Business Beat

Real Estate Men Given Reminder

By BOB NEWCOMB
Of the Register-Guard

Real estate brokers and salesmen who deal in house trailers, semi-trailers or motor vehicles are subject to the State Motor Vehicle Law and Must be licensed as such.

Don E. Taylor, president of the Eugene Real Estate Board, passed that information on to board members Thursday noon. Any person who buys, sells or exchanges such vehicles in connection with his business is required to pay a state license fee of $5, a dealer's registration fee of $30 and a bonding fee of $75—a total of $110.

Failure to comply with the law can lead to a fine of up to $200 or 60 days in jail, he reported.

The law does not restrict real estate persons without the licenses from dealing in such vehicles, however, he said, if they consign the transaction through another licensed dealer.

THREE YEARS A "HIGH TOPPER"—James E. Barnes, Eugene agent for State Farm Insurance Co., has been awarded the company's "High Topper" award for the third straight year for being the top salesman in Oregon in 1961.

Barnes has captured the award every year since he joined the firm in 1959. He ranks 20th among more than 8,000 life insurance agents in the company and 42nd in total over-all automobile, life and fire insurance production.

MAYFAIR SPLITS STOCK—Directors of Mayfair Markets, Inc., with stores in Oregon, Washington, Utah, Arizona and California, have authorized a one-for-four common stock split to take place May 1 to stockholders of record as of April 20.

The holdings include McKay's Markets in Eugene.

J. Earl Garrett, president, announced that the split was approved by the board in lieu of higher cash dividend on the stocks in order to conserve funds for working capital and future expansion.

The company reported a 26 per cent sales volume gain in 1961 over the previous year.

CONTRACTS AWARDED—Two Eugene lumber firms have been awarded contracts by the Portland regional procurement sub-office of the Defense Supply Agency construction supply center in Columbus, Ohio.

An $82,324 contract for 1.3 million board feet of softwood lumber produced in Newport went to the Shamrock Lumber Co. Starr-Carter Lumber Sales was awarded another contract at $27,015 to provide 437,500 board feet of softwood produced in Coos County.

BOND SALES DOWN—Sales in Lane County of U.S. Savings Bonds last month amounted to $146,097 as compared to $206,207 for March, 1961, the U.S. Treasury Department reports.

Total sales in 1962 through March 31 in the county totaled $498,869—down from the $571,247 for the same three-month period of the previous year.

HOMEBUILDERS TAKE IN SPRINGFIELD—The Homebuilders of Eugene, Inc. Monday night became the Homebuilders of Eugene-Springfield, Inc. as a result of a unanimous vote of the membership.

The association has gained 27 new members since Jan. 1, bringing total paid membership to 118, according to Fred Jaeger, membership committee chairman.

Some Steels Erase Loss On Stock Market Friday

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market erased a loss and closed mixed Friday as some major steel companies decided not to raise prices. Trading was fairly active.

The market was declining, with steels again leading the way, when Inland Steel announced it would not go along with the $6-a-ton increase. Inland's stock spurted more than 2 points.

Late in the day Bethlehem Steel rescinded its previously announced price increase and its stock erased a loss and was edging higher in late dealings.

Volume for the day was estimated at 3.4 million shares compared with 3.32 million Thursday.

Gains and losses of fractions to about a point prevailed among key stocks.

The big surprise was Inland Steel's announced decision not to go along with the steel price increase. Inland's stock surged more than 2 points while most other major steels showed minus signs. An exception was Armco, up a fraction. A decision on whether to go along with the price boost was still waited from Armco.

U.S. Steel sagged more than a point while fractional losses were shown by Bethlehem, Republic and Jones & Laughlin.

The trend among motors was unchanged to higher.

White House Asks Review Of ICC Ban

NW Lumber Said At Disadvantages

WASHINGTON (Special) — The White House has asked for a review of the in-transit holding time ban which handicaps some Northwest lumbermen, Sen. Maurine Neuberger was advised Thursday.

The Oregon senator had written President Kennedy asking him for the review of an order issued several years ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The order terminated the long practice by which rail shipments moving toward eastern markets were allowed a 15-day holding time delay en route.

