

1957 Jackson County  
*Program Planning  
Conference*

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## Foreword

Jackson County contains 1,802,880 acres. It is bounded on the south by California, on the west by Josephine County, on the north by Douglas County, and on the east by Klamath County.

Of the land area, 73.8 per cent or 1,457,000 acres, is timber lands, public domain, grazing lands, or municipal lands; 26.2 per cent, or 472,739 acres, is in farm ownership. Of this farm ownership, 5.3 per cent, or 96,904 acres, is designated as croplands; 2.9 per cent, or 53,674 acres, is classified as irrigated farmland.

There are 2,647 farms with an average size of 178.6 acres.

Population trends have been continuing upward for the past 16 years as indicated by the following reports:

1940—Total county population.....	36,213
1950—Total county population.....	58,510
1955—Total county population.....	65,790
1956—Total county population.....	70,840

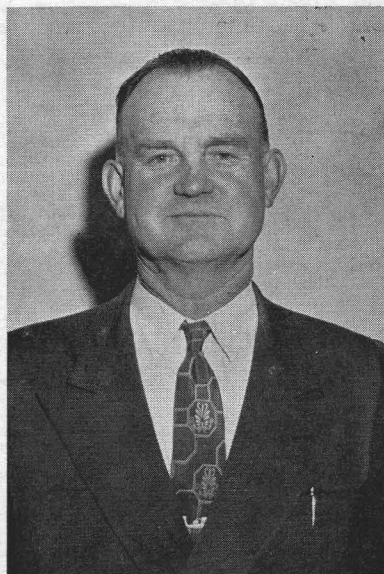
Annual precipitation varies from an average of 18 inches at Medford to about 60 inches at Prospect. Precipitation at Medford is principally in the form of rain at the lower elevations and rain and snow at the higher elevations. The period of greater precipitation is from November through March. Average frost-free periods range from April 19 to October 1.

Jackson County has a wide variety of soil types ranging from 60 per cent clay to 60 per cent sand gravel formation with all variations between. The U.S. Bureau of Soils lists some 54 different soil types. The principal agricultural land is to be found in the river and stream valleys.

Lumbering is the major enterprise with horticulture, general diversified agriculture, and livestock production next in importance.

This report represents the work of 18 program planning committees of the Jackson County Agricultural Council. There were 160 committeemen who devoted a period of approximately four months of study and research to the enterprises represented. Each committee contacted many other individuals and organization representatives for resources material.

This report is sponsored by the Jackson County Agricultural Council.



**Arnold Bohnert**, Chairman  
Jackson County Program  
Planning Conference

### COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP LIST

Name	Address	Office or Committee
Bohnert, Arnold, Rt. 1, Box 60, Central Point .....		Chairman
Nichols, Don, Rt. 1, Box 387, Ashland .....		Vice-Chairman
Tucker, W. B., P.O. Box 1069, Medford .....		Secretary

---

Bush, Howard, 202 N. Barneburg Rd., Medford ..... Chm., Pear and Apple  
 Dorth, Don, Rt. 1, Box 330, Talent ..... Chm., Stone Fruit  
 Holdridge, Clarence, P.O. Box 235, Talent ..... Chm., Small Fruit & Veg.  
 Birdseye, Victor F., Rt. 2, Box 394, Medford ..... Chm., Dairy  
 Niedermeyer, John, Rt. 2, Box 464, Medford ..... Chm., Forage & Cereal  
 Stanley, Charles, L.B. Star Rt., Box 177, Eagle Pt. .... Chm., Beef  
 Elmore, Charles, Applegate ..... Chm., Other Livestock  
 Bohnert, Otto, Rt. 1, Box 62, Central Point ..... Chm., Seed  
 Doran, Miles F., Rt. 1, Box 368, Medford ..... Chm., Poultry  
 Gibson, (Mrs.) Catheryn, Rt. 1, Box 164, Central Point ..... Chm., Youth  
 Culbertson, Paul, Rt. 1, Box 463,, Medford ..... Chm., Irrigation & Drainage  
 Jess, William, Rt. 1, Box 132, Eagle Point ..... Chm., Soil & Land Use  
 Jones, (Mrs.) Rollin R., 208 Hamilton St., Medford .....  
 ..... Chm., Family & Community Living  
 Flanagan, George, P.O. Box 606, Medford ..... Chm., Forestry  
 Nichols, George, Rt. 1, Box 387, Ashland ..... Chm., Weed  
 Hoover, Claude, Rt. 2, Box 206, Medford ..... Chm., Predatory Animals & Rodents  
 Shephard, C. R., 1495 Gregory Rd., Medford ..... Chm., Fish & Wild Life  
 Smith, Delmar, Rt. 1, Box 580-A, Central Point ..... Chm., Bee

## FORESTRY COMMITTEE REPORT

The total land area of Jackson County is 1,802,880 acres. Of this, there are 1,457,000 acres classified as forest lands. This timberland ownership is divided into:

Privately owned

timberlands .....607,000 acres

National Forests .....411,000 acres

Bureau of Land

Management .....405,000 acres

Other public lands .... 34,000 acres

(1947 Report)

The 1954 U. S. census lists woodlands in farms of Jackson County as 201,232 acres.

A breakdown of private ownership of commercial forest land for owner-

ships under 5,000 acres is as follows: (as of 1953)

10 to 99 acres

2,006 owners with 88,000 acres.

100 to 499 acres

649 owners with 106,000 acres.

500 to 1999 acres

91 owners with 77,000 acres.

2000 to 4999 acres

33 owners with 116,000 acres.

A total of 2,779 owners with 387,000 acres.

The Jackson County forest program planning committee considered the smaller private timberland ownership problems as slash disposal, forest protection, insect and disease control.

### Slash Disposal

Slash, resulting from timber harvest, has long been recognized as a fire hazard. Oregon Forest Laws, Section 107-222, defines this restrictive measure, "Forester inspectors are delegated to supervise such slash disposal." Since there are wide variations in conditions in Oregon where timber is produced, such as rainfall, humidity, temperature, topography, tree species, soil, etc., it is obvious that different methods should be used in slash disposal.

The committee believes that broadcast burning should not be required as a general regulation. It is the opinion of this committee that broadcast burning destroys tree seed, kills seedling reproduction, chars the trunks of young trees, thus weakening them for increased insect attack, and destroys the organic material on the soil sur-

face, thereby increasing erosion hazards. Spot burning, where slash may be piled in open areas, then burned, is less damaging. Good modern forest management advocated by Jackson County operators recommends lopping slash to a height of 18 inches and leaving it to decay without burning.

The committee recommends continual educational work. They recommend cooperation with the forest inspectors for a more realistic interpretation of the regulations governing slash disposal, so that less damage will result to the forest seed, seedling reproduction, and other forest products due to fire charring of young trees, destruction of floor covering, and subsequent erosion of the soil. Broadcast burning lessens the relog and salvage value of the area covered.

### Forest Protection

Forest protective measures may be divided into the following phases:

Access roads and trails, water hole development, porcupine eradication,

training schools and demonstrations.

### **Access Roads and Trails**

Roads and trails constructed at strategic locations so that jeep and power wagon tanks may reach critical areas easily are recommended. Trails should be connected to roadways so that man power and fire fighting equipment may reach any section of the forest in the least time possible. Such roads and trails should be maintained so that they are open and passable each fire season.

### **Water Development**

Owners of forest lands are urged to develop sumps, water holes, reservoirs in running streams, or other sources of water so as to supplement the fire fighting program. Such developed water should be located near, or easily accessible to, roads and trails and should be clearly marked.

### **Porcupine Eradication**

Porcupines probably are more destructive to forest tree reproduction than any other animal. They girdle young pine and eat the terminal buds and, if the tree is not killed, it is so misshapen as to greatly reduce its commercial value. Local organizations

and the Jackson County Court are to be commended in their united campaign carried on in the county during 1955 toward eradication of these animals. Your committee recommends that this campaign be intensified by: (1) Continuing the bounty system for porcupines; (2) distributing salt strychnine block in trees and ground stations in porcupine-infested areas; (3) urging the public to destroy the porcupine wherever it can be located; and (4) publicizing the damage attributed to this destructive animal.

### **Training Schools and Demonstrations**

Governmental forest agencies and many private owners of forest lands have held training schools each year to give demonstrations and train men in efficient methods of fire control. Your committee recommends that such methods be enlarged to acquaint the greatest number of people with modern methods of fire control. The Southern Oregon Tree Farm and Conservation Association has initiated a cooperative system of communication and volunteer fire fighting that has proved effective. Land owners of forest lands are urged to even greater participation in this cooperative effort.

## **Insect and Disease Control**

Insect and disease control is rapidly becoming a major problem in the forest enterprise. Increased spreading infestations of mountain pine beetle, bark beetle, Ips, etc., point to the need of greater cooperative work between owners of forest lands. Poor forest management practices aid in the spread of both destructive insects and virus diseases.

The location of infested and infected trees, the early removal of such trees, and the disposal of the slash will do much to reduce the damage and spread.

Salvage logging, falling of snags, and good forest management have proved most successful.

Your committee recommends that more educational work is desirable such as tours, field trips, demonstration meetings, etc. where good forestry management practices may be emphasized.

Respectively submitted: George Flanagan, Chairman, P.O. Box 606, Medford, Oregon; John Taggart, 33 North Riverside Avenue, Medford, Oregon; Jack Wood, Post Office Building, Medford, Oregon; E. K. Peterson, City Hall,

Medford, Oregon; R. Bruce Grieve, Trail, Oregon.

Albert Straus, Rt. 1, Box 400, Gold Hill, Oregon; Victor Gardener, Rt. 1, Box 39, Eagle Point, Oregon; Ray

Ragsdale, Rt. 1, Box 92-B, Eagle Point, Oregon; Steve Wilson, Trail, Oregon; Sam Taylor, P.O. Box 606, Medford, Oregon; and W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## PEAR AND APPLE COMMITTEE REPORT

### Pears

#### Plantings

We recommend further substantial plantings in this area. Present processing facilities are not being utilized to 100 per cent of capacity, and this no doubt will become worse in view of future use of orchard lands for business, sub-divisions, and possibly roads. We also feel that due to the age of our present orchards, of which 50 per cent are 40 years old, new plantings should be made to stabilize production.

New plantings are recommended only to existing growers, or to someone who has other forms of income. It should be called to their attention that commercial production in this area for Bartletts is reached in 12 years, for Bosc and Anjous in 15 years, and for Comice in 20 years.

Extreme care should be taken in planning new plantings as to soil and water conditions. The problem of better root stock and spacing should also be carefully investigated.

It would be recommended that additional plantings be confined to the present four main varieties with the addition of Red Bartletts. Packhams Triumphs might also be considered.

In the case of Red Bartletts, it is pointed out that we are in a favorable position due to the fact that southern districts are faced with a color problem, and that in the northern pear districts they are proving no better shippers than present Bartletts.

Because this is a sport, a certain amount of reversion has to be taken for granted. In regard to Packhams Triumph, it would be well to confine new plantings to a small acreage. All indications show that they are susceptible to scab and blight.

#### Replants

We recommend that this be done annually, and that all missing trees be replanted to the present varieties. In replanting on wet ground, quince root-stock should be considered. Winter Nelis rootstock is also regarded as very promising.

#### Grade

With increased production and processing costs, and also the constantly increasing freight rates, it becomes more important to concentrate on producing high quality fruit.

#### Canneries

Further expansion of local cannery facilities is also regarded as highly desirable.

#### Housing

The Fruit Growers' League maintains housing facilities for approximately five hundred Mexican Nationals. In 1956, this proved inadequate and ranch housing had to be provided for about seventy-five. We would recommend that on-the-ranch housing be provided not only for more Mexican Nationals, but also for American transient workers. Housing for Mexican



Nationals will have to meet the standards set by the U. S. Labor Department, and have to be approved by the County Sanitary Officer.

### **Taxes**

A study of our present tax structure indicates that, based on the concept

of ability to pay, agriculture is paying more than its just share. We feel that any attempt to increase our tax burden further increases this inequity. We would like to point out that practically every segment of our economy except agriculture receives special tax consideration.

## **Apples**

Some interest has been shown in small apple plantings. This has been confined largely to the dwarf and semi-dwarf types. However, lack of stable markets would seem to make any large plantings at this time inadvisable.

Committee members: H. E. Bush, Chairman, 202 N. Barneburg Rd., Medford, Oregon; Ward Spatz, 1036 Reddy St., Medford, Oregon; Lyle Kinney, 211

N. Berkeley Way, Medford, Oregon; Robert Norris, P.O. Box 1027, Medford, Oregon; Ralph L. Cook, Rt. 3, Box 174, Medford, Oregon; Dunbar Carpenter, Rt. 3, Box 124, Medford, Oregon; Frank Blaar, Rt. 2, Box 203, Medford, Oregon; Gordon Kershaw, 115 Black Oak, Medford, Oregon; Orville Hamilton, Rt. 2, Box 625, Central Point, Oregon; and C. B. Cordy, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## STONE FRUITS COMMITTEE REPORT

The following is a brief summary of the recommendations made by the members of the Stone Fruit Committee of Jackson County:

1. That a market reporting service be established, with local growers assuming the expense for such service.

2. That a modest increase of peach acreage may be desirable, with all plantings to be on well-drained soil and out of frost danger.

3. That plantings of late varieties of peaches for commercial shipping be not less than 10 acres in size for economical operation. With J. H. Hales, adequate pollinizers should be provided.

4. That small plantings of peaches, such as 1 or 2 acres, should be planted to early varieties of peaches for early market consumption.

5. That an increase in the planting of apricots may be desirable, such plantings to be made on well-drained land in an area out of frost danger. That the soil be such that good cultural methods can be followed in order to produce desirable fruit.

6. That no sweet cherries be planted until virus-free cherry trees are available.

7. That experiment stations continue their efforts to develop virus-free sweet cherries.

8. That the production of sour cherries in this area is not profitable in competition with heavy production in other sections of the nation.

