

Farm & Garden

State Official Talks on Bills

By MARY KELL
Howard Fujii, state agriculture commodity director, reported on a number of bills affecting farm problems now before congress, in a talk before the Jackson County Farm bureau recently.

He stated that the farm stabilization act is the most far-reaching farm labor bill yet introduced. In summary, this bill, he said, would establish a domestic farm labor program patterned after the Mexican farm labor program.

The Secretary of Labor would be authorized to recruit domestic workers, provide them and their families transportation, food, housing, subsistence and medical care until they went to work for employers, and guarantee workers payment for earnings lost by breach of contract by employer.

This bill would be an agreement, he said, between the government, farmer and worker with the agreement entirely in favor of the worker. Fujii stated that this bill would open the door to labor unions, providing almost a closed shop with the Secretary of Agriculture as the head.

Minor Workers
Fujii also reported on Bill 1123 concerning the employment of minors. This bill prohibits children under age 12 from employment and limits condition for those from ages 12 to 14. He stated that children need the opportunity to work and earn money as well as to learn the responsibility involved in a job. Farmers generally do not solicit workers under 12, but the opportunity to work should not be denied as it would be by this bill.

Fujii stressed the fact that the farm bureau is interested in issues only and not in partisan politics. He urged that letters be sent to United States representatives charging that these bills would adversely affect farmers and be detrimental to the economic and social welfare of Oregon.

Jordan Named To Dairy Group
Neal W. Russell, sales manager of Farmers Cooperative Creamery in McMinnville, has been named Oregon state chairman of the "June Is Dairy Month" campaign.

It was announced today by Calvin H. Crandall, executive secretary of the Oregon Dairy Products commission.

Russell will coordinate state "June Is Dairy Month" activities and promotion of the theme "Dairy Foods are Quick, Cool and Casual."

Key committee members serving as county chairmen assisting Neal Russell on the statewide dairy industry "June Is Dairy Month" campaign are:

Committee Members
Mrs. Roland George, Baker County; Tom Thompson, Benton; Joan Bjork, Clatsop; Bill Kess, Columbia; Stuart Gourley, Coos; Kelsey Kite, Crook; Deschutes and Jefferson; Herb Northcraft, Douglas; Ray Jordan and Dick Westerberg, Jackson; Mrs. Dorothy Sprattling, Josephine; Stan Masten, Klamath; M. O. Timms, Harney; E. A. Rayley, Lane; Vern Troxel, Lake; John Massie, Lincoln; Ken Cedargreen, Lincoln; Clint Turner, Malheur; Randy Smith and Bob Sterling, Polk; Pete Sutton, Tillamook; Charles Gavin, Union; Bill Halderman, Washington; Norris Melung, Wallowa; Herman Plass, Umatilla; and Bill Johnson, Yamhill.

After a lifetime in dairying, Russell knows the industry thoroughly. Born and raised on a farm in Gettysburg, S.D., Russell moved to Oregon in 1937. He milked cows for room and board while finishing high school and a year of college.

Russell joined Darigold Milk Farms in 1945 after serving four years in the U. S. Army. After six years as office manager, Russell transferred to the sales department which he now manages for Farmers Cooperative Cream-

Chit Chat

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Although the Common Market in Europe has suddenly blossomed forth in the news recently, its development was a gradual evolution starting in the post-war years.

It's an important development since new economic groupings are being considered, also, outside of Europe—for Central and South America, in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, and in the independent states of Africa.

In relation to the United States, Isaiah Frank, author of the new book, "The Common Market" sums up the situation pithily: "The fact that trade discrimination against outsiders is at the core of the moves toward economic regionalism, raises the whole question of relationship and compatibility of these new developments with the basic multilateral principles of commercial policy that the United States has been espousing at least since World War II."

The European Common Market consists of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and perhaps in the future, England.

