HERD BULL — S. O. Colorado Domino 299, shown here, is a four-year-old herd bull at the Seven Oaks Hereford ranch north of Central Point. He sired two heifers which were named champion and reserve champion at this year's Josephine county fair. The herd managers, Don and Dorene Bradshaw, will have four junior yearling bulls and a heifer in the annual Cal-Ore Hereford Association's Range-Ready Bull sale at the Jackson County fair grounds Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Young Couple Get Champions Among Hereford Beef Animals

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

CENTRAL POINT — Don and Dorene Bradshaw, of Seven Oaks Hereford ranch, Central Point, are among the purebred Hereford breeders in the valley who have a substantial part of their income tied to the outcome of the third annual Cal-Ore Hereford Association's Range Ready bull sale Oct. 9 at the Jackson county fairgrounds.

They will have four top bulls and a heifer in the sale. Don farms 150 acres of crop land, most of it in grass seed with six to eight acres in onions, with his father-in-law John Bohnert. The beef breeding program however, is the special project of the young couple. The Seven Oaks ranch is one of the oldest Hereford breeding ranches in the valley, if not the oldest.

Well Known Bull

Don estimates that over half of the Hereford herds in the valley have animals descended from the J. B. Royal Panama bull which John Bohnert brought from California. It was the champion bull at the Red Bluff, Calif. bull sale in 1949. Present herd bull is SO Colorado Domino 299.

The Seven Oaks ranch is well known at the big shows and sales in Oregon and some in California. This will be the third year at the Cal-Ore bull sale, the 13th year at Red Bluff and the fourth year at the eastern Oregon Blue Tag sale. During the seven years the Bradshaws have been managing the beef herd they have taken championships and blue ribbons at a number of fairs and livestock shows.

This year, so far, one heifer made champion at the Josephine County fair at Grants Pass and another heifer was named reserve champion. A bull also made reserve champion. The reserve champion heifer also took third at Portland's Pacific International exposition last year.

The Bradshaws will have two bull calves, two heifers and a steer entered in P. I. this year and the steer in the carcass contest, also. The young couple breeds for size and conformation and produce good blocky calves.

Last week when we visited the ranch Don was busy working with a crew, mostly teenagers, in crating onions for storage. He estimated the ranch would have 7,000 sacks to ship to San Francisco and the bay area this winter. They will be stored this fall. The Seven Oaks onions have consistently topped the San Francisco bay area market because of their size and careful handling they receive.

Seed Production

Don said probably he and his father-in-law will shift more to blue grass seed production. Producing vegetables, even the top quality onions the Rogue Valley is famous for, requires too much hand labor.

The ranch now ships much of its grass seed to a processor in Salem. Grass seed is one of the higher cash return per acre crops for this valley. John Bohnert used to raise high quality truck garden crops but found he could not compete profitably with the early, mass produced California crops.

The Bradshaws are a good recommendation for the Jackson county 4-H program. Both were in 4-H club work here for 10 years. They also attended Oregon State university. This early training instilled the habit of always looking for a newer and better way of doing things. They are now production testing their herd.

Freeman To Meet With Area Farmers About Agriculture

Farmers from Jackson county are invited to participate in a "Report and Review" session with U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman Thursday, Oct. 10, at Walla Wala, Wash., according to information received by Albert Straus, chairman of the Jackson County Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The meting will begin at 2 p.m. in Walla Walla's Capital theater. It is one of a series of 13 such conferences being held by Secretary Freeman throughout the nation.

The session will open with a brief statement by Secretary Freeman in the form of a report to farmers on the agricultural situation. This will be followed by a question and answer period and a time for farmers to make brief statements to Secretary Freeman.

Opinions Sought

Farmers from throughout Oregon and Washington have been invited to attend a Walla Walla meeting to express their opinions to Secretary Freeman about the way federal programs are administered, farm legislation and the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Freeman decided on the series of conferences in an effort to find out what farmers are saying and thinking.

In anouncing his plans, Secretary Freeman pointed out that "since I have been in public life, I have learned the best way to find the most practical program is to go to the people directly. Personally, I look forward to these meetings with great pleasure and expectation."

