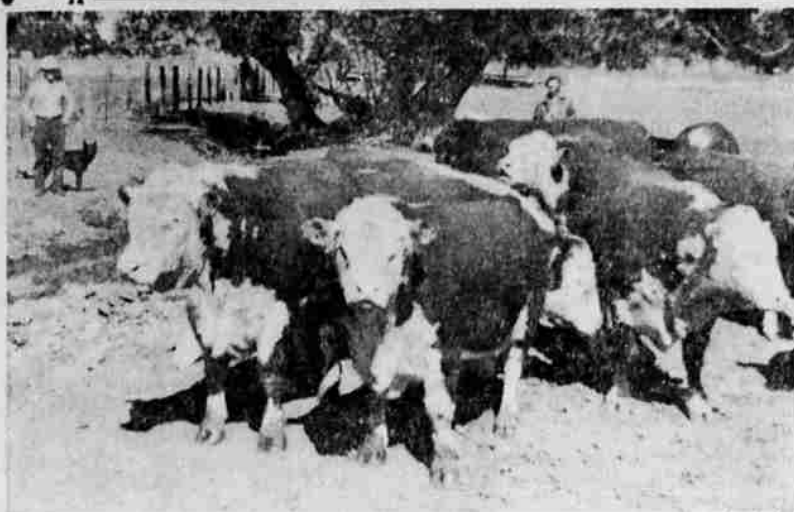




TOP BULLS—L. L. Shelley, of Montague, Ore. Hereford association range ready bull sale topped the event at \$1,000. Blood lines are President Mischief, Leskan Tone and A Shelley bull consigned to the recent Cal-

◆ Chit Chat ◆

By now a number of farmers are scratching their heads over the new farm program and the regulations issuing from it.

However, if they think this is complicated they should study the agricultural program as now conceived in the European Economic Community (the Common Market countries).

It includes such things as "indicator prices," "intervention prices," "basic price indicator," "derived price indicator," "frontier price" (no reference to President Kennedy's New Frontier), "minimum import price," and "restitution payment."

These terms can be explained best by studying the basic ideas of the Common Market agricultural program.

The final objective is generally understood. That is that there will be no barriers, brakes or other restraints to hamper free movement of agricultural products through the six nations—France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy and Germany.

Since there will be no artificial stimulus provided this should be interesting to American agriculture. U. S. farmers can see how the program so staunchly advocated by former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson really works. When Great Britain joins, as she is sure to do, and the six become seven nations then such a freedom to farm program should receive a severe test. No more dissimilar group of nations could be found.

The second principle of this program is to be established gradually from 1962 to 1972. That is natural natural establishment of prices. This shift to natural prices will be through "indicator prices" and "intervention prices." This means that from 1970 on no price differences will exist throughout the EEC area except to compensate for transportation costs.

This later point of compensation for transportation costs should be interesting also. Will the European stockmen complain in one area because they have to pay higher prices for grain in one area than in another due to freight rate differences?

Six years from now a joint exterior tariff will be established plus such restrictions as the central economic authority may think necessary.

Getting back to meanings of term . . . "basic price indicator" means the wholesale price of a cereal, for instance, in whichever EEC area which has the greatest shortage of that cereal.

A "derived price indicator" is the price ruling where there is the greatest supply of that cereal.

An "intervention price" is that price which the special price-support office of the EEC decides to buy any cereals offered from within the six nations by those who find they cannot get better price elsewhere.

A "frontier price" is that at which any of the six nations is able to deliver a cereal to the frontier of another member.

A "minimum import price" is fixed for each cereal at any frontier point, regardless of whether the cereal is coming from an EEC member or a non-member, by taking the "basic indicator price" in the importing country and adding the transport costs from the "shortage" area of that country to the frontier point.

A "restitution payment" is a repayment to an exporter within the EEC for losses due to lower prices in the country to which he sells.

However, any EEC country may suspend such regulations during the adjustment stage if it finds its agricultural economy "gravely" threatened.

