



FARM TRACTOR AWARDS—Pretty Pam Gilbert, Miss Illinois, waves her wand at the 12 national 4-H winners in the tractor awards program at the National 4-H Congress in Chicago. From left, front: Robert Laseter, 17, Brighton, Colo.; LeRoy Zeiner, 20, Fillmore, Ind.; Bill Hawks, 16, Hernando, Miss.; and George Merritt, 16, Decherd, Tenn. From left, back: Robert Taylor, Jr.,

19, Spencer, Mass.; Dwight Schmidt, 18, Monroe, Mich.; Dale Johnson, 16, Carlsbad, N.M.; Ronald Dieckrichs, 17, Brighton, Colo.; Jerry Mickelson, 18, Newfield, N.Y.; Paul Gallimore, Jr., 19, Lexington, N.C.; Chuck Robinette, Jr., 17, Douglas, Okla.; and Larry Swisher, 17, Lost Creek, W. Va. (UPI Telephoto)

Nominations Completed Now For ASC Local Committees

The seven local communities under the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service have completed their nominations for 1963 community committees, according to M. B. Caster, Jackson ASCS county office.

Nominees are: **Applegate Community**—Clay Brion, George Brown, Harlan Cantrall, James Corson, Martin Grier, John Horner, Francis Krouse, John O'Brien, Richard LeRoy Offenbacher, Louis Straube.

Ashland Community—John Billings, Ben Dawson, Jr., Howard De Coung, Pat Dugan, Richard Ireland, Rodney Keating, Jewell Lowe, Joe Meyer, Paul Reneau, B. A. Stevens.

Central Point Community—Donald Bohner, Donald Bradshaw, Homer Conger, Richard Dunn, Franklin G. B. H. A. Stevens.

Eagle Point Community—Edmund Armistage, Dale Bigham, Roger P. Gratsinger, Jr., Edwin Hayes, George Jess, Jr., Harvey Nelson, Jr., Phillip Nevin, John Ousterhout, Don-

ald Ullom, David Woolfolk.

Jacksonville-Medford Community—W. B. Barnum, Jr., Harold Compton, Lewis Conger, Paul Culbertson, Albert Huener, Gilbert Knips, Dave Lowry, Robert Minear, John Niedermeyer, Steve Nye.

Rogue River Community—William Berntsen, T. C. Boone, H. S. Deuel, Damian Estrada, W. H. Hall, Homer B. Henderson, Herman Kimping, Walter G. Kasworm, John A. Lubecke, J. E. Parsons.

Sams Valley Community—Lloyd Beers, Burle Burson, J. W. Fitzgerald, Sam D. Glass, J. E. Hanish, Robert Humphrey, Vinson Hunt, David Simpson, Ramsey Thompson, Lawrence Varin.

Elections will be conducted from the county office by mail and ballots must be mailed in by December 7th to be counted. Committees elected will serve during 1963. Community committee chairmen will meet on December 13th to elect a county chairman for 1963, according to Caster.

Wool growers who marketed lambs this fall should keep adequate records of their sales so that they will be able to

make proper applications for payments under the wool incentive program, Albert Straus, chairman, Jackson agricultural stabilization and conservation committee, urged today.

The sales record for lambs sold must include the name of the buyer, his signature, and the number of live weight lambs sold, plus the description "unshorn." Lamb payments are made only on lambs that have never been shorn to encourage the customary practice of selling lambs with the wool on.

The chairman emphasized growers should get all their fall sales records together and either keep them in a safe place at home or file them in the ASCS county office. The final date to apply for payments on 1962-63 marketings is next April 30, but an application may be submitted anytime between now and then. The applications cover wool and lamb marketings from April 1, 1962, through March 31, 1963.

Mr. Straus said that lamb keepers particularly should keep accurate records which will establish the length of time they have owned lambs on which they apply for payment. Lamb payments are made only on lambs which a producer has owned for 30 days or more, and the amount of payment is based on weight gain of the lambs during the seller's ownership.

"Farmers income and plans are often directly affected by the programs administered in Jackson county by the elected-farmer members of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee," said Albert Straus, committee chairman. With the annual committee elections set for Dec. 7th a review of the work and responsibilities of the men who will represent them is a concern of every farm operator.

"As a matter of fact, there are several new programs to be put in effect this year, and some others in the offing that concern not just ASC committee men, but every farmer and every citizen in the county," said Straus.

He cited the programs for wheat and feed grains, possible new uses of cropland through a land-use adjustment program, and the agricultural conservation program as examples of those with which the men to be elected will deal.

