COWBOY AND STAR—Frank Wooldridge, Central Point, veteran horseman and cowboy, posed with Hollywood movie star Gale Storm some years ago as she was mounting a horse for the movie, "Canyon Passage." Wooldridge also met and hunted with Zane Grey, the late prolific western writer.

370 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard; Dairy Sale Set

A total of 372 cattle were sold at the Midway Auction yard Friday, April 26, according to Bill Bray, owner-manager.

Good to choice steer calves sold for $27.50 to $30. Medium grade calves brought $24 to $26. Good to choice heifer calves went out at $20 to $23.

Good yearling steers sold for $22 to $24.50. Common and medium steers sold for $19 to $23.50.

Good yearling heifers went out at $20 to $22.80 and medium grade heifers at $18 to $20.

Holstein steer calves sold for $23 to $26.50. Yearling Holstein steers sold for $21.50 to $22.90. Good cows with calves sold from $190 to $225 per pair.

Veal calves went from $24 to $26.50. Slaughter bulls sold for $18 to $20.40.

Fat steers and heifers sold for $20 to $23.50. Fat cows went out at $15.50 to $17.50. Utility cows sold for $14.50 to $16.50. Cutter cows sold for $12.50 to $14.50 and canners brought $10 to $12.

"The next special event at Midway will be another dairy cow and heifer sale Monday, May 6," Bray announced. "This sale is open to consignment of good fresh or springer cows and dairy heifers of all ages. Contact us right away to include yours in our advertising."

Central Point Man Trains Rodeo Mule

By MARY ALICE BRUSHA

Central Point – Mamie, a 1,000-pound, four-year-old mule, belongs to Frank Wooldridge, Central Point. Her owner thinks she is the answer to all the roping events.

In less than a week Frank taught Mamie to back up on an 88 foot piece of rawhide rope. Last year she made her debut in the Jacksonville Jubilee with her master in the saddle.

According to Frank her powers of endurance are remarkable and she travels around the mountains like an elk. A mule he says seems to surpass both the jackass and the horse in intelligence. They have never been known to be gluttons or founder themselves. In all ways their knowledge of how to take care of themselves far exceeds that of a horse. The mule is also superior in size, strength and beauty to the hinny, the offspring of the male horse and the female jackass.

An Arabian Appaloosa mare and a Spanish Jack produced Mamie. Frank thinks maybe that is the reason Mamie is such a well-mannered mule.

Stubbornness Explained

The stubbornness so commonly associated with these animals according to Frank stems from two sources. Too many horsemen complain of the difficulty found trying to bridle a mule. The easiest method and the most rewarding is to always bridle the animal with an open hand. Place the hand wide open on the back side of the ear, and push the ear forward under the bridle. Secondly, but not the least important is the breeding. Many of the training problems encountered by Frank in his whole life time with horses have been created solely by improper breeding and handling by the owner or breeder, whichever the case may be.

A well-qualified trainer, breeder and rodeo rider is Frank Wooldridge. He has spent 60 years in the saddle, and has traveled approximately 100,000 miles on horse back. At the age of six years, his dad presented him with his first horse, a one eyed sorrel mare. He learned to guide her with a willow switch, at the old home place, on the Applegate. She served as his sole transportation to and from school. Since the age of 16, he has spent his entire lifetime in all phases of horsemanship.

Grants Pass in 1919 saw his first rodeo. Later he purchased his own string of bucking horses and staged shows and rodeos on his own throughout Oregon. In 1925, he won the title of "Champion State Rider of Bucking Horses" at the "Alec Tecumseh Rodeo" in Grants Pass Later that same year he joined a cow outfit with Love Chandler and took off to search for wild horses and worked on the "69-Ranch" in Modoc county, in Calif.

Vacationing there at the ranch for a month was the famous writer of western novels, Zane Gray. None of the cow hands were too familiar with the writer. Some had never heard of him. Grey, a lover of horses, asked the riders to show him some of their tricks. This request was readily granted as all the cowboys were always glad of an opportunity to display their talent to an interested audience. Frank rode an outlaw bucking horse at Grey's request and later accompanied the writer and other members of his party on a hunting trip.

