

Annual Hereford Tour To Display Fine Cattle

Sunday, at 9:30 a.m. the annual Cal-Ore Hereford tour will start through the south end of the valley.

Cattlemen and interested visitors will visit first the Arrowhead ranch on the Phoenix-Hillcrest rd. owned by David Holmes and managed by Eddie Meeker. Here they will see the hefty Beau Donald type cattle with large, growthy calves.

Next stop will be the Chloee Small El Cresto ranch in the Fern Valley district. Small produces some of the best hay in the valley and is gradually building up a herd from some foundation stock purchased from the Curtis Martin ranch near Missoula, Mont. Small owns 40 acres on his home place and leases 80 acres in different parcels. Small has 20 Herefords and

one bull from the Beau Donald line and is aiming at 80 cows. The heifers that Small brought from the thousand-acre ranch near the Bitter Root range of the Rockies represent one of the oldest Hereford herds of continuous registry in America. This herd was established originally by Col. W. H. Curtice in Emmet, Ky., in 1883. The herd was moved to Stevensville, Mont., in the 1920s.

From the Small ranch the tour will move on to the Don Nichols' SC ranch at Emigrant lake. Here barbed beef will be served during the lunch stop. Chiefs will be Bill Bigham, Eagle Point, and County Agent Earle Jossy.

Nichols has both a commercial and purebred herd. He consigned his range-ready bulls to the last Cal-Ore bull sale. His cattle feature the Chandler and Crow bloodlines.

Next stop will be at the Ireland polled Hereford ranch on Butler Creek rd. The Irelands are a young couple who are gradually building their herd with a good foundation stock of polled Herefords.

Then the tour will move on to the small, but well-operated Mel Tinker ranch just down Butler Creek rd. from the Ireland Hereford ranch. Last stop will be at the Howell Cook ranch.

Dick Ireland is president of the Cal-Ore Hereford association which is sponsoring the tour. Eddie Meeker is in charge of the tour and E. N. Lippert, Williams, Ore., cattleman, is master of ceremonies.

Traditionally, the tour attracts a large number of people who aren't in the cattle business but perhaps hope to be. For these, and the townsfolk who come out to savor the old-time romantic flavor of the western cattle business, this tour can be a liberal education. For the ranchers, it's a chance to see what their neighbors are doing.

Last year's tour which covered the northern and central part of the valley was attended by approximately 300 people.

It covered the Seven Oaks ranch operated by John Bohnert and Mr. and Mrs. Don Bradshaw, the Fields Hereford ranch owned and operated by R. H. and Nettie Fields and the Harvey Fields new operation nearby, all in the Central Point area.

John Bohnert has been in the beef business for over 15 years. His son-in-law and daughter took over the herd management in the last five years. Their program has been one of out-crossing, of selecting various lines of cattle and families of bulls and crossing them with their cows to establish a good vigorous line. This herd has taken its share of trophies and blue ribbons at county fairs, at the Red Bluff bull sale and the Pendleton Blue Tag sale.

Bob and Nettie Fields like a "good, useful type of cattle." They like cattle which will put on more pounds of beef for their age, are good rustlers on the range and will make a lot of beef per ton of hay. Their herd bull is Zato Heir 66. Their cow herd consists of Panama Royal cows with Promino breeding.

Ed Lippert and his sons gave expert demonstrations of salesmanship and showmanship at their ranch deep in the Applegate country. The Lippert cattle have also done well at such big shows as the one at Walla Walla, Wash., etc.

This is a sample of what was shown on the tour last year. Similar high grade cattle and modern ranching methods will be on display Sunday.

ASSIGNED
WAF Airman Third Class Dorothy J. Miller, Eagle Point, is being assigned to Lackland Air Force base, Tex., following her graduation from the Air Force medical service school for operating room specialists at Gunter Air Force base, Alabama. Airman Miller was graduated from Eagle Point High school and entered the Air Force last September. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Miller, White City.

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

"Walk softly and carry a big stick!" Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States, said it. And fruit growers and shippers up and down the Pacific Coast believe it.

They believe that the United States should be in a position to retaliate whenever the European Common Market or any country unfairly discriminates against any U.S. exports and particularly fresh, canned and dried fruit.

The fruit men feel like the Canners League of California. It advised the House ways and means committee in the week of April 21 that unless the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is amended to safeguard U.S. canned fruits and vegetables the league will oppose the bill (House Resolution 9900).

As presented, the bill provides no assurance of reciprocity for canned fruits and vegetables in trade negotiations, no assurance the fruit and vegetable canning industry will not lose its historic access to European Common Market outlets. Present tariff barriers limit the U.S. imports of competitive products and give some protection. There is no assurance that these will not be lowered or eliminated, according to the present language of the bill.

