

Consumer Services To Be Intensified

Salem—Consumer services in the state department of agriculture will be intensified and expanded under the reorganization program presented to the state board of agriculture by J. F. Short, director of agriculture. The board in session all day Thursday approved Short's proposals in full.

The plan will now go to Governor Mark Hatfield for his approval. If granted, it will be put into effect, and then only step by step, until early in 1961.

In other reorganization plans, Short will:

1. Redesignate the present division of market developments as the division of agricultural development and expand its activities. This is in line with the 1959 legislature mandate to develop and promote the agricultural resources of the state for the greatest possible contribution to its future economy. A marketing specialist and statistician will be added to this division, which now includes the chief and his secretary.

2. Create two positions of assistant director, one for livestock industries including the veterinary services and the division of animal industry (to be renamed livestock services) which was split last June in Short's first reorganization move.

Assistant's Job

The other assistant director will be over the consumer and trade activities of the department. These include the new division of dairy and consumer service; laboratory services which will serve the entire department; the weights and measures program; and the present division of plant industry. O. K. Beals, chief of the present division of foods and dairies which will be dissolved, will draw the second assistant directorship as well as serving in dual capacity as chief of dairy and consumer services.

3. Create a department audit service directly responsible to the director. This will include milk usage audits, checks on grain storage liability under the grain warehouse program and internal audits.

4. Elevate the business management services to division status, with E. A. Bamford, Jr., chief, and Lloyd Griffiths, present personnel officer, assistant chief. Bamford is present business manager. Salary levels will remain unchanged.

5. Add an administrative assistant to handle routine work of records, statistical work and program analysis for the state veterinarian activities.

Other minor changes are included.

"This program will have no material financial effect," Short told the board, pointing out that additions and promotions will be balanced by discontinued positions and underfilling.

General objectives of the reorganization are to unify the various divisions of the department into one closely integrated organization, with similar responsibilities grouped together for efficiency and economy, Short said.

Under Civil Service

The post of assistant director serving the livestock categories will not be filled for some little time. Both assistant directors will be under civil service.

If the plan meets the governor's approval, it will be circulated in full to members of the legislature and commodity groups for their appraisal.

In other actions the board, by unanimous action:

1. Adopted a policy to request future legislatures to assign new agricultural programs, not clearly in research and extension fields, to the state department of agriculture.

2. Adopted a resolution directed by Gov. Mark Hatfield and Finance and Administration Director Freeman Holmer asking for restoration of four items in the department's general fund 1961-63 budget: \$10,081 for an assistant personnel director; \$2,025 for animal division administration; \$17,904 for retail package checking; and \$29,915 for meat inspection. These items were eliminated from the department's general appropriation proposals submitted for the governor's budget going to the next legislature.

3. Asked lump sum legislative appropriation instead of a divisional appropriation for the department in view of the reorganization plan which had not been completed at the deadline for the budget proposals.

4. Questioned the trend to use more license and fee money to support the department's administrative services which have expanded rapidly as result of general fund programs. The board endorses a study on these lines which finance and administration and the department will carry on in the next two years and said it is "interested in following the progress of this study."

The third and fourth points were also resolutions going to the governor and finance director.

Short told the board needed salary adjustments recently granted in the veterinary services have permitted complete veterinary staffing. This will permit the department to provide more effective general service to the livestock and poultry industries outside the areas served by Oregon State college and the private veterinarians, he said.

Turkey Grading Act Amendment Talked in Salem

Salem—Members of Oregon's Turkey Growers association and officials of the state department of agriculture met recently at the Salem offices where they agreed to a proposed amendment to the turkey grading act which will authorize a turkey slaughtering establishment to grade its own turkeys.

The 1959 legislature, at the request of the turkey producer associations, enacted the turkey grading act which requires that all turkeys sold in Oregon be graded either "A," "B," or "C," by either the federal or state departments of agriculture.

Certain turkey slaughtering establishments which can qualify for federal grading, receive turkey inspection without cost but pay for grading. Those which must obtain state inspection and grading pay all of the cost. Reportedly, this has created a severe hardship on a few small processing establishments. Due to the almost prohibitive costs, they would soon be out of business.

The proposed amendment would allow these people to grade their own turkeys. State standards would have to be met as to grading and the designation used for grade would not be like that of established federal and state designations.

