

Over 300 Entries Expected For Quarter Horse Parade

Over 300 entries are expected for the State of Jefferson Quarter Horse association's third annual stallion parade Sunday, Feb. 10, at 1 p.m. in the Josephine County fairgrounds' covered arena.

With the stallion parade this year will be three performance classes for riders 18 years and younger. The youth classes are not restricted to registered Quarter Horses. These classes will be back-

more reining, working cow horse, western pleasure, youth barrel racing, youth reining and youth western pleasure.

Entries for the show and stallion parade will be taken at the show.

Trophies
Trophies will be donated by KAGO radio station, Grants Pass, Double D Hereford ranch, Eagle Point, and ribbons in all classes. Rogue Farm Supply, Grants Pass, has donated a gift certificate for the youth reining class. The Timber Riders will be in charge of refreshments. Jim Wilson, Radio Station KAGO, will announce the show.

One of the stallions from this area that will be present is Terry Richey Shay by American Quarter Horse Champion and AAA running horse Ricky Taylor. Terry Richey Shay is the winner of the State of Jefferson Quarter Horse futurity in 1962, running the race in AA time. Owner is Delbert Terry, Medford.

Another is Mr. Vandy II owned by Fred Richards of Grants Pass. He is the winner of the Newkirk Oklahoma Futurity trials in which he broke a track record but sustained an injury in the race and was unable to compete in the finals.

Brown King H2, owned by the Double D Hereford ranch, is another stallion to be exhibited. He is by the Immortal King P-234 and is an AA race horse and a grand champion at halter.

Also to be shown is Solis Cogdell by Wimpy P-1, the first horse to be registered with the American Quarter Horse association. Owner is Jim Wilson, Grants Pass. The horse is also registered of merit in reining. Solis was bred on the famous King ranch in Texas.

The public will be admitted free of charge.

All those planning to enter their horses should bring their stallion's written pedigree and not registration papers, and also in writing (preferably typewritten) any other information about the horse such as breeding fees, location, show and performance records, and outstanding get.

Weeds In Feed, Weed Man Says

BY RAY HUBBELL
Weed Control Supervisor
Winter months, especially when snow covers most of the ground, our feathered friends' well-being is the concern of many people. This is as it should be. Sheltered feeding areas and watering pans afford a delight to the youngsters as well as to oldsters and, I'm sure, greatly appreciated by the number of birds that frequent these feeding stations.

A variety of weeds are available for these feeding stations. Meat scraps from the table, lettuce, bread crumbs, carrots, etc., all provide excellent feed for birds.

Seed Screenings
Where does weed control enter into feeding birds, you may ask. Our concern is from the feeding of weed seed screenings. They may be from the thresher after grain harvest or from the seed cleaning mills. Our local feed mills use some of these screenings in feed, ground to a point where these seeds don't present a problem of being spread. Custom threshing or seed cleaning screenings sometimes we find are being used as feed for the birds. Little thought is given to the fact except that it does make good bird feed.

If we were to stop and consider the possible spread of unwanted weeds, the fact that screenings consist of undesirable seeds from the crop grower, maybe we'd be reluctant to use them in this way.

Rabbit Producers Schedule School

Rabbit producers in Jackson and Josephine counties will have an opportunity to learn and exchange ideas at the Rabbit Production school to be held Feb. 7, 14, 21 and 28, according to Earle Jossy, Jackson County Extension agent. These will be evening meetings starting at 7:30 o'clock.

Local rabbit growers will discuss housing and equipment, selecting and managing breeding stock, etc. Dr. E. M. Gildow, veterinarian with Albers Feed company, Seattle, will discuss fads and feeding and Dr. Ralph Bogart from the Veterinary Department at Oregon State University will talk about genetics and rabbit improvement. The three rabbit growers' associations in the Rogue valley are working together in cooperation with the Jackson County Extension Service in arranging these meetings.

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The American Veterinary Medical association is observing its 100th anniversary during 1963. The Oregon Veterinary Medical association has just completed its convention in Portland.

We have long been an admirer of the veterinarians. A few years ago we set out to find out just what veterinarians do. One day the local vet called us as promised and soon we were bouncing along a rutted county road (not in this county, Bob) enroute to a farm.

