Loose Pen Sellers Listed for Sale

Red Bluff, Calif. – Range bull buyers who like them in pen lots will be able to purchase loose pen lots of Herefords at the 20th anniversary Red Bluff, California bull sale, Feb. 2, 3 and 4, according to Donald M. Smith, manager.

This feature of America's largest sale of inspected and graded service-age bulls proved so successful at the 1960 event that the committee in charge determined to continue it," Smith said.

Already more than 200 head, out of a total of 400 Herefords, have been consigned in loose pens of three, four and five, the manager explained. Among those consigning loose pens are the Seven Oaks Hereford ranch, and Fields Hereford ranch, both of Central Point.

Other loose pen consignors from Oregon are: Hudspeth Land and Livestock company, Prineville; Herbert Ekstrom, Ione; Lost River Ranch, Inc., Klamath Falls, Stearns Cattle company, Prineville; Normandale Hereford ranch, Merrill.

Consignors Listed

California consignors are H. Bar Hereford ranch, Covelo; Hellman Hereford ranch, Hopland; Price Hereford ranch, Cottonwood; Estes and Estes, Burney; Hoy Hereford ranch, Weed; Dudley-Parker ranch, Gazelle, Foley Farms, Middletown, R. E. Connolly, St. Helena; Ralph and John Ahl, Santa Rosa; San Felipe ranch, San Jose; Mt. View ranch, Dixon; Dennis Welch, Millville. Fourness Hereford's Pleasant Grove.

From Washington consignors are, Schwisow brothers, Ritzville; Alanna Polled Hereford ranch, Lacey.

Other consignors are from Nevada, Wyoming, Utah and Montana.

The sale will be held at the Tehama county, Calif., fairgrounds, Saturday, Feb. 4. Lots will be shown separately and will be judged the previous Wednesday by a cowman's committee of Roy Carmichael who has rangeland in Plumus and Tehama counties; Cameron Cliff., Burns, Ore., and Abner McKenzie, Red Bluff. All three judges are considered successful cattlemen.

Another feature of the sale will be the appearance of descendants of pioneer ranch leaders. These living relatives of men who have been placed in the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City H will be honored at the Friday night banquet on Feb. 3.

Jim Rogers, son of cowboy humorist Will Rogers, will auction a donated Hereford bull for the benefit of the national cowboy shrine.

Tips on Early Lambs Given Regarding Treatment

Early lambs have started to arrive, marking the beginning of a busy season for sheep owners. Experienced sheepmen will save a high percentage of lambs.

Most lamb losses result from neglect. Prevention of chills and of infection from unsanitary quarters, and seeing that the young lamb nurses its mother, will cut down losses. Heat lamps in lambing pens are a big help.

The flock is often plagued with diseases during the lambing period, one of which is pregnancy disease of ewes. This most often occurs in sheep that have been underfed during the gestation period. Lack of exercise seems to speed up the number of cases.

Ewes which are affected can be treated with one-half cup of syrup in a pint of water given as a drench three or four times a day.

Pulp Kidney Disease

Another problem of sheepmen during lambing is pulpy kidney disease, or enterotoxemia, in lambs. The heaviest lambs in the flock are affected, beginning at about two weeks of age.

Use of a bacterin to immunize ewes prior to lambing is recommended, but it must be done between the 90th and 110th day of pregnancy.

The vaccine can be used to immunize young lambs, although from 10 to 14 days are required to develop protective immunity. Lambs can be vaccinated at three days of age, but will require reinoculation at six weeks of age to continue the immunity.

White muscle disease has also caused some losses because of a shortage of the element selenium in the diet of the ewe prior to lambing. Feeding one-quarter pound of linseed or soybean oil meal to the ewe for two-thirds of the gestation period is the best known prevention.

Lambs which are affected can be inspected with selenium by a veterinarian to prevent loss.

Docking, Castrating

Docking of lambs should be done at 7-14 days of age, and ram lambs should be castrated at the same time. A good disinfectant should be used with these operations.