J. F. Short, director of the state department of agriculture, who conducted the meeting, stated that he felt the suggested amendment would protect the turkey industry and still maintain the same high standards of grade designations and permit the consumers to know what they are buying but would, at the same time, authorize an exemption permitting the small processor to stay in business.

The new proposals will be submitted to the 1961 legislature and would be effective only if approved by the lawmakers.

Short states that "in the interim, we will still be enforcing the present grade labeling law."

Fifty-Three Boys Get First Degree in FFA Program

By ALAN BRAY
Crater FFA Reporter

Central Point—Fifty-three vocational-agriculture students at Crater high school in Central Point received the Greenhand degree of Future Farmers of America last Tuesday night.

The degree is given each year to first year vo-ag students. It's based upon achievements throughout the year.

Guest speaker Alan Bray told the boys and their parents that reliable chapter officers should be honest, reliable, punctual, never speak without thinking first, and are helpful.

Don Denning, chapter president, told the new members of their duties. He also reported that parliamentary procedure is "coming along quite well." Here the boys learn how to properly conduct a meeting and practice public speaking.

So far 23 members have turned out for the parliamentary team. Denning said. Last year's parliamentary team consisted of Alan Bray, senator, Delmar Smith, reporter, Jim Frink, treasurer, Dave Redmond, secretary, John Caster, president, and Don Ryan, president. Last year's team placed third in the district contest.

Chapter farmer initiation will be held next week. This degree is presented second year vo-ag students who have a fair knowledge of parliamentary procedure and can conduct a meeting efficiently for 15 minutes.

Representatives of KMED radio station and the Crater FFA members held a banquet at North's Chuck Wagon recently to honor the boys working on the Rogue Valley Talent show.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune "Farm Editor"

We thought after the last column we could take a little vacation from the migratory labor issue and set our course for calmer waters during the Yuletide. But, the boss laid a clipping on the desk yesterday morning so we had to hit this well-beaten subject again.

Joe Bianco, able agricultural editor of the Oregonian, writes that the Agricultural Workers Organizing committee is crumbling. Why? Because Louis Krainock, AWOC's public relations officer told him so. We hope he is right. But—we can't help wondering if this isn't a smoke screen.

Let's stop and think. Oregon's vegetable and fruit growers subscribe to California papers in the heart of the agricultural strike area. They study the situation, write letters, quiz people from that area as to what is going on.

The Oregon Farm Federation sends two of its leading men down to the area to see for themselves. These two representatives of a segment of the most powerful lobby group in Washington, D.C. (according to the secretary of labor) spread their findings over the official AFBB newspaper.

A committee is formed and meetings of growers are held. Oregon has already passed some powerful legislation to prevent any further abuses of migratory labor and to prevent future abuses, and it looks as if this legislative program will continue. Unobtrusively growers start to push their representatives into the state legislature.

It looks as if all of Oregon is alert and ready to meet any organizing attempt among farm labor. Even the Oregon seed growers passed a resolution severely criticizing "Harvest of Shame" recent TV picture on the migrant labor problem.

One thing about union men, they are not dumb. They won't lower their heads and run into a concrete wall. So, perhaps the next best thing to do is to set up a smoke screen so they can climb over or run around it. We know of a successful high school football coach who used to encourage a green young sportswriter to point out weaknesses in his team which really didn't exist. Rival coaches were avid newspaper readers, and at first suffered serious losses while basing their strategy on newspaper clippings.

According to the Oregonian article, the AWOC failed to organize workers in California's Imperial valley during a harvest now in full swing. Also, Franz Daniel, assistant to the director of AFL-CIO organization, indicated he is unhappy with the slow progress of unionization. The article bases its information on Krainock and "other sources."

In California the union has organized only 3,500 agricultural workers, the article points out. This was brought out at the recent Hort Society meeting in Corvallis. The Oregonian article said not one contract has been signed with growers this year which would give AWOC status of a bargaining agent. However, a representative of the California growers at the Hort Society meeting reported one contract had been signed with an elderly farmer with small acreage.

The Oregonian article indicates that the AFL-CIO has spent more than \$300,000 from its special project fund to support AWOC and has few results to show for it.