9. That all fruit packed and shipped out of the State of Oregon be inspected by federal inspectors.

Committee members: Don Korth, Chairman, Rt. 1, Box 330, Talent, Oregon; Daniel Calhoun, 2124 Camp Baker Road, Medford, Oregon; C. J. Hunter, Rt. 1, Box 341, Talent, Oregon; Homer Moore, Rt. 1, Box 383, Ashland, Oregon; Frank Tamney, 631 Walnut Street, Ashland, Oregon; Art Wilson, 718 So. Oakdale Ave., Medford, Oregon; Paul Beddoe, P.O. Box 712, Medford, Oregon; Dave Lowry, Rt. 1, Box 321, Talent, Oregon; Wendel Spence, 24 So. Keenway, Medford, Oregon; and C. B. Cordy, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES COMMITTEE REPORT

### Vegetables

#### Grower Organization:

1. Steps should be taken to organize a local group of vegetable growers as a starting point for other grower activities.

2. The Extension Office should call a vegetable grower meeting when it seems advisable, at which time the question of a local grower organization and other vegetable problems may be discussed.

3. An Experiment Station committee of vegetable growers should be formed to work with local Experiment Station on vegetable varieties and growing problems.

#### Recognition of Labor Problems

1. Vegetable growers should further develop high school age group labor for horticultural use.

2. No Mexican Nationals are needed at present time, but a local organizational group should be set up, which could assume responsibility of importing Mexican Nationals for vegetable labor in the future, if necessary.

3. More use of local labor office by growers should be encouraged.

4. Extension and labor office and employers should give more emphasis to teaching young folks responsibility to themselves and the community when working on farms.

5. State Labor office should put more emphasis on recruiting and educating high school age group for vegetable labor. This education should be expanded to high schools to show youngsters how to make money as vegetable workers for themselves and their employer.

6. More emphasis should be placed locally on developing of migrant crew method of obtaining labor.

7. Development of better housing

facilities (water and toilet) on the farm for transient labor should be encouraged.

#### Marketing

We recommend:

1. That vegetable growers take steps to develop a central marketing organization with investigation of the following problems: (a) Coordinating the marketing of vegetables; (b) wiser planning of planting of vegetable crops; (c) improved packaging methods and containers; (d) keeping grades and standards of vegetables up; and (e) advertising local produce.

2. Limited expansion of road-side stands.

3. Increase of the farmer's share of the consumer dollar by performing some of the intermediate services himself through use of modern methods and equipment.

4. Increase in the grade of fruits and vegetables received by the consumer, by educating the retailer on better handling of produce, posters, etc.

5. Investigation of the legality of mixing high grade local produce with low grade imported produce.

6. That no marketing agreement be set up for any vegetable commodity at present time.

7. That Extension Service make an effort to get the free marketing information now available in hands of all growers.

8. Soliciting help of all agencies (including Chamber of Commerce) to publicize quality of local fresh produce.

9. No tightening of grade and standards, other than on onions, by law.

10. Expanding local fresh market for tomatoes with more emphasis on uniformity in pack and grade, and

expanding acreage to help entice processor.

11. That a processing plant is needed to help maintain family-size unit vegetable farm in our area.

12. Hydro-cooling of corn before shipping. Acreage should not be increased until better fresh market or processing plant is developed. Grower should know where at least one-half of his corn will be marketed when he plants; August production must compete with Yakima.

13. That cantaloupe and melons be limited to local fresh market with little room for expansion.

14. Slight increase in cucumbers for limited processing market.

15. A few acres of parsnips could be planted for local production.

16. All limited market, price does not warrant much increase in acreage of minor crops.

#### Land Use

1. Drainage problems should be anticipated. The Soil Conservation Service and Extension should be on the lookout for these problems, and head them off as much as possible.

2. Encourage more development of irrigation water for future use.

3. Off-season crops grown under polyethylene or glass for local market should be expanded to use off-season labor supply.

4. Increase vegetable acreage after Talent Project goes through.

#### Research

We suggest local Experiment Station work on following vegetable problems:

1. Test for earlier high quality tomato varieties.

2. Investigate specialty crops for local production (herb and drug crops).

3. Study controls and resistant varieties of onions for pink root.

#### Growing

1. Try to increase the farmers' in-

come by reducing production cost.

The Extension Service should help farmer to: (a) increase yield of marketable commodities; (b) become more efficient; (c) keep up-to-date on weed control; and (d) keep informed on new growing methods and resulting problems.

2. It is generally unprofitable to grow broccoli or cauliflower in this area.

3. Cabbage could be expanded if growers wisely control planting.

4. Limit present onion acreage expansion. We recommend more emphasis be placed on encouraging growers to put out better package.

Onion growers should tour other onion areas (Labish) to check on latest harvesting equipment.

We recommend a tightening up of Oregon grades on onions. Growers should keep varieties separate, in bag, and true to label; for example, if labelled Sweet Spanish, it should be Sweet Spanish. Onion varieties should be left up to individual grower, depending on his soil and location.

5. There should be weed and insect control for all vegetables. Better dissemination (by Extension Service) of new weed control methods to keep growers up-to-date is suggested. Newspaper, mailing lists, etc. can be used.

6. Wilt resistant varieties of cantaloupe should be taken into consideration in planting, with the varieties left up to growers. Don't plant back on same ground. Use fusarium resistant varieties. New wilts and virus may require bug control.

7. In the cucumber, hybrids are best for wilt resistance, but none is truly wilt resistant. Snow's Perfection is best local variety.

8. Mechanical harvesting of sweet corn should be increased.

9. Seed and varieties of minor vegetable crops should be carefully selected for high quality and disease resistance.

## Berries

Berry growers are faced with problems similar to those of vegetable growers. However, there is already a Berry Growers' Association in operation. This organization, if properly managed, could serve as a basis for marketing all berry production in Jackson County. The committee felt that all growers should be invited to join the Association, and that both the fresh and processing markets could best be developed through a grower organization. Acreage should be increased some, but we are not situated to move large volumes of berries. Strawberries may be increased up to 100 acres, and Boysen and blackberries up to 50 acres above the present acreage. Raspberry acreage should be increased with caution.

Processing could be expanded either through local processor for canned berries or jam, or the Growers' Association could develop a small freezing operation, using local cold storage facilities already available.

Growing is still a problem due to rootrot and virus on strawberries and wilt diseases on cane berries. Growers should select planting stock carefully, using certified stock where possible.

Northwest and possibly Siletz are best strawberry varieties, and Marion shows the most promise for cane berries.

The Extension Service should make every effort to get latest information on weeds, insects, and new growing methods to the grower.

Committee members: Clarence Hol-  
dridge, Chairman, P.O. Box 235, Talent,  
Oregon; Joe Meyer, Rt. 1, Box 413,  
Talent, Oregon; Chet Zediker, Rt. 1,  
Box 310, Talent, Oregon; George Hart-  
ley, 5468 South Pacific Highway, Med-  
ford, Oregon; Milo O'Hara, Nevada  
Street, Ashland, Oregon; John Ouster-  
hout, Rt. 1, Box 93-M, Eagle Point,  
Oregon; Walter Kasworm, 5044 South  
Pacific Highway, Grants Pass, Oregon;  
Ken Beebe, Jr., Rt. 2, Box 24, Central  
Point, Oregon; Rodger von der Hellen,  
Rt. 1, Box 501, Central Point, Oregon;  
Henry Johnson, 2400 Highway 66, Ash-  
land, Oregon; Leslie Lemkie, Rt. 2,  
Box 420, Talent, Oregon; Charlie Dels-  
man, 1149 Oak Street, Ashland, Ore-  
gon; Glen Hasty, 119 North Oakdale  
Avenue, Medford, Oregon; Roland  
Groder, Extension Marketing Special-  
ist, Corvallis, Oregon; Don Berry, Sec-  
retary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## DAIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

Subjects discussed by the Dairy Committee were listed under the headings of: Markets and marketing, feed source and supply, management of

dairies, disease and parasites, state and local laws pertaining to production and marketing of milk.

### Markets and Marketing

The price paid for Grade A milk on most Oregon markets is very favorable compared to most other areas. It must be noted, however, that the price listed on many markets includes Grade A and surplus milk in one blended price. Most Oregon markets list separate prices for milk used for bottling and milk used for manufacturing. When this fact is considered, the Oregon price loses most of its apparent advantage.

Surplus milk and other manufacturing milk is the most serious marketing problem of the industry. There is one school of thought which would make all milk meet sanitary requirements for Grade A. Most proponents of this idea agree that it would be necessary to change the sanitary laws to some degree to make this practical.

One plan would call for minimum requirements for buildings and equipment, but would place more emphasis on bacteria count, sediment, and temperature of the milk as it arrives at the market. This plan would put more emphasis on care and sanitation in production than on buildings and equipment.

There are milk producing areas which have lower feed costs and lower land values than producers in Jackson County, and which are near enough to ship milk in to this market.

These areas are a constant threat and keep local milk prices in line with these other areas. A further threat to the local market is posed by the possibility of a large milk company putting milk on Jackson County

markets already bottled. These pressures from outside are real and must be reckoned with.

The committee recommends that producers and distributors work together to educate the consumer to the advantages of using milk produced locally. These benefits could be better control of quality, more work for local residents in processing and distributing, money spent to local dairymen remains in the community, and builds business.

The committee believes that producers and distributors of dairy products must consider more the needs and desires of the consumer and produce products which fill these needs and desires. The advertising programs of producers and distributors should likewise be built on the needs and desires of the consumer.

The perennial problem in milk marketing is how to determine who shall have rights on the market. The quota system used in Oregon has many advantages and some definite weaknesses. Some other areas follow a plan of accepting all of the milk offered, paying a blended price, and adjusting the price according to the amount of milk offered. This would mean a low price in spring when milk is plentiful, and a higher price in winter when milk is scarce.

The committee concludes that the quota system as used on the local markets is the best method now known, and recommends that it be continued.

The committee discussed the advis-

ability of inaugurating a road-side improvement program as a promotional idea for locally-produced dairy products. This might be in the form of a contest in which milk producers would be offered prizes for making their farms attractive. Cleaning up trash, painting buildings, landscaping, and erecting farm signs would be considered in the judging. The committee recommends that this program be considered further by the dairy organizations.

The committee recommends that the dairy industry consider means of increasing the price of factory milk to the producer. This field of dairying could be increased considerably, if the producer could receive a price

more consistent with the cost of production. Local dairy product manufacturers might consider the manufacture and sale of more of the higher value dairy products. Producers should consider the possibility of export markets.

Looking to the future, the committee recommends that the Oregon State Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture for California standardize the standards for producing Grade A milk. This being accomplished, Jackson County would be in a favorable position to produce milk for consumption in California when their population outstrips their ability or desire to produce milk.

## Feeds and Feeding

Dairy mixes and other mill feeds tend to be high priced in Jackson County because of the freight costs being added to control market prices. These high mill feed prices make desirable the use of as much good forage as possible in the production of milk.

The committee recommends that a dairy should include at least one acre of good irrigated pasture for each cow kept. This pasture should be managed for optimum production; that is, fertilized properly, irrigated when it needs water, and not irrigated when it does not need water, and cross-fenced so it can be grazed on a daily

rotation of not less than one day in 21 days, or put on a plan of green chopping at this same interval. Surplus forage from this acre should be stored as grass silage for winter feed. Self-feeding silos of the bunker type have been used sufficiently in the county to prove their worth, and the committee recommends that they be considered as a labor-saving device. Where land, labor, and equipment is available, dairymen can grow corn for silage, thus obtaining a large amount of good forage from each acre available.

## Management

Greater use of labor-saving machinery and a lower margin between income and costs make it necessary for the dairyman to milk more cows than in former years.

The committee has set the minimum herd size for a one-man family operation at 40 cows. Using modern meth-

ods, this man should have time to raise forage and pasture as well as take care of the cows.

On larger operations using a pipeline milker, the committee suggests a 100-cow herd as a day's work for one milker. They recommend that a milker not try to use more than three milk-

ing units on a pipeline system, nor more than two units of a conventional milker.

Dairy herd improvement records are considered very important in any dairy enterprise. The dairyman should use these records in figuring the amount of grain to feed each cow, and in helping to eliminate low producers from the herd.

The use of artificial insemination as a means of increasing herd quality through the use of top quality herd sires is highly recommended.

Prices of dairy products are being depressed by surpluses of these products on the market. To help stabilize these prices, the Federal Government purchases surplus dairy products and thus removes them from the regular market. The dairy committee believes this is the wrong approach. They believe the surplus products would not

exist if each dairyman would remove from his herd all cows which are not producing enough to be profitable. The following alternatives are, therefore, recommended for consideration: One, the plan presented at the Oregon State Dairymen's Convention. Under this plan, the Federal Government would pay the dairy herd improvement testing fee for all dairymen, provided that they agree to sell for slaughter all of their low-producing cows, or, two, a plan which was originated in this committee whereby the Federal Government would offer the dairymen indemnity for selling for slaughter any cow which produced below a given amount according to Dairy Herd Improvement Association records. Money needed for either of these plans could be taken from that now used to purchase surplus dairy products.

## Disease and Parasites

The committee recognizes mastitis and brucellosis as the diseases causing the dairyman the most trouble. They recommend the control practices recommended by local veterinarians. Stomach worms, ox warbles, or heel flies, and horn flies are among the most common pests; control of worms and horn flies is pretty well established. The control of heel flies by treating with Rotenone is generally recognized; however, because the flies travel considerable distances, treatment is not very effective unless

practiced on a community or county-wide basis.

The committee recommends that in the interest of the general economy of the county, the County Court make its weed spraying equipment and manpower available at cost, or less, to farmers with cattle, who will cooperate by organizing their neighbors so a solid block of cattle can be sprayed on the same day, and by furnishing the Rotenone for spraying their own cattle. This plan would be kept in effect until research perfects a better plan of control.

## Laws Pertaining to Milk Production

The Jackson County Dairy Committee recommends to the Oregon State Department of Agriculture that they review the laws pertaining to sanitary production of milk with two aims in mind. First, reduce as much as prac-

tical the requirements of buildings and equipment, and in its place put more stress on milk arriving at the market low in bacteria, sediment, and temperature. Second, make Oregon laws more uniform with those of Cali-



fornia, and work with California along lines mentioned above.

The committee further recommends to the department that the laws pertaining to illegal sales of milk be strictly enforced.

Committee members: Victor F. Birdseye, Rt. 2, Box 394, Medford, Oregon; Frank Hopewell, Rt. 1, Box 113-B, Eagle Point, Oregon; Don Anderson,

Rt. 1, Eagle Point, Oregon; John Snider, 28 North Bartlett Street, Medford, Oregon; Clarence Williams, 707 Helman Street, Ashland, Oregon; Don Geren, Rt. 1, Box 127, Eagle Point, Oregon; J. E. Parsons, Rt. 1, Box 323, Gold Hill, Oregon; and Earle Jossy, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## FORAGE AND CEREAL CROPS COMMITTEE REPORT

Nearly half the cropland in Jackson County is devoted to growing forage and cereal crops. Efficient production and high yields of these crops is

therefore important to the economy of the county as well as to the individual producers.

