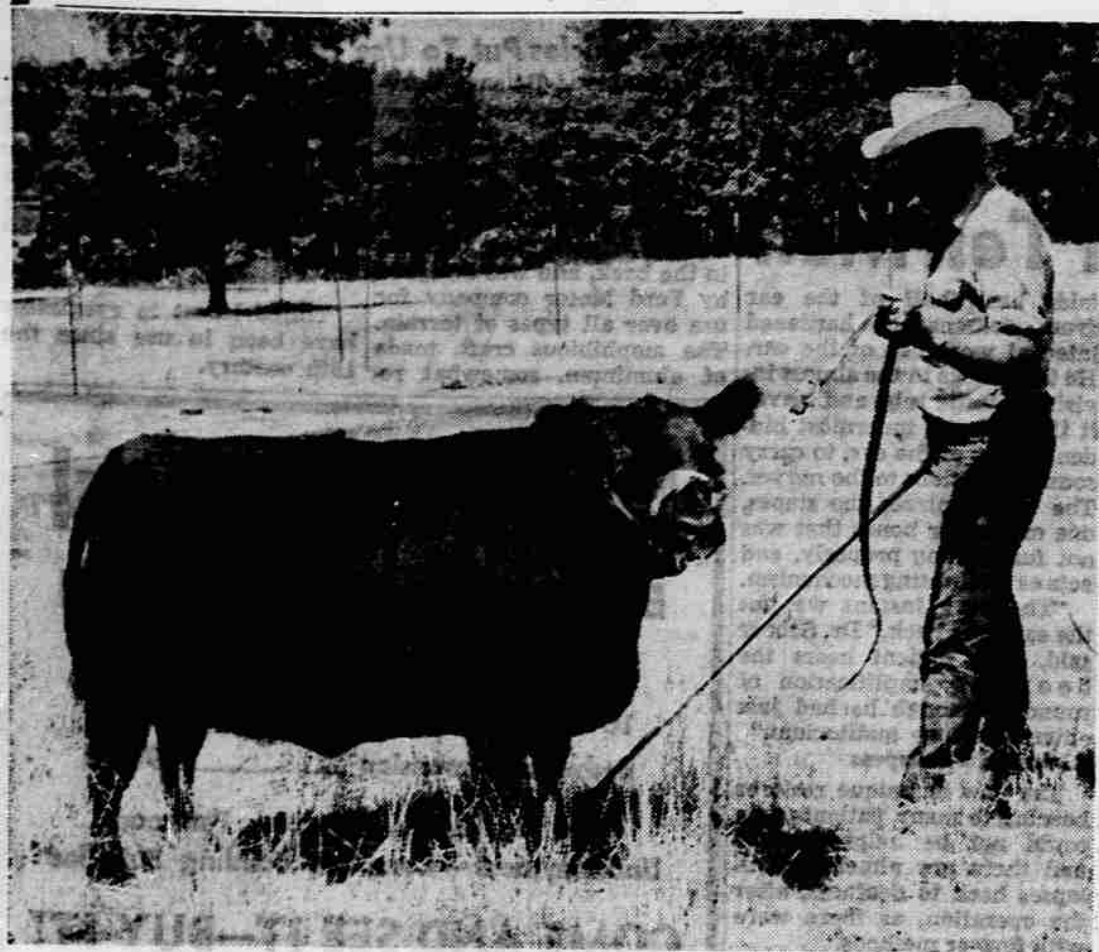




CHOICE YEARLING—Hoots Angus Farm Angus. Hoots pedigreed Angus stock is care-General Manager Paul J. Carlson exhibits fully selected for uniformity and clean Blackbird Perfect HAF, a junior yearling bloodlines.

Hoots Farm Features Angus Pedigreed Breeding Stock

There is a lot of excellent beef in the Rogue River valley. Farmers don't have to buy their breeding stock outside.

The Harold Hoots Angus farm, just west of Grants Pass, proved this recently by winning high honors in stiff competition at the Oregon State fair in Salem.

The farm's triumphs include the grand champion bull, junior champion and reserve grand champion female, first place junior get-of-sire on three of the first calves by the senior herd sire, Eileenmere 1350, and first in eight different age classes of bulls and female.

There were: Grand champion bull, Hoots Bardoliermere 40.

Junior champion and reserve grand champion female, Blackbird Perfect HAF.

