

### 217 Cattle Sold In Phoenix Sale; Feeders Down \$2

Phoenix — A total of 217 cattle were sold at the Rogue Valley Livestock Auction, Inc. in Phoenix Saturday, auction officials reported.

The market was steady to strong on all classes of slaughter cattle, but was \$1 to \$1.50 cheaper on feeder cattle and some classes of feeder cattle were down \$2 or more.

Baby calves — Hereford from \$25 to \$48 per head, Holstein from \$19 to \$23 per head, Guernsey and Jerseys from \$7 to \$16 per head.

Hogs — \$5 to \$10 per head for weaner pigs, fat hogs per hundred weight \$17.50 to \$20, packed sows, \$13.20 to \$14.10 per hundredweight.

Stocker calves — White face and Angus steer calves from \$70 to \$100 per head and white face and Angus Hereford calves from \$59 to \$85 per head, white face and Angus steer calves from 300 to 525 pounds, \$25.25 to \$27.60 per hundredweight, white face and Angus heifer calves, from 365 to 500 pounds, \$23.50 to \$24.75 per hundredweight.

Heavier Cattle — Heavier more common feeder cattle — steers, from 610 pounds to 785 pounds, \$20.10 to \$22.75 per hundredweight, heifers, 620 pounds to 730 pounds, \$19.10 to \$20.30 per hundred weight, and Holstein steers \$1 to \$2 per hundredweight, cheaper \$18 to \$19.60 per hundredweight.

Common stock cows with small calves at their side, \$177.50 to \$190 per pair. Older springer cows sold at \$146 to \$170 per head.

Slaughter cattle — Veal calves, 265 to 375 pounds, \$26.40 to \$27.85 per hundredweight.

Cows — Standard heifers, 925 pounds to 1,010 pounds, \$22.25 to \$23.50 and utility, \$14.10 to \$16.90 per hundredweight. Dairy \$1 a lighter cow sold at \$14 to \$17.70 per hundredweight, a canner and culler cows, from \$10.80 to \$13.75 per hundredweight.

### Garden Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN County Agent

**PINES**  
The best way to control the size of pines such as the mugo pine is to pinch off the candle-like tip growth before it breaks into needles. Selective pinching will allow you to train these shrubs into many interesting shapes.

**ALMONDS**  
To prevent gumming of the almond apply a spray containing one heaping tablespoon of neutral copper per gallon of water at the petal fall stage.

**ZOYSIA GRASS**  
Much publicity has been given to Zoysia for use as a lawn grass. The many attributes presented in the advertisements make it a very appealing grass, but there are a few objections to its use.

Zoysia is slow growing and is difficult to establish. Once established it often becomes a nuisance around the flowerbed borders and other cultivated areas. It will turn brown with the first hard freeze in

## Marketing Problem Serious For Local Egg Producers

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor  
Egg producers in the Rogue river valley are facing the same marketing problems the rest of agriculture is facing locally, state-wide and nationally. However, unlike some segments of agriculture the egg men are attempting to solve their problems individually.

A few buyers representing large chain stores are controlling the market. Egg prices locally in the last few weeks hit a low of 39 cents a dozen for the AA large and now show a slight gain of 49 cents a dozen. Apparently these are loss-leader items. The stores are absorbing most of the loss, from what we can find out.

We contacted two egg producers here whom the rest of the poultrymen consider fairly representative. Both said they and many other independent egg producers are not cutting prices to meet this competition. "There won't be a price war as long as just one side is cutting prices," Elmer Korner, large Sams Valley egg producer, said.

**Crux of Problem**  
Crux of the problem is that the housewife is price-conscious, but not quality-conscious. She doesn't know if she is getting a quality egg and doesn't care as long as the price is low. The medium sized poultryman we interviewed is cutting back on his flock. Korner is status quo. Korner continues to aggressively promote his eggs by consistently advertising his bright red and white checked cartons of quality eggs. The other egg producer has let a feed dealer assume his distribution chores.

