

# Farm & Garden

**BURN LEAVES**  
Falling leaves from sycamore trees should be raked up and burned to reduce sycamore disease problems.

Sycamore trees have been heavily infested this year with the sycamore leaf and twig blight. Considerable defoliation often results.

This disease is first evident in early spring but should not be confused with frost also prevalent this spring. Blight infected young leaves may turn brown and die as they emerge from the buds. Later, brown blotches appear on leaves as they grow larger. The blotches vary in size and shape.

Severely infected trees often defoliate almost entirely except for the terminal leaves on the branches. The disease is more severe in wet springs, such as this spring with considerable moisture in May.

While the tree is dormant, dead branches should be pruned out. A fixed copper spray should be applied, first, before the leaves are half grown. Two additional fixed copper sprays should be made at 10 to 14 day intervals.

Since it is too late now to spray for blight control, all the home owner can do is rake up and burn diseased leaves and apply fertilizer and water to force out new growth to replace the affected leaves.

**RASPBERRY TROUBLE**  
Why do red raspberries turn yellow and die before or about the time the fruit ripens? This is a problem in raspberry plantings this year, especially in home gardens.

The problem is a root rot condition or a wilt disease. Usually, a raspberry plant affected with a root rot will send up healthy, vigorous young canes each spring. However, the previous year's canes which bear the fruit wilt, the leaves turn yellow, then brown and die in early summer, May or June.

Any one of several disease organisms, especially verticillium wilt, may infect the roots especially after the roots have been weakened. Too much soil moisture or heavy soil are common plant root systems.

No chemical control is now known. Improving soil and moisture conditions may help some but excessive moisture will increase the problem. Most red raspberry varieties are susceptible to root rot. The Newburgh variety is recommended locally, however, as it is tolerant to the disease. It is suggested for home garden plantings, especially where root rot is a problem.

**LAWN WEED**  
Veronica, a common lawn weed, is best controlled with spring applications of Endothal.

Veronica, also known as speedwell, is a low growing weed with small blue or bluish-white flowers. The weak stems spread over the surface of the ground. The leaves and flowers are about the same size, each a quarter to third inch in diameter. Veronica leaves are usually a lighter green than the grass and have a "soft" fuzzy appearance.

Endothal is available at most garden supply dealers. Follow the directions on the label of the container. Endothal may cause some burning on the lawn grass, especially the fescues, but the grass will recover quickly.

Washington—The farm workday is not an easy one. The length ranges from about nine hours to more than 12.

Statistics gathered by the agriculture department show that throughout the country places are few indeed where farming appears easy.

The farm is a place where the owner or operator works longer hours than the hired hand. As of June 1, the national average work day for the farm operator was 10.6 hours. For the hired hand it was 9.3 hours.

Farm wage rates are at their highest in history. As of April 1, the composite rate for farm labor was 75.1 cents per hour. This compares with 71.8 cents on April 1, 1959, and 64.5 cents for the April 1, 1955-59 average.

Other wage rates for farm labor as of April 1: Per month with board and room \$145; per week with board and room \$34.75; per day without board or room \$45.75; per day with board and room \$5.90; per day without board or room \$6.40; per hour with house 77 cents; per hour without board or room \$1.03.

Estimates of production of summer vegetables and melons are 1 per cent below 1949. Early summer production is expected to be 2 per cent above last year, while vegetables are down 4 per cent.

By DON BERRY  
County Extension Agent  
**TIPS ON LAWN**

Proper mowing of lawns during the hot part of the summer is as important as watering and fertilizing for proper lawn care.

Since many lawns contain mixtures of two or more grasses these lawns should be mowed preferably at a height of two inches and a minimum of one and a half inches during warm weather. This applies to all lawns containing fescues or bluegrass.

Lawns of pure bentgrass could be mowed a little shorter, about one and a half inches high.

Lawns should be mowed regularly, allowing no more than one inch of growth between mowings. Removing too much grass at one time tends to weaken the sod and expose it to burning. Mowing at a proper height helps to prevent plant starvation and conserve moisture. Too close a mowing starves the roots and causes a lack of growth as well as susceptibility to invasions by weeds and weedy grasses.

Since the top growth is proportionate to the root growth on any plant, the more top the more root, thus grass is less susceptible to drought injury. Also a thick, high turf shades and chokes out competing weedy grasses including crab grass.