First place, senior bull calf, born after Nov. 1, 1958; first place, senior bull calf, born Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1958; first place, summer senior yearling bull; first place summer yearling heifer born May 1 to June 30, 1958; first place junior yearling heifer, and first place junior get-of-sire.

The grand champion bull, Hoots Bardoliermere, was not exhibited at the Josephine county fair this year, but upon his return from Salem was available for inspection at the farm, eight miles west of Grants Pass on the Lower River rd.

The Hoots farm is the former Ben Hilton ranch. Hoots is an ex-Los Angeles man and former geologist. He was raised on a farm at Cowley

county, Kan. The ranch near Grants Pass represents a return to a first love, Hoots admitted. Hoots' black Angus beef animals have been shown at the Josephine county fair, Pacific International Exposition in Portland, the Cow Palace in San Francisco and at the International Livestock Exposition.

Hoots gives the credit for efficient operation of his ranch and his winnings to Paul J. Carlson, general manager. Carlson has been a farmer boy all his life. He is a graduate of the University of Idaho and was herdsman at North Dakota State for 10 years.

Hoots bought his senior herd sire Eileenmere, 1350th, two years ago in Illinois. This beautiful black animal was purchased after Carlson carefully studied all the hereditary lines of the animal as he does in making all his buys.

The calves among his 200 head of beef animals are selectively cut. His herd is noted for its uniform quality and

Researchers are rewriting the rules for the first alfalfa hay cutting, reports New Holland's "Grassland News." Tests have shown it's better to make the first cutting at full bud stage instead of when about half the crop is in full bloom. Full bud gives farmers the most for their money when both yield and quality are considered.

Alfalfa fields cut for hay in May need a topdressing of potash because each ton of hay removes 45 pounds of actual potash, according to Purdue university agronomists.

pure bloodlines. He maintains both pedigreed and range stock.

One of the first things Hoots did when he bought the ranch 3½ years ago was to revamp the buildings. Each building has a definite purpose such as the holding barn and the show barn.

The efficiency of the Hoots farm is noted by its concrete lined irrigation ditches—no ditch cleaning here—and aluminum gates for ease of handling.

In charge of the ranch proper is Charles C. Chittock, who formerly was on the Preston ranch in the Applegate. A small well supplies stock and domestic water.

The bottom lands are irrigated directly from the Rogue river. Major irrigation problem was licked by construction of an 18 foot long rock revetment on the river to prevent bank erosion. The Hoots ranch raises its own hay and silage.

Hoots figures his main market for range bulls is to provide cross-breeding with Hereford cows. Many ranchers prefer this cross for their young cows because an Angus calf when first born is much smaller than other breeds. This makes it less difficult for a cow giving birth to her first calf.

Hoots summarizes the main advantages of the Angus breed as: cross-breeds develop more rapidly, dress out to a higher percentage of useable meat and provide a carcass of uniform high quality. Useable meat on other breeds runs from 55 to 56 per cent compared to the usual 66 per cent for Angus, he said.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The root-plowing and grass-seeding demonstration held on the Bill Pittcock place in the Applegate Sept. 10 attracted much favorable comment. Many people said it is a step in the right direction.

But, let's not let it rest there with the job half finished. There are many acres of land in the Rogue valley to be experimented on with this equipment. And Clem Ault, field man for the Rogue Soil Conservation district, has sacks and sacks of grass seed in his office now awaiting experimental planting in this program. Personally, we won't be satisfied until it has been tried on a variety of soils and topographical conditions have been experimented with.

Present proposal is to try the same type of operation with the giant tractor and root-ripping plow in the Spencer Gulch area in the Applegate country—probably because this land is immediately available. Armin Richter, Jackson County Stockman's association president, is pushing the project. If any of you farmers would like to try this machine in your area, call Armin either at his office, Spring 3-4713, or at TWinoaks 9-1284, Applegate.

In case you came in late on this experiment, here's what this equipment does. A huge Caterpillar D-8 tractor with a giant root-plow rips through the soil at a depth of a few inches to 36 inches. We are sorry more people didn't see the experiment on O and C land near the Richter ranch. This was possibly more dramatic than the one at the Pittcock ranch on Humboldt creek. After watching the huge bulldozer blade mow down brush and scrub trees, we saw the root plow slice cleanly through a stump 18 inches in diameter. That convinced the few farmers watching and us, too.

