

MARKET NEWS

Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, March 28, 1961
CATTLE: Saleable 300, including around 175 calves. Slaughter class as source, few head slaughter cows and bulls about steady, few head active, strong to 400 higher, increase mainly on calves and yearlings under 600 pounds. Supply comprised of less than 5 per cent slaughter classes, remainder mainly stockers and feeder classes. Consignments entirely of northern California origin.
Slaughter cows: Few individual Utility and Commercial \$15.40-17.10, individual Canner and Cutter \$11.75-14.75, few head Utility 1200-1475 lbs. \$12.75-19.40, slaughter calves: Individual Choice 270 lbs. \$30.00, few head Good \$25-45 lbs. \$24.35-36.35, couple head Utility 380 and 435 lbs. \$19.25, 3 head 217 lbs. \$22.50, small lots and individual Good and Choice 300-475 lbs. calves \$28.00-39.35, 3 head 310 lbs. \$32.25, individual and small 100-120 Medium and Good \$24.50-27.75, few head Common and Medium \$20.00-24.00, individual and small lots Good and Choice 100-180 lbs. yearlings 24.00-29.25, individual Medium and Good 350-600 lbs. \$30.50-32.50, individual Common and Medium 600-750 lbs. \$18.25-22.25, 100-120 lbs. calves \$21.35-27.10, few head Common \$17.75-20.50, few head Good and Choice 505-565 lbs. yearlings \$21.25-23.00, few head Common and Medium 235-315 lbs. \$17.40-19.25.
Stock cows: Few small lots Medium and Good with young calves at side \$20.00-24.00, few pair, Common and Medium \$16.00-18.75 per pair.
Replacement bulls: Few individual 2-3 year old: \$11.75-17.50 per head.
HOGS: Saleable 24, Supply mainly feeder pigs; market about steady.
Feeder pigs: Few small lots Good and Choice 95-158 lbs. \$18.10-19.25.
SHEEP: Saleable 2, Supply insufficient to test market.

Farm & Garden

Vegetation Problems Seen Along Irrigation Ditches

By EUGENE P. WINTERS
County Agent

Jackson county farmers with vegetation growth problems along irrigation and drainage ditches can eliminate such growth without sterilizing the soil by using Amtrite, Amtrite T, or dalapon, combined with 2,4-D. These treatments are preferred where complete sterilization leads to erosion problems. Where it is desirable to maintain perennial grasses or other vegetation as ground cover, these treatments should not be used. Straight 2,4-D may be used to kill broadleaf weeds in the grass cover.

Use 10 pounds of 50 per cent commercial amtrite, or 4 pounds amtrite T, plus 2 pounds of 2,4-D low volatile ester or 10 pounds of 85 per cent commercial dalapon plus 2 pounds of 2,4-D in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Where a boom-type sprayer is used for application, the chemicals may be applied at the volume of 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Where a hand nozzle type applicator is used, the rate may be used per 100 gallons of water and sprayed to thoroughly wet foliage to give a total volume of approximately 100 gallons per acre covered.

Apply in 8-12

These treatments should be applied in the spring after most of the annual weeds have finished germinating, but prior to the time the weed growth is large enough to seriously impede the flow of water from vegetation falling into the ditch. In some seasons, or under some conditions it may be necessary to make retreatment one or more times during the year.

Precautions should be taken not to get drift of these chemical combinations on susceptible crops in fields adjacent to irrigation or drainage ditches. The water from irrigation ditches should not be used for 24 hours after use of these chemicals.

Where there is danger to susceptible crops from applications using 2,4-D it is suggested that dinitro general in oil or weed oil be used. This treatment will usually require three to six applications per year to keep the area free of vegetation.

Soil sterilization materials Since bones will sink and chicken meat will float in brine, solutions of salt and water are used in some canneries to separate the meat from bones.

Sulphur, in the form of sulphurized stock salt blocks, is fed to sheep to promote normal wool growth.

Produce Dealer, Bee License Due By State Farmers

Salem—A new license year for more than 1,850 beekeepers in Oregon and 354 produce dealers began April 1, the state department of agriculture advised.

In an attempt to cut costs on license fee collections, the department has warned produce operators to remove their Oregon produce license plates after March 31.