### Management

The committee recommends that growers of forage and cereal crops follow the latest recommended practices of fertilization for the crop involved.

The committee recommends further that growers of irrigated forage and cereal crops use a soil moisture measuring device, a soil auger, or a shovel to determine when irrigation is needed and when sufficient water has been applied.

Hay in the Rogue River Valley is generally considered by purchasers to be of lower value than hay from competing areas. The committee feels that the hay in the Rogue River Valley is of equal quality if properly handled. The committee therefore recommends that hay be cut early and dried, baled, and stored as rapidly as weather conditions permit. This, together with proper fertilization and weed control, will provide high quality hay.

Because of physical make-up or shallowness of top soil, much land in Jackson County is best suited for pro-

duction of grass and clover for pasture or hay. The committee recommends that owners of irrigated pastures operate them in a highly efficient manner.

Efficient management includes:

1. Using fertilizer as indicated by soil test and conditions of plants and plant growth.

2. Irrigating only when the plants need water. Use sufficient water to fill the soil reservoir.

3. Rotating pastures so all fields grow undisturbed for 21 days. Where it is practical, green chopping will increase production further.

4. Following other good pasture practices such as controlling weeds, clipping when necessary, and harrowing to spread droppings.

5. Striving to maintain a balance of recommended grass and legumes in the pasture forage.

Corn has been proved to be a very efficient producer of forage as silage. Farmers who are interested in growing corn silage should plan to use

fertilizer including 120 pounds of N, 50 pounds of  $P_2O_5$  and 50 pounds of  $K_2O$ . This would amount to about 500 pounds ammonium sulfate, 250 pounds super phosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash.

Grass or alfalfa silage as a means of saving the first crop and some-

times the fourth crop should be considered by the growers of these crops.

Silage is hard to sell because of the cost of transportation; therefore, corn or grass for silage is recommended only where the farm operator has livestock to feed the silage to, or where a market can be arranged for in advance.

## Varieties

Realizing the great variation of soil types and conditions present in Jackson County, the committee is reluctant to recommend varieties of cereal and forage crops for general use in the county. They feel rather that the grower should call on past experience of his own or his neighbors, and should discuss his choice of varieties with the County Extension Service personnel.

As a guide, the following varieties have been best on the Experiment Station and in some other areas of the county.

### WHEAT

Fed 38

Elmar

Lemhi 52

### BARLEY

Bonneville

Atlas

Velvon

Union Beardless for hay.

### FALL SEEDED OATS

Crater

Grey Winter

Both are good hay oats.

### SPRING SEEDED OATS

Carleton

Kanota—on lighter soils.

### RYE

Abruzzi

Balboa

### CORN FOR GRAIN

Idahybrid 544

### ALFALFA

Lahontan

Talent

### Grass and Legume

Improved orchard grass and ladino. Alternate grasses and legumes for special conditions are alta fescue and birdsfoot trefoil.

Alta fescue needs extra good management. Lotus will grow where land has high water table, or where irrigation is not dependable.

### Corn for silage

Illinois 1570

Illinois 200

U. S. 13

These can be used where the high fertilizing practices mentioned earlier are practiced; where not feasible, use Idahybrid 544.

### Dry land pastures

Subclover, Burnett, where soil is good—Alta fescue or orchard grass.

Sudan grass is a good crop for an emergency forage crop.

## Research

Agricultural research is vital to continued progress in our economy. Funds spent in research are an investment returning several hundred per cent. The product of research (information), when carried by the Extension Service and other agencies to the people on the land, results in greater wealth. It increases the standard of living of all the people of the area, and widens the tax base for the support of schools and various governmental functions.

It has been established that the site now being used for research by the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station for agronomic research is poorly adapted for that purpose. Soils on the present agronomy farm contain a high concentration of lead arsenate, an accumulation of spray residue from an old apple orchard located on that site for many years. Lead arsenate in the concentrations found in these soils is highly toxic to many crops. This affects the reliability of the data obtained, and frequently makes necessary its complete discard, which means not only a loss of taxpayers' funds invested in that research, but also a loss of the values that would accrue in our economy if producers had the research information to use in their operations.

Since sound research is essential to

progress, we recommend:

1. Continued research at the local level designed to further increase the efficiency of forage crop production, giving particular attention to problems of soil management and fertilization; irrigation and drainage; cultural practices; better adapted species and varieties; disease, insect, and weed control.

2. That, in the interest of efficiency and economy in this vital research, a better adapted site or location for the agronomic work of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station be provided.

Committee members: John Niedermeyer, Chairman, Rt. 2, Box 464, Medford, Oregon; Homer Conger, Rt. 1, Box 544, Central Point, Oregon; Frank Straus, Rt. 1, Box 390, Gold Hill, Oregon; Ray Vogel, Rt. 1, Box 535, Central Point, Oregon; John N. Winton, Rt. 1, Box 117-G, Eagle Point, Oregon; James C. Miller, Jr., 411 Oakwood Drive, Medford, Oregon; Joseph Dugan, Rt. 1, Box 92, Ashland, Oregon; Roy Colpitts, Rt. 1, Box 470, Central Point, Oregon; Ogden Kellogg, Rt. 1, Box 517, Gold Hill, Oregon; Don Bohnert, Rt. 1, Box 77, Central Point, Oregon; Earle Jossy, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## BEEF CATTLE COMMITTEE REPORT

The production of both commercial and purebred beef cattle represented more than two million dollars in annual gross income to Jackson County during the past few years.

The various economic factors that represent problems to continued production and expansion of the enter-

prise have been divided into the following classifications: (1) Production of purebred and commercial cattle; (2) disease control; (3) culling the breeding herd; (4) range management; (5) brush and weed control and range reseeding; and (6) marketing.

### Production

1. Statistics indicate that many more purebred beef bulls are required annually in Jackson County than are produced by the purebred breeders of the county.

2. Within a radius of 150 miles of Medford, there is a deficit of several hundred bulls required over the number produced within the area.

3. Jackson County is strategically located to best serve northern California, Willamette Valley, Eastern Oregon, and the coastal sections of Oregon and Northern California.

4. Climatic conditions in Jackson County are favorable for the development of purebred range bulls.

5. The strong irrigated pastures of Jackson County are particularly adapted to the production of beef cattle, and, therefore, are excellent for maintenance of purebred brood cows which must be kept under fence for controlled breeding.

6. Your committee therefore recommends that more purebred herds of beef cattle be developed in Jackson County, but with the following reservations and cautions:

a. **QUALITY MUST BE PARAMOUNT.**

b. The purebred breeder must constantly strive to produce range bulls that are modern in type, that produce easy fleshing, good gaining, top quality calves. The operator must be a breeder and not a cattle multiplier.

c. The purebred breeder must have adequate finances to be able to obtain the best in herd bulls for his breeding herd.

d. The purebred breeder must be prepared to properly and adequately feed and develop his young stock so that the prospective range buyer can see the fleshing ability of the cattle raised.

7. We also recommend that closer relationships be developed between the purebred breeder and the range or commercial cattle operator. **The purebred breeder must assist in the task of conditioning the range bulls for heavy use, and at the same time the range operator should exercise good management and judgment in the handling of his range bulls to get the most from them.**

### Disease Control

The present day rancher is faced with the problem of livestock diseases more than ever before. With cattle being transported longer distances and living becoming more complex, it is becoming increasingly difficult to

keep our cattle isolated from these varying, and sometimes disastrous, bovine ailments.

Consequently, every rancher is being forced to take decisive action to curb these diseases. Among the controls

now used, **testing** and **vaccination** are the most important.

A successful rancher cannot afford to overlook a strong testing program. The loss of a calf through a Bang's diseased cow, or loss of an animal from leptospirosis or tuberculosis, would easily pay for the inconvenience of running the herd through the testing chute. This, incidentally, would be the only cost to the rancher in the case of brucellosis (Bang's disease) and tuberculosis. The Federal Government reimburses the veterinarian for the testing and for the vaccination of animals against Bang's disease.

Some of the more common animal diseases that Jackson County ranchers are troubled with are:

1. Brucellosis (Bang's disease) is one of the most widespread of our diseases. A state-wide program has been initiated to clean up Bang's disease in Oregon through testing and vaccination. Under this program, each animal that is sold will require testing, and any animal transported from pasture to pasture across a county line will require testing, unless it is vaccinated. It is recommended that each rancher initiate a herd test, weed out all reactors to the test, and initiate a vaccination program on all young replacement heifers. Your local veterinarian should be contacted for full particulars.

2. Leptospirosis, sometimes diagnosed as anaplasmosis, but in reality an entirely different disease, is another testing problem. Tests can be taken from the same blood samples taken for brucellosis. A comparatively new disease, leptospirosis can be vaccinated against and immunity established.

3. Anaplasmosis is a blood disease which is transmitted from one animal

to another via blood sucking insects. There is no approved vaccine for the disease, and about the most effective control is an organized spray program to rid your cattle of external insects.

4. Shipping fever, blackleg, and malignant edema are all "killer" diseases very much in evidence in the Valley. There is a very good 3-way vaccine which will effectively control all three diseases. Contact your veterinarian for the desirable age to vaccinate and length of immunity.

5. Redwater is a water-borne disease. It can be carried from ranch to ranch through irrigation water or by a creek that runs through the property. Vaccine may be administered to protect those animals not now affected.

These are but a few of the many and varied diseases which can be contacted by our livestock today.

One of the pests most disturbing to our livestock is the lowly heel-fly. It will lay eggs in the summer and drive the cattle crazy in the process. Then, in the late winter and spring, the larvae emerge as warbles on the animal's back. These heel-flies can travel a distance of 3 miles, so a one-man or one-ranch fight against them is not enough.

It seems that a community spray project is about the most feasible solution to our heel-fly problem. Consideration should be given to developing such a spray program by utilizing the equipment and personnel now currently operating in the county on the weed control program. Very little adjustments would be necessary in equipment, and a minimum of facilities for handling cattle in close quarters would be necessary.

## Culling and Sorting

Culling the cow herd in order to produce a more uniform and higher

quality calf crop is an individual management problem. This is a neces-

sary step to survive the present price-cost squeeze that every stock is facing. The following are some of the considerations for culling:

1. Type—Cattle that are of an inferior type must be culled.

2. Milking qualities—A calf from a poor milker will be considerably smaller, more prone to disease, and not be ready to market with the rest of the calf crop. Even if the cow is a good beef type, she will not be economical to keep if she doesn't produce enough milk to raise a good calf. Her heifer offspring should never be retained as a replacement.

3. Age — Depending on feed and range conditions, it is a good practice to cull cows after they have calved as 9-year-olds. They should be culled if they cannot survive another winter without special feed and care.

4. Breeding — The herd should be fairly uniform in conformation, color, size, and quality.

5. Kind of calf produced—Occasionally, a cow of good type will consistently produce calves of poor type. This cow should be considered for culling.

6. Thriftiness — The unthrifty cow requires special care and feeding. Death losses are high in this type and they have no place in our herds. They tend to produce unthrifty calves.

7. Slow, late, or non-breeders—This is the most important consideration today. The only reason we keep a cow

is to produce a calf and, regardless of her desirable qualities, if she doesn't produce, she must be culled.

8. Pregnancy testing may be used to advantage in two ways.

a. The operator who breeds for spring freshening is advised to pregnant test his cow herd prior to placing them on winter feed schedules. Cows not settled should be culled or given special treatment if conditions justify. Usually the operator cannot afford to carry unsettled breeding cows through the winter.

b. Open heifers offered for sale on the commercial market bring a higher price per pound than do bred heifers. The pregnancy test of all heifers being conditioned for market is recommended and sorted into the two groups—open and bred.

9. Bulls in good working condition which fail to settle a high percentage of the cow herd, or those that produce calves of inferior quality or characteristics, should be culled.

10. Commercial cattle will generally command the higher prices when sorted into groups of similar age, color markings, sex, and condition. Horned cattle should be grouped together. One horned animal in a group of dehorned frequently reduces the entire group price as much as \$1 per head. Likewise, bulls and stags should be grouped together and not mixed with steers, cows, or heifers.

## Range Management

Privately-owned, as well as public-owned, rangelands may be improved by:

1. Rotated or controlled grazing.

2. Reseeding to an adapted forage grass all disturbed areas immediately following logging, slash burn, or skid roads and landing yards.

3. Encouraging and cooperating with U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management on the reseeded

of lands adapted to grazing such as open glades, mountain meadows, accidental burn areas, etc.

4. Exploration of more economic methods of brush destruction and reseeded techniques on private lands.

5. Conducting research on local range fertilization programs. Soil tests, kinds, amounts, and time of fertilizer applications should be studied.

6. Utilizing to the fullest extent

Commodity Credit Corporation surplus forage crop seeds.

7. Utilizing funds available (Taylor grazing funds, and/or county-appropriated funds) in the construction of drift fences and cattle guards on highways and roads at strategic locations to aid in holding livestock within desired areas.

8. Encouraging and cooperating in the construction of water holes, ponds,

springs, etc. so as to supply adequate water for stock use as well as fire control.

9. Cooperating with other users and landowners in the development of trails and access roads for greater utilization of forage and water, and for fire protection.

10. Identifying, locating, and aiding in the control of poisonous plants such as water hemlock, larkspur, etc.

## Brush and Weed Control

Many acres of good land, capable of producing good forage grasses or timber, have been allowed to develop dense growths of brush and/or weeds of little economic value. Dense brush growths prevent snow pack and increase surface moisture evaporation. Brush and non-edible weeds use large quantities of soil moisture, thus competing with more desirable vegetation, such as grass, legumes, and trees. Brush also presents a fire hazard. Your committee recommends that a program of brush and non-edible weed control be encouraged, using

some of the following methods:

1. Controlled burning — Enlist the cooperation of the State Fire Warden (State Board of Forestry) in preliminary preparations, construct fire guard roads, secure burning permit, etc. Arrange for reseeding or replanting of burned area immediately following the burning.

2. Mechanical brush removal by rail-drag-cultivation, brush beater, dozer blade; seed to adaptable grasses following brush disposal.

