

# Farm and Garden

## California Import Rules Detailed For Oregonians

What are the regulations in bringing agricultural commodities over the border into California?

The following are some regulations reported on by the state department of agriculture.

All classes of cattle entering California from Oregon must be dipped according to approved methods and under supervision. A permit must be obtained from California authorizing movement except for fat cattle destined for immediate slaughter within 10 days after entry. No permit is required for these. Also, another permit is required and certification from an authorized veterinarian showing freedom from scab.

For sheep, a permit must be obtained from California and a copy sent along with each shipment. This permit must be approved prior to any entry and must show the number, exact point of origin and exact terminal point. No diversions are allowed.

Rabies vaccination is required for all dogs prior to California entry.

Brucellosis and tuberculosis health certificates must accompany dairy cattle, even those from certified accredited areas. All dairy female cattle entering California must be official vaccinates on and after Jan. 2, 1961, and must bear proper identification and carry health certificate with shipment.

California has a quarantine against peach wart, also. This affects shipments of planting stock though California will now accept planting stock if it is fumigated.

California also prohibits entry of fruit tree stock which has certain parasitic nematodes. Last year, California rejected considerable Oregon fruit tree stock under this regulation.

California has had a quarantine against the cherry fruit fly which is present in Oregon commercial growing areas. However, California will now permit Oregon fresh cherries to come across the line if they are fumigated under prescribed conditions. So far no fumigation chambers have been constructed to handle small lots such as tourists would carry in.

California has had a citrus whitefly quarantine for many years under which restricted plants include all species and varieties of citrus. This includes citron, grapefruit, lemon, limes, oranges, pummelos, tangerines, etc.

This quarantine is effective against all states except Arizona. Oregon has no whitefly so this quarantine presents no problems. However, any of the restricted items entering the state from Oregon must be accompanied by an official whitefly certificate issued by any of the state department of agriculture nursery inspectors.

Tourists and Oregon residents wishing to take small quantities of Oregon fruit or vegetables into California will have no difficulty (except for fresh cherries which must be fumigated under prescribed conditions) in getting them through border stations if they are of good quality and free from worm holes.

# --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Saturday night we enjoyed another part of old fashioned country living. We went on a coon hunt.

We pulled up in front of a friend's house about 8:30 p.m. Plans for the all-night hunt were outlined as we gulped down some coffee. Then the four floppy-eared hounds were brought up from the barn, all eagerly yapping for the hunt to start. We all grabbed our lights, put the dogs in back of the car and took off. It was cloudy and a recent rain promised good clear tracks and sharp scent for the dogs. On nights of a full moon, we were told, coonhunters have to wait until after midnight to start.

Soon two of us gingerly swung our legs over a barbed-wire fence, inched down a rocky river bank with a miner-type hat light and flashlight streaming white paths of light ahead of us. Bending over we found one faint handprint of a coon, then a large sharp paw print in the mud. Using the kind of logic best known to coonhunters we decided to save this spot until last and hunt through a tree-covered area near a field farther up the road. This was known as a good coon area and promised at least some adventure. It sure did!

After tramping along for about an hour watching the dogs zigzagging back in forth in front of us, then circling back, one big hound gave full cry. "Good ol' Idaho, he musta got onto one for sure! Go get 'em you dawgs!" Soon all of the dogs were making that hoarse half bark, half howl which marks the real hound dog.

By now each dog with his head down had circled to the river bank, then back up through the trees and brush. They were about 100 yards ahead of us when all of the yaps seemed to converge into one spot. "By golly they got one for sure now!" Then we all ran up where all four dogs seemed to be ripping and tearing at a dark shape on the ground. Then—"Phewee! A skunk! Them d..... dawgs got them a skunk! Git outta there. Go on beat it. Leave it alone! My gawd my ol' lady is surely gonna give me h..... when I come home tonight!"

By now the stench was so bad that it almost made us vomit. The dogs were rolling in the muddy fields, one or two, the leader, pawing at their eyes. Then they ran up to us panting for sympathy. Cursing them we scattered like quail.

"Well, guess ever 'dawg has to learn some time. That should teach 'em!" It did! It wasn't long before they were after another one. This second skunk, probably the mate of the first one, had his scent gun zeroed in, however, and was able to fend the dogs off until the hunters could come running up and drive the hounds off. With its plume-like tail waving triumphantly aloft the little black animal with a white stripe down its back marched sedately into the brush and out of sight.

Then there was a third skunk, left in a mangled mess on the ground, and one or two of the dogs were burying their noses in river mud. A hunter's boot sent another hound splashing into the river. Others were pushed in after it. Soon we were all riding home with the car window wide open. The end of an unprofitable, but . . . well interesting hunt.