When the elastrator method is used for docking, the rubber band should be removed after several days, at which time the tail should be cut off and the stub disinfected. This method will prevent infection, which often causes stiff lambs and slows the lamb's growth.

Creep feeding of lambs with a good quality of any of the farm grains is followed by most successful sheepmen. It will pay to give them good quality hay they can eat and in addition three-quarters to a pound of grain a day until the time they go onto pasture.

The aim of the successful sheepman is to market a high percentage of milk-fat lambs during May and early June when prices are highest.

Further suggestions on care of sheep are available in Extension Bulletin 723, "Sheep Management in Oregon," available at county extension offices.

Livestock Class Set for Crater

Central Point – A course in livestock production will be taught as part of the adult education program at the Crater high school starting at 7 p.m., Monday, Jan. 16, according to Crater high school vocational agriculture instructor Ed Griggs.

The course will include three classes on beef cattle, two classes on dairy, two on sheep, one on swine and two on general livestock marketing.

As guest instructor, Bill Bray, Midway Auction yard, will teach classes on marketing. Earle Jossy, county extension agent, will instruct the classes on sheep. George Gilman, Gilman's dairy, Central Point, will instruct the dairy classes. Griggs will conduct classes on beef and swine.

The programs will cover management, economics, feeding and disease control. Fee for the 10 week course will be $5. Each class will start with a film and refreshments will be served each evening. Those interested in registering should contact the Crater vocational department at Crater high school, Central Point.

Two other courses scheduled are parliamentary procedure and beginning welding. Both will be held beginning at 8 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 18.

John Deere Day Scheduled Here

Thursday, Jan. 5, Hubbard Wray company, 909 South Riverside ave. will hold its annual John Deere Day.

It will be the first local public showing of the new John Deere line of tractors.

Besides the demonstration of films of the "New Generation of Power" there will be other films. The picture, "Men, Ideas, and Tractors," tells the story behind the story of the new line's design, development and testing. The third film shows the revolvement of the John Deere line starting with 1837 and the company's first successful steel plow.

Farmers will see also an on the spot review of Deere Day in Dallas, when dealers previewed the New Generation of Power at what is reported to be one of the largest meetings of its kind. Over 6,000 people, including 4,500 agricultural and industrial John Deere dealers, were flown to Dallas for the event.

Court Records

ASHLAND MUNICIPAL COURT

Charles Vernon Rush, disobeyed traffic signal, $5.

Erwin L. Wilkinson, parked in yellow zone, $1.

Donald Eugene Wilcox, excessive vehicle noise, $20.

Edna E. Harris, disobeyed stop sign, no operator's license, $10.

Jay W. Kingsley, improper parking, $1.

Donald John Norman, expired operator's license, $10.

Jane Kathryn Pollard, disobeyed stop sign, $5.

Alfred Joseph Moran, expired vehicle license, $5.

Richard Arlen Reigel, excessive vehicle speed, $25.

Barney Joseph Gwinn, following too close, $25.

Dorothy Mae Case, disobeyed stop sign, $5.

Thomas Lee Ferte, double parked without driver in attendance, $5.

David LeRoy Jackson, following too close, $25.

Carol Ann Rohnstein, disobeyed stop sign, $5.

Howard Lester Fields, disobeyed traffic signal, $5.

Claris Bernadine Reynolds, disobeyed traffic signal, $5.

Gertrude Emily Heitkamp, violation of basic rule, $10.

Gordon Charles Schomberg, improper passing, $5.

Donald Eugene Ralls, following too close, $25.

Walter Godfrey Baume, violation of basic rule, $10.

Charles Wesley VanKoten, disobeyed traffic signal, $5.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

This is the time for predictions and studying the guesses everybody else is making about the future of agriculture.

Some of the experts are expecting the new Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to move rapidly into the new administration's farm program. But it is a notorious fact that neither Ezra Taft Benson, present secretary of agriculture, or the man before him could move any faster than Congress would let them. And Congress is more interested right now with the international situation.

