

Buy Lawn Seed Carefully OSC Specialist Suggests

Corvallis - Home owners hoping to save money when they seed their lawns this spring may find higher priced grass seed more of a bargain than seed with a low price tag, cautions Harold E. Finnell, Oregon State college extension seed certification specialist.

So-called "bargain" lots of seed often are sold at reduced prices. But if seed is cheap there's probably a reason - poor growth rate, a lot of weeds, a small amount of pure grass seed, or perhaps it's a variety not adapted to the area.

Finnell urged buyers to be extra careful about buying grass seed with much weed seed in it. He pointed out that a seed bag containing one-quarter of a relatively expensive seed - a relatively small amount - has enough to

MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.,
Thursday, Feb. 25, 1960

Seven Oaks Farm Takes Reserve, Grand Champion

Pendleton - Seven Oaks farm, Central Point, exhibited the champion and the reserve champion bulls at last Thursday's Oregon Hereford association blue tag sale at Pendleton, it was announced.

This is the first time in the history of the show and sale that the same owner has had both champion and reserve champion. Seven Oaks also had a first place in the summer yearling class. Sale of the reserve champion set a new record sale high of \$3,500, show officials announced.

Fields Hereford ranch, Central Point, was another local exhibitor in the show. Don Bradshaw and John Bohnert of Seven Oaks farm were co-exhibitors in the show and sale.

MARKET NEWS

FEDERAL-STATE MARKET NEWS SERVICE
Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1960

CATTLE: Salable 900, including around 250 calves. Practically entire supply stocker and feeder classes, with slaughter cows comprising less than 3 percent of the run. Auction moderately active, slaughter cows insufficient to fully test market with limited sales steady to strong; stocker and feeder classes generally steady. Bulk of supply of northern California origin.

SLAUGHTER COWS: Individual Utility and Commercial 900-1200 lbs. \$13.00-17.50, few head Utility and Standard \$18.70-20.00, few head Cannons and Cutters \$10.00-14.50.

STOCKER AND FEEDER STEERS: Several penlots and individual Good and Choice 350-520 lb. calves \$27.00-30.30, mainly \$29.10-30.00, with a 35 head shipment 477 lb. weights to \$30.90; several penlots 300-370 lb. calves \$20.00-19.00 per head; few small lots and individual Common and Medium 285-400 lb. calves \$18.20-26.85. Several penlots and individual - Good and Choice 350-550 lb. yearlings \$23.00-27.70, one lot 891 lb. weights \$29.50, individual Common and Medium 500-700 lbs. \$18.00-24.00.

STOCK COWS: Couple loads Medium and Good \$14.90 & \$17.50 per head, small lots Good \$20.50 per head, few lots Medium and Good with young calves at side \$20.00-24.00 per pair.

REPLACEMENT BULLS: Few Medium and Good \$24.00-30.00 per head.

HOGS: Salable 4. Supply insufficient to test market.

SHEEP: Salable none. Market untested.

Paul H. Lehigh
Federal-State Market News Service

Values of Soil Listed by OSC

Corvallis - Oregon farmers sent nearly 5,000 soil samples to the Oregon State College soil testing laboratory for analysis last year, according to Dr. L. A. Alban, soil scientist.

The testing service tells a farmer how much fertilizer he needs to grow a particular crop on his soil. The standard \$2.50 soil test shows acidity of soil, and need for lime, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium.

Soil tests pay real dividends, Alban said. If a farmer doesn't apply enough fertilizer, he won't get maximum returns from what he does put on. But if he applies more than he needs, he's spending money unnecessarily. A soil test pinpoints the exact needs.

Use Increased

The number of farmers taking advantage of the soil testing service has increased steadily since the program began in 1953. Alban estimates that 1960 will see more than 6,000 samples tested. He expects the number to reach 10,000 by 1963.

Farmers who want fertilizer recommendations for the coming growing season should have soil tests made soon. Instructions for taking soil samples, and cartons in which to mail the soil are available at county extension offices. Urban home owners, as well as farmers, may take advantage of the soil testing service, Alban added.

This year, the soil testing laboratory is starting a new policy of reducing the charge by 20 per cent when 25 or more samples are received by the lab at one time from one account during the "off season" period, Oct. 1 to Jan. 15.

Six years of research at Purdue university have shown that corn silage can be fed with satisfactory results to bred sows or gilts during gestation.

Winter is the best time to de-horn cattle.

Market News

New officers elected for the Oregon Hereford association include Norman Jacobs, Merrill, president, and Don Bradshaw, Central Point, new director.

Mrs. Don Bradshaw, Central Point, won first place in the women's division and Mrs. Robert Field, Central Point, third in the women's division of the weight guessing contest.