3. Use of brush killing chemicals in spray applications.

## Marketing of Beef

Marketing is the number one problem of the livestock industry today. Production of meat in 1956 has risen to a new high. Consumption per person is estimated to be up to a new high of 83½ pounds in 1956. Beef meat production in 1957 will probably fall short of the 1956 record, but will still be large enough to require promotion, publicity, and educational programs to maintain the current high level of per capita consumption.

The retail value of meat consumed decreased in 1955 and 1956, and bears a lower relation to consumers income than it did several years ago. (1957 USDA Agriculture Marketing Service). The producer's job is to find methods

of stimulating the purchases of beef, thus developing the potential that exists. Increased beef consumption would step up demand and thus help producers receive their share of the food dollar.

Frequently producers are influenced to consign their livestock. Since consignment selling of live cattle for slaughter eliminates the bargaining power of the producer, and when enlarged in scope will tend to destroy competitive buying, your committee strongly recommends that consignment be discouraged.

Good marketing methods applied to all classes of cattle are important to all cattle producers.

1. Dehorn all stock at an early age.  
2. Castrate all males not intended for breeding at an early age.

3. Condition all cattle offered for sale (over-fill usually subjects animals to discount); operators should learn to group to near government grades (Prime, Choice, Good, Standard, Commercial, and Utility). Operator should decide grades and types or classes he desires to market, purchase or produce stock near that class, and feed out to grade.

4. Operators should keep in close contact with livestock markets, and as stock are nearing selling time, contact market agent for prospective demand and advice on actual selling date.

5. Hardening grass-fat cattle with hay 30 days prior to selling date usually pays dividends.

6. Selling lower grades of cattle off grass and holding good choice feeders for a fall sale is recommended.

7. Yearling feeders generally sell best in October and November and weaners in December. Feed cattle January through July.

8. Weaners taught to eat hay prior to sales shrink less and sell better. Cattle offered for sale at market centers (auction yards and terminal markets) adjust themselves best when delivered up to 48 hours in advance of the sale.

9. Operators with sorting and loading facilities at the ranch have a distinct advantage over those without such facilities. Animals vaccinated for shipping fever should be treated at the ranch to avoid extra handling and loss of weight. Vaccinate and/or test all female animals for brucellosis on the ranch.

In conclusion, we think that the local beefman can best increase his income by sound management practices and by using his bargaining power to the utmost. We are convinced that competitive bidding generally

brings the highest dollar return to the beefman.

From the national point of view, we believe the beef producers should think of the various advertising means available to them which would enable them to do an expert job of selling beef. With the percentage of consumer income spent for food edging upward, and the percentage that is spent for red meat going down, we feel this is an alarming trend. Of the 5.1 per cent of consumer income spent for red meat in 1955, beef received 2.7 per cent and other red meats 2.4 per cent. This is a drop of 14 per cent.

If we continue to sell beef without promotion, the USDA report indicates our per capita consumption of red meat will drop from the present 161 pounds to 156 pounds in the next 5 years. Beef would drop from 81 pounds (the 1955 consumption) to 74 pounds.

We have the customers, we have the beef, and we have the potential—let's advertise merchandise and sell our beef. It will help both the consumer and the producer.

Committee members: Charles Stanley, Chairman, L.B. Star Rt., Box 177, Eagle Point, Oregon; Merton Bradshaw, L.B. Star Rt., Box 170, Eagle Point, Oregon; Warren Bayliss, 5758 Crater Lake Highway, Medford, Oregon; Fred Offenbacher, Rt. 1, Box 66, Jacksonville, Oregon; W. J. Bigham, Rt. 1, Box 86, Eagle Point, Oregon; Jack Reid, Lake Creek, Oregon; Collier H. Buffington, Rt. 3, Box 207, Medford, Oregon; W. J. (Bill) Bray, c/o Midway Auction Yard, Table Rock Road, Central Point, Oregon; Clayton Charley, 3321 Forest Avenue, Medford, Oregon; Dalton Straus, Rt. 2, Box 330, Central Point, Oregon; Gene McCurley, c/o 1st National Bank, Medford, Oregon; Ernest J. Lathrop, Rt. 2, Box 197, Central Point, Oregon; Ralph L. Cook, Rt. 3, Box 174, Medford, Oregon; and W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.



## OTHER LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

The portion of the livestock industry represented by the smaller animals is very important in the over-all economy of Jackson County. These smaller animals utilize feed which in many cases would go to waste otherwise. They offer an opportunity for many farmers to profitably utilize family

labor, and add materially to the over-all economy of the county.

There are certain problems and pitfalls that seem to be a part of keeping these animals. These problems and pitfalls, together with recommendations for correcting or avoiding them, make up this report.

### Sheep

Producers of sheep list their problems as marketing, parasites and disease, predators and dogs, and buying quality feeders.

#### Marketing

Residents of Jackson County eat very little lamb as compared to some other areas. This makes shipment of lambs to San Francisco or other markets a necessity. Shipping less than a truckload of lambs runs the cost of shipping too high. The committee recommends that wherever possible shipments be pooled to make a truckload. When practical, the load should be made up of lambs which are uniform in size and finish.

The committee does not recommend feeding lambs to high choice or prime, when it is necessary to purchase grain and other concentrates to accomplish this. They are of the opinion that sheep should be kept as an efficient and profitable method of marketing forage crops from the farms in this area. Most members of the committee have had some experience in feeding grain to lambs. They have not been repaid for the additional costs. Buyers will not pay enough extra for fattened lambs.

Marketing of wool is one phase of sheep handling which merits more consideration. Foreign wool is being skirted and graded and offered to buyers on a grade basis. This makes

it increasingly hard to market domestic wool in sacks which contain various grades of wool as well as colored fibers, tags, and dirt. The committee recommends that farmers with sheep pay much more attention to marketing wool in the best condition consistent with his operation.

#### Promotion

The committee recommends that local meat markets be encouraged to feature lamb in their retail sales, or at least to have lamb available in their counters for people who want to buy this fine meat.

More sheep could be profitably raised in Jackson County. For the most part, these should be small farm flocks primarily aimed at utilizing feed which might otherwise be wasted or marketed inefficiently.

One method of increasing the number of sheep in the county is to make breeding stock available for 4-H and F.F.A. projects. This should be followed up by encouraging these boys and girls in raising these animals, and especially by helping them pool their lambs and wool to make a unit large enough to attract a buyer. Individual breeders could well assist these young people by incorporating their market animals or wool with his own marketing.

The committee discussed the possibility of one of the large packing

companies establishing a slaughter house either in Jackson County or in Klamath County. This seemed to be a feasible project because a large amount of livestock is being shipped to central markets. The meat from these animals, or others, is then being shipped back into the area for consumption. Killing locally would save freight both ways, and could result in the grower getting a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar.

### **Parasites and Diseases**

Stomach worms constitute the greatest parasite hazard. Sheep which are harboring large numbers of worms should be treated with a phenothiazine drench. All sheep should have access constantly to a mixture of 9 parts salt and 1 part phenothiazine.

Liver fluke in some areas is a real problem with sheep. Care in use of irrigation water, draining wet areas, and treating wet areas which cannot be drained with copper sulphate is recommended. Keeping ducks or geese in sheep pastures helps a lot with the fluke problem, because they eat the snail which is the secondary host of the liver fluke.

White muscle in lambs is of great concern to sheep growers. The committee recommends that research be continued to find the answer to this problem. Pregnancy disease of sheep causes considerable loss to growers

who neglect to provide their ewes with exercise and feed high in carbohydrates during the last 6 weeks before lambing.

### **Predators and Dogs**

The committee commends the dog control committee, and particularly the present dog control officer, for the efficient and prompt methods used in dealing with the dog problems.

Coyotes are a serious problem in many areas of the county. They seem to be gaining both in numbers and in area in which they are present. The present bounty program and employment of one county trapper is considered inadequate.

In the opinion of the committee, the bounty of \$5 is too small to be of any value. The \$5 bounty does not encourage hunters to work at hunting coyotes, but is paid for the most part on coyotes which are stumbled on to, and which would in all likelihood be killed anyway. Using the ears, a paw, or some small part of the carcass for identification for payment of the bounty would help to some extent.

The committee recommends that the bounty on coyotes be increased to \$10 per animal killed, or higher if necessary, to encourage hunting of the animals; if this cannot be done, then the bounty should be removed entirely and the money used to hire more professional trappers.

## **Swine**

Producers of swine list their problems as: (1) Marketing, (2) high feed costs, and (3) disease and parasites.

Prices for fat hogs in the Medford area average about 3 cents per pound under prices for the same quality hogs in Portland. When this is considered, together with the fact that hogs are being regularly imported from as far away as Omaha, Nebraska, it appears that something could be done to

strengthen the local market for swine. The committee recommends that growers of swine pay attention to producing a carcass which is high in meat and low in fat, since this is the kind wanted in the shops. Marketing of proper weight and offering quality hogs should help the market situation locally. The committee is of the opinion that, since hogs are imported regularly, Medford growers should get

the same price for pork as is paid in Portland.

Swine growers must pay strict attention to efficient production in order to produce pork successfully in this area. This starts with using fast-gaining, efficient animals, feeding low cost feeds together with good supplements, and paying strict attention to labor efficiency.

High feed costs make it desirable to obtain a source of low cost feed. Garbage, bakery waste, and dried pears are some sources. Garbage must be cooked.

A good vaccination program, together with careful sanitation, will usually keep the disease problem at a minimum.

### Goats

The market for goat's milk is not good in Jackson County. Growing angora goats for the production of mohair has not proved to be very successful under Jackson County condi-

tions; therefore, the committee recommends that growing of goats be confined, for the most part, to use in clearing brush.

### Fur Animals

Current low prices for pelts as opposed to high costs of feeds and labor, make fur farming a rather hazardous occupation. Most established fur farms have been discontinued in the past few years. The committee, therefore, recommends that fur farming not be considered except, possibly, by people who have had experience.

The committee further recommends that people who are considering investing money in fur animals, such as chinchilla and nutria, investigate the markets for furs of this type, and get information from a disinterested party

(one who has no breeding stock to sell) as to the true possibilities of this program.

Committee members: Charles Elmore, Applegate, Oregon; Robert Gilman, Rt. 2, Box 532, Medford, Oregon; John Dunlap, 3278 Delta Waters Road, Medford, Oregon; Archie Ferns, Rt. 3, Box 225, Medford, Oregon; L. M. Hamilton, Rt. 1, Box 298, Medford, Oregon; Ben Dawson, Rt. 1, Box 99, Ashland, Oregon; A. T. Lathrop, Rt. 1, Box 595, Central Point, Oregon; Carl Herriott, Applegate, Oregon; and Earle Jossy, Secy., P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## SEED CROPS COMMITTEE REPORT

### Farm Crop Seeds

This committee would like to emphasize that Jackson County climatic and soil conditions are well adapted to the production of high quality, bright, high yields of a large number of forage, turf, farm crop, and many specialty crop seeds.

The limited irrigated acreage and the concentration of cultivated plow land in the valley floors, together with rather small farm units, present problems of isolation for cross-pollinated plants. A minimum number of varieties of cross-pollinated seed crops are recommended. There are also many seed crops that, when grown for a number of years, present problems of clean ground for the production of other varieties or strains of other crops. Ladino clover, alsike clover, lotus, rye grass, sweet clover, and hairy vetch are examples. The volunteering of long-dormant seeds remaining in the soil presents problems in

the production of variety pure seeds. Since competition is keen for those seed crops in great demand, growers are urged to investigate market outlets, price, production costs, market hazards, and yield possibilities before engaging in the enterprise.

There are three main classes of seed crops currently being produced in commercial quantities in Jackson County. These are: legumes, forage and turf, and vegetable. Cereal crop seeds demands are variable and, in general, little or no premium is offered for pure seed. Growers are urged to use pure strain or variety when seeding cereals, due to greater yield possibilities over mixed seed. The production of certified varieties adds to the cost of production, but since the price offered currently for pure seed is approximately the uncertified commercial price, there is little inducement to produce the certified grades.

### Legume Seed Crops

#### Alfalfa

It has been demonstrated over the past several years that alfalfa seed production is possible on a fairly large scale. Yields will vary according to varieties grown, soil, moisture and temperature variations, injurious insect control, and supply of pollinating insects provided.

Satisfactory yields of alfalfa seed may be secured on dry land as well as on irrigated lands.

Since many varieties growing in the same area present problems in producing certified seed due to cross-pollination, your committee recommends that, at this time, only two varieties be considered for new plantings of alfalfa for either seed or for-

age production. These two varieties are Talent and Lahontan.

1. Talent—This variety or strain is a hybrid, selected and developed at the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station. It has been one of the leading varieties in total yield per acre and fine quality for feeding, and is best adapted to southern Oregon particularly, as well as many other areas. It does not have bacterial wilt resistance. Currently this seed is in demand in the country of Greece.

Over 600 acres of talent alfalfa seed was harvested in 1956.

2. Lahontan. This variety is recommended for those producers who may be interested in producing a high-yielding forage crop equal to Talent,

but one that is highly bacterial wilt resistant, resistant to alfalfa spotted aphids, and generally a long-lived variety. Both Talent and Lahontan are adapted to southern Oregon conditions. Lahontan currently is in demand over a wider area in the western U. S. than is Talent.

Yields of seed vary from 200 to 600 pounds per acre. Generally, the first crop is harvested for hay; seed is obtained from the balance of the year's growth, or from what would be the second and third hay crops.

### **Clover**

1. **Ladino Clover**—Ladino clover has been grown in Jackson County for both forage and seed production since its early introduction into the United States in the early 1900's. Seed yields of from 150 pounds to 450 pounds per acre are harvested annually.

Recently (1952), an improved Ladino clover selection was introduced, and land which qualified for isolation and had no previous record of producing ladino clover was seeded to the improved variety. There appears to be little future for extensive plantings of improved Ladino clover seed in Jackson County due to low price offered, hazards of volunteering and dormant seed germination, the strong competition of grower areas where much greater acreage is available and harvesting costs are less than in this country.

2. **Alsike Clover**—It is possible to produce alsike clover in this area. Yields of from 600 pounds to 1,000 pounds per acre are possible. The same problems will confront the grower of alsike seed as are now before the Ladino seed grower: volunteering Ladino and/or alsike; market outlets with moderate prices per pound; competition from other areas having greater acreage available; etc. Like Ladino clover, there appears very little future for a profitable alsike seed

production enterprise in this county.

3. **Red Clover**—Very few acres of red clover have been produced in Jackson County. The improved mildew resistant varieties such as Kenland or Pennscott may be successfully grown. Growers interested should check certification restrictions for isolation, clean land, etc. The production of foundation seed is recommended rather than lower grades, due to the market premiums of price per pound.