Hugh Taylor, department plant division chief, says: "We have made many repeat calls in the past to collect delinquent license fees and we simply cannot continue that unnecessary expense."

All license plates will be issued from the department headquarters at Salem.

Taylor also emphasizes the need for beekeepers to file their registrations (\$1 for the first six hives and 15 cents per hive thereafter).

Application blanks have been mailed to all present bee and produce dealer licensees.

Produce fees are: cash buyer, \$50; wholesale dealer, \$50 and a \$2,000 surety bond, plus \$2.50 per vehicle; retail peddlers, \$10 for each vehicle.

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253 Cattle Sold From 63 Owners At Rogue Valley

Phoenix—A total of 253 cattle was sold from 63 consignors. The market was active at the Rogue Valley Livestock yard Saturday.

Baby calves, Hereford, sold from \$23 to \$60 per head. Holsteins brought \$16 to \$22 per head and Guernseys and Jerseys brought \$4 to \$11.

Hogs—Weaner pigs brought \$7 to \$13 per head and fat hogs \$17.60 to \$18.10 per hundredweight.

Dairy cows—A few Holsteins brought \$160 to \$172.50 per head.

Stock cattle—Light weight steer calves sold by the head from \$72.50 to \$97.50. Light weight heifer calves by the head sold from \$97.50 to \$77 each.

One lot of "baby doll" short yearling Angus heifers sold at \$135 a head. Angus and White Face steer calves per hundredweight brought \$25.25 to \$27.35.

Heifer calves from \$23.10 to \$24.75 per hundredweight. One pen lot of 630 pound white face heifers brought \$22. One pen lot of 670 pound white face heifers brought \$22.10 per hundredweight.

Stock cows—One lot of registered Angus cows and calves sold at \$262.50 a pair. One lot of common white face cows and calves brought \$165 a pair. One lot of older Durham cows and heifers sold at \$182.50 a pair.

Springer white face and Angus heifers brought from \$165 to \$187.50 per head. Three registered yearling white face bulls brought \$155 to \$165 per head. Light white face breeding bulls brought \$190 to \$210 per head.

Slaughter cattle—Slaughter bulls brought from \$19 to \$20.10 per hundredweight. Hereford and Angus cows brought from \$15 to \$15.70 per hundredweight. Holstein cows brought from \$14.40 to \$15.20 per hundredweight. Guernsey and Jersey cows brought from \$12.60 to \$15.90 per hundredweight.

Canner and cutter cows sold from \$10 to \$12.50 per hundredweight.

Water Forecast Meeting Stated

Jackson and Josephine counties' rip-and-tuck irrigation water supplies for 1961 are scheduled for final forecast next Monday night, April 10, at 8 in the Jackson county courthouse auditorium.

W. T. Frost, water supply forecaster for the Soil Conservation Service and the Oregon State college experiment station, will give the final water supply outlook at the meeting.

Irrigation water outlook is based on records of measured snow courses, present moisture condition of soil, stored water, stream-flow and expected precipitation.

Local water conditions will also be reported by irrigation district managers, county extension agents, soil conservation district representatives, Southern Oregon branch experiment station staff members, and others.

We were amused to learn the other day that one of the veteran Sams Valley farmers had his first go at milking. He and his brother had to milk a range cow and we hear they put on quite a life improver for the home folks.

They also had a problem with a calf which was not yet properly orientated to its mother. A newborn calf has two primary impulses: to butt and suck. It was real good in the butting department but it couldn't quite get its sucker on the spigot properly. Result: two farmers had a regular early morning feeding or awhile. In fact, the calf associated the two farmers so closely with its milk supply that it would forsake its mother to amble after them. We understand its "butterer" was working properly, too. Maybe this explains why one of the two farmers was driving his tractor standing up last week.

We have noticed several articles about the farm labor problem recently and felt like commenting on them, but one of our readers tells us he would like to read about something else in this column for a change.

Easter is when little children hopefully wait for what is biologically impossible: for the Easter Bunny to lay Easter eggs on their doorstep. This, we understand, is all tied in with St. Francis of Assisi, the priest who fostered brotherly love among the birds and animals. He reportedly started this legend.