"Canadian railroads continue to grant the 15-day free holding time, thus shippers in Oregon and Washington are placed at a competitive disadvantage," said Senator Neuberger.

She said this has contributed to the current distress of the Northwest lumber industry over losing a large part of the eastern market to Canadian producers.

Robert F. Dwyer, Portland lumberman, advised Oregon lawmakers earlier this year that New York lumber wholesalers told him that they preferred to place large orders for Plywood with British Columbia producers because they could halt the movement of the shipment momentarily in eastern Canada, taking advantage of the holding time feature, and then call in the railroad cars as they could handle their unloading and marketing. The same procedure is outlawed under the ICC order for U. S. railroads.

An ICC member has attended several conferences here in recent months concerning the plight of the industry, but there has been no hint of any change in attitude about the order. The White House reply to Mrs. Neuberger's letter to the President was signed by Lawrence F. O'Brien, Kennedy's legislative aide. It said:

"We are bringing to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission the situation described in your letter, since the commission alone has jurisdiction over the matter."

The senator observed that this does not represent any promise of action but she hoped the ICC would repeal its order.

Portland Grain

PORTLAND (UPI) — White wheat 2.10½ Soft white, hard applicable 2.10½ white club 2.10½ Hard red winter 2.20 Hard white baart, ordinary 2.16 Oats no bid Barley 52.50.

Visiting Journalism Professor

Bush Has Doubts On Validity of Poll

By DON ROBINSON
Of the Register-Guard

Sometimes, Clifton Rolette Bush sounds like a newspaper reporter: "Nearly all publishers are trying to do a good job . . . but some of them just don't know how."

And sometimes he sounds like a publisher: "People who don't see much interested in their environment are probably those who think TV is more indispensable than newspapers."

Bush

But all the time, Bush sounds like a man who knows, sinside and out, newspapers and their awkward brotherhood, the "communications media."

This veteran professor of journalism is spending spring away from his own campus, Stanford, to act as visiting professor at the University of Oregon. He fills in for Warren Price of the UO, who in turn is off visiting Montana State University.

Bush is 66 years old, rather slightly built, with somewhat unruly gray hair. He speaks not with a Southern accent, although he was born in Kentucky, but slowly and with a certain flatness.

A retired professor now, Bush, who foreswore golf because "it takes too much time," uses his spare time to study business and finance and to play the stock market. "I take the Wall Street Journal and Barron's now . . . It gets real interesting, especially when you've got money in it."

Bush's only son, John, followed his father's footsteps only to the door of the profession. He works for an advertising agency in New York and presently handles the account of Chase Manhattan Bank.

For the last 28 years Bush has been engaged in journalism research. He has been at Stanford since 1934. The Stanford journalism department is known for its research orientation, and Bush is one of the best known men in this line of work.

Interviewed in the office he is "renting" from Price, Bush was asked to comment on a disturbing poll completed recently by the Elmo Roper organization.

The poll revealed, in general terms, that (1) more people would believe television than newspapers if there were a conflict in news reports from the two, and (2) more people would choose television than newspapers if they nad to select one as a single source of news.

Obviously such polling brings no cheer to the world of print. Where the poll has been mentioned at all in professional journals it has been criticized or at least questioned.

Bush joined those who express doubt about the results — "We don't know what Roper is measuring and he doesn't either." Bush has read the Saturday Review article on the poll written by John Tebbel.

"Tebbel sucks his thumb and tries to figure it out just sitting in his chair," Bush opines.

But what about "believability?" Is television news more believable than newspapers?

Some people might feel that way, Bush explained, because they actually see either the event or the reporter on TV. However, Bush also noted this:

On network television, people can know nothing more than what they are shown. With local newspapers, people can get different facets of the news through letters to the editor or simply through word of mouth in the community.

Bush noted that television has in some instances been severely criticized for slanted presentations in public affairs programs.

The recent NBC White Paper on the welfare situation in Newburgh, N.Y., Bush said, has beer one target of such criticism.