All this may be true, but we wonder if those backing AWOC really expected a successful effort this first year when a similar union organization had failed previously. Reports came from the state of Washington that labor problems have suddenly cropped up in the fruit-producing area. Perhaps Oregon is being encircled.

This article leaves a few things unsaid. It doesn't tell of any ultimatums issued by the union high command. Yet, it reports what would be highly confidential figures—how much money has been expended on AWOC. It doesn't say what AWOC's budget is, and unions must have budgets, too.

And AWOC hasn't taken advantage so far of the tremendous barrage of propaganda laid down by television and some magazine and newspaper articles. Union leaders usually are excellent generals. They certainly wouldn't quit or fail to take advantage of such a ripe situation.

The Oregonian article claims that the AWOC may have made wage gains but has failed to establish a union structure. Underground organizations during World War II clearly showed that what appeared to be small, ineffective, poorly organized groups could move quickly and powerfully when the time came.

We hope we are all wet. But, we don't think it is too early to smell the pear blossoms and dream of a bountiful harvest free of labor organizing problems. So, we'll continue to chew on the stem of our "patience pipe" and watch, listen and wait and see.

Meanwhile, everybody but the migrant laborer seems to get into the act. Growers, union men, lawyers, social workers, teachers, churchmen and society editors all have something to say about this migrant labor problem, and rightfully so, because directly or indirectly it affects all of us. But, we have yet to hear from a migrant laborer or from an expicker.

A case in point, is the meeting called by the Oregon Conference on Migrant Labor at the Salem YMCA on Dec. 15. "Representatives of farm and labor groups, civic and service groups, and legislators have been invited to the conference to help assess progress being made in programs currently under way."

"State agencies which serve migrant laborers will explain their duties and responsibilities as defined by the 1959 Oregon legislature. Five measures were passed during the session to improve the status of migrant families." So reads the announcement.

Topics on the agenda include federal migrant legislation and also the possibility of extending industrial accident coverage to certain agriculture occupations.

So far the legislature started a pilot educational program for the migrant children, required licensing of labor contractors, set transportation safety codes and set health and sanitation standards for migrant camps.

We have been following articles on the farm labor situation in the California Farmer, a twice monthly farm publication, with some interest. The editor is strongly partisan for the grower. We assumed, then, he would be popular with every California farmer. However, tain't so. One farmer, who claims to own 3,900 acres, in a recent letter to the editor (he gets 'em, too) severely takes him to task for being one sided.

We think Rudyard Kipling had some apt words for a situation an editor or reporter too often finds himself in—"How can I answer which is best of all the fires that burn? I have been too often host or guest at every fire in turn." And finally, after coming to this valley and watching all the troubles peargrowers have, we wonder if that bit of fruit which caused all the trouble in the Garden of Eden really wasn't a loop-sided over-sensitive thing called a pear?

Shipping Indicates State Crops Good

Salem—Number of fruit and vegetable carlots inspected in October by the state department of agriculture totaled a little more than the previous month and a lot less than last year.

This October over 3,000 carlots were inspected. In September over 2,000 were inspected. In October, 1959, over 6,000 carlots were inspected.

Platform inspections (commodities for processing) of onions, potatoes and filberts come to over 100 million

Subclover Rated Excellent As Forage, Soil Builder

Corvallis—A low-growing legume has developed a tall reputation with farmers in western Oregon, but it still isn't used as much as it should be, believe agronomists at Oregon State college.

The legume, subclover, has built a reputation as an outstanding forage producer and soil builder on the hill lands, cut-over areas, dryland pastures, and worn-out crop lands of the Willamette valley, southern, and coast regions, the agronomists say. In many places, for instance, use of subclover has increased the animal-carrying capacity of land up to nine times.

GARDEN TIPS

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent CALIFORNIA RESTRICTIONS

Many of us will be visiting relatives and friends in California during the Christmas holidays. This brings up the question of what plants and plant products are permitted through the California inspection stations.

Apples, pears, peaches and most of the rest of the fruit grown in this area have free access into California in small lots. Walnuts must have the soft outer husk removed. Bare nuts can be taken in without question. Cherries are the exception to free access and cannot be taken across the state line.

Most of the house plants, Christmas trees and cut foliage of holly and Oregon grape are allowed. However, individual holly plants must be certified before being admitted. This certification may be obtained at the county extension office.

Melons, squash and other produce in small quantities are allowed. Plants of pepper, tomato and egg plants must be certified.

