OSC soils department the experiment station has pinpointed the problem. Now the station is beginning to push the adaptation of subclover to these poorer soil areas, the station superintendent said.

Broad belts of this comparatively poor land run from Camp White area to Sams Valley, from Grants Pass to Sexton Mountain and from Cave Junction to Oregon mountain, White said. Water is going to be available to some of these areas. Another such spot is Williams creek in the Applegate area and another belt of poor land has been found above Brownsboro.

Some farmers have become concerned over the discovery of scabies in a Baker county sheep. Agricultural authorities here say it is nothing to get excited over but is something to keep a wary eye out for in local herds.

Baker county established a quarantine on Jan. 26. A joint statement has been issued by veterinarian Dr. Kenneth Erickson, Dr. O. J. Halverson, supervising federal veterinarian for that county and Dr. M. R. Woulfe, of the state department of agriculture. One yearling steer was found with the disease. Only 22 herds of cattle could have possibly come in contact with that animal, the veterinarians figure. All possibly exposed herds are being dipped. All shipped from Baker county now need a vet's inspection and health certificate. The veterinarians stated they expect to end the quarantine in two or three weeks. Possible source of infection was a neighboring state, they reported. Oregon is not the only western state to become concerned. One western state dipped 76,000 head to stave off the disease recently, the veterinarians pointed out.

A little boy one stormy day refused to eat his prunes at the breakfast table. After considerable argument between him and his mother he was sent to his room for punishment. All of a sudden the house shook with a roll of thunder and lightning flashed across the sky.

"Heck, that's a lot of fuss God's making up there just because I wouldn't eat one lil' ol' dish of prunes," the lad remarked, looking out of his bedroom window.

(Courtesy of C. C. Hoover, Camp White)

The recent income estimate for farmers could be wrong "High Dollar Farming" reported on the eve of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's farm message. This farming news letter reports that economists have been predicting a 1960 net farm income could be down 7 per cent to 8 per cent. L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois, stated that net income was predicted to drop in 1958. Yet it increased nearly 20 per cent. Factors which may change the 1960 predictions are that the steel strike is settled and the general economic outlook is improved. Another is that the spring pig crop has received a surprise cut. This could increase prices enough to boost some farm incomes.

Another important factor is that with fewer farmers to divide up the farm income the net income per farmer may go up. The new farm census figures may back this up.

From Old Yeller, Oregon Vocational Agriculture instructors' news letter—"You know, a large brood of children deserves a lot of credit—in fact they can't get along without it."

MARKET NEWS

Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, February 9, 1960

CATTLE: Salable 1,210, including around 600 calves. Practically entire supply stocker and feeder classes, slaughter cows comprising around 2 percent of run. Auction active, represented classes generally steady to firm, strength on 400-500 lb. stock calves. Slaughter: Odd head Canner and Cutters 890-975 lbs. \$14.70-15.60, odd head Utility 1380-1430 lbs. \$18.80-19.85. Slaughter bulls: Odd head Utility 1380-1430 lbs. \$18.80-19.85. Stocker and feeder steers: Several penlots Good and Choice 395-425 lb. calves \$26.50-30.35, mainly \$27.80-29.50. Several penlots Good and Choice 550-690 lb. yearlings \$24.75-27.50; few lots 869-922 lb. feeders \$23.00-23.85. Stocker and feeder heifers: Numerous penlots Good and Choice 330-450 lb. calves \$26.00-26.85. Several penlots Good and Choice 550-640 lb. yearlings \$24.60-26.35; Common and Medium 590-750 lb. \$19.50-22.25. Stock cows: Penlots Medium and Good \$149.00-159.00 per head, few lots Common and Medium \$136.00-141.00 per head. Few lots Medium and Good with young calves at side \$198.00-242.50 per pair.

HOGS: Salable 18. Supply insufficient to test market. Feeder pigs: Small lots Good and Choice 96-112 lbs. \$10.00-13.25

SHEEP: Salable none. Market untested.