A lean and lanky farmer of few words led us back to the barn. There we found the cow in labor but unable to deliver. Her calf since it had somehow turned catwampus inside of her. The vet carefully washed his hands and arms, greased them, then fell up inside the cow. After some thought he attached a chain to the protruding hind legs of the calf then the three of us pulled the calf out by pulling on the chain.

Anxiously, we watched the cow lick her calf. About that time the farmer noticing our concern smiled and said, "D'ya think she will live, boy?" About that time the calf arose on her feet much to our amazement and the amusement of the vet and farmer.

Another time, we watched the same vet remove about a pound of porcupine quills from a hunting dog's nose and mouth.

Then there was the time a dairy farmer brought what he thought was cheap hay. One of his cows required a wire operation. After the incision was made in the cow's side, the vet reached in with a magnet and extracted bits of wire.

Since 1854, when the first veterinary college in the United States was established in Philadelphia, American veterinary medicine has grown to become the nation's third largest health profession. Veterinarians in the United States number 21,954 and 1,397 in Canada. Eighteen schools of veterinary medicine are now established in the United States and two in Canada.

The average veterinary school graduate has spent over seven years in college. Each vet is state licensed after passing a state board examination. Their skill and this background of training makes each vet feel their profession should be considered as highly as that of the physicians. They represent being called "horse doctors."

The U. S. veterinary medicine profession which helped doctor cavalry horses in the civil war is now taking on space age assignments.

The problems man will face at high altitudes are being solved by using animals in vehicles projected into space. Animals are being studied, too, in connection with effects of acceleration and deceleration prior to sending man into space. What effect will radiation have upon animals and plant life? Vets are indispensable in these studies, also. What food and how should it be packaged for air dropping to troops and for in-flight feeding? These problems are being studied, also by veterinarians.

This is a small sample of the continuing research being carried out by veterinarians.

More than 55 per cent of all families in the U. S. have a pet of some kind. In 1961, 17.9 million families owned one or more dogs and 11.3 million families owned one or more cats. (Perhaps Congressman Duncan will come up with a "Catnip Bill", for the nation-cat control, that is.)

According to the AVMA figures, half of all veterinarians in the U. S. work with farm animals. In Jackson county, all nine veterinarians work with farm animals plus small animals such as cats and dogs. One veterinarian noted this is the only county west of the Cascades having large numbers of both beef and dairy animals.

Veterinary medicine has made many gains in the last 20 or 30 years, but one veterinarian said many local farmers are not taking advantage of this progress although the knowledge is available to them. There are new drugs and new methods of treating animals and diagnosis is now more definite.

"Farmers in this valley have a long way to go in proper livestock management," one veterinarian commented. "This means proper feeding, proper pasture rotation and control of parasites. They are at least 15 years behind other areas. There are too many who know a little bit and think they know it all!" this vet remarked.

"Too often winter feed for cows here is just some old straw hay," the vet added. "Another thing, there is no specific calving or breeding season. Beef men let their bulls run with the cattle the year around and don't realize this is a bad practice."

"Artificial insemination is the coming thing in beef, but in this valley it won't work due to the year-round breeding season. It works in real nice with a six-week breeding season," the vet said.

"Roads are no real problem here. We can get to any ranch we have to reach during the winter. In the summer the beef is often up in the mountain ranges. The cattlemen don't see them often enough to tell if they have some disease," he stated.

To give the farmer more information on veterinary medicine, classes are now being sponsored by the vets and the Phoenix high school v-o-a department. These weekly classes are to teach the farmer how to tell when his animals need veterinary help. About 40 local farmers are attending.

Gazelle Girl Tops In Stock Judging

Yreka — A score of 297 points out of a possible 300 points is the highest individual score in the history of the California Livestock Judging Championship at the National Western Stock Show in Denver.

It was made by Melanie Dudley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Dudley, of Gazelle.

Melanie made the trip to Denver as a member of the California State Polytechnic College judging team. She placed 11th high individual in the overall livestock judging.

The team was grand champion in judging carload lots of beef, swine and lambs, and placed sixth in the total livestock judging. Judging teams from 20 agricultural colleges throughout the nation took part in the livestock judging at the National Western Stock show.

Melanie was the champion 4-H livestock judge at the 1959 Siskiyou County 4-H Livestock Judging day. She is a member of the Etna 4-H club.