The scope of the present committee's work during the past year has included in Jackson county the administration of wheat and feed grain program diversion payments totaling \$39,176, for 92 growers who diverted 1,356 acres from grain to conserving uses.

The committee also administered the ACP, which brought total cost-share payments of \$50,000 to farm operators who made specific conservation improvements on their land.

"Farm programs that apply across a continent with such diverse conditions as exist in the United States are a real challenge to administration by the Secretary of Agriculture, on whom Congress places the administrative responsibility."

"That's why the elected-farmer ASC committee men have been relied on for over 25 years as the vital link between individual farmers and Washington," said Straus.

Ballots for voting on community ASC committees are being mailed to farmers throughout the county. These must be returned to the county ASCS office by December 7th. Any farmer who does not receive one by mail should contact the county ASCS office.

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The Oregon Reclamation Congress meets here for a three day session starting Wednesday.

This is not just another meeting of a farmer's organization. It is an organization of all those dealing with irrigation and irrigation projects, true. And that includes irrigation district managers and irrigation district boards who are farmers. It also includes the bureau of reclamation whose watery tentacles in the form of irrigation districts stretch throughout the west.

But this meeting will deal with subjects which extend much further than agricultural development. Recreation is due for considerable discussion. Some irrigation people have quipped they are considering using all irrigation water for fishing, boating and water-skiing. Since irrigation reservoirs recently have come under such intensive recreation use, particularly in Jackson county, this remark does have some foundation.

Thursday's congress session, for instance, will include a talk by Harold Nelson, director of region 1, bureau of reclamation, on "Recreation on Reclamation Projects." Friday's session will feature a symposium on "Reclamation and Recreation." Speakers will be Andy Landforce, Corvallis, extension wildlife specialist, Oregon State University; Jack Binford, Portland, executive board chairman, Izak Walton League; LaSelle Coles, president of National Reclamation association; John Neidermeyer, Medford area farmer; and Joe Smith, commissioner of the Oregon State Game commission.

Chris Wheeler, state engineer, Salem, will talk on "Water Master Situation in Oregon." Essentially, his talk probably will point up the failure of some counties to appropriate sufficient money for water masters. A well-trained, experienced water master is a king pin to proper use and development of irrigation waters in an area. This is also true of irrigation district managers. This area, fortunately, is blessed with excellent men in both categories.

We would have liked to see on the program a talk on the importance and duties of irrigation district managers. However, we expect there will be many informal discussions on this subject during the session. The thought that a district should suddenly find itself without its irrigation manager has almost nightmarish qualities.

Water development is not just for the farmer. The city-dweller has considerable interest in having free access to large quantities of good water. This will be discussed during Friday's lunch at Kim's restaurant when Robert L. Sweeney, manager of the Portland chamber of commerce talks on "Urban Interests in Water Development."

This talk should be well-attended by planners and city officials because it does point up one of the chief problems in planning; how can new subdivisions be assured of adequate water? This also pertains to growing small towns such as Talent which receives supplementary water from Talent Irrigation district.

This also raises the eternal question as to how much water should be reserved for non-agricultural use. People who buy property with an irrigation ditch running through it or by it become irate when they find they cannot use the water from the ditch if they have no water rights on it. This is when an irrigation district manager must be a diplomat among many other things.

Jackson county is rapidly becoming urbanized. This question may arise in the near future: Should development of the Rogue valley focus on this urbanization and be concentrated on obtaining light industries to support the increasing valley population? This would mean water development would also be focused in that direction.

No, this isn't a ridiculous possibility. Some other areas which are traditionally agricultural are studying this question.

Colorado is one. A group of scientists operating under a federal program somewhat similar to the planning program recently adopted by Jackson county determined recently that development of Colorado should be away from agriculture. A group of scientists there said further agricultural development would not fully utilize the state's potential. They pointed out the state already is basically urbanized since Colorado residents tend to cluster in settlements in spots where good land and water are available.

Original settlers in the state turned to farming simply because this is what they had been doing before they came to Colorado, these planning consultants said. Too often this means a pattern of economic development is adapted which does not adequately fit an area or state, they said.

Recommendation from this group was that Colorado be developed for light industry, as a recreation and retirement area. Water should be reserved for these uses, they said.

Consider pear decline, the increasing problems faced by the pear industry which is the leading agricultural industry in the Rogue valley and the rapidly growing trend toward farm mechanization which requires large blocks of farm land. Think, also, of the increasing number of subdivisions being developed on former agricultural land and the growing number of farmers subdividing their land.

