

Livestock Theft Cases Noted; Statistics, Histories Given

Of 23 reported livestock thefts during 1959, eight animals were recovered without going into court, according to statistics from the state department of agriculture.

Of seven larceny complaints filed, five resulted in convictions and suspended sentences, two were convicted and sentenced.

Josephine county stockmen suffered five livestock thefts. No recoveries nor convictions were reported.

Klamath county stockmen had five livestock losses. One case was cleared which was not larceny. No convictions were reported, according to the state records.

However the cases of Paul Robert Wilson and Eldon

Lyle Shafer in Klamath county required extended trial time in 1959 although they were arrested in 1959. According to the newspaper stories published the Wilson and Shafer cases are probably the most interesting the state livestock officers have encountered for some time. Both men have appealed the seven-year convictions to the state supreme court.

Both Wilson, 28-year-old Fort Klamath rancher, and Shafer, his 35-year-old assistant, were indicted for the theft of a black, white-faced cow from Chiloquin rancher Lenz G. VanderKamp last spring.

The two defendants were indicted also for the theft of three white-faced Herefords

from rancher Adlai Johnson. Shafer was charged with a third theft, a Johnson calf.

Case More Complicated

To make this even more complicated, the defendants were tried last summer on a cattle theft charge. This resulted in a 3½ day trial. The judge declared a mistrial because of prejudicial testimony from a state witness. "The state subsequently dismissed the charges against Wilson and Shafer because the court would not accept the state's mothering-up process of identification" according to news accounts. Cattlemen have felt that if a calf goes to a certain cow this should at least indicate that it belongs to that cow and the owner of the cow. Generally, courts do not consider this evidence.

A charge made in district court in Klamath Falls at the time of the pending charge was dismissed because a rancher who had signed a complaint refused to acknowledge ownership of the cow involved.

While this was going on, Wilson and Shafer, through Ramirez, filed civil damage suits against Adlai Johnson and two state livestock inspectors on grounds of harassment and persecution. These suits totalling more than \$200,000 are still unsettled.

During the lengthy trial in February, Wilson and Shafer's attorney tried to have the trial shifted to another county. He claimed that adverse publicity had been "widely spread" by newspapers, radio and television and that state brand inspectors had personally contacted the majority of stockmen, farmers and ranchers and told them Wilson was guilty. The motion was denied. The judge said he saw nothing in the motion to prove such statements. He added that he had failed to find any such inflammatory newspaper accounts.

Events Related

What really happened in the Perkins-Worthington-Marshall case?

A tip-off from a Jackson county woman started investigations which led to the arrest of three men. She became suspicious of frozen meats which the men had.

Guy Hughes, livestock officer who was recently transferred from this area, state police, city police and the sheriff's office all cooperated in this case.

Five days after the tip two of the men had signed statements and all three were in jail. Also on the fifth day, one man's probation from the state penitentiary was revoked. He was sentenced to a year in the county jail. The two other men's charges of petty larceny, on Dec. 4, 1959, one man received a six-month suspended sentence. The other received a year suspended sentence.

In statements signed the day of their arrest, two of the men admitted re-wrapping the meat taken from a home freezer and one of them sold some to a Medford cafe. After the first sale, according to the statements, the trio returned to the same freezer, took more frozen meat and frozen chickens and sold them to the same place after removing the identifying wrappers which carried the owner's name. Officers recovered five packages each of pork and dressed chicken and returned them to the man from whose deep freezer they were taken.

In another case in Jackson county livestock theft and brand inspectors discovered a man was selling three calves belonging to a dairyman. The man admitted to taking three stray calves that came to his place to the auction with two of his own and putting them up for sale. Result was a three-year suspended sentence.

What happened in Jackson county during 1959?

Ralph Eugene Murphy, Medford, charged Dec. 30, 1958, with larceny of livestock. Bound over to the grand jury on Jan. 2, 1959; jailed in lieu of \$2,000 bail. Court order of April 27, 1959, suspended three-year sentence and placed under direction of state board of parole.

Ralph Bruce Keys, Central Point, charged Dec. 30, 1958, with larceny of livestock. Bound over to the grand jury on Jan. 2, 1959; jailed in lieu of \$2,000 bail. Court order April 27, not to exceed three years in the state penitentiary and committed that date.

DeWayne Earl Keys, Medford, arrested May 5, 1959, charged with larceny of livestock. Jailed in lieu of \$1,500 bail. Court order June 11, 1959, suspended two-year sentence and he was placed under direction of the state board of parole.