After World War II Europe faced a period of economic disintegration. The first step taken under the paternal guidance of Uncle Sam was to draw up new world-wide agreements directed to gradual restoration of multilateral system of trade and payments. These were aimed at reduction of trade barriers and elimination of currency exchange restrictions.

Instruments used to carry this theory into practice were the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

However, the European countries felt like an undernourished, flabby boxer entering the prize-ring of international trade against the heavily-muscled well-fed larger nations. The world-wide multilateral (many-sided) approach represented by GATT and the IMF did not offer sufficient trade stimulation and protection of faltering European economies. It was felt. Something was needed to build the economic strength of Europe and to unify it politically.

The European officials in the striped pants faced several major problems which they felt could be solved only through unification. One, need to revive European economies near collapse. Two, need to cope with the acute dollar shortage.

Three, necessity to deal with rapidly encroaching Soviet power. Four, need to establish their economic independence in a world dominated by the two great powers of the USSR and the U.S. and also face the growing challenge of Asian and African nationalism. Also, Germany must be bound more firmly to the west to prevent recurrence of France vs. Germany rivalry which led to two World Wars.

This meant a tight regional development something along the lines of the "United States of Europe" proposed by Clarence K. Streit.

The European statesmen felt the regional approach should have two definite phases. Phase I would be the elimination of governmental and other artificial barriers to free movement of goods, services and would consider factors of production in the region. Phase II would result in the unification or coordination of internal governmental actions which control or are involved in private economic activities.

GATT provided the basic machinery for the overhaul. It started in the work on worldwide reduction of tariffs, particularly in the early years. It allowed governments to make concessions over a broader field. It provided that all parties coming under the agreement could receive benefits from free trade negotiations between two countries.

Reductions of tariffs started at Geneva in 1947 and followed at Anney in 1949 and Torquay in 1950-51. France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were charter members of GATT and were in on the early rounds of tariff negotiations. Italy joined at Anney and Germany came in in connection with the negotiations at Torquay. All of these later became members of the Common Market. Main results came with the joining of Germany. And the U. S. provided leadership. It was also pushing a European recovery program under the Marshall plan at that time.

Then difficulties arose. The customs union idea developed in western Europe to handle these problems. The program for greater freedom of trade came under the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). It was established in 1948 mainly to distribute Marshall plan aid.

Later it promoted itself into a permanent body to develop the recovery and growth of western Europe through cooperative means. It started a study of possible customs unions which were to become a nucleus for the Common Market. It also studied such arrangements as free trade areas and possible reduction of tariffs and other barriers to expanded trade.

Although the U. S. had taken the leadership in developing OEEC, its main aim, at least at first, was to ease trade restrictions on a European basis rather than on a world-wide basis. In November, 1949 OEEC countries tried first formal commitments to remove quantitative restrictions up to a minimum percentage and at specified dates. This set the early pattern for the Common Market.

Future problems in the Common Market especially for the fruit shippers in the U. S. were first indicated at this stage. Benelux and the Scandinavian countries were traditionally low-tariff countries. Others had higher tariffs, particularly France and Italy. As the low tariff countries met each stage of tariff reduction they began to feel they were dropping tariff protection around their home industries, yet their European partners were eliminating quotas but leaving high tariffs as is. France was one of the latter, but it had problems of post-war inflation.

The U. S. took a strong stand against the high rates in new French and Italian tariffs, a stand which it would not take for the benefit of U. S. fruit shippers later when the Common Market became a reality.

GATT also failed to resolve differences in European tariffs. The Benelux countries made the first proposal. They asked for a unilateral reduction of duties by the high tariff countries.

Then, in 1951, the French plan proposed all participating countries reduce their tariffs by 30 per cent on a weighted average level in each of various sectors of the import trade. This average level of tariff protection was measured by a ratio of total duty actually collected to the value of the imported goods. Following reductions would be made on the idea that import trade would be essentially the same as the base year.