This emphasis on the international problem will affect U. S. farming somewhat. For instance, there will be an early renewal of the sugar act which expires at the end of March. This act controls the market for the large production of sugar beets in the U.S. Friendly foreign nations, such as Brazil, will be seeking more of a share of Cuba's slice of our sugar market. This is bound to be a diplomatic headache. Indirectly, this affects the Rogue valley farmers since some of them produce sugar beet seed.

Western congressmen will probably seek a clarification of federal and state water rights. This is fundamental to the west's development. This group of laws seems too complex to many of the experts working in this complicated field.

Speaking of water rights and such, many irrigationists in hope the new administration will have the good sense to keep Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Floyd E. Dominy in his present position. He has a thorough understanding of the western water problems and makes frequent field trips to find out. We have yet to hear anyone speak ill of him. His outspoken diplomacy is a refreshing contrast to the evasiveness and strictly political attitude so many high government officials develop.

Now that the Talent division of the Rogue basin project is rapidly nearing completion many of the bureau of reclamation people here are getting ready to pack their bags and move out. We will be sincerely sorry to see them go. They have been fine people to know and have done an excellent job under sometimes trying circumstances. It might have been possible to have made a comparative easy shift from the Talent division to the main Rogue basin project if things had moved faster. Of course, now when the project is finally started, everybody–fisherman and farmer will be satisfied. But, we often wonder if the importance of a fishery isn't over-emphasized.

We could have kept these BR people who are now thoroughly familiar with the country, project and people involved. It would have been easier on them and their families and on us. At a time when merchants are complaining about the numbers out of work, construction of the project could have absorbed many of these presently unemployed. More water would have been available sooner to meet the population pressure. Even in a democracy, apparently, it isn't always the majority that rules. Sometimes it is a very loud minority. We hope no more unnecessary obstacles will be raised and the bitter experiences of the past will remain well-learned lessons for the future.

Some observers feel that the law under which Mexican farm workers can be imported will be extended under the new administration. It will if Pacific Coast fruit and vegetable growers unite to make their demands felt. So far we have not seen any attempts at grouping together even though this was recommended at the last hort society meeting in Corvallis. Some observers feel if the Mexican national law is extended regulations will be made tougher.

California people feel there will be an intensification of the controversy over unionizing California farm workers. Courts will be resorted to again this year by growers seeking to establish legal roadblocks against union organizing methods. No wonder some farmers have become lawyers. They are almost forced into it.

One prominent grower-packer who keeps a close watch on such things says California Gov. Pat Brown is changing course a little on his attitude on the farm labor hassle. California is a leading agricultural state and Brown's increasing unpopularity with the farmers has built up considerable political pressure. From what we have seen Governor Brown is a ver-ry stubborn man and stubborn men, even those in politics, don't change their minds easily. However, the California Farmer reports that the governor is really shook up by the close vote in California's last election. Well, we will see.

Meanwhile, fruit pickers we talked to recently wrote us from Stockton, Calif., and enclosed some clippings. If the Agricultural Workers' Organizing Committee is losing strength, according to some reports made in this state, then a lot of pressure is being built up by a weak organization.

According to two clippings our picker friends sent us, much of the future California farm labor battle will be fought in the state legislature. A story datelined Dec. 24, Sacramento, reports, "But though it's not clear whether the skirmishes at the 1961 legislature will bring any great changes, it is clear that this year's harvest strife did."

The article reports that some individual growers were hard hit and almost all who were struck made some concessions, but over-all crop losses were slight. However, State Employment Director Irving Perluss says the "scattered strikes have signaled "an economic life and death struggle" between the AFL-CIO and the California powerful farm organizations.

The AWOC claims to have overcome any skepticism among labor and claims to have helped add $11 million to farm workers' earnings in spite of a small membership–probably about 5,000. Farmers, however, have denied AWOC had any effect on the wage raise.

The California growers admit that AWOC has created a climate in which collective bargaining may be established some day. Now they have to win the right to act as bargaining agent for the farm worker.

