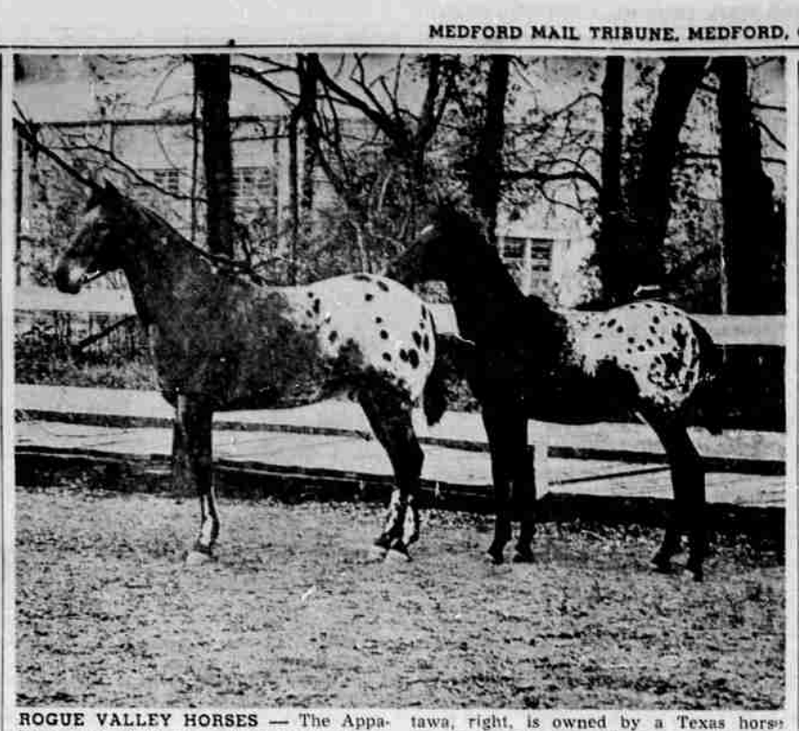
HORSE AND OWNER—The late Calvin Briley, Medford, atop his "High Eagle." The registered Appaloosa stud is four years old and 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds. Briley was first place winner in the 1961 Medford Sports Fair for dress costume. He made the entire outfit over a five-year period.



ROGUE VALLEY HORSES — The Appaloosa stud, (left) was ridden by Louisiana Gov. Jimmie H. Davis in the recent Appaloosa show for champion performance horses at Baton Rouge, La. Howard Poor is the present owner of Good Eagle. Chatawa, right, is owned by a Texas horse breeder. His Texas appearance called for exhibition in one of the leading Dallas hotels. Both horses were foaled in the Rogue valley. Calvin Briley was breeder and former owner.

Appaloosa Oldest Horse; Comes to Valley in 1948

By MARY ALICE BRUSHA

"Appaloosa" is the oldest identifiable breed of horse known to history.

According to Mrs. B. G. Howard, Antelope rd., the first of the registered Appaloosas were brought to the Rogue valley by Calvin Briley in 1948. Briley, a former jockey, spent his life as breeder, trainer and rider of this spotted horse, and equal time on studying it.

The first evidence of the spotted horse was in cave paintings found in France . . . Then in Austria where invading horsemen from the Steppes of Asia about 1,000 B.C., left relics on which were painted the Asiatic warriors mounted on spotted horses.

Three hundreds years later the Chinese Emperor, Wi Fi acquired some of the spotted horses, and they became known as the "Heavenly Horses" of Chinese legend and history.

Some of the Appaloosa mares and stallions were shipped from Trieste, or the Spanish Netherlands to Mexico about 1700 . . . From here they spread northward to the ranges of the Nez Perce Indians wnere they became the famous war fighting, and buffalo horses of this plateau tribe.

It seems in Spanish America there was a law prohibiting Indians from riding horses. Although at that time (1750-1800) countless Indians were slaves to the Spaniards and were forced to work and care for large herds of these horses.

As the herds increased it became necessary to augment the limited Spanish manpower available, as mounted herders, with Indians. Thus the redman was exposed to top horsemanship. Over the years many of the Indian slaves fled their Spanish masters and made their way north taking one or more of these spotted horses with them.