Then, turn the yellowed pages of old newspapers which have articles on the early day agricultural development of the Rogue valley. This should indicate the general development trend. Makes you wonder, doesn't it? And bear in mind, too, that Colorado produces some of the finest beef cattle in the country, just as this valley produces the finest pears.

Speaking of early day agriculture in the Rogue Valley, the boss recently found a Jan. 1, 1914 Mail Tribune as he was straightening up his desk.

It stated: A large portion of the valley is already under irrigation system of the Rogue River Canal company, a corporation owned by Patrick Welsh, J. D. Twohy and R. K. Neil, Spokane capitalists, who have invested \$750,000 in the enterprise.

Water is taken from Little Butte creek, supplemented by dams at Fish Lake and Four Mile lake. Plans are under way for the extension of this system to cover 60,000 acres of cultivated land at a total cost of \$2,500,000, including mountain reservoirs having a combined storage capacity of 35,000 feet of water, a trunk canal 16 miles in length, three main distributing canals aggregating 100 miles in length and 400 miles of laterals.

The first effort to provide a water supply was inaugurated nine years ago by J. L. Hamilton, who formed the Fish Lake Water company, and constructed the main canal. Four years ago Fred N. Cummings organized the Rogue River Canal company, interesting the present owners in the project.

Construction work is under way, also, on the headwaters of Bear creek by the Foothills Irrigation company. Dams and conduits are being built that will water 7,500 acres of land in the south end of the valley at a cost of \$250,000.

In addition, the California Oregon Power company has encouraged the installation of individual pumping plants for furnishing water for irrigation and 4,000 acres are now irrigated in this manner in the valley.

Colored Photos Displayed Showing Snow Surveying

A display of colored photos of snow survey operations throughout the United States is now on exhibit at the First National Bank of Oregon and will be moved to the extension service auditorium during the Oregon Reclamation Congress later this week.

FROM THE GROUND UP.

By BART BARTLETT

As the rainfall continues, the water that the area receives can be viewed with mixed emotions.

It is very comforting to know that the storage dams are being rapidly filled so there will be ample water for the generation of power and for irrigation purposes during the coming growing season. Unfortunately, all of these good things do not happen without some bad things taking place at the same time.

It is now possible to see within this relatively small valley at least three types of erosion taking place that is due largely to two factors. One factor is the presence of man and what he has done to the soil cover, soil contour and soil profile. The other factor in erosion of soil is, of course, an excess of water. It may be added that the amount of water we have received as rainfall would not be so much of an excess without the adverse activities of man in the management of soil.

Gully Erosion

Gully erosion is occurring both on cropped and non-cropped areas. However, the predominant erosion type that is taking place on cropped land in this area is sheet erosion. This is erosion that occurs over large surface areas of land. It is not as dramatic to the casual observer as is gully erosion, but in terms of tons of top soil and pounds per acre of plant nutrients lost, it is the more serious of the two types of soil erosion.

Sheet erosion is taking place when muddy or murky water can be seen running off of any soil surface. It occurs frequently in summer when excessive irrigation water is being applied to the land. In fact the majority of irrigation water applications to clean cultivated land in this area results in both sheet and gully erosion. Pasture lands and meadows largely escape this type of damage from applications of irrigation water or rainfall.

The third type of erosion takes place largely on sandy or other very light soils. This is the loss of large quantities of plant nutrients, mineral colloids and organic matter by the leaching action of water as it percolates through the soil profile. Home owners who use wood as a source of heat during the cold months should save the wood ashes and use them as fertilizer during the summer. It is a gross waste of plant nutrients to pour wood ashes into a creek as a disposal method. Our natural resources are reaching the oceans at too rapid a rate without any further assistance from man. Place the ashes in a convenient pile for winter storage. We will indicate how the ash can be used for fertilizer next spring.

Lost Art

The American civilization has brought people many good things as well as some that are decidedly bad. In the process of evolving our civilization we have left some good human institutions stranded along the way. One of these lost items is the art of conversation. We suspect that the telephone, daily paper, and radio as rapid means of communications have been a factor in the decline of conversation.

To be a proper conversationalist one had to visit or be visited and then it was helpful to have a rather large store of news to exchange. Now everyone hears all there is to hear about the same time. Visiting is more a business proposition. Now that there is little to talk about visiting takes place by invitation.

Should Stimulate, Broadcaster Says

Chicago — (AP) — An Ohio farm broadcaster said recently that farm news should be presented in a form that will stimulate the thinking of listeners.

