

GRANGE BOOTH — This is the Jackson County Pomona Grange display booth erected at the Oregon state fair. Notice the display of fruits and vegetables with the cards in the center showing the gross income brought into Jackson county by various farm enterprises. Jackson county's land produce entries won the blue sweepstakes ribbon for peaches and a red sweepstakes ribbon for the Red Bartlett pears.

GARDEN NOTES

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent
VEGETABLE STORAGE

Proper storage of garden products will prolong their supply for table use through much of the winter period. While different vegetables require different temperatures and humidities, for best storage they can all be stored together with fair results providing proper storage conditions are used. The storage room must be dry and the temperature should be kept above freezing. Good ventilation will supply proper humidity. If vegetables become frozen they should not be handled until completely thawed.

Root crops such as carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips can be stored in the ground all winter providing drainage is good. Cut the tops off and mound dirt over the rows for additional protection. If dug, these crops may be stored in boxes or barrels covered with slightly moist sand.

Onions should be dug, crated and left in the field a week or two to cure. As soon as the tops are well dried they can be sorted in mesh bags or bins at above freezing temperatures.

Potatoes should be started off in storage with a few days of 60 to 65 degrees temperature to permit drying and callosing of mechanical injuries, then storage temperatures of 34 to 38 degrees if possible are best. The storage room should be dark with good aeration and a fairly high humidity.

Cabbage heads are protected from early freeze damage by heavy outer leaves. Cabbage and winter broccoli can be left in the field and will not be injured unless temperature falls below 10 degrees F. Squash and pumpkins should be picked before any heavy frosts occur and stored in a warm, dry place. Near the furnace or in the attic may be ideal storage places. If injured during picking, roots will set in, so pick carefully before further frosts.

GLADIOLUS
Dig gladiolus corms when the leaves turn yellowish green. Cut the stalks above the corms and burn or throw them away. The stalks are a source of thrip infestation and should not be placed on the compost pile.
Clean the soil from the corms. Discard any corms

showing lesions, irregular blotches or discolorations as these are symptoms of the various rots and scabs.

Cure the corms for three weeks at 60 to 70 degrees in a shallow tray or wire mesh screen. Do not place the corms in direct sunlight. The old corm is easily broken off after the corm is cured.

Dust with DDT or a commercial bulb dust. Store the corms on trays or in open mesh bags in a dry dark place until spring. An ideal storage temperature is 45 degrees.

WALNUTS
Gather walnuts shortly after they fall to insure high quality. Shaking the tree to jar the nuts loose is desirable as long as the nuts come free from the hull.

Molds will develop quickly on nuts if they are not thoroughly dried. Spread the nuts in a single layer near the furnace or stove. A temperature of 90 to 100 degrees and good air circulation is ideal. Temperatures above 110 degrees may cause the meat to become rancid. Good circulation may be insured by the use of a fan.

Examine the nuts to check the drying. The nuts are sufficiently dry when the meat "breaks" and before it gets brittle. It usually takes one to two weeks in a well ventilated room.

After drying, store the nuts in a glass or plastic container. Nuts may also be kept in a deep freeze or frozen food locker where they will keep six to 12 months.

BLACKBERRIES
Red berries on blackberry plants is due to infestations of the redberry mite. These mites feed at the base of the berry drupelets in spring and summer, causing the persistence of red color at harvest time.

A spring treatment of lime sulfur when the new blackberry shoots are two to six inches long should control the mite.

PYRACANTHA
If you have noticed black scabs or blotches on your pyracantha berries this year it may be caused by the pyracantha scab fungus.

This scab is easily controlled by applying a lime sulfur spray at the rate of two cups per gallon of water or wettable sulfur at the rate of three tablespoons per gallon water just when the flower buds begin to swell in

the spring. A second spray application three weeks later is also recommended. Be careful and keep the lime sulfur spray away from the painted surface of your house as it will discolor the paint. Use a large piece of canvas or cardboard to prevent the spray drift.

CRABGRASS
Crabgrass is very evident in lawns this time of the year. By following good lawn maintenance practices throughout the year crabgrass can be controlled.

Crabgrass is an annual weed. Any practice that prevents or reduces seed set will help bring crabgrass under control.

Rake the crabgrass runners into an upright position, then now with a catcher attached to the mower. This will remove a large number of seedheads from the lawn.

The minimum height of cut should be two inches. The lawn should be mowed whenever the grass is one inch above the minimum height. The resulting tall dense turf will create an intolerable shade to crabgrass seedlings in the spring.

