

# State Farm Prices Edge Down in Jan. But Top 1960

Corvallis — Oregon farm prices edged downward the first month of 1961 but still stand above the level of January, 1960, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

Farm prices in Oregon dipped about one per cent in January, as gains in average prices on livestock were more than offset by losses in average prices on crops, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Livestock prices in the state moved up a little last month, as higher prices on meat animals more than offset lower prices on dairy products, poultry, eggs, wool, and mohair, Mrs. Horrell said.

Crop prices dropped enough to more than offset this gain, however, as lower prices on corn, barley, and hay more than offset small gains on potatoes, oats, wheat, and rye.

In spite of the one per cent dip last month, livestock and crop prices still stand about 3 per cent higher than a year ago, Mrs. Horrell said.

Nationally, the picture was about the same, as farm prices slipped a little last month but still held at 4 per cent above those of January 1960.

Seasonally lower prices on eggs, milk, and cotton were responsible for most of the drop in national farm prices last month, Mrs. Horrell found. Prices on meat animals, soybeans, and corn did move a little higher, but not enough to offset the drop in other prices.

Meanwhile, prices farmers had to pay for goods and services continued to climb, pushed up by higher prices last month on production of goods, taxes, interest, and wage rates. Higher prices on feed, feeder livestock, and trucks caused the increase in production costs.

With costs up slightly, and prices received by farmers down a little, the buying power of farm products came in for a slight squeeze, Mrs. Horrell added. The parity ratio—the government's measure of the relationship between prices received and prices paid by farmers—dropped to 80 last month. This was one point below December, but still two points above January 1960.

## Wheat Reports Due at ASC Now

Wheat report cards have been mailed to all farmers with wheat allotments in Jackson county.

These should be completed, signed and returned as soon as all wheat for the 1961 harvest is seeded, according to M. B. Caster, in charge of the local ASC office. If there is to be no wheat in 1961, farmers are asked to write "none" across the face of the card and to sign it and mail it back at once. This will assist the county office in completing the 1961 wheat measuring work.

Farmers without allotments and farmers with allotments under 15 acres may grow up to 15 acres of wheat without violating any provisions of the wheat program for 1961.

# --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

From one of the governmental agency men dealing with labor comes this encouraging note:—The Agricultural Workers Organizing committee will be in Oregon this summer.

He predicts a long and bitter struggle here. This is not a brand new idea. Indications are that the AWOC strategy here will be somewhat different from that used in California orchards and lettuce fields.

Latest reports are that Republican Sen. L. W. Newbry's bill to restrict farm picketing during planting and harvesting has passed the senate and is headed for the house. One of the local legislative observers says the house is no longer dominated by elements favorable to labor. If this is true, the Ashland packinghouse man's bill will have clear sailing. This bill alone will justify the scramble by Republican packinghouse row to get Newbry the senate appointment.

In one way we are sorry. Depending on whether you were a county department head or taxpayer, Newbry was considered a highly effective county budget committee member. In fact, the current sessions have been rather dull without his caustic comments. Unfortunately, some of the more amusing ones couldn't be printed.

Anyway, Newbry's bill is not designed to prohibit farm labor from using the picketing weapon where there is a real dispute, nor would it prevent organized labor from organizing farm laborers, Newbry stated. It would prohibit third party picketing for purely organizational purposes, he added.

The state senator from Talent said it is in the public interest to provide legislation which will permit Oregon's second largest industry to carry on its operations without third party interference. The question still remains whether the public really thinks so. This will be determined when the AWOC does arrive here and how the public will react to calls of help from growers.

As yet we haven't seen any big push by the local pear industry to determine what public opinion is and to draw it over to their side. We note with interest that the local pearman's chief unofficial lobbyist is now convinced that the AWOC will arrive here eventually. Before he was just as positive that it wouldn't. At least, he wouldn't take any bets on it.

A local proponent of the tree tax measure said it looks as if this bill is dead in committee. So orchardists won't have to worry about the tax ante being raised on orchard lands. There were good arguments on both sides. But, the question still remains how far we should go in granting exemptions. However, public apathy in this case shouldn't be taken for public approval. The public seems to have a growing fondness for highly processed politics like highly processed foods. Do-it-yourself definitely is not the trend here.

An indication of what's to come may be seen in Florida, according to a New York Times report earlier this month. There employment regulations promulgated by former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell are in effect in some areas for the first time this season for migratory workers. These provided for state surveys to determine the prevailing wage rates for farm workers on various crops. These rates then become a guaranteed minimum standard for workers brought in through the public employment service from other states.