Earlier, we said that Britain is bound to join the EEC. This is reaffirmed by remarks by Lord Amory, British High Commissioner to Canada to Canadian business and labor leaders on Oct. 12. Britain has no alternative to joining the European Economic Community, he said. This would bolster and not weaken the Commonwealth (which includes Canada), he added.

The old idea of the Commonwealth trade in which such countries as Canada shipped raw materials to England and imported manufactured goods from her no longer applies, he explained. Britain now buys more than \$5 worth of goods from Canada for each \$3 Canada buys from her.

Sugar and wool are two farm products which will figure prominently in U. S. negotiations with the Common Market because of their trade importance and special price treatment received in this country.

Douglas county to the north of us is a leading sheep center in Oregon so the trade program in relation to wool is of particular importance to southern Oregonians.

Under the National Wool Act, sheepmen are encouraged to produce more high quality wool. This incentive price has been 62 cents per pound, or more than 12 per cent above the previous support price. Result has been that U. S. wool production has increased somewhat and wool imports have continued downward since this program was established.

Since the domestic price is not supported above the world price import restrictions to make the program work are not needed. Also, dumping of surpluses abroad and the effects of such dumping on foreign policy are avoided.

Taxpayers provide the subsidy payments, but this avoids the cost of storage, handling, transportation and spoilage of government-held surpluses under a price support program. Wool producers are paid the difference between the average price they receive in the free market and an incentive price established by the government. Payments are based on the percentage of each grower's sales proceeds. This encourages growers to improve quality and obtain the best price possible.

Higher wool prices resulting from a tariff increase would harm the competitive position of wool with other fibers, particularly synthetics. The earlier price-support program meant more government held surpluses while domestic wool lost the market to imported wools and synthetics. So the U. S. government is not apt to seek high tariff protection for wool. And the new Trade Expansion Act should not hurt U. S. wool.

You may have heard local pear shippers stress the point that shipments of pears into the EEC countries does not further complicate the balance of payments problem for the U. S. The reason is that they are paid in U. S. currency, not foreign currency subject to devaluation.

The United States needs a large surplus on its balance of trade to avoid a deficit in balance of payments. It has to earn enough surplus on its trade account to pay for foreign military bases and troop transports. Also involved is private foreign investment, foreign economic assistance, and short-term capital movements. In other words the U. S. cannot have more money overseas than it is receiving in trade. It must make enough of a margin to pay for economic aid to underdeveloped countries, military aid, etc.

LIVES RUN PARALLEL

Fredonia, N.Y. — Mrs. Mary McKale and Mrs. Marjanna Sahle both celebrated their 100th birthday Monday but that's not the end of the coincidences. Both left Germany at the age of 13 to settle in this community. Mrs. McKale's grandson married Mrs. Sahle's granddaughter. Both women are recuperating from similar broken hip injuries.

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FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON

Oregon State Farm Forester Last week in this column "Forest Tree Seedling Supply," was discussed. To follow up, this week's subject is concerned with tree care, before, during and after planting.

Like humans, trees must have food, water, air, light, and warmth for survival. Of these factors, water is usually the critical one in survival of your trees. Drought is the most common cause of death of newly planted tree seedlings.

Trees transpire water continually. If the root systems become so dry that they are not able to supply the necessary moisture for transpiration, the plants will die. Following are the keys to successful tree planting. They are directed toward the number one thing needed for survival — available water.

The first two years after planting is the critical period for survival. The available moisture during this period will determine the success of your tree planting. To help increase the supply of available moisture, tree plantings need the same attention as other farm crops.

Heavy Sod Planting

Planting in heavy sod or dense weed patches is wasted effort. Dry land areas should be summer fallowed, and irrigated areas should be fall plowed before planting trees. The ground should be disked or harrowed early in the spring so you will have a clean, firm, and moist seed bed at time of planting.