However, the low tariff countries were required to reduce their tariffs far less than 30 per cent. A loophole allowed government to choose the commodities in each sector on which to make reductions and to determine how much a reduction would be made on each. This applied to industrial raw materials, semi-finished goods, manufactured articles and agricultural products. There were some other protective provisions, also.

From then on formation of the Common Market officially was encouraged by the U. S. These various plans were credited with influencing establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952. This has been called the direct forerunner to the Common Market.

On May 9, 1950 French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed the coal and steel production of France and Germany should be pooled in a community open to other European countries. In April, 1951 the treaty for this community was signed and became effective in July, 1952. It was ratified by France, the Germany Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Authority over the coal and steel community was placed in an executive body. This broke with the GATT and OEEC

Berry Maggot Needs Spraying

DON BERRY
County Agent

Home gardeners who have had trouble with worms in their gooseberries should begin spraying now to control the gooseberry maggot. These maggots hatch from eggs which are deposited beneath the skin of the fruit by flies. These insects overwinter in the soil and the flies emerge during April. Once eggs are laid no controls are effective. Therefore, control measures are directed against the adult flies to kill them before they lay eggs.

Three pounds of 50 per cent Methoxychlor per 100 gallons of water, or one heaping tablespoon in two gallons of water should be applied immediately and repeated at ten-day intervals until harvest. The addition of two pounds of Ferbam or Captain per hundred gallon of one level tablespoon in two gallons of water for leaf spot disease control would be advisable when applying the spray for control of gooseberry maggots.

License Needed By Dairymen Selling Raw Milk

Salem—The state department of agriculture reminds dairymen who sell raw milk in jugs or bottles to contact the Department for inspection and licensing.

All dairies with more than one dairy cow, which are dealing with gallon jug or bottle trade in raw milk, must be licensed to operate legally. Only licensed dairies come under the state sanitation inspection and laboratory check of milk and cream for wholesomeness and butterfat content.

Every spring, when the cows are turned out to graze on new grass, there is a greater surplus of fluid milk. Dairymen who bottle and sell this as raw milk operate as "jug dairies". From 50 dairies seven years ago, the jug business has climbed until at the present time there are 102 under state license. Sales of these gallon jugs are made on the dairy premises. They can qualify for grade A or B license. Unlicensed dairies can be shut down by state authorities and are subject to possible prosecution.

Kenneth Carl, chief of the dairy and consumer service division, SDA, warns, "persons who obtain their milk supply from a one-cow dairy should realize they do so at their own risk with relation to sanitation and cow health because of lack of controls."

He explains that dairies with only one cow or three dairy goats are not subject to licensing. As a result they do not have sanitary inspection nor are the animals required to have the brucellosis and tuberculosis tests as often as licensed raw milk dairies.

Ideal of gradually negotiated removal of tariffs and quotas.

This coal and steel community or the Schuman plan was never thought to be an end in itself by those who created it and pushed it. The Benelux countries shifted their interest to a broader approach of a customs union or common market. Other countries wanted a coordination of integration of monetary policies.

The Spaak report completed in the spring of 1956 became the basis for negotiating the Common Market and Euratom treaties. The Spaak report showed how vulnerable Western Europe could be. Treaties were signed in Rome, March, 1957 and were ratified early in 1958 thus creating the beginning of the Common Market.

These developments were watched closely by Ray Reter, of Reter Fruit company, who is recognized as an expert, at least in this area, on trade and trade developments.

Ray has a basic background in accounting. He received his original accounting education from a C. P. A. correspondence course. This, he studied while going to school in Jacksonville.

His early day experience in the fruit packing and shipping business was under the original cooperative "The Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association" starting in 1915. Alfred Carpenter was a director and later manager. In 1917, Ralph Bardwell, former cashier of the Rogue River Fruit and Produce association, and Reter became the Bardwell Fruit company.