Proposed elimination of "peril point" and "escape clause" as indicated by the bill, is severely criticized by the fruit shippers, also. These are self-explanatory. When foreign imports compete so closely with domestic products as to imperil a U.S. industry then tariffs can be raised according to the general meaning of "peril point" and "escape clauses." The Common Market provides for this in its overall external tariff system, but the proposed legislation does not.

The bill has now been amended to give the president some powers to deal with unfair trade barriers, which helps somewhat. But, it also gives him a "safety valve," as one local shipper put it. This trade picture changes daily and further amendments may be made before the bill is enacted into law.

The California Canners also recommended the U.S. trade policy be based on reciprocal concessions in the same products group, that a guarantee be asked and that concessions be eliminated to nations who do not give fair or reciprocal treatment to U.S. goods and enforce quantitative restrictions, monopolies, import licenses and other devices.

The canners are also against giving the president too broad powers over foreign trade. They would provide for congressional review and veto of all presidential trade proposals. These should be used in a reasonable period of time. Industry advisors should be part of the trade negotiating teams so various product groups can be adequately represented.

In other words, the fruit people want to be able to appeal effectively through their congressmen if they feel U.S. trade policies are not protecting them. And they want their congressmen to be able to effectively stop any programs fostered by the state department or executive branch of the government which may not be to their best interests.

By having their own men on negotiating teams they feel they would have a further safeguard. They can protest any unfair foreign trade negotiation before it snowballs and it takes months to protest it through official channels. Time is all important in the case of highly perishable fruit.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman testified recently that the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market) adopted a system of import levies to protect its agricultural commodities. He said then it is extremely difficult for EEC to consider trade access arrangements for U.S. agricultural products while arguing over its own proposed agricultural policy.

This, from our own viewpoint, would make time an all important factor in negotiating for agricultural markets in Europe. Contrary to what Freeman says it would seem important for the fruit industry to get in its nickel's worth while the EEC's agricultural trade policy is still in the formative stages.

Signs are that Greece and Spain are showing an interest in the Common Market and the United Kingdom is knocking at the door. So, the U.S. must obtain a clear cut and fair deal for U.S. agricultural products before these countries enter and further complicate the situation.

The Rogue valley ships out 2 million boxes of pears to Europe. (This does not include canned Bartlett pears, of which a large quantity is also shipped into Europe.) This means a million dollar business to local pear growers, according to past season records.

Quality control seems to be a big problem. The U.S. Export act requires high quality standards. But northern Italy can flood the Common Market with low quality fruit.

A state department official recently announced that the tariff would be lowered on pears and apples later this year. But the external Common Market tariff duties were 20 to 24 per cent to the Jan. 1 admittance date. Up to Jan. 1 is when U.S. fruit shippers must ship in their pears and apples. After that they compete with southern hemisphere fruit.

As Ray Reter, local fruit shipper and others have complained, foreign policy too often gets preference over foreign trade policy. When Adenauer was up for election in Germany state department personnel had instructions from the top not to allow any trade negotiations divert any energies away from the U.S. drive to get the German chancellor re-elected. At that time local shippers were trying to get their pears into Germany. It had been a short year for European pears and the U.S. fruit men stood to earn some good solid silver dollars for their fruit. This political policy hurt.

Previously, we traced the development of the Common Market. Then we showed how originally the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was to become a part of any EEC external trade policy. This was to insure equal treatment in trade for American goods. But this has been nullified by import quotas, denial of dollar exchange and licensing provisions. In other words, make the red tape on

imports expensive enough and in effect you have a tariff even though not in name.

Although Howard Peterson, the president's special assistant on trade policy advised the fruit industry to maintain a representative at the EEC headquarters, particularly during negotiations, state department officials have repeatedly insisted this isn't necessary.

As we mentioned before, investigation of unfair barriers by the tariff commission takes too long for a perishable commodity like fruit.

The legal representative for California's Sunkist people recommends that: the secretary of agriculture order an investigation whenever he believes imports will interfere with any agricultural program, authorize the secretary rather than the tariff commission to hold hearings, find facts and make recommendations to the president, authorize imposition of a special import fee in such amount or quantitative limitations necessary to prevent interference. This should be administered promptly and effectively.

All of this becomes more crucial when one realizes that: a common market has been established in Africa, the Soviet political leaders have charged the European Common Market is a vain project for "salvation of capitalism," a South American common market aimed against the United States and promoted by Mexico and Brazil threatens.

This thing of attempting to "free up" world markets is certainly not original with the Kennedy administration.