John Wesley Perkins, Rex hotel, Medford, charged with larceny of livestock on Nov. 17, 1959; pleaded guilty in district court Nov. 19. Received six-month suspended sentence Dec. 4, 1959, after charge was reduced from grand larceny to petty larceny.

Cecil Jefferson Worthington, Central Point, arrested

Farm Notes

Washington - (UPI) - California, Iowa, and Texas were the nation's leading agricultural states in 1959 on the basis of total cash receipts from farm marketings. Each ran up a total of more than two billion dollars in cash marketings.

Others in the first 10, on the basis of total cash receipts, were Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Indiana. These states each had total cash receipts of more than one billion dollars.

California was easily the number one farm state with total receipts of \$2,977,890,000. This amount represented receipts of \$1,853,308,000 from field crops and \$1,124,582,000 from livestock. These totals placed California first in crop production and third in livestock production.

Second-ranking Iowa in over-all production had total receipts of \$2,388,232,000. Iowa ranked first in livestock receipts with \$1,961,196,000 and eighth in crop receipts with \$427,026,000.

Texas had total receipts of \$2,195,561,000, consisting of livestock receipts of \$886,682,000 and crop receipts of \$1,308,879,000.

Texas farmers took the biggest state bite in 1959 from the federal government's kitty of payments for various agricultural programs to aid farm income, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Government payments to Texans last year totaled \$81,862,000. They included \$25,066,000 from the Agricultural Conservation Program, \$68,000 from Sugar Act payments, \$15,058,000 under the Wool Act, \$41,100,000 from the Soil Bank, and \$1,560,000 under the Great Plains Conservation Program.

North Dakota farmers got the second largest amount - \$31,189,000. Others among the 10 largest recipients of government aid were Minnesota, \$31,018,000; Kansas, \$28,062,000; Missouri, \$26,910,000; South Dakota, \$26,370,000; Colorado, \$24,906,000; Oklahoma, \$24,357,000; California, \$23,712,000; and Iowa, \$20,668,000.

Washington - (UPI) - The Agriculture Department reports egg prices are up now, will go down in a few weeks, and will rise again during the last half of the year.

Egg prices rose sharply in March when widespread snow storms over the Midwest, Northeast, and parts of the Southeast disrupted transportation and marketing. Depending upon market reactions when a normal flow of eggs is resumed, prices may drop within six to eight weeks.

The government's weekly weather and crop bulletin reports the fall-planted wheat crop in the southern Great Plains came through the winter in good condition.

The crop has continued to make slow growth, the Weather Bureau said, although grazing of some early wheat fields has been discontinued in Texas. Snow still covered wheat areas of Kansas and Nebraska.

Soil-moisture reserves are the most favorable in years for much of the southern Great Plains' wheat acreage, the bureau said.

In the Northwest, winter wheat survived the winter with only limited localized damage. Beneficial amounts of moisture fell in the area this past week, but snow cover is about gone.

Development of small grains in the Southwest continued very favorable as temperatures averaged a above normal. In the Southeast, small grain development continued slow, and only slight drying of soils took place.

The Agriculture Department said Thursday the spring pig crop in 10 corn belt states was expected to be roughly 13 per cent below last year's.

This is in line with last December's forecast of farrowings for the December-May period.

The department's quarterly report estimated at 5,297,000 head the number of sows farrowing this spring in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Washington - (UPI) - New Zealand dairy farm workers recently got a 24 per cent general wage increase. Even with the increase the New Zealanders still are paid far less than hired hands on American farms.

The rates for full time New Zealand dairy hands now range from \$12.62 per week for a worker under 17 years of age to \$28.50 per week for a worker over 21 years of age.

In contrast, American farm hands as of Jan. 1 received an average wage of \$34.50 per week with board and room.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson is a great traveler. Since he became secretary, he has gone around the world, been to Europe several times, traveled to South America, and crisscrossed the United States numerous times. Such a traveler needs easily-careful and presentable clothing.

State Farm Prices Dip in January; U. S. Level Rises

Corvallis - Prices received by Oregon farmers moved downward in February in contrast to national farm prices which showed a small uptrend, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

Oregon's gain in farm prices during January was lost last month and farm prices now stand at the same level as at the end of 1959. Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. department of agriculture. This leaves present farm prices in the state at just about the same level as a year ago.

Hog and lamb prices moved up in the state last month, as did prices on wool, eggs, farm chickens, milk cows, and potatoes. But these upturns were more than offset by lower prices on cattle and calves, turkeys, dairy products, wheat, feed grains except oats, hay, and apples. As a result, the farm price index in Oregon dropped one per cent, Mrs. Horrell said.

