



VISIT PLOTS—A group of Rogue valley farmers last week visited the various plots at the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station on Hanley rd. A group of the farmers

inspected an alfalfa plot shown in the picture. Original plants of the Talent alfalfa variety are being maintained and a seed crop will be obtained this year.

Station Field Day Shows Vegetable, Forage Plots

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

About 45 agriculturists last week attended the field day at the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station. There they saw possibilities of long-term productive pasture and new improved crop varieties to give the farmer a higher yield in value per acre.

Weed control and fertilization experiments were pointed out, also.

Rescue grass could be used for winter forage. This new variety would be important to dairy and beef farmers who must keep their feed costs down to a minimum to make a profit. Another possible boost to the livestock industry here is a new and improved orchard grass which has a longer season of productivity than other grasses and will produce forage during hot weather when some other grasses go dormant.

Important to Cattlemen

This latter variety would be important to local cattlemen using government range lands. However, White pointed out that range experiments are costly and time-consuming. There is no particular grass

which would be best for all soils, moisture conditions and uses, the experiment station superintendent emphasized. However, local farmers use a lot of rye grass and this tends to become dormant during hot spells. Aim of forage grass experiments is to even out the productivity curve so feed is available all summer.

Double cropping was another experiment shown the group. It, too, is aimed at helping the beef and dairymen. Agronomist John Yungen used oats and vetch and oats and field peas which could be taken off as silage or hay.

After the first crop removal Yungen worked the soil, irrigated it and seeded it to several crops such as field and sweet corn, forage sorghum, and field corn seeded thickly with a grain drill.

The latter method is a new one used mainly in the midwest. When the field corn is shoulder high or just before it starts to tassel, it is cut like grass. This is aimed at more feed on less acreage and high protein content.

A possible new crop for Rogue valley farmers which

may give them a high dollar return per acre is bush beans for seed. The station team is experimenting with this so when the market should open it will be ready to give local farmers the required technical advice on growing it.

Bush Bean Possibilities

Two factors might open the bush bean seed market to local farmers. (1) The gradual switch from hand-picking bush beans to machine-picking, and (2) gradual decline in bush bean seed production in Idaho.

A greater quantity of bush bean seed will be needed to replace the bushes destroyed now in one season by machine picking in the Willamette valley. Machine picking also requires more acreage to make application of harvest machines profitable. With the advent of the Rogue basin project this could be a profitable crop for newly irrigated acres. Idaho is specializing more in potatoes.

Another comparative newcomer to the valley is Safflower. This has assumed new importance due to recent promotion of its use in low calorie food products. A small plot of this thistle-like crop in front of the experiment station building shows it can be grown here "quite satisfactorily," Yungen said. It could produce a little better income per acre than barley, for instance, White added.

Safflower was examined about four years ago as a possible new crop for the valley. However, the market price was too low to warrant shipping to the San Francisco area processing plants.

Vegetable plots behind the small white, concrete block experiment station building showed new varieties. Charts showed results from eight top varieties led by the top-rated Colorado No. 6. This variety produced 144.6 per cent more onions than the standard Fleets grown here, the records show.

Hybrids Promising

This and several new hybrid onions show promising yield and keeping value after 120 days in storage," Yungen said.

"It costs almost as much to grow the old variety," White pointed out.

Jackson county consumers have learned they can buy top quality sweet corn at local fruit and vegetable stands this time of year. Experiment station records show the top variety of five produced \$238.80 more value per acre than the standard to-Chief. Again, production costs are about the same.

Several of the most promising new lines of tomatoes are being evaluated for commercial and home garden use. One of the top varieties out produces the standard Ace variety and is ready before the early spring frost.

Several strains of garden peas and nine new breeding lines of rhubarb are being evaluated. Several show commercial possibilities.

Fourteen varieties and lines of soybeans, comprising the two earliest maturing groups from the USDA soy bean laboratory are being grown. Local farmers are interested since this crop, too, may produce a higher dollar per acre yield.

New crop varieties are recommended from usually three years of experimentation and evaluation, the station superintendent explained. Conferencemen of local farmers, county agents, experiment station people and college technicians compare the weak and strong points of all recommended varieties. Then after they have been proved reliable in experimental plots throughout the valley and under a variety of conditions, then and only then are they recommended for farmer use, White concluded.