We are not plugging Caterpillar equipment, but do feel this experiment has great value for this area. It worked in Texas. It could work here. This has worked also in California, Colorado and New Mexico.

Now—the first thing you critics of farm support programs might say is—"Why put more beef on range when people say raise fewer cattle and keep the price up? Isn't there too much beef on the market now?"

Wouldn't more beef animals on range consume more feed grains and use some of this surplus grain we have been reading about? Anyway, why hold down farm production when other types of production are not being held down? If more cars are produced you go out and sell more cars? Why not the same with beef and other farm products?

These are not necessarily our own original ideas. We read similar comments recently made by the Iowa farmer who will show Khrushchev around his farm. We have heard similar remarks made in this valley. When such comments come from a number of different sources there must be some basis for them.

One farmer here remarked, "How can you compare the choice sections of beef with a whole chicken in price per pound? Say beefsteak costs \$1.39 a pound. A whole chicken costs 59 cents a pound. How can you compare the two? If you buy a whole beef cut and wrapped it averages 49 cents a pound. Breasts of chicken or turkey wings certainly cost as much as beefsteak if you buy them at the market!"

"Beef production is nowhere near production of other products," this farmer continued. "As population increases more farm goods should be consumed. The buying power and bank deposits are at a higher level than at any other time in this nation's history, yet they tell us to cut back on our farm production. What we need is some super salesman to sell farm products!"

As a footnote, this farmer claims along with a Texas rancher that all the chemicals and "other junk being fed cattle" will soon produce synthetic beef. This rancher feeds his cattle Norwegian kelp which costs about \$240 a ton. This costs no more than many chemicals being fed cattle now, he claims. The kelp, he says, provides all the minerals cattle need.

David H. Cameron, commissioner, state department of employment, spent Monday and Tuesday touring the valley pear orchards. He wanted to see first hand just how extensive the pear drop is. Pear shippers and growers took him on an extensive tour. He saw the effect of a combination of factors small fruit allowed to remain on the trees longer to gain size, lack of pickers at a crucial harvest time and wind damage.

From what we learned he was sufficiently impressed this trip to take the picker problem back to the labor department in Washington, D. C., in October. Perhaps, after all these years, a more practical, more tightly coordinated farm labor program will be worked out which will help both the migrant labor and the orchard owners.

Little Diminny, the wife, received a copy of a fascinating semi-weekly, "The Walsh County Record," printed in Grafton, N. D., near her home town. This is definitely a paper with a farm flavor in an agricultural community so we were interested in a number of items. Perhaps the one which interested us most was an item about the Young Farmers trying an entirely new educational program for that area.

This, the article stated, is intended and planned for a busy farmer who is interested in technical assistance in helping establish himself in the business of farming.

"Farming has become a big business operation, and the Walsh County Agricultural school, pioneering in the interest of agriculture, feels this program will go a long way in fulfilling its obligations to the young farmer actively making a living while at the same time trying to build himself a business enterprise," the paper stated. This, apparently, is the same type of program the vo-ag departments in the local high schools are sponsoring at a nominal fee to the farmers.

For some reason, the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce doesn't seem to be much interested in Rogue valley agriculture. Few if any Round Table programs have been on farm topics. It might surprise the merchants and other city dwellers to learn there is much in local agriculture which is interesting. Some time ago we suggested that the Izaak Walton League and farmers' representatives be asked

Demand for Meat Checkers Seen

Salem—Slaughter during the first seven months of 1959 in Oregon plants under state meat inspection totaled 157,113 head including: cattle, 59,749; calves, 7,185; sheep, 8,632; swine, 79,518; goats, 444; horses, 1,585.

The state department of agriculture says condemnations stood at 585 animals, or 37/100th of 1 per cent. The breakdown on condemnations: cattle, 296; calves, 7; sheep, 166; swine, 104; goats, 4; horses, 8.

Dr. M. L. Houston, assistant supervisor of state meat inspection, says in spite of the seven-man increase in the inspection force in the last two months, the department is "hard put" to find enough manpower within budget limitations to meet existing needs. Several factors have contributed to this. A number of plants which came under custom exempt privileges until 1959 amendments to the meat inspection law are now coming under state inspection. Also since July 1 state inspectors

are in three slaughter plants in the Portland area.