1,343 Stock Sold At Midway Yard; Active Market

A total of 1,343 cattle were sold on a very active market at the regular Friday, Sept. 20 sale of the Midway Auction yard, according to Owner-Manager Bill Bray.

Prices were strong compared to the condition of the general market, he said.

Good steer calves brought $25.50 to $26.50. Heavy steer calves earned $22.50 to $24.50.

Good heifer calves netted $22 to $24.25. Heavy heifer calves sold for $21 to $23.

Bulk of the sale consisted of yearling steers. A pen of 24 head weighing 590 pounds sold for $23.50. A pen of 11 head weighing 677 pounds sold for $22.90. A pen of 50 head weighing 803 pounds sold for $22.20. A pen of 73 Angus steers weighing 631 pounds sold for $22.80 and a pen of 33 Angus steers weighing 725 pounds sold for $22.50.

Other Pens

Many other pens of steers in the same weight range sold for the same prices.

Yearling heifers sold mostly from $20 to $20.50. One pen of fancy 550 pound heifers scored $21.50.

"There were more active buyers at this sale than we have had at any sale in recent years," Bray commented. "Several carloads went to Washington and Idaho which was a new market for us and promises to be the high point of the fall market unless there is considerable improvement in the fat cattle market."

CROP PRODUCTION

Crop production is now 70 per cent higher per acre, output per breeding animal is 90 per cent greater and one hour of farm labor produces more than four times as much as it did in the period from 1919 to 1921.

TEMPERATURES

Most farm animals are comfortable in a temperature range of 60 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, according to Ohio State University Extension specialists.

Subscribers

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Veterinarian Staff Vacancies Full

SALEM — Dr. George C. Coburn, who soon will retire from service with the U. S. Armed Forces Veterinary corps, will join the Oregon Department of Agriculture veterinary staff in November.

Coburn will be a staff veterinarian and serve as an assistant to Dr. Jack Denton, disease control supervisor. A lieutenant colonel with the Army and presently stationed in Brooklyn, N. Y., Coburn is a graduate of the veterinary school at Texas A and M. He retires the last of October. Dr. Coburn was in private practice before entering the Army.

A former state veterinarian with the department, Dr. Ralph Younce, has returned to the department and will be with the meat inspection services of the department.

Dr. Younce fills the vacancy created when Dr. Richard B. Jurden transferred from McMinnville to Albany. He will serve slaughter plants at Dallas, Independence, Carlton, Dayton, Neotsu, St. Paul, Canton, Sherwood and Willamina.

Younce, who was with the department from June, 1950, through February, 1953, has been in private veterinary practice in Hillsboro.

Grants Pass Set For Convention

CORVALLIS — The Heppner Soil Conservation district in Morrow county has been named Oregon's top conservation district for 1962-63, reports Arthur S. King, Oregon State university extension conservation specialist.

Second place honors in Oregon were won by the Upper Willamette Soil Conservation district in Lane county. Last year, districts in Klamath and Lake counties won the major awards, King said.

The Heppner district was chosen by state agricultural leaders who reviewed the work of farmers and supervisors of districts entered in the 16th annual Soil Conservation Awards Program sponsored by Goodyear Tire and Rubber company.

Garland Swanson, Ione, selected as the state's outstanding farmer conservationist, and Raymond French, Heppner, member of the district board, will be guests of the company in December on its 14,000 acre ranch near Phoenix, Ariz. There they will study conservation practices and see how irrigation and cropping practices turned desert into productive farmland.

Charles F. [illegible], Springfield, was named outstanding farmer conservationist of the second place district.

The awards will be presented to the winning districts at the annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Soil Conservation districts at Grants Pass Nov. 13-15.

♦ Chit Chat ♦

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

On June 18, 1940, a little known French general climbed out of an R.A.F. bomber in England and broadcast a dramatic appeal to all Frenchmen on British soil: "Whatever may occur, the flame of French resistance must not die"

The only person who knew about this broadcast ahead of time was the general. The French general had broadcast that France was backed by the mighty British empire. Yet France by then was firmly under German control and the British army had barely escaped from Dunkirk. The U. S. continued to recognize the Vichy government of Marshall Petain.