No long ago we took our first milking lesson. The wife who frequently claims she is THE FARM GIRL when such opportunities arise urged us into our oldest paint-spattered clothes, then chortled with glee all day until the appointed hour. She was disappointed when we came home clean since the host-farmer had kindly tied down the cow's tail. And we did manage to cover the bottom of the milk pail with the foamy white stuff. After a little experimenting we were able to apply a two-handed squeeze to the cow's udder and eject some fairly steady streams. One of our days soon we will have to go back again so we can be the big squirt in the milking parlor.

The Cal-Ore Hereford association is planning to pump some lifeblood into the cattle industry in the Rogue valley. President Eddie Meeker, of Arrow Head ranch at Phoenix, tells us. The cattle industry here is building up much faster than people realize. The cattlemen must get out and promote their beef industry and Cal-Ore hopes to have a series of field days and tours for the information of the general public, cattlemen and new farmers in the valley.

This increased interest and activity in cattle circles is evident when you consider both Midway auction yard on Table Rock rd. and the Rogue Valley Livestock Auction Yard, Inc. are keeping up their sales volumes.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Do Jackson county farmers try new farming methods recommended by experts or do they stick to the same old way of doing things?

They do, one local farm expert declared emphatically. You can't blame the farmers for sticking to methods which have proven successful over the year, a farmer replied. The crux of the matter seems to be that the Rogue valley could easily produce enough field corn to greatly enlarge the growing broiler industry, to boost substantially beef and pork enterprises.

"But they won't because they're afraid to do a lot of new and different planning, devote large sections of their land to a different type of crop and invest in some new machinery and methods," a local agricultural expert said.

Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station has raised field corn with average yields of 100 bushels to an acre. The corn state of Iowa couldn't do any better, one local farmer admitted. Jackson county is now producing about 80 bushels of corn to the acre.

Calves sold alive in 1959 totalled 730 and cattle sold alive in 1959, not including calves, totalled 900. A total of 279,000 broilers were sold from six farms in Jackson county in 1959, and 5,092 hogs.

We drove out through Sams Valley Friday afternoon and discovered almost all the farmers there started their spring plowing Thursday or thereabout. One farm we visited was just under way with the plowing. The plows on the two tractors were ripping easily through the black loam soil. It has been too wet there to get in with a tractor and a plow previously. This farm had once raised dairy stock, but is now a beef operation exclusively. The calves looked well-filled out for this early in the season. The rich, green pastures are carefully fertilized, then well-irrigated by the Rogue river.

We were looking for some of the subdivisions being peddled to California people at a high profit, but didn't have much time to look thoroughly. Some of the farms in that area will suddenly wake up to the fact that these sales have raised land values way out of proportion to actual worth of the land through these sales when they get their tax statements next year. The market value of the nearby land is taken into account when the assessor's crew appraises your home-place, you know.

Dr. Edwin R. Durno, Republican congressman from Medford, told a reception in his honor in Medford last Cross building that he doesn't know anything about the farm problem. We feel the Congressman has been doing a good job within his limits as a freshman in Congress. A meeting of state Farm Bureau representatives Thursday in Salem was busy informing him of their views on the farmer's self-help plan as proposed by Kennedy. We predict he won't be able to say the same thing next year at this time. For some reason local Republican women feel compelled to turn such a reception into a spring style show, and a course, their husbands aren't given much of a chance to dress informally, either.

We have often wondered why when this tends to drive off the people who would ordinarily come from work in the mill or the office. Two men who came in shirt-sleeves nervously peeked in through the door and decided the reception was overloaded with women and fashion and wasn't for them. They happened to be key representatives of the lumber industry so Dr. Durno was deprived of a vital interview.

The word is that there will be fewer acres planted to truck crops and small fruits in the valley this year. California can outproduce this valley in quantity and can ship in earlier. The experts feel that this area could boost a substantial truck crops industry—not big but large enough to bring in a steady income. However, the housewife is too price conscious to recognize quality produce and fruit on the grocery shelves when the California stuff may be of lower quality and lower price. This valley produces top quality onions, spinach, melons, and sweet corn, to mention a few such crops. But the average housewife doesn't recognize this. Some people feel that sweet cherries could be a stable crop once the virus problem is licked and some progress is being made in developing virus resistant varieties.

