

Mobile Slaughter Units To Continue Hauling Oregon Farmers' Meat

Salem—Farmers can continue to have their slaughtered meat transported by mobile slaughter units. Two hearings were held by the Oregon Department of Agriculture last month to consider evidence on the proposal to discontinue this service to the farmers. An order issued last week by the department rejects the proposal. Hearings officer J. W. Southworth said at the present time there is insufficient evidence of illegal sale of un-inspected meats or of illegal use of mobile slaughter units to warrant prohibiting transportation of meat by these units.

FARM Woodlot Facts

By DICK OLSON State Farm Forester Safety is a good habit to cultivate, not only in the home or place of employment, but everywhere, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. On your tree farm, this subject is extremely important because there are many hazards that can be eliminated that naturally would persist. Most tree failures are associated with wind, snow, or ice and involve some type of weakening defect. But storm conditions, like the Columbus Day Storm, may occasionally be so extreme that any forested area can temporarily be rendered unsafe by falling tops, branches, or entire trees, even if not defective. Completely sound trees snap off or are uprooted during windy or stormy weather. Not all tree failures occur during exceptionally severe storms. Defective trees sometimes topple when the air is still. This is the type that can be eliminated through good common sense and good forest management. The best rule of common sense is to stay out of the woods during a wind storm. Most logging operations are shut down during these conditions to eliminate the possibility of someone getting killed or crippled for life. However, often the general public will not consider this danger and venture out into the forests for one reason or another. During the Columbus Day Storm, I was driving back to Medford from Klamath Falls via the Dead Indian road. I was generally surprised to note a number of hunters and sightseers in the woods. Trees were falling across the main road and occasionally one could be seen or heard falling nearby. The danger of wind and trees is as great as glycerin with nitric and sulfuric acids. This danger was impressively brought to my attention when a few years ago in this area, two foresters were killed by a falling tree. One of these men I knew from college days. They had been in the woods when a storm came up and were in a Jeep on the way out when the accident occurred. Wind is a powerful agent, and, like fire

Oregon Is 11th in Apple Production

Salem—Oregon moved into 11th place in the nation as an apple producing state in 1962. The previous year it was in the 15th spot nationally. The 1962 figures, supplied by the Oregon department of agriculture, showed the state reporting production of 125,425,000 bushels of apples. New York was the top state in production with 22,300,000 bushels. Oregon's apple production was valued at \$3,548,000 in 1962, with 1,607,000 bushels going into fresh sales; 380,000 bushels used by canners and 108,000 listed under other uses. Winter apples totaled 2,141,000 bushels; fall, 44,000 bushels, and summer, 15,000 bushels.

Farm & Garden Seed Crop Price Outlook Bright

Corvallis—Prices equal to or even higher than last year are in prospect for most 1963 Oregon seed crops. Sales in both domestic and foreign markets have been large and carryover stocks are now generally smaller than a year ago. This is the market outlook for seed crops as seen by Ray Teal, Oregon State university extension seed and grain marketing specialist. Teal makes his comments in the Oregon farm and market outlook circular which is now available from county extension offices.

Oregon Grain Prices Waver, OSU Report Notes

Corvallis—Market prices for Oregon's 1963 grain crops are expected to reflect large stocks and lower government loan rates, reports Ray Teal, Oregon State university extension seed marketing specialist. Government loan rates for all 1963 grain crops, except oats, are lower than in 1962. Whether prices on Northwest wheat crop will reflect the full 18 cent decline in loan rates depends on several things, however, Teal said. Exports from the Pacific Northwest increased 8 per cent from July 1, 1962, through March, 1963. However, this is more than offset by an increase of 73 per cent during the same period of in-shipments from other wheat producing areas. Mainly of Hard Red winter wheat, these in-shipments were in turn exported along with Northwest white wheat. Japan took almost equal amounts of the two classes of wheat during July through March. An increase of white wheat in stocks on hand on April 1 also points to a decline in wheat prices of at least the 18 per cent lower support rate, Teal notes. Another price-depressing influence is the prospect for a larger crop in the Northwest this year than in 1962.