The professor also cited the Edward R. Murrow show on the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Murrow murdered McCarthy . . . and he deliberately set out to do it," Bush stated.

Television can slant by selection of film, just as newspapers can slant by selection of printed detail, Bush acknowledged. But it is probably more difficult to detect the bias on TV.

What about the preference for TV over newspapers if people could have only one?

Well, Bush said, in his research he has found that it is possible to measure people's interests along an "entertainment-information continuum."

That is, people at one end of the scale seek primarily entertainment; those at the other end want primarily information.

Bush surmised that probably those who would choose TV over newspapers cluster at the entertainment end of the scale.

While these words may in some degree soothe the men with ink rather than celluloid in their veins, Bush offers no blanket praise to newspapers.

He says the advent of television plus the fact that more people receive better educations today require newspapers to change and improve.

"The future of newspapers depends on what kind of people they are able to recruit. They will have to be bright. Hacks can't get the job done," he stated.

Further, Bush is highly critical of newspaper editorial pages. "I think that on the whole most newspaper editorials are bad . . . I get no learning experience from them," he explained.

Bush plumps for editorials that take some time to explain and evaluate the news. He doesn't care what side the paper takes. He says "What I want is more facts and interpretation."

Profits: Dirty Word Or Vital to Economy?

By SAM DAWSON
Of the Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — Anger and surprise over the steel price rise points up the basic dispute: the relation of profits to prices and wages and how the fruits of gains in production should be distributed.

Is profits a dirty word? Some corporate executives say labor and government seem to think so.

Are prices administered by individual companies or whole industries without regard to the effect on consumer pocketbooks or on inflationary pressures? Some critics of business, in and out of congress, charge they are. Others hold that price rises are solely the effect of rising wage scales, with the consumer the forgotten man.

Should wages rise whenever new machines or better production methods turn out more goods for less man labor? Union leaders say labor is entitled to the benefits, especially if jobs have been lost in the process. But corporate leaders hold that the companies should share in the fruits.

And that brings us back to profits.

Management says that profits are basic to our economic way of life. No one would invest in a business project if there wasn't a chance of making a profit. If profits are squeezed to the vanishing point, a company eventually goes out of business. Jobs go dow. the drain. And if enough companies fold the consumer goods they have been turning out disappear.

The steel companies are making the point that under our economic system the companies should set the prices—not the government—except in time of national emergencies, such as war, when the government sets up wage and price controls. They add that the history of such controls is that their effectiveness is far from perfect. The extreme example is a black market in goods made scarce by unprofitable prices.

Brings in Expansion Funds

Profits are defended not only because that's the way to get initial investments by stockholders, but also because that's the way to get the funds (either by retained earnings or as a basis for borrowing) to expand the business and update its equipment. Between the two—initial investment and profit-backed expansion — that's the way the private sector of the American economy has grown.

And the champions of the profit system point out that such economic growth means jobs. An all but profitless economy, they say, would mean economic stagnation and loss of jobs. An alternative would be government ownership.

Business spokesmen concede that dollar totals of all corporate profits have risen to new heights since World War II. But they insist that part of this represents inflation and that, more important, earnings have not increased at anything near the rate of other segments of the economic growth. They hold that the squeeze on profit margins—how many cents a company makes on each dollar of sales—will, if continued, make further expansion hard and maybe impossible.

That is why they contend that if the economy is to grow and more jobs be created, profits must be sweetened. And to do this, they say, the company must be allowed to set its own price lists.

Management insists, rightly or wrongly, that far from being the victim of price administration, the public still has its veto power. That is the right to refuse to buy if prices are out of line.

Congressional critics say that in many instances this veto power is very weak, that sometimes there is conspiracy within an industry to disregard the public interest.

And that's the basic issue behind the furor over the $6 rise in the price of a ton of steel—which very few individuals, indeed, ever buy.

C G Is Scene Of Collectors Group Meet

Members of the Oregon Collectors Assn., representing 95 privately owned collection agencies from throughout the state, are holding their annual conference tonight and Saturday in Cottage Grove.