Both feel to stay in business they must get quality control to low cost. This means keeping careful records on the ratio of feed consumed by the hens and their production. And, it means getting the eggs to the consumer as fresh as possible. If you don't know the difference you haven't had fresh eggs lately. Even New York and the mid-west have some effect on egg sales here, so this freshness is important. One poultryman sees no big surplus in Portland or the rest of the Pacific Coast yet, but expects it fairly soon.

Both of these egg producers gather their eggs three to four times daily, depending on how hot the weather is. Their egg candling rooms are carefully cleaned every day and they keep an anxious eye on the thermometer and humidity gauge in their egg-processing rooms. Candling room temperatures are held at 55-60 degrees and the holding room 45-50 degrees de-

gree. The Cal-Ore Hereford association meeting last night in the Chuck Wagon restaurant featured a discussion on the bull sale, association tour set for May 10 and a film on proper livestock handling to prevent bruising. Next meeting of the association will be Monday, May 15.

**Tour Planned**  
The tour will include Evans Creek, Rogue River, Williams, and Central Point ranches. All cattlemen will be invited to see some of the top cattle and ranch operations in the Rogue valley, it was announced. Ed Lippert, of Lippert's furniture store, Medford, and operator of a Williams, Ore. ranch, is chairman for the tour.

The Cal-Ore. annual bull sale was not held for a few years due to low market and other conditions. The cattlemen at last night's meeting emphasized that high quality bulls, not overweight for range conditions will be selected for the sale. It will include all types of purebred cattle.

The cattlemen emphasized that the Rogue valley in 500 square miles has just as high quality cattle as any state in the west.

pending on the length of time the eggs are held. Humidity is kept at 70 to 80 per cent.

**Feed Grain Program Bad**  
One poultry man feels that President John F. Kennedy's feed grain program will raise the price of feed. The other said feed is already high since it made a \$3 jump the first of April. But, this is the time of year when feed normally goes up in price. Both men feel, also that concentrates pushed the feed price up.

Naturally, a better feed conversion is obtained from a pullet flock. Four or five pounds of feed per dozen eggs produced is a pretty good ratio, one egg producer figures. Both aim at 240 eggs per year per bird.

Layers are usually five to six months old before they hit full production, it was pointed out. Neither poultryman sticks to a hard and fast rule

### Stockmen Discuss Sale and Tour; To Meet Thursday

A proposed range-ready high quality Cal-Ore Hereford association and Jackson County Livestock association jointly sponsored bull sale will be the chief item of business at a dinner meeting of the Jackson County Stockmen's association in the Central Point Grange hall at 7 p.m. Thursday.

A number of panel discussions also scheduled, will include taxation of lease rights on public land and livestock theft.

The dinner will be potluck. Everyone is asked to bring their own service and salad, hot dish, rolls or dessert. All the women are asked to check with Mrs. John Bohnert, NWOrmandy 4-1151, who is president of the Jackson County Cow Belles, if they are not sure what to bring. The Cow Belles will have a brief meeting, and rejoin the stockmen.

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for culling his hens. They figure on 12 to 15 months of lay depending on the time of year.

In the fall the birds go 12 months before moulting. One producer figures on an average lay of 14 months. Both men have carried some hens through by placing them in a separate house after 14 months to squeeze the last production from the older hens. However, pullets are considered much better.

**Neither Mixes Own Feed**  
Neither man mixes his own feed. They believe in carefully formulated rations based on a balanced formula. By feeding high quality feed rations with flakes of oyster shells the poultrymen turn out high quality eggs with good shells. One egg man feels that growing his own corn would not save him anything. "This is a separate business," he commented.

Since poultry is not concentrated in this valley as in other locations it is much harder for disease to spread. These two producers keep their laying house mortality well below the 15 per cent limit established by poultry experts. One per cent per month or 12 per cent per year is considered acceptable here.