Farm and Garden

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

"Food is a bargain," according to a message carried on the back of a package of corn flakes.

On the same back panel that furry philosopher Yogi Berra is also quoted as saying: "Your food today takes less of your pay."

This colorfully illustrated message also says: The American consumer today is reaping the fruits of 170 years of progress in lowering costs for consumer goods measured in hours of work. We eat and live better than ever before.

Each farm worker grows 80 per cent more food. Today you work fewer hours to earn a month's supply of food; 59 hours in 1947-49 and 38 hours today. Today food costs a smaller percentage of your income; 26 per cent in 1947-49 and 20 per cent today. While U. S. citizens spend 20 per cent of their income for food, the English spend 30 per cent and the Russians 50 per cent or more.

And this illustrates a good point: While we may be behind in the missile or rocket to moon race, we are way ahead in the food race. This, we think, is far more important and should be better recognized.

Putting this message on the back of a corn flakes box does get it directly to the consumer. However, we wish another food medium had been used, some wise-acre could really capitalize on this. Some critics might say President Kennedy's speeches could best be carried on a corn flakes box. And we have thought a corn flakes manufacturer would be a natural sponsor for Jack Benny.

Don't expect any action from the county court on additional fair board appointments until after the elections in November. The two Republican members of the court probably consider this a hot potato politically and will toss it around quite a bit. County Commissioner Chester Wendt definitely stated the present three man fair board should be expanded to five. He just as definitely stated the additional appointments would not mean the court would favor an open class fair such as Josephine county now has.

Incidentally, Josephine County Fair Manager Lee Pruitt reports last week's fair attendance shows a 2,500 to 3,000 increase in paid admissions over last year. Daily attendance comparisons are: Wednesday, 1961—3,503, this year, 4,933; Thursday, 1961—4,624, this year, 5,873; Friday, 1961—5,433, this year, 5,229; Saturday, 1961—5,098, this year 5,374.

A hot day kept the Friday afternoon crowds away. They all came at night, Pruitt said.

"Were there any Jackson county people here? Hundreds of them," Pruitt said. "I know a number of them and talked to a lot. We also had a lot of tourists from all over the country."

The county court has said repeatedly, "if the public showed an interest in a general fair we would consider one." If the large number of Jackson county residents attending the Josephine county fair doesn't show an interest, we don't know what does!

The large number of tourists attending the Josephine county fair certainly indicates this is a top flight tourist attraction. If the Medford Chamber of Commerce is so intent on keeping the tourists here an extra day to get a bigger slice of the tourist pay a county fair now, more than ever, seems a natural. If a stadium is to become a political issue then so should a fair. Leadership should come from farmer organizations. It's a chance for the Granges and Farm Bureaus to prove they are more than lunch and picnic organizations.

Pruitt said our neighbor's fair this year had the largest open class sheep and hog exhibits ever. A number of Jackson county people showed their sheep. This indicates exhibitor interest. The poultry and rabbit exhibits attracted the largest crowds, Pruitt said. Josephine county fair has long had the outstanding rabbit exhibit in the Pacific Northwest, he added.

All exhibits were well attended, the fair manager said. There were new commercial exhibits, large rock, floral and household arts and crafts exhibits, to mention a few. The headliner show of Dennis Day and a magic show were credited with drawing many of the tourists. This bears out the point made by the Oregon Fair Boards association—a fair must be entertaining.

Pruitt said the fair could be self-supporting if it did not make any building improvements. It is financed by state money, admissions, building rentals, and an annual county budget appropriation. The Josephine county fair grounds have more off season activities every year, the manager noted. This includes banquets and conventions.

While comparing the two counties fair-wise, a newcomer to the valley commented, "Well, Josephine county seems to have better leadership in the county government." Anybody who has any pride in this county should hate to admit this. But, as we said, a fair is something everybody talks about and nobody does anything about.

As for the fruit industry and its problems with exports—Under Secretary of State George W. Ball has promised to inform France that if non-tariff barriers are not dropped the United States will discontinue trade concessions to France. Fruit growers are to be informed early in September on what has been done. Talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are scheduled in October. The United States does not seem to be holding a hard line in its international relations. Whether this will be the exception remains to be seen.