If a few scattered crabgrass plants are in the lawn weed them out. Cut the crabgrass plant from its roots at ground level.

Lawns heavily infested with crabgrass should be treated with a phenyl mercury or potassium cyanide solution.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor
Orchardists here have added quite a few more worries since Gordon Voorhies was one of the first orchardists in the valley.

In the early days of the Rogue valley orchards fruit-growers carefully tended and irrigated their trees and could expect to fill all their lug boxes with top quality fruit at top prices. First came the insects and various tree diseases requiring several costly sprays, then orchard heating, next a picker shortage, finally public clamor over air pollution has brought expensive pot conversion, and in later years worry over the affect of spray residues has brought further regulation.

Soon, we predict, local orchardists will have another worry—unionizing of harvest help. People who read the San Francisco papers saw the affects of the labor organizational drive on the fruit industry when pickets were thrown around packing houses at peach harvest time in Central California. Money-wise the packing houses took a real beating until the strike was arbitrated.

The affect of unionizing on the pear industry was illustrated in an article in the California Farmer with the headline, "Union Strikes at Di Giorgio Farms."

Actually, this attempt to organize pear pickers is an old story to Di Giorgio who has consistently beat back, even in court, when he had to, all attempts to organize his pickers.

As the article in California Farmer pointed out, harvesting crews were already averaging \$1.31 an hour at one orchard and \$1.25 an hour at the other orchards, also near Marysville where the drive was pointed. The union aim, then seemed chiefly to organize the workers not necessarily to better their lot.

In a letter to the Di Giorgio San Francisco headquarters the union allowed only five hours to make a decision and established a picket line at the orchard.

Payment by amount of fruit picked is the only efficient and fair way of paying pickers. Pickers have to have an incentive to get as much fruit off the trees in as little time as possible so the fruit will reach the packing houses at peak of quality. As the article points out, the persons who benefit most from such a guaranteed minimum wage are the winos who pick just enough for another jug of wine.

Di Giorgio had set an incentive payment system so some pickers were making as high as \$1.69 an hour. When the union hit the Di Giorgio farm in July 500 men were working at the fruit ranches and applicants were being turned away. This union wants recognition. And when it can get the fruit-growers to sit down and "negotiate man to man" it gets it.

So, fruit-growers here should start thinking what they will do when the union organizers appear at their orchards. Chances are the union is already making plans for this area. The pear harvest is almost over so the organizers probably won't appear now when comparatively few pickers are on the ladders. But next season it may be a different story. Then, probably greater pressure will be applied to keep the Mexican Nationals out of the orchards so more transient growers to sit down and "negotiate man to man" it gets it.

Civil authorities, too, want to decide what stand they will take when the union drive begins. Too often strikes bring threats of violence. Local authorities want to decide sooner whether they want to protect this number two industry here or let the unions add yet another worry to the fruit-growers which may force the pear industry out of the valley altogether.

Actually, according to news accounts the union drive seems to have hit only a few spots, nothing really big to get alarmed about.

San Francisco Chronicle farm reporter Henry Schacht pointed out in his column recently that the farm labor unionization fell far short of "dominating the harvest labor supply." However, the union snowball is gaining some size. The AFL-CIO has put a quarter of a million dollars into this year's effort by the new Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee. This is much more than the old, now extinct National Agricultural Workers Union ever received.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, reported that the AWOC had signed up about 5,000 farm workers about 1 per cent of the California total. California agriculture last year employed 452,000 farm workers, according to the California State Department of Employment. The 5,000 is over three times the number NAUW could ever sign up.

Some California farmers also had the idea "it couldn't happen here." Less than a year ago, according to the San Francisco farm columnist, one farmer scoffed at the suggestion that this year's union campaign would be tougher and better organized than any drive growers had to meet before. Recently, that farmer was right in the middle of resistance to the union drive.

According to Schacht, the California state department of employment and the U.S. Department of Labor have consistently interpreted the laws in favor of the union drive. California farmers evidently feel recognition of the AWOC is inevitable.

We seem to have the same situation in our state department of labor, according to past opposition to bringing in more of the much needed Mexican Nationals for the pear harvest. And many local growers feel the same way about the U.S. Department of Labor as the California growers do. This is election year so now is the time for the local growers to combine with the other fruit-growers in the state and see that a solid line of resistance is set up by legislative and congressional delegates to any unionizing of pickers here. This is also time for all candidates to declare themselves. If they don't do so voluntarily they should be asked and all "no comments" carefully noted.