"Grey was a good shot, he got his deer at the first try," said Frank. "He was a quiet man. You know he didn't even get riled up when he stuck his own van in the pummey rock, and we had to take eight riding horses to pull him out of the bog." According to Frank, Grey cut short his vacation to write his novel, "Forlorn River." It was then the cowhands learned this man was the author of many, many books, most of them on life in the west. (To be exact Zane Grey wrote more than 50 books with sales of 11,000,000.)

Frank says he has no idea of the exact number of wild horses he has gathered, or the number he has trained and ridden. He says he has been kicked, bitten, bucked off and thrown so many times he has forgotten.

He claims the only animal he ever vetoed was a bull in a Grants Pass rodeo. "Big Bull Nero" was a 1,700 pound character said Frank. "I never tackled that critter, I'd seen too many men get hurt. In fact, it was almost suicide to think about riding him, but I did help hold him for the other suckers."

Two Outlaws

The roughest and toughest rides he took were on two outlaw horses belonging to Bill Sims, Klamath Falls. Sims was staging his famous "Wild Horse Rodeo" in Grants Pass. These two cyclones of horse flesh, "White Cloud" and "Snuffy Tom," were the challengers and Frank Wooldridge was the rider. It was said a man either had – to be an octopus, or be paralyzed with fright to stay on these animals. Their mannerisms and characteristics were almost identical to those of the famous all-time great bucking horse, "War Paint."

In 1948 and 1949 Frank was at the John Day ranch and still in the business of training horses when the two movies, "The Last of the Wild Horses," and "Canyon Passage" were filmed. He posed for this picture with Gale Storm.

Small changes in dairy routine may lower milk production temporarily. Don't shift the milking time or change the position of the salt box without good reason. The cows may retaliate by giving less milk!

Gardening Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Agent

More and more people in Jackson county are building homes on sites that previously were open fields or woodlands.

Many of these new homeowners face the common hazard of rattlesnake invasion of their property. This is a particularly frightening thought to most people, so let's consider some points appearing in an article on rattlesnake control by Maynard Cummings, the Extension vertebrate pest control specialist at Davis, Calif.

Snakes cannot survive on hot bare ground. By removing all trash, lumber, brush, rockpiles, or anything which affords shade or a hiding place we can reduce the snake population in the area. This would include keeping the lawn around the home closely mowed.

Also, keep the area free of rodents as these are the primary food of rattlesnakes. Mice, gophers, ground squirrels or other rodents should be eliminated by poisoning or trapping.

With these steps and others to be mentioned you can reduce the snake hazard. But remember that it is almost impossible to obtain total eradication of snakes over a large uninhabited area. Continued vigilance must be maintained as long as your residence adjoins an undeveloped area.

Snakeproofing Buildings

Since rattlesnakes cannot dig or climb vertical walls, it is easy to snakeproof buildings. Fill all cracks or holes that might exist in the foundation or floor. Be sure all structural openings have tight fitting doors or screens.

Snakeproofing Play Areas

It is rarely feasible to erect a fence to protect a large outdoor area from snakes, however, fencing a play area for small children is a practical step to take.

A one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth 36 inches wide is used for this fencing. Bury the lower edge of the cloth a few inches in the ground. Slant the fence outward from the bottom to the top at a 30-degree angle with the supporting stakes inside the fence. The gate must be tight fitting and hinged to swing inward.

Be sure to keep the bottom of the fence tightly buried and the top tightly stretched. Do not allow vegetation to grow next to the outside of the fence or debris to accumulate against it.

Killing Snakes

The best direct method of controlling snakes is to club or shoot them. Poisoning is difficult since snakes prefer to kill their own food.

In some situations, a pan of water poisoned with one part of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate to 250 parts of water may kill some snakes if the pan is placed in a strategic location. The pan should be shallow and covered by a screen to prevent accidental poisoning of pets, birds or livestock. The screen should be stapled to wooden pegs and should be an inch above the pan.

DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons are poisonous to reptiles. An application of a 50 per cent DDT dust to an area may afford some measure of protection to that area. Remember the hazards involved in its use. Avoid inhaling the dust or letting it come in contact with the skin, and prevent the contamination of feed and foodstuff, streams, lakes and ponds.

The use of cayenne pepper, slaked lime or powdered sulfur failed to show any repellent effect in the investigations conducted by Cummings.