So, this is how things shape up on California's political and economic chessboard: The AWOC is pressing legislature for a "Little NLRB" to extend collective bargaining to farming. The growers are moving to block the committee from getting into position to put on a tight economic squeeze that would force them to bargain with a union.

The growers are seeking laws to ban harvest-time strikes and cancellation of the government ruling which forbids use of imported Mexican nationals or state-referred domestic pickers on farms which have picket lines around them.

Perhaps State Grangemaster J. B. Quinn has come up with a workable compromise: Allow workers to organize, but ban harvest strikes and set up a state arbitration commission to force settlement on both sides whenever a dispute arises.

However, California authorities are dubious as to whether such a proposal could be forced through the two lobbies which represent both sides.

Anyway, Rogue valley fruit growers will learn the latest in the farm labor situation as it affects Oregon when they attend the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers League scheduled tentatively for some time in January. "In a nutshell," one of the big pushes in this organization suggests to all growers. However, the gripes usually go with the coffee and doughnuts served after the meeting. One report will be made on new industry public relations. The California growers have hired a firm to make a survey of how the public feels toward them. It would be interesting if such a survey were made here.

Mechanization Seen On Rise in '60's

Washington, Dec. 3 (UPI) – Mechanization and increased yields, the two dominant forces which brought tremendous changes in agriculture in the fifties, will do more of the same during the sixties, in the opinion of a top agricultural economist.

J. Carroll Bottum, Purdue university professor, discussed agricultural changes of the fifties before extension workers at the recent annual agricultural outlook conference, and forecast the possibility of these further changes in the sixties:

–Cultivated land will continue to move out of crop production, perhaps 40 to 80 million (M) acres.

–Labor will continue to flow out of farm production into other occupations, perhaps three-fourths or more of the youth born on farms.

–Capital needs will increase.

–Capital inputs purchased outside of agriculture will increase.

–The management level will increase.

To this background, Bottum added these assumptions:

–In the period ahead, we will have reasonably full employment and an active economy except for the normal moderate business recessions.

–We will have about 2 per cent increase in the demand for farm products to feed and clothe the population in the decade ahead, but we will adopt new technology at a sufficiently rapid rate that land and human resources will need to flow out of agriculture to keep it in adjustment.

–Unskilled and untrained labor will find more difficulty in finding employment in the next decade in our highly developed economy than during the past decade.

–The family commercial farm will prevail in most areas as the main producing unit purely on the basis of economic competition.

Suggestions Made

With this framework and background, Bottum suggested:

–Help for total agriculture, including the marketing agencies, to expand the outlets for farm products both at home and abroad.

–Help for farmers and society to develop overall land policies to make it possible for some cultivated land to move out more easily into other uses.

–Ways to improve the training and to facilitate the movement of farm youth into other occupations.

–An improved education program to help rural people and others allied with agriculture to help make the adjustments in all the institutions associated with agriculture.

–Outlook information geared to needs of different groups in agriculture.

Bottum said farmers need to be kept informed relative to long-time trends so that they are not over-extended in such periods as appear to be coming up in hogs and beef cattle as early as 1962.

FARM NOTES

Washington (UPI) – A review of the agriculture department's utilization research program has commented on its general excellence as well as its deficiencies.

Dr. Roy Chester Newton, former director of research for Swift and company, said the department's utilization research program is "excellent," and "has contributed substantially to the economic welfare of the United States."

His praise included the Washington staff, the staff at the four regional laboratories and their field stations, the research projects chosen and the method of selecting them, and the facilities and equipment.

Total meat production under federal inspection for the week ending Dec. 10 was estimated at 474 million pounds. This was 4 per cent above the 454 million pounds of a week earlier, but 4 per cent below the 492 million pounds of a year ago.

The weekly meat production was the greatest for any week since mid-January, but still was 18 million pounds short of the liberal output the corresponding week a year ago.

Production of winter vegetables was expected to be less than last winter. Forecasts for 10 crops, which usually account for more than half of the winter production, indicated a 3 per cent decline. The largest tonnage decrease from last year was in celery production.

