81 Consignors Sell 328 Cattle At Friday Sale

Eighty-one consignors sold 328 head of cattle, 43 hogs and 21 sheep at Friday's regular sale at Midway Auction yard on Table Rock rd., according to Owner-Manager Bill Bray.

"The market was active. It was steady to strong on all classes except fat cows which were about 50 cents lower than the previous week," Bray noted.

Good steer calves were scarce. No penlots were offered. A few good single calves sold from $23.50 to $25.50. Medium calves brought $20 to $23.

Good heifer calves sold for $22 to $24. Medium heifer calves sold for $19 to $21.50.

Yearling steers sold for $22 to $24.25. Medium steers sold for $18 to $22.

Yearling heifers were in strong demand. Good quality heifers went out at $21 to $22.10. Medium heifers sold for $18.50 to $20.50.

Holstein Steers

Holstein steer calves sold for $20 to $20.60. Yearling Holsteins sold for $18.50 to $19.60.

A few real good cows with calves at their side sold from $222.50 to $232.50 per pair.

Grass-fat steers sold for $19 to $21.50. Grass-fat heifers sold for $17 to $22.10.

Veal were strong. Choice calves sold for $26 to $27.50. Choice heavy calves went out at $23.50 to $25. Lots of calves sold from $25 to $26.

Bulls sold from $19.25 to $20.70 for heavy bulls and from $16 to $18.50 for light bulls.

Fat cows went out at $14.50 to $15.90. A few heiferettes sold from $16 to $17.20.

Utility cows sold for $13.50 to $14.80. Cutters went out at $12 to $13.60 and canners from $8.50 to $11.90.

Fat Hogs

Fat hogs sold for $18.75 to $19.10. Sows sold for $13.70. Feeder hogs went out at $17.25 to $18.50 and weaners sold for $7.50 to $12.50 per head.

"So far, this has been a real good summer market. Prices have eased off a little, but not as much as it usually does this time of year," Bray remarked. "There is at present a very good demand for good quality yearling heifers, good, young cows with calves and light yearling steers. We would appreciate hearing from parties having these classes of cattle to sell now."

239 Cattle Sell At Rogue Sale; Horse Sale Set

Phoenix – A total of 239 cattle sold at the Rogue Valley Livestock Auction, Inc., regular Saturday, July 14 sale, according to Manager Bob Bever.

He reported the market was active on all classes.

Baby calves sold at steady prices. Whiteface calves sold at $38 to $43 per head. Holstein calves sold at $25 to $34 per head. Guernsey and Jersey calves sold at $7 to $14 per head. Whiteface steer calves sold at $24.50 to $25.85 per hundredweight. Whiteface heifer calves sold at $22.50 to $24.60 per hundredweight.

Whiteface yearling steers sold at $22.50 to $24.10 per hundredweight. Whiteface yearling heifers sold at $21 to $22.70 per hundredweight. Holstein steer calves sold at $20.50 to $21.75 per hundredweight. These calves weighed 300 to 450 pounds.

Holstein Steers

Holstein steers in the 700 pounds and over class sold at $17.50 to $19 per hundredweight.

Whiteface slaughter cattle sold at steady prices even with last week's sale, with the exception of fat cows which were 50 cents to one dollar lower.

Grassfat steers sold at $21.50 to $22.50 per hundredweight. Grassfat heifers sold at $20.30 to $22 per hundredweight.

Young fat cows sold at $16.50 to $17.40 per hundredweight. Utility cows sold at $14.50 to $15.30 per hundredweight. Canner and cutter cows sold at $12.50 to $14 per hundredweight. Shelly cows sold at $8.50 to $10.50 per hundredweight.

"We will have a horse sale at this yard on Aug. 9 and will sell 30 head of quarter horses. Watch this paper," Bever said.

There are about one million farmers in America who sell milk. More than 400,000 of them get over half their incomes from dairying.

[illegible] include small amounts of calcium, phosphorus and manganese.

