

Early Sweet Corn Can Be Planted Now

By DON BERRY
County Agent

Early sweet corn may be planted any time growers can get their soil prepared. Mr. John Yungen, agronomist at the Southern Oregon Experiment station, suggests Morning Sun, Seneca Golden and Northern Belle as early maturing varieties which do well in this area. Victory Chief are good late season varieties and NK 87 also is suggested for trial as a late variety.

To produce high yields, the proper plant population and ample fertilizer must be combined with adequate irrigation. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the main plant nutrients limiting the yield of sweet corn in Jackson county. It would be advisable for interested growers to get a soil test to determine their phosphorus and potassium requirements, however an average field would probably benefit if between 60 and 80 pounds of nitrogen, 50 to 80 pounds of phosphorus (P2O5) and 15 to 20 pounds of sulfur were used. Soils known to be low in potash would respond to 50 to 60 pounds on the K20 basis. Sulfur can generally be included by using those materials carrying sulfur.

All of the phosphorus, 30 to 50 pounds of nitrogen, and a maximum of 50 pounds of potassium (K2O) should be applied in a band at planting time. To prevent seedling injury the band should be two to three inches to the side and two to three inches below the seed at planting time. The remainder of the nitrogen if not applied before planting may be applied later in the season as a side dressing or through irrigation water.

Atrazine Good
Atrazine appears to be working well for weed control on sweet corn in this area. This material is generally applied immediately after planting at the rate of one pound of active material in twenty or more gallons of water per acre. If no rain occurs a light overhead sprinkling will improve control. Where furrow irrigation is used Atrazine may be incorporated into the soil to the depth where moisture is available for seed germination by shallow disking or light harrowing.

When other crops than corn are to be grown the following year it may be desirable to use other weed control chemicals. Randox T applied prior to emergence of crop or weeds has gotten good control. Rain or irrigation is needed to carry into the soil. This material will leave a soil residue under furrow irrigated conditions which will injure potatoes or sugar beets which may follow next year.

Dinitro Amine applied immediately after planting to just before emergence of the corn plants is also recommended. Dinitro Amine may be used also when the sweet corn is in the spike stage when rates of application are adjusted to the air temperature. This material should not be

used on sweet corn at this stage when the air temperature is 85 degrees or above. Sweet corn is one of the most important vegetable crops in the area and during recent years most growers are attempting to raise the earlier varieties rather than old-fashioned Golden Cross Bantam and other later types. Probably the most critical problem in sweet corn growing during recent years has been the control of corn ear-worm. Growers are cautioned not to make large scale plantings of this commodity unless they have arranged for marketing outlets.

Market Active At Rogue Yard; 378 Cattle Sell

Phoenix — The market was active at the Rogue Valley Auction yard Saturday, April 14, during the regular sale, according to Bob Bever, yard manager.

Total cattle saleable was 378 head. The market was active on all classes with pressure on light cattle selling \$1 to \$1.50 lower than the week before, Bever said.

White-face steer calves in the 350 to 450 pound class sold at \$26.50 to \$28.40. White-face heifer calves sold at \$24.80 to \$26.20. One pen of light yearling heifers weighing 490 pounds sold at \$25.60.

Pairs sold at strong prices. A white face heifer with baby calves at her side sold at \$210 to \$227.50 per pair. Other cows with small calves sold at \$180 to \$210 per pair.

Holstein Steers
Holstein steers and heifers sold at strong prices. Holstein heifers from one dairy sold at \$22.30 to \$23.50 per hundredweight. These heifers weighed 350 to 500 pounds. Holstein steers from the same ranch and weighing 400 to 500 pounds sold at \$21 to \$22.70 per hundredweight.

White-face standard and common cows sold at \$18.70 to \$20.60 per hundredweight. Utility cows sold at \$16.70 to \$18.60 per hundredweight. Holstein utility cows sold at \$15.50 to \$16.70 per hundredweight. Canner and cutter cows sold at \$12.50 to \$15 per hundredweight. A few yellow shelly cows sold at \$10 per hundredweight.

Newport Chamber Votes for Fast Time

Newport, Ore. — The Newport Chamber of Commerce reversed itself Monday and decided to recommend that the coastal city go on daylight saving time starting April 29.

Earlier the Newport Chamber decided to stay on standard time while the town of Oceanlake, Taft and Delake to the north adopted fast time. The vote for fast time here was 31 to 11.

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Ray Reter, owner and operator of the Reter Fruit company in Medford, is one of the old hands in the Medford pear district. His portly bearing and sharp analytical expression, however, make him appear to be a typical banker.