Weather Cuts Into State Production

Salem—Cool weather and rain has cut into Oregon's cherry and strawberry production, but the state shipped 72 cars of sweet fresh cherries and 72 cars plus 37 barrels of brine cherries during June. The cherry harvest is near completion in the Dalles area, but was continuing in the Hood River area and the Willamette valley where there were reports of cracking and checking of fruit. Pea harvest in the Milton-Freewater area was reported by M. D. Murphy, supervisor of fruit and vegetable inspection for the Oregon department of agriculture's federal-state shipping point inspection service, as about two-thirds completed. Murphy said it was expected to be completed by mid-August. The last of the 1962 potatoes moved out June 18. These were from the Klamath basin area. The Malheur county area is expected to have some shipments of early potatoes next week. During June inspectors of the federal-state inspection service checked out 197 cars of commodities. In addition to this, there was a considerable volume of strawberries for processing and cherries for processing.

Open House Slated At Research Farm

Corvallis—The latest in vegetable crops research at Oregon State university will be shown to the public July 25 at the vegetable farm near Corvallis. Researchers will be on hand to explain their work to growers, fieldmen and others interested. Vegetables to be shown include both pole and bush snap beans, beets, carrots, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, peas, pepper, tomatoes, squash, rhubarb, egg plant, watermelons and cantaloupes. In addition, research work on disease control, insect control and weed control among vegetable crops will also be explained. The farm is located across the Willamette river from Corvallis. To reach the site, those attending should go east from Corvallis over the Van Buren st. bridge one-half mile to Smith lane on the left. Signs will then direct visitors to the proper spot, according to A. A. Duncan, OSU extension vegetable production specialist.

Crop Outlooks Bad for Fruit; Vegetables Good

Corvallis—Oregon producers with fruits and nuts to sell this year will probably receive higher prices than a year ago, but it is doubtful that the volume will be large enough to return a favorable income, reports R. H. Groder, Oregon State university extension fruit and vegetable marketing specialist. Mid-year fruit prospects in Oregon and the nation, reported by the U.S. Crop Reporting Service, do not indicate the heavy surpluses, pressured prices and sluggish markets of a year ago, he notes in the Oregon Farm and Market Outlook Circular just published by OSU. From the processor's standpoint, the fact that some of last year's heavy packs are being carried over into the current marketing session will help fill the supply gap, but competition, rising costs and the small volume packs expected this year will present problems, Groder said. Oregon's tree fruits were hard hit by wind last fall. The cold, wet spring just about eliminated the Italian prune crop in the Willamette valley, cut in half the prospective cherry and Bartlett pear crops, reduced winter pears nearly one-fifth and cut the peach crop by 28 per cent. It is too early for official estimates for filberts, walnuts, apples and some of the small fruit crops, but observations and trade reports indicate these crops will be smaller than last year. Groder noted. Market conditions for canneries have been quite favorable due to tight supplies and anticipated lower production this year. Nearly all producing areas in the country have experienced unfavorable weather, he pointed out. The nation's production of nine commercial vegetables for processing will come from fewer acres in 1963, he said. Reduced acres have been reported for tomatoes, green lima beans, sweet corn and cabbage for kraut. Increased plantings were reported for spinach, cucumbers for pickles, beets, snap beans and green peas. Oregon growers report the largest acreage ever planted to snap beans in the state. Latest estimates say 17,300 acres were planted for processing this year, five per cent more than 1962 and 42 per cent above average for the past five years. However, Oregon farmers plan to harvest 11 per cent fewer acres of processing corn. Even this cut means an acreage 20 per cent above average. The first production estimate of this year's processing peas place that crop 12 per cent below last year and 10 per cent below average. The delay in planting dates for corn and beans will mean a shorter harvest season than last year and may affect the total packout, Groder noted. Two men and two women will be named for 1963-64 trips after interviews at Oregon State university, Aug. 9 and 10. Qualifications for applicants are these: must be single, a high school graduate, have some familiarity with farming or agriculture, and be willing to adapt to home situations in other lands. A foreign language is desired but not required. IFYEs spend four to five months in a host country living with assigned families for two to three weeks—long enough to get the "feel" of the country and its people. An IFYE shares with the family as a family member in work and leisure activities. Oregon has sent 46 young adults to 31 countries in the 12 years that OSU has sponsored the program.