Association president David Earl of Eugene said highlights of the meeting, held at the Village Green Motor Hotel, include a high-school student essay contest and the annual election of officers.

Three finalists in the essay contest — none of them from the Emerald Empire — will be judged by a three-man board composed of Eugene atty. Charles O. Porter, State Real Estate Commissioner Robert Jensen, and Lane County District Court Judge Frank Alderson. The winner will receive a $500 scholarship.

Conference business will be conducted through Saturday, with a dinner Saturday evening featuring a talk by Charles Howard, professor emeritus of the University of Oregon School of Law.

Timber Safety Meet Slated April 19-20

Timber industry representatives from throughout the Pacific Northwest—about 450 of them—are expected to attend the 28th annual Forest Products Safety Conference in Eugene April 19-20 with the theme "The Challenge of Change."

About 160 advance reservations already have been made, according to Elmer Steege, plant safety supervisor for Georgia-Pacific Corp. in Springfield, registration chairman.

The two-day convention will be held at the Eugene Hotel. Eugene Mayor Edwin Cone will deliver a welcoming address on the opening day. Lowry Wyatt, vice president in charge of personnel for Weyerhaeuser Co. of Tacoma will deliver the keynote address that morning.

Discussion-group leaders from the Lane County area will include R. E. Hagey, G-P personnel director; Robert Thompson, assistant personnel manager, Weyerhaeuser Co.; Arch Hinds, supervisor of safety and personnel, Weyerhaeuser Co., Cottage Grove, and Verner Carlson, production manager for U.S. Plywood Corp., Eugene.

Talks on the opening day of the conference—Thursday—will include a review of "what's new" in the areas of sawmilling, plywood, logging and pulp paper. Ken Gipson, G-P safety director in Portland will speak on "A Panoramic View of Our Changing Industry." Later, conference delegates will form discussion groups.

On Friday, more talks and group discussions are scheduled on the subjects of "Basic Principles of Management Techniques," and other matters. The conference will conclude with a banquet Friday evening.

Circuit Court Records

COMPLAINTS FILED
(April 10, 1962)

Pearl E. Fix vs. Vaughn Lumber Co. Inc. and Carl Albert Krueger: Suit for damages. Plaintiff alleges she was injured in a traffic accident caused by one of the defendants' trucks on Highway 99, Nov. 23, 1960. Plaintiff seeks $23,500.

Leona M. McGinty vs. Esquire Cleaning Contractors Inc.: Suit to recover money.

Credit Service Co. vs. Donald J. Wallace, Rolland L. Wallace and Dale L. Wallace, doing business as Wallace Bros. Construction: Suit to recover money.

First National Bank of Oregon vs. Lyle O. Hardin and Zella R. Hardin: Mortgage foreclosure.

Maurice Wood vs. D. D. Anderson and Merry M. Anderson: Suit to quiet title and foreclose a contract.

Von Lewis Rhodes vs. Raymond Charles Arthur: Suit for damages. Plaintiff alleges he was injured Oct. 28, 1960, in an automobile accident on Mosby Creek Road near Cottage Grove allegedly caused by the defendant. Plaintiff seeks $2,550.

Scharpf's Twin Oaks Builders' Supply Co. vs. John Gabel: Suit to recover money.

Scharpf's Twin Oaks Builders' Supply Co. vs. Bob Wolf: Suit to recover money.

Farmers Insurance Exchange vs. Rangen Inc. and Jack R. Chipman: Suit for damages. Plaintiff seeks to recover $614 paid to a policy holder, S. E. Campbell, for damages to his car allegedly caused by the defendant's in an automobile accident Oct. 7, 1960, on McKenzie Highway.

Helen Kincade vs. Agner Ranch and Lillian Ranch: Suit for damages. Plaintiff alleges she was injured March 24, 1962, when the defendants' car crashed into the rear of one in which she was riding that was stopped for a traffic light on W. 11th Avenue in Eugene. Plaintiff seeks $35,000.