A good sharp lawn mower contributes to a greener lawn since a dull mower tears the grass leaving a brownish cast on the surface.

**JUMPING OAK GALLS**  
A number of home owners have been concerned with the tiny mustard-seed-like galls which they find on their patios and under their oaks.

These little galls have a tendency to jump like a Mexican jumping bean. This characteristic is imparted in them by a tiny insect which is inside.

As the galls ripen and fall from the undersides of the oak leaves, the larvae throws itself within the gall causing it to jump considerable distances probably in an attempt to find seclusion in a crack or crevice for hibernation.

The following spring tiny black wasps emerge and reinfest the oak leaves in the area. This is a common pest which is occurring in epidemic proportions this year. They work only on oak leaves, and there is no known control for them, but they are seldom considered a serious problem.

**PEA PROBLEMS**  
What's wrong with the garden peas, is a question often asked the Extension office. There are very few good pea crops being grown in home gardens in this area any more.

Most of the trouble is due to a virus which causes a yellowing deformation and a stunting of the pea vines which in turn reduces yields. Since this disease is transmitted by aphids, repeated application of an aphicide such as Malathion from the time the peas first show in the spring will help this problem some. Also, Oregon State college has been working for a number of years to develop a resistant strain of garden peas to overcome the virus problem.

**PRUNING RHODODENDRON AND AZALEA**  
Rhododendron and Azalea should have the seed pods removed when flowers have faded.

The pods should be carefully snapped off because new growth starts just below them. This growth starts within two weeks after blooming and it is during this time between the blooming and before new growth begins that plants can best be pruned.

**FRUIT THINNING**  
Home gardeners who have not done so already should thin apples, pears and peaches as soon as convenient.

The main idea of thinning is to increase the size and quality of the remaining fruit as well as reduce the amount on the tree so that limbs will not be overloaded as the fruit matures. Apples and pears may be thinned to a single fruit per spur, spacing them six to eight inches apart.

Peaches may also be spaced thinned but it is a good idea in all cases to remove the fruit out on the tips of the limbs as well as any in the crotches of branches. In addition, remove small, diseased, injured, wormy and blemished fruit, leaving those which are large and hanging free from the underside of the limb.

Too little thinning will cause small fruit and breakage of limbs as the fruit matures, and in addition will cause trees like apples with alternate bearing habits to have lighter crops the following year.



**PREPARE FOR SHIPMENT**—These lambs were being produced on the chute onto a waiting double-decker freight truck Monday at Midway livestock auction yards on Table Rock rd. About 300 lambs were shipped to San Francisco, Calif. in the Jackson county lamb pool. Price was 30 cents a pound. The wool pool shipped from Jackson county last week brought 53 cents a pound Klamath Falls.

## Girl Notes Germany Similar to Oregon

By NANCY SHAVER  
Oregon IFYE to Germany  
Greetings from western Germany.

When I first arrived in Germany by ship at Bremerhaven I began making notes of the things that surprised me. Often it was something very similar to home that I noticed as well as those things that are different.

The very first thing that I noticed was the similarity of the general landscape and vegetation to that of Oregon and especially the Willamette valley. There are not as many hills and mountains here, but everything is so very green. There are trees everywhere. They surround homes and large fields, line highways and city streets and grow in neat groves.

Many familiar plants and trees grow here. As I sat in the back yard of my first host family's home I could see many that I recognized. The iris buds were beginning to show color and the white, blue and lavender lupine have begun to bloom. There are tall oak, apple and birch trees as well as many bushes and trees that are familiar, but I cannot name.

The garden looks very much like any large garden at home except melons and corn are not raised in Germany. It contains bush beans, peas, carrots, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, strawberries, parsley, rhubarb, currants, gooseberries and asparagus. At first, I did not recognize the spagel (asparagus) when it was pointed out in the garden. The rows are long mounds perhaps a foot high. It is cut just as it reaches the surface of the ground. The stalks look like the green asparagus that I am used to except that they are white from lack of sunlight. When they are peeled and cooked, they have a delicate flavor and are very tender. I found spagel delicious, especially in scrambled eggs.