An article in the Aug. 22 Christian Science Monitor points out the difficulty: "My feeling (that France will not permit its surplus to enter the Common Market unless it can dump its surplus wheat and meat on Britain at a new high price) would be different if there had ever been much sign of the American administration understanding what was happening or even what is involved. No pressure has ever yet been put on France by the United States to do anything but that which she is doing. Nobody has even made a speech saying the door should be opened."

Sen. Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.) has been criticized sharply for her remarks during a meeting of representatives of the National Fruit Export Council with 18 senators in Washington, D.C. in June. During a discussion on the threat to the fruit industry with the possible entry of Britain and her Commonwealth into the Common Market, the senator insisted on pushing Japan into the serious, weighty talkers she is not for fruit growers. The fruit growers would

Japan is important to the United States as part of our Pacific defenses, but she is not a vital issue in fruit exporting to the Common Market. Japan, like many other countries, knows it must tie itself into the Common Market as a safety belt precaution. It would like to have Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg withdraw use of the escape clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade against Japan. It wants to be an equal trading partner.

Whereas Japan is a vital market for Oregon wheat growers she is not for fruit growers. The fruit growers would like the senator to bear this in mind. If she is to receive their support when she comes up for election later she will have to demonstrate a much, much better understanding of their problems.

Market Active At Midway Yard For Friday Sale

A total of 104 consignors sold 393 cattle, 44 hogs and 51 sheep during the regular Friday, Aug. 24 auction sale at Midway Auction yard on Table Rock rd.

Owner-Manager Bill Bray reported the market was active and strong.

Good to choice steer calves sold at \$25 to \$26.85. Eleven head averaging 430 pounds sold for \$25.90. Quite a few calves were sold from \$26 to \$26.50, Bray noted.

Heifer calves went out at \$23.50 to \$25.10.

Yearling steers weighing 550 to 600 pounds sold for \$24.20 to \$25.60. Steers weighing 625 to 925 pounds sold from \$23.50 to \$24.60. A penlot of Angus-Holstein cross steers weighing 583 pounds sold for \$23.30.

Yearlings Sell

Yearling heifers sold from \$22.50 to \$23.60. A pen of 760 pound heifers went out at \$20.30.

Holstein feeder steers weighing 700 to 945 pounds went from \$19.10 to \$19.90. A few Holstein steer calves sold from \$21 to \$22.50.

A pen of good Hereford springer heifers sold for \$175 per head and some cows with calves sold from \$180 to \$210 per pair.

About 50 head of fat 375 to 500 pound calves were sold from \$23.50 to \$25.10.

Bulls brought from \$18.10 to \$20.10.

There were three truck loads of grass steers in the sale. One man's load, weighing from 700 to 925 pounds sold from \$23.50 to \$24.25.

Another load weighing from 885 pounds to 1,140 pounds sold from \$23.30 to \$24.60. Yet another load, weighing 830 pounds sold in a penlot for \$24.30.

Fat cows sold from \$15.20 to \$16.90. Utility cows went from \$14 to \$15 and cutters sold from \$11.50 to \$13.75.

Feeder Lambs

Feeder lambs sold from \$18 to \$17.40 per hundredweight. Breeding ewes sold from \$4 to \$9 per head. Fat hogs went out at \$18.10, weaner pigs at \$7 per head to \$11 per head. Feeder pigs sold for \$17 to \$20 per hundredweight.

"We want to remind our readers of the special 'Black and White Sale' at Midway Friday, Sept. 7," Bray added. "This sale will include Holstein spring heifers, stocker heifers, Holstein stocker steers and Holstein feeder steers. We invite consignments to this special sale."

Bear Creek Man To Read Paper At Science Meet

Dr. John Higdon, Phoenix, research horticulturist for Bear Creek Orchards, will read a paper today during the meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and the Pacific division, American Association for the Advancement of Science at Oregon State university.

Higdon's paper on propagation will be presented to the more than 4,000 biological scientists from all 50 states, eight Canadian provinces and 18 foreign countries. It will be among the 2,190 papers read during the concurrent meetings of 37 different scientific societies.

This is the largest scientific meeting in the Northwest history and the largest in the history of AIBS. OSU is the second western school selected to host the giant conference. Stanford university was an earlier host. Higdon's trip is sponsored by Bear Creek Orchards.

"This shows how private industry helps itself through research," a local fruit grower remarked.