Robert L. Kincade vs. Agner Ranch and Lillian Ranch: Suit for damages. Plaintiff alleges he was injured in an accident allegedly caused by the defendants on March 24, 1962. Plaintiff seeks $25,000.

Radio Air Ways Inc. vs. M. M. McBride and Bernice McBride, doing business as Benton Lane Pool: Suit to recover money.

Norman Alexander vs. Nettie Adkins: Suit for damages. Plaintiff alleges the defendant has failed to complete an agreement made in open court for payment of $500 and three heifers following the dismissal of a complaint by the plaintiff against the defendant for unpaid wages. Plaintiff seeks $875. (April 11, 1962).

(April 11, 1962)

Nora Roberts vs. Joe Lowell Roberts: Petition for support.

Alice Thompson vs. Kent Elwood Smith: Petition for support.

State of Oregon vs. Owen Stanley Stoneburg: Defendant's appeal from a district court conviction on the traffic charge of disobeying a stop sign.

DIVORCE SUITS FILED

Vina Bernice Wilson vs. Clifford Frank Wilson; Sharon Lee Yabes vs. Maximo Yabes; Roy Bernhardt vs. Welthy M. Bernhardt; Gladys Heffner vs. Eugene Heffner; Diane Edith Stein vs. Duane Henry Stein.

Financial Report

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Selected List
Reported by
Harris, Upham & Co.

DOW JONES CLOSING AVERAGES
30 Industrial 687.90, up 2.23
20 Rails 142.18, down .21
15 Utilities 128.22, down .02
Volume 3,470,000

Alleghany	10⅛	Cont Can	44¼	Kerr M'Gee	40¼	Safeway	49⅜
All Ludium	43⅞	Cont Oil	54¼	Litton	118½	St Regis	34½
Al Chemcal	46⅝	Corn Prod	55⅛	Lockheed	44⅝	Sand Imp	12⅞
Al Chalmrs	19¼	Crown Zel	53½	Lorillard	54⅛	Schenley	22⅝
Alcoa	63⅞	Crucible	19½	Mack	41	Sears	81⅝
Allied Strs	61	Curt Wri.	16⅝	Magnavox	44	Shell T & T	17½
Alumin Ltd.	25¾	Deere	50	Martin	23⅞	Sinclair	36⅜
Amerada	109¾	Disney	34¾	McDermott	27¾	Socony	53¼
Am Airline	20¼	Douglas	27⅛	M G M	40½	Southern Co	55¼
Am Can	45¼	Dow	56⅞	Minn Mfg	68⅞	So Pacific	26¾
Am Cynmd	45¾	Dresser	28	Monsanto	44⅝	Sperry	19⅜
Am E Pwer	70⅝	DuPont	234	Mont Ward	36⅜	Std Oil Cal	58¼
A M F	30¾	East. Airl	24⅜	Nat Biscuit	85⅞	Std Oil Ind	51⅝
Am M Clmx	36	Eastman	109½	Natl Cash	109¾	Std Oil NJ	53¼
Am Motors	16	El Paso	23⅝	Natl Dist	28⅞	Studebaker	9½
Am Nat Gas	50⅜	Erie	3¾	Natl Gypsm	50¾	Sub Gas	25½
Am Tl & Tl	127⅛	First Chart	41½	Natl Lead	83⅜	Sunray	26¾
Am Tobaco	83⅜	Ford	96¾	NY Central	16⅝	Swift	43¼
Am Viscose	54¼	Fruehauf	25⅜	N Am Avia	66	Tenn Gas	23¾
Ampex	16¾	Gen Dyn.	32⅜	Nor Pacific	38⅝	Texaco	55⅛
Anaconda	45¾	Gen Elec.	74¾	NW Airlins	29⅝	Texas Gulf	20
Armco	65⅛	Gen Food	84¾	Olin Math	35⅞	Texas Inst	81¾
Armour	50	Gen Motors	55	Outboard	30⅝	Textron	27⅛
Atchison	26½	Gen Tel	24⅛	Owens Ill	88½	Thiokol	32½
Avco	25⅜	Gen Tire	83¾	Pacific Gas	33¼	Thom Ramo	55¾
Bal & Ohio	30¼	Ga Pac	49⅞	Pan Amer	21	Tidewater	21
Beckman	119¾	Gillette	43⅞	Penney	46⅝	Transamer	45⅝
Bendix	67⅝	Goodyear	42⅝	Penn RR	15¾	Un Carbide	108
Beth Steel	41½	Grace	82¼	Pepsi	43⅞	Un Oil	61½
Boeing	47⅝	Gt North.	43¼	Pfizer	51½	Un Pacific	32
Borg Warnr	44¼	Greyhound	28½	Phillips	53¾	United Airc	46½
Brunswick	33¼	Gulf Oil	42⅝	Polaroid	189	Untd Airl	32¾
Burlington	22⅞	Homestake	46¾	Proc & Gam	83⅛	Untd Fruit	25⅝
Burroughs	45¾	Howe Snd	14½	Pure Oil	36⅛	US Borax	34⅛
Campbell	114½	Ideal Cem	26¼	Radio	56⅜	US Plywood	49
J. I. Case	6¾	Ill Central	40½	Rayonier	23	US Rubber	55
Caterpillar	39¼	I B M	518	Raytheon	38¾	US Steel	66¾
Celanese	40	Intl Harv	24¼	Reichhold	14⅞	U N Match	22⅝
Cerro De P	26¼	Intl Nickel	77¾	Rep Steel	54¾	Upjohn	47⅛
Cessna	28½	Intl Paper	35½	Rexall	44½	Varian	34¼
Ches & Oho	54½	Intl T&T	50¼	Reylds Met	34½	Wes Union	35⅞
Chrysler	52⅝	Johns Manv	52⅛	Reylds Tob	64	Westinghse	34⅞
Cities Sve	56¼	Jones & La	63⅞	Richdsn-Mrl	89¼	Woolworth	80½
Colo Fuel	14⅞	Kaiser Al	35¾	Richfield	40⅝	Youngstown	99½
Colum Gas	29½	Kennecott	78½	Royal Dutch	38⅜	Zenith	67¼