Farm and Garden



SCHOOL PROMOTERS—Proper handling and shipping of pears is the concern of these men who will participate in the 11th annual Northwest Perishable Loss Prevention short course at Medford, Feb. 17-18. The course aims at maintaining fine flavor of northwest fruits and vegetables in moving them from tree to table. From left: V. S. Boomer, Association of American Railroads; Cal Crandall, Union Pacific agricultural agent; Dr. S. B. Apple Jr., head of the Oregon State college horticulture, and Austin Border, Southern Pacific railroad supervisor of perishable claim prevention.

Fruit Shipping Course Set For Medford on Feb. 17-18

About 150 growers, handlers and shippers are expected to learn here on Feb. 17 and 18 how best to move fruit from the tree to the consumer's table without waste and how to retain the fresh orchard flavor.

Sixteen speakers will conduct the 11th annual northwest perishable loss prevention short course scheduled for the Rogue Valley Country club on those two days. All those planning to attend the two luncheons and dinner at the country club are asked to make reservations with County Extension Agent, Don Berry, SPring 3-6211, extension 211, at the county courthouse.

The course is sponsored by Oregon State college, the University of Idaho, Washington State university and Pacific Northwest railroads. The course site rotates between Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Dr. S. B. Apple Jr., head of OSC horticulture, and Dr. T. A. Merrill, head of WSU horticulture, will be co-chairmen of the meetings.

The program includes a six-man panel of horticulturists and pathologists that will discuss pear decline. These men are recognized as leading authorities on this vital issue, said Dr. Merrill, panel moderator. Pear decline is a disease that has become a serious threat to the fruit industry in the last two years.

Ed and Rob Collins of Medford, operators of the Loading Service company, will demonstrate their pneumatic runnage device for securing carloads of fruit.

W. F. Durham of Wenatchee, Wash., senior scientist for the U.S. public health service will speak about health hazards in the use of pesticides.

G. W. Jones, chief horticulturist for Gerber Products company, Oakland, Calif., will tell about his company's experiences and research in handling Bartlett pears in bulk bins.

For the first time in the history of the short course, a railroad refrigerator car containing fruit will be inspected by course members at its destination for the arrival condition of the fruit. A part load of Florida grapefruit, consigned to Harry and David's Bear Creek orchards, will arrive at Medford in a new Pacific Fruit Express mechanical compartmentized refrigerator car.

PFE, which is jointly owned by Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, will put into operation 1025 of these multipurpose cars in 1960. The cars will cost around \$27,000,000.

Pamphlet Out On Water Supply

Corvallis—A pure, safe water supply is one of the most important things to keep in mind when living on a farm or ranch, or staying at your favorite camping site, a new bulletin published by the Oregon State College extension service points out.

Nearly one-fifth of the 20,000 water samples checked by the Oregon state board of health last year tested unsafe, emphasizing the need for careful selection and protection of water sources.

Streams and ponds are often plentiful in rural areas, but these surface-water supplies are never safe until the water has been treated, the bulletin emphasizes. Wells and properly protected springs are listed as safe water sources.

The bulletin gives advice on location of wells, tells how to protect a well from surface-water contamination, and explains how to build a pump-house that will protect both the well and pump. Protection of springs is also covered.

Ways to check the chemical quality of water, and suggestions on purifying water supplies, are listed in the bulletin. Instructions for obtaining a water analysis from the state board of health are given.

The bulletin, titled "Safeguarding Rural Water Supplies," was written by M. G. Huber, OSC extension agricultural engineer. Oregon residents can obtain copies on request at their county extension office, or from the OSC bulletin clerk in Corvallis.

Ryegrass Seed Growers Seek Self-Help Plan

Salem—Ryegrass growers throughout Oregon will have an opportunity to express their views upon the desirability and necessity of a commodity commission for common and perennial ryegrass seed.

The state department of agriculture, which recently received grower petitions toward a self-help move for research and promotion to improve the market position of their seed, has set dates for the hearings.