Dr. Higdon founded the Bear Creek research department four years ago when he was hired by the local fruit packing firm. He first came to the valley as a USD horticulturist in 1953 and worked at the experiment station in a cooperative research program with Oregon State university.

The local horticulturist received his bachelor of science degree at Clemson A&M, South Carolina, his master's and doctor's degrees at Michigan State university in 1949 and 1953, respectively.

During Higdon's work at Bear Creek he has studied projects on pear decline, nutrition, peach pollination, dwarf fruit tree varieties and

Garden Tips

By DON BERRY
County Extension Agent

"When should apples and pears be picked?" This question confronts many home growers each year. Proper picking times is especially important when the fruit is to be stored.

The commercial grower can draw upon his experience and pressure tests available to him. The home gardener often doesn't have these resources to answer the question for him.

Several indications, rather than any one, should be used to determine proper time to pick apples and pears. Color of fruit, both outside and under the skin, is a good indicator if you're acquainted with the color characteristics of the variety.

Firmness of flesh and seed color can be used as indicators. The flesh should be firm, but not too hard. The seeds should be brown although unripe fruit often has brown seeds. Too green seeds do indicate unripe fruit, however.

Picking Indicator

Ease of separating the fruit stem from the spur is still another indicator. The stem should remain attached to the fruit and the spur to the tree when apples or pears are picked. Ripe pears will usually detach when "tilted" to a horizontal position from their usual hanging position.

One of the most reliable indications is to watch the fruit fall. When the first unblemished, worm free, healthy fruit falls from the tree, the apples or pears are usually ripe for picking. On apples the best index is to pick one and eat it. If it is ready, you'll know.

Borers In Ornamentals

Home owners who have any of the flowering stone fruits such as peaches, cherries, plums or laurel hedges should treat now to control the peach root borer.

This insect is a clear winged moth which lays its eggs on the bark of the tree during late summer and early fall. The young larvae which hatch works its way down the trunk to ground level and bores into the tree under the bark. It spends the rest of the winter and early part of the summer feeding between the bark and the wood of the plant. When severe these bugs can girdle and kill the flowering stone fruit trees or laurel hedges.

Two applications of DDT starting in mid-July will generally control this pest. The second application is due now. Use eight pounds 50 per cent DDT per 100 gallons of water, or one-fourth pound in three gallons. Soak the trunks and allow some of the spray to run into the soil and puddle at the base of the tree.

For dusting, use 50 per cent DDT either in a small duster or in a gunny sack. The sack containing the DDT can be slung against all sides of the tree trunk and a little shaken around the base of the trunk.

Cane Care

Care and training of trailing berries such as boysenberries, blackberries and loganberries should be continued even after harvest.

Training the canes during August will give a six to eight week period for the new canes to "harden off" on the wires before cold weather occurs. Although canes which are left on the ground are not as exposed and therefore are less subject to winter injury than the canes put up on the wires, many growers prefer to put the canes up after harvest.

Cleaning out all of the old canes and burning them will help to reduce the amount of leaf and cane spot disease in the field next year. Canes which have been put up on wires in the fall may be sprayed with a bordeaux or fixed copper spray in the fall to help prevent disease. Also, chemical weed control is easier to apply on canes which are already on wires.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

Autumn type weather has been prevalent in the local area for several days now. We can feel this condition by abnormally low night temperatures and by very brief periods of warm weather during the daylight hours. Many common plants are responding to these conditions. Therefore, flowering and seed set is seen on many plants when they are only a few inches tall. Such plants germinate late and without having made one or two feet of growth as is customary or normal for them. Have gone into their reproductive phase while yet a dwarf plant.

Government Inspectors

The harvest season is in full swing. The area has many new faces representing many nationalities and races. These people are mostly welcome and have an economic purpose in being here. There will be or has been an influx of Americans who generally descend upon the area like grasshoppers. These persons represent many levels of government. Their duties, as we see it, are to create as much havoc as possible and remain within very liberal interpretations of laws, regulations and what have you. They supposedly count toilets, houses or cabins, inspect buses and bus drivers, water cans, wells, drinking cups and any other items that may have to be included in order to harass the farmer.

Last season's inspection reports show many of these inspectors do not know one sex of the human race from another. Also, they cannot count accurately.

Enough said, but is an excellent example of what happens when the government attempts to aid an industry. It

Fourth Cover Spray

The fourth cover spray on apples should be completed immediately, according to County Agent Don Berry.