Moderately grassy or weedy areas that cannot be plowed, or where plowing is inadvisable because of soil or slope, should be handled by one of the following methods: 1) Scalp or clean an area 18 inches to 24 inches square and plant in the center of cleaned area, 2) Plow shallow furrows to scalp off the grass if it is possible to get equipment on the planting area. Plant in the furrows. The plowed furrows should follow the contour as nearly as possible to lessen erosion damage, and 3) Plant with a machine that has a scalping attachment.

Cut - over or burned - over forest lands that have not grown up in dense ground cover may need no site preparation before planting.

A tree out of the ground is like a fish out of water; the longer it is out the less chance it has of living.

Be sure the tree roots are not allowed to dry out or be exposed to warm temperatures from the time the trees arrive to the time they are planted. Exposure of root systems to drying conditions is the cause of many planting failures. If planting is possible within a week after you receive your trees from the nursery, they may be left in the original package for transporting to the planting area.

Pour a bucket of water in the end of the package to keep roots moist and store the package in a cool place. If planting is to be delayed, the trees should be unpacked and "heeled-in."

Tools and Methods There are a number of methods and tools used to plant trees. How you plant is for you to decide. Whatever method you use, these instructions should be followed closely: 1) Keep the root moist, and 2) Plant at the right depth. If trees are going to be cultivated they should be planted at their former depth.

Farm & Garden

More, Better Graze Aim of New Study

Corvallis — High-producing pastures on much of Western Oregon's unimproved lands—burned and cutover areas and poorer soils—is the goal of a research project under way at Oregon State University.

The program aimed at more and better grazing lands to boost Oregon's deficit livestock production was announced this week by the George R. Hyslop Agricultural Research Memorial board of trustees which awarded a research fellowship for the project.

John C. Radcliffe, OSU farm crops graduate student, received the \$1200 fellowship for the second straight year to investigate ways of getting better establishment of subterranean clover on these poorer soils.

Radcliffe is an agronomy graduate of Adelaide university in South Australia where he specialized in pasture studies for the Australian department of agriculture before coming to Oregon last spring. Subterranean clover was introduced to the United States from Australia in 1922.

Agonomists estimate that one million acres in western Oregon might profitably be seeded to subterranean clover, a high-quality livestock forage, if research unlocks the secret of getting better stands. Key to Good Stands

A key to good stands of clover is the formation and nitrogen-producing root nodules to feed the plants. Nodules form on seed that has been inoculated with bacteria prior to seeding. In the case of subterranean clover, difficulties of getting effective nodules to form under certain conditions have resulted in partial or complete failure of many seedings in all parts of Western Oregon.

However, some hill pastures in Western Oregon appear capable of producing about 500 pounds of lamb or beef per acre when established in subterranean clover and grass, reports OSU agronomist W. S. McGuire who will supervise the research project.

Studies will center on ways to get more consistent performance in the nursery but otherwise they should be planted one-half inch deeper than they formerly grew. Get the roots in a natural position. Firm the soil around each plant. Select natural protection on wildland plantings. Plant if possible on the north or east side of brush, stumps or logs. Select right spacing for desired purpose.

The first summer after planting is a critical period for young trees. If planting is on irrigated land, keep the weeds down and water as you do for other row crops. Keep dry land plantings clean cultivated as long as the equipment can get through the trees.

The spring following planting, replace all trees that have died during the year. Usually, very few trees are lost after the second year.

Do not allow livestock or poultry in small farm plantings. Examine your trees often for damage by disease, insects, or rodents. Your county agent or local farm forester will give you advice on control measures and on planting problems.

J. F. Short

Named to Board Of Hall of Fame

Salem — Oregon's director of agriculture, J. F. Short, has been elected to the board of governors of the Agricultural Hall of Fame for a five-year term ending Aug. 31, 1967.

This information was received in Salem this month from Oliver S. Willham, Kansas City, Missouri, who is president and chairman of the board of governors.

Willham said Short's selection is in line with the objective "to give true national significance to the Agricultural Hall of Fame and the National Center through enlarging the board of governors with key agricultural leaders from states throughout the country."