Farm & Garden ♦ Chit Chat ♦

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Government is one vehicle which we have always thought runs best with plenty of back-seat drivers.

If more people would follow carefully every turn the federal government makes and would let their congressional representatives know when the wrong turn is made, probably some "accidents" would never occur.

One thing which should have plenty of back-seat drivers is the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 now being considered by the Senate. Interesting are the comments of the House committee on ways and means.

The committee noted that H. R. 11970 abandons the philosophy underlying trade negotiations in the past. That policy has been our negotiators should refuse to reduce duties on good imported into the U.S. if it would hurt our industry or agriculture.

"We are opposed to this change in the basic philosophy of our trade laws as being contrary to the best interests of the United States, and as imposing upon American industry and workers hardships which the industry and workers of the Common Market will not accept," the committee stated.

And this statement we think sums up the way the Pacific Coast fruit industry feels: "The extension of the authority of the president to enter into trade negotiations—an authority which the president has had for more than 25 years—if not used judiciously, may result in irreparable injury to American agriculture, industry and workers unless we first adopt other economic measures to prepare for more direct competition with the European industrial nations and Japan."

Also: "For an expanding trade program to be effective, proper safeguards must be maintained so as not to subject domestic industry to unfair competition from foreign-based industry utilizing low-cost labor behind a protective trade barrier."

The real issue confronting the United States today in its economic relationship in the world is whether we should have tariff reductions with, or without, internal fiscal, monetary, and economic reforms. Until we accomplish these reforms we cannot benefit from tariff reductions.

The United States must have a demand for its goods overseas which it can meet on competitive terms and on a completely open market basis. Otherwise, the additional "dollar" exchange which will result from increased imports into the United States will only aggravate our balance-of-payments deficit, the House committee feels. The United States does not have sufficient gold in reserve to met the dollar obligations which will increase as a result of the possible one-way trade which the Trade Expansion Act could allow.

After all, the U. S. dollar must be backed up by adequate gold reserves in the huge vaults in Fort Knox to be worth anything. With less gold to back it up it becomes cheaper. This could mean that the money you have socked away in the bank for a "rainy day" or retirement, or the education of your children will not buy as much, maybe half as much, when you take it out to use it.

The very mechanics of the proposed trade arrangements with the European Common Market, as now conceived, would put the U. S. to a disadvantage. The overall external tariff which U. S. goods would pay on entering Europe is based on the arithmetical average of all the existing tariffs of the ECM countries. However, the bulk of U.S. trade goes to those nations whose tariffs are below the Common Market average.

In other words, U. S. manufacturers and farmers could pay much more for the so-called privilege of entering into "free trade" with the ECM.

"After reducing the U. S. tariffs between 70 and 80 per cent due to prior negotiations, we are told further reductions on our part will be necessary to obtain reductions in the new external tariff wall of the Common Market," the committee stated.

West Germany, one of the partners in the Common Market, commonly subsidizes its exports by given tax concessions. Can we afford to subsidize our exports through tax concessions to make our products more competitive with that country? If we do, how do we balance the taxation teeter-totter? We have a national debt of billions of dollars. Somebody has to help pay it off. If we cut down on one source of tax income to pay that debt, how do we make it up? Or can we afford to run that debt still higher?

The public welfare program has come under sharp criticism lately. Yet, President Kennedy proposes a welfare program for industry which may be hurt from an influx of foreign imports under the Trade Expansion Act. Why not provide that industry with trade protection so such a welfare program would be unnecessary?

Industries having trouble in adjusting to lower tariffs will be given various types of financial and tax aid to enable them to shift to new lines of production; workers will be helped through retraining and other means, according to the proposal. Under present trade terms if an industry should be hurt by imports the U. S. tariffs on the competing product would be raised.

Under Secretary of State George Ball, in an April speech, said, "Import restrictions may be resorted to only as an exceptional procedure and then only for a limited period." Who would set the time limit?

