



RACING QUARTERHORSE—Terry Ricky Shay is shown coming down the final lap of this summer's race at the Jefferson Quarterhorse association futurity at Humboldt county fair grounds. Below, the owner, Delbert Terry, Bullock rd., Medford, stands in the winner's circle with horse and jockey. Horse-raising is becoming increasingly popular in the Rogue valley meriting construction of an arena and race track, its supporters believe.

Lower 1962 Prices Seen For Wheat, Barley Crops

Corvallis — Prices for the 1963 wheat and barley crops grown in the Pacific Northwest probably will be lower as a result of the farm bill signed by the President, reports Stephen C. Marks, Oregon State University extension agricultural economist.

The act lowers the national average basic wheat support price by 18 cents, to \$1.82 a bushel, which will probably influence the market price.

It also appears that the basic support price for barley, main feed grain grown in the Pacific Northwest, may be reduced about \$6 a ton, although it is not known exactly how barley support prices will be operated. This would bring lower prices unless export markets become heavy buyers as they were last year, Marks notes.

Under the provisions of the bill, growers who reduce wheat plantings at least 20 per cent below allotments will receive two types of payments from the government.

One will be 18 cents a bushel for the normal production of acreage devoted to wheat. The other will be payment for the acreage reduction, based on 50 per cent of the value of normal production on acreage diverted to conservation uses. Neither of these payments will affect the cash market, the economist stressed.

Barley Growers

Barley growers in 1963 who make a minimum reduction of 20 per cent of their combined 1959-60 base acreage of barley, corn and grain sorghum will receive two types of direct government payments.

One will be a payment-in-kind on all barley produced on the base acreage of these three crops, Marks said. The other payment will be based on acreage diverted to conservation uses times normal yield on diverted acreage times 50 per cent of the support price.

Those who do not comply with the act will receive only the income from the sale of their barley on the open market, he added.

If the new law remains in operation for the 1964 crop, barley supports may be reduced still further, Marks warns. Beginning in 1964, the law directs the Secretary of Agriculture to set supports for feed grains at a point between 50 and 90 per cent of parity that will not result in addition to stocks.

Estimates for the 1962 barley production in the Pacific Northwest have been revised upward, with Oregon's crop now estimated at 17,261,000 bushels, 6 per cent larger than last year and 2 per cent above average.

New Feed Grain Program Outlined To Area Farmers

The 1963 voluntary feed grain program will generally follow program provisions for 1961 and 1962 crops by giving feed grain producers an opportunity to participate in the program by reducing acreages and to receive payments, Albert Straus, chairman, Jackson county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee, has announced.

As in 1962, the program will apply to corn, grain sorghum, and barley.

By participating, farmers will receive diversion payments for shifting acreage from production to a conservation use and in addition they will receive price-support payments on the normal production of the 1963 feed grain acreage. They will also be eligible to obtain price-support loans and purchase agreements for the actual 1963 feed grain production. Rates for diversion payments are somewhat smaller than in previous years, but this decrease will be more than offset for most farmers by the price-support payments.

Major Change

A major change from previous programs, Mr. Straus emphasized, is that to be eligible for any payments or price support on any of the three feed grains included in the program, the farmer must divert the total acreage for which he signs up.

The chairman explained that farmers may take part in the program by reducing the total of their 1963 feed grain acreage (corn, grain sorghum, and barley) by at least 20 per cent. The maximum diversion is the higher of 40 per cent of the base acreage or 25 acres, provided this is not more than the base acreage. The acreage of the three crops (1959-60 average acreage, as adjusted) will be combined into one total feed grain base for each farm, and the farmer may choose to divert one or more of the feed grains, with the diversion payment being made at the per-acre rate applicable to the particular grain or grains diverted.

Farmers who have planted their 1963 barley crop this fall will be able to take part in the 1963 program by reducing their total feed grain acreage by at least 20 per cent.

Farmers may receive part of their acreage diversion payment at the time they sign up to participate in the program. The sign-up period for the 1963 feed grain program will be early next year and it will be announced later, Chairman Straus said.

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Noel

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Local Race Horse Sets Good Record

Raising horses for racing and showing is becoming an increasingly popular activity in the Rogue valley. One of the more prominent horse breeders is Delbert Terry, FARM

Woodlot Facts

BY DICK OLSON

Oregon State Farm Forester

A previous article dealt with thinning of young timber stands. In this article I will discuss pre-commercial thinning, those relative "prunings" these two practices usually go "hand-in-hand" in forest improvement work.

Clear lumber, as produced by American sawmills, comes principally from virgin timber 200 to 300 years of age or older. The clear wood portion lies only in the outer layers of the lower part of the tree trunk. Many trees are sawed 8 to 12 feet before they produce clear lumber, for Nature's method of producing clear wood is extremely slow.

Nature is not much concerned with producing clear lumber. For example, the following statement made by B. E. Fernow, one of America's earliest and most outstanding foresters: "Nature has taken no account of time or space, nor did she care whether the forest was composed of timbers most useful to man; tree growth, whatever the kind, satisfies her laws." Even in closely stocked stands, death of the side branches from lack of sunlight, (the first step in natural pruning) proceeds at a snail's pace. E. S. Kotok, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment station, has said, "The average Douglas fir is not clear to 17 feet until 77 years and to 33 feet until 107 years." Perhaps if we lived as long as the people of Kunza we could afford to wait, but I doubt it.