4. **Sub Clover** — Sub clover can be produced on many soils of Jackson County. Yields of 200 pounds per acre have been secured. There are definite harvesting problems. The seed crop must be soil surface "combed", and frequently the first inch of surface soil must be screened to secure the crop seed produced. Gravely or cloddy soil presents definite harvesting problems. Extensive seed harvesting equipment is necessary, such as threshing machine or combine, vacuum machine, etc. There is a fairly good market demand at a fair price. This plant is highly recommended for dry land forage and erosion prevention cover crop.

5. **Crimson Clover**—Crimson clover is a winter annual that offers possibilities for expansion. The seed is in good demand for cover crop and soil building crops in the Southern States. The volunteering varieties such as Dixie or Autauga are in greatest demand. The crop may be either fall or spring planted. Fall-planted seed is usually ready for harvest the following May or June. Continued high humidity at harvest time may cause seed to germinate in the seed head prior to harvest. The seed crop may be cut, windrowed, and threshed with a "pick up" combine, or defoliated and harvested standing.

### **Lotus**

Granger lotus offers some limited possibilities for the grower who has clean land and can cope with the

hazards of seed harvest. Lotus is a free shattering plant and only about 50 per cent of the seed produced is harvested in the bag. This is an excellent forage crop with wide adaptations frequently grown on land with too high water table for alfalfa. It is also drought resistant. Yields of from

200 to 250 pounds per acre represent the best yields of saved seed. There is also a limited demand for the seed produced.

Potential producers are urged to investigate harvesting problems and seed outlet markets prior to planning a seed production program.

## **Turf and Pasture Grass Seeds**

### **Blue Grass**

Merion blue grass is a relatively new blue grass that offers some possibilities for expansion, especially in the top certified grades. The crop may be started from seed or transplanted stoniferous plants. Increased yields have been secured by row planting over solid plantings. Yields of from 500 pounds to 840 pounds of clean seed per acre have been harvested in Jackson County. The markets have been fairly well supplied by the current plantings. The supply of other turf and pasture grass seed will influence both demand and price. Yields respond to generous use of commercial fertilizers, especially nitrogen. Yields indicated were secured when 200 pounds of actual "N", 150 pounds of "P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>" and 250 pounds of "K" per acre were applied.

### **Fescue**

Pennlawn fescue seems to offer best possibilities for a cash seed crop at the present time. Best results in seed yield were obtained when row planted in 20 inch rows. Yields of from 500

pounds to 900 pounds per acre have been secured in Jackson County. While the plant is drought resistant, substantial increased yields are secured under irrigation. This seed is currently in greater demand than other fescue varieties. Other varieties of fescue such as alta and Illahee may be produced in economics yields, but market outlets and price per pound are factors to consider.

### **Bent Grass**

The new hybrid bent grass known as Polycross or Penncross, is one of the newer developments. This presents problems in establishing the seed-producing fields because the three parent varieties must be planted in consecutive rows for cross pollinization. This is a high moisture requirement plant and is recommended only where ample irrigation water is available. Row planting in 40-inch row spacing with plants set at 2-foot spacings in the row is recommended. Yields of 250 pounds to 400 pounds per acre are average, with a top yield of 500 pounds per acre.

## **Sugar Beet Seed**

The production of sugar beet seed is an acreage contract or quota contract enterprise. The acreage is therefore limited. Dependable yields of 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of seed per acre are secured. Germination and quality of seed is high. Since the acreage contracts are limited, the potential grow-

ers must first arrange with the contracting agency for an allotment. This agency controls and supervises the acreage, variety, fertilizer applications, harvesting, and seed recleaning processes. Expansion of the enterprise is limited to the needs of the contracting agency.

## General

Seed growers are urged to investigate the new varieties being developed, and check market outlets, yield possibilities, harvesting operations, etc. It is possible to produce certain garden and flower seeds, but since these are generally controlled by seed companies, only the legume and turf or pasture seeds offer opportunities for general expansion. Many other grass seeds may be grown successfully in Jackson County; such crops are orchard grass, perennial and annual rye grass, improved brome grasses, pubescent and intermediate wheat grass, etc. Prospective producers should investigate market demands and price range prior to seed stock purchases.

During recent years we have witnessed a decline in seed production in the Southern Oregon area. At one time, we were leaders in production of Ladino, lotus, and alfalfa seed. These crops brought many thousands of dollars into our economy annually to processors and marketing organizations, as well as to farm producers. This area is in need of some type of crops to replace the cash income formerly obtained from these seed crops. Therefore, we recommend:

1. Continued research by the local Experiment Station in an effort to fill this need. We believe the Station should continue to explore the possibilities of seed production of some of

the grasses and legumes that are in demand elsewhere; also the Station should investigate the possibilities of new specialty type crops that may be adapted to this area.

2. Continued research designed to increase the efficiency of production with regard to management of seed fields: fertilization, disease, insect, and weed control; irrigation and harvesting methods.

3. That, in the interest of efficiency and economy in this vital research, a better adapted site or location for the agronomic work of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station be provided.

Committee members: Otto Bohnert, Chairman, Rt. 1, Box 62, Central Point, Oregon; John Yungan, 5595 Pacific Highway South, Medford, Oregon; Harry Dunn, Rt. 1, Box 61, Central Point, Oregon; John Bohnert, Rt. 1, Box 20, Central Point, Oregon; Harold Gebhard, Rt. 2, Box 64, Central Point, Oregon; John E. Morris, Rt. 2, Box 242, Central Point, Oregon; Albert Straus, Rt. 2, Box 400, Gold Hill, Oregon; G. W. McDonough, Rt. 2, Box 497, Gold Hill, Oregon; Otto Niedermeyer, Rt. 2, Box 483, Medford, Oregon; A. E. Stevens, 5055 Pacific Highway South, Medford, Oregon; H. H. White, 3654 Pacific Highway South, Medford, Oregon; and W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## POULTRY COMMITTEE REPORT

### Commercial Eggs

Because Oregon is rapidly approaching the time when it will produce more eggs than it will consume, the profit margin per hen will lessen in proportion to the surplus supply. Small flocks at present are not economically sound, and even large operations are not returning too much on the owner's labor and investment.

The trend is to flocks of 5,000 and up, with a proportionate decline in smaller operations.

There is still an opportunity for an experienced poultryman, soundly financed, to make a success of a commercial egg farm, but the future does not appear too good.

### Broilers

This phase of the industry can just about be skipped in Jackson County. Other territories with cheaper land and labor can produce all the broilers the United States will consume and

at a lesser cost. A side-line venture with retail sales may add to a family income, but probably will net only a low return per hour of labor.

### Hatching Egg Flocks

At present there is little opportunity for an increase in hatching egg flocks in Jackson County. Heavy breed hens which have the desired broiler chicken characteristics produce the hatching egg at too high a cost for any real

profit, and the excess eggs produced have to be sold at a considerable loss. Profits can still be obtained with a light breed hatching egg flock, provided a hatchery contract can be obtained.

### Turkeys

The one bright spot in local poultry conditions exists in the expansion of turkey breeder hens. How long this condition will exist is doubtful, but at least at present, the demand for Oregon-produced turkey eggs exceeds the supply. The needed investment is high, but financing is available for experienced operators with a good credit rating.

A careful check with turkey hatcheries is advisable before any definite steps are taken.

Turkeys raised for market locally

are in competition with birds shipped into the state, and only a slight market drop can prove disastrous, as the profit margin per pound is slight.

Committee members: Miles F. Doran, Chairman, Rt. 1, Box 368-A, Medford, Oregon; Al Hart, South Pacific Highway, Medford, Oregon; Les Schneider, 1821 Woodlawn Drive, Medford, Oregon; Lee Surles, 2392 South Stage Road, Medford, Oregon; Jim Dodson, 1102 Sweet Road, Medford, Oregon.



## YOUTH COMMITTEE REPORT

### Situation

The following are problems or situations which the Youth Committee feels are facing the youth of Jackson County:

1. There is a lack or shortage of elders to work with youth groups.
2. The present youth programs do not challenge the youth sufficiently to keep their interest.
3. Youth do not make plans for the future due to military obligations.
4. There is a tendency on the part of parents to give children many material things (money, cars, etc.), without the young people fully understanding where they come from, why they are able to receive them, and the effort needed so that they may have these things, as well as the necessities of life.
5. Many young people are not given the opportunity to belong to some type of club or youth organization, whether it is in school or out of school.
6. Some areas appear to have more organized activities than are desir-

able; thus, there is not sufficient time for the necessary family activities.

7. The increased number of teenagers with automobiles calls for more guidance in the use and maintenance of these automobiles.

8. Television program scheduling causes family problems due to the off-hour scheduling of programs of interest to youth.

9. What can be done with juveniles who cannot adapt to school society, but are required by law to attend school?

10. More and better permanent classroom facilities for the mentally retarded and handicapped young people are needed.

11. In most cases, school homework is being used as busy work for students, rather than for educational purposes.

12. Many physical and social problems which disturb young people are caused by poor eating habits at home and especially at school.

### Recommendations

The Youth Committee recommends the following:

1. Car clubs sponsored by youth groups, schools, or civic clubs should be organized to meet this interest of young people, and should include instruction in safety and courtesy of road operation as well as maintenance and repair.
2. The retarded and handicapped student program should be expanded to include all ages in the public school system of Jackson County, and should be given a **permanent** location with the necessary facilities to handle this special training program.
3. The lunch hour in the public

school should not be used for club meetings or organized sports, which either prevents students from having enough time to eat an adequate lunch, or encourages them to skip lunch entirely.

4. A study should be made of the purpose and use of school homework in relation to its education value, as compared with other activities in which young people engage.

The unequal load due to transportation time, jobs at home or in the community, and other family responsibilities, combined with homework, deny some students the opportunity to participate in some family or social

activities; this matter should be considered in the study.

5. A student survey should be taken to determine, as near as possible, what our young people are doing with their time. The results should show the areas where we do or do not provide the necessary activities in or out of school for normal development of young people.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the committee has listed only a few of the major problems that they see confronting the youth of Jackson County at the present time. There are many other problems which may or may not be as important, but the committee felt these were ones that needed immediate attention.

The student survey which the committee has recommended may point out other problems, and it is hoped that it will provide some of the answers to the existing problems. These

survey results will be made available to all organizations and groups which are interested in youth.

The Youth Committee of the Jackson County Planning Council requests permission of the council to continue as an action committee to develop and conduct this student survey in the 1957-58 school year.

Committee members: Mrs. Catheryn Gibson, Chairman, Rt. 1, Box 164, Central Point, Oregon; Lucile Frink, Rt. 1, Box 133, Central Point, Oregon; Mrs. Richard Finch, 223 Bradford Way, Medford, Oregon; Fred Plócher, 167 Harrison Street, Ashland, Oregon; Mrs. Lester W. Bradshaw, L. B. Star Rt., Box 250, Eagle Point, Oregon; Shirrel R. Doty, c/o U. S. National Bank, Medford, Oregon; Don Nichols, Rt. 1, Box 387, Ashland, Oregon; William Duhaime, 718 So. Newton Street, Medford, Oregon; and Glenn Klein and Marjorie Hattan, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE COMMITTEE REPORT

### Irrigation

Jackson County lands are in need of additional irrigation water. The county contains 1,802,880 acres with only 53,647 acres presently irrigated (U.S. Census 1954). There are 472,739 acres in farm ownership. The various surveys made by the Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies show that there are some 110,000 additional acres that could be irrigated. It is generally agreed that any future expansion in irrigation will necessitate the impounding of flood waters. The normal stream flow waters of all Jackson County streams have long since been exhausted by filings with the State Engineer and Water Resources Board. In fact, current filings or permit requests exceed the summer flow.

Since Jackson County population increased 21.1 per cent during the period April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1956, and is currently increasing at about that same rate, there are increasing demands for additional irrigation waters. Present population of Jackson County is 70,840 (July 1, 1956).

Your committee would recommend that the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and other public agencies cooperate with the residents of the area to bring about the full development of the water in the Rogue River Basin. Consideration should be given to water for: (1) irrigation, (2) industry, (3) municipal uses, (4) domestic needs, and (5) power development, in order to meet the needs of the constantly increasing economic pressure on the agricultural area which now has definite limitations. The development should be completed in such a way as to aid in the development of fish, wildlife, and recreation resources to aid in the expansion of tourist industry. There should be

full utilization of the potential hydro-electric power development.

The present irrigation districts have or have accepted planned programs for generally adequate supplies of irrigation water for the land now being served. The distribution systems of some of these districts are inadequate in capacity to serve all lands on a continuous supply basis; consequently, a users rotational system has been in operation for many years. This rotational supply system is a limiting factor in crop varieties and maximum production. A wide diversification of crops has long been advocated which would fit in more generally with soil conditions, market demands, and operators' desires. Your committee recommends that:

1. Present irrigation districts conduct surveys of their systems to see whether or not improvements are possible, (such as continuous flow, supplemental sprinkler systems installed by operators on some laterals), and to determine the need for any change in delivery system.

2. The Small Watershed Act, Public Law No. 566, is designed to aid certain areas in conservation of natural resources, which includes soil and water conservation, improved land use, fish and wildlife conservation, etc. It is recommended that the two soil conservation districts cooperate with irrigation districts and other agency representatives in surveys of the county applicable for this type of program.

3. The construction of reservoirs for impounding "winter run-off" water both by individuals and groups has provided water for many acres of new irrigated lands. The Federal government, through the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Com-

mittee, has increased the conservation or participating payment to the maximum (\$1,500) permitted by the Federal Directing Department. Reservoir construction is becoming increasingly expensive, and adequate storage sites

more difficult to locate. Individuals and agencies interested in development of stored water supplies may survey these factors and work toward greater incentive payments.

## Drainage

Your committee recognizes a county-wide drainage problem and one that could become more acute. Drainage, both surface as well as sub-soil, is a problem best handled through the cooperative efforts of all of those contributing to or affected economically by the excess of water. Where large areas are confronted with a drainage problem, there are justifications for authorizing a division of government such as the county to handle the problem, or for forming a drainage district. Some agency having the power to levy assessments for construction and maintenance is important. At present, Oregon laws do not provide authority for county government to enter this drainage field on private property. The formation of drainage districts is authorized by law.