For instance, Florida tomato growers had to raise their pickers' pay from 60 cents an hour to 75 cents. Good Florida citrus pickers were averaging \$9 to \$12 a day. A labor chief for southern Florida said no real evaluation of the rules' effectiveness can be made until they have been enforced at least a year.

In the past, the growers have successfully blocked all proposals to bring migrants under federal minimum-wage control. However, experience with the present prevailing rate rules may abate some of this resistance. It was reported that only one grower out of more than 1,000 refused to supply wage data for surveys.

Louis F. Westbrook, director of sanitation for the Dade county, Fla. health department, said what many local pear-growers have said for some time. Much education would be needed before a lasting improvement could be achieved in labor housing conditions.

"The camps' (labor camps) operators are anxious to comply with our requests. However, when they put covers on mattresses, the occupants often tear them off and use them for rags. Toilets overflow because people neglect to flush them. Beer cans are tossed out of windows."

A close observer of the AWOC activities in California says that as long as the union has its toe in the door it has a good chance of completing its organizational work in California and moving its efforts to Oregon. One reporter notes that the farmers there have not been able to come up with a truly unified program outside of opposition to unionization and a demand that harvest strikes be outlawed.

California farmers are definitely uneasy over their farm labor future. This shows up in the difficulty canning com-



**JERSEY PROMOTERS**—These men were photographed at the recent meeting of the Oregon Jerseymen in Eugene. Seated from left: Eugene Fisher, Linn county; Eugene Cox, Gresham Jersey man, and state coordinator of the heifer project; and A. W. (Bill) Sweet, western director of the American Jersey Cattle club who gave the keynote address. Seated: Fred Knox, Washington county, and Delbert Mongold, Rogue River Jersey Cattle club president from Eagle Point.

## Spring Feeder Sale Brings \$61,619.83

Phoenix—The Jackson County Livestock association's spring feeder sale last Tuesday sold 549 head of cattle from 21 consigners at \$61,619.83 for total sales receipts.

Average sale price for the 243,420 pounds of beef was \$25.31 per hundredweight. Steer calves averaging 411 pounds sold at \$27.46 per hundredweight. Hereford calves, overweight at 402 pounds, averaged \$24.79 per hundredweight.

Yearling steers, at an average weight of 539 pounds brought \$25.10 per hundredweight, and yearling Herefords, overweight at 491 pounds brought \$23.75 per hundredweight.

The 549 cattle moved through the feeder sale in 1 hour, 35 minutes. Bidding was active on all cattle. Speed of the sale resulted from sorting the cattle as to quality and size. Only one head was sorted off during the sale.

The sales yard directors thanked the sifting committee of Henry Owens, Eddie Meeker, Merton Bradshaw and Gordon Stanley. "Selling this many cattle record time was made possible by assistance from local stockmen before, during and after the sale. Construction of 25 new pens, a loading chute, and new staging chute by local stockmen also helped speed the handling of cattle," the auction yard directors reported. They invited all stockmen to visit the improved sales yard and the sales held every Saturday in Phoenix.

If you suspect that your dog has been poisoned, here is an emergency treatment to use until you can get him to a veterinarian: Mix half a teaspoon of salt with a little warm water and force it down his throat to make him regurgitate. Then feed him plenty of milk and egg whites.

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panies are having in signing up growers to raise tomatoes under contract. And the price has been boosted substantially, but takers are few, it was reported. Why sign up if labor problems might make the harvest difficult if not impossible, growers there feel. This feeling is strengthened by Imperial valley experience where some Mexican Nationals were pulled out after union sympathizers blocked roads leading from camps where they were housed and in one case actually invaded a camp.

"Even though the lettuce harvest rolled on with less loss than the headlines would have indicated, a prospective tomato grower's spine is chilled by the mere suggestion that Mexican nationals might not be available, or might be pulled out after the harvest has started," according to one report.

Able young county agent Dave Passon says the outlook isn't so good for the wee vegetable industry here, either. Some prominent onion growers are getting out of his high quality local crop raising. Others are leaving tomatoes and strawberries. One thing for sure, the druggists are bound to make money selling aspirin and stomach remedies to pear-growers and truck crop farmers this upcoming season.

San Francisco is soon to have an 18-story co-operative apartment house with 100 built-in barbecue pits on the balconies. As somebody remarked, this is bound to "present a novel, smoke-filled sight." Wonder if the Rogue Valley Manor might try the same thing? Screams from the air-pollution conscious people would surely follow. Anyway, the smudge would be mouth-watering. Perhaps that is the solution for orchardists—if their orchard heaters could only produce a smell like barbecued steak!