Payments on Mohair Will Be Made for First Time

Payments on mohair will be made this year for the first time under the national wool act, Albert Straus, chairman, agricultural stabilization and conservation county committee, has announced. In previous years, the payments were not required since the average prices received by mohair producers were above the established support prices. The mohair payment rate will be 3.6 per cent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of mohair during the 1963 marketing year. This payment to producers—\$3.60 for every \$100 received from the sale of mohair—will bring the national average mohair price of 71.4 cents per pound up to the previously announced support level of 74 cents per pound. Payments on shorn wool for the 1962 marketing year—ended March 31—will amount to 30 per cent, or \$30 for every \$100 received by producers from shorn wool sales during the year. The payment rate on sales of unshorn live lambs to compensate for the wool on them will be 57 cents per hundredweight. The chairman said that the ASCS county office will begin making payments under the national wool act within a few days. Applications for payment had to be filed not later than April 30. The payments will cover shorn wool, unshorn lambs, and mohair

Applications Being Taken for IFYEs

Corvallis—Young Oregonians—between 20 and 30 years of age—who desire to contribute to better world understanding are invited to apply for expense-paid trips overseas as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates. Two men and two women will be named for 1963-64 trips after interviews at Oregon State university, Aug. 9 and 10. Qualifications for applicants are these: must be single, a high school graduate, have some familiarity with farming or agriculture, and be willing to adapt to home situations in other lands. A foreign language is desired but not required. IFYEs spend four to five months in a host country living with assigned families for two to three weeks—long enough to get the "feel" of the country and its people. An IFYE shares with the family as a family member in work and leisure activities. Oregon has sent 46 young adults to 31 countries in the 12 years that OSU has sponsored the program.

Steady Market Reported at Midway's Sale

A steady market in all classes except canner and culler cows, was reported during the Friday sale at Midway Auction Yard. These grades were about one dollar lower than the previous week, but feeder steers were stronger. Some 400 cattle, 126 sheep and 41 hogs were sold during the day. Good to choice steer calves brought from \$27 to \$28.50 and medium calves \$23 to \$26.50. Good to choice heifer calves went for \$23 to \$25.50 and medium heifer calves \$21 to \$23. Good yearling steers brought \$23 to \$25.50, medium yearling steers \$21 to \$22.50, good yearling heifers \$21 to \$23 and medium heifers \$19 to \$21. A pen of thin black-white face cows sold for \$209 per pair. Other good pairs brought \$200 to \$247.50. Medium quality pairs sold for \$165 to \$190 per pair, choice veal calves \$24 to \$26.50, and medium veal \$22 to \$25. Holstein feeder steers brought \$20 to \$21.50. Good young fat cows brought \$18 to \$17, most utility cows \$13.50 to \$15.50, cullers \$11.50 to \$12.50 and canners \$8 to \$11. Fat hogs sold for \$18.10 to \$18.80, feeders \$16.50 to \$17.50, weaners \$10 to \$12.50 per head and fat sows \$12 to \$12.50. Feeder lambs brought \$15 to \$16.75 with the majority between \$15.80 and \$16.10. Slaughter ewes \$4.10 to \$5.60. A pen of Suffolk breeding ewes brought \$13.50 per head. The yard will hold its pony sale Saturday night.

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