In Argentina

The spotted horse was not introduced into Argentina until 1920, but they were already here in the western part of the United States. In fact when Joseph,the renowned war leader of the Nez Perce Indians surrendered in 1887, the Nez Perce herds of Appaloosas were taken from them and scattered across the ranges of the west.

The Nez Perce had four fundamental and specific uses for horses: war, hunting, traveling and racing. They covered a great expanse of territory year after year, constantly always on the move, generation after generation, always on horseback.

For more than a quarter of a century the horses were trained to follow the stampeding buffalo. These would enter the plunging herd, and place the hunter close to his selected victim. This required a tougher, speedier, gamer horse than those handling cattle on most Western ranges. Only the best could be called buffalo runners.

And so it was with the Nez Perce Indians, who made their living west of the Rockies. This tribe was quick to learn the details of horsemanship and horse breeding. Gradually they became more adept at selective breeding than any other tribe in North America.

Dr. Francis Haines, foremost historian of the Appaloosa, shows immense amount of research in his works dealing with this breed. In several thousand years the spotted horse has spread to many countries and was known by a different name in each. Without making a study it would be hard to associate the "Sacred horses of Nisaea" as Xerses spotted war horses of war were called with the "Heavenly Horses" of the Chinese . . . yet they were one and the same.

Source of Name?

There has been much conjecture about the origin of the word Appaloosa. Some have tried to link it with one of the southeastern Indian dialects, others with an Indian language from the Lousianna country, but there seems to be little doubt now that it stems from the Nez Perce country. A direct influence from the name of the small river that flows into the Snake, the Palouse river.

There was a Nez Perce tribe with a large herd of the spotted horses who lived along this stream. Someone told the white man to call all such spotted horses Palouse, or Palousey horses. It is believed somewhere along the line an inquirer was told that's "A . . Palousey", and the stranger thinking it was all one word, spread the word about the "Appalousey" horses in Oregon and Idaho.

The old time cowboy knew the horses by this name. Although the spelling has varied through the years, the present form "Appaloosa" is now the accepted and preferred spelling.

And so the great spotted horse so well known now as a true native of the west was once the same horse so highly prized by kings and emperors throughout the world. They have been immortalized in bronze, marble and jade by the court sculptors, painted by the famous artists. Many wars were staged by the ancient war lords, for their possession. They were the sacred horses, the heavenly ones from the country of Ferghana.

It is of interest, too, that the Appaloosa has won more win, place and show monies competing in open endurance than all other breeds combined.

No Tax Monies In Ag Building

Salem — Tax money is not involved in the proposal to construct a new building for the state department of agriculture, said Frank Rood, Jr., chairman of the state board of agriculture and Coos county dairyman.

Rood said he is "suddenly finding some farmers and citizens think the board of agriculture wants the legislature to appropriate new money for the Agriculture Building." This is not the case, he said.

The move for a suitable agriculture building was sparked by the seven - man Board of agriculture composed of "hard-headed farmers who can match any citizen in the state on sensitivity to governmental costs."

WEED CONTROL

Corvallis — Weed control recommendations for 1963 commercial vegetable crops are outlined in a new Oregon state university extension service fact sheet available from county extension offices or the OSU bulletin clerk.

Livestock Value Up 4 Per Cent, But Fewer Chicks

Corvallis — The value of livestock counted on Oregon farms and ranches as 1963 started totaled $216 million with more beef cattle and turkeys than at the same time a year ago, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, Oregon State university extension agriculture economist.

The value of Oregon livestock was up nearly 4 per cent from a year earlier. However, the state counted fewer milk cows, sheep, hogs and chickens than at the same time in 1962, according to U.S. department of agriculture reports and other information.

The increase in beef cows off-set the drop in milk cows, Mrs. Horrell noted, with total cattle and calf numbers holding unchanged at 1,435,000 head. Beef cows two years or older number 595,000, the highest on record. Milk cows two years or older totaled only 162,000 head on Jan. 1, lowest for that date since 1910.

Turkeys Counted

Oregon counted 271,000 turkeys on Jan. 1, a seven per cent increase from a year earlier. Chicken numbers, not including broilers, were down two per cent to approximately 3,056,000, the fewest since annual records started in 1924.