When the United States did rely upon the escape clause to increase duties the ECM retaliated severely.

Some American industries have established overseas plants. But, if it is not a tax incentive that has induced this overseas expansion. "It is the recognition of the fact—which the administration attempts to minimize—that the Common Market will afford protection to those industries within that market," the House committee pointed out.

A good example of possible future trade discrimination from the Common Market is coal. The ECM proposes to set up a single purchasing agreement for coal which will permit even greater discrimination against imports from the United States, the ways and means committee noted. Price is not a factor. Yet, U.S. coal producers, despite high labor costs, can deliver coal to Europe cheaper than coal can be mined on the continent. But, the ECM figures it must protect its domestic producers, apparently.

Futhermore, to protect agricultural products within the Common Market, an external tariff wall will be set up under a system of variable import duties which will mean discrimination against American agriculture. In the trade agreement just concluded with the Common Market, at least $400 million of U.S. agricultural exports will be subject to such variable import duties. This covers wheat, feed grains, rice, poultry, and fruit.

The Common Market will set a "target price," and a fee will be levied on imports based upon the difference between the import price and that target price. This will remove any competitive advantage the U. S. agriculture may have because of its increased efficiency.

In 1961, U. S. exports of poultry to the Common Market countries were valued at about $35 million. The U. S. may have lost its position as principal supplier of poultry to the [illegible] market when these variable export fees become effective July 1.

And, as a local fruit shipper has pointed out, there have been quantitative restrictions, state monopolies, import licensing, mixing regulations and skimming fees.

A lesson for the United States is this: The Common Market with its lowering of tariff barriers between European countries did not bring prosperity to these countries of Western Europe. It was the monetary and economic discipline of the participating countries. They adjusted to the standard of its most disiciplined member—West Germany.

During the last 10 years West Germany followed a tight anti-inflationary policy. Contrary to the policies of the United States, Great Britain, France and Scandinavian countries, West Germany rejected government spending and deficit financing even though economists who now make up the New Frontier inner circle so advised it.

So, what happened? West Germany produced export surpluses. The Germany currency (the mark) became the most sought after European currency. Then, in 1957, Great Britain abandoned its "cheap money" policy. France also devalued its franc and adopted drastic internal reforms. And the U. S., like the merry fiddling cricket, continues its free-spending policy and resulting huge fiscal deficits. So how can we compete in trade with these countries when evidence indicates they are working toward more solid footing economically than we are?

Cherries May Make Comeback With Resistant Varieties

BY JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Raising cherries may become a profitable farm business again in Jackson county, according to information given at an early morning field day at the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station last week.

Two new varieties of sweet cherry appear to be resistant to the albino cherry virus. These are Lamida, the Lambert type of black cherry, and the Macmar, or Royal Ann type. These two are good cherries and good shippers, it was explained by Dr. John Milbrath, OSU plant pathologist.

A limited amount of budwood will be available to local growers this next spring.

Dr. Milbrath suggested that anyone interested in planting the sweet cherry should plant it on the Mazzard root, preferably the Mazzard F 12-1. This is an English selection propagated by clones. This means that every one is exactly alike. It is also resistant to bacterial canker.

The plant pathologist explained to six fruit growers last week how to grow a trunk and branches on the F-12-1 and select four main scaffold branches on which to graft the Lamida or Macmar cherry varieties. This would provide a doublebarrelled effect—a canker resistant trunk and albino resistant top.

The virus-resistant varieties of cherries are selected by budding the Albino disease into it. Those which can stand up to the shock are selected for commercial planting.

With Dr. Milbrath was Dr. R. M. Gilmer, plant pathologist of the New York State agricultural experiment station. He pointed out that the Montmaurency and North Star are popular dwarf trees. The North Star is particularly popular around Rochester and Buffalo, N.Y., Dr. Gilmer said. The North Star grows about six feet high, has a terrific outgrowth and a bulge at the union. They are well-rooted, he added. The Montmaurency pays off in a crop in four years.