FLAME COLORING
The holiday decor of your home may be effectively supplemented by coloring the flame of your fireplace. Various methods are used to color flame but they all center on the use of chemical compounds such as copper sulphate (blue vitreol) or sodium chloride (salt). These compounds may be purchased individually or in a packaged mixture.

One method is to dip cones into a solution containing one pound of the chemical in a gallon of water for 15 minutes. The cones should be dried thoroughly. For a deeper flame color dip the cones a second time or make the solution stronger. A gallon of the solution will be sufficient for approximately three-fourths of a bushel of cones.

Firewood painted with the chemicals or bark chips and sawdust saturated in a mixture of the chemicals and shellac or varnish is also used.

The mixtures should be stirred frequently while being used. These mixtures are corrosive. Containers of glass, crockery or wood rather than metal should be used.

The packaged mixture is sprinkled directly on the fireplace logs or on sheets of newspaper. The newspaper is then lightly rolled and twisted and placed with the logs in the fireplace.

Caution should be used with these chemicals. They are safe to use for the desired purpose, but they are chemicals and should be kept out of the reach of children and pets.

Mergers Could Aid Farm Cooperatives

Corvallis—Many of Oregon's co-ops are sound and cooperatives could increase operating efficiency and quality of service through merging, according to an Oregon State college agricultural experiment station study.

Gerald E. Korzan, O.S.C. agricultural economist, studied operations and financial structure of typical farm cooperatives engaged in supplying farmers and marketing farm products.

"All cooperatives included in the study were financially sound but could become even more successful through mergers," Korzan stated.

Interest in mergers in recent years is a result of economic necessity for increased business size to meet competition and operate on smaller net margin, the economist explained.

Findings have been published in an O.S.C. agricultural experiment station circular of information, "Farm Cooperatives Can Merge." Oregon residents may obtain free copies from their local county extension office or from the O.S.C. bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

Proper management and correct fertilization are important in helping subclover produce maximum yields, the agronomists emphasized. They suggested local county extension agents be consulted as to sources of seed, best time and method of planting, and management practices.

MARKET NEWS

Federal-State Market News Service
Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1960
CATTLE: Saleable 815, including around 330 calves. Slaughter steers and heifers scarce; slaughter cows active, strong to 50c higher. Spots \$1.00 higher; slaughter heifers scarce; slaughter calves steady to 50c higher; stocker and feeder calves and yearlings generally active, steady to 50c higher, except full lots easier on heifer calves which found an increased outlet on slaughter accounts. Supply mainly of northern California origin. Around 83 percent of supply stockers and feeders, the remainder mainly slaughter cows.
Slaughter cows: Few Standard 900-1020 lbs. \$17.25-19.40. Commercial \$15.50-17.00. Utility \$14.50-18.00. Cutters \$12.50-14.00. Canners \$11.00-13.00. Few "shelly" Canners down to around \$9.70.
Slaughter bulk: Individual Commercial 1205 lbs. \$18.50.
Slaughter calves: Several Good and Choice 300-500 lbs. \$20.00-24.00.
Stocker and feeder steers: 6 head lot Good and Choice 373 lb. calves \$22.50, 6 head lot 396 lbs. \$28.35, several lots and individual 300-320 lbs. \$25.50-28.00, few individual and small lots Medium and Good calves \$20.00-25.00. Small lots and individual Good and Choice 350-650 lb. yearlings \$23.00-26.25, 600-785 lbs. \$21.00-24.25, 800-900 lbs. \$18.50-20.25; few Medium 710-830 lb. Holsteins \$17.00-17.80.
Stocker and feeder heifers: 9 head lot Good and Choice 265 lb. calves \$24.40, small lots and individual 300-300 lbs. \$20.00-22.00. Individual Medium and Good calves \$18.00-21.00. Small lots Medium and Good 350-675 lbs. \$18.00-20.50.
Stocker and feeder cows: Penins and individual Medium and Good 700-1070 lbs. \$14.00-16.25. Small lot Medium with young calves at \$18.75 per pair.
HOGS: Saleable 24. Supply insufficient to fully test the market.
Feeder pigs: Small lot Good and Choice 61 lbs. \$20.50, couple 128 lbs. \$17.00; small lot under 50 lbs. \$5.00 per head.
SHEEP: Saleable 72. Supply sufficient to test the market.
Slaughter lambs: Small lot Good 103 lbs. \$15.10.
Slaughter ewes: Couple small lots \$12.00-14.00, \$1.00 & \$2.00.
Feeder lambs: Small lot Good and Choice 99 lbs. \$14.60.
Replacement ewes: Small lot Medium and Good 2 year old to full mouth \$9.00 per head.

