

511 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard In Friday Sale

Central Point—The Midway Auction yard's regular Friday sale included 511 cattle, 12 hogs and 28 sheep from 103 consignors.

The market was uneven. The sale was slower on feeder cattle, about steady on light stockers. Cows were about 50 cents lower than last week, according to Bill Bray, yard owner and manager.

Included in the sale was a 90 cow dairy herd. The top 20 cows average \$221.50 and the top 50 cows carried a \$196.36 average.

"These prices were achieved only because it was an outstanding herd with a fine low-maintenance reputation," Bray commented.

Stocker steer calves brought from \$24 to \$25.75. Steers weighing 450 to 550 pounds went out from \$23 to \$24.50. The same type of cattle with horns sold about a dollar lower.

Heifers Sell
Heifer calves weighing from 350 to 400 pounds sold at \$23 to \$24.10. Heifers weighing 400 to 550 pounds brought \$22 to \$23. A pen of 25 head of 573 pound choice heifers brought \$23. Most 550 to 600 pound heifers sold at \$21 to \$22.70.

Holstein steers, a pen weighing 335 pounds, brought \$23.60, 400 to 500 pounds brought \$19.80 to \$20.50. Holstein feeders brought \$17.50 to \$18.50. A pen of 19 Hereford cows sold for \$182.

Local Hereford cows to slaughter brought \$15.30 to \$16.50. Utility Holstein cows brought \$15.99 to \$18.20. Cattle sold for \$14 to \$15.90. Canners sold at \$11 to \$13.70. A few fat steers sold from \$21.10 to \$23.30. Slaughter bulls brought \$18.70 to \$20.30.

"We expect the market to weaken now on feeder cattle and slaughter cows," Bray said. "We don't expect any sharp drops but it is evident that the bloom is off the market as heavier supplies of cattle are moving to market in California."

A handful of salt on open fire and admit the blue flames. Done this will help clean soot-choked chimneys.

Oregon Farmers Alerted On New Grain Regulations

Corvallis—Several thousand Oregon farmers who grew corn or grain sorghum in 1959 or 1960 will need to meet the requirements of the new emergency feed grain act signed into law recently to be eligible for support prices on feed grains they'll grow in 1961, according to Jens Terjeson, Pendleton, chairman of the Oregon State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committee.

The new law applies to farmers who grew any amount of corn or grain sorghum for silage or fodder, as well as for grain, Terjeson said. These farmers will need to put at least 20 per cent of their 1959 and 1960 average acres of corn and grain sorghum into conservation uses to qualify for support prices on their 1961 corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and rye crops.

In addition, these farmers will receive payments from the federal government that will, in most cases, be higher than the net income from these diverted acres if they were in production, Terjeson said.

Farmers who grew corn or grain sorghum the last two years but don't sign under the new voluntary program won't qualify for price supports on their feed grain, Terjeson emphasized. Other farmers who didn't grow corn or grain sorghum the last two years, but plant either of these crops this year, will also be ineligible, he added.

Automatically Eligible
On the other hand, farmers who didn't grow corn or grain sorghum in 1959 or 1960 and don't plant either of these crops in 1961, will automatically be eligible for support prices on all their barley, oats, and rye grown this year.

For diverting 20 per cent of their corn and grain sorghum base acreage into conservation uses, farmers will receive negotiable certificates that can be redeemed in feed grains, or in cash of an amount equal to a certain amount of grain now in government storage. This payment will be at a rate equal to 50 per cent of the normal yield of the diverted acres times the support price in that county.

If a farmer wishes, he may also divert as much as an additional 20 per cent of his

corn and grain sorghum base, for a total diversion of up to 40 per cent. He will be paid at the rate of 60 per cent of the normal yield times the county support price for these additional diverted acres.

National average support prices announced by the Secretary of Agriculture are: corn, \$1.20 per bushel or \$42.88 a ton; grain sorghum, \$38.80 a ton; barley, 93 cents a bushel or \$38.75 a ton; oats, \$38.75 a ton; and rye, \$38.42 a ton. County support rates haven't been announced yet, but in Oregon they are usually higher than the national averages.

May Request Advance
At the time a farmer files his intention-to-participate form, he may request his county ASC office for an advance payment of one-half his estimated total payment for taking part in the program. The rest of his payment will then be made when performance on his farm has been established.

First step for corn and grain sorghum growers wishing to take part in the program is to visit their county ASC office and file an intention-to-participate form. Most information on the program and specific information on how it will apply to each farm, is available at county ASC offices or from county extension agents.