The following bid and asked quotations from the National Assn. of Securities Dealers do not represent actual transactions. They are a guide to the range within which these securities could have been bought or sold at the time of compilation.

	Bid	Ask
Albertsons	15⅛	16⅜
Arden Farm, Com	15¼	16¼
Bank of Amer	55½	58⅜
Big "C" Stores	4½	5¼
Cas. Nat. Gas	15⅜	16⅝
Cascade Ply	34	—
Consol Ftways	12⅜	13⅜
Equitable S & L	39	42½
First Nat'l	63½	—
Fred Meyer	11⅞	13
Hyster, Com	23	25⅜
Jantzen, Com	31	33½
Kaiser Steel	26½	29⅜
Koehring	11⅛	12¼
Morrison-Knud	33⅜	39¾
N. W. Nat. Gas	35	37½
Oregon Met	1⅝	1⅞
Pac Inmtn Exp	15⅛	16¼
PP & L, Com	26⅞	28½
Pope & Talbot	24	26¾
Port Gen Elec	55¼	58½
Port Trans Com	10¼ xd	11⅝
Seattle First Nat'l	68½	72
Thrifty Drug	42¼	45⅝
Tollycraft	3⅛	3⅞
United Pacific	38	41⅝
U. S. Nat'l Bank	69½	—
Warren Bros	23⅜	25⅞
Wash. Nat. Gas	35½	37⅞
West Coast Tel	40	44½
West Nat. Gas	15½	16⅝
aWeyerhaeuser	31⅛	33⅛

MUTUTL FUNDS
Closing Quotations as of 4-12-62
(Last available prices as reported by Zilka, Smither & Co. Eugene Office)