The Agricultural Hall of Fame is a living memorial designed to focus national attention on the role of agriculture in America's past, present and future. It has received endorsements from all areas of agriculture as well as former presidents Herbert Hoover, Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower.

The Hall of Fame and a National Agricultural Center will be constructed on a site of 995 acres near Kansas City, Missouri. The initial 275 acres, paid for by Agricultural Hall of Fame through voluntary contributions, has since been added to by a 350-acre adjoining park purchased and developed by the Wyandotte County, Kansas park board and another 70 acres acquired by the state of Kansas.

Ultimately the Hall of Fame itself will be part of a complex which will include an agricultural museum, historical library, exhibit hall, display and research halls, auditorium, international shrine, demonstration areas, a children's farm and numerous other features.

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Meat Quality Determination For Sheep Discussed at OSU

Meat quality of sheep may soon be determined by blood components, County Extension Agent Earle Jossy learned at the recent OSU sheep and wool day.

Data from a study on serum enzyme activity indicate maturation was retarded in lambs receiving coumestrol and diethylstilbestrol (DES). These compounds had a tendency to delay normal aging and keep the animals physiologically younger for a longer period of time than those of the control group, according to A. F. Anglemier, department of food

science and technology.

Results obtained from two experiments and studies "offer encouragement for continuation of research and indicate it might be wise to expand the research to include enzymatic studies on the muscle tissue itself," Anglemier reported.

Loin roasts of lambs in the experiment were not evaluated by a taste panel. So, there is no knowledge on the relationship between the blood analysis and taste panel results, he added.

Animals implanted with

DES and fed the high coumestrol diet showed the highest rate of gain of any of the groups on test it was learned. Animals implanted with DES exhibited a faster rate of gain than those not implanted with DES.

Effects On Growth "Effects of coumestrol and DES upon growth patterns of lambs were somewhat reflected by changes in the serum enzyme activity levels," Anglemier said.

Lambs implanted with DES and receiving dietary coumestrol showed an increase in the alkaline phosphatase activity in contrast to a gradual decrease noted for the control lambs. Generally, the alkaline phosphatase activity levels of the lambs on the control ration showed a slow decline as they matured.

Reduction of alkaline phosphatase with an increase in age was also noted in one experiment. A myelase activity and total cholesterol levels decreased in the implanted and coumestrol-fed animals during this test as contrasted to an increase in these two components in the control lambs. Normally, these two elements tend to increase in sheep as they grow older and weigh more, the researcher noted.

At least 22 different types of internal parasites have been identified from Oregon sheep, S. E. Knapp, OSU department of veterinary medicine, told those attending the sheep and wool day.

Six of these types are considered responsible for most livestock losses attributed to parasitism, he added. He included liver fluke, thread lung worm and the bankrupt worm.

Life Cycle Related Eggs deposited by the adult female of this group of parasites residing in the stomach or small intestine are passed with the droppings. Eggs may hatch in a few days or remain dormant depending on the weather.

With abundant moisture and average daily temperature of 55 degrees or higher eggs will hatch two or three days after they are passed. In western Oregon this would be from March until November.

Animals confined to limited pastures with high carrying capacities would be more likely to acquire heavier parasite burdens than range sheep or sheep moved from one pasture to another, Knapp pointed out. This points to pasture rotation.

Knapp recommends kept separate from other livestock and off pasture until treated with anthelmintic. This drug should be administered to adult sheep after they have lambed and preferably before the flock is turned to pasture. Spring lambs should be treated about two months before they go to market.

All animals should be drenched in the late fall or early winter. Treatment should be given also when changing to a different pasture since a clean pasture helps treatment.

"We have found dependence on internal drenches will not permit adequate control of parasitism regardless of the excellence of the drugs involved," Knapp said. OSU research is aimed at the combination approach. Recent studies show selection of forage types may help reduce the parasite numbers in sheep by providing a sub-optimal environment for infective larvae which survive over winter. Chemical sprays may help eliminate infective larvae from pastures.