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Light Run Noted At Midway Yard; Market Active

A total of 238 cattle were sold at the Midway Auction yard on Table Rock rd. Friday, Feb. 1, according to Owner-Manager Bill Bray. "Market was extremely active. However, with steady to higher prices recorded," Bray reported. "The light run was due to the heavy storm."

Good to choice steer calves, 300 to 350 pounds sold for \$30 to \$32.25. Calves weighing 450 to 500 pounds sold for \$26 to \$28.

Medium quality steer calves, all weights, went out at \$24 to \$27.50.

Good and choice heifer calves, at 300 to 350 pounds, brought \$25 to \$27. One very good calf went out at \$29. Heifers at 375 to 450 pounds sold for \$24 to \$25.50. Medium quality heifer calves sold for \$22 to \$24.

Good yearling steers weighing 550 to 650 pounds sold for \$23.50 to \$26.10. Steers at 675 to 750 pounds went at \$22 to \$24.50. Medium quality steers, all weights, sold for \$21 to \$23.50.

Yearling heifers were in light supply. A few individuals sold for \$22 to \$23.50. Holstein steer calves sold for \$23 to \$24.90. Yearling steers sold for \$22.50. Good cows with calves at side sold for \$200 to \$220 per pair. Medium pairs went at \$185 to \$200 per pair.

Slaughter bulls went at \$18 to \$20.10. Choice veal sold for \$26 to \$28.50. Standard steers and heifers brought \$20 to \$22.50. Young fat cows brought \$17 to \$19.00. Utility cows sold for \$15 to \$16.75. Cutters went at \$12.50 to \$14.70 and canners brought \$9 to \$12.25.

FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester

During this season a major problem facing tree farmers is animal damage to young tree seedlings. Numerous kinds of animals cause this damage, so for the next few weeks this column will deal with the major animal pests in this area.

I do not want to get into this controversy in this article over deer-caused damage, but describe the type of damage done by deer and mention some control measures that can be invoked. The ability to recognize characteristic signs and to determine what animal is responsible for a specific injury is a distinct aid to forest managers.

Browse from woody plants, including conifers, is a staple diet for deer. Due to no front teeth, the manner in which a deer eats a portion of a plant is quite distinctive. The stem or twig end will have a jagged or torn appearance. The bark may be stripped off for a portion of the twig's length. There will often be one or more partially removed needles remaining attached to the twig. The remaining portions of needles, upon closer examination, will often reveal the tearing effect.

Besides feeding injuries, deer are responsible for two types of mechanical injuries. Antler polishing, to remove the velvet, abrades the bark from the upper boles of large seedlings and sapplings. Broken branches and strips of bark hanging from the bole are characteristic of this injury. Herds of deer are also responsible for some trampling damage. However, they are not nearly as bad as elk or cattle.

There are several control measures. One is to obtain a special hunting permit from the State Game department. Several landowners have taken care of their problems in this manner. One way of protecting plantations for the first year is to plant trees that have been treated with a deer repellent. Each year trees can be treated with a repellent if the situation so warrants. Often this is a necessary process on Christmas tree plantations.

These chemical control devices are satisfactory but still the best control is an accurate aim.

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Huge Florida Dairy Farms Seen by State Farm Officials

Salem — Imagine an individual owning a dairy farm with almost as many dairy cattle as in Oregon's No. 1 dairy county, Tillamook, and you'll get a peek at some of the large scale agricultural developments in Florida.

The gigantic single-owner dairy has 15,000 head of Guernseys and Jerseys. By last count, Tillamook county had 17,300 dairy cattle and heifers over two years.

Paul T. Rowell, agricultural development chief for the

Oregon department of agriculture, while attending the National Association of Marketing Officials annual meeting, toured some of the Florida citrus, dairy, sugar cane, beef and vegetable industries between Orlando and Miami Beach.

He reports vast new acreages of sugar cane have increased primary refining plants from three in 1960 to 12 in 1963 in the Lake Okechobee area. As with Oregon's

sugar refinery at Nyssa, a beef cattle operation is under way in this area of Florida by the U. S. Sugar corporation. Rowell says this is a large-scale, long-range beef breeding and production program which is developing great increases in feeding gains. Stock used is best crossbreds of Brahman and Charolais with the Herefords. Angus and Shorthorn breeds more familiar to Oregon ranchers.