The original Bear Creek orchard had been a client packing and shipping through the association. It became a client of the Bardwell Fruit company about the time Harry and David's father died in Seattle leaving them as residual legatees of his estate.

On taking over the property, Harry and David asked Reter, as an accountant, to install their first and original set of books. This corrects erroneous information printed in this column earlier to the effect Reter was once an employee of Bear Creek Orchards.

• FRANKLIN CUTTER

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378 Cattle Sold At Midway Yard In Friday Sale

A total of 378 cattle, 37 hogs and 35 sheep were sold at the Midway Auction yard on Friday, April 27, according to Bill Bray, owner-manager.

The market was active on stockers, feeders, veal and all slaughter classes except fat cows which were about \$1 lower.

Good Hereford steer calves sold for \$27 to \$29.25. Pens of calves weighing from 465 to 500 pounds sold for \$28.25 to \$28.60.

Heifer calves sold for mostly \$25 to \$25.75. Heifers weighing 475 to 505 pounds sold for \$25.10 to \$25.75. Medium quality heifers were selling from \$22 to \$24 with some plain kinds going from \$19 to \$22.

Yearling steers were scarce and in good demand. Steers weighing 550 to 600 pounds sold for \$25 to \$26.25, 650 to 700 pound steers sold for \$23.50 to \$24.75. Lots of crossbred steers sold at \$20 to \$23.

Yearling Heifers
Several consignments of yearling heifers were offered. Heifers in pens weighing \$15 to 650 pounds sold for \$24.25 to \$24.70. Medium grades went out at prices ranging from \$19 to \$24 depending on horns and weighing conditions.

Good cows with calves sold for \$220 to \$230 per pair. Medium cows with calves sold for \$187.50 to \$210 per pair. Springers sold from \$160 to \$187.50 per head.

Holstein feeder steers in pens weighing from 677 pounds to 800 pounds brought \$20.60 to \$21.30. The veal market was higher. Choice calves sold for \$26 to \$30, medium calves \$24 to \$26 and common veal \$21 to \$24.

Fat cows were slow. Heavy overfat cows were down from the previous week and sold from \$15 to \$16.

Good, young cows sold from \$16 to \$18.70. Holstein cows were about steady at \$15 to \$15.90. Yellow cutter cows sold for \$12.50 to \$14.10 and canners and light cutters sold for \$8.50 to \$12.50. A load of short-fed steers from a local feed lot sold from \$23 to \$24 with most of them going about \$23.50.

Top on fat hogs was \$18. Most butcher hogs went out at \$17.10. Weaners were higher. Small weaners sold for \$10 to \$11 per head. Others went out at \$12.50 to \$16 per head.

"Our farm sale at Myrtle creek attracted the largest crowd seen at a farm auction in years," Bray commented. "Fruit's sale grossed over \$15,000 with one tractor going at \$2,200. Another 1954 model sold at \$1,350. The HD5 bulldozer brought \$3,000 and the baler sold for \$1,500. The tillage tools and haying equipment sold accordingly."

Now Is the Time To Plant To Achieve a Good Lawn

By J. VERNON MARSHALL
ELEMENTS OF GOOD LAWN — Many of my readers are putting in lawns this spring and have asked me to run this story again.

This is a good time to start your lawn. You have plenty of moisture to effect good germination this early in the spring. I am sure if you will follow these basic rules that you shall obtain a lawn of lasting beauty.

An open sweep of lawn, no matter how large or how small the grounds, is needed to go with the home itself. Plant the shrubs as thickly as you want, along the outskirts of a lot or at the front or rear, but have an open stretch of lawn somewhere, to give character to your home and plantings. A lawn doesn't want to be dotted with trees and shrubs. For real beauty, it wants to be open. Get away from the big center bed of geraniums or cannas in the main lawn, you can find other places for them if you look around enough, but don't cut up a sweep of green turf.

The smaller the grounds, the more the lawn means and the less one can afford to sacrifice it for other purposes. A shrubby border, or one with flowers means nothing unless a lawn leads up to it.

