

Over 300 Attend Beef Tour Of Shasta Valley Ranches

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor
Yreka—A large caravan of Jackson, Klamath and Josephine county ranchers with the host Siskiyou county, Calif. ranchers drove the length of the Shasta valley Sunday to see some "real cow country."

Jackson county ranchers discovered Shasta valley ranches follow similar breeding practices to their own, but must winter their cows longer so feed more grain. The Jackson county stockmen were impressed with the rolling hill grass land which varied from the dry land range of the Jiggs Kuch ranch in the Hornbrook area to the lush irrigated pastures on the Eldon Hoy place.

The Shasta valley ranchers graze their stock on a natural pasture of blue grass, white Dutch clover and trefoil. Improved pastures are of orchard grass, fescue, alsike clover and trefoil. They like pelleted hay because the cattle waste less of it and make more gain for the amount fed.

To Winter Calves
"This is one of the best ways to winter weaner calves — on straight pellets," Siskiyou County Farm Advisor Sedg Nelson said. "They will gain two pounds a day. Over the winter they will gain 215 pounds on pelleted hay. On long or baled hay they will gain a half pound a day."

Leonard Shelley is one of the few polled Hereford breeders in Siskiyou county. He feeds his bulls on pelleted hay containing 15 per cent barley. He had one of the highest averages in last year's Cal-Ore bull sale at the Jackson county fairgrounds.

Special guests present were M. H. (Mac) McDonald, San Jose, Calif., American Hereford association field representative Ralph Cook, Medford; James Murphy, Walnut Creek, Calif., field representative for the Western Livestock Journal and a representative of the Pacific Stockman, Eddie Meeker, Phoenix, Cal-Ore Hereford association president, acted as master of ceremonies.

Strawberry Crop To Peak June 10

Gold Hill — The local strawberry season will get underway this week with the crop to peak out heavy from about June 10 to June 20, Walter Kasworm, Rogue River, secretary of the Rogue River Valley Strawberry Growers association, has announced. The crop this year is considered fair, Kasworm added. Because of the few extremely warm days in May, the strawberries bloomed heavy at that time and will cause a shorter season.

Frank and Margaret Day believe in sharp culling, particularly of older cows in favor of heifers. Frank said he carries a cull list with him and is constantly adding or subtracting as he works his herd. They also believe strongly in the California Herd Improvement association and would like to sell the visiting ranchers on the Oregon counterpart. They feel these two programs are much better than similar testing programs.

As we write this, the Jackson County Fruit Growers' League is meeting in a closed-door session in the Medford Pear Shippers' office on South Grape st. Since the pear industry is a private industry, private discussion of what growers should do about this problem seems logical on the surface. However, industry spokesmen have declared repeatedly whatever affects the pear industry also seriously affects the community, hence it is also a community problem. So, we feel the news media should have been permitted to listen to such a vital conference.

Farm & Garden

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The Mexican National pear picker problem is again on the launching pad this spring.

However, this time local pear growers are upset with Congress which recently refused to extend Public Law 78 which would authorize use of Mexican Nationals in U. S. harvests in fields and orchards. The law expires this September which should not affect the Medford district pear harvest unless the season is unusually long. But it will hurt the next year.

As we write this, the Jackson County Fruit Growers' League is meeting in a closed-door session in the Medford Pear Shippers' office on South Grape st. Since the pear industry is a private industry, private discussion of what growers should do about this problem seems logical on the surface. However, industry spokesmen have declared repeatedly whatever affects the pear industry also seriously affects the community, hence it is also a community problem. So, we feel the news media should have been permitted to listen to such a vital conference.

The Mexican National problem has been a continuing one for pear growers. The Rogue valley is a long ways from large metropolitan centers with plentiful labor supply. The season is short and only one crop is harvested. This valley is not like Hood River valley where labor finishes pear picking and moves into apples thus providing a longer season making it possible to attract more stable labor. Tall ladders and heavy pear buckets require people used to this kind of work to keep the pears moving into the packing houses in steady streams. A breakdown in this processing chain means fewer packed pear boxes moving into boxcars and smaller earnings for the local house-wife-packers who use this money for new stoves, refrigerators, etc.

Last season's headlines illustrate the continual crisis the industry seems to find itself in: Winter damage noted in pears. Hail hits fruit in Talent area. Area fruit growers seek domestic labor. Policy on Mexicans in area said same. Hail storms may have hurt fruit. Candidates criticize ruling on nationals. Growers would welcome meeting with labor. Decision on Mexican labor reviewed. Labor situation hopeful. Statement prohibiting nationals as pickers said to be erroneous. Reter, Morse to confer on fruit labor. Pear officials discuss labor problems.