	BID	ASK
Aberdeen	2.32	2.54
Aff. Fund	8.10	8.77
Boston Stock	19.36	21.16
Bullock	13.78	15.11
Canadian Fund	18.36	19.86
Century Shs	14.10	15.41
Chemical Fund	11.50	12.50
Colonial Gwth & En	13.15	14.37
Colonial Fund	11.57	xd12.64
Com Inv Co	10.17	11.11
Diver Growth	10.02	10.98
Dividend Shs	3.42	3.75
Dreyfus Fund	17.01	18.49
Fidelity Cap	9.12	9.91
Finan. Indust	4.71	5.16
Fund Inv	10.02	10.98
Group Secs.	9.65	10.57
Inc of Boston	7.88	8.61
Incorp Inv	7.98	8.63
Keystone S-2	14.66	16.00
Mass Inv Growth	8.60	9.40
Mass Inv Trust	14.77	16.14
Natl Inv	16.01	17.31
Natl Stock	8.29	9.06
One Wm St	13.71	14.98
Pioneer	9.85	10.77
Putnam	15.98	17.37
Putnam Growth	9.51	10.34
Telev & Elec	8.18	8.92
United Accum	14.68	16.02
United Inc	12.79	13.98
Value Line Inc	5.41	5.91
Wellington	14.91	16.25
Wellington Eq	15.17	17.02

Portland Markets

PORTLAND (AP)—Butterfat—Tentative, subject to immediate change—Premium quality delivered in Portland, 64 cents lb; first quality 61; second quality 56.

Butter—Prints per lb to retailers—Grade AA, 93 score, 66; A grade, 92 score, 66; B grade, 90 score, 65.

Cheese—To retailers—Single daisies 47½-48½; processed American, 44½-45½.

Eggs — To retailers — Grade AA, extra large, 46-49; AA large, 43-46; A large, 42-44; A mediums, 39-42; AA small, 25-34. Cartons 2-3 cents additional.

Eggs—To producers, at farm—AA extra large, 34-38½; AA large, 32-36½; A large, 30-33; AA mediums, 28-31½; AA small, 18-23½.

Live poultry—Quoted to growers f.o.b.ranch—No. 1 quality fryers 3¾-4 lbs. 16-20; light hens, 5-6; heavy hens, 13.

Rabbits — Average to growers — Live whites, 3¾-4½ lbs. 24-26, some down to 20; colored pelts, 4-5 cents less; fresh killed fryers to retailers, 58-62, few to 65; cut up, 60-65.

Wholesale Dress Meats

Beef cuts choice steers — Hind quarters, 51.00-53.00; rounds, 51.00-53.00; full loins, trimmed, 71.00-74.00; forequarters, 36.00-38.00; chucks, 42.00-43.00; ribs, 52.00-56.00.

Lambs — Choice-prime, 60 lbs., down, 36.00-38.00.

Veal—Choice, 90-150 lbs. 56.00-58.00; good, 54.00-56.00; standard, 48.00-53.00.

Produce

Onions — West. Ore., Danvers, No. 1 med., 50 lb. sks., 4.50-5.00; large No. 1s, 5.00-5.50; broilers, No. 1s, 1.50-1.75.

Potatoes—Ore. local Russets, No 1A, 100 lbs, 3.25-3.50; Deschutes Russets, No. 1A, 3.60-4.00; bakers 4.00-4.50; Idaho No. 1A, 100 lbs, 30 per cent 10 oz. and larger, 4.00.

Eugene Markets

OREGON EGG PRODUCERS

Extra Large AA	48c
Large AA	45c
Small AA	34c
Jumbo A	53c
Extra Large A	47c
Large A	44c
Medium AA	42c
Medium A	41c
Chex	40c

Portland Livestock

PORTLAND (UPI-USDA)—Weekly Livestock:

Cattle 1750; mixed good-choice steers 27—27.25; standard 21.50—23.25; cutter-utility 17-20; high good-choice heifers 26.50; canner-cutter cows 10-14.50; cutter-utility bulls 19-21.50.

Calves 350; good-choice vealers 28-33, few choice to 34; utility-standard 20-28.

Hogs 2200; 1 and 2 butchers mostly 17-17.50; sows 300-400 lb 14.50-16 early.

Sheep 1250; choice-prime slaughter lambs 15.75-16.50; good shorn No 3 pelt lambs down to 15; cull-good ewes 3-6.