Small Wheat Men Have Vital Stake In Referendum

The position of the farmer who plants less than 15 acres of wheat in 1964 will be considerably different than in the past due to changes in the law, reports Bert G. Wilcox, Jackson county extension agent.

The 1962 Food and Agriculture Act ended the "15 acre small farm" and "feed wheat for home use" exemptions which small wheat growers have had in the past. This means that all wheat growers as well as others have a definite interest in the outcome of the May 21 national referendum on proposed marketing quotas, Wilcox said.

For the first time, producers with allotments of less than 15 acres can qualify to vote if they indicate their desire to the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office no later than May 13.

Producers with allotments of less than 15 acres who indicate a desire to vote, will also qualify for price supports, marketing certificates and diversion payments if the proposed quotas are approved by a two-thirds vote of producers.

Small farmers participating in the program will receive a diversion payment on acreage equal to 11 per cent of their 1964 allotment. In addition, they may divert all their acreage and receive payment on their entire acreage at the rate of 50 per cent of the county support rate times the normal yield per acre.

Grower Decides

The small grower may also elect not to sign. This means that he will not be qualified to vote and, if quotas are approved, will not be eligible for price supports or diversion payments. He could, however, sell his production without marketing penalties if he plants within his farm allotment, but could be exposed to penalties if the allotment is exceeded.

If quotas are not approved in the referendum, those who sign to vote will be in essentially the same position as if they had not signed, Wilcox said.

If the proposed national marketing quota of 1,220, million bushels for 1964 is approved by producers, certificates covering about 80 per cent of the quota will be issued, entitling the farmer to a support price of $2 a bushel, national average. The remaining wheat would not receive certificates and would be supported at $1.30 a bushel.

If quotas are not approved, the law provides that the 1964 wheat support rate would be 50 per cent of parity for growers who plant within their allotments. Growers exceeding their allotments would lose their eligibility for price supports, but there would be no marketing quota penalty.

Jackson County ASCS and extension offices have work forms for wheat producers to use in analyzing income effects on individual farms and other pertinent information to help each grower decide for himself how he wishes to vote on May 21.

Big Potential Seen For Feed

Corvallis – Oregon has the potential to pick up an extra $246 million in annual state income – if the cards fall right.

That's the judgment of men who have taken a hard look at Oregon's capacity to boost its grain feeding industries in competition with other areas.

Livestock and poultry feeding in Oregon now generates about $100 million a year in economic activity. Oregon's grain resources, coupled with west coast market for meat products, offer the potential for this to jump to $346 million, according to a report published by Oregon State university.

Much depends upon federally-managed grain programs that have helped create circumstances now restricting opportunity for poultry and livestock feeding in the Pacific Northwest.

Motto of Rhode Island, smallest state, is "Hope."

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

Today is about the third consecutive day that the local area has enjoyed weather of a type that may be somewhat related to spring weather.

The sun has shown a bit, the temperature is above freezing both night and day and the plant world is beginning to show responses to a favorable environment. The native flowering plants are at the height of their season as far as their floral beauty is concerned. There will be wild plants with blossoms all summer long, but the greater number are in full flower at this time. The desert area is especially attractive now from the show of wild flowers.

It is a bit early to determine the probable size of fruit crops. The situation with pears and peaches is complicated this year by the fact that there has been frost injury in many orchards as well as the fact that fruit set may have been relatively poor due to unfavorable weather at the time of pollination.

Pears often set fruit after the flowers have been pollinated, even though fertilization of the ovules or embryo seeds did not occur. In this instance fruits will be produced that are seedless but show no injuries due to freezing. Seedless pears can be caused by freezing but will show injuries in addition to being seedless. Peaches are not known to produce useable fruits unless both pollination and fertilization of the flowers has taken place.

Delay on Fertilizer

It may be wise to delay the fertilizer application in orchards until the amount of crop can be determined. In some instances some money can be saved if the crop has been lost.

Now is about as late as foliar applications of plant nutrients can be made and result in any response by the treated leaves.

Insecticides are more effective when used when the atmosphere is humid. This will be a good time to apply pesticides to clean up troublesome populations of insects such as pear psylla, spider mites and plant aphids. When the air is very dry and the plants have heavy foliage as will be the case in this area in about a month, the pesticides are not as effective nor is the proper spray coverage as easily accomplished. Then the pests are more difficult to control.