Growers should use eight pounds of Guthion, or 12 pounds of DDT per acre. In those areas where 1 1/2 pounds of Guthion, or two pounds DDT per 100 gallons.

Where worms have been a problem, Guthion should be used.

Do not apply Guthion within 15 days of harvest, or DDT within 30 days of harvest, the county agent cautioned.

all started when the government stepped in to get employee and employer together for their mutual welfare. The bureaucrats however, have read some far fetched regulations into the original intent of the program so that now they attempt to run the entire show. Plenty of advice is available on growing, harvesting and harvest labor of any perishable crop. The government only steps out during the marketing of such crops and then grower or packer largely on his own, win, lose or draw.

It is well to irrigate hay fields after the last cutting to insure better growing and to preserve a superior turf condition for next year. It is also wise to consider irrigating some blocks of peaches and Bartlett pears after harvest. The October rains may not come and the long drought period from harvest until later in the year can be detrimental for these fruit crops.

Governmental aid must be paid for in many ways many times over.

Ford Phone 772-6425

TRACTORS

Industrial and Farm Equipment

SPECIAL THIS WEEK—

11 TRACTORS LEFT. Different Makes—Bargains, Crawlers and wheels. Some with loaders.

NASH FORD TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO.

3005 Crater Lake Hwy.



New RUELENE 25E --- Just POUR ON!

Kills cattle grubs, lice, hornflies, for 7¢ cwt!

Now kill both common and northern grubs, lice and hornflies the easy way, with RUELENE 25E Pour-On Cattle Insecticide. A product of the Dow Chemical Company, it's proved most effective—used on a half-million head in 1961 alone!

Low cost — Only 7¢ a hundred bodyweight, no run-off or waste. Fast — Treats more animals per hour than spraying; simpler. Sure — A single application kills grubs, lice, hornflies. Accurate — Each animal gets exact dose: one ounce per cwt. Easy — Just mix with water, apply. No unusual handling problems, no marking treated animals, no cold-weather hazards.

REGISTERED BY THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

FREE DIPPER! Buy handy half-gallon of RUELENE 25E now; get a specially calibrated Pour-On dipper at no extra cost!

GRANGE CO-OP SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

HIGHWAY 99 IN CENTRAL POINT
Phone 664-1261 or 773-4022
421 "A" STREET IN ASHLAND
Phone 482-2143

Remember... You Do Not Have to be a Member to Shop Here and Save!

SERVICE PLUS SAVINGS!

HURRY! ask about our Summer Farm Building Special. time is running short!

Call Jim McBee at MYRON CORCORAN CONST. CO. 773-4707 or 1512 N. Riverside—664-1102

Building Plans, Milk Law Discussed by State Board

Salem—Preliminary plans for the proposed new state department of agriculture building in the capitol mall were approved by the state board of agriculture at its Aug. 14 meeting in Salem.

The board immediately recommended that the building, carrying a price tag in the \$900,000 range, be included in the 1963-65 capital construction program.

The next step in the building program is to gain approval of the state department of finance and administration for inclusion in the governor's capital construction program to be presented to the 1963 legislature.

Already, the capitol planning commission has approved space at North Winter and Union sts. in the capitol mall. This is two blocks north of the recently occupied Labor and Industries building.

Plans drawn by Architect James L. Payne, Salem, call for a 120 by 160 foot structure with full basement and two stories and about 40,000 feet of usable space. It is required of any new state construction, the plans include a fallout shelter in the base-

ment.

In another matter, the board heard Kenneth W. Sawyer, milk audit and stabilization program, due to expire on Dec. 31, this year.

Looking ahead, Sawyer said he could not be completely optimistic about the present moves to organize producers for bargaining purposes and for voluntary equalization purposes. He said a completely voluntary program is desirable but poses a big knowledge mark because, to his knowledge, no state has been able to achieve one.

He predicted that if a price freeze should come following the next legislature, a federal milk marketing order would result for Oregon; on the other hand, if a price freeze should come during the legislature, producers would immediately ask the legislature for a state order.

Counsel With...

Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan

FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE NEEDS, SELECT A CERTIFIED INSURANCE AGENT.

CIA

QUALIFIED

There are Two Qualities Insurance Agents at

MEDFORD INSURANCE Agency

PHONE 773-7343

27 North Holly Street