Nationally, meat animals and most fruits received a boost in price that was only partially offset by lower prices on dairy products, cotton, most vegetables, eggs and turkeys. As a result, farm prices nationally moved up nearly one per cent for the month, but still stand nearly 4 per cent below a year earlier.

Farm costs, on the other hand, leveled off during February after equaling early highs. Mrs. Horrell also found. Higher price tags on things used in producing farm products were offset by lower price tags on items used by farm families in their daily living.

The slight improvement in national farm prices, coupled with the lack of change in farm costs, improved farm product purchasing power slightly over the nation. Mrs. Horrell noted. The parity ratio-the relationship between prices received and prices paid by farmers-moved up one point to 78.

However, this slightly improved parity ratio is still 4

Best Way to Pack, Ship Seed Studied By OSC Laboratory

Corvallis - Oregon, which took the lead in developing seed growing into a major industry, is leading again with research to find the best way to package seed for storage and shipment.

Dr. Te May Ching, assistant agronomist in charge of the farm crops seed research laboratory at Oregon State college, is directing a study of nine different packaging materials and 20 packaging methods.

Mrs. Ching explained that seed deteriorates quickly when exposed to heat and humidity. This is a serious problem with seed shipped to warmer states or countries - or even to cool areas via a warm ocean voyage. Proper packaging and storage can extend the life of seed.

The research will continue for three years. Packaging

materials being studied include combinations of burlap, polyethylene, paper, asphalt, and foil. Eight ways to seal the packages also are being studied. These include combinations of sewing, heat sealing, taping, and others.

As part of the study, seed - packaged in the different ways - is shipped to other countries and tested for moisture content and germination upon arrival.

Man Gets Pay for Watching Clock

Belvidere, N. J. - W. Frank Burd is a clock watcher and gets paid \$50 a year for doing it.

For the last 20 years, Burd has climbed into a bell tower once a week to wind the 100-year-old clock in the Warren County courthouse.

And he knows he's not the only one watching the clock. "When it strikes the wrong time, stops or is wrong," Burd said, "I really get the phone calls."

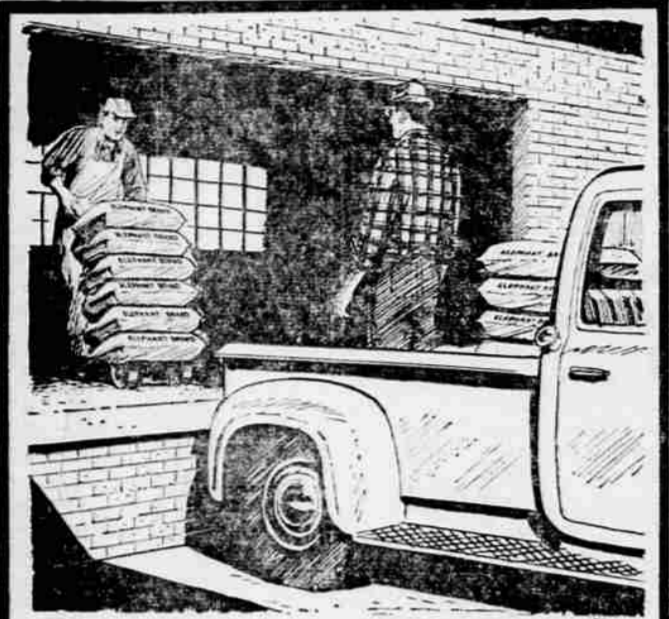
MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. 7
Tuesday, March 22, 1960

Since Oregon's climate and growing conditions produce top-quality seed, the agronomist pointed out the necessity of protecting the state's reputation by keeping seed alive until it reaches growers.

Oregon currently grows more kinds of field crop seeds than any other state in the nation. The seed growing industry is worth \$20 to \$30 million a year to the state.

Poetic Burglar

Wilton, Conn. - A burglar ransacked a home here and left this message, scrawled in lipstick on a bedroom mirror: "It is with regret 'Your good I beget, 'But for over a week, 'I ain't won a bet.' 'Not much of a poet? He isn't much of a burglar either. He took a medium priced camera but overlooked a \$4,000 mink coat."