And this would seem natural for he is a director of the board of the Portland branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He is also a director of Pacific Telephone Northwest.

The "banker's expression" is one he has acquired, probably through careful study of his boyhood idol, C. C. Beckman, pioneer Jacksonville banker.

The high point of Reter's life was probably the official unlocking of the Beckman bank in Jacksonville as a tourist attraction approximately a year ago. It was from the Jacksonville banker that Reter borrowed his first bank money, \$50 to allow him to buy clothes and other things he needed to work in the hay harvest fields one summer. It was then Reter learned his first banking principle.

He went on to serve his apprenticeship in the accounting office of Harry and David's Bear Creek orchards. This fruit firm which has an established reputation for aggressive and smart trading in fruit circles continued Reter's practical education.

The local fruit man learned from Bear Creek and his own observation and studies that to get on top and stay there a dealer in commodities—particularly the highly perishable pears—must study market trends and keep ahead of them.

One trend he is particularly concerned with now is the European move to the Common Market. This affects all of U.S. agriculture, but hits fruit industry particularly hard.

The manager of one of California's larger trade associations probably put it best recently when he remarked: "Our negotiators always seem to go to the bargaining table with the determination not to hurt anyone's feelings. That is not the way you win your points in bargaining over tariffs and quotas. Certainly, the other countries show no particular concern over our feelings." In other words, this is probably one time when the bulls of the local fruit industry should be turned loose in the China shop of "fragile international negotiations."

During an interview recently, Reter pointed out sharply that the problem goes much deeper than this. It involves politics which unfortunately determine our trade policies. When wheat or cotton or tobacco and other major surplus crops are concerned there are plenty of Congressmen to stand up and shout. But, if the fruit industry received any concessions in foreign trade it is only because some fruit men such as Reter did some on-the-spot investigations in European markets themselves and at the industry's and their own expense.

Reter feels that the present administration is putting the cart before the horse in considering politics before commerce. He points out that what was usually been fought because of basic conflicts of economic interest regardless of the surface issues presented. And, since we are now commemorating the Civil War Centennial, he notes that the basic conflict then was between the industrial north and the agricultural south.

Apparently, some officials under the present administration feel the same way. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John P. Duncan Jr. recently called for full backing of President Kennedy in his requests for new legislation to negotiate "flexibly and effectively" with Europe's burgeoning Common Market.

Addressing the 33rd annual meeting of the National Council of Farmer Co-operators in San Francisco, Duncan asserted that ECM, despite its being 8,000 miles from San Francisco, is destined to affect United States agriculture "as surely as though it were just outside the Golden Gate."

He noted that one out of six acres harvested in the U.S. is producing for export.

Last year, he said, U.S. agricultural goods sold abroad totaled \$5.1 billion with over \$2 billion going to the countries of Western Europe.

If presently proposed ECM policies went fully into effect, that \$2 billion would be considerably reduced, the agriculture department official declared. In a few years, he predicted, we would find it especially difficult to sell our grains and poultry, not to mention a host of other commodities.

Sen. Wayne Morse (Dem-Ore.) indicated in his speech at the annual Roosevelt Memorial dinner here Saturday night that a particularly hot Congressional fight will be shaping up on what some authorities describe as the "out-moded" Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. He indicated he would be looking out for the Oregon fruit interests when this issue comes to a head. This act expires June 30. Under it the U.S. can bargain for access to foreign markets only on an item-by-item basis, while the Common Market will negotiate only on the basis of across-the-board tariff cuts.

The administration must be given a new "implement" for negotiating Duncan emphasized, "including flexibility to obtain concessions from the Common Market on agricultural commodities in return for our granting concessions on industrial products."

The "implement," he made clear, must be based on the hard fact of life—"when you export, you also must expect to import." This is also Reter's thesis. "When they won't let us in our fruit when there is a demand for it, cut off the Renaults or Fiat or some other product to this country."

The local fruit shipper feels the diplomatic corps has followed a "do nothing" policy when pressed for fairer treatment of fruit into western Europe.

He points out that this overseas market is particularly important to the Medford pear district and other fruit producing areas in the U.S. for two reasons: (1) Europeans pay for the fruit in U.S. dollars, (2) they will take the grades and sizes of fruit which do not enjoy as much demand in this country. In other words, Europeans will buy a pear or an apple according to how it tastes first rather than size first as does the U.S. housewife.