DHIA Rankings Reported For September and August

Glenn and Edna Chase, Gold Hill, had the top herd for September according to the average butterfat produced, 43 pounds.

Jack Caldwell, Eagle Point, took second place honors with his herd with 37 pounds.

Swine Disease Costly, in State And Other Areas

Editor's note—The following information on animal health has been prepared as a public service by the Oregon Veterinary Medical association.

One of the most widespread and costliest of all known diseases of swine, in Oregon and in other states, too, is swine erysipelas.

National livestock loss prevention officials estimate that this highly infectious disease, most serious in young and growing pigs, causes an annual production loss of \$25,000,000.

Swine erysipelas is known in a variety of different forms and may be easily confused with other hog diseases. It also affects many other animals, turkeys and ducks and is one of the over 80 diseases of animals which are transmissible to human beings.

Farmers, butchers and fish handlers are occupations which may be most susceptible to infection from swine erysipelas.

The acute form of the disease is most commonly seen in young pigs. The animals may be dead without any previous warning of symptoms. When the symptoms do appear, they may include a stiffened gait, vomiting or diarrhea and the development of red patches which may turn to dark red or purple.

Chronic Type Described
The chronic type of erysipelas has been described as the arthritic form. There may be enlargement of joints. In extreme cases the hog will be unable to walk at all. The heart may also be involved.

Swine erysipelas can be treated successfully if a veterinarian is called soon enough. In most cases that means not later than 12 hours after the start of symptoms.

Vaccination is another part of a program for preventing swine erysipelas. Animal vaccination is necessary for breeding stock and it is recommended that gilts be vaccinated after they have been selected for breeding.

New animals brought to the farm should be isolated for up to 30 days and observed for symptoms.

(Questions of general interest pertaining to animal health will be answered in this column. Inquiries may be addressed to Oregon Veterinary Medical association, 1500 S.W. Taylor st., Portland 5, Ore.)

Eagle Point Man Attending Meet Of Ag Teachers

Nat Etzel, Eagle Point vocational Agriculture instructor, and vice president of the Oregon Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers this week is attending the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers' association, according to an official release from the association.

Etzel is one of the official Oregon delegates at the Los Angeles convention which got underway Saturday and will end Friday. The Eagle Point man presented the Oregon association's accomplishments for the past year at the first regional meeting on Dec. 4.

The NVATA consists of over 10,000 teachers of vocational agriculture with members from all the states. There are 104 members in the Oregon association. Julian Carter of New York is president, James Wall, Nebraska, executive secretary, and Luther Hardin, Arkansas, immediate past president. Byron St. David, Ariz., is vice-president for region 1 of which Oregon is one of the 10 states.

"Agricultural education in the golden sixties" is the theme. One of the highlights will be a talk by Mark Nichols, Utah state director of vocational education, on vocational education in Russia.

During general sessions there will be several business meetings, special committee meetings, a state president's dinner and a special session when President Carter will speak on his South American tour.

FOR SWIMMERS ONLY
Shrewsbury, England—Floodwaters of the River Severn have put several front rows of a movie theater here under water, but the show went on. A sign outside the theater Monday said: "Non-swimmers can not be admitted in the 30 cent seats."

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County Herds High in Cal Show
Representative animals from two Jackson county herds placed high at the recent Polarama in Sacramento to last week-end.

The Dick Irwin Hereford ranch, Ashland, took a fifth place with one bull and two third places with its heifers.

E. N. Lippert, of Lippert's Furniture store, Medford, took third place with two bulls from the Williams, Ore., ranch.

Both herds stood above the top half in all classes, observers reported. Ralph Cook, Medford, who recently returned from the International Livestock show in Chicago, Ill., said this was a better class of animals than he saw at Chicago. Dan Meecker, Cook's new herdsmen, was in charge while Cook was gone. He has been working here for the past six months.

C. C. Williams

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