What's new in the dairy business. A Virginia Polytechnic Institute survey of 2,117 families recently revealed dairy products were used most as snacks and desserts. Perhaps this also shows the dairy industry should shift its advertising attack to this phase of consumer buying. The same survey showed that the adults approved of milk for children but do not serve it to adult guests. Also, milk was not a popular adult beverage in commercial eating places.

We have thought often that milk advertising was wrong. Main theme seems to be, "It's good for you!" How many times as a kid did somebody tell you something was good for you and jam a tablespoon of awful tasting medicine between clenched teeth? Perhaps milk should follow the line as beer advertising—cool, refreshing with a full body of flavor. If this line sells a lot of beer it might sell a lot of milk, too.

The USDA recently pointed out something which local irrigation district managers here have been saying for some time.

"Better root systems which use moisture more efficiently, apparently result when irrigation water is applied less frequently and allowed to soak in. Most frequently irrigated test plots had the largest percentage of root weight confined to the upper part of the soil. As the time interval between irrigations increased, the reduced moisture content near the surface of the soil forced the plant roots to seek moisture at lower levels." Generally, effective rooting depth was influenced more by the soil moisture content maintained than by peculiarities of the plant species, the USDA study showed.

Just a reminder: All gas refund forms should be submitted before Oct. 1. The federal tax on gasoline went up last October to 4 cents a gallon so farmers who collect refunds on farm-used gasoline should figure the tax they paid as 3 cents per gallon before Oct. 1, 1959, and 4 cents per gallon after that date. The gas tax refund has been in effect since 1956 and applies to gas used on a farm for farming purposes. No refunds are collectible on gas used for highway travel, or in processing, packaging, freezing or canning operations, according to the Internal Revenue Service. Those farmers who do not have Form No. 2240 for the refund may obtain it at the nearest Internal Revenue Service office.

Horse Course Set At OSC Expanded; Program Report

Corvallis — Increased interest in Oregon's \$100 million pleasure horse business has brought an expanded program for the fifth annual Oregon horse short course Sept. 29 through Oct. 1 at Oregon State college.

Sponsored by the Oregon Horsemen's association and OSC, the previous two-day short course is now scheduled for three full days ending with a horse show, Saturday night, Oct. 1.

Main speakers will include Randy Steffen, Auburn, Calif., nationally-known author and illustrator of horse articles; Max Schott, Klamath Falls horse breeder and professional trainer; and OSC staff members.

Enrollment is still open for the short course which is limited to 120 persons, reports A. W. Oliver, OSC animal husbandman. Entry fee is \$10.

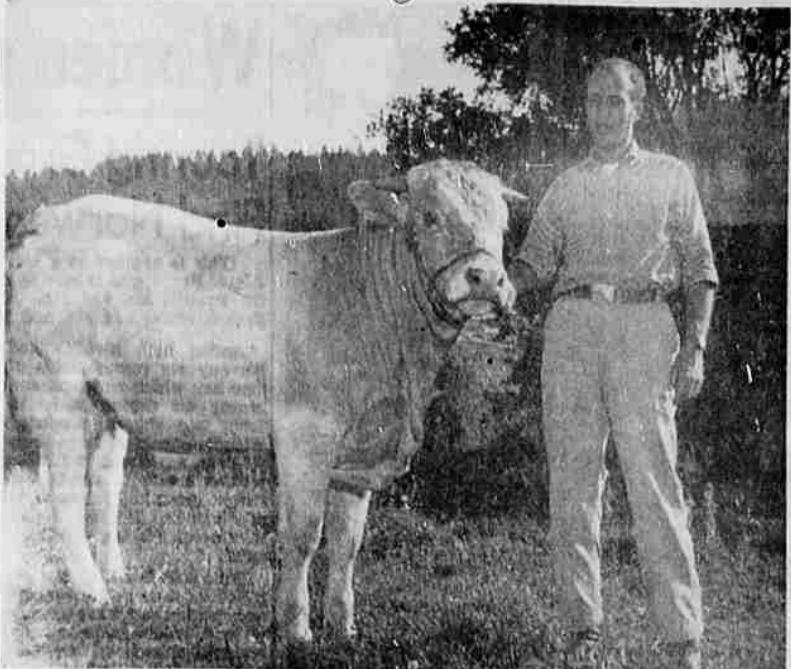
The popular short course was started in 1956 by the Horsemen's association and OSC and was expanded this year at the request of the association to give instruction in selection, care, training, showing, and judging of light horses.