The first one will be held Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the Willamette Grange hall 7 miles south of Corvallis.

Four rules in using pesticides are: Read the label and follow directions; store materials under lock and key; apply them only to the crops specified; and dispose of empty containers safely.

MODERN ARTIFICIAL BREEDING WITH FROZEN SEMEN

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Practical, positive method for upgrading your dairy or beef herd... Every Sire PROVED Great! C. C. Williams CALL—SP 2-4093



ROGUE VALLEY PROVED SIRE SERVICE

GARDENING TIPS

By DON BERRY
County Agent
USE ONIONS FOR FEED

Cull onions from the area make satisfactory livestock feed for winter.

Sheep and cattle will both utilize this waste once they learn to eat them. Some growers chop or sprinkle grain over onions to get animals started.

Some choke is possible, especially with cattle that may swallow without chewing too well.

Limited feeding would be most desirable, but some farmers dump onions in pastures and let animal, have free choice.

MUSHROOM CONTROL

Mushrooms, puffballs, and toadstools are a detraction in lawns but usually not much of a problem to grass. They are most often a sign of high organic matter content in the soil.

These growths are rather difficult to control in lawns. If they are not too numerous, they can be individually picked, placed in a paper bag, and destroyed.

Good lawn care helps the grass to compete and interfere with their growth. A fertilizer program to maintain good soil fertility is important. Regular mowing during the growing season is helpful also.

Occasionally, mushrooms, puffballs, or toadstools may be associated with a turf disease such as fairy ring. In such cases, the problem is corrected by controlling the disease.

CAMELLIA BUDDROP

There are several reasons why camellia flower buds drop during the winter before blooming. Pests, growing conditions, weather, and plant variety may be responsible, either individually or in combination.

Bud drop seems inherent in some faulty varieties, such as Pink Perfection. Also, some plants set more buds than will normally ripen and seem to shed them automatically.

A dry fall may weaken a plant and result in buds dropping later. This may be an important reason for bud drop this year.

If the weather is wet when buds begin to open, a moist rot may cause them to drop. Poor drainage and low soil fertility are thought possible causes of bud drop.

Injury to roots or crown may induce bud drop. Usually the plant will show other signs of weakness as well when this is the problem. Root weevil larvae are capable of making this type of injury. Bud drop can only be determined by closely examining the crown.

MOSS CONTROL

Moss on the roofs of buildings can be controlled with zinc flashings or chemical sprays during the wet season. These sprays should be applied so they will dry before a rain.

Strips of zinc metal, or zinc coated materials can be attached to the ridge of the roof for moss control. These zinc strips are effective, long lasting, and probably safer to use than the sprays.

Either copper sulfate, zinc chloride, sodium arsenite, arsenic trioxide, or common table salt solutions will kill moss when applied directly to it. Use 1/4 to 1/2 ounce of the chemical, except for table salt, to 10 gallons of water.

WINTER DECORATING

In western Oregon everyone can grow holly for both inside and outside decoration.

There are many other shrubs and trees that make nice decorating materials which more of us could easily grow. Oregon grape, salal, huckleberry, cotoneaster, a bellia, heather, firethorn,

ter. When using table salt, mix about 2 ounces to 10 gallons of water.

Great care should be used in the application of these chemicals. They are very injurious to plants and corrosive to metals if not properly used.

The spray should not be allowed to fall on the plants below. One should be certain that the drain spouts will not carry the chemical towards plants at corners of the building. Spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and rinsed after use.

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*Lower Production Cost per unit

With Elephant Brand you get bigger crops. This means each bushel, ton or crate costs you less to grow—you get Lower Production Cost per unit—LPC—and MORE PROFIT per acre.