**Countryside Similar**  
Looking out across the countryside I might be in Oregon except for the architecture of the houses, the smaller fields and the number of bicycles and horses on the road. All buildings have either red or black tile roofs.

and are built of some type of brick or stone. I have noticed only one wooden house. It is very much an object of curiosity in the village. The buildings are built well and they last for a long time. The farm buildings of my first host family, the Kemmermann family, was built in 1825. This does not seem to be at all unusual. Last week I visited a home nearby where the buildings had been constructed at the end of the 1600s. The style of construction of these two farms is so similar that I was surprised at the difference in age. The interiors have been modernized, of course. They each have electric lights, radio, telephone, an electric stove, and one has an electric refrigerator while the other uses a cellar for keeping foods cold. Because of the weight of the bricks the size and shape of rooms cannot be altered. On most German farms the house and barn have been combined in one building.

Another thing that surprised me was seeing wooden shoes worn by the farmers here in Germany. On this farm they are worn when in the barn, in the garden, when gathering eggs, and when working in the grain or sugar beet fields. They seem very practical for work that is wet or dirty. In the home either slippers or leather shoes are worn.

On the highway you might see a man or woman in wooden shoes riding a bicycle. In cities you also see girls riding in high heeled shoes and narrow skirts. Everyone of every age and in every type of dress may be seen riding. For me it was a new experience to ride a bicycle while wearing a skirt. I soon found that a heavy cotton or wool material is best for riding. I was wearing a light cotton and when a wind came up, so did my skirt. I'm quickly learning to ride with a hand on one knee.

These have been a few of my first impressions of western Germany. By the time that I write my next report I will have had a wider look at farming, homemaking, and family living in western Germany.

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## Jackson County Ranchers Tour Klamath Area Ranches

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Approximately 100 persons, most of them from Jackson county, toured six Hereford ranches in Klamath Falls Sunday during the annual Cal-Oregon Hereford Breeders association tour.

Careful management, efficient breeding, efficient pasture management and experimentation, generally seemed to be the signposts pointing to success for these ranchers.

The Lee and Howard Holliday ranch on the road from Ashland to Klamath Falls was the first stop. This featured results of production testing program and pasture variety trial from Oregon State college. The different varieties of pasture set off in plots were alsike clover, foxtail, Kentucky bluegrass and alfalfa.

Purpose is to tell just how many pounds of beef can be produced on each combination of grasses. Although interesting this experiment is not applicable to Jackson county or the Rogue valley as a whole. Soil there is finer and generally an alkali type with some peat in certain areas. Rainfall is much less, too.

**See Big Cows**  
Over and over again we heard ranchers and their wives remark, "Weren't those the biggest cows you ever saw?" after stopping at the E. M. Mitchell ranch near Midland. Mitchell selected replacement heifers and sires for rapid gain and for a large type of cattle.

Norman Jacob's ranch, between Merrill and Malin, was the lunch stop for thick beef steak, fried potatoes and all the trimmings. Jacob was using old line Chandler and Zato cross to get the best characteristics from both Hereford bloodlines.

Jacob's many corrals were arranged for easy cattle handling with water and hay

within easy reach. Water is piped into automatic waterers and the hay in racks arranged to prevent waste. Feeder bunks in the corrals supplement the feeding. Also, gates can be thrown across the alleys providing easy access to corrals.

A stop at the Frank Woodward ranch near Bonanza showed hefty herd bulls and a group of heifers. The young bulls ranging in age from 10 months to two years seemed to have good body conformation, growthiness, sound feet and legs, had good muscle and action and had good smooth outer appearance. Advantage of two-year-old bulls is that they can care for 25 to 30 cows and in another year 40 or 50 cows with hand mating. These bulls are developed as good, rugged, uniform healthy cattle.

**Money Helps**  
The last two stops showed what outside money could do in a breeding program and establishing a ranch layout. The Lost River ranch which has only recently been purchased by partners Ben Smith and Eddie Bigger of Pasadena, Calif., revealed the beginnings of what an expensive breeding program can do starting with an already well-established herd. Bigger is in the furniture business in California and Smith is a contractor. The Corona herd shipped out from California two weeks ago is already well known in Pacific coast ranching circles.