Oregon's pleasure horse business is now rated at more than \$75 million invested in horses plus more than \$30 million yearly for maintenance and handling of horses and other related expenses, Oliver said.

The opening day program includes training and demonstrations by Schott using Western type green horses; and preparing horses for show by Oliver, Paul Rutland, OSC animal husbandman, and OSC equestrian students.

Discussions on soundness of animals, feeding animals, and afternoon judging classes for short course students, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, are included in the program.

The Oct. 1 horse show will start at 7:30 p.m. in the OSC armory. It will include classes in Appaloosa-Costume, Equitation-Hunt Seat, Shetland, Fancypun Turnout, Welsh-Fine Harness, Stock Horse, Trail Horse, and Maiden Jumpers.



HEFTY CHAROLAIS BULL — John Konwiser, new ranch owner near Eagle Point, holds Charolais bull, Sir John K. This 14-month-old purebred Charolais bull weighs in at 1,189 pounds. In spite of its size the large white bull was gentle. Konwiser claims these animals will outgain Hereford calves on feedlots by 2 1/2 pounds a day. Konwiser is aiming at commercial cow-calf operations for sale of his animals.

Charolais Breeding Farm Started in Rogue Valley

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

A cattle breeding center for California and Oregon is predicted for the Rogue valley by a former Pennsylvanian.

Two weeks ago, Konwiser, a partner in Markon Breeders moved in 130 head of cattle onto the former 1,200 acre Victor Gardener ranch near Eagle Point. Konwiser's breed of cattle are little known to valley farmers.

Most of them are the hefty looking white Charolais of French origin. Markon's herd includes 71 purebreds, 28 3/4 crossbreds and 31 Hereford cows. Konwiser plans a cow and calf operation to provide stock for livestock men who plan to start Charolais herds as well as 3/4 Charolais-Hereford range bulls for the commercial operator.

The comparatively mild weather, high quality grass and plentiful water makes

this area a natural for breeding operations, the young expert Pennsylvanian figures.

"Cattlemen want the most weight for the least feed," Konwiser pointed out. "This breed will give it. A Charolais-cross calf will weigh 100 to 200 pounds more at weaning time than straight-bred calves of other breeds. A bull of Charolais breeding will produce crossbred progeny with uniformity of size, conformation and color to a great degree."

We strode around the pastures looking at this different type of beef animal. It's straight table-top type back, length and white color reminded us of the Scandinavian Landrace hog, which is noted, also, for its lean meat. As far as we know there is only one other herd like it in the valley. James Wilson near Dodge bridge also raises a few purebred Charolais bulls.

Konwiser claims that even on poor pasture Charolais calves will outgain Hereford calves fed grain in a feed lot. Incidentally, Markon uses Hereford cows for crossbreeding because Herefords are so popular here. He said he could have used the less numerous Black Angus or any other beef breed.

One Konwiser bull, 13-month-old Sir John K, purebred Charolais, weighs in at 1,189 pounds, his own pointer out. Because of its gentleness we could get a close look at the long, moderately sloping rump and powerfully muscled hind-quarters, breed characteristics. This bull had the characteristic, broad, slightly concave forehead, mild and prominent eyes and straight profile. Muzzle is full and strong. Horns are light and medium in size. The neck is clean and blends smoothly into the shoulders. Shoulders are smooth and indicate power.

Used 12 Top Animals
The Markon operation started with 12 select animals, including sons of the original animals imported to Texas from France. Two of those animals are here now. The herd was kept in southern California for a while while Konwiser sought a good ranch for his herd. He traveled all over California and Oregon. As soon as he saw the Gardener ranch he knew Markon had to have it for the purebred and crossbred operation.

"I saw this good rich grass, the fabulous irrigation system Mr. Gardener has set up and the potential in this place and I was really impressed," the tall, olive-skinned young man said. His courtly manners and aristocratic bearing makes a visitor think of the Spanish Don who started the California cattle business more than a century ago.

Konwiser studied animal husbandry at Cornell university and received a master's degree in agricultural science. Up to seven months ago the young rancher was a supervisor of the meat department for the Food Fair stores, one of the largest grocery chains in the East coast. After visits to France and Texas,

Before we left, Konwiser had to run over the advantages of the Charolais cattle again: adaptability, disease resistance, prepregnancy, top weight, high dress-out percentage, vigor, good disposition and valuable breeding stock.