The county government could participate in improving drainage conditions which have been aggravated by construction of residential subdivisions or by the development of industrial areas. The Jackson County Court has recently appointed a planning committee, and should county zoning regulations be adopted, the drainage problems could be reduced in future expansions.

There are many areas where drainage may now be the problem of a single landowner or of a few landowners. In future years these may become a constantly growing problem.

Your committee recommends that those landowners, individually or collectively, who recognize a drainage problem, take immediate steps to secure qualified drainage technicians. This can be done either through public agencies now available (Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Association, Extension Service, Bureau of Reclamation), or through private agencies. They would aid in the survey of need and proper installations of facilities for adequate farm and community drainage systems.

Committee members: Paul Culbertson, Chairman, Rt. 2, Box 463, Medford, Oregon; David Lowry, Rt. 1, Box 321, Talent, Oregon; Steve Nye, 816 West 10th Street, Medford, Oregon; Don Minear, Rt. 1, Box 358, Medford, Oregon; Martin Luther, Jr., Fern Valley Rd., Medford, Oregon; George A. Loftin, Rt. 2, Box 582-A, Central Point, Oregon; Chet Wendt, Rt. 2, Box 461, Medford, Oregon; John N. Winton, Rt. 1, Box 117-G, Eagle Point, Oregon; John Kesler, Rt. 3, Box 261, Medford, Oregon; Collier H. Buffington, Rt. 3, Box 207, Medford, Oregon; (Mrs.) Katheryn Heffernan, P.O. Box 748, Medford, Oregon; Ogden Kellogg, Rt. 1, Box 517, Gold Hill, Oregon; Wilton White, Rt. 1, Box 34, Central Point, Oregon; Otto Bohnert, Rt. 1, Box 62, Central Point, Oregon; W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## **SOILS, LAND USE, AND EROSION CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORT**

### **Jackson County's Soils Problems**

#### **Soils Classification**

The completion of the soils classification in Jackson County is most urgently needed. It is recommended by the subcommittee that the County Agricultural Council work through the County Agent and the Boards of Supervisors of the Soil Conservation Districts to have soil scientists assigned to the county to complete this survey as soon as possible. When completed for the county, the standard soil survey adopted by the U.S.D.A. will provide needed soils information to all agencies and private landowners. The Soil Conservation Service soil surveyor now divides his time between Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos, and Curry Counties.

#### **Soils Testing**

The subcommittee encourages the expansion of the use of the soil testing facilities of Oregon State College, so that wider assistance will be given in meeting soil fertility requirements.

#### **Soil Structure**

Since water penetration, soil permeability, and soil structure are among the major soil management problems in the county, it is recommended that continued research on these items be emphasized. Information relative to the improvement of soil structure in the heavier soils of the county through utilization of crop residues and green manure crops should be given under distribution. It is the opinion of the subcommittee that research on a field basis on the use of saw-dust and deep tillage application of the same, as a possible help in improving soil structure, should be encouraged.

#### **Water Table and Drainage**

High water table and resultant drainage problems are common over a large part of the farmland in the county. Due to the complexity of the soils, and the varied soil pattern, the drainage problem is extremely difficult. The fact that many of the soils needing drainage are very heavy, with poor internal drainage characteristics, adds to the difficulty. The soil characteristics are such as to require interception drainage in most cases. As a result, many hours of soil and engineering study are required on each acre to design an effective drainage system. Technical man power in the form of soil scientists and engineers is the limiting factor in solving the drainage problems. Farmers in many of the poorly drained areas have applied for drainage assistance through the Soil Conservation Districts and the Agricultural Conservation Program, but work has not been completed due to shortage of help. The subcommittee recommends that the Agricultural Council cooperate with the Soil Conservation districts and take whatever action is necessary to get the districts staffed with the technical assistance necessary to get this drainage problem underway.

#### **Irrigation**

The subcommittee recommends that further research on improved irrigation methods, water measurement, and controlled application be encouraged.

#### **Adapted Species**

Research on adapted species and seeding methods for the low foothill range lands within the county is also badly needed.

## Land Use Problems of Jackson County

### Urban Encroachment on Agricultural Lands

Although it has been generally believed that Jackson County had lost considerable agricultural acreage in the past 10 years to residential subdivisions and industrial development, study of this urban encroachment problem led the committee to the conclusion that such diversion has not been serious, either in total acres or in loss of agricultural income to the county.

After making an enumeration of residential subdivisions and industrial site development in the county since 1946, the Land Use Committee estimated that not over 500 acres of agricultural land had been diverted to such non-agricultural use. It was further estimated that not more than one-third of the total acreage so diverted could be regarded as good agricultural land.

In making a 10-year projection of the urban encroachment problem, the committee reached the opinion that, with the same rate of population and industrial growth as recently experienced by the county, little additional agricultural land will be lost to urban uses.

It was estimated that in existing urban areas some 7,500 building lots are potentially available. Assuming a population increase of 100 families per month and 3.8 persons to the family, the 7,500 potentially available lots will absorb the expected growth in the next 10 years with margin to spare.

### Impairment of Land Values Resulting From Non-conforming Land Use

Impairment of land values resulting from non-conforming land use was believed to be one of the most significant problems considered by the committee. It affects the community as a place to live, and works hard-

ship against individuals directly affected. It was felt that this problem will be of increasing importance in the years to come as the county continues to grow.

What is meant by "non-conforming land use" as used in this study? It means a use which, because of its nature, results in a lowering of nearby property values.

Noxious fumes, odors, unsightly structures, pollution of surface and ground water, and other health hazards are some of the causes of lowered property values which may result from a non-conforming land use. At the present time, the individual property owner has little protection from deterioration of his property value due to non-conforming use.

The committee recommends that the agricultural community assist in the formulation of a county-wide zoning program.

### Loss of Agricultural Lands to Public Highways

Freeways, as presently constructed, utilize approximately 40 acres of land per mile. If adequate consideration is not given in their planning to the agricultural land involved, large acreages of land could be removed from production.

It was felt by the committee that the agricultural community of Jackson County should take action as is necessary, to assure adequate consideration of long-run agricultural values in freeway or other public road planning in the county.

### Need for Higher Agricultural Land Use

Considerable acreage of the county's agricultural land is suitable for the production of crops of higher value than those presently produced. These higher value crops are not now produced on those lands largely because of marketing difficulties.

It is suggested by the committee that the Jackson County Agricultural Council appoint a standing committee to study the problems involved, and

to attempt to effect their solution. Such a study should consider the attraction of processing plants and the use of marketing pools.

## **Jackson County's Erosion Problems**

Erosion as seen in the dust-bowl states of the Mid-West is impressive. It can be described by word and easily portrayed photographically. The erosion problems of Jackson County are largely of an insidious nature . . . to the casual eye, they are not so apparent. But they exist; they are serious; they demand solution.

What are the erosion problems of the county? Unlike the dust bowl, where wind erosion associated with drought is the problem, our problem stems from too much water at the wrong time, or in the wrong places, or on land that has been mismanaged.

### **Stream Bank Erosion**

The number one erosion problem of the county is stream bank erosion. Floods of recent years have removed the natural bank cover from long reaches of our streams, leaving the banks bare. As a result, normal high water (not a flood stage), erodes the banks. This type of erosion does its most serious work on the bottom lands. Some of the county's best soils are found adjacent to our rivers and streams. They are largely light soils which are irrigated and highly productive. These soils are not naturally equipped to stand the cutting action of the streams, once the bank cover is gone; consequently, each winter more and more of these lands melt into the streams and are lost forever.

**What are the causes of the stream bank erosion problem?** It would appear that one of the primary causes is decreasing vegetative cover in the upper reaches of the watershed. This situation has a two-fold effect. First, lack of vegetative cover results in

faster runoff of precipitation, with the increased cutting action associated with higher stream velocities. Secondly, it leads to increased debris—gravel, rocks, logs, silt—in the channels, which build into islands, forcing the streams to meander into adjacent lands.

Other causes of stream bank erosion are directly man-made. For example, inadequately aligned bridges, culverts, and causeways change the natural flow and result in cutting, flooding, and silting. Another example is the mismanagement of gravel pits, whether state-owned or those in private hands.

Another cause is the immense overgrowth of worthless brush, such as buckhorn and slickleaf, on the south slopes of our watersheds, between the elevations of 3,000 and 6,000 feet, causing large air spaces beneath the snow pack, thereby causing the snow to melt too fast to be absorbed into the ground.

What can be done about this problem of stream bank erosion? It would appear that steps should be taken to control the winter discharges of our streams. In the case of the major streams this may well necessitate major structures. In the case of the smaller water-ways, adequate watershed management may be the solution. Of course, watershed management is desirable in connection with the larger streams, but it is felt that relief from such action would be too slow in coming, and in the interim larger and larger acreage of good land would be lost. Furthermore, watershed management by itself would not fur-

nish the full solution to the problem in the case of the larger streams.

A second important step is channel clearing, straightening, and revetment of critical areas.

It should be noted that the above mentioned measures are largely beyond the means of the farmer, either individually or collectively, and as a result require governmental assistance if they are to be accomplished.

Regarding the solution of the directly man-made stream bank erosion problems, two courses of action appear feasible. First, in the case of those problems associated with highways and roads, it is felt that the solution is largely educational. The residents of the county should be informed that inadequate planning of some roads and highways is resulting in severe erosion, and they should be encouraged to bring their desires for corrective action to the attention of the executive branches of the state and county governments.

Secondly, in the case of those erosion problems resulting from improper management of gravel pits, corrective action may be secured for publicly-owned pits in the same manner as outlined above, while in the case of privately-owned pits, it may be found in legislative action.

Brushy areas on the south slopes could be corrected by spraying and controlled burning, later re-seeding to grasses to establish a sod. In recent years, California has had considerable experiences with this type of watershed treatment, and detailed information is available from the Agricultural Publications Office, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

### **Mismanagement of Cultivated Lands**

The second major type of erosion in Jackson County results from mismanagement of cultivated lands.

Examples of such mismanagement are: (1) Flood irrigation of steep ground; (2) improper fall ground preparation of uplands; and (3) improper farming practices in connection with land in the flood plain.

The solution of the aforementioned types of mismanagement rests largely with the education of the individual operators.

For example, the erosion caused by flood irrigation of steep ground can be controlled by sprinkler irrigation and by the use of cover crops. Erosion caused by improper fall ground preparation can be controlled by contour farming and grass waterways. Erosion resulting from improper farming practices in connection with lands in the flood plain can be lessened by maintaining vegetative cover during the flood season.

Committee members: William Jess, Chairman, Rt. 1, Box 132, Eagle Point, Oregon; John Taggart, 33 North Riverside Ave., Medford, Oregon; C. H. Ault, 33 North Riverside Ave., Medford, Oregon; Harold Gebhard, Rt. 2, Box 64, Central Point, Oregon; Francis Krouse, Rt. 4, Box 498, Grants Pass, Oregon; Ray Schumacher, c/o County Assessor, Court House, Medford, Oregon; Thomas J. Hight, 221 North Central Ave., Medford, Oregon; Rodger von der Hellen, Rt. 1, Box 501, Central Point, Oregon; David H. Holmes, Rt. 3, Box 208, Medford, Oregon; W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.



## FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIVING COMMITTEE REPORT

### Social Problems

#### Neglected Children

A child without adequate parental care, understanding, or supervision is a neglected child.

1. Many mothers are working to support a family, provide for extended education, raise the standard of living, or provide for their own emotional needs. Statistics from Jackson County are not available on the number of working mothers, but observation shows that it is widespread. In 1955, 30 per cent of married women, of whom 16 per cent were younger women with children under 6, were working outside the home.

The Committee recommends:

- Accept the fact that they are working mothers and offer assistance in the family living problems that may result.
- Provide schooling or supervised recreation for children whose mothers work, for the 2 hours after school that they would usually be alone.
- Provide and set standard for nursery schools and encourage cooperative kindergartens.

2. We feel that there is a widespread lack of emotional maturity among many parents. (See summary of county mental health program.)

3. There is a lack of parent education.

- The committee recommends parent education on harmonious family living through study groups, P.T.A., churches and Extension units and

others, with specialists from many sources, including Oregon State College, to train leaders for discussion of these problems.

- We recommend classes in high school on family relations.

4. There is a lack of adequate recreational facilities.

The committee recommends:

- A supervised recreational program for the whole family, and especially for children whose parents are working.
- A parent and teen-age group who could together solve problems which came up under the supervision of this recreation.

#### Lonely, Ill-adjusted Older People

1. The number of older people in Jackson County has been increasing steadily; in 1940 there were 5,381 Jackson County people past 60 years of age.

2. The mild climate in this area and the fact that Medford is a medical center attracts older people. They are lonely because there is no social meeting place for them. Many are widows or widowers and alone. There is a lack of transportation for these people.

The committee recommends:

- Center for hobbies and crafts.
- Encouraging churches to show more interest towards these groups.
- Organizing golden age groups.
- Becoming more neighbor conscious.

### School Problems

1. Additional classroom space is needed because there has been an increase of 63.9 per cent of children in school in the past 10 years (1946-1956). A building program is being carried

out to meet this problem.

2. At present, the few private kindergartens we have are not required to conform to a set standard. Kindergartens in the rural areas are needed.

We recommend legislation for licensing and standardization of kindergartens. A cooperative type of kindergarten or nursery school should be established.

3. Some districts in the area need financial help and are not able to get it under the present distribution system.

We recommend redistribution of the state equalization fund to bring basic school support up to an equi-

librium between local personal property taxes and state support.

4. There is a lack of program for the exceptional child, including gifted children as well as the retarded and physically or mentally disabled.

We recommend a program be set up to develop the child with a high IQ. Pilot classrooms which were established for the mentally retarded should be continued.

## Health Problems

### Mental Health

1. The Jackson County Mental Health Committee is an example of the cooperation and concern of the community in the field of mental health. It serves as a coordinating body exploring the problems and needs of the community and various programs and activities related to mental health. The committee includes social workers, ministers, doctors, teachers, supervisors, nurses and interested laymen representing many groups and agencies: The Southern Oregon Child Guidance Clinic, the Jackson County Public Welfare Commission, the Public Health Department, the County School Superintendent's Office, Southern Oregon College, the Boys and Girls Aid Society, The Ministerial Association, the Medical Society, Parent Teacher Association, the Council for Children and Youth, United Crusade, Jackson County Public Health Association, and others concerned with the activities of the committee.