Sheep and lambs, numbered at 777,000, were down eight per cent to the lowest since 1953, while hogs, at 158,000, were down six per cent, the lowest since 1958, Mrs. Horrell said.

Nationally, livestock trends Jan. 1 were only a little different, the economist noted. The nation counted more beef cattle, hogs and turkeys and fewer milk cows, sheep and cheekens. The combined value of all livestock was up five per cent over the 1962 total.

FARM

Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester

Climatic conditions in western Oregon contribute not only to a dense growth of large trees but also to an understory of shrubs and other plants which are coming more and more into prominence through demands of the florist trade.

These include such vegetation as the evergreen huckleberry, western swordfern, salal, Oregon grape, Scotch broom, and branches of Port Orford - cedar, Noble fir, Myrtle, and Tanoak.

Few individuals undertake the collection of these minor forest products on a year-long basis since it is not only a physically demanding task, but one which requires considerable knowledge of the location and harvesting of suitable greenery. The source and condition of this raw material varies with the seasons. While some may collect these products as their sole source of income, generally the work is done by those who wish to supplement other employment. The logger may utilize this opportunity when his seasonal occupation closes during the winter, or the farmer who lives near the forest and finds slack-time on hand. There are also times when a man (and his family) may turn to this occupation between regular jobs as a temporary sustainer.

Brush Picking

Here in Jackson and Josephine Counties the areas suitable for brush picking are very limited. However on northern slopes good patches of brush do occur. Oregon grape and sword - fern are probably the most common species. Branches of Port-Orford cedar, Myrtle, Noble fir, and Tanoak are also available in this area.

Although there aren't any large wholesale markets in this area for brush and boughes local retail markets could be developed for dependable suppliers. Most of the florists in this area buy their greenery from large wholesalers in Northern Oregon or Washington. Most of the florists prefer buying this way because they can be assured of a continual supply the year round.

Managing brush for harvest in itself is a real science. Proper cutting and fertilizing techniques can be developed to much increase the yield from a given area.

Brush management can be undertaken by itself or in conjunction with other forest products. As with all management plans fire control should be the number one concern. A good road and fire break system is important and also useful. A water hole, man made or natural, is very desirable. Fire tools in a prepared place could save many dollars worth of work and material.

Don't do work only to see it destroyed by fire. Do all you can to protect your investment and your neighbors.

Off-Farm Jobs For Farm Groups Told in Bulletin

Corvallis—More than one-third of Oregon's farm jobs were eliminated between 1950 and 1960 as farms became bigger, fewer, and more mechanized—raising the question of off-farm job opportunities for persons coming from farm backgrounds.

A recent survey by Oregon State university agricultural experiment station of employers in Oregon urban areas reveals both encouraging and discouraging news for people no longer able to find full or profitable employment on the farm.

More than 90 per cent of the employers interviewed indicated they would hire persons coming from a farm background as readily as they would those from other backgrounds if other qualifications were equal.

However, a majority were reluctant to hire part-time farmers. Part-time farming—comparable to "moonlighting" or holding two jobs—was considered an undesirable quality of applicants by more than half of the employers interviewed.

"Moonlighting" was most acceptable to employers in government and was disapproved most by employers in finance, insurance, and real-estate.

Off-Farm Work

The OSU findings are reported in a bulletin, "Off-Farm Employment Opportunities for Oregon Farm Families." Oregon residents may obtain free copies of the bulletin from local county extension agents or from the OSU Bulletin Clerk, Corvallis.

Information was gathered by interviewing 390 employers in the Portland, Salem, and Eugene-Springfield areas.

Employers also anticipate the following trends in types of job opportunities; increased percentage of skilled and professional-technical categories; clerical-sales increasing but at a slower rate; and number of unskilled workers increasing least.

Federal-state programs have been authorized to train unemployed and under-employed workers in skills to fit them for new job opportunities.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

It is now too late to do much about the control of foxtails in order to protect domestic pets.

The seed production stage of this pest plant has now reached the stage so that if your dogs and cats are exposed to it, they should be put on leashes or in pens until this hazard to their health has passed.