"Markon is well prepared to supply progressive ranchers with the finest 3/4 Charolais bulls to produce these calves as well as reputation purebreds for the man entering this business," according to Konwiser.

Konwiser became enthusiastic over the prospects of this different type of cattle.

Ex-Brand Man Helps
To help him learn it and generally head the ranch management is Val Campbell, former brand inspector in California and Nevada and veteran cattleman. The ranch will be known as the Jean K. ranch, named after Konwiser's mother. Who will be in charge of the ranch house is not yet decided since Konwiser is single. The young rancher also pointed out that his herd has been inspected and declared TB and Bang's free.

Preparing the ranch for what Konwiser hopes will soon be a large scale breeding operation will take a lot of work. He expects to cross-fence the land, and later add 110 irrigated acres to the present 206 acres of irrigated land. Eventually, he hopes to have 400 head of cattle grazing on 400 irrigated acres. In addition to the present 55 acre lake Markon will build a reservoir system will bring the additional water needed to the land split by Yankee creek to make the operation self-sufficient.

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Grass Seed Price Outlook Reported

Corvallis — There's little chance for improved prices on crimson clover and most grass seeds next year, but prospects look a little better for some vetch seeds, reported Ray H. Teal, extension seed marketing specialist at Oregon State college.

Teal recently completed a survey of prices Oregon farmers might expect next year from crops planted this fall. He found that common vetch seeds, for instance, will be reflecting the price-reducing effects of the large 1959 crop for at least another year.

Ryegrass seed prices have fluctuated widely in the past, Teal pointed out, and this instability has tended to lessen the use of ryegrass seed. Unfortunately, this instability of prices seems likely to continue until supplies are managed better, he added.

Prospects Hazy
Prospects for perennial ryegrass seed also seem likely to stay about the same, Teal said. New plantings will be coming into full production next year, offsetting some acreages taken out of this crop recently.

There's also little indication that prices of creeping red or chewing fescue grass seed will improve for the 1961 crop, Teal found. Unless use of these seeds increases sharply this season, or a catastrophe hits important producing areas, prices may be even lower for the 1961 crop.

The 1961 crop of tall fescue seed also is expected to sell for no more than this year's crop. Improved prices the last two years, together with an increased production of this seed in the south, are against higher prices, Teal indicated. And even though yields of this seed in the south are less than half those of Oregon farmers, the lower costs in the South will keep that area highly competitive with Oregon in tall fescue seed production.

Prices for Marion bluegrass for the 1961 crop are likely to be little different from this year. Marion bluegrass is being used in larger amounts, and total supplies aren't much larger than last season.

This means farmers well supplied with soil, equipment, and experience will probably find Marion a satisfactory crop for the next few years, Teal thinks. The total acreage of this crop isn't likely to increase rapidly as it is quite difficult to produce satisfactory yields and quality of Marion bluegrass seed.

Looking at prospects for legume seed crops next year, Teal said prices for the 1961

crop of crimson clover seed may hold near this year's higher levels, even though the national supply is larger. Oregon and the south produced a 40 per cent larger crop this year than last year's small one, but this was still below average. So prices next year, at least during the early part of the marketing season, could be as high as this year.

Also on the brighter side, prices for the 1961 hairy vetch seed crop should equal or better those of this year. Use of this seed has remained low the past two years, and probably will remain low in the future, Teal said. But the amount of seed carried over has been decreasing and chances are the carryover will be smaller again next July 1.

Prices for the 1961 crop of common vetch should also be no lower than this year, and could even be higher, Teal said. Supplies of both common and purple vetch are below the amount used last season. And even though these seeds are used much less than in the past, larger supplies next year might well find a market at prices equal to or above this year.

Crater FFA Officer Tours High Schools
Central Point-Dave Foote, state FFA reporter from Crater chapter is now touring Oregon with other state officers.

Purpose of the tour is to hold leadership and chapter orientation meetings with chapters in the various districts.

Visits are scheduled in Rogue-Umpqua district some time in October.

New Storage Building Planned at Crater
Central Point-Crater FFA chapter is now working on a new storage building for holding various project materials and chapter farm machinery.

When finished in mid-October the building will be 48 feet long and 26 feet wide. Presently, the chapter is constructing doors, storage racks and painting the building.

APHIDS AND SPIDER MITES
Gardeners are reminded to continue the fight against aphids and spider mites.

These pests will be most noticeable on roses, dahlias and chrysanthemums. Any good pesticide containing Malathion, DDT or Lindane should control these pests.

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