If you have colonies of ants around the home, a spray or dust of Chlordone will eliminate them very easily. Your chemical or seed dealer can supply materials.

Some more gardening can be done at this time. Beets and corn can be planted in the garden. It is a bit early for cucumbers and beans in all but the warmest of soils. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplant can be set a few days later as good strong plants that are ready for the field will be available from seed and nursery dealers.

Farm Surplus Disposal Law Aids Farmers, Many Countries

Washington – (UPI) – When the government-owned surplus of farm commodities reached almost $4 billion in value in 1954, Congress got concerned about the buildup and authorized a law to help get rid of it.

This disposal law was the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. It was listed by Congress as "Public Law 480," and now is known by the shortened version, "P.L. 480." It is known worldwide. It provides for disposal of surpluses for foreign countries, through donations to friendly peoples, through emergency grants, by barter and by use of long-term credit.

Even the most hopeful of prophets could not have envisioned the list of positive accomplishments of P.L. 480 almost a decade after it began.

When the figures are added up, P.L. 480's record for the eight years of its existence, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962, is impressive. Here are some of the accomplishments.

–$5.6 billion worth of U.S. farm products were shipped to underdeveloped countries to be paid for in their own currencies.

–$800 million worth went abroad as emergency food grants and for economic development.

–$1.2 billion worth of farm commodities were accounted for by donations.

–$1.5 billion worth moved under the barter program.

–$20 million worth of farm products have been sold on long-term credit.

Major Accomplishment

The major overall accomplishment was the opening in eight years of an export outlet for $9.1 billion worth of surplus farm products. This was a boon to American farmers producing amounts of food far too great for the United States to consume and to this country's food industries.

Here are other accomplishments:

–To nations trying to improve their economies, P.L. 480 has represented a stable food supply plus the availability of $3.6 billion for long-term loans.

–To disaster areas it has meant emergency relief.

–To more than 35 million children around the world the program has meant good meals where before there was hunger.

P.L. 480 now is the major vehicle for the Food for Peace program, even though the phrase "Food for Peace" was coined considerably after P.L. 480 came into being. Under Food for Peace, the United States, through sharing its abundant food and fiber, demonstrates its willingness to help strengthen the newly developing countries.

The United States has moved millions of tons of food each year from its farms to foreign ports under P.L. 480. In eight years, 17 per cent of what U.S. farmers have sold abroad was shipped under P.L. 480 authorization. Every major commodity is represented in these sales – wheat, feed grains, rice, cotton, tobacco, dried milk, fruits, meat and many more.

Since 1954, there have been 44 dollar-short countries with a total population of 1.4 billion persons that have received $5.6 billion worth of food and fiber in exchange for their own currencies. The biggest participant to date is India, which has entered into agreements to purchase commodities valued at more than $2 billion. Other large purchasers, in order, have been Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Spain, Poland, United Arab Republic, Turkey, Brazil and Indonesia.

Although foreign currency agreements are made between governments, the actual export sales are made by U.S. business firms through normal trade channels. Over the years the program has enabled countries to purchase with their own currency far more than would have been possible if dollars had been required. These currencies have been put to use in a variety of beneficial ways by both the United States and its trading partners.

The United States has used a portion of the funds to finance its expenses in these countries, such as defense support, educational exchanges, and research. A major part has been used to develop and expand markets for U.S. farm products.

OSU Range Man Here Thursday

Dillard Gates, OSU range management specialist, will conduct a range management discussion in the extension service auditorium at 8 p.m., Thursday, May 2.

Stockmen will be able to discuss the entire subject of range with Gates.

Wednesday, May 1, at 8 p.m., the Cal-Ore Hereford association will sponsor a Junior Hereford association meeting. Membership is open to all boys and girls who are interested in raising Hereford cattle.

Poultry Entry Said Now Unrestricted

Salem – Poultry and pet fowl will continue to enter Oregon without restrictions. The Oregon Department of Agriculture has announced it will not promulgate the regulations the department had proposed on importation of poultry.

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PEAR GROWERS

Control Pear Psylla with PERTHANE EC

PERTHANE® is an insecticide of particularly low mammalian toxicity now available for use against pear psylla. It may be applied during pre-bloom or very early post-bloom periods to control immature or adult stages of this insect.

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