This column points up the general problems exporters of U.S. agricultural goods, and particularly fruit, face with the growth of the Common Market in Western Europe. Next week we will briefly discuss what the Common Market is and how the idea originated.

Bandon Teacher To Appear in Court

San Francisco—(UPI)—A Bandon, Ore., high school teacher faced Superior Court here today on a charge of robbing a San Francisco grocery store last month.

Vivian E. Walker was ordered to appear in court Wednesday to enter a plea. Walker has been confined in lieu of \$1,050 bail since his arrest March 17.

Plentiful milk is just as important for a ewe and her lamb as it is for a cow and her calf. Be sure both have access to salt at all times since adequate salt will boost milk production.

350 Cattle Sold At Midway Sale; Market Active

A total of 87 consignors sold 350 cattle, 41 hogs and 13 sheep at the Midway auction yard at the regular Friday sale.

Owner-Operator Bill Bray reported a "very active" market on stockers and feeders and slaughter cows.

Hereford steer calves sold for \$28 to \$32.75. Several single calves sold for \$31 to \$32.75. A pen lot of good calves sold at \$30 and several pens at \$29.75. Medium kinds sold well at prices ranging from \$23 to \$26.50.

Heifer calves topped the market at \$27.50. Quite a few calves went out at \$26 to \$27 and most good heavy heifer calves sold for \$21 to \$24.

Yearling Steers
Yearling steers were steady at \$25 to \$26.25 for the better kinds and \$23 to \$25 for the medium quality lighter weight yearlings. A pen of 800 pound feeder steers sold for \$23.75.

Cows with calves brought from \$190 to \$220 for good cows with young calves and a few pairs brought from \$275 to \$305 per pair by splitting them up to the butchers.

One pen of springer cows sold for \$202.50 per pair and a pen of older springers brought \$187.50 per head. A consignment of registered Angus saw the cows going from \$275 to \$335 per head and some heifer calves at \$110 to \$150 per head.

Slaughter cows held steady for another week. Good young cows sold for \$19.40 to \$20.30. A few heavy cows sold for \$17.50 to \$18.60. Most utility cows, including Holsteins, went for \$15 to \$16.30. Cutters sold for \$13.50 to \$14.75 and thin old cows sold for \$10 to \$12.75.

Bulls sold for \$19.50 to \$21.50. **Fat Hogs**, weighing 190 to 210 pounds, sold for \$17.50. Light hogs, 165 to 175 pounds, sold for \$16.60. Only pen of weaner pigs were very small and went out for \$6.50 per head.

"We have an order for feeder hogs for a California feedlot. They need 200 hogs immediately and we'll ship in loads of 250 head to 500 head. If anyone has a sizeable number of good feeders weighing from 60 to 125 pounds that are for sale, please call us right away," Bray urged.

Eastern Oregon Gets New PUC Office

Salem—(UPI)—A new Oregon Public Utility Commission office has opened just east of Ontario near the Oregon-Idaho border.

Truckers entering Oregon from Idaho on U.S. 80 north, also known as U.S. 30, may obtain PUC permits at the new office, located on the U.S. 20-26 interchange. The building also houses the Oregon Motor Vehicles Department, state police and highway department.

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Farm & Garden

Gardening Tips

By JOHN W. McLOUGHLIN
Jackson County Extension Agent

Narcissus
Narcissus is the botanical genus name of the group of bulbs which includes the subdivisions commonly called daffodils and jonquils.

Remove the flowers of these bulbs when they fade to prevent seed formation. Development of the seeds will weaken the plant and will result in smaller bulbs to flower next year.

The leaves should be retained until they turn yellow. This occurs at various times and depends upon the variety. It is after flowering, while the foliage matures and the bulbs ripen, that narcissus gain most in size and form flower buds for next year.

Foliage Treatment
The unsightly yellow green color of the leaves of narcissus can be partly overcome by tying the leaves loosely together at the top, or by taking a bunch of leaves and tying a loose knot with them. Be sure that the tying is done loosely so that air can circulate between the leaves and prevent rotting.

A very effective way of hiding this foliage is to use a cover plant. What you will use for this purpose will depend largely on the location of the planting.

Replant
When the narcissus flowers become smaller and fewer while the leaves increase in abundance, it is well to lift and replant the bulbs after they mature. Select the larger bulbs for replanting and use the smaller bulbs for increasing the stock. You can replant the bulbs immediately and they will soon start to produce roots.

The smaller sized narcissus may be spaced three or four inches apart, while the larger ones require a spacing of eight inches for proper growth. Place each bulb at a depth three times the depth of the bulb. Shallow planting causes rapid development of small bulbs and results in many leaves and few flowers. Narcissus planted at the proper depth will not have to be replanted for two or three years.