Farm Corporation Seen Beneficial

Bismarck, N. D. (UPI) - A circular distributed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station indicates it might be a farmer's benefit to incorporate his holdings.

There are seven benefits which might result from incorporation of the family-type farm.

The liability would be limited to debts of the corporation only. Incorporation is a method of establishing multiple ownership. It is a means of transferring ownership within the family.

Benefits are possible under the Small Business Act. An employe of such a corporation, if he is also shareholder, may find additional benefits under retirement laws. It might become easier to get credit for such a corporation.

Finally, the complete records and reports which are a part of incorporation may help guide the farmer to more efficient operation of his holdings.

The authors of the circular do not claim that incorporation would be beneficial to all farmers but it would aid some.

Beekeepers Mail Licenses In

Salem - Time has weakened much of the sting that used to attach to the state's bite of honey from Oregon's bee colonies.

That is evident from returns on more than 470 delinquent license notices mailed to beekeepers in early January.

Twenty years ago, when bee licenses were still a novelty and it took a sales job to show the need of controlling deadly diseases, many returns brought wrath and damnation upon the state.

Of 287 replies to the delinquent notices about one out of 50 chaws about "state red tape" and "not being able to keep a hive of bees in a free country without paying a license." One such writer promises to come to Salem "to tell it in person" if the letter isn't understandable.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

We rolled down the Main st. of Jacksonville, past the Beekman bank and the U. S. hotel, stopped and entered the old courthouse. We didn't stop long after leaving the courthouse. After all, there was nothing else really to see except some shabby buildings.

We had come to Jacksonville to show some visitors from northern California the "Old West as she used to be." We had figured on spending about an hour in the museum, no more. We spent five hours there. As our friends examined each exhibit minutely, we discovered some new ones and some we hadn't appreciated before. One of our guests is a veteran newsman who has been all over the country and has seen all kinds of things. But the Jacksonville museum held him spellbound.

After we had seen the wonderful gun collections, Indian relics and various pioneer exhibits, the town of Jacksonville, itself seemed an anti-climax. "What a pity the people don't fix up this town!" our friends remarked over and over as we drove out the main street. "Why this could be another Virginia City!" And it could. It really could. But it's a little like the weather - everybody talks about it but nobody does anything.

Besides fixing up the more historical buildings the people themselves should fix up their homes. Perhaps the banks, who always advertise they serve the Rogue valley, could set up special low rate loans.

Perhaps those who have the paint, lumber, grass seed and flowers could help those who do not. Just a little consistent effort could work wonders.

Records show that to date 363,056 persons have visited the museum since it opened July 10, 1950. During 1959 49,027 people viewed the historical exhibits. Suppose there were something to keep them in town. Each would spend at least a dollar. So during 1959 Jacksonville could have received \$49,027 from tourist trade, at least.

Don McNeil, Medford Chamber of Commerce manager, estimates about \$5 per person is spent each day by a tourist. Figuring tourists travel about three persons per car, or per visiting tourist family, what do you have? During the peak tourist month of August, for instance, 9,408 persons visited the museum. Multiply that by \$5 and what do you get?

Why couldn't the Granges and other service clubs combine and do the painting and fixing up required for these old buildings. Eagle Point Grange has always led the field in public service projects - but we haven't heard much from the Grangers of that area lately.

Of course, the "tourists" or "flat-landers" have to have something to keep them busy. How about a veteran miner conducting gold-panning expeditions in a nearby creek? Perhaps a local movie house fixed up like an old trading post could show old westerns. The Beekman bank could be opened and put in operation. A mustached or bewhiskered clerk could weigh dummy gold samples and issue old bank notes to the tourists at a nominal charge. The old hotel, could command premium rates for staying overnight or longer.

Maybe the old Jacksonville streetcar could be put in operation again. Other things to attract tourists could be pony express races, stagecoach rides etc. Anyway, this is a project which requires action. It's amazing where the money comes from and how much can be accumulated when the right persons become interested.

This paint up and fix up program would be something to do immediately. The more important restoration program as fostered by the Siskiyou Pioneer Sites Foundation here has to be on a long-range, gradual schedule.

What we have in mind for Jacksonville is the type of project being carried out by the Phoenix Lions club for the Phoenix pioneer cemetery located behind the Southern Oregon Livestock yard. Using a lot of muscle and a little money from such things as "White Elephant" sales the club has worked wonders, but still has a long way to go.

As a follow up to our interview with Harold White, Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station superintendent, we were handed an editorial clipping from Pendleton's East Oregonian by the boss. This editorial points out that perhaps only one person in 100 realizes the importance of the research program carried out by Oregon State college and the various branch experiment stations.