Vegetables Important

Rowell found vegetable production is still important in the Everglades area, but is being replaced to some extent by sugar cane and beef. He reports that from a 220-foot Citrus Tower the eye sees only a sea of orange and grapefruit trees in all directions.

Island-hopping through the West Indies en route to Rio, Rowell found much of the farm economy centered around sugar cane, with rum as a leading end product, usually with government support or actual participation. Returning from Rio through Central America, some of the economies rely heavily on coffee production, though sugar cane, banana and cotton are important products. In each country he found great local or area pride in their particular type of rum made or coffee.

Brazil's economy and that of some other Latin American countries show evidences of the let-down in coffee prices in the past several years, including some partially finished buildings on which construction has been halted, Rowell reported. In other areas of those countries both industries and agriculture are on the upgrade. Brazil's economy is suffering from paper-money inflation, he said, which has brought the exchange rate from 250 to 700 cruzeiros to the dollar since July, 1961.

Inducing Industries
In the West Indies, islands like Jamaica and Puerto Rico are inducing new industries and outside capital with a combination of low labor costs and seven to ten-year periods of tax exemption. Tourism also is becoming increasingly important, though the Cuban situation has been a temporary damper.

Rowell says he hopes those beautiful islands will not tend to cripple the goose that lays these golden eggs with such practices as the dollar per night per person tax on tourist hotel bills which was imposed Nov. 1 by the island of Antigua.

Farm & Garden Oldest Producing Hereford Cow Noted

Weed-Honor and distinction came to Siskiyou County's Hereford Breeder, Hoy Hereford Ranch at Weed recently by owning the oldest, living, producing registered Hereford cow.

Mrs. Eldon Hoy, seeing an article in the American Cattle Producer monthly magazine concerning the contest, encouraged her husband to check their records to determine if they might have a chance for the honor.

Soon after entering, the records and picture of their "constant" H. H. R. Miss D2, they received the following news release from the American Hereford Ass'n in Kansas City, Mo:

H. H. R. Miss D 2 owned by Hoy's Hereford Ranch of Weed, Calif., has been chosen as the winning entry in the "Hereford Days USA" contest to find the oldest, living, producing, registered Hereford cow having the largest number of calves registered on her record in the office of the American Hereford association. The California Hereford has 17 calves entered on her record at the association office and, according to Eldon Hoy of the winning firm, is due to calve again in March 1963. Sired by Ranier Domino and out of H. H. R. Miss D, the winner has been owned by the Hoy family since her drop date on April 1, 1941.

Presentation Scheduled
A registered Hereford heifer will be given to the Hoy's Hereford Ranch as the prize for the top entry. The presentation will take place at the opening of the two day, 3,500 head, commercial and registered Hereford female sale in Denver Feb. 15.

Hereford breeders representing 23 states submitted entries to the American Hereford association office for consideration. Several cows, having the same number of calves, were strong contenders for the number one position, but were younger in age.

The entire countryside was freed of unnecessary trash and junk. Homes, fences and mail boxes were attractively painted. Tourists and sportsmen discovered the scenic beauty of the area and came in great numbers to see the natural beauty of the mountains and to hunt and fish. The result has been that the area people are happy and self supporting where in the past the majority of them were on some form of charity.

Other Areas Helped
We know of other areas that are working to improve their surroundings through programs that are somewhat similar to the one described above. In some instances only a county-wide area is involved while in other instances as many as a dozen counties are developing a large area in one massive effort.

How such worthwhile results are obtained is not as important as the fact that something constructive and valuable is happening. All of the areas were depressed in appearance and their people were destitute and low in spirit. As the physical aspects of the countryside were improved so did the welfare and outlook of the inhabitants.

We have some communities in Jackson county that have a slow moving, downtrodden appearance. These areas and their people might better be aided by a rural development program than by the doles of life's bare necessities at the welfare and relief offices.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

Recently, the Mail-Tribune farm editor gave considerable space in his column to the subject of Rural Development. One instance of the great community and area good that can be accomplished by a rural development effort occurred near Taos, New Mexico.

As we recall the details of the improvement of this area, the efforts of everyone were enlisted. Such agencies as government at all levels down to highway departments and towns were a vital part of the entire community improvement program of these New Mexico people. The business company and local buyers people were also of considerable help in the program.