If you remember the news accounts shortly after the former vice president Richard Nixon and his wife were attacked by an angry mob in Venezuela, some columnists were criticizing the policy of giving such countries foreign aid.

About that time President D. Eisenhower considered the four or five billion dollars the U.S. was spending in the whole Mutual Security effort only a temporary aid. He felt then, according to some White House inner circles, that some economic plan must be set up to give countries an opportunity to build up their own trade and commerce.

"This meant that the United States in its own self-interest would have to take the lead itself in freeing up world markets, and that would have to include our own," Presidential Advisor Sherman Adams wrote. "Even though such policy could not avoid some economic dislocations here at home, we could no longer expect to sell our products wherever we wished in the markets of the world and maintain a wall against the foreign manufacturer who wanted to compete in our domestic market."

According to a columnist on international affairs Gen. de Gaulle, of France, wants his Europe to be able to defy the United States besides defend itself against the Soviets. Since France is one of the leaders in the Common Market this will further complicate U.S. relations particularly if the state department continues to put political considerations before economic considerations, even to the detriment of American farmers.

"Furthermore, it is far from clear that the passage of the Kennedy trade bill will lead on to happy, fruitful economic negotiations between the U.S. and a Europe dominated by De Gaulle," this columnist stated.

Oregon Crop Value Down This Year

Corvallis - Oregon farms produced crops valued at an estimated \$228 million during 1961, down about 3 per cent from the previous year, according to Mrs. Elvera Horrell, Oregon State University extension agricultural economist.

Most of the drop came from lower potato and hay prices along with smaller output of wheat and strawberries, she explained. Total tonnage of Oregon crops was given as five million, not much different from 1960 or the average.

Mrs. Horrell's figures are based on U. S. Department of Agriculture reports and other information. The values quoted are derived from estimated crop production and season average prices to growers based on sales to Dec. 1. An estimate of 1961 cash receipts and production expenses will be available later.

During 1961, hay replaced wheat as the top value crop for the first time in many years. The 10 leading crops, in order, were hay, wheat, barley, snap beans for processing, potatoes, pears, cherries, strawberries, ryegrass seed and onions. Field corn, on the 1960 list, was replaced by onions.

Both Ups and Downs Noted
Crop-by-crop comparisons between 1960 and 1961 show both ups and downs in both production and value. Mrs. Horrell noted. Tree fruits and nuts, which skidded farthest in 1960, increased fastest last year, with tonnage going up 25 per cent and value 27 per cent. With the single exception of apples, all items in this group rebounded from the previous year's poor growing season.

Vegetables rose 13 per cent in volume and 22 per cent in

Gardening Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Agent

The browning and dying of arborvitae and Lawson Cypress is common throughout the county. This could be due to poor drainage or some other undesirable situation, however diseases are probably the cause of this browning.

Arborvitae
A disease called Berckmann's blight causes a brown discoloration of arborvitae foliage. Eventually, this brown foliage falls and masses of gray stems are exposed. The tiny black fruiting bodies of the casual fungus may be found on the infected foliage.

These fruiting bodies or spores are produced in late September. Rain, insects and air currents carry the spores to other branches and shrubs at this time. The spores infect the young tender foliage and the fungus begins to develop down the stem. Later, the branches become girdled and the foliage beyond this girdled area turns brown.

For control of this blight, cut out and burn the dead and dying branches. Spray the shrubs in late September or early October with trisulfate copper sulfate at the rate of three tablespoons in a gallon of water. Repeat this spray in November. Add a spreader sticker to the spray.

Most of the oriental species of arborvitae are susceptible to the disease. This would include the golden arborvitae and several of the green globular forms. Berckmann's blight is a foliage disease and does not attack the large woody stems. Infected plants eventually die due to the continued defoliation.

Lawson Cypress
The disease causing the death of Lawson Cypress is a soil borne disease called Phytophthora root rot. This disease spreads from one plant to another through the soil. Some camellias, spruce, rhododendrons and pines are also affected by this disease.

The fungus invades the roots of the plant and spreads into the lower part of the

main trunk. It kills all the plant tissue as it advances.

The first foliar symptom in the blue cypress varieties is the gradual disappearance of the blue color until only the green color remains. Then the foliage begins to fade to a tan or light brown and it becomes crisp and dry. The only foliar symptom in the green varieties is a gradual fading of color until the plants are tan or light brown and dead.

When the weather is cool and damp, these color changes may develop over a period of several months, but if the weather is hot and dry the entire sequence may occur in two or three weeks.

There is no known cure for this disease. The only control is to use plants that are resistant to this root rot. A list of the resistant plants and more information on the disease is in a bulletin available from the county extension office.

Alfalfa seedlings get a good start when they have plenty of phosphorus.

CORRY'S KILLS THEM DEAD!