Substantially less production of artichokes and beets was expected. Partially offsetting these decreases were small increases in lettuce, cauliflower, and broccoli. Acreage estimates for three other winter crops indicated cabbage acreage was up 7 per cent but carrots were down 22 per cent and escarole down 6 per cent.

Washington (UPI) – The commercial apple crop this year is down considerably from a year ago and well below average.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) said 1960 commercial production of all varieties now is estimated at 106.4 million bushels, 13 per cent under average. Comparisons with last year by areas: Eastern, down 15 per cent; Central, down 8 per cent; and Western, down 11 per cent.

The USDA announced that an important gain in man's fight against insect pests has been made with the first reported combination, or synthesis, of an insect attractant that occurs naturally in the female gypsy moth.

This discovery also has made it possible, for the first time, the synthesis of unlimited quantities of a related chemical, which can be manufactured at low cost. It will be used in large-scale studies to determine the best way to employ such an attractant in controlling gypsy moths.

Washington (UPI) – The Agriculture Department said today poultrymen were not likely to have as good a year in 1961 as they have had in 1960.

In 1961, the department said, egg, broiler, and turkey prices would likely move back toward 1959 levels. The agency noted that 1960 prices for eggs, farm chickens, broilers, and turkeys would average higher than last year, even though broiler and turkey prices at the end of this year may be lower than during December of 1959.

Oregon Dairymen To View Work At State Meet

Corvallis – National dairy leaders will help Oregon farmers take a look at all phases of the industry–from production through pricing and milk controls–at the Oregon Dairymen's Association 67th annual meeting, Jan. 10 to 12 at Salem.

Faster rise in milk production costs than in prices paid to farmers for milk during the past 10 years will focus attention on pricing, marketing, and future outlook for the industry.

Proposed legislation on milk marketing, milk auditing, and dairy inspection and licensing is also slated for discussion, reports ODA secretary H. P. Ewalt, Oregon State College extension dairy specialist.

ODA president Louis Wettstein, Malheur county dairyman, will open the meeting Jan. 10 at 3 p.m. with special committee session at the Marion Hotel, convention headquarters.

Speakers Listed

Main speakers for general sessions starting Jan. 10 will include William Hitz, Iowa dairyman and vice-president of the American Dairy Association, who will discuss dairy production and dairy sales and promotion.

Dr. David A. Clarke, Jr., University of California agricultural economist, will review milk pricing and milk control programs.

Governor Mark Hatfield will present needs in state government reorganization at a Jan. 11 luncheon sponsored by the Oregon Dairy council.

Other speakers will include F. E. Price, Oregon State College dean of agriculture, speaking on agricultural adjustments; and W. A. Kessi, Scappoose, president of the Oregon Dairy Herd Improvement association.

Plane Runs Into Flock of Geese

Topeka, Kan. (UPI) – A Continental Airlines DC3 bound from Denver to Kansas City ran into a flock of geese Monday night over the small community of Silver Lake in eastern Kansas.

Three dead geese were found in the cockpit after the plane made a normal landing at Topeka.

The pilot, A. M. Rippey, Aurora, Colo., was treated for facial lacerations at a Topeka hospital. Several sutures were required.

Only four passengers, all bound for Kansas City, were aboard.

Three of the four continued their trip to Kansas City by bus.

Rippey said the plane was flying at 3,500 feet in clear weather and was about 15 miles northwest of Topeka when the accident happened. He said he had no idea how many geese were in the flock.

Mint Growers Set Yearly Meet In Corvallis

Corvallis – Latest research to control disease and insect pests of Oregon's $4 million annual peppermint crop will be reported Jan. 12 and 13 at the Oregon Essential Oil Growers league's annual meeting at Oregon State college.

Market outlook, special committee reports, and panel discussions by growers and OSC agricultural specialists are also scheduled, reports Iain C. MacSwan, OSC extension plant pathology specialist and league secretary.