While conducting a proud inspection of our large, golden daffodils we were dismayed to notice that the trumpet like bells on some of the blossoms had been cleanly sheared off. County Extension Agent John McLoughlin informs us that birds often do this. So we're laying for the dirty bird wot done it.

The county court set a new first the other day. A local agricultural expert dropped in, then one of the more verbal county officials. We'll bet this is the first time a fertilizer expert and fertilizer spreader were ever corralled in that room.

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371 Cattle Sold, Plus 102 Hogs At Midway Yard

During Friday's sale at the Midway Auction yard on Table Rock rd. 371 cattle were sold, 102 hogs and 101 sheep from 91 consignors.

The market was active and strong. Prices were about steady.

Good to choice steer calves at 250 pounds to 350 pounds sold from \$7 to \$29.25; 350 to 465 pound steer calves, \$28 to \$28.75 and 500 to 600 pound steer calves \$24.30 to \$25.30.

Medium to good steer calves, 250 to 400 pounds brought \$22.50 to \$24.50, 400 to 500 pounds, \$21 to \$23.50 and 500 to 600 pounds, \$19 to \$22.

Holstein steers weighing 350 to 500 pounds sold from \$19.50 to \$20.50 and 500 to 800 pounds \$18.50 to \$19.50.

Good to choice heifer calves weighing 335 to 465 pounds sold from \$24 to \$26, 500 to 600 pound heifers brought \$21 to \$22.90 with a few outstanding heifers going to \$24.

Medium to good heifers brought \$19 to \$22. Two pens of Hereford heifers with calves at side sold for \$200 to \$208 per pair. Cows with calves sold for \$190 to \$205 a pair.

Slaughter cows—good utility cows, \$15 to \$16.70; cutters \$12.50 to \$14.70, canners, \$10 to \$12.

Veal, choice \$24 to \$26.40, good \$23 to \$24. Bulls brought \$18.50 to \$19.40.

Baby white face calves—First nine calves brought from \$30 to \$37.50. One outstanding Angus calf brought \$51. The next 15 calves sold from \$20 to \$29.

Weaner pigs sold from \$7 to \$10.50. Light feeders brought \$11 to \$13.50, 75 to 100 pound feeders \$19.50 to \$21.10. Sows brought \$13.70 to \$14.80. Fat hogs sold from \$18.10 to \$18.80.

A pen of good middle-aged ewes with big lambs went out at \$21 and several pens of aged ewes with lambs sold for \$12 to \$13. No fat or feeder lambs were offered.

If you are in the market for any class of livestock, be sure to attend this week's sale as there will be several hundred head of top quality feeders and cows and calves offered in addition to the usual run of livestock.

Hay, Corn Acres To Be Reduced

Corvallis—Oregon farmers plan to plant about the same total acreage of spring crops as a year ago, but will probably shift the amount of land put in individual crops a little, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

For instance, the state's farmers plan to plant 7 per cent more spring wheat and oats than last spring, but will cut their corn acreage 7 per cent and harvest 1 per cent fewer acres of hay, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Looking at other crops, Mrs. Horrell noted that farmers in the state intend to plant 3 per cent more sugar beets, 10 per cent more sugar beets, and 42 per cent more dry peas. No change from last spring was indicated for spring barley, acreages, and last fall the farmers indicated they planned no change in either winter wheat or rye acreages.

These farmers' intentions came from questions asked of some 100,000 farmers over the nation by the USDA crop reporting board, Mrs. Horrell explained. The board asked these farmers what they intend to plant, and how many acres of each crop. These intentions were then compared to what farmers planted last spring.

Nationally, farmers also indicated they intend to keep total acreage in spring crops about the same as last year, but will plant fewer acres of feed grains and more land to food grains. The smaller feed-grain acreage would come from cuts in sorghums and barley, leaving corn and oats acreages unchanged. Food grain acreages would be upped a trifle, with higher plantings of winter and durum wheat more than offsetting a cut in spring wheat other than durum.

Since the farmers' intentions were collected before much was known about the proposed feed grain program, these plans reported by the nation's farmers could be changed considerably, Mrs. Horrell pointed out. Unusual weather conditions and prices the next month or so could also change farmers' plans, she said.