One hot Saturday night in July we attended a special meeting in the Rogue Valley Country club when the outside temperature was slowly cooling off from a torrid 100 degrees and the temperature at the meeting was rising considerably higher. Growers and shippers in their snug suits and tight shoes had even tighter reins on their emotions as they listened to Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) slowly and skillfully beat the labor officials down to a reasonable rule level.

As we turned to leave the prickly atmosphere a prominent shipper called us over and in thunderous tones declared: "If you reveal any of the confidences given tonight (referring to federal labor officials) in your story you will never be invited to one of these meetings again." We never did, but we never were.

We asked him if this would settle the Mexican National problem. Only for this season, he replied prophetically. Now growers are dealing with the agency which sets the law—Congress, not the Labor department which administers it. Both are subject to political pressure. How effective the pear growers' pressure will be will soon be learned.

Unfortunately, Ray Reter, the fruit industry's straight-shooting peacemaker is now in Europe dealing with fruit export problems, another big thorn in the industry's side. From what we have seen nobody can excel him in hard-line negotiating.

That opponents would seek to kick out the Bracero law could be seen last August. Then the house of representatives voted \$1,540 million for carrying out compliance of the law but the senate cut it back to \$1,049 million. Finally a compromise set it at \$1,344 million.

The Mexican labor program was developed during World War II to assure planting and harvesting of vital food and fiber. It has been controversial ever since. It is ironic that two war-originated programs, this and the wheat support program, should be voted down within days of each other. But, as we said, the handwriting was on the wall, and indications are that the local fruit industry knew it.

Congress from states using the Bracero program say domestic farm workers who really want to work are not deprived of jobs. Not enough people want to do the stoop and tree picking labor.

Opponents say the program depresses the wage scale for domestics. Last August, too, the hassle was over the labor department ruling that Braceros should be limited to 210 days a year in U.S. harvests. Exceptions were made for growers who might face hardships by losing their nationals, it was stated.

The fact remains that growers would prefer not to use Mexican Nationals if they could get by without it. Detailed records have to be kept. Transportation to and from Mexico must be paid. We still feel that teams of high school boys could be employed with teachers or other trained youth directors as leaders. This, however, would not solve the problem when school opens in the fall and the winter pears remain to be picked.

Mobile Slaughter Plants On Increase

Salem — Mobile slaughter units licensed by the Oregon department of agriculture did almost four times as much business in 1962 as in 1960, the first year they were licensed by the department.

The seven units licensed in 1960 slaughtered 824 head of cattle. The following year nine units were licensed to operate and the slaughter figure was 1,787 head. In 1962 the department licensed 12 units. The total slaughter figure for that year was 3,246 head.

Strawberry Weevils Hurt Berry Industry

Corvallis — Controls for strawberry root weevils, which annually cause thousands of dollars damage to Oregon strawberry plantings, are told in a new Oregon state university bulletin.

The extension service circular was prepared by R. G. Rosenstiel, entomologist with the OSU agricultural experiment station, and R. W. Every, OSU extension service entomologist. Copies may be obtained from county extension offices or from the OSU Bulletin Clerk, Corvallis.

New Smithies Graduate From Farriers' Course

Corvallis (Special) — Nine new, modern-day "smithies," graduates of a special farriers' short course at Oregon State university, recently received their certificates to join the under-staffed supply of horseshoers throughout the country.

This was the second graduating class in a series of short courses started last fall by OSU under sponsorship of the Oregon Horsemen's association. Classes run for 12 weeks and are limited to about 12 students — too few to make a dent in the demand for farriers but a step in the right direction.

Oregon, alone needs an estimated 500 farriers, says A. W. Oliver, OSU animal scientist in charge of the course. Faced with such a shortage, the horsemen's association raised \$1,600 to remodel the old OSU horse barn for instruction and to buy such permanent equipment as anvils and forges.

Not Limited To State

Obviously, the need for farriers is not limited to Oregon with its more than 100,000 horses. A big percentage of students represented the states of California, Colorado, Texas, Washington, and Oregon — with only two enrolled from the host state.

Short-course enrollment is full for next fall's session, starting Sept. 30, and is also filled for another course next winter. The waiting list includes persons from as far away as North Carolina, and Oliver says he will build the list as long as interest continues.

Tuition doesn't come cheap — \$200 registration fee plus living costs for 12 weeks — but rewards may also be high for this once lowly trade now turned into a semi-profession. "Good farriers can equal incomes of many college graduates trained in the better known professions," Oliver points out.

Instructor for the course is a Springfield, Oregon farrier, C. A. Dickinson, who instructed in horseshoeing for the cavalry during World War II and who is an authority on corrective or pathological shoeing. He is assisted by staff members of OSU departments of animal science and veterinary medicine. Course work includes study in the anatomy

GARDENING TIPS

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent
Spray cherry trees now for the control of the cherry fruit fly. This is the insect that produces the white worms that are found in cherries when picked later in the season.