The emergency feed grain program was set up so farmers could voluntarily help stop the buildup of feed grain supplies that now are at an all-time high, according to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. Ultimately, he feels the new program should save taxpayers around \$500 million in storage costs.

The new program also aims to help increase farm income, and assure homemakers fair and stable prices for meat, poultry, and dairy products by helping keep feed grain prices stable.

Apple Thinning Sprays Suggested
County Horticultural Agent Clifford B. Cordy this morning recommended that apple trees be chemically thinned while in full bloom and two or three weeks after bloom.

Thinning should be applied only to the apple varieties which set heavily such as the Jonathan and Yellow Newtown. Red Delicious should not be thinned, he advised.

For thinning use 2 1/3 to 1 1/3 pints of Elogot or a half pound of DNOC 40 per cent to 100 gallons of water. Trees should be sprayed thoroughly to burn off a percentage of the blossoms and leaves which make a real drain on the tree growth, Cordy directed. The amount of thinning accomplished depends much on the weather before, during and after the thinning, he said.

A hormone spray should be used for thinning 14 to 18 days past full bloom, Cordy said. This is a different method of thinning and does not burn the leaves, he explained. The fruit falls off gradually. Some people use a combination of both factors.

Four Jersey Cows Complete Records
Four Jackson county Jersey cows have completed official production records by giving their cow power index ratings, according to the American Jersey Cattle club.

This rating indicates how many times their body weight in milk they have produced during their recent lactation. J. E. Parsons, Gold Hill, reports that his Observer Worth Cream cow produced 12,889 pounds of milk, 630 pounds of fat, on test for 305 days to receive an index rating of 13.5.

W. D. Mongold, Eagle Point, reports his three cows, La Pine Sparkling Gloria, La Pine Standard Glizelle and La Pine Standard Garden earned index ratings of 12, 14.6 and 10.4, respectively.

"These records are further proof that a dairy cow does not have to be big to be most efficient and profitable," the Jersey club stated.

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The following is a reprint of an editorial which appeared in the Santa Rosa, Calif., Press Democrat on April 3. Santa Rosa is a large pear growing area and the industry there enjoys "a more favorable press than here," a local pear grower informed us.

GOODBYE BRACEROS

"Some far-reaching changes in the law under which Mexican nationals make up shortables in domestic farm labor at prevailing wages were proposed before a house agriculture subcommittee recently by Jerry H. Holleman, assistant secretary of labor.

"One proposal would have the federal labor department fix a ceiling on every individual American farmer of the number of Mexican nationals that farmer could employ. Mr. Holleman frankly said that the purpose was to reduce the number of Mexicans employed. How anybody in Washington could fix such quotas when the farmers themselves cannot know from day to day how many domestic workers will take a notion to show up was not explained.

"A second proposed amendment to the law would give the secretary of labor power to require any farmer who used Braceros to provide for domestic workers "workmen's compensation . . . free transportation, free housing, subsistence when work is not available, written contracts, and work guarantees."

"There were still further proposals, but these give the general idea.

"Anyone who knows the slightest thing about farming will recognize these proposals as completely unworkable. Indeed, they create the suspicion that they are intended to be workable, but instead are intended to be so severe and impractical that no American farmer would use Braceros. The people attempting to organize domestic migratory farm workers into unions have openly announced their desire to keep Braceros off American farms.

"SINCE IT is a cold and proven fact that there simply are not enough Americans who will do "stoop labor" to harvest the nation's row-crops, it might not hurt to do a little speculating as to what would happen if the braceros were outlawed, either directly or by subterfuge.

"If needed labor was not allowed to go where the farm work is, chances are that the farm work would simply go where the labor was available.

"By that, we mean that it is not at all fantastic to contemplate the development in the lush lands of Mexico of tremendous new agriculture, supplying to the American market the fresh fruits and vegetables which American farmers could no longer find the man-power to harvest.

"Under the economics of agriculture what cannot be marketed fresh is canned or frozen for later sale. Any large scale shift to Mexico of crops whose harvest cannot be mechanized would probably be followed by sizeable sections of the canning and freezing industries."

(End of editorial.)

This predicted shift of considerable vegetable and fruit growing to Mexico is not such a wild idea. Oregon State college reports that Mexico will have a larger strawberry acreage than Oregon this year. Increased competition is expected from that area, according to the OSC Food Processing Review dated April 15. However, local farm experts say that Mexico does not have sufficient acreage of the kind which would produce a large scale pear industry.