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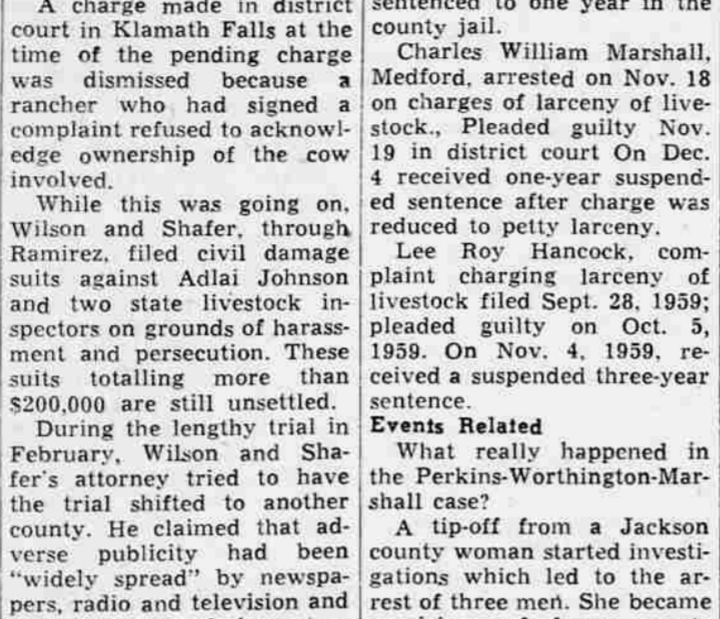
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"Couldn't find a scabby apple at thinning time"

"One block of my 1958 Newton crop had a high percentage of pin point scab, so it all went to the cannery - none to the fresh market. This, in spite of the fact that I had applied a delayed dormant plus three other scab sprays to this crop. In 1959 I applied one Cyprex spray and followed it with another Cyprex spray ten days later. Cyprex sure took care of the scab. It stopped the scab on the fruit and on the leaves. I couldn't find a scabby apple at thinning time. My Newtons in 1959 were the nicest I've ever grown - good finish, foliage slick and healthy. I'll use Cyprex to control my scab in 1960."

Wilfred Walter
Box 99, Route 2, Hood River

"Cyprex is our scab fungicide for 1960"

"In 1958 we did not pick the north half of our interplanted block of d'Anjou and Bartlett's because it was almost 100% scab. The south half was not as bad, 15% to 20% scab. This even though we put on a delayed dormant of lime-sulphur and oil, a pre-pink and a calyx spray. We tried Cyprex for the first time in 1959. It was applied in the worst scab spot, the north half of the pear block, at pre-pink and calyx. Two non-Cyprex sprays were used on the south half at the same timings. The control was not holding on the south half so we applied one Cyprex spray. Later, a Cyprex spray was applied on the whole block. Our Bartlett's had the smoothest, most shiny finish that they have ever had. Some fungicides curl our young leaves, making insect control more difficult, but Cyprex does not. On apples we used a dormant and pink of non-Cyprex fungicides. Then we put on two Cyprex sprays. Before our first Cyprex there was a scab spot on every leaf, even the small ones. The Cyprex stopped it. The scab was dead three to four days after spraying. We are convinced that without Cyprex we would not have harvested half our pear crop or held our apple scab in 1959. Cyprex is our scab fungicide for 1960."

R. W. Perry & Son
Box 130, Route 1, Hood River

"Only 3 scabby apples out of 600 boxes picked"

"In 1958 I sprayed 10 times with other materials for scab control and ended up with 25% scabby fruit and another 25% russeted fruit from the use of these materials. This past season I sprayed four times with Cyprex and found 3 scabby apples out of 600 boxes picked so far. Cyprex has made it possible for me to continue raising apples in this area."

Alfred Hopper
Box 112, Route 1, Freewater-Milton

"We beat scab ... with Cyprex"

"We have always had to battle to control scab because of the location of our orchards. Last spring was especially warm and humid. Like a hot house, really good weather for scab. Cyprex was a big help in our scab control program. In past years we have used up to five scab sprays on Seckles. This year we used only three sprays. The first two were non-Cyprex sprays - one at 90% bud separation and one at advanced popcorn. The two sprays were about five to seven days apart. This standard program was not holding so we put on Cyprex at advanced calyx. That stopped the infection. Some fungicides give our pears a rough finish, but Cyprex does not. It goes into solution easily. Cyprex is a "must" for us in 1960."

Hob Denel, Jr.
Del Rio Orchards, Gold Hill

"Cyprex is our most economical fungicide"

"In 1959 we used three Cyprex sprays in one block of trees and three sprays of other fungicides on the other block. Tim-

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

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