It pays to choose from the Elephant Brand line

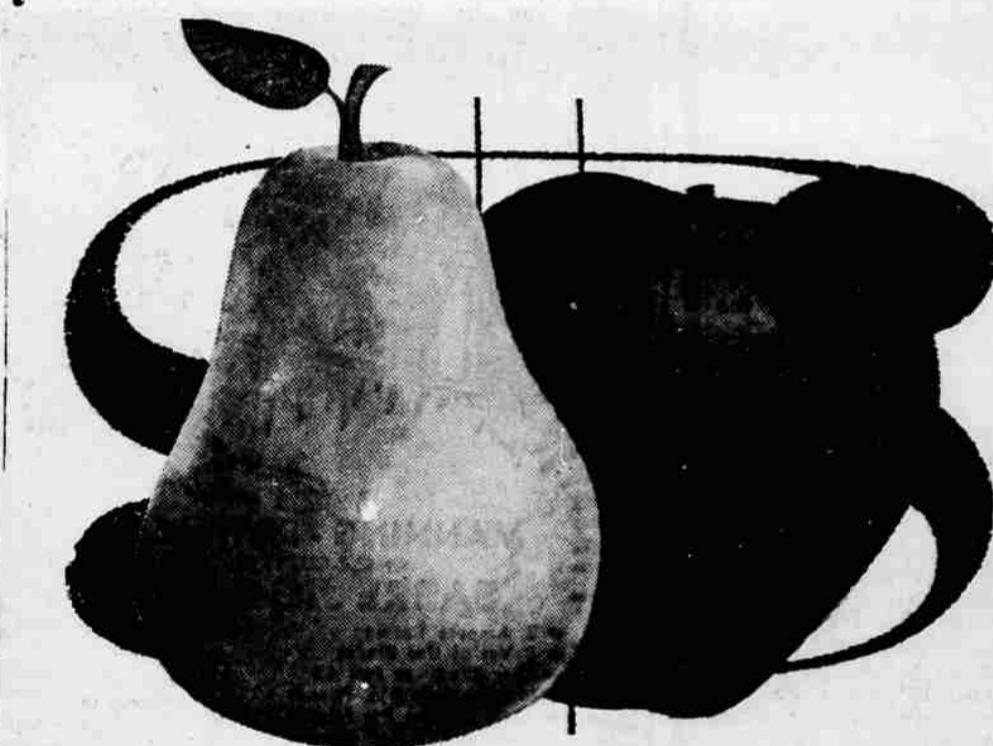
11-48-0	13-39-0	16-48-0	16-20-0	23-23-0	24-20-0
27-14-0	8-32-16	10-30-10	13-13-13	14-14-7	
NITRAPRILLS (Ammonium Nitrate)		AMMONIUM SULPHATE		TRIPLE SUPER PHOSPHATE	

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You can do it with Viking Ship/Calcium Nitrate

Acid soil can rob you of fruit tree profits three ways.

1. It can slow the conversion of ammoniac nitrogen to usable nitrate forms. Even with heavy applications of ammoniac nitrogen fertilizer, fruit trees can actually starve.
 2. Because of low calcium, acid soil is susceptible to compaction and puddling. Feeder roots may become water-logged and die.
 3. Excess acidity can cause the formation of toxic chemicals highly dangerous to living tree roots.
- Viking Ship Calcium Nitrate can help you fight these acid-soil dangers.
- The fast-acting nitrate nitrogen in Viking Ship is available without conversion. Unlike ammoniac forms, nitrate nitrogen is not trapped in upper soil layers. It moves with water to the root zone where it can go to work immediately to give trees a vigorous start, help them set big crops.
- Viking Ship also provides 20% water-soluble calcium* that helps counteract soil acidity. By improving soil structure, it helps prevent compaction, so that tree roots can forage easily for nourishment.
- And Viking Ship is easy to apply. It can be spread evenly or metered accurately in irrigation water; it dissolves quickly; it leaves no residue. Ask your fertilizer dealer for complete information about Viking Ship Calcium Nitrate.
- *Equivalent to 28% lime expressed as calcium oxide.

Use the fertilizer that fights soil acidity!

Viking Ship/Calcium Nitrate

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