Equally important is the increase in volume of animals going through plants in the last two months. Some of this is the result of heavy culling of stock but a predicted heavy fall movement from the ranches may continue the strong demand for inspection time.

Upshot was that the two groups have agreed wholesale slaughter of coyotes and bears should stop. If such animals become a menace to any particular area controlled killing should be followed. One of the poisons now being used to depopulate the coyotes builds up such a reaction that it is twice as poisonous to someone who might eat a poisoned animal.

The board also told the Waltonians that both county and state cattlemen's groups are going on record demanding something be done immediately in preventing both cattle and deer from falling into irrigation ditches. "We asked that something be done before. Now we're demanding," a spokesman for the stockmen said. The county stockmen, generally, are planning to cooperate with the Waltonians during Red Hat Days and may give limited permission for hunting on farm lands.

We would like to see the Waltonians go a step further and offer to help the stockmen with this root-plowing and grass seeding experiment. Their help would be accepted, some cattlemen have assured us. The league talks conservation. Now is a chance to really get out and work for it. To us, a conservationist is not somebody who gives speeches but a guy who gets down on his hands and knees and plants a tree, does contour plowing or otherwise perform the actual labor needed to conserve Mother Nature's bounties.

Grain Receipts Double in July

Salem—Grain receipts at Portland during August more than doubled the July arrivals and were up to 13.2 million bushels, reported the state department of agriculture's grain inspection chief, T. Ralph Harry.

This included over a thousand cars of grain, mostly wheat, from Montana as well as scattering receipts from seven other states east of the Rocky mountains.

August truck receipts at the Portland terminals were triple the July truck arrivals but barge movement was down slightly to 1.7 million bushels.

Corporations have certain financial advantages—such as limited liability—for the family farmer, he noted in the latest issue of the OSC agricultural experiment station's research magazine, "Oregon's Agricultural Progress."

Practical when you own considerable property which is not part of the farm or ranch. More than 100 Oregon farmers and ranchers have incorporated. The trend is increasing, for nearly 25 per cent of these incorporated farm-ranch businesses were formed during the last 2½ years.

The operation needn't be a big one to make incorporation a good idea, Blanch emphasized. Twenty-eight per cent of the farms and ranches incorporated in Oregon had authorized capital stock of \$10,000 or less, and 21 per cent from \$10,000 to \$25,000. About one-third had \$100,000 or more.

Owned By Same People
Even though incorporated, the farm usually is still owned and operated by the same people, for in farm-ranch corporations various members of the farm family are stockholders, board of directors, officers and employees.

Blanch suggests that when two or more people own the farm or ranch they may find incorporation provides an efficient way to divide ownership. Incorporation also is a desirable way to transfer ownership to other family members upon death of the principal stockholders.

The OSC economist stressed importance of good legal advice to determine advantages or disadvantages of incorporating for your own situation. Copies of "Oregon's Agricultural Progress" are free on request to Oregonians. Requests for the current issue,

Incorporated Farms Grow, OSC Points Out

Corvallis—Incorporating the family farm is becoming more popular in Oregon as an efficient way to gain possible operating advantages and simplify dividing ownership among family members, Grant Blanch, Oregon State College agricultural economist, reports.

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or to be placed on the regular mailing list, should be sent to bulletin clerk, Industrial building, Oregon State college, Corvallis.

New Cherry Shows Promise

Corvallis—A new light-colored sweet cherry selection may enter the Oregon scene in the future. If a selection now being extensively tested continues to show promise, it probably will be named and released, Dr. S. B. Apple Jr., head of the Oregon State college department of horticulture, has announced.

After orchard testing and observation during the past five years by the OSC agricultural experiment station, the cherry is being sent this month to a list of nurserymen and growers for propagation purposes.

Designated at present as the Corum Seedling, because it originated on the farm of Gordon Corum, Eugene, the cherry compares well with the Royal Ann in size, shape, appearance and processing quality, but ripens 5 to 7 days earlier.

Promising Pollinizer
It appears to be promising under the present tests as a pollinizer for Sue, Sam, Van, Royal Anne and Bing cherries.

The OSC department of food and dairy technology and commercial processors in the Willamette valley have rated the cherry as commercially acceptable in canning and brining tests.