The New York growers make good money off of U-pick crops. The big city people flock to the orchards, the New York plant pathologist said.

The Rogue valley used to have 150 acres in cherries and shipped to California and local fresh fruit markets before the virus hit a few years ago, it was pointed out. This year a few growers have sent a few truck loads to California markets.

Dr. Milbrath noted that one cherry tree in the Ashland area had albino in one branch which was still infected the next year, but had not spread over the whole tree. Usually the virus hits a branch one year and is all over the tree the next year. Soil types do not influence the virus, Dr. Milbrath replied to a grower's question.

Lamida can be picked for brining at the pink stage. Lambert can be used for canning and fresh fruit. Baker, Ore., Lamberts miss the California cherry peak and growers have done well with their late marketed cherries, the OSU pathologist said.

The Dalles Bings are a firm, sweet cherry much in demand compared to the California cherries, he added.

Bings this year brought as high as 40 cents a pound in the fresh market, 12 cents from the canners and 10 cents as brinnerrs. Cherries are considered a good deal by pickers and growers don't have much trouble in getting them picked, one local grower noted.

The Dalles is picking now, but was a week late in starting, Dr. Milbrath said. The Dalles has a heavy crop this year and the Willamette valley has a terriffic crop, the pathologist said.

CONTRAST—Dr. J. A. Milbrath, Oregon State university plant pathologist, told a few local fruit growers last week new cherry varieties have been developed which appear to be resistant to diseases which seriously reduced Rogue valley cherry plantings a few years ago. The plant pathologist is squatted by a tree with the new resistant F12-1 root stock. Trees with bare limbs in the background were killed by gumosis. Those with the bronze, rolled leaves show early symptoms of the albino virus.

Self-Help-Groups Budget $619,870 for 1962-63

Salem — Oregon's eight commodity self-help commissions will spend $619,870 in 1962-63 in their endeavors to increase acceptance of their products.

This is the total expenditure arrived at following a series of public budget hearings throughout the state. The aggregate new budgets are down $52,541 from last year.

The fescue, fryer and wheat commissions have budgeted less because of anticipated lower incomes; some other commissions have drawn upon reserves to maintain an even program.

As required by law, all budgets have been placed on file with the state department of agriculture and the secretary of state.

The agriculture department's agricultural development chief, Paul T. Rowell, reports the individual commission's budgets and says some newer highlights of the 1962-63 expenditures will include:

Wheat Commission

Wheat Commission, budget $122,711.35. This group will expand its Far East market development program through Western Wheat Associates with establishment of an office in the Philippines. This will supplement offices already operating in Japan, India and Pakistan.

Potato Commission, Budget $85,560. This commission will support a three-year fellowship at $3,500 per year to OSU for research on control of verticillium wilt, which has caused serious damage to potato fields in the Powell Butte section of central Oregon. The wilt is appearing in some other areas.

Dairy Products Commission, budget $205,000. A new development is organization of Oregon Dairy Wives to assume major responsibilities of the annual Oregon Dairy Princess program and to tie producers closer to the commission's over-all promotion program.

Filbert Commission, budget $24,897. Voted expanded assistance to operation of the OSU experimental filbert orchard at Wilsonville. Commission is also taking an active part in efforts by western specialty crop groups to include protection against excessive imports in current U.S. trade expansion legislation.

Fine Fescue Commission, budget $42,500. Budgeted for substantial efforts to secure for Oregon fine fescue seed growers equitable treatment under the federal trade expansion legislation.

Fryer Commission, budget $44,797. Newest development will be a July through September point-of-state merchandising program in retail stores throughout the major Portland area.

Beef Council

Beef Council, budget $76,000. Plans call for extensive in-state beef education and programs through the Oregon Cow Belles; support of Oregon cattle industry service programs, including efforts on the current feed-grain price handicap faced by Pacific Northwest livestock and poultry feeders.