2. One of the major projects of the committee involved the recognition of the need for psychiatric services for children. After much study and planning, the Southern Oregon Child Guidance Clinic Association was organized in 1953. The clinic has brought to the community the services of a full-time psychiatric social worker as

well as part-time services of a psychiatrist and a psychologist. This year a psychiatrist has established private practice in the community, on a half-time basis, and devotes the rest of his time to State Board of Health work, including 4 days a month at the clinic.

3. In response to a frequently expressed need for a family counselling service, the Mental Health Committee is now making a survey of this problem. Other indications of the community's awareness of mental health include:

- The establishment of two classes for retarded children now located in Talent.

- The seminars on professional problems conducted by Dr. John Waterman and Dr. Harry Danielson for teachers, physicians, and ministers.

- The special training in this field for public health nurses and public welfare workers.

- The supply of publications on topics relating to mental health and illness and child growth and development maintained for public and professional use at the County Health Office by the Jackson County Public Health Association.

- The wide demand for the mental health play, prepared and presented each year by the amateur theater group, "The Footlighters," and used with qualified discussion leaders. Ap-

proximately 1,500 people attended these mental health plays for the past 4 years.

- The greatly expanded listing of books in this field made possible through the cooperation of the Public Health Association and the Medford Public Library.

- Family life education. The recognition of the family as the core of the community, with much work for better mental health being done through family life education, especially in churches, Parent-Teacher Association (both in local units and in the County Council), and the Family Life Education Committee of the Public Health Association. These and other groups work through the use of films about the growth and development of children, the problems of children, better family living, sex education, adolescence, infant care, and general mental health.

- The important role in family life education played by the parent discussion groups for parents of pre-school, elementary school, and adolescent children, and the parents of mentally retarded children.

- The leadership training workshops where leaders of discussion groups are able to meet regularly for exchange of ideas, professional guidance information about materials and resources, and practice in leadership skills and techniques.

4. In addition to continuing and expanding the activities already under way, there are other needs seen in our community. One of these, the problems of our aging population, has been given thought and some preliminary study, but needs to be given more intensive consideration. The rehabilitation of mental patients on their return to the community, and the possibility of securing hospital facilities for treatment of mental illness here in the community are two other problems needing attention.

There also seems to be a need for additional classes for retarded children, especially to afford training to the children over 12. One of the greatest needs is increased understanding and wider participation by all the citizens of the community in programs toward better understanding of individual human relationships.

5. We recommend increasing public knowledge of the program being carried out by the Jackson County Mental Health Committee, in a way that will stimulate understanding and participation in programs toward better understanding of individual and human relationships.

### Sanitation

Twenty-five per cent of Oregon's population is rural, but not farm, which is a 11 per cent increase since 1940.

1. A good part of Jackson County is covered with hardpan. This impervious rock makes septic tank drainage practically impossible, and in many areas raw sewage and effluent have almost saturated the ground. Since a large part of this area is rural or "fringe," there are many septic tanks and in some places the water supply is from a well. This really creates a great health hazard, as without proper drainage there is a great danger of seepage into the water supply.

2. A solution to this problem is very difficult. There have been many suggestions, and many communities and out-lying areas have made a great effort to solve their problems. Many areas do not have the bonding capacity to finance proper sewerage disposal. After a great deal of study, the planning committee of the city of Medford has decided that annexation of the "fringe areas" is the logical solution. Of course, this has met with some resistance, but some areas have annexed to the city and other areas are having local meetings to consider

annexation, or to listen to any feasible plan that may be presented. Phoenix is now in the process of putting in sewer lines to hook to the Medford disposal plant. Central Point and White City are already connected. Talent and Ashland have municipally-owned disposal plants. There are no controls on building and growth nor any planning in many out-lying areas. This adds to the problem. At present, a County Court-appointed Jackson County Planning Commission is working on solutions to these problems, as well as other development problems. The committee feels wide education for county zoning and other county planning should be offered by many groups. We recommend extension units and other organizations cooperate in this movement.

### **Dental Caries**

1. A dental health study has been done by Dr. Witter of the State Board of Health and Dr. Harold Noyes of the University of Oregon Dental School. This study revealed shocking statistics on caries in children's teeth in Jackson County. A provision for fluoridation of the water was defeated in the Medford and Ashland areas in November, 1956.

2. We would recommend an intensive educational program on dental health, including fluoridation.

### **Nutrition**

1. An unknown number of children and adults in our community are not functioning to capacity because of poor nutrition, according to statistics. This group is not localized in any seg-

ment of the population, economic or social. Obesity is the number one nutritional problem in the United States. Causes of poor nutrition include lack of knowledge, lack of motivation to change habits, and pressure of advertising for foods comprising inadequate diet.

2. Groups working at nutrition education in the county are: The public schools, the Jackson County Public Health Department, the Public Health Nurses, the County Extension services, the 4-H Clubs, and Home Extension units. Other groups deeply interested in certain aspects of nutrition are the Living Foods Study Group and the Natural Food Associates.

The committee recommends that there be further education on the necessities of good diet.

3. Quality of school lunches has improved immensely in the past 10 years. This is due to more knowledge and better skills and higher quantity and quality of surplus commodities and better equipment. To a large number of children in Jackson County, this well balanced, nourishing meal is a major contribution nutritionally.

In the rural schools of Jackson County, it is estimated that the average number of children getting hot lunches daily ranged from 60 to 100 per cent, depending on location. The Medford schools are serving hot lunches to approximately 50 per cent of their school population.

Coke machines have been removed from all but two schools in the county, except for special occasions; whereas, 5 years ago they were almost universally prevalent.

## **Services**

### **Fire Protection in Jackson County**

1. Insured fire loss in Jackson County was 6.89 per cent less in 1955 than 1954, possibly due in part to the "Home Fire Prevention" program that

was conducted throughout the state. This program has won national recognition, with requests coming from other states for complete information on it. Fire departments conducting

home inspections had 8.99 per cent less fire loss claims in 1955 than in 1954, as compared to 4.18 per cent in districts not conducting home inspections, in home fire claims.

2. Much Jackson County land is covered by state forest protection agencies, but this service does not carry any structures on that land.

The committee recommends:

- The County Commission may help with fire protection problems.

- Teach or emphasize fire safety practices in the home.

3. The towns and cities are graded for insurance purposes, using a national standard point system, with classes from 1 to 10.

Jackson County Department is rated as follows:

Medford and Ashland .....	Class 5
Central Point .....	7
Gold Hill .....	7
Jacksonville .....	7
Phoenix .....	7
Butte Falls .....	8
Eagle Point .....	8
Rogue River .....	8
Talent .....	8
Medford Rural Fire Prevention Dist.	9

Created in 1952 with 38 square mi.  
Central Point Rural Fire Prevention District .....

Created in 1952 with 60 square mi.  
Rogue River Rural Fire Prevention District .....

Created in 1950 with 8 square mi.

The efficiency of fire control in a Class 5 district is 94.86 per cent protection; in Class 7—94.06 per cent; Class 8—93.75 per cent; Class 9—91.65 per cent.

According to the State Fire Marshal's report, little territory with improvements of a nature to justify the expense of organizing rural fire prevention districts, remains in Oregon.

It would seem that this field is being covered by existing organizations and will be expanded by them as the need arises.

## Roads

1. The "Litter Bug" problem would seem to be worthy of further consideration. It affects everyone who uses our roads and highways. It causes damage to tax-supported road equipment, which also involves personnel. There are two types of litterbugs: those who dump boxes of refuse along country roads on private property; and those who toss papers, bottles, and the like from passing cars. Both types mar the beauty of our countryside.

2. Some of the possible causes are thoughtlessness, lack of responsibility, disregard of property rights, lack of training. The greatest obstacle would seem to be indifference on the part of individuals and/or lack of education as to the results of such practice.

3. Some possible solutions might be education through the schools by essay writing, films, posters, etc. This would indirectly bring pressure on parents through their children. Radio, newspapers, and television could be effective. There should be cooperation of organizations, such as granges, civic improvement groups, and youth groups with state and county highway departments in programs that have already been started.

Committee Members: Mrs. Rollin Jones, Chairman, 208 Hamilton, Medford, Oregon; Mrs. Arnold Bohnert, Route 1, Box 60, Central Point, Oregon; Mrs. Leland Charley, L.B. Star Rt., Box 160, Eagle Point, Oregon; Mrs. Vernon A. Turpin, 3533 Jacksonville Hwy., Medford, Oregon; Mrs. L. H. Valentine, Route 2, Box 17, Jacksonville, Oregon; Mrs. Victor F. Birdseye, Route 2, Box 394, Medford, Oregon; Mrs. Clayton Charley, 3321 Forest Ave., Medford, Oregon; Mrs. James F. Corson, Route 2, Box 51, Jacksonville, Oregon; Mrs. Mabel Wertz, Route 1, Box 39E, Eagle Point, Oregon; Mrs. Dunbar Carpenter, Route 3, Box 124, Medford, Oregon; Miss Mary Pat Lucy, Secretary, P. O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## BEES COMMITTEE REPORT

### General Situation

There are approximately 6,000 colonies of bees in Jackson County. Some 4,000 colonies are owned and managed by commercial beekeepers. Some 2,000 colonies are owned by part-time operators for supplemental income, or as a hobby, or for supplying the family with honey. These 2,000 colonies are usually in small numbers of from 1 to 7 colonies in each ownership.

Bees are kept for honey and wax production and/or for pollinators for seed and fruit crops produced in the area.

The annual yield of commercial honey is about 180,000 pounds. Bees are rapidly becoming more and more important as pollinators for seed and horticultural crops. Since the honeybee is the only pollinating insect that

can be increased at will, prior to and during the time of need, it is rapidly replacing the wild bee as pollinators.

Research data has shown that legume seed crops such as alfalfa, clover, vetch, lotus, peas, etc., as well as most tree fruits and nut crops, are dependent to a large degree upon bee pollination for economic yields; the set of many fruits are found to be in direct ratio to the number of worker honeybee population in the field.

Since fruit and seed crops represent very substantial parts in the agricultural economy of Jackson County, and yields are so dependent upon an adequate supply of pollinators, the following statements, suggestions, and recommendations are submitted.

### Management

1. Tree fruit blossoms are attractive to bees in relation to the nectar they secrete. Best results may be secured by placing bee colonies in orchards when the trees are showing 10 to 20 per cent bloom.

2. Most insecticides are toxic to bees; some are more toxic than others. Many insecticides inhibit the production of nectar for short periods of time after application. Insecticides also vary in the residual potency and rapidity of volitization. Many of the organic phosphate insecticides, such as parathion, are less injurious to bees when applied in the late evening. Malathion, having a brief duration of activity and little cumulative effects, may be applied in the early morning hours when bees are not in flight, with very little detrimental effect on bees.

3. Cover crop cultural methods are

widely practiced in orchard culture. Blooming cover crops offer competition with tree blossoms. Dust and spray materials applied to the trees either by air, ground speed, or high pressure rigs cover the ground crop and thus multiply area of danger to bees. It is recommended that:

(a) Cover crops in bloom be chopped or worked into the soil just prior to spray or dust applications; or that

(b) Insecticides be applied only in a liquid spray form and with a minimum gallonage (10 to 12 gallons per acre).

4. Seed producers frequently are forced to apply insecticides for the control of injurious insects such as alfalfa weevil, army worms, lagus bugs, grasshoppers, etc. The kind of insecticide, as well as method and time of application best suited to control the injurious pest, has been

worked out by Experiment Station research. Such information is available through the local Extension Service. We recommend that producers contact this service and follow such recommendations. In general, insecticides should be applied in late evening or very early morning (before 7 a.m.), when bees are not in flight. Liquid sprays applied in low gallonage, from low-pressure equipment will give as good control, as will dusts or high-volume, high-pressure equipment and will be less hazardous to bees. We recommend that seed producers notify the beekeepers in the immediate vicinity when applications of lethal insecticides are planned, so as to permit the removal of colonies from the danger zone.

5. Bees intended for pollinators should be given special care in regard to colony strength. The efficiency of work will be dependent upon the colony strength and maintenance of these numbers as indicated by the amount of brood in the hive. The minimum standards recommended for pollination purposes are:

- No less than 400 square inches of

brood when colonies are placed in the orchard or field.

- There should not be less than 3 pounds of adult bees in each colony.

● The number of bees working in the orchard or field will have a direct effect on the fruit set and upon the seed crop produced. We recommend that the minimum number of bee colonies, of the strength indicated above, be supplied when used as pollinators for the following plants:

Tree Fruits—One colony per acre placed on the acre to be pollinated.

Alfalfa for Seed—Two to seven colonies placed in the field rather than concentrated on the field margin.

Clover and Lotus Seed Crops—Two colonies per acre distributed in the field rather than on the margin or field boundary.

● In the interest of harmony and improved public relations, your committee recommends that beekeepers follow a uniform schedule of rental charges for bee pollinators as follows:

Tree Fruits—standardized strength colonies, \$5 per colony.

Legume Seed Crops—standardized strength colonies, \$5 per colony.

## General Recommendations

1. Your committee recommends that all beekeepers help maintain an active county-wide Beekeepers Association, assist in educational programs relating to the industry, keep informed, and practice modern bee-keeping management methods.

2. Many important facts relating to beekeeping have been released during the past few years. More important discoveries are yet to come in the field of insecticides, nectar and pollen-producing plants, values of honey and bee products in the field of human health, and improved methods of bee management. Therefore, your committee recommends that those associated with the industry encourage and sup-

port the research and demonstrational educational programs now under way and those proposed for the future.

3. Operators are urged to inform themselves on the toxicity of various chemicals used as insecticides, fungicides, and weedicides in commercial crop and fruit production, and urge the use of those least detrimental to bees. The Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service will issue such information and recommendations from time to time. Operators are urged to give wide publicity to such information.

4. Since disease control is an economic problem wherever bees are raised, your committee recommends

that **all** beekeepers register with the State Department of Agriculture the number and location of all colonies. It is also recommended that the State Department of Agriculture maintain an inspection service personnel for Jackson County.

Committee Members: Delmar Smith, Chairman, Route 1, Box 530A, Central

Point, Oregon; Dan Hettrick, 141 Garfield Street, Ashland, Oregon; Xavier Widmer, Route 3, Box 186, Medford, Oregon; Frank Kuoni, Route 1, Box 589D, Central Point, Oregon; Arnold Bohnert, Route 1, Box 60, Central Point, Oregon; W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P.O. Box 1069, Medford.