Propagation this fall will enable nurserymen to establish a supply of trees for distribution later if the selection is officially released, Apple reported.

The United States ranks 15th among all countries in use of dairy products. According to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S.D.A., the people of Ireland, New Zealand and Finland use the most milk and other dairy products. The typical Fin drinks over 300 quarts of milk each year or nearly one quart per day. Americans drink only one pint per day. New Zealanders eat the most butter, and the Swiss eat the most cheese.

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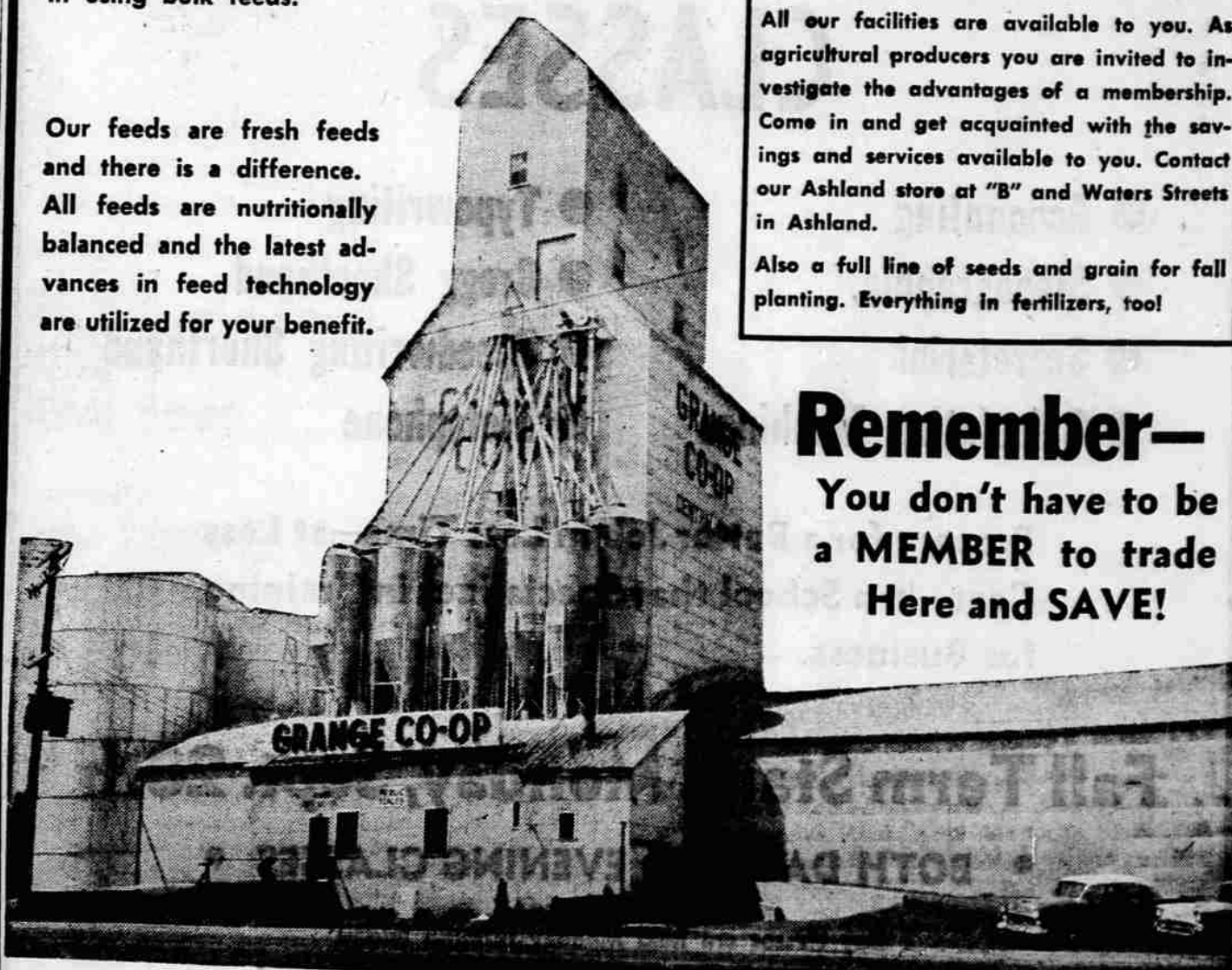
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