And what is more unusual the eastern Oregon wheat country newspaper points to Henry Hartman's work with pears as an example of the outstanding research work being done. We agree his work has been and is outstanding, but it would seem more natural for a newspaper in a wheat area to use agronomy experimentation as an example.

The East Oregonian quotes from the OSC student newspaper. It tells of his work with special rot prevention wraps and development of new shipping techniques "that put Oregon pears on eastern fruit markets and put the state pear industry on its feet in the 1930's."

"At the dedication of a new branch experiment station near Medford last year we talked with Mr. Hartman about the work he was doing on pear decline. He was making substantial progress. He had about come to the conclusion that too much fertilizer and water were the basic contributors to pear decline."

"We had a greater appreciation of the importance of the work Oregon State college is doing in agricultural research after we'd heard glowing praise heaped upon Mr. Hartman and the college by men in the pear industry."

And remember, the department of agriculture reports that a study has revealed that: "Newspapers are the best medium for food advertising and for marketing information

Land Bank Holds Meeting Here; Talks of Laws

Federal Land Bank association of Medford held its annual membership meeting Tuesday, Feb. 23, in the Gold Hill Grange hall at Gold Hill. About 70 farmer and rancher members from Jackson and Josephine counties attended the meeting.

Highlight of the meeting was a discussion by M. J. Carter, chief reviewing appraiser for The Federal Land Bank of Spokane.

Although the cost of money to The Federal Land Bank of Spokane reached an all-time high at the end of 1959, the bank was able to maintain an uninterrupted flow of sound, economical credit to Pacific Northwest agriculture, Mr. Carter said.

Carter told the annual meeting that "tight money" is one of the economic conditions which the cooperative land bank system was established to combat for the nation's agricultural industry.

"The system was created back in 1917 to assist farmers and stockmen by maintaining for them, on a cooperative basis, a uniform and uninterrupted supply of sound, long-term credit at the lowest cost consistent with sound business practices," said Carter.

The speaker said Northwest farmers and stockmen used the facilities of their land bank system to provide themselves with \$46,682,000 of credit in 1959, an increase of \$8,605,000 over the preceding calendar year. On December 31, 1959, the bank's outstanding loan account stood at \$183,836,000, a new all-time high. The bank's capital stock, all owned by 65 Federal Land Bank Associations in the Spokane district, reached \$10,369,000 at the end of 1959. Its earned net worth and reserve for losses increased to \$16,640,000.

"This strong financial position has greatly assisted the bank in meeting the problems created by the high cost of borrowed funds," Carter said.

Land bank service was extended to farmers and ranchers in Alaska in 1959 for the first time, according to the bank official. At the year's end, 16 loans for \$328,900 had

been closed in the 49th state, largely in the Matanuska Valley near Palmer. He said the five-state district (Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska), now served by the Spokane bank, is the largest land bank district in the system.

Mr. Carter told of the Farm Credit Act of 1959, a law enacted to provide greater and more effective credit service to agriculture. Under this legislation, he said, the primary responsibility for making loan appraisals was transferred from the Farm Credit administration, a agency of the United States government, to the land banks, thus permitting the banks and their stockholders, the local Federal Land Bank associations, to perform the whole lending operation.

This legislation, which became effective Dec. 31, 1959, also changed the name "National Farm Loan Association" to "Federal Land Bank Association;" changed the title of association "secretary-treasurer" to "manager" and removed the \$200,000 loan limit, Carter said.

Jack Mace, of Vancouver, Washington, Federal Land Bank forester, made some remarks regarding the new Federal Land Bank policy of including timber value on Federal Land Bank loans.

F. E. Bowman, manager of the Federal Land Bank association of Medford, told the group that the association made 17 loans, for \$132,400, during 1959.

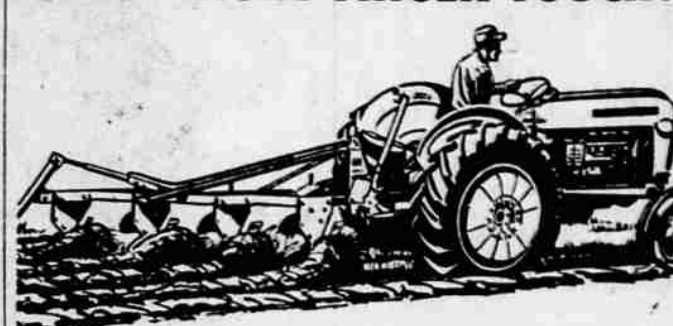
Association members elected Oliver H. Roundtree of Williams and William Clair Higginbotham of Central Point to three-year terms on the board of directors. Holdover directors are J. W. Bigham of Eagle Point, A. L. Straus of Gold Hill, and A. E. Stevens of Phoenix.

