Cal-Ore To Hold Ranch Tour Saturday on Winter Feeding

The Cal-Ore Hereford association will hold its annual winter ranch tour starting at 9:30 a.m. Saturday.

The tour starts at Henry Owens' ranch at Bigham rd. and Corey rd. before crossing Dry creek. Other stops will be at the Darrell Stanley ranch off Meridian rd., then to Merton Bradshaw's ranch above Brownsboro, to Bill Bigham ranch on Bigham rd., then to the Albert Straus ranch on the Sams Valley rd. The lunch stop will be at the Stanley ranch.

Purpose of the tour is to show ranchers and other interested persons the different types of winter feeding used and to give ranchers a preview of some of the young bulls which will go to the Cal-Ore Hereford association sale this next fall.

Farm Sales Good

Besides discussing the tour during the Cal-Ore meeting last Tuesday, cattlemen present reported they had held some good farm sales of young bulls and discussed the possibility of forming a junior Hereford association. Dick Ireland recently bought some young heifers in Texas which caused a representative of Carnation farms to visit this area to inspect them. Ireland said he found the heifers while delivering some cattle for another rancher. Texans stress hospitality in selling their stock, he noted.

During discussions of what makes a good organization led by Eddie Meeker, president, frequency of meetings, active participation by a majority of members and strong leadership were stressed.

Peaches Require Dormant Spray

The dormant spray on peaches should be applied as soon as the weather permits, according to Don Berry, county extension agent.

This spray will control scale, aphids and mite eggs as well as aid in the control of peach leaf curl and peach blight.

Timing of dormant peach sprays is critical since it should be delayed long enough to catch overwintering aphis eggs as they hatch but if delayed too long fails to adequately control peach leaf curl.

Commercial peach growers are using 5 pounds of neutral copper plus either 4 gallons of dormant oil emulsion or 2 gallons of superior type oil per 100 gallons of water. For home orchardists ¼ pound of copper plus one pint of dormant oil for each 3 gallons of water is recommended.

Be sure to spray trees thoroughly.

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FARM

Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester

The big blow of October caused excessive damage to woodlands in certain areas.

If your land happened to be hit hard by the wind, here is good news for you. Federal cost sharing may be approved for the removal of wind-blown debris (tree tops, limbs and other wind deposited debris) from woodland, including piling and burning where necessary. Cost sharing is limited to the clean-up operations required after salvage operations have been completed. Federal cost share is 80 per cent of the costs not to exceed $50 per acre. Any one eligible person may earn up to $1,500 with county ASC office approval and up to $2,500 with State ASC office approval.

Although this practice applies more to the northern part of our State, where the wind damage was much greater, it may be applicable to a few cases in this area. If you have further questions please call your county A.S.C. office or contact your farm forester. Heavy concentrations of debris should be cleaned up because of the insect problem that could follow.

With fire season just around the corner, the following chemical analysis, proves to be interesting.

Tree growth is the creation of usable wood cellulose through the slow natural chemical known as photosynthesis. This process combines carbon dioxide, water, and the sun's heat and energy. This is the process with which management practices of the tree farmer and the forester are concerned.

Fire reverses this process with astronomical speed and reduces the wood again to its simplest elements. In the first case, energy is being fixed slowly. In the second case, energy is being released quickly as the same process runs in reverse.

The western Oregon small tract optional tax statute permits owners of 1,000 acres or less of forest land with timber under 60 years, to have their lands classified and taxed upon the basis of site or productivity of the land. Applications for coming under this type of taxation must be made prior to August, 1963 or within one year after the acquisition of the property. Small owners have been slow to apply for the new classification. If you desire more information about the tax or wish an application blank, please contact your farm forester at the state forestry department headquarters, at 5286 Table Rock rd., Central Point, or write P.O. Box 71, Medford, Ore.

Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land.

The pistol said to have been used by Aaron Burr in his duel with Alexander Hamilton is on display at the old Capitol building in Frankfort, Ky.

Classroom Phase Of FFA Program Aids Farmer, Too

Editor's note: This is one of a series of articles written by vocational agriculture and FFA students to highlight National FFA week which was celebrated by FFA chapters throughout the U. S. last week.

By JEFF KEEFE
Eagle Point FFA

The classroom phase of the vocational agriculture program covers that phase of agriculture study related to the area of the local community.

This study is conducted in the classroom as well as out in the field for high school freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors.

In Jackson county every year there are also classes offered to the citizens of the community by the departments of vocational agriculture who wish to improve their proficiency in farming. These classes are called adult classes.

The freshman course centers around the use of the project book in which a student learns to keep the records of his supervised farming program. A thorough study in all four years is given in enterprise accounting so a student knows which enterprise is profitable and which one is marginal. In addition to this he studies livestock production and crop production.

In the following three years in high school we specialize in specific phases of agriculture production. More detailed study of livestock production is given around nutrition, diseases, marketing, genetics, and many other phases of good farm livestock management. In crop production we learn the use of fertilizers, irrigation, weeds, forage production, and usually many field trips are planned, and often a specialist in this particular field may be a guest speaker to one of our classes.

In our upper class studies we tend to spend more time on farm management and preparing for the days after high school. Although our course is designed for training farmers I feel that it is a very fine course giving you training for any occupation. Especially when we hear the statistics that 40 per cent of the working population of the United States in connected directly or indirectly with agriculture.

'Stream' Study Made at OSU

Corvallis — Animals and plants living in artificial "streams" are being studied by Oregon State university scientists in an effort to gain greater knowledge of energy relationships among organisms living in aquatic communities.