Local poultrymen are concerned over the possible spread of the bronchitis disease. Up to a year ago permits were required for bronchitis vaccinations. And the hens had to have the disease before vaccinations were permitted. Later all restrictions were removed. There is a possible spread from the few flocks not vaccinated, a local poultryman warned.

One of the two poultrymen interviewed uses the standard hen house for housing his birds. Korner believes in the wire cage system which keep his birds off the ground. Floor space allowed for Korner's cage operation is 30 birds in 18 square feet. How closely the birds can be spaced depends on careful management, he pointed out.

As in other local farm products there could be opportunity here for a good poultry industry. But, marketing problems must be straightened out first. Price chiseling and haphazard marketing seem to be the two main faults here. Although the Independent Egg Producers' marketing group is now a thing of history an orderly marketing arrangement is bound to come, one egg producer feels. Korner says he isn't too concerned over national trends because he can't change his operation fast enough to keep up with market forecasts.

The national forecast is that the poultry industry threatens to choke itself with over-production in 1962, according to the College Poultry Survey committee. This covers over-expansion in eggs, turkeys and broilers and means a resulting sharp drop in prices and earnings. Predictions specifically forecast a 15 per cent increase in egg-laying flocks during the first six months of this year and a price drop of five to seven cents per dozen in late fall. Last year's prices improved enough to stimulate greater production this year.



DR. CHARLES LUTHER  
New Meat Inspector

### Luker Appointed Meat Inspector

Salem—Dr. Charles Thomas Luker has been appointed supervisor of the Medford area for the meat inspection program of the state department of agriculture.

Dr. Luker replaces Dr. George Glitzen who has retired as the Medford area supervisor.

The Medford area includes slaughterhouses in Medford and Ashland. Dr. Luker recently spent two weeks at the Salem headquarters of the state department becoming acquainted with the program. He has already assumed duties in Medford and Ashland.

The new supervisor is a graduate of Texas A and M College where he took a degree as doctor of veterinary medicine. Dr. Luker has been self employed in a general veterinary practice and has served as a meat inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture. Since November of 1940 he has been a lieutenant colonel in the veterinary corps of the army. He retired on completion of 20 years army duty.

## Stock Yard Purchase Explained Locally

By ARMIN RICHTER  
Director, Rogue Valley Auction

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding throughout the county by various livestock operators and affiliated businesses. The directors of the Jackson County Livestock association have requested an article informing everyone as to the facts concerning the livestock auction yard recently purchased by livestock people.

The Southern Oregon Livestock Auction yard, owned by Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Dudley, was up for sale in January. Several cattlemen in the area, although not affiliated with the Jackson County Livestock association, thought of banding together and purchasing this yard for the operation of those livestock men who cared to participate.

At this particular time owing to circumstances that had developed during the latter part of 1960, the livestock association was considering what method could be used to develop a feeder sale location that would be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

**Purchase Arranged**  
Some of the association members heard of this possible purchase by the aforementioned people, contacted them and helped form a corporation to purchase this property.

Other people about the state were interested in buying it, and to expedite it and prevent some outsider purchasing the yard, six local livestock people — only two of them affiliated with the Jackson County Livestock association — provided the necessary money to make the down payment. They bought the property in their names until a corporation could be formed.

The legal firm of Roberts, Kellington, Branchfield and Heffernan acted as attorneys in the preparation of the corporation papers. When the commissioner issued the seal, the board of directors was formed from the group who had purchased the property.

This corporation offered the livestock association, an opportunity to hold a feeder sale there or other sales if they so desired. In the corporation by-laws, it is indicated that the livestock association of Jackson county is permitted to hold a maximum of six feeder sales at this location and operate the yard itself with its own help during feeding, loading, etc. to reduce the sale cost. This practice has been followed in other counties in the state with great success, but owing

to circumstances, it has never been possible to effect such a procedure in Jackson County.

