

Pasture Operation Findings Reported

Corvallis - For maximum forage production from perennial grasses, proper management of subclover planted in combination with the grass is a "must," says Dr. D. W. Hedrick, Oregon State university professor of range management.

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

Daily temperatures have risen some in the local area. Tomatoes still have to, as they have been doing, set fruit at temperatures of around 48 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit night temperatures.

Local produce of many sorts is now available in the valley. Many families should take advantage of the opportunity to enjoy the products of this area.

This is a good time of year to make some decisions regarding the specimen or shade trees that are to be planted around homes.

It is also easy to determine certain other important facts about shade trees. A very important consideration should be whether or not the tree is susceptible to insects and diseases.

Therefore, in cases where the spring surplus cannot be used efficiently, carefully timed grazing or clipping sometime in May can improve quality and acceptability of forage stored on the ground for use later in the summer.

Close grazing or clipping periodically, together with adequate phosphate fertilizer, is essential for maintaining productive subclover-grass stands.

The OSU study was made on unirrigated, improved hill pastures in the Willamette Valley. Although the study was with orchardgrass-subclover, the researcher says he feels that same principles apply to management of other perennial grass-subclover mixtures grown under similar conditions.

Pears are somewhat small sized at this time. They grow relatively fast between now and harvest time. Picking pears this year will be a major chore.

Five years of research just ended by OSU on management of orchardgrass and subclover mixtures on improved pastures in Western Oregon shows the need for maintaining a proper balance between the grass and legume.

First, it supplies nitrogen to the grass wherever the legume makes up a substantial part of the stand, and second, it improves the nutritive value of the forage.

As a result of the OSU study, Hedrick makes the following recommendations for maintaining the proper amount of subclover in combination with orchardgrass:

1. Remove all material (both green and dry) from the area before fall rains start.

2. If nitrogen fertilizer is added, apply 40 pounds per acre in the spring. Remove heavy roughage at least once a year before Sept. 1 by clipping or close grazing.

3. Although maximum yields of grass can be obtained by two clippings or grazings per season, at least three should be used on subclover.

4. Grazing management and addition of nitrogen fertilizer have only a slight effect in shifting the proportion of production to an earlier or later part of the growing season.

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Bart is especially pleased with the excellent quality of the crops being grown by the Jackson county court at the farm home. The quality claim for the area is all we are proud of however.

The prisoners should be as busy as in growing farm produce. The country is drowning in farm produce NOW!!

Chit Chat

By JCE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

To the average person Common Market and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations mean little or nothing.

However, the GATT negotiations recently, and pending results, mean a great deal to the U. S. fruit industry. If you have relatives back in Georgia or any of the other great southern poultry producing states you have probably heard that broiler prices have dropped seriously due to unfair discrimination by the Common Market against U. S. poultry exports.

Pacific Coast fruit shippers, in particular, are watching the U. S. negotiators' treatment of the poultry discrimination as a trade weathervane. If the finger remains pointed at France and later West Germany then the U. S. team of negotiators (the trade administrative agency headed by Christian Herter) should start retaliatory trade crackdown procedures against France.

This means that the U. S. can set equally high tariffs against U. S. importation of French wines and cheeses, for example. Although somewhat skeptical when Herter was appointed to head these negotiations earlier, U. S. industry and agriculture now have complete faith in Herter, according to reports. This is the one optimistic note in the current negotiations. That, and perhaps, the earlier settlement of U. S. textile and glass export problems.

Under the new trade expansion act the agency headed by Herter has expanded powers. But, the fruit industry is pressing the negotiating team to exert these powers NOW so fruit can be shipped into Europe in time for the Christmas trade. This means that the fruit must be in Europe or on its way at least by October to allow for shipping time and ripening time, much less time for untangling all the trade red tape at the overseas end.

So, the negotiators have about 30 days in which to make their pressure felt, if they are going to do any good for the fruit industry this year.

Working behind the scenes in the recent GATT negotiations as he has worked consistently in all other trade matters affecting the U. S. fruit industry has been Ray Reter, of Reter Fruit company, Medford. His report to us was somewhat delayed due to a flu bug picked up in France and a stack of mail on his desk which required