A group of accordion numbers was presented by the Goehring sisters of Eagle Point, Bonnie Lu, Vonnie Lee, and Connie Rae. Glenn Klein, 4-H Club Agent, and a group of 4-H club members, showed slides of the 1959 Centennial Wagon Train trip from Jacksonville to Corvallis.

Dinner was served at noon on food. The printed word can be read, reread, clipped and filed. And for some reason or other, it commands more authority than casual statements on radio and television."

Winter pasture, such as bluegrass, brome, fescue, rye or wheat supplies excellent feed for ewes during the fall and winter.

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Growers report "better control, less cullage, less down-grading" as a result of using new scab control chemical

Gilkerson & Fletcher, Box 79, Route 2, Hood River, Oregon have 40 acres in pears. One 9-acre block of d'Anjous and Bartletts interplanted has a history of more scab on one side of the drive.

In 1959 they used three Cyprex sprays there and three sprays of other fungicides on the rest of the block. Timing was at pink, about 30% bloom and calyx.

"On May 4th," says Gordon Gilkerson, "the non-Cyprex trees had leaf scab so we put Cyprex on them. This stopped the scab. At picking time there was less than 1/2 of 1% scab in the straight Cyprex compared to about 1 1/2% in the rest of the block. Fruit finish was better on the straight Cyprex and the trees had a better appearance. There was no difference in fruit set."

On a few trees Gilkerson and Fletcher used Cyprex in two sprays and another fungicide in the last spray. These trees had more scab at picking time than where three Cyprex sprays were applied. "So that last Cyprex spray was important," says Mr. Gilkerson.

Weather favorable to scab

"Just before picking time there was plenty of scab in all except our straight Cyprex block. Even under weather conditions last spring favorable to scab development Cyprex did the job." The dosage used was 3/4 lb. in 100 gallons of water and 800 gallons per acre.

"In view of better control, less cullage and less down-grading, Cyprex is our most economical scab fungicide. It gets the job done. Cyprex is nicer to handle,



Gordon Gilkerson (left) and Harold Fletcher check results obtained with Cyprex fungicide.

does not irritate your skin like some fungicides do. In 1960 we will use Cyprex for scab control on all our pears."

How Cyprex works to give long-term protection PLUS eradication

Cyprex is an entirely new fungicide chemical that has proved its value in hundreds of tests over a 5-year period. It works as a protectant and an eradicant in control of scab fungus. It is equally effective against apple scab and pear scab and also controls cherry leaf spot.

Applied as a standard spray, it spreads a tough fungicidal barrier on leaves and fruit that gives top scab control even through heavy rains. Cyprex has built-in spreader-sticker action. Some Cyprex actually "moves around" during rains to cover adjoining new growth, while the original tissue remains protected. Cyprex penetrates throughout the leaf where it works from the inside out - killing scab spores that land. This is called local-systemic action. Even when Cyprex is sprayed after scab infection begins and spores

begin to germinate, Cyprex can knock out the infection inside the leaf. The spray also has deposited a protectant covering on the leaf. The next time it rains, this stick-tight fungicide will be ready to knock out new spores before they penetrate.

No fungicide in common use can give you the protection, plus extra-long eradicant action, you get with Cyprex. Cyprex is compatible with most commonly used insecticides and other fungicides. It's non-caustic, low in toxicity to orchard workers.

All the extra advantages you get with Cyprex give you that margin of control that can make the difference between fair and excellent crops. However, none of them eliminates the need for proper timing, good coverage, and a sound schedule.

Consult your local agricultural authorities for further information. Or write for leaflet PE 5061, American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, Los Angeles 54, California.

Cyprex is American Cyanamid Company's trade-mark for dodine fungicide.



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New Leathercraft Project Readied

Corvallis-Spoon and tracer, light wood mallet, striking stick, thronging chisel, lacing needles. These are tools of a new 4-H club leathercraft "trade", offered for the first time to youths in all Oregon counties.

The leathercraft project has been developed by 4-H leathercraft leaders in cooperation with the state 4-H office to help boys and girls learn about selection and care of leather, to develop skills in fashioning it into useful articles, and to provide special opportunities for physically handicapped youngsters to take part in the 4-H program. Youths will learn leather - from the animal to the completed article, according to Burton Hutton, state 4-H extension leader, Oregon State college.

Valuable assistance in the development of this project has come from committees of volunteer 4-H leaders. Some of these functioned at the annual state 4-H Leaders Conference in Corvallis.