**Association Not Buyer**

The item the Jackson County Livestock association's board of directors wishes to make clear to everyone in this county, is that the livestock association did not purchase this yard nor does it control or handle its operation. Many of the members of the livestock association have questioned why the membership at large was not considered in purchasing the property. The above statement will answer why no one of the livestock association was contacted. Another question that has been asked by many of the livestock people in the county, is it possible for them to sell stock there on the regular weekly sales if they are not members of the livestock association. The answer is they can sell stock there on any regular weekly sale no matter who they are, or what county they are from. Since the sale is conducted by the Rogue Valley Livestock Auction, Inc., as a corporation, and has nothing to do with the Jackson County Livestock association.

However, when feeder sales are held under the auspices of the Jackson County Livestock Association, those who are selling at the yard must be members of the association and they can join the association at the time that they sell their stock by paying \$5 dues on an annual basis.

**Very Successful**  
The yard has been very successful in its operation since its purchase and shows

a reasonable profit on its investment. The stock is available to any man in the livestock business whether he has sheep, goats, pigs, or whatever. Such stock is being offered to the public through the officers and directors and is not on the general market nor being sold by salesman. The corporation wants as many livestock people financially interested in the yard as possible so that they will have an interest in its development and operation.

Some time ago, the paper gave the names of the board of directors and officers and for those who did not see it, they are: president, Evan Rasmussen; vice president, Ralph Cook; secretary treasurer, Newton Meade; directors, Pinky Johnson, Merton Bradshaw, Delbert Johnson, and Armin Richter. Five of these

people are not members of the livestock association, and two of them are. If anyone has any further questions concerning the corporation, its operation, or the interest that the Jackson County Livestock association has in this matter, call any one of the above mentioned names. They will be glad to explain the matter in detail.

A test involving 1,306 lambs showed that fattening lambs eat more salt in relation to live weight than do cattle.

### WHO IS J. R.?

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### Sowing Seed Easy Work

Sowing garden seed successfully is an easy "1-2" process, which you'll quickly master: 1) seed should be placed deeply enough in ground for firm anchorage, yet close enough to surface to facilitate growth; 2) hills or rows should be spaced far enough apart so that seedlings will not have to compete with each other. For specific instructions, follow the easy-to-read directions on the seed packet or in the seed catalogue.

Annual flowers may be easily sown broadcast or in hills. To broadcast seed, first mark off areas for each flower variety or color. Then lightly scatter seed over area, sowing one kind at a time. Press down fine seeds such as petunia and snapdragon with flat board into finely prepared soil. Larger seeds may be raked into the surface, firming soil with the head of the rake. Label the place where each flower is sown before going on to the next.

To sow flower seed in hills, cross-hatch the area where one variety is sown. Cross-hatch lines should be evenly spaced. The space between lines should be half the height of the flower as given on the seed packet or in the seed catalog. A pinch of seed is sown where lines cross. Each hill may be marked with a wooden label to show where seedlings will come up. When seedling are well under way, remove all but the strongest

plant from each hill.

Advantage of sowing in hills is that it simplifies early weeding.

Most vegetables are best sown in rows. To keep the garden neat and orderly, snap a line between stakes to mark each row. Run the end of a garden tool handle along the line, leaving a shallow drill in the soil.

Fine seeds, like carrots, onion and beets, are sown half an inch deep. Scatter seed thinly, a few to the inch, cover with fine soil and firm with head of rake or hoe.

Larger seeds, such as green peas, are sown in a shallow trench. After marking the row make a trench the width of a hoe blade to the depth of an inch or two. Scatter seed thinly over the entire trench bottom, refill with soil and firm. After the plants are up, support vines with pea brush or string netting.