Overfertilization will produce leggy plant growth. Hold fertilization until the plants are mature or until hunger signs are seen (leaves will be pale green and cup upwards). Protect the begonias from slugs with methaldehyde baits and keep the planting free of debris.

State Consumes Large Quantity Of Raw Milk

Corvallis — Oregonians purchased an average of .74 pints of milk per day for consumption in 1962 and 5.23 per cent of that milk was raw milk.

These are some of the statistics compiled by the Oregon department of agriculture from figures gathered the past year from licensed producer-distributors and distributors. The consumption figure does not include the milk used on the farm where it is produced.

The latest national figures available on non-farm milk consumption were for 1961 when the estimated per capita consumption per day was set at .73 pints.

The state exported more pasteurized milk than it imported last year but these figures were reversed in the raw milk for pasteurization.

Imports Large Amount

The state imported 110,272-189 pounds of raw milk for pasteurization and 20,749,494 pounds of pasteurized milk. The largest per cent of the imports of raw milk for pasteurization went into the Portland area and the largest per cent of pasteurized milk for export was from the Portland area. The import figure was 99,313,653 pounds and the pasteurized export 33,196,325 pounds.

Washington received the biggest share of both the raw milk for pasteurization and the pasteurized milk that was exported from Oregon. The raw milk for pasteurization figure was 13,230,520 pounds and the pasteurized figure 38,097,623.

Exports to other states were: Idaho, 8,757,806 pounds of raw milk for pasteurization and 1,520,225 pounds of pasteurized milk; and California, 1,462,183 pounds pasteurized milk.

Flea Beetles

Flea beetles are frequent and serious pests in seed beds and newly transplanted vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers. Injury to plant foliage may be sufficient to cause the death of these plants and creates possible disease infection areas. The beetle eats very small, round or irregular holes through or into the leaf. The plant takes on the appearance that it was peppered with fine shot.

Many types of flea beetles are found in the garden. In general, they are about 1/16 in. h to one eighth inch long with enlarged hind legs and jump vigorously when disturbed.

Spraying or dusting with DDT will give control of the flea beetles.

Pine Shoot Moth Hunt Completed

Salem — The annual hunt for pines infested with the European Pine Shoot Moth has been made by crews from the Oregon department of agriculture and the Oregon state forestry department.

All nurseries in the state will be checked by department of agriculture nursery inspectors and entomologists, who will have the assistance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

State forestry department men made door to door checks of the residential areas in Portland and the surrounding area. This is the only place in the state where the moth has been found in ornamental pines in residential areas. They also made checks in the Salem area.

The moth was first found in the state in September, 1960, when it was located in nursery stock in a nursery in the Portland area. All of the stock was destroyed.

Get rid of livestock parasites

See me for

ORTHO® Kleen Stock Spray or Dip

Here's the sure way to get rid of the pests that bother your livestock: ORTHO Kleen Stock. Use it to control lice, ticks, horn flies, stable flies and mosquitoes.

You can use Kleen Stock as either a spray or a dip, depending on your needs. We recommend it for use on cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses. It leaves an even deposit on the hide for protection, and if you're using it as a dip, every animal entering the tank gets the same effective treatment. Kleen Stock won't break or settle out on standing in the water.

Kleen Stock is also a good, effective spray for barns, poultry houses and other outbuildings.

No mixing—just dilute with water to use.

See me today for ORTHO Kleen Stock Spray or Dip.

- Elton's Farm & Garden Store
4th & Fir, Medford
- Grange Co-Op Supply Ass'n.
Hwy 99, Central Point—421 A St., Ashland
- Monarch Seed & Feed Co.
10th & S. Fir, Medford—6th & Bartlett, Medford
- Pulman Bros., Locker & Feed Store
Eagle Point, Ore.



T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Ortho on All Chemicals. Read Directions and Cautions Before Use.

Subscribers

To report improper or non-delivery of the Mail Tribune in Medford, phone 732-1411. Ashland call at 418 Bridge st. or phone 482-3002. Yreka, phone Victory 2-2888 before 6:45 p.m. daily and 10:30 a.m. Sunday. If regular delivery arrives shortly after you call, please notify office, thus eliminating special messenger service.

BRILL METAL WORKS

Commercial—Industrial Residential Sheet Metal Work Stainless, Galvanized and Copper Fabrication
2287 West Main
PHONE 772-4440

HAYING TIME IS HERE

We have the best in high quality HOLLAND TWINES. A large stock of hay salt always on hand.

GRANGE CO-OP

Locally Owned
Locally Controlled

and operated solely for the benefit of local ranchers and farmers. Always quality products and reasonable prices.

Grange Co-Op Supply Association

37 Ash Street
CENTRAL POINT
Phone 664-1261 or 773-4022

421 A Street
ASHLAND
Phone 482-2143