Other talks consisted of use of common eye-grass screenings as sheep feed by D. C. Church, department of animal science; feeding lambs programmed rations to J. B. R. Eller and J. A. H. McArthur, Eastern Oregon Branch Experiment station; and synchronization of estrus in ewes, by Ralph Bogart, Duane Addelman and Lloyd Westcott.

Egg Producers Plan Local Egg Promotion

Gold Hill — Southern Oregon Egg Producers Council plans to kick off a local egg promotion just before Thanksgiving, according to Elmer Korner, Gold Hill egg producer and chief organizer for the group.

Detailed plans for the promotion will be announced later, he said.

Next meeting of the local egg producers will be 7:30 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 15 in North's Chuck Wagon restaurant.

Fall Weed Control Measures Related By Local Expert

By RAY HUBBELL
Weed Control Supervisor

November and December are two months when control measures for next year's annual grass and weeds should be taken. These applications can be applied to several crops and past use have proved to be very beneficial. Chemicals applied are light rates of so-called sterilant materials and should only be used on crops tolerant to these chemicals and at their recommended rates.

Karmex diuron applied on established alfalfa stands at three pounds of the 80 per cent material per acre in twenty to thirty gallons of water has worked excellently for annual grass and weed control. Equipment must have good mechanical agitation and be carefully calibrated. Karmex is cleared for use on alfalfa used for forage if applied at the above rate.

Simazine can also be used on established alfalfa at 1½ pounds per acre in 20 to 30 gallons of water but has not been cleared for use except on stands grown only for seed production.

For Grass Control I.P.C. or C.I.P.C. at four pounds per acre in 10 to 20 gallons of water can be beneficial for annual grass control in alfalfa if grass is the major problem. Costs are about the same as when using Karmex diuron.

The above named chemicals can also be used for weed and grass control in many of the grasses grown for seed. Rates should be checked very carefully and only used on those crops for which they are recommended.

I.P.C. applied at six pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water on sugar beets grown for seed can keep grasses from becoming a problem.

Karmex diuron and Simazine has worked well when used around grapes, strawberries and cane berries. Strawberries and certain ornamentals have been kept free of weeds by their use. Check and read the label. This will assure you of where it can be used and what rates can be used safely. Good agitation is needed for these wettable powders. Remember that Karmex diuron and Simazine are sterilant materials. At high rates or if misapplied the desired results will not be achieved. Read and follow the label recommendations for good weed control.

11 Pear Growers Attend Pear Day At California

Eleven pear growers and County Extension Agents Don Berry and Clifford B. Cordy attended the Pear Day at the University of California at Davis Friday.

Growers from throughout California heard talks on pear decline and discussion of other production and marketing problems.

Robert Lindner and Max Williams of the Central Washington Experiment station discussed pear psylla as a probable cause of decline. They still believe that toxicity injected into the trees by the psylla insects causes decline.

D. D. Jensen, UC entomologist, who also probed the role of pear psylla and other insects in the problem, and Thomas A. Shalla, UC plant pathologist, who heads the interagency pear decline research committee, told of their phase of the research. They believe that decline is spread by a virus transmitted by psylla. They spread decline during experiments by inserting a bud from a decline infected tree in a healthy tree.

Don Root, of Myron Root company, Medford, said the number of non-bearing pear trees in California which will be in competition with the Medford pear district in the next five or six years is awesome, according to official pear tree census figures given at the meeting.

Hatfield Reminds Of Veterans Day

Salem — Gov. Mark Hatfield Monday called attention to Veterans Day Nov. 11, asking Oregon citizens to pay tribute to U. S. veterans of wars ranging from the Spanish American war to the Korean conflict.

"In this most recent period of world crisis, may Veterans Day serve as a reminder of the courage, sacrifice, and loyalty of those who have served or are serving in our armed forces," he said.

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