Now, let's switch to another kind of hunt—the hunt to put more money in the wallet. It seems every so often members of a certain industry get together and try to figure some way to either get out of a hole or keep out of it. We sat in on such a meeting Friday night. Members of the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm association (always want to switch conservation into conversation, and there's always plenty, of the latter) heard of how many Oregon log haulers are having a tough time to even meet the payments on their trucks.

One complaint aired was that truckers too often are delayed in the loading operation in the woods. A logger has to make three or four trips to the mill each day to come out even, we heard. A delay in loading, at scaling station, or at the mill can cut down on the number of trips per day.

One member of the lumber industry Saturday made two suggestions to help truckers. A load of logs could be pulled out of the woods on a trailer where the truck would meet it. The logs could be quickly lifted in a cradle arrangement onto the truck. Also, at the loading depot the logs could be scaled and weighed by a bonded, private operator to meet both government and mill requirements. While this is being done the truck is being serviced, tires checked, engine gassed, etc. So the truck is properly loaded, not overloaded and several operations are combined in one spot, all saving time and money to the trucker.

Trees producing lumber are a crop, too. However, those who harvest them seem to have their own peculiar problems, different from those of the farm crop harvesters. Our lumber industry friend, however, was emphatic that the industry on the whole didn't want as much government regulation as the farmer now has.

"Do you hear of many dairymen making money these days?" our friend asked. "Of course not. They have all kinds of government regulation—quotas and that kind of stuff. Maybe this means tougher competition—without regulation—but the industry is doing all right and it seems the natural order of things."

Another interesting thing about the lumber industry is its public relations or attitude toward news coverage of its activities. The way it was explained to us the pear industry is just about where the lumber industry was a few years ago, public relations wise.

As our friend remarked, "We used to hug our business right up close. We wouldn't let anybody see what was going on inside. But what the heck? We finally realized our competitors would find out what we were doing anyway. So why try to hide it?"

How effective is the lumber industry's public relations program? A question will answer it. Which has to work the hardest to prove it is doing the best it can to reduce air pollution? The pear industry or the lumber industry? But the pear industry has greatly improved its public relations and the public's understanding of its problems.

This improved public relations program, funny as it may seem, wasn't brought about by the big pear industry leaders. They did introduce many new wrinkles in handling and processing pears, but better public relations hasn't been one of them. No, this closer cooperation with the press and public was fostered, fretted over and hammered out through

### Medford Girl Buys Ayrshire Heifer

Mindy Jane Hackett, Medford, recently made an initial purchase of one registered Ayrshire heifer from Ed. Callenius, Sumas, Wash., according to the Ayrshire Breeders' association Secretary, David Gibson Jr., of Brandon, Vt. The transaction was recorded in the National Office of the Ayrshire Breeders' association, where complete registry records on all purebred Ayrshires in the United States have been maintained since 1875. Because of their ability to produce an abundance of 4 per cent milk economically, the Ayrshire breed continues to become increasingly popular with dairyman throughout the country, Gibson said.

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## Marketing Order Said Beneficial To Dairy Industry

Las Vegas, Nev. — Federal milk marketing orders are necessary to provide an orderly flow and adequate supply of milk for consumers and classified pricing for producers, A. L. McWilliams, general manager, Pure Milk association, Chicago, told the western regional meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation here today.

"Without federal orders, classified pricing would be torn apart at the seams and the quality attained over two generations would be destroyed," he stated. "The mobility of milk across market lines and cut-rate pricing of Grade A milk otherwise used for manufacturing are threats to quality and the pricing system which supports it."

The growth of the federal milk marketing order program is sufficient testimony to its value to producers and to the general public, McWilliams asserted. Since it is not a cure-all scheme, he found it not surprising that there are some real problems associated with the marketing of milk in light of today's competitive characteristics of the industry.

**Two Big Problems**  
"Two problems most disturbing to producer groups are the level of the Class I price, and inter-market price considerations," he continued. "The Midwest prices, for instance, have been lower than justified by any standards of equity, and are the result of

most other sections of the country, including the southwest.

"If the Chicago formula, for example, were revised to relate milk prices to significant economic indicators, as well as to the support price level for manufacturing milk, the result would be increased returns to producers over a wide area of the United States. It would not, of course, remove the necessity of aligning prices properly from market to market to avoid an artificial incentive to replace nearby milk with milk from other markets. Under today's economy, the pricing of Class I milk in any market must be considered in the light of prevailing prices in other areas where alternative supplies are available.

"For this reason, the pricing of milk is taking on national characteristics, and individual cooperatives can no longer seek solution to their pricing problems on a single market basis."

### COURT ROOM PROCEDURE

London — (UPI) — Things are getting slightly out of hand in London's high court. Tipstaff bailiff Wilfred Chambers told spectators Monday they must not talk, laugh, eat, knit, climb over seats — or throw things at the judges.