Highland Bentgrass Commission, budget $18,405. Promotion funds were increased to take advantage of the successful winter overseeding trials in the South and cultural trials in the Pacific Northwest. One phase of follow-through will be issuance of descriptive leaflets for dealer distribution.

The programs of the various groups are supported by assessments at the grower level.

Oregon commodity commissions are developing an attractive joint exhibit for the 1962 state fair, where it will occupy the central rotunda in the Natural Resources building. The exhibit will be displayed later at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland.

Grass Referendum Deadline July 28

Salem – Oregon growers of Orchardgrass seed are reminded that deadline for registrating to vote in the proposed commodity commission referendum is July 28.

All those growers who sign the registration forms and mail by midnight the 28th will be eligible to vote when the referendum dates are set, says Ben T. Allen of the state department of agriculture's agricultural development division.

Registration forms were mailed to all known growers before July 9, when the registry opened. Growers not receiving them may obtain forms from the department at Salem or county extension offices in Marion, Clackamas, Polk, Linn, Lane, Benton, Klamath, Union, Jefferson, Washington, Yamhill, or Josephine counties.

The Oregon Orchardgrass Growers association is sponsoring the commission move under which, if successful, growers would promote their seed crop.

Unwrapped Candies Bring Crack-Down

Salem – This will be unwelcome news to kiddies who can't resist dipping their chubby hands into those wonderful boxes of unwrapped candies while Mom pushes a grocery cart around the store.

The state department of agriculture has advised its fieldmen working in food stores to start taking enforcement action when they find unwrapped candies in open boxes or barrels.

And it has informed candy manufacturers and grocers that it will no longer permit sale of unwrapped candies on a self-service basis.

This crackdown comes after almost a year's warning to grocers that bulked candies must be wrapped if they are offered for sale by the self-service route. Any enforcement actions will be taken under the Oregon Food Law.

Re-Used Tin Cans Generally Outlawed

Salem – Re-used tin cans in which liquid or semisolid foods are stored are going into the discard pile at Oregon bakeries, or any other place where food is processed for public sale.

Only two things can save them for future life. One is that they have no seams of the "crimped" type into which food particles and bacteria can cling. Either the used container must be of seamless construction or have smooth soldered or welded seams.

The other is addition of a new food grade plastic liner each time the can is used for food storage. This is known in the trade as a "single service" liner – and is a lot less expensive than a new can. Housewives will recognize the cans in question as the size of "one of those big lard cans."

Bee Quarantine Set by State

Salem – For the second time this year, the state department of agriculture has found it necessary to place a quarantine on bees and bee equipment to prevent spread of American foulbrood.

The new move involves 108 colonies of bees owned by a Grants Pass man and found on property at Junction City.

The state found more than 5 per cent foulbrood infection. Under the quarantine, bees cannot be moved, except with department approval, until 30 days after inspection shows the bees apparently free from this disease. American foulbrood is the worst disease with which Oregon beekeepers have to contend. It is transmissible to other bees but in no way affects honey.

Local Ranches In Bull Sale

A bigger and better range ready bull sale has been scheduled at Medford for Oct. 11, 1962, according to Dick Ireland, president of the Cal-Oregon Hereford Breeders association.

Ireland reports that the selection committee headed by Sale Chairman Eddie Meeker has given a preliminary stamp of approval for consignment to some 55 registered Hereford and 10 registered Angus bulls. Only those bulls grading not less than 2 and with acceptable size for age have been considered for consignment by the selection committee, Meeker stated.

To date consignments have been accepted from the following Jackson and Josephine county breeders: Nichols 5C Hereford ranch, Robert H. Field, Seven Oaks Herefords, Ireland Hereford ranch, Spear Point Hereford ranch, E. N. Lippert and Sons, Hoots Angus ranch, and Elmore Bros.

Klamath county consignors include Normandale Hereford ranch, Lost River Hereford ranch, Cecil Haley and Rodney Wright.

Siskiyou county breeders planning to consign are the Day Hereford ranch and Leonard Shelley.