"Few issues so important can generate so much heat and often so little light, are so much misunderstood by the general public, as that of farm labor," a California reporter wrote recently. "It is not one issue but a group of them, involving wages, housing, transportation, work opportunities and union organization, to mention some."

To sum up—both labor and growers have been busy planning for 1961 since the first clash last year. The Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee fought over the lettuce harvest in the Imperial valley the past few weeks. Asparagus and apricots are next on the list.

This same California writer points out that "what the public thinks" is often the deciding factor as to whether and how farm labor should be organized. In California both labor and agriculture have been sizing up public opinion. California farmers are going all out to educate the public to their point of view.

In this area only half-hearted attempts have been made to form a favorable public opinion. And these have been strictly from the defensive point of view. If anything was accomplished, it was quickly overcome by the actions of what we would call the "untouchables" of the local pear industry.

"Untouchables" because none of the industry's nice guys—and it has many—do anything about these people. Repeatedly we have heard the statement, "Oh, but he doesn't really speak for the pear industry." But "he" and the other "untouchables," sometimes talk before the state legislature, confer with the agricultural people at Oregon State college and are found in official positions and committees which represent the industry.

So, we and the general public can only conclude that these few do speak for the entire industry and they act and talk the way they do because the entire pear industry wants them to act and talk that way. No? Then why isn't something done about it?

These are some of the things which have caused some raised eyebrows from the general public and some profane language from various quarters: Pressure and friction caused by one group became so intense that one official of an agricultural type agency became seriously ill, and still is. A popular state legislator was so angry over the complete lack of appreciation shown for favors done the pear industry it's doubtful if the pear people receive any others from this particular man.

Also, a veteran of 30 years' service in one of the local packing houses was curiously dismissed the other day. We have been told not all of the packinghouse directors favored this kind of action. People who publicly oppose stream and air pollution are called "nuts" and "idiots" by the "untouchables." (With strict pollution regulations well on the way, this is bound to make a hit with the general public and be of tremendous help to the pear industry.)

As we said, we have a lot of liking and respect for many, many people—most of them—in the ranks of fruitgrowers and packers. It's a tough business, a huge gamble all the way and it takes guts and brains to stick with it and squeeze out a profit as each year brings more and more problems. But it's time the rank and file industry members showed some more of this courage and cleaned house.

Spray Programs Bulletin Out
Corvallis—Latest recommendations for spray programs to control diseases and insect pests in commercial apple, pear, and stone fruit orchards are given in two new circulars published by the Oregon State college cooperative extension service.

The new circulars give information on kinds and rates of sprays to use, pests and diseases each spray will control, and lists cautions necessary when handling spray poisons. Time-of-spraying recommendations are keyed to bud and flower development on trees as well as to time

Farm Incorporating Told In New OSC Booklet Out

Corvallis—Corporation farming—often regarded as "big business that will destroy the family farm"—may actually supply the key to strengthening many family farm holdings, say Oregon State college agricultural economists.

Possible advantages of incorporation include protection of family investment, easier transfer of a farm to heirs, and other benefits inherent in corporation structure.

Oregon now has about 300 incorporated farm-ranch businesses and interest in this form of organization is on the increase, report Grant E. Blanch, economist, and Deon W. Hubbard, research assistant, OSC agricultural experiment station.

All 36 Oregon counties now have corporation farms, a majority of them created since 1945 with a sharp increase in recent years. Heaviest concentration of incorporated farms in the state is in the northern Willamette Valley and in Jackson, Klamath, Malheur, and Umatilla counties.

Most of the incorporated farms are family farms and the trend isn't limited to larger family farms, Hubbard said. Nearly all types of agriculture are represented with livestock ranches forming the largest single group.

Advantages and disadvantages of incorporating as a tool for financial planning and management are set forth in a new OSC experiment station booklet.

Don't Forget . . . All America Selections

When you are looking through your seed catalog or going over the attractive displays of packets on the seed racks, look for the All-America Selections which bear the AAS emblem. They should do well for you wherever their kinds of flower or vegetables can be successfully grown for they are of the highest recommended varieties.

The greatest satisfaction in gardening comes with the best and most dependable varieties and kinds to suit our needs and taste. The thrill and pride in this greatest of all hobbies come with having the newest and finest of their kinds. Such are the new All-America Selections.

Oregon residents may obtain free copies from local county extension agents or from the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis. The title is "The Farm-Ranch Corporation."