The rest is a matter of history. The hitherto unknown and very junior French general was able to unite French forces. The resistance movement from within France started to harass the German conquerors. The unknown French general became the symbol and focal point of French hope. General Charles de Gaulle climaxed his Free French campaign with the dramatic allied landing on North African shores.

The general has continued to do the unexpected and the impossible. To many Americans who read World War II news accounts the fierce national pride exhibited by this champion of an underdog nation was a fine thing. It has come as somewhat of a shock to his many admirers in this country that De Gaulle should place the French National interests, as he interprets them, above free world harmony. He has steadfastly refused to join the tightly coordinated nuclear defense pattern promoted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has consistently used the European Common Market as a tool to make France a stronger independent power.

Even during World War II De Gaulle seemed set on a policy of antagonizing the two great powers of England and America. Apparent purpose was to keep from being overwhelmed. De Gaulle apparently is following the same course today. He stubbornly refused England admission to the Common Market even after some pressure had been exerted by the U. S. Although clearly guilty of trade discrimination as determined at an earlier GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), ministerial conference, France still steadfastly refuses to reach any compromising agreement with the U. S.

Before World War II De Gaulle wrote something which was to be prophetic of his present day aims: "If this national reforging has to begin with the army, that is perfectly in conformity with the natural order of things. This is not only because force is more necessary than ever for nations that want to survive, but because the military body is the most complete expression of a social system." There lies the reason for his insistence on an independent French atomic weapons development outside of the NATO forces.

It's interesting to reflect on what might have happened to France during these post-war years if De Gaulle had obeyed the oath he had taken as a military cadet at St. Cyr, the French West Point. Two lines of this oath are significant: "I shall abstain from the turmoil of public life. I want none of the public honors others may claim of you."

Meanwhile the U. S. and the European Common Market remain deadlocked over the "Chicken War." The U. S. has rejected the proposal to reduce the West German tariff on frozen American chicken imports into the Common Market by 1.3 cents per pound. Why? Because the U. S. is being asked at the same time to surrender its bargaining rights under the 1962 agreement with the Common Market and abandon threatened counter measures. The 1.3 cent reduction isn't much of a reduction, anyway.

If the U. S. does retaliate it will have to do so under Article 28 of GATT. This means that it would have to retaliate tariffwise against the exports of all the European countries signatory to the agreement — countries not in the Common Market and who have not, so far, anyway, discriminated against U. S. exports. So some items must be found which will hurt only the country which originated the "Chicken War."

The term "Chicken War" is strangely appropriate since U. S. negotiators from the state department have turned "chicken" in retaliating first against France for its unfair trade discriminations and now West Germany.

Two fruit seasons ago Pacific Coast fruit shippers warned the state department that it must retaliate against France under GATT Article 23 "immediately." This article, unlike Article 28, allows for trade retaliation against one country — the country found guilty by the GATT ministerial conference — of unfair trade restrictions. This has nothing to do with tariffs. However, the negotiators have been too busy smoking the peace pipe with France to be affected. The pipe must have more than a little bit of opium in it.

If the trade negotiators had been awake to the sharp dangers to the U. S. fruit industry they should have known that "pussyfooting" would gain them nothing from France. Now other countries are seeing how easily the U. S. can be pushed around in trade negotiations. So West Germany is doing a little pushing.

President Kennedy has shown little if any understanding of the Common Market and of the dangers it presents to U. S. commerce and industry. We find it somewhat ironical that JFK can show so much interest in conservation of natural resources as demonstrated by his recent western tour — yet show so little interest in the trade commodities produced by those natural resources.

De Gaulle believes he is the reincarnation of Joan of Arc, yet he also has been seen flanked by a portrait of Napoleon. During the war years De Gaulle was difficult as a general. As a statesman and the head of a major power he is impossible. It's high time our statesmen realize that. Perhaps it will take a change of administration.

FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON
State Farm Forester

During the week of Sept. 13th a cooperative forest management conference was held at Deer Island, Ore.

The conference was sponsored jointly by the Oregon state forestry department, Washington Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Forest Service.