Main speakers will include Dr. C. A. Thomas, U. S. Department of Agriculture plant pathologist and a leading authority on mint research. Dan Frey Jr., Salem, who operates mint farms in Oregon and Washington, will discuss production problems resulting from serious insect and disease outbreaks in recent years.

Research on mint problems was bolstered recently with a $16,500 grant for 1961 from major mint oil users and $3,000 from the Oregon league. Oil buyers making the grant were William Wrigley, Jr., Beech-Nut Lifesavers, American Chicle Co., Colgate-Palmolive Co., and Procter and Gamble.

Industry Grants

Dr. Roy A. Young, OSC botany and plant pathology department head, points out that almost all OSC mint research costs other than staff salaries are financed with industry grants rather than state funds.

Research underway at OSC agricultural experiment station that will be reported at the meeting includes mint pest control by H. E. Morrison, entomologist; mint nematode control, D. E. Konicek; and mint wilt by C. E. Horner, both of the botany and plant pathology department.

Panel discussion reports on use of disease-free planting stock will be made by Horner; Dallas Richards and Paul Jasa, Madras growers; H. E. Finnell, OSC extension plant certification specialist; and Amos Bierly, Madras, Jefferson county extension agent.

Dr. W. F. Unsoeld, OSC professor of philosophy and one of the world's foremost mountain climbers, will speak at the Jan. 12 banquet on climbing experiences. Last summer, Dr. Unsoeld was a member of the expedition that made the first successful assault on Masherbrum, 25,660-foot Himalayan peak, highest unclimbed mountain at that time.

Jersey Cows Get Merit Awards

Three registered Jersey cows owned by W. D. Mongold, La Pine Jersey farm, Route 1, Eagle Point, have taken recent honors from the American Jersey Cattle club, a club spokesman announced.

Two of his cows recently completed official production records giving them cow power index ratings. This rating indicates how many times their body weight in milk they have produced during recent lactation.

The cows and their production records are: La Pine Standard Gleam, 11,701 pounds of milk, 678 pounds of butter fat, 305 days, for an index rating of 13.5; and La Pine Standard Garland, 11,050 pounds of milk, 652 pounds of fat, during 305 days test, for index rating of 12.6. Gleam is 3 years, 5 months old, and Garland 2 years, 11 months old.

La Pine Sparkling Sheba earned the gold medal award for having completed a production record of 11,833 pounds of milk and 701 pounds of butter fat in 305 days at 6 years, 6 months.

The official record was supervised by Oregon State college and verified by the American Jersey Cattle club.

Investigation of Plane Crash Ends

Portland (UPI) – An investigation by federal authorities into Saturday's plane crash near Molalla which claimed the lives of four persons was completed here Monday.

David Enger, 28, and his wife, Sharon, 23, both of Troutdale, and Everett Wayne Boyd, 26, and his wife Dianne, 22, Portland, were killed when the single-engine plane crashed into the snowy Mt. Hood National forest 20 miles from Molalla.

The investigation was conducted by Herbert H. Thurburn, the Federal Aviation Agency general operations inspector, and A. L. Crawford, Civil Aeronautics investigator from Seattle.

Their findings will be submitted to Washington, D. C.

Oregon Farm Prices Up Slightly Above U.S.

Corvallis – Oregon farm prices moved up a little last month and now stand 4 per cent above a year ago and at the highest level since mid-1953, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

Higher prices on turkeys, wool, potatoes, hay, alfalfa and red clover seed, and food grains led the way to a one per cent farm price increase in November. Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These more than offset lower prices received by the state's farmers for chickens, milk, most meat animals, corn, barley, and alsike clover, she said.

National farm prices also went up a little last month, but the increase averaged less than a fraction of one per cent, Mrs. Horrell found. Higher egg, beef cattle, tomato, milk, and potato prices were only partially offset by lower hog prices, along with more moderate drops in prices received by farmers for cotton, oranges, and hogs.

Average Up

With this slight rise, national farm prices also averaged 4 per cent above a year ago, and within one point of the 1960 high reached last April.