Clyde Keathley, of WRF, Worthington, Ohio, said that if farm directors do this, they will "remain virile and effective as broadcasters." Keathley spoke during a panel discussion of impartial reporting and editorial comment at the annual convention of the National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors (NATFRD).

Keathley said farm directors should gather all possible facts on every subject they discuss. But the final presentation, he said, should be made in a way which stirs the thinking of the audience. Earl Sargent, KWFT, Wichita Falls, Tex., said farm directors should try to mold opinion in fields like adoption of improved farm practices. But on controversial political issues, he said, farm directors should give "all sides of the issue."

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Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
Oregon State Farm Forester

This is the time of year that small woodland owners need to take special notice of their stands of small trees. Christmas is fast approaching and with it, the ever present Christmas tree trespass.

As stated by several private and public timber holders at a recent Christmas tree trespass meeting, Christmas tree stealing is down four or five times from the high of a few years back. This healthier picture exists because of the cooperative work of several private and public agencies. Probably the most influential is that of the State Police. One Christmas tree grower told me that last year he was stopped four times between Grants Pass and the California border. He was not unhappy about this, however, because he knew that this type of checking was helping to protect his future crop of trees and also helping the condition of the local and California markets.

Landowners should keep a close watch over their lands from now until Christmas. No doubt the most critical time is on week-ends. If anything suspicious is observed the State Police should be notified at once. If at all possible, the best time to catch the trespasser is at the time the cutting is being done. Once the trees are loaded and on the road, it may be hard to make a case stick.

Signs Available

Trespass signs are available, free of charge, from the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm Association, 518 East Main street, in Medford, Ore. These signs, coupled with a locked gate, when possible, should help eliminate an undesirable situation.

Christmas tree sellers, cutters and/or transporters must observe the following state law: ORS 527.040 "Harvesting timber for commercial purposes without a permit, or refusing to discontinue such operation after notification is prohibited." No person shall fail or refuse to obtain a permit for the harvesting of timber or other forest tree products for commercial purposes.

A landowner or cutter must obtain a miscellaneous forest product harvesting permit from the state forestry department. A tree cutter or transporter (trucks) should have a permit or bill of sale with the permit number on it. If the transporter is the landowner he should have the Harvesting Permit and a deed of ownership.

Another side line: The Oregon state nursery seedling order blanks are in. Contact your farm forester's office or your county extension office.

Farm Quarterly Writer

To Talk On Charolais

Wednesday, Nov. 28, between 4 and 4:30 p.m. R. J. McGinnis, Rt. 2, Box 354 Sams Valley rd. will appear on "Focus on Farming" a segment of Focal Point, KMED-TV.

McGinnis, formerly editor of the Farm Quarterly magazine for many years will give information on Charolais cattle and how they were introduced into the United States and this area from France.

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Dairy Inspectors To Attend Meeting At Oregon State

Salem-Oregon milk sanitarians will go to school Dec. 4 and the first question that will come before them is one probably the least expected: What is normal milk?

It will be answered by four panelists who will define it in terms of composition, micro biology (its microbes such as bacteria), production and regulations.

The sanitarians are Oregon's official milk inspectors, employed by the state and the two cities with their own milk inspection systems, Portland and Eugene. The school, arranged by Oregon state department of agriculture, in cooperation with Oregon State university, will be held in Withycombe hall on the OSU campus. For inspectors, attendance at the school is required by law. It is open also to fieldmen and representatives of the dairy industry, with about 60 persons expected, according to V. N. Simmons, who is in charge of milk sanitation enforcement for the state department of agriculture. Simmons arranged the program.

Principal guest speaker will be Milton Held, San Francisco, regional food and dairy consultant for the U. S. Public Health Service. Held will discuss revisions of the USPHS milk ordinance and code.

Other subjects on the program deal with the significance of psychophilic bacteria in milk and dairy products, cleaning and sanitizing dairy equipment, milking machine damage to udder tissue, and individual vs. open housing for cattle.

If "psychophilic bacteria" leaves you cold, you're hot. This is the cold-loving group of bacteria and they are coming into more attention in the dairy world because today's refrigerated handling extends milk life far beyond grandfather's wildest dreams.

A dinner meeting of the Oregon Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians will follow the school, with Professor Roy Stein of OSU and Arthur Parker, Portland, to report on the annual meeting of the international association of the dairy industry. Wilbur Malby, Portland area SDA dairy inspector, is president of the Oregon group.

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