Early pruning is the only way we can go about producing clear wood in stands which will be 60-80 years old when final harvest time rolls around.

Trees should be pruned as early as age as possible to start clear growth. Trees over 6" to 8" in diameter are usually considered too large for pruning. The branches will be larger and pruning costs will be higher. Also the tree will not grow a large enough percentage of clear material before harvest age.

Only the better trees in the stand on fairly good sites should be pruned. These trees should be selected because of good form and growth rate and should be sufficiently spaced to allow for future growth. This is usually about 20 to 25 foot spacing through the area or about 60 to 120 trees per acre. These trees will eventually be cut in thinning operations to promote growth in the pruned trees.

The best season for pruning is from the late summer until early spring, while the trees are relatively dormant. The bark is less likely to tear during this period and the subsequent rapid spring growth

Bullock rd., Medford who raises Quarterhorses for racing.

One of his horses, Terry Ricky Shay, a two-year-old gelded 250 yards at 13.7 seconds fast time during the Jefferson Quarterhorse association futurity at Humboldt county fairgrounds, Ferndale, Calif.

The two-year-old shows for the first time for two starts. He was bred by Raymond Guthrie, Prineville, Ore.

"Terry Ricky Shay came from behind in a brilliant stretch run and captured first place in the 1 1/4 mile race over a fast track," according to the report in the November Quarterhorse Journal on Futurity race.

The Terry's have 28 acres near the Medford airport where they have 19 head of horses, some Thoroughbreds. They have been raising Quarterhorses for approximately 16 years. For the last four or five years they have been racing their Quarterhorses at Portland, Crescent City, Calif., Bend, Grants Pass, Bay Meadows, Calif. and Los Alamitos, Calif.

Because of the increasing amount of horse activity in Jackson county a horse rack and arena should be built here, these horse breeders assert.

helps to cover the stubs more quickly.

Pruning can be done with an axe, a club, or a hand pruning saw for the low dead branches. Pole pruning saws with eight to 12-foot handles should be used for the higher branches. All dead branches and stubs should be removed. Green branches can be cut to a point where at least two-thirds of the live crown remains on the tree. Cutting too many of the green branches will weaken the tree and slow down the growth rate. Young trees may have to be pruned several times so that not too much of the crown will be removed in one operation. Branches should be cut as close to the trunk as possible. It is desirable to prune to a height of 18 feet on each tree to permit cutting two eight foot logs plus trim, above the stump level.

When numerous green branches are cut, a concentration of slash accumulates. These branches should be scattered away from the tree to prevent accidental fires from building up extra heat around these highest value trees.

Pruning of green limbs from the southwest side of the tree that is exposed to direct sun from 2 to 5 p.m. is likely to expose the tree to sunscald. Only one whorl of live branches should be cut each year from such exposed trees.

Pruning can increase the future value of your timber stand by improving the quality of the sawlogs. However, the work and investment in pruning will be lost if the timber is not managed to protect and promote growth in the selected trees.

New Machines Used For Harvest Of Many Berries

Corvallis—Considerable tonnage of Oregon's strawberries and cranberries were harvested by machines this year and this is only the beginning of what's sure to come in the future.

However, much more needs to be known about both machines and berries before mechanical harvesting of Oregon berries becomes a common place thing, Dean Boost, Oregon State University agricultural engineer, told the small fruits section of the Oregon State Horticultural Society Friday.

Growers and processors in Oregon this year spent more time and manpower on efforts aimed at mechanizing the berry harvest than ever before, he reported during the last day of the meeting on the OSU campus.

Much of the work has been concentrated on canberries with efforts directed toward automatic machines, which may be a possibility on certain varieties, Boost said.

Seven Machines Used

During the 1962 season, seven different machines were used in the harvest of thornless evergreen blackberries and at least three of them are being closely watched, not only by Oregon growers and processors, but also by people in other states. Five different machines, one of which is being built on a commercial basis, were used on blackcaps.

In addition, machines were also used on Santiam and Marion blackberries, loganberries, boysenberries and red raspberries, he noted.

All the equipment used on canberries involves shaking the canes, which, he explained, results in selective harvesting of berries. The grower can select the maturity of the berries to be harvested by regulating the intensity of the shaking action.

The chairman explained that farmers may take part in the program by reducing the total of their 1963 feed grain acreage (corn, grain sorghum, and barley) by at least 20 per cent. The maximum diversion is the higher of 40 per cent of the base acreage or 25 acres, provided this is not more than the base acreage. The acreage of the three crops (1959-60 average acreage, as adjusted) will be combined into one total feed grain base for each farm, and the farmer may choose to divert one or more of the feed grains, with the diversion payment being made at the per-acre rate applicable to the particular grain or grains diverted.

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L.D. DIALING

Chicago — LDP — Direct Distance Dialing is progressing rapidly. Last year, about half of the 214 million long distance telephone calls made in the territory of the Illinois Bell Telephone company were dialed, B. R. DeMaeyer, a company spokesman, told a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

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