Authors Hubbard and Blanch discuss how the corporation is formed, how it operates and is taxed, and various approaches to capitalization and credit structure of the corporation.

Insurance and retirement programs available to the corporate farm, legal requirements and costs for incorporating, and procedures for dissolving a corporation are other key sections of the 30-page booklet.

Basic requirements for incorporating are simple. At least three persons 21 years of age may form a corporation and, on most corporate farms in Oregon, these are members of the farm family.

Value of incorporation in "holding together" family farms stems from a flexibility in transferring the farm to the next generation.

Major Problem
A major problem with unincorporated family farms comes, for example, when a farmer faces retirement with the prospect of physically dividing the farm among several heirs. Such divisions are often too small to operate separately as economic units in this day of larger, mechanized farms, the economists point out.

Under a corporation plan, however, one heir might operate the farm with others retaining corporate shares that can be bought, traded, or given as gifts without legally disrupting or breaking up the farm business.

Society as a whole is concerned with the social and economic losses incurred in the turnover of farms, Hubbard emphasized. The struggle of recapitalization every generation, small uneconomic units, and inadequate capital to meet technical needs of modern agriculture are common problems of farm transfers, he noted.

The corporation can be a major tool for maintaining the family farm while permitting some members of the family to leave the farm without losing their equity in farm property or withdrawing needed capital, Hubbard explained.

Farm & Garden

Missouri Plants Stopped in State

Salem—The state department of agriculture has rejected a shipment from Missouri of 2,000 small Scotch pine liner plants.

The department refused to let the nursery stock be planted in Oregon because it originated in a European pine shoot moth infested nursery in Missouri. The shipper is being given the option of having the plants returned to him or having them destroyed here.

Oregon now has a quarantine against all or parts of 18 states to protect Oregon's ornamental and commercial pines against the European pine shoot moth. Under the quarantine, infested material coming into Oregon from any of the regulated areas may

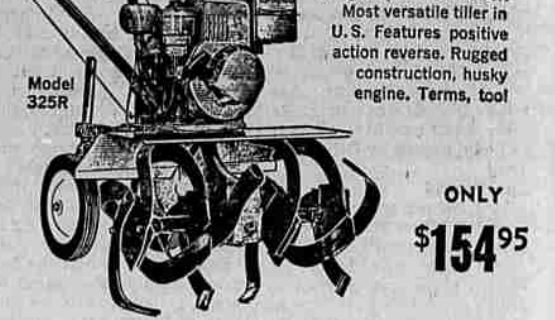
be destroyed or returned to the point of origin. Washington counties from which entry of pine tree stock will be prohibited are King, Mason, Pierce and Spokane.

The value of pine forests in Oregon runs into billions of dollars. Should the pine shoot moth become a menace and attack these forests, it would virtually make all pine seedlings unfit for lumber. The moth stunts and deforms tree growth.

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CLEAN ORCHARD IN AN EPIDEMIC SCAB YEAR

Hood River Valley grower kept growing fruit free of scab with CYPREX 65-W fungicide and says, "No pin-point scab in storage on CYPREX-sprayed fruit"

Scab infection was worse in the Hood River Valley last year than in many seasons. Growers faced a serious threat to apples and pears, because weather was favorable to scab development through the season.

Many growers in the Hood River Valley whipped their scab problem through the amazing performance of CYPREX 65-W fungicide.

One of these orchardists was Mr. Bob O. Tallman, with 38 acres in apples and pears. He says, "1960 was an epidemic scab year." But not for him. He burned out scab on his fruit by putting on three applications of CYPREX, pink, full bloom and cover.

"In 1960, thanks to CYPREX, I found only two scabby pears in my two rows that had been worst hit by scab infection the previous year. My orchard is commercially clean, thanks to CYPREX.

"There was no pin-point scab in storage on CYPREX sprayed fruit. Fruit without CYPREX had pin-point," Mr. Tallman 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.



Bob O. Tallman has 38 acres in apples and pears which he keeps protected with CYPREX.

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 kick-back) 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.

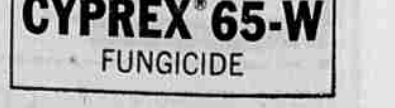
CYPREX is a remarkable scab control material, and its combination of advantages made the difference between a fair crop and a good one for many growers last season. CYPREX cannot, however, perform miracles. It does not eliminate the need for reasonable timing, good coverage and sound orchard practice.

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

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.

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