The countryside in this area of New Mexico is relatively mountainous and has more scenery than farm land or other natural resources. Prior to rural development, the area was short of power and roads. Following the completion of early phases of the development, roads, bridges and power lines were completed.

The sheep handling classes to increase efficiency of production will be demonstrated Thursday, Feb. 7, in the Beef Building at the Jackson county fairgrounds according to Earle Jossy, County Extension Agent. John Landers, Extension livestock specialist from Oregon State University, will show recommended methods of trimming feet, treating foot rot, tagging, docking, etc.

The Jackson county lamb pool and wool pool will hold meetings in the afternoon to plan operations for 1963. All sheep growers and interested people will be welcome at these meetings.

Gardening Tips

By JOHN W. McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent

For large mass plantings, such as a room divider or a planter in an entryway, use a watertight metal box for the inner container. This metal box should be 10 inches deep and 10 inches wide. Planters shallower than this are difficult to manage.

Before planting, apply a heavy coat of lacquer to the inside of the metal container. This coating will help to prevent deterioration of the metal. When dry, cover the bottom of the planter with a one-half inch layer of gravel or pebbles for drainage.

Planting
Keep the foliage plants in their pots rather than planting them in soil in the container. Planted this way, it will be easier to water and rearrange the plants.

Use plants of various sizes in order to make attractive arrangements. To elevate the smaller pots so that the tops of all pots are the same level, use ceramic material. Inverted flower pots or saucers of various sizes are ideal. Later when peat moss is added, these pots will be held firmly in place. If the pots need to be raised only slightly, the gravel or pebbles may be made deeper. Keep the tops of the pots at least 2 1/2 inches below the top of the planter.

After you have arranged the plants, fill the planter with peat moss. Pack the peat moss firmly so it will not settle below the tops of the pots when watered. Cover the top of the pots with a half inch layer of peat moss. The plants will then appear as growing in the peat moss. Thoroughly moisten the peat moss a day or two before arranging so it will be easier to work with.

Water each plant in the container individually. Plants in large pots will require less frequent waterings than those in small pots. Apply enough water to penetrate the whole pot. Push the peat moss away from the top of the pot when

watering. Moisten the peat moss occasionally to prevent it from becoming dusty and dry.

When selecting containers for dish gardens, keep in mind that the deeper the planter, the easier it will be to plant. Containers less than 2 1/2 inches deep are too shallow to be practical except for cacti. Paint the inside of metal containers with lacquer before planting.

Plants for a dish garden are usually purchased in pots not more than 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Larger plants have root systems that are difficult to fit into dish gardens without injuring the roots.

In most dish gardens there is not enough room to keep the plants in pots. Also, there is little value in using pebbles or similar materials in planters less than three inches deep. Therefore, we should use a mixture of two parts of the best garden soil available and one part peat moss, or use the peat moss soil that can be purchased at your garden supply stores.

Before removing the plants from their pots, arrange the plants next to the container. If the arrangement is to be viewed from one side only, place the larger plants in the back and small plants in the front. If the arrangement is to be viewed from two or more directions, place low plants on the sides viewed. Use only a few types of plants that have similar moisture and requirements.

Fill the dish garden half full of soil and plant the large plants first. Be sure there is good contact between the soil from the plant pot and the soil in the dish garden. When all of the plants have been placed in the dish garden, add enough soil to bring the soil level to one-half inch below the top of the container. Pack the soil firmly and water the entire surface.

If desired, cover the soil with moss or pebbles. You should allow for this additional material when filling the container with soil after planting.

Remember that it is very easy to overwater shallow containers that do not have a drainage hole. One excessive watering may be enough to drive the oxygen from the soil and kill the roots.

200 Attend Course On Beef Cookery

Some 200 men and women attended the Jackson County Cow Belles' sixth annual beef cooking school Jan. 30 in the county extension auditorium at the fairgrounds.

Polly Pacific, Miss Bev. Lyons, home economist for Pacific Power and Light company, conducted the school. Her theme was "Around the World With an Oregon Beef Pot Roast."

Recipes were distributed at the door and a social hour was held. Mrs. Richard Hein was chairman of the school assisted by Mrs. Robert Fields.

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