## WEED CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORT

Weeds on Jackson County farms occupy land which could be growing valuable crops, cause heavy cleaning of certified seeds, and, in some cases, prevent the seed from being certified, reduce the quality of many forage crops, and poison livestock. These are a few of the more important reasons for this report of the weed control committee.

The committee recommends that the weed control problem be attacked in two ways. One, prevent the weeds getting started wherever possible. Two, where the weeds are already present, follow good farming practices to eliminate the unwanted plants; use chemicals to aid in control.

Prevention of weeds starts on the farm and must be the responsibility of every farm operator. The committee recommends that farmers plant only certified seed or seed bearing a purity tag issued by a recognized laboratory. Wherever possible, they should prevent creeks and ditches from overflowing their land, and they should kill out any small patches of weeds which they discover on their farms. This, together with good farming practices to prevent weeds going to seed, will go a long way toward reducing the weed problems.

Roads, railroads, public lands, and

particularly irrigation ditches and reservoirs are a constant source of weed seed where they are not kept clean. Because people travel from other areas on them, roads are a source of new weeds.

The committee recommends that agencies in charge of such resources keep the weed population to a minimum, and eradicate any noxious weeds and any weeds which are not now a problem in the county, but which might have been introduced on these lands.

The committee hereby endorses the project of the Oregon Weed Conference to influence the federal agencies to include weed control on their lands in their budgets, and then to spend this money for the most efficient control possible.

The committee is of the opinion that, by giving more thought and planning to construction, road shoulders, ditches and so forth could be built so that weeds could be controlled much more easily and cheaply than on present construction where this problem was not considered. They recommend that future construction be done with weed control in mind.

Realizing that much wildlife is dependent on cover for survival, and that much of this cover is considered



weeds by farmers, the committee recommends that farmers and wildlife people try to understand each other's problems and try to arrive at a compromise. Farmers could have cover grow in unused areas in return for tolerance on the part of sportsman in his keeping his fields clean; however, no noxious weeds would be left for wildlife cover.

Sportsmen and others have made a practice in the past of providing feed for birds when snow is on the ground. To reduce the cost of this program, these people have often used screenings from cleaning grain. Since the main purpose in cleaning grain has been to remove the weed seed, this is a potent source of weed seed. The committee recommends that no feeding materials be scattered for birds which contain any weed seeds.

Further in regard to screenings, they recommend that none be removed from cleaning establishments, except they be finely ground or are removed to be burned.

The weed control committee commends the Southern Oregon Experiment Station on the weed control work which has been accomplished in the past, and recommends that they continue this work with emphasis on control of dodder in alfalfa fields, yellow star thistle in alfalfa, and white top in orchards.

Since ragweed is objectionable to people having an allergy, and since the 1957 Legislature has introduced a ragweed control program in many Oregon counties, your committee recommends that Jackson County be included in the control or eradication

program. To date, ragweed has been located in only four areas of the county. It can be eradicated with an intensive unified program.

With the increase of emphasis on selective weedicides, herbicides and insecticides, there has been an apparent deemphasis on the natural methods of weed and insect control. The prospect of maintaining a biological balance, and with it a satisfactory or complete control of the various pests, has been proved effective through many basic research studies conducted by the Biological Control Unit of the University of California. The goat weed beetle and its complete eradication of goat weed in areas of California and Oregon, and the control of aphids and scales by lady bird beetles are but a few examples of the effectiveness of such an approach. Since no biological control studies are presently being conducted at the Oregon State College, we recommend that immediate consideration be given to the introduction of a concentrated research program in this area.

Committee Members: George Nichols, Chairman, Route 1, Box 387, Ashland, Oregon; Francis Krouse, Route 4, Box 498, Grant Pass, Oregon; Ray Hubbell, 201 Garfield Avenue, Medford, Oregon; Ivan Peoples, Route 1, Box 202, Gold Hill, Oregon; L. G. Gentner, 5595 So. Pacific Hwy., Medford, Oregon; J. N. Winton, Route 1, Box 297, Medford, Oregon; James F. Corson, Route 2, Box 51, Jacksonville, Oregon; Cloe E. Small, Route 3, Box 240, Medford, Oregon; Earle Jossy, Secretary, P. O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## PREDATORY AND RODENT CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORT

The committee has surveyed Jackson County by discussing the subject with stockmen, representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, general farmers, small acreage owners, and by considering personal experiences of members of the committee, and herewith presents the following report and recommendations. There are three sections to this report. The first deals with predatory animals; the second, with rodents; and a third, deals with some of the destructive birds.

There are many animals which un-

der certain circumstances may be considered predaceous, such as bear, cougar, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, raccoon, porcupine, weasel, etc. Of this group, only three are considered numerous enough at this time to be causing economic loss to agricultural and livestock. Of these, the coyote may be considered first, raccoon second, and porcupine third. The coyote has been hunted in settled communities for years, and attempts at complete eradication have failed.

### Coyote Control

This committee is of the opinion that the coyote may be controlled if certain methods are followed. The coyote is able to adjust himself to the area in which he lives. He feeds upon a wide variety of plant, insect, and animal life, such as berries, grasshoppers, rodents, sheep, lambs, fawns, and other wild game, as well as domestic animals and poultry. The coyote is of value to agriculture in aiding to control rodents such as rats, mice, rabbits, ground squirrels, and moles. The coyote will also kill and feed upon unprotected domestic animals of which lambs and sheep are most susceptible. The coyote has been accused of killing calves; however, the committee has been unable to find any authentic case in Jackson County. Many reported cases were investigated, only to result in hearsay and rumor. They will feed upon the carcasses of any animal, wild or domestic.

There are several methods recognized as effective for the control of this predator. A combination of the three methods will be most effective. These are trapping, placing of poison baits, and hunting with gun and dogs.

#### Trapping

In general, trapping is effective when a sufficient number of experienced trappers are available. Trapping is an art or science. The fact that large numbers of traps are placed is no assurance that the predator may be caught. One experienced trapper may use effectively 250 traps, placing and servicing them. Coyotes are migratory and will follow or find sources of food. For this reason, the control of coyotes is a county-wide problem. The more numerous the distribution and the greater the coyote population, the greater is the number of trappers which are required. Since Jackson County is 48 miles wide by 68 miles long, containing some 1,802,880 acres, it will require a minimum of three experienced trappers, working full time, to hold the coyote population to the point where very little economic damage would result. Currently, Jackson County maintains one full-time trapper under a county, state, and federal cooperative agreement. Josephine County, adjacent to Jackson on the west, maintains one trapper; Douglas County on the north, has four, and

Klamath County on the east has two employed trappers.

Trapping under this cooperative system has proved effective when sufficient numbers are employed, and the system has received universal approval by the public.

#### **Poison Bait**

The placement of poison baits is perhaps more effective in coyote control, but any poison distribution program presents some definite hazards. There are three different poisons used that were considered. Ten Eighty (1080) is a highly toxic material used in eradication of rodents and predatory animals. Because of its toxicity, and danger to both human beings and most animal life, the manufacturer will not make the material available to individuals or commercial companies, except under a license grant. When Ten Eighty (1080) is ingested by one animal and kills it, other carnivorous animals feeding upon the carcass or regurgated material will be

poisoned. There appears to be no antidote. This poison material is not recommended for use in Jackson County.

Strychnine bait, when properly prepared and supervised as to distribution, has proved effective in coyote control. Adequate safeguards such as posting the property, publishing notices in newspapers serving the area, and accounting for each bait place, are emphasized. Persons using strychnine baits are advised to follow the fish and wildlife recommendations in every particular.

Cyanide guns known as "getters" are readily available and are used effectively on farms, sheep-bed grounds, etc. The use of this method is probably less hazardous to livestock (dogs excepted) than any of the other predator poisons. State laws and county regulations cover the use of poison baits. Individuals contemplating the use of any poison methods of predator control should familiarize himself with all of these restrictions prior to adopting the plan.

### **Raccoon Control**

The raccoon is widespread over Jackson County. It frequently raids poultry plants, killing chickens of all ages, but especially the younger birds. Since the raccoon is quite easily trapped, that method is recommended.

Hound dogs are equally effective in tracking the raccoon. The raccoon is considered far less of an economic problem in Jackson County than is the coyote.

### **Porcupine Control**

The porcupine is extremely destructive to young forest trees and fruit trees, and is damaging to a lesser degree to livestock. Porcupines may be killed by judicious placing of salt-strychnine mixtures (1 part strychnine and 12 parts table salt) in wood blocks or troughs. Care must be exercised in the placement of these blocks and troughs. When placed in forest areas, it is necessary to construct a

deer-proof fence enclosing the salt strychnine trough. Orchardists may construct wood blocks as described in Extension Bulletin No. 629 entitled "Controlling Rodents and Other Small Animals Pests in Oregon." Porcupine may also be killed by shooting or with clubs. Currently, Jackson County pays a bounty on porcupines killed. Results are very favorable.

## Rodents

Control measures have been developed for the effective control of ground squirrels with the use of strychnine-coated barley. This poisoned grain is prepared by or under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and distributed free to farmers of Jackson County. Pocket gophers may be either poisoned with strychnine-treated tubers (carrots, sweet potatoes, parsnips, etc.) or controlled by trapping. Moles may be controlled by Thallium sulfate-treated earthworm bait or grain bait. Trapping has also proved highly successful when the desirable traps

are used and placed properly.

Field mice present definite problems in cover crop, orchards, or where plant growth is dense around the base of trees. Zinc phosphide treated wheat placed in mice runways has proved most effective in field mice control in Jackson County. House mice and wharf rats are readily controlled by the use of warfarin bait, red squill, or other approved rodenticides. Methods of control of these small rodent are outlined in the Extension Bulletin No. 629 referred to above.

## Destructive Birds

Predator birds such as the crow, starling, and black bird frequently cause severe damage to planted germinating crops, as well as to maturing grain and corn crops. Suggested control is by shooting, or by dynamite discharge in bags of gravel placed in tree roosting places. Many of these destructive birds may be driven away from established roosting places by spraying with the insecticide Benzene Hexachloride. Seed treated with lindane or similar chemicals is an effective repellent for germinating seeds.

Committee Members: Claude Hoover, Chairman, Route 2, Box 206, Medford, Oregon; Max Lemmon, Route 1, Eagle Point, Oregon; Warren Bayliss, 5758 Crater Lake Hwy., Medford, Oregon; Darrel Stanley, Route 1, Box 54, Eagle Point, Oregon; Kirby Tant, Shady Cove Star Route, Eagle Point, Oregon; Floyd McKee, 2331 So. Stage Road, Medford, Oregon; W. R. Bagley, Talent, Oregon; Raphael Gardener, Lake Creek, Oregon; W. B. Tucker, Secretary, P. O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE REPORT

### Game Session

Major problems involved in maintaining optimum numbers of game birds and animals for recreational and esthetic values include: Conflicts with agricultural land use; farmer-sportsman and public relations; and habitat improvement.

#### **Conflicts with Agricultural Land Use By Big Game and Small Game**

Deer damage to crops, home gardens, and orchards can best be controlled by repellents, kill permits, fences, and controlled seasons of hunting.

Damage by pheasants to truck crops and corn crops is not controlled at present by hunting seasons, because birds move back into the truck crop area in large numbers in the spring and summer.

Lindane used on corn seed is of some value.

Feeding birds weed-free grain seed on the field perimeter would aid in removing pressure from germinating crop seed.

Field borders could be planted to grain to draw birds away from an emergent crop, and could be cultivated under after they had served this purpose.

Excess birds could be trapped and transplanted to other areas during the winter and early spring months.

Hens could be added to the hunter's bag limit in areas where heavy bird populations exist.

The committee recognizes that pheasant damage may very well increase as corn becomes a more important crop in the valley.

Damage by valley quail was considered negligible.

#### **Farmer-sportsman and Public Relations**

Organized sportsmen constitute only a fraction of the hunter and fisherman population with 5,000 being organized out of 500,000 license holders.

Organized sportsmen must assume more of the responsibility for good public relationships. This is a job for each individual.

Newspaper, radio, and television: All should be utilized more fully for public information.

The information and education division of the Game Commission should be expanded.

More use should be made of sporting goods stores and allied business establishments for poster type information.

#### **Habitat Improvement**

It is the opinion of the committee that the diversified farming practices in the county provide good conditions of food, cover, and water for upland game birds.

The construction of more farm ponds discussed in detail under the fishery section would be of value to water fowl and water-using furbearers.

### Fish Session

Major problems involved in maintaining the recreational fishery include: Law enforcement; heavy fishing pressure on streams; conflicts with irrigation; and conflicts with logging.

#### **Law Enforcement**

The taking of overlimits, filling steelhead salmon tag of another angler, and fishing in closed areas may be eliminated by more aggressive enforcement of existing laws, and possi-

ble changes in the tagging system.

### **Heavy Fishing Pressure on Streams**

Stock key areas heavily and advise this stocking to take pressure away from the stream in general.

Interest more communities in juvenile fishing projects.

Encourage the building of more farm ponds. The Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Extension Service, and Game Commission are available for technical assistance. Present law places the liability upon the landowner in event of injury to persons fishing in a pond. Legislation should be introduced to remedy this situation.

Promote an active warm water game fishery.

### **Conflicts with Irrigation**

Better law enforcement is needed in some areas where diversion exceeds the amount allowed by the water right.

Small dams should be built where they are feasible to store winter water for use as irrigation and to keep up summer stream flows.

The committee favors flood control through the small watershed program for Bear Creek and tributaries, and

desires minimum flow features as well as flood control.

Poisons used to control vegetation in irrigation ditches should be handled so that dilution will make the water non-toxic to fish life before it reaches a fishing stream.

### **Conflicts with Logging**

Improper logging methods result in siltation, erosion, log jams, and stream scouring by using the stream bed as a skid road.

Cooperation of loggers should be encouraged, and more education is needed in the field of proper logging practices.

In some cases, more adequate laws are needed to safeguard streams.

Committee Members: C. R. Shepard, Chairman, 1495 Gregory Road, Medford, Oregon; Andrew Stevens, 5055 So. Pacific Hwy., Medford, Oregon; Norman Smith, Grant Road, Central Point, Oregon; Henry DeVoss, Route 1, Box 589, Talent, Oregon; Cole Rivers, Grants Pass, Oregon; W. D. Thorn-dyke, 2012 Hillcrest Road, Medford, Oregon; Clem Ault, 33 N. Riverside Avenue, Medford, Oregon; Earle Jos-sy, Secretary, P. O. Box 1069, Medford, Oregon.

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