Trichinosis Seen In Connecticut

Salem—A recent trichinosis outbreak in Connecticut, with one death and 17 illnesses traced to pork, focuses attention on the need to feed only cooked garbage to swine. The pork products involved in the Connecticut case were from animals fed uncooked garbage. Trichinosis is caused by trichinae larvae, sometimes fatal to humans who eat uncooked pork or pork products.

Under Oregon law all garbage feeders must cook garbage and offer fed to swine at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 30 minutes. This process destroys trichinae.

All persons engaged in garbage feeding business in Oregon must be licensed. One requirement to holding a state license is the installation and proper use of an accurate recording thermometer.

Trichinosis is a native of southern Oregon having resided in the Glendale area. Since graduation from Oregon State college he has worked for the Soil Conservation Service in the Linn-Lane soil conservation district with headquarters in Harrisburg.

New Conservation Man Takes Office

The new work unit conservationist for the Jackson Soil Conservation district is Ben Mouchett, according to Elwood Abbott, chairman of the district board.

Mouchett replaces Robert Lonsway recently transferred by the Soil Conservation Service to the newly formed East Umatilla SCD in the Milton-Freewater area. Lonsway served as work unit conservationist for the past four years with the Jackson SCD after serving in a similar capacity in the Columbia basin region of Washington.

Mouchett is a native of southern Oregon having resided in the Glendale area. Since graduation from Oregon State college he has worked for the Soil Conservation Service in the Linn-Lane soil conservation district with headquarters in Harrisburg.

You Got Weeds?

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"WE COULDN'T GROW APPLES WITHOUT CYPREX"

says Oregon grower who used this fungicide exclusively for controlling scab during 1960

Scab infection built up to epidemic proportions in the rich apple growing district around Milton-Freewater in 1960.

But orchard owners were ready for trouble. In past years they had suffered heavy losses from scab. For example, in 1957-58 about 80% of fruit grown in this area had scab lesions, according to County Agent Earl E. Brown.

Right after the '58 disaster, the Milton-Freewater growers started using CYPREX 65-W, the remarkable new scab fungicide. They found out the first season that CYPREX could lick scab at its worst.

One of these growers, Mr. Alfred L. Hopper, first sprayed with CYPREX in 1959 and found only three scabby apples out of the first 600 boxes picked.

Harvested 18,000 boxes

In 1960 Mr. Hopper again applied CYPREX at pre-pink, pink, calyx and first cover—and harvested 18,000 boxes of apples. He says he used no other fungicide and "completely controlled scab during one of the severest infection years."

"Without this new fungicide we would have had a real loss in scabby apples," Mr. Hopper says. "Before CYPREX there was no fungicide on the market that would do the job in controlling scab in severe infection years."

"We couldn't grow apples without CYPREX and frankly if it had not been for the results from CYPREX I wouldn't have a new car this year," Mr. Hopper says.

New!... DUST formulations of CYPREX now available

CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE



Alfred L. Hopper has 100 acres of apples. He says, "Without CYPREX we would have had a real loss in scabby apples!"

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 1/4 of a pound, the dosage used in the Northwest, CYPREX is a full-fledged eradicant with a back action (or kick-back) of from 36 to 48 hours from the beginning of a scab raid.

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.

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

The label instructions on Cyanamid products, and on products containing Cyanamid ingredients, are the result of years of research and have been accepted by Federal and/or State Governments. Always read the labels and carefully follow directions for use.

CYANAMID

CYPREX® 65-W FUNGICIDE

Protect Profits from Powdery Mildew and Mites

KARATHANE® controls powdery mildew without harming crops, blossoms or foliage when used as directed. This highly effective pesticide has excellent anti-mite activity, too.

KARATHANE gives you double help in protecting your fruit for higher yields and increased profits.

KARATHANE as a powdery mildew fungicide is both a protectant and an eradicant. Easily mixed and applied, it can be used all season and has a high temperature limit. The built-in safety factor of KARATHANE allows you to raise sulfur-sensitive varieties.

Your local supplier has KARATHANE wettable powder, and the new KARATHANE liquid concentrate. KARATHANE is compatible with other fungicides and insecticides in combination dusts or sprays.

Spray and Save with KARATHANE

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