Reward Offered On Rustlers

Tiller-Trail-A reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing or killing livestock, range rights, and the legality of the herd law along Elk Creek, were discussed at the annual meeting of the South Umpqua Livestock association Friday, April 20. The meeting was held at the Club 227 hall at Drew.

Also on the agenda was election of officers. Present officers were re-elected by a unanimous vote. They are: Ralph Stauch, president; Virgil McNeese, vice president; Richard Gilliam, secretary-treasurer; and Gilbert Bonney, Don Gilliam, Ivan L. Wilson, Paul Crume, and Richard Slater are the executive board.

The association voted to pay a \$500.00 reward to anyone presenting them with information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons stealing or killing livestock belonging to an association member.

The executive board will henceforth meet quarterly. Meetings will be open to all members.

Salt used in road construction not only gives a smooth, dust-free surface for summer driving but also curbs spring frost heave.

With all our modern methods, Lawn Groom, Lawn fungicides, weed be-gone, to control weeds and fungus. Liquinox, 16-16-8, ammonium sulphate, and many other good feeds, with modern methods to put them on, there is no reason, why your lawn should not be of outstanding beauty the year around.

Fundamentals

In order to obtain a good lawn, you should start out with well drained and deeply worked over soil. These, to my mind, are the most essential requirements. You can ultimately establish a good turf on the stiffest clay but it takes time. This is true, to quite an extent, of almost any lawn on heavy or light soil. In most cases where a lawn has run out, it is usually the owner's fault. It takes proper attention to keep a lawn in good order. I don't care how rough a piece of land may be or how stiff the clay from the basement or cellar excavation of a new residence.

A little work and handling the soil at the right time, when it is not too wet nor dry, can obtain a fairly smooth surface. It will also lay the foundations for a good lawn without going to a lot of expense as in top dressing the whole area with top soil, manure and sand. I do not mean to say that this would be wrong. If the owner wishes to go to this expense, well and good.

However, you can get along nicely otherwise, and still have success. The deeper you can work the surface over, the better for the roots of the grass and the better will the soil retain moisture during the hot summer months. In heavy soil, after it has been plowed, follow up with the disk, or pulverizer and a pole-scraper or heavy planks to do the leveling.

Use Fertilizer

Follow with a good fertilizer, such as Liquinox for lawns. Since this is a liquid, it is better to sow seeds first. If you use dry fertilizers, work well into the soil before you sow the seed. Water as often as necessary to keep seeds from drying out. If seeds and ground get dry, you may lose the germination. Cover seeds with peat, bark or sawdust, to assure holding of moisture.

Apply a good crab grass killer, such as Millers crab grass killer (or Pax) through July when the seedling's start to grow. The cost is not too great to install a sprinkling system if you use plastic pipe and fittings, which is reputed to hold up just as good as galvanized pipe. Lawns love lots of moisture, and with a sprinkling system it is much easier to supply plenty of moisture and extra feed without fear of burning.

Program Changes Noted for Wheat

BY EUGENE WINTERS
County Agent

New legislation enacted by the Congress last year makes it necessary that all wheat growers of Jackson County acquaint themselves with the necessary program changes.

The county official, Albert Straus, chairman of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committee, in a statement today, noted some of these changes.

First—the 15-acre marketing quota exemption does not apply to a farm's wheat crop as it has in past years. The quota exemption is now figured on the basis of 13.5 acres, or the highest acreage on a farm for the years 1959, '60 or '61, whichever is the smaller.

Straus also said the amount of wheat subject to penalties will be twice the farm's normal yield on all of the acres in excess of the allotment.

Wheat farmers of Jackson County will avoid marketing quota penalties on their '62 crop if they comply with their farm wheat allotment, or their wheat quota exemption, if this is larger.

Officials and personnel of the county ASCS office urge farmers to come into the office and get all the details.

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