The National Science Foundation is supporting the project. It has just announced a $31,600 grant to continue for the next three years the work headed by Dr. Charles E. Warren, associate professor of fisheries, and Dr. Harry K. Phinney, professor of botany. Assisting them are Gerald E. Davis, instructor in fisheries, and David C. McIntire, research assistant in botany.

The long-term project utilizes trough - like artificial "streams" at OSU's Oak Creek laboratory near Corvallis. By using the artificial "streams," scientists can control such factors as water velocity and temperature, light, and nutrient levels to simulate various stream conditions, Dr. Warren explained.

In the "streams," scientists produce a simple plant community consisting mainly of algae and then superimpose a "simplified" animal community on top of the plants.

Early Treatment Needed for Weeds Of Some Varieties

By RAY HUBBELL
Weed Control Supervisor

Most weeds are more easily controlled when they are small. Some grow and mature so rapidly that one has to plan to put control measures in effect to take advantage of this fact. If let go the problem increases as does the cost for control.

There are several of these weeds in the valley which are easily controlled by this early treatment. One of these is poison hemlock, a biennial plant, mistakenly called wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace or wild parsnip. Poison hemlock, as the name implies, is a poisonous plant. Mature plants will grow 10 feet tall, have fern-like leaves resembling carrot plants, as do the flowers although somewhat larger. Purple spotted portions generally appear on the lower stems and are used as a mark of identification.

Early Treatment

Teasel, another biennial plant that will respond to this early treatment can be readily identified by the seed pods on last year's stalks. Although not paisonous its growth and not poisonous its growth and sirable.

These two weeds at this date are small. Both are susceptible to sprays of 2,4-D. One and a half gallons per 100 gallons of water with a spreader sticker will kill all the plants that are present. Repeated sprays will be needed for complete control. Seeds lying in the ground may exist until conditions are correct for germination. Ditch and creek banks or along fences, where the ground is not cultivated or worked to bring new seeds to the surface, control can be achieved by preventing these plants from maturing and producing seeds.

Moles, Gophers Big Problem To Area Gardens

"Moles and Gopher Control" is the title of Extension Bulletin 804 recently released by Oregon State university, and is available at the County Agent's office, according to Bert G. Wilcox, county extension agent.

Moles and gophers are mobile weeds that cause major economic damage to pastures and hayfields in this area.

Identifying the problem — moles or gophers — is the first step in their control. The key to identification is the mound. The mole mound is somewhat conical in shape and not much over a foot in diameter. The hole is not evident when you look at the mound. Push the soil aside and you will find it under the center of the mound. The gopher mound fans out from a hole near one edge of the mound. This hole remains plugged while the gopher is in his runway system. The gopher mound is relatively flat, compared to the mole mound, and varies from about one to three feet in diameter. Soil in a gopher mound is usually quite fine.

Moles come to the surface occasionally, mainly at night, to search for food, water and nesting material. Migrations may occur overland also.

A gopher may spend its entire life within 100 to 200 yards of its birth place, or may travel as much as a mile.

Effective Control

Moles and gophers can be controled most effectively by poison baiting, trapping and shooting.

Chemicals used in poisoning moles should be odorless and tasteless. Thallium sulfate, strychnine or arsenic compounds are some chemicals that fulfill this requirement.

Sixteen quarts of carrots, parsnips, or sweet potatoes cut into ½x½x½ inch pieces and dusted with one ounce of strychnine (alkaloid) is an effective poisonous bait in controlling the white - toothed pocket gopher of this area.

Pilot Inspection Set for Rabbits

Salem – To aid in keeping farmers and other interested informed of pending legislation relating to the state department of agriculture, Director J. F. Short lists this group of bills introduced during the first two weeks of February:

SB 15 would repeal need to notarize inspection fee reports required of dealers in fertilizers, limes and agricultural minerals. (Requested by the department.)

S 103 would remove license requirements for mobile slaughter plants, prohibit sale of uninspected meat in retail markets and require non-processing slaughterers to sell only inspected meat. The first hearing on this developed concern both for and against.

SB 156 would establish a pilot inspection program on poultry and rabbit slaughter for the two years ending July 1, 1965, to determine necessity and cost of statewide compulsory inspection.

HB 1239 on agricultural marketing would prohibit any dealer in agricultural commodities from specified unfair marketing practices and would be administered by SDA.

HB 1303 would require the director of agriculture to submit a report to the 1965 Legislature on a interstate compact providing for regulation of production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

HB 1341 would amend the egg law to require licensing of chicken and turkey hatcheries and inspection to determine that eggs which have been incubated do not enter market channels. (Aimed at incubator rejects and prohibits entry into Oregon of egg meats unless processed in USDA-inspected plants or are from states that prohibit incubator rejects.)

HB 1346 would provide machinery for state marketing orders on agricultural commodities, with SDA to administer the act.

HB 1376 is a milk stabilization act which would license milk handlers, establish minimum prices to be paid at the producer level, provide a method of equalization and establish quotas for individual dairymen.

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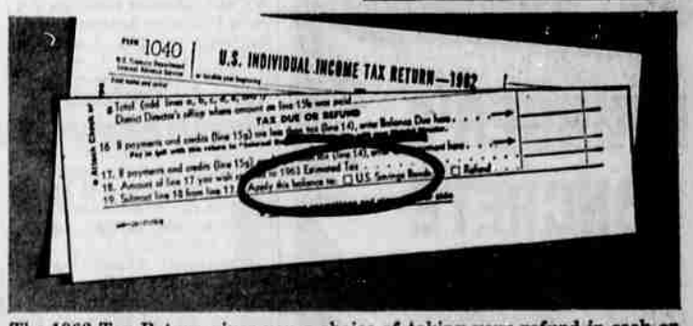

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