Meanwhile, prices paid by farmers for things used in farm operation held steady, at a level about 2 per cent below last April's record high, Mrs. Horrell added. Higher prices paid by farmers for feeder and replacement livestock, as well as used automobiles and trucks, exactly offset lower prices on feed and farm supplies. Interest, taxes, and wage rates held unchanged.

However, prices paid for farm-family living items crept up a trifle and now equal the record high first reached in November 1959, Mrs. Horrell reported. Higher prices on food, clothing, and used automobiles more than offset lower prices on household furnishings, she said.

With prices received by farmers up only a shade, and prices paid unchanged, farm product purchasing power held unchanged. The national parity ratio–the relationship between what farmers get for their products and what they pay for things they need–stood at 81 in November, the same as October but three points higher than a year ago, Mrs. Horrell said.

Milk Production Shows Big Drop For November

Corvallis – Production of milk turned downward in Oregon last month, in contrast to national production which continued to lead that of a year earlier, reports Stephen C. Marks, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

Dairy farmers in the state produced 75 million pounds of milk in Nov., 9 million pounds less than in October of this year and one million pounds less than a year earlier, Marks found as he studied reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was the first time since June of 1959 that milk production in Oregon dropped below that of the preceding month, he pointed out.

With supplies a little lower, prices received by Oregon dairymen for all milk, wholesale, moved up about 10 cents per hundred pounds above that received in October, but still stand 15 cents below last year's November average, Marks said.

Prices paid by Portland dealers last month for 3.5 per cent fat milk used in the bottle and can trade averaged higher than in October, but were unchanged from a year earlier, Marks also found. Retail prices for milk in Portland, however, averaged about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

Cost of producing milk also moved up a little last month, boosted by a slight increase in the price of alfalfa hay. Production costs still remained about 2½ per cent under a year ago, however, as wages, alfalfa hay, and dairy feed prices were all lower than in November, 1959.

Averaging it out, the lower average prices for milk compared to a year ago were only partially canceled out by lower average costs of production. This left the ratio of milk and butterfat prices to feed prices less favorable to dairymen than last year at this time.

On the national scene, unusually mild November weather over the main dairy region helped keep milk production at a high level. While production did drop some, as it usually does this time of year, November's production still topped that of November 1959 by 2 per cent, Marks said.

Oregon Banks Receive Award

J. A. Moore, vice president and manager of the Medford branch of the First National Bank of Oregon, has been informed that the Oregon Bankers association has received the agricultural award. Moore is county key banker of the Oregon Bankers association for Jackson county.

This award is presented each year to the association whose banks have been of notable service in agriculture through the previous year. This is the 31st consecutive year that Oregon's banks have received the award making it the only state to qualify for the award in so many consecutive years.

The awards are presented for a wide range of projects which bankers carry on as a means of bringing greater understanding and co-operation between farm and financial communities.

Guide Published On Machinery

Corvallis – When does it pay a farmer to own special farm machinery – and when is it more profitable to hire custom work?

A recent study by Oregon State College agricultural experiment station examines the "break even" point for various types of equipment-use to help farmers compete in the highly-mechanized, high-capital investment trends of today's agriculture.

Frank Conklin, OSC extension farm management specialist, and Emery Castle, agricultural economist, developed charts and tables to guide farmers in figuring most economical machinery costs for various conditions.

Alternatives discussed include ownership of equipment, rental, custom work, or pooling equipment costs with neighbors.

Details of the study are reported in the current issue of "Oregon's Agricultural Progress," quarterly publication of the OSC agricultural experiment station.

Oregon residents may obtain free copies of the publication from local county extension agents by writing the OSC Bulletin Clerk, Corvallis.

Portland Home Damaged by Fire

Portland (UPI) – Fire damaged a two-story frame house here Monday night, but all eight members of the family escaped uninjured.

The blaze was confined to the bedroom of one of the children.

Home owner Santiago Tabino said one of his sons was asleep when the fire broke out but other members of the family were able to get him out without trouble.