You may have noticed that local supermarkets celebrated national egg week early a couple of weeks ago by selling the cackle-berries at 38 cents a dozen for large sizes. These eggs were not shipped in from mass outside producers, they came from local egg producers. At a time when Oregon's independent egg producers are trying to boost both quality and price figure that one out!

## Rogue Valley Birds Featured in Dinner

The proof is in the eating. This is the theory of the Rogue Valley-Oregon Fresh Fryer dinner scheduled for 7:30 p.m., Thursday at the North's Chuck Wagon.

Then the local broiler growers will attempt to prove that for all-around crisp-golden goodness a local fryer full of plump tenderness can beat any imports all hollow.

Rogue Valley Broiler Growers report they have a \$750,000 industry here and have close to a million birds. This, they say, shows the industry is growing all the time.

Here Thursday night to report on the operation and gains of the industry will be Dal Ferry, Oregon Fryer commission chairman; Charles Fischer, Oregon State college market specialist; Burt Searles, state president, Oregon Broiler Growers association; and Steve Brody, manager of the Oregon Fryer commission. Theme of Thursday night's dinner will be "Promotion for Profits." Buyers for various wholesale and retail outlets have been invited to attend the dinner to taste and hear the difference between Oregon grown fryers and the "foreign" birds.

Recipes Issued Last week we saw a mouth-watering, colorful recipe booklet of turkey recipes printed on high-grade slick paper—a booklet which any chef, professional and amateur, would be proud to have in his or her library. Now the local broiler growers have produced some tasty-sounding recipe booklets, also. Realizing that the outdoor barbecue season is coming up fast, broiler growers have prepared a "Tips on Barbecuing." None of these recipes are a bit of good unless Oregon grown fryers are used, Ernie Briscoe, prominent Ashland broiler grower, says.

These are the tips: Pieces should be basted and turned frequently. Marinating adds flavor. It insures the deep penetration of spices and flavors and also helps tenderize the meat. Just cover the meat in a bowl or pan with sauce and let stand several hours or overnight. A good tart French dressing is often used as a marinade. Any good barbecue sauce is fine.

For the diet-minded, skim milk can be used instead of whole milk, according to the booklet on "101 Glorious Ways To Cook Chicken." Some of the recipes mentioned are the old standby of southern fried chicken, spicy chicken with gingersnap gravy, Wesson Chicken Riviera, Shenandoah spaghetti, chicken and apple rings, chicken pancakes, skillet pies, chicken scrapple, chicken logs, chop suey and Mexican chicken, just to mention a few. A relative of ours refuses to carve meat at the dinner table. He insists that when he does everybody else gets two helpings before he has eaten through on. Another booklet published by the broiler growers explains how to carve chicken and turkey quickly and efficiently so this won't happen to you. Want a recipe booklet? See your butcher.

More Farm Loan Funds Are Made Available An additional \$50 million has been made available to the Farmers Home Administration for farm housing loans, Eugene Denney, FHA supervisor for Jackson and Josephine counties, has announced.

Farm housing loans are made throughout the rural areas of the United States to provide farm families with an adequate house and efficient service buildings. Applications for loans may be made at the FHA office in the Manchel building, Grants Pass, Denney said. Loans bear 4 per cent interest and are repayable over periods up to 33 years.

The major demand in this area is for loans to construct and modernize farm houses and most are for new construction. Many farmers also use loans to adjust service buildings to changing requirements of agriculture.

To be eligible, a farmer must own a farm that will annually produce for sale or home use at least \$400 worth of commodities and be of sufficient value to secure the loan. He must also lack resources needed to obtain credit elsewhere and have sufficient income to pay farm operating and family living expenses and meet payments on his debts.

## Farm & Garden

### Jossy Attends Safety Meeting

County Agent Earle Jossy left yesterday to attend the western regional conference by state farm safety committees in Portland today and tomorrow.

Main speakers for today's session are James Short, director of the state department of agriculture, speaking on "Farm Safety—Today;" Maynard Coe, director of farm safety, National Safety Council, "Let's Get on with the Job;" and Ed Adams, director of safety, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, "Safety Today and Always."

Afternoon reports are scheduled by chairmen of various state farm safety committees, including that of Gene McNulty, chairman of the governor's committee on farm safety. Most of Wednesday's events are covered by various committee reports, a general discussion and a tour of the John Deere and Company featuring "Built-In Farm Safety."

Checks fed a cereal diet with no added stock salt showed retarded growth, an early study of poultry nutrition revealed.