Soil
Before planting, mix two to three pounds of a 5-10-5 or the equivalent fertilizer to each 100 square feet. Ground

bonemeal, at three to four pounds, and five pounds of wood ashes to each 100 square feet could also be used. Be sure to mix the fertilizers thoroughly with the soil before planting. High rates of fertilizer, especially nitrogen, will result in excessive dividing of the bulb.

Bulb Fly
Larva of the narcissus bulb fly causes considerable damage to narcissus by eating large cavities into the center of these bulbs. Such injured bulbs produce little or no foliage the year after infection.

The adult fly resembles a small bumblebee and appears from late April through July. These flies are most active on warm sunny days, flying in a zig-zag fashion about ten inches above ground. They produce a high pitch hum and feed on the nectar of many plants.

The female fly lays 50 to 75 eggs singularly on narcissus leaves at or below ground level about a week after she emerges. These eggs hatch in about 10 days and the small larva wiggle through the soil and enter the bulbs near the roots. They develop here through the summer and fall.

Infected bulbs can be detected when dug in the summer. After the bulbs are clean, examine the white root ring at the edge of the basal plate of the bulb for a sunken brown area. This brown area indicates that the larva is in the bulb. The discoloration extends up the side and into the bulb.

Control
Protecting the bulb against larva invasion is the method of control followed for the narcissus bulb fly. This may be accomplished in one of the following ways:

1. Before planting, dust the soil in the furrow lightly with 2½ per cent aldrin, 2½ per cent heptachlor or 5 per cent chlordane. Place the bulbs in the furrow and redust them. A pound of dust will treat about 200 bulbs or 50 feet of row.

2. Put 40 to 50 bulbs in an open weave bag and dip for at least ten minutes but no more than an hour in one of the following solutions (4 teaspoons 25 per cent heptachlor, 8 teaspoons 25 per cent aldrin, 4 teaspoons 75 per cent chlordane or 2 teaspoons 15 per cent dieldrin per gallon of water). Add four teaspoons

of formaldehyde per gallon to the solution to prevent spread of fungus.

If you are not going to plant the bulbs for a day or two, carefully dry them after you have taken them from the solution. When one-third of the solution has been used and soil and debris have accumulated, make a fresh batch.

3. If bulbs are planted without prior treatment, drench the soil with heptachlor or aldrin when the adult fly appears in the spring. Apply two gallons of either of the above concentrations to 15 feet of row or 15 square feet. Use a sprinkling can and direct the material to the base of the plants. Do not mound the soil after treatment.

Before planting, mix two to three pounds of a 5-10-5 or the equivalent fertilizer to each 100 square feet. Ground

Pear Juice Taste Tests Now Complete

A juice combination of pear and raspberry and pear and passion fruit seem to be the two top mixtures, according to recently completed samplings by over 500 people in Jackson county, the pear industry reported yesterday.

Plastic containers of these two juice combinations were presented Senators Eugene J. McCarthy and Wayne M. Morse before they talked at the Roosevelt Memorial dinner here Saturday. Morse said if the pear industry could provide him with sufficient quantity he would serve it in the U.S. Capitol in support of his anti-cocktail drinking bill.

The series of taste panels selected a combination of pear, black cap raspberry and cranberry as the third most tasty drink.

Taste Panels
The taste panels consisted of pupils in Crater and Medford schools, 4-H club members and residents of the

Rogue Valley Manor. At first five combinations of juices with pear juice were placed before the panels, but to avoid confusion the number was reduced to four. County Horticultural Agent Clifford B. Cordy said, "The drink combinations were developed at Oregon State University by the food technology department and the taste panels supervised by the extension service home economics department."

Cordy noted that everyone has been "very cooperative" in serving on the taste panels.

Russian Instruments On Moon Predicted
London—(UPI)—Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the giant radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, said Monday the Russians probably will land instruments on the moon sometime this year.

The scientist said he was glad the U.S. probe of Venus scheduled for this summer will not hit the planet but only make a wide pass at it. He said there was possible danger of contaminating the planet otherwise and hoped the Russians also would avoid hitting it directly.

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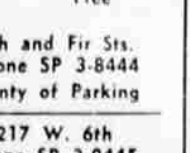
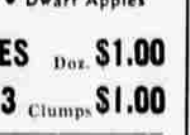
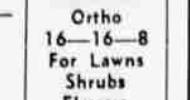
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