The main theme of the conference was "Economics of Multiple Use of Forest Land." All of Oregon's eight farm foresters and Washington's 11 farm foresters attended the conference. Representatives from the U. S. Forest Service, Oregon and Washington extension services, Soil Conservation service, and several private forest industries were also there and participated in the program.

The conference opened with a welcome by Oregon's State Forester, Dwight Phipps. Mike Webster, superintendent of the Washington department of natural resources, followed with a discussion about cooperative forest management in Washington's Forestry Organization. The main topic of discussion during the first day was reforestation. Several tree plantations were visited during the afternoon.

Main Subject

The main subject of the second day was multiple - use of forest land. The topics of timber production, minor forest products, and recreation were discussed. During the afternoon the group visited several recreation facilities, and a 200 acre tree farm.

During the third day the Economics of Woodland Management was considered. The afternoon consisted of a very interesting visit to Crown Zellerbach's E. P. Stamm Tree Farm.

The main objective of this conference was to formulate, compare and share new ideas and concepts to better prepare the farm forester to answer questions from his public.

Beef Days Start Tuesday; Feature Feeders and Bulls

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 8 and 9 will be beef days for Jackson county.

The annual two-day event starts Tuesday, at 1 p.m. in the Rogue Valley Livestock yard in Phoenix with the sale of 1,500 top quality feeders going under the hammer of Auctioneer Bob Bever.

This will be a reputation sale with all cattle sorted and hand-picked.

The feeder sale will include 800 head of light yearlings, weighing 500 to 650 pounds, 300 head of 650 to 800 pound steers, and about 400 head of top quality weaner calves. Trucks can be arranged for. Stockmen entering cattle in the sale should notify the yard crew whether they want their cattle fed or will do it themselves. Tags will be placed on the pens denoting this. But, all cattle must be fed and watered by 7 p.m. each day or the yard crew will do it and charge the consigner.

Cattle will be brought into the yard starting Sunday morning. Bever urged all cattlemen consigning animals to call the yard at Phoenix, 535-2020 or write Box 635, Phoenix this week so the yard crew can have a better idea of how many animals to expect Sunday, Monday and Tuesday morning.

The bull sale promises to be a good one. The bull selection committee has carefully selected 60 head of the best animals of the Rogue valley and have some top grade Angus and Hereford bulls coming from the Eugene area and Siskiyou county, Calif., also.

Local cattlemen feel the bull sale has helped their on-the-ranch sales by attracting more buyers to the valley. The top 40 per cent of the bull crop for the past two years during the renewed sale have averaged $450. A great majority of the bulls have been bought by local farmers and have done well for them, according to reports.

The Cal-Ore Bull sale is actually older than the well-known Red Bluff bull sale in California. It lapsed for several years and was renewed, two years ago through the efforts of Eddie Meeker, manager of David Holmes Arrowhead ranch, Phoenix, and the promotional efforts of County Agent Earle Jussy. It started again as a range ready bull sale so farmers could turn the bulls out on the range without having to work the excess fat off the animals first.

This year's consignors are: Hoots Angus ranch, Grants Pass, five Angus bulls; Ireland Hereford ranch, Ashland, five bulls; C. A. Miller, Grants Pass, one Angus bull; George Z. and Olive E. Newman, Glendale, one Angus bull; Donald K. Nichols, Ashland, two Hereford bulls; Mike Owen, Eugene, one Hereford bull; Seven Oaks Hereford ranch, Central Point, four Hereford bulls and one heifer; L. L. Shelley, Montague, Calif., four Hereford bulls; L. M. and Della J. Sinsabaugh, Rogue River, one Hereford bull; Leota Small, Medford, one Herford bull; Spear Point Hereford ranch, Medford, seven Hereford bulls; Waldo Hill farm, Salem, five Hereford bulls.

Bill Bigham, Eagle Point, member of the bull selection committee, said his committee would examine the animals again the morning of the sale to insure that only good quality bulls would be sold.

Farm & Garden

Variety of Rabbits Seen at Local Show

The Rogue Valley Rabbit Breeders' Association recently had the largest show in its history with 230 rabbits in competition and 25 on exhibition.