This ranch breeding program is a little different from those used by other ranchers since the partners evidently are trying the best stock they can get from various types of silver stags. Main herd bull is 88 Silver Zato. There is the Corona line developed by the partners, Zeta and Anxiety Forth lines. The ranch is using, also, the Noble Sam bull which was purchased in England two years ago when

Smith was on a beef tour over there.

Howard Miller is ranch manager with Roy (Dude) Lewis assisting him. Lewis was credited with building the herd already on the ranch. Glen Albert is in charge of the band of sheep also on the ranch.

The ranch manager related that the Corona Hereford ranch has been owned by the partners for nine years. The first registered cattle were bought seven years ago. The herd has grown from 50 cows to 150 cows.

Smith added that Howard has been with him for five and a half years and during that time has placed two bulls on register of merit. Smith said calves from his Onward bull "look that good" that his Onward bull will probably go on register of merit this year.

Experimentation apparently will be the keynote of the ranch on 2,000 acres of river bottom land near Lost River. However, as Smith said, "We will go into it slowly and do a lot of experimenting."

**To Use Wind Machines**  
Smith plans to put many small acreages in various crops first to see how his plans work out. He feels wind-machines like those in California will provide considerable crop protection. He noted they hadn't been tried in the Klamath valley. He plans to grow some potatoes and develop the small family orchard among other things. He noted that the federal government is experimenting with cranberries in the Tule lake area.

A tour among the commercial herd on the Lost River ranch showed a fine degree of uniformity with plenty of pasture land for them to develop on.

Dr. Paul Sharp's Crystal Springs ranch showed a small, but well managed breeding herd. Last year he had 40 cows. He plans to increase his herd by 10 to 15 cows each

## MARKET NEWS

Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, June 21, 1960

**CATTLE:** Salable 700, including around 200 calves. Around 90 percent of supply stocker and feeder classes, remainder mainly slaughter cows. Auction only moderately active, considering waterfalls, represented classes generally steady to strong. Supply mainly of northern California origin. Slaughter cows: Individual and small lots Utility and Commercial 800-1,200 lbs. \$14.60-17.30, individual low-Standard 970 lbs. \$18.40, individual Canner and Cutter \$11.00-14.20, "shelly" Canners sparingly down to \$7.20. Slaughter bulls: Individual Commercial 1,200-1,650 lbs. 18.25-19.20, individual Cutter 935-1,000 lbs. \$17.10-17.90. Stocker and feeder steers: Penlots and individuals Medium and Good 280-510 lbs. calves \$23.00-28.00, individual Common and Medium calves \$16.50-22.00. Small lots and individual Medium and Good \$25-380 lbs. yearlings \$21.30-25.10, small lots and individual 600-900 lbs. \$18.40-23.40, individual Common 600-800 lbs. down to around \$15.00. Stocker and feeder heifers: Small lots and individual Medium and Good 210-485 lbs. calves \$22.25-24.70, individual 290-300 lbs. \$22.25, individual Common and Medium calves \$15.00-22.00. Penlots and individual Medium and Good \$25-292 lbs. yearlings \$20.00-23.20. Stock cows: Penlots Medium and Good with young calves at side \$18.00-20.00 per pair, small lots Common and Medium \$12.50-16.00 per pair.

**HOGS:** Salable 42. Supply mainly feeder pigs, market about steady. Feeder pigs: Couple lots Good 49 & 71 lbs. \$18.30 & \$18.60, small lots and individual 106-140 lbs. \$14.00-17.80.

**SHEEP:** Salable 80. Supply mainly feeder spring lambs; market steady to weak. Feeder spring lambs: Small lots and individual Medium and Good 20-85 lbs. full wooled lots \$13.00-14.10, Common and Medium 50-75 lbs. \$10.00-13.10; one lot Good 75 lbs. with No. 2 pelts \$14.60.

### BAN REDS, WOMEN

Dalafield, Wis.—(AP)—The raconteurs, an all-male Wisconsin writers organization, Monday shouted down suggestions that wives be allowed to organize a women's auxiliary. Herbert P. Schoweler of West Bend called the idea "tantamount to allowing Communists to join."

year. Eventually he hopes to have 180 breeding cows. His ranch has been in operation for 10 years.

The practicing physician has one bull from the Peterson Brothers' herd of Elko, Nev., and the John Crow herd near Redding, Calif.

Spring vegetable and melon production is expected to be 5 per cent below last year and the average.

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