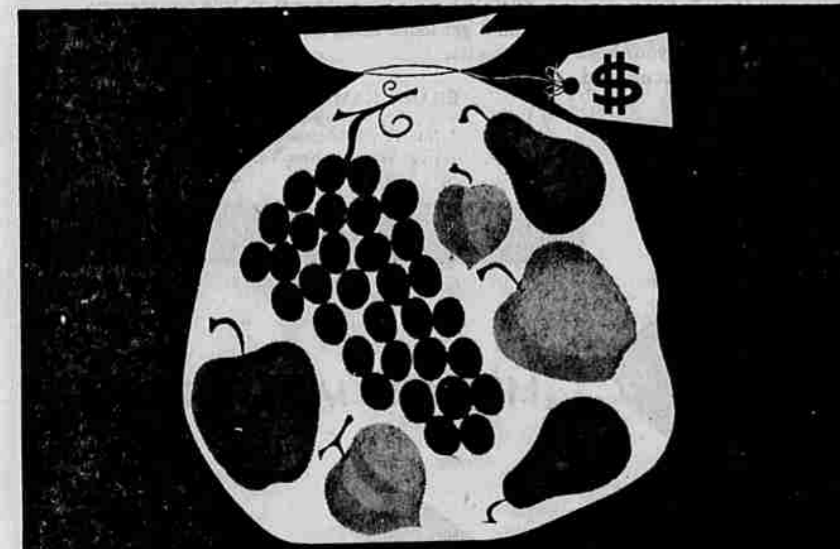
Quick-growing salad vegetables, such as leaf lettuce and radishes, can be sown broadcast in patches without taking the trouble to make rows. Sow thinly to give plants space to develop and harvest when first plants are of table size.

For a season-long supply of vegetables, sow seed every other week.

To get the most benefits from your vegetable garden, be sure to sow sufficient quantities for home canning as well as for immediate consumption.

### MARKET NEWS

Red Bluff Livestock Auction Report, Tuesday, April 11, 1961.  
**CATTLE:** Saleable 330, including 200 calves. Slaughter classes scarce; slaughter cows steady to weak; slaughter bulls and calves about steady; stocker and feeder classes moderately active, stock calves weak to \$1.00 lower. Ending last week's advance, stocker and feeder yearlings and stock cows about steady. Supply comprised of less than 10 per cent slaughter classes, remainder mainly stocker and feeder classes. Commitments almost entirely of northern California origin.  
Slaughter steers: Few individual Standard and Good 1075-1190 lbs. \$20.00-22.50.  
Slaughter cows: Few individual Utility and Commercial \$15.25-17.80. Canner and Culler \$12.50-15.25.  
Slaughter bulls: Few head Standard and Utility 1030-1780 lbs. \$17.60-19.20.  
Slaughter calves: Few head Standard and Good 335-490 lbs. \$22.00-25.00.  
Stocker and feeder steers: Few small lots and individual Good and Choice 200-312 lb. calves \$26.50-28.25. Individuals and small lots Medium and Good \$24.00-26.10. Few head Common and Medium \$20.00-24.00. Small lots and individual Medium and Good 335-620 lb. yearlings \$22.00-24.00. Individual Common and Medium 550-720 lbs. \$15.00-21.00.  
Stocker and feeder heifers: Couple head Good 190 lbs. \$26.70. Small lots and individual Medium and Good 260-300 lb. calves \$20.00-24.00. Individual Common down to around \$15.00. Few small lots and individual Medium and Good 320-640 lb. yearlings \$20.00-21.50.  
Stock cows: Small lots Medium and Good with young calves at side \$20.00-22.00 per pair.  
**HOGS:** Saleable 21. Supply mainly feeder pigs; about steady.  
Feeder pigs: Small lot Good and Choice 42 lbs. \$27.25. Small lot 90 lb. averages \$24.75; few under 50 lb. weights \$6.50-9.00 per head.  
**SHEEP:** Saleable 18. Supply insufficient to test market.  
Paul H. Lehigh,  
Federal-State Market News Service



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