## County Youngsters Join Cattle Club

Three Jackson county residents have been accepted recently for junior membership in the American Guernsey Cattle club, according to news received from the Peterborough, N.H. headquarters.

Those qualifying were Zane Strickland, Rogue River, Donna and Stephen Geren, Eagle Point.

By qualifying each will receive a membership certificate and be able to register a Guernsey at the low membership rate. The junior membership will be in effect until each new member reaches 21 years of age, a club spokesman explained.

Membership requirements are that young people must be individual owners of one or more purebred Guernseys, at least one of the animals must be registered or become registered at the time the youngsters apply for membership. Such applications must be endorsed by a state 4-H club leader, county 4-H agent, county extension agent, vocational agricultural instructor or an adult member of the AGCC.

many fist pounding sessions by a few independent but prominent operators.

Yes, we have fumbled the ball in the past and may do it in the future. It will take a lot of consistent, hard, painstaking work on behalf of the few disciples in the pear industry and the press before the majority are firmly converted. And everytime there is a mistake, no matter who makes it, those with the short tempers and loud voices will want to crucify somebody and drop the whole better relations program.

Public relations, after all, is made up of many things—television, radio and press, yes, but also word of mouth, genuine understanding, smiles and an occasional belly laugh. It's intangible. But you can hear, see, smell, feel and taste it. It's as real as the cold meal sitting on the table while a reporter patiently listens to a pear grower pour out his bitterness and complaints over the telephone. It takes guts for the few promoters of this better relations program to stand up against their critics and "I-told-yo-u-so's," but the results will be worthwhile.

In fact, the program has shown considerable improvement already. And it's been due mainly to the pear industry pioneers that people are aware of the high cost of converting smudge pots, the seriousness of pear decline and the need for more research money.

## Herd Name Registered To Eagle Point Man

Brattleboro, Vt.—A. R. McDonald, Eagle Point, has been given exclusive use of the name "Spear L" as a herd name in registering purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

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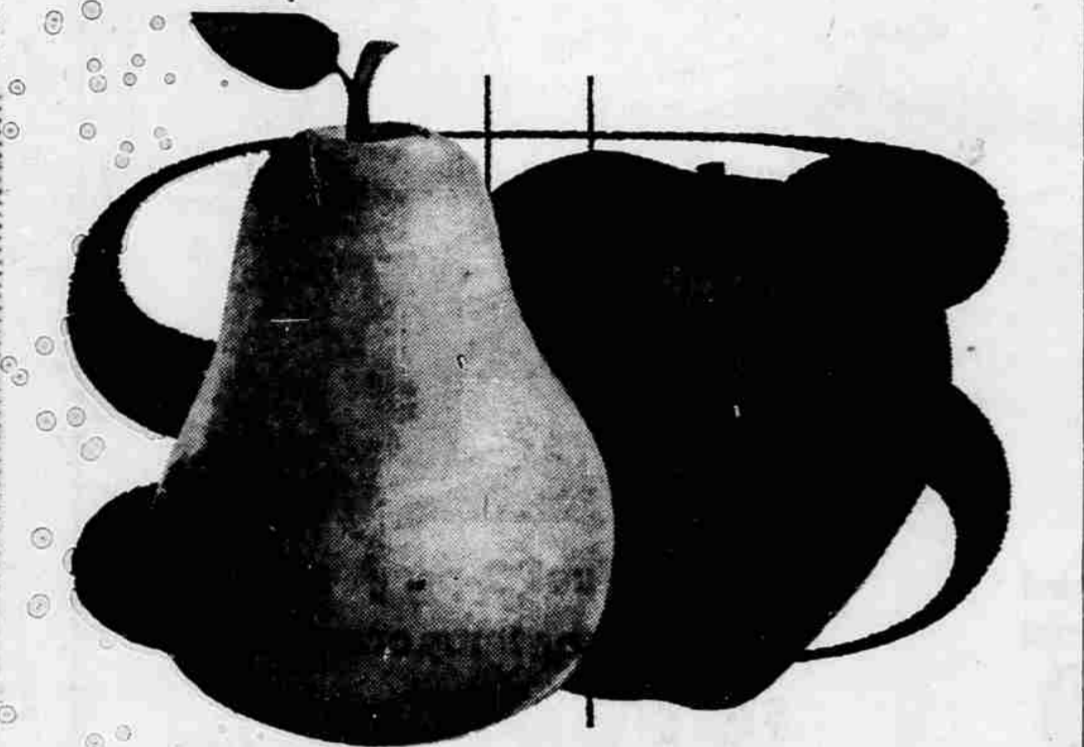
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