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Farm & Garden

Bermuda Grass Local Problem

By RAY HUBBELL
Weed Control Supervisor

Bermuda grass, sometimes referred to as devil grass, wire grass and such names that one wouldn't care to repeat, seems to be adapting itself to our area.

Although a warmer climate is more suitable for ideal growth, areas where temperatures are not severe during the winter months Bermuda grass can survive and become a pest. Growth in this area will soon be about right for treating. The use of Dowpon (Dalapon) at five to ten pounds in 10 or more gallons of water per acre for large areas or as a spot treatment, one pound, can be used in 10 gallons of water. The use of a wetting agent or spreader sticker will assure better coverage.

The plant should be wet thoroughly for better control. Repeat applications will be needed at two week intervals until no regrowth appears. If crops are to be grown, the area should be plowed a week after treatment, but not planted for at least four weeks. In areas which are to be kept clean of growth, such as fence lines, around buildings, lanes etc., the addition of a sterilant such as Duponts Monuron or Geigy Atrazine may be beneficial. Regrowth from this application should be treated with Dowpon as stated above.

In spot treating Bermuda grass plants, care must be exercised to keep the chemical off of desirable plants and other grasses. Bermuda grass is often mistaken for crabgrass or quack grass. Due to

different control measures needed for these three grasses, one should be sure of the identity before planning control.

Bermuda grass is a perennial, producing stems, some of which, the rootstocks, are underground, and some of which the runners, trail along the soil surface. Both rootstocks and runners are many jointed structures which grow rapidly and root readily at the nodes. They may run out several feet from the parent plant. The leaves on the rootstock and runners are short, broad and thick while leaves on the erect stems are longer.

At the juncture of the leaf blade and leaf sheath there is a characteristic and conspicuous ring of white hairs. The erect flower bearing stems may vary from four to 18 inches and the groups of flowers are in threes or fives. If one can not identify Bermuda grass from the above description, bring a specimen of the plant and roots to the extension office, 1301 Maple Grove drive and we will be glad to identify it for you.

Crater FFA Group Has Top Farmer In Robert Ryan

Central Point - Bob Ryan, winner of Crater Future Farmers of America Chapter Star Farmer Award in 1962, has increased his supervised farming project from six registered polled herefords to fourteen head, valued at more than \$4,000 in three years.

Bob, although excelling in supervised farming, has also been very active in the F.F.A. for the past three years. At present he is serving as sentinel of the Chapter.

Bob got his start in farming when he was in the sixth grade. His father, Ray Ryan, is a well known cattle raiser in the Valley and has a 240 acre ranch located on the Rogue River near the Upper Table Rock.

Hard work has really paid off for young Ryan. He has been working with his brother, Don, who was Chapter secretary and Star Farmer of Crater F.F.A. while attending high school.

Bob has plans of expanding his F.F.A. project to twelve acres of alfalfa and expanding his beef herd in the coming years.

Have Hay Jobs
Bob and Don operate a custom hay baling and hauling business each summer.

Bob learned his lesson well and has invested the summer profits in his beef project. The quality of Ryan's beef is well known throughout the Rogue Valley.

Bob has won many prizes at the Jackson County fair. Bob has exhibited at the fair for the past two years. His laurels include the grand champion Hereford steer in his sophomore year, the Bohnert award for outstanding Hereford exhibit and the grand champion Hereford cow.

Ryan plans to make the best use of this project by using profits from it for college education at Oregon State university. After graduation he plans to return home and enter farming.

Acreage Switches Shown in Spring

Corvallis - Larger acreages of spring wheat, corn and hay are being planned by Oregon farmers this year, along with smaller plantings in other grain crops, report Oregon State university extension agricultural economists.

The 1962 planting intentions were gathered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with more than 100,000 farmers in the nation reporting. The survey only shows intentions which may be subject to change, the economists stress.

In Oregon, growers plan to cut acreage planted to barley by 21 per cent; oats, 11 per cent, and dry field peas, 6 per cent. Last fall, 10 per cent less winter wheat and 7 per cent less rye was seeded than a year earlier, the report shows.

In contrast, farmers are planning to increase their acreage in spring wheat by 7 per cent, corn by 9 per cent and hay to be harvested by 5 per cent. The spring wheat acreage planned is the largest since 1957. No changes are contemplated in acreage for sugar beets or late summer or fall potatoes.

PARTICIPATES
Specialist Four John L. Peterson, whose wife, Barbara, lives at 3040 Monument rd., Grants Pass, recently participated in Command Post Exercise Grand Slam I, a five-day Central Army group exercise in Germany. He entered the Army in July, 1960, and arrived overseas in December, 1960.

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