Walnut and chestnut trees have appeared to many observers to be unhealthy this year. This is due to the fact that these trees do not necessarily come into full leaf very early in the season. Indications are that the crop of nuts on both of these species of trees should be good. Their potential for pollen production appears to be normal and the pollen production is related to their production of female blossoms. The pollen in the case of these plants is airborne and therefore is spread by wind or air currents. It seems that there is an abundance of this sort of motivation about in this area now.

Thin Seedlings

When seedlings, such as corn and beans come up in your plantings, thin to a productive stand as soon as possible. This will result in increased growth and production for the remaining plants. Where cutworms, budworms and other pests are present, it is wise to take this into account and allow for their damage. It is best to poison these pests and your seed dealer can supply materials for this purpose.

This season has been marked by the absence of remedies that are designed to cure all of the pest and nutritional ills of agricultural plants. I enjoy the people who peddle the "natural product" that will cure decline or the fellow who has a seaweed remedy for all that ails man, his animals and plants. It is sort of a replacement for being taken in by the sideshows that were prevalent during the thirties.

Everyone who spent his money on the circus sideshows of this period was gypped in a way, yet he or she was completely taken. There was the moment of expectation that reached great heights. The downfall was not serious due to the fact that the atmosphere of the entire affair was planned and promoted in that vein. This is the way farmers are approached by cure all remedies by some little men who usually have found an old Indian formula for success. I will agree to the Indians' success, but not on the white man's interpretation of it.

Home sprayers can be used for both weed spraying and pesticide spraying. Where the sprayer has been used for herbicide or weed killing sprays, fill it with water and add one quart of household ammonia for each hundred gallons of tank capacity and allow to sit for an hour or so. Following this drain the tank, refill with water and pesticides and spray any plant or planting with safety Remember when the experts recommended two sprayers–one for weedicides and one for pesticides. The above mentioned program of one sprayer and the ammonia treatment can eliminate one spray rig.

Population Solution

One solution to the population explosion problem could be the natural food's method. We can run out of acceptable foods rather fast by following the methods of food production that are acceptable to the food faddist. If the old man and woman are so worn out producing the necessary foods for their own survival by the natural method human procreation will be limited. Hanging around the house and being relatively well fed by society is a prime cause of the over production of human beings.

The fact that industry deliberations are closed to the normal channels of news dissemination in this area is sufficient reason to suspect the entire bracero program. Farmers, ranchers, and orchardists should welcome the opportunity to tell their side of the labor story of the public. Many of their criticisms come from public ignorance of their labor problems.

Broken Containers For Pesticides Bad

Salem – Buy your pesticides only in the original containers and be sure they have not been opened.

This is the warning sounded by J. D. Patterson, chief chemist with the Oregon department of agriculture, who points out that it is not only unlawful but dangerous to sell broken packages of pesticides.

New Jewelry Fad Hit By Plant Inspectors

Salem – Milady's latest costume jewelry fad is a live decoration and one that is causing concern to the U. S. Department of Agriculture plant protection division and the state department of agriculture.

Live beetles are being decorated with jewels and sold as curios in Mexico.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture said movement of these insects to new geographical areas could result in great losses to farmers and consumers alike. They noted that other introduced insects are now costing U.S. farmers and consumers billions of dollars yearly.

STABILIZERS

Salem – The Oregon department of agriculture has specified those edible stabilizers that may be used as additives to fluid milk products in an order issued recently.

NEW STANDARDS

Salem – An addition to the Oregon State department of agriculture regulations setting standards for manufacture of frozen desserts will permit the manufacture of a new non-fat frozen dessert to be known as Nonfat Frozen Dairy Dessert.

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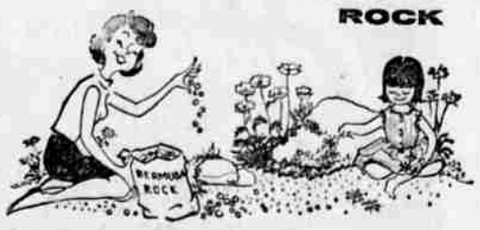

Simply cover the area you want accented with a layer of 4 mil polyethylene plastic, cut holes for plants and cover with milky-white BERMUDA ROCK. (See . . . no dust, no sharp edges to cut your fingers! *Safe* for the most delicate plantings, glistening BERMUDA ROCK actually looks whiter as time goes by!)

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