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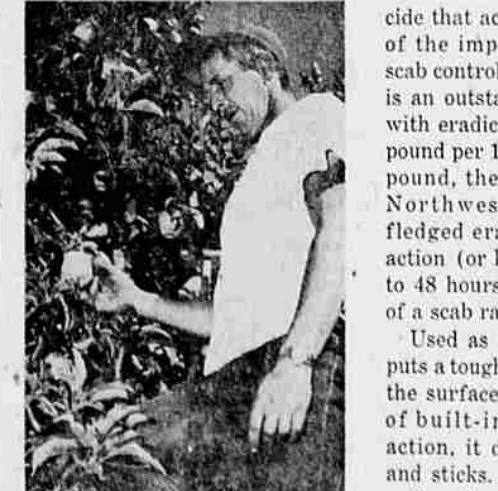
## ONLY ONE SCAB LESION IN 100 BOXES OF APPLES

Oregon grower says, "CYPREX fungicide is the only thing that will clean up scab in severe infection years"

Scab infection was unusually bad last year in the rich apple district around Milton-Freewater, Oregon. Growers were highly concerned when weather favorable to scab development continued through the season.

But a remarkable new fungicide, CYPREX 65-W soon proved that any fears were groundless. One of the growers was Mr. Walter Roloff.

Here is what Mr. Roloff says about the results he obtained by using a full CYPREX spray program: "Personally, I think CYPREX is the best scab fungicide. We'd all be out of business in the Milton-Freewater area if



Mr. Walter Roloff who has 40 acres in apples says, "We'd all be out of the apple business in the Milton-Freewater area if it weren't for CYPREX."

it weren't for CYPREX. "CYPREX is the only thing that will clean up scab in severe infection years. I used to have to spray 7 to 8 times. Now I only have to spray 4 times to control scab with CYPREX.

"Last year was a bad scab year, yet I only got one scab lesion in 1,000 boxes of apples checked, thanks to CYPREX," Mr. Roloff says.

**Why CYPREX can stop scab even under conditions that favor the disease**

Authorities have called CYPREX the most important fungicide developed in its field in the past 50 years.

It is a new and unique fungicide that actually combines both of the important properties a scab control material can have. It is an outstanding protectant... with eradicant action even at 1/2 pound per 100 gallons. At 3/4 of a pound, the dosage used in the Northwest, CYPREX is a full-fledged eradicant with a back action (or kickback) of from 36 to 48 hours from the beginning of a scab rain.

Used as a protectant, CYPREX puts a tough fungicide barrier on the surface of the leaf. Because of built-in spreader-sticker action, it disperses and covers and sticks.

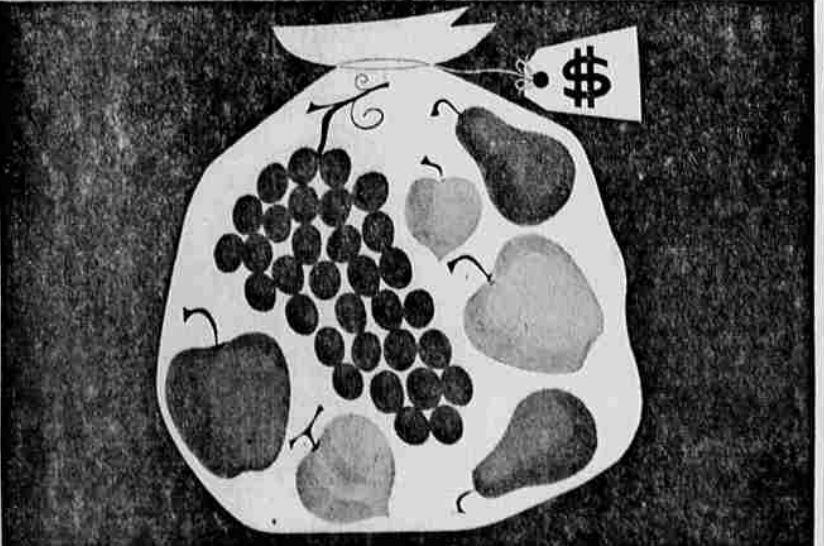
A rather remarkable feature of CYPREX is its property of redistribution. Without leaving the original foliage unprotected,

some CYPREX will splash from leaf to leaf during a rain, extending control to new growth. Because of its local-systemic action, CYPREX protects the entire leaf. Sprayed on an under surface, it penetrates the leaf, goes through and protects the upper surface as well.

CYPREX as an eradicant application utilizes all the above properties. It spreads and sticks and penetrates to burn out established scab before it gets a foothold... killing spores that have germinated and started into the leaf.

CYPREX is a remarkable scab control material, and its combination of advantages made the difference between a fair crop and a good one for many growers last season. CYPREX cannot, however, perform miracles. It does not eliminate the need for reasonable timing, good coverage and sound orchard practice.

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



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