The show at the Jackson County Fair grounds included all the commercial breeds, four different breeds of satins, American Dutch, Chinchilla and the "little aristocrat," the White Polish. Judge was Don E. Lovejoy, Salinas, Calif., as American Rabbit Breeders' Association judge. He was rated exceptionally strict, but thorough. All of the exhibitors seemed to like his way of judging.

A booth was set up by the commercial growers and was well attended. A large number of visitors appeared interested in the rabbit business.

Exhibition Classes

The four different exhibition classes included a Californian doe and litter exhibited by Cathy Carlson, an American Dutch doe and litter by Bobby Ritchey, a little of six champagne de Argent by Charles Call and the only known grand champion California doe in Southern Oregon by Kathy Carlson.

Gary Pinkham had the blue ribbon for the best pen of three in the fryer class. He also won the $10 award for best commercial pen and a two hole all-wire hutch for first place youth entry.

Catherine Carlson took second and Rocky Ridge Rabbitry, Murphy, third. Ray Powell, Rogue River, took fourth place.

Best out of town exhibitor award went to Chester Phifer as did awards for best Dutch, best spot, best New Zealand White and best white Polish. Best youth award went to Catherine Carlson; best fryer pen to Gary Pinkham, best Californian to Ray Powell; best Champagne to Joan Catalano and best Satin to Virginia Peru.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

The harvest of most deciduous fruits such as apples, pears and peaches has been completed.

Where paper boxes or other expendable items have been used in the harvest, the orchard owner should clear the adjacent roadside and ditches of any litter. This will not be too expensive and will clear a phase of agriculture of being an added expense to someone or more tax-paid or supported budgets.

Orchardists, a good fall cleanup spray applied soon will do more than control blister mites. It will control rust mites at a time when there need be no concern over fruit finish. Furthermore, there will or can be some cleanup of spider mites and pear psylla.

Ground Conditions

Ground conditions are good now for getting on an adequate spray application which will go far towards making the coming season's pest control somewhat easier than if the grower depends solely on getting on a delayed dormant spray this coming spring. It may be that weather conditions and orchard soils will not be compatible with the application of a good early spring dormant spray. At any rate, consult your spray chemicals dealer for material and advice.

It is too early for any fall sprays for peach trees. Despite the dire threats to peach growers, nothing bad happened this year.

This is a good time to stay indoors once the no hunting signs have been posted. It is rather dangerous to go out this time of year and more so than ever since little hats with feathers are in style for men.

Where residual weed control chemicals such as Karmex or Zimizin are planned for application they should be put on soon. Their application is normally made prior to fall rains and to the soil surface. Consult your spray chemical representative for materials and advice.

Keep Foliage

It behooves all pear growers to keep foliage on their trees in good condition as long as possible. Where the leaves fall early due to spider mites or to drought, the trees may blossom this fall after some rainfall. This will limit next year's crop. In any event, spider mite damage to pear foliage early in the season can be a factor in pear decline.

Watch the big tax-paid men of our state vally to the support of a "yes" vote on the measure in the coming election.

OFF-FLAVORS

Three-fourths of the off-flavors in milk probably is caused by feed. A sudden change from winter feeding to lush pasture shows up at once as a strong flavor in milk. Make the change gradually.

STAYS HIGH

Research shows that a cow starting off as a high producer not only stays high year after year, but lasts longer in the herd. People need to think early high production means a short life in the herd.

DHIA

Cows in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association program averaged [illegible] pounds [illegible]

Weed Control Recommendation Made to Farmers

By RAY HUBBELL
County Weed Control Supervisor

Fence rows, ditch banks, lanes and other non crop areas around the farm are ideal propagating beds for weeds. If neglected, they can spread your weed problem all over the farm.

Effective weed control in these areas eliminates a primary source of weed seeds. It also gets rid of a serious fire hazard and cuts maintenance costs by doing away with hand cutting of hard to mow areas.

Insects and rodents thrive in this dense growth especially around buildings. Eliminate these weeds and you eliminate a large part of this problem, too.

Of course, controlled weeds improve both the appearance and the value of your farm or ranch.

Chemical Control

Chemicals are available today that give safe, long lasting weed control. Extensive use of these materials has shown one application gives effective control for one season. Costs on maintenance applications are greatly reduced once the program is started. Over-all costs are low considering mechanical or hand methods that provide only temporary control.

These materials control a wide range of annual broad leaf weeds and grasses as well as some perennials. In knowing your problem you can choose the product suited for best results.

Some of these materials are to be applied prior to weed seed germination, "pre-emergent." This means late fall or early spring. Others can be applied at emergence or shortly after the weeds start in the spring and are still quite small. "A post emergent spray."

Timing being all important in use of these materials, it is well to plan for this work and be prepared when conditions are right.

Know your problem, read the label and get the right chemical to do the job and apply it when and how it will work the best for you.

STOCKMEN FEED PELLETS

Your coarse or unpalatable roughage will make a base for a modern balanced ration that you can feed with little labor and no wastage. The increased meat or milk produced will give you maximum returns on a small cash investment.

MORTON MILLING CO.
500 Ross Lane, Medford

Soil Fumigation Bulletin Issued

CORVALLIS — Soil fumigation is becoming a popular way for florists, nurserymen and large-scale farmers to control pests, symphalans, some plant diseases and certain insects. A side benefit is that weeds are killed too.

Efficiency of fumigating soil with chemicals depends upon several factors, says Oregon State university. They include: soil moisture should be below field capacity, soil should be in seedbed condition, treatment should be timed according to development of the pest, correct dosage should be used, application equipment must be efficient.

Glen E. Page, Oregon State university agricultural engineer, has written a new illustrated bulletin giving information on how to make and use soil fumigation equipment — both for home gardens and many-acre fields.

Garden Tips

By JOHN W. McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent

Cover Crops for Gardens

Because of space limitations, a home vegetable garden is usually planted on the same plat of ground year after year. This is intensive use—use that will stretch and strain the natural recuperative powers of the soil to the breaking point. This "burning the candle at both ends" system of management results in sure signs of premature old age in the soil.

Continued intensive cultivation literally burns the active supply of organic matter out of the soil. Without organic matter, including the beneficial soil bacteria and other organisms, any soil would be completely unproductive.

Intensive cultivation and the constant trampling of traffic over the garden area ruins soil structure and destroys natural pore spaces. The effect of a compacted soil is like hardening of the arteries. Water can't move to the roots. Roots can't grow in search of needed moisture and plant food. Plant growth slows down and often stops.

Continuous cropping with garden plants, or any other crop, always compounds the problems created by all kinds of pests—insects, diseases, nematodes, symphylids, slugs. Even annual weeds seem to develop an inherent immunity to constant hoeing and pulling.

The annual and regular use of a winter cover crop helps solve these and other problems connected with maintaining productive garden soil.

The cover crop injects a basic principle of good farming—crop rotation—in the gardening program. A vigorous cover crop provides a protective cover for the entire soil surface. Millions of aggressive roots perforate the surface and subsoil to reopen pore space and make the soil more tillable for next year's garden.

Renews Material

The cover crop provides for annual renewal of high quality organic material for use next summer. This decaying materials helps recreate granular structure aiding future root growth and improving the soil as an effective reservoir for needed moisture. When turned down next spring the roots and tops of the cover crop provides food to support beneficial bacteria and other organisms that help make mineral nutrients available. The cover crop takes up and holds any excess soluble plant nutrients in the soil and returns them in available form for the use of next year's garden. The roots pick up nutrients from the deep subsoil and redeposits them for each use in the surface soil.

Use of a cover crop makes it possible to remove and destroy the garden residue, a necessary practice in preventing disease and insect damage. A good cover crop will almost eliminate growth of winter annual weeds, many of which are secondary hosts for plant diseases.

A good cover crop costs little. It is only necessary to buy enough oats, rye or winter barley to permit broadcasting good over the garden area at the rate of ½ pound to each 100 square feet. Seed can be broadcast any time in early fall. Sow it by hand over the surface and rake or otherwise cover it to a depth of about one-half inch. If fall rains are delayed it will pay to irrigate to get the cover crop off to a good start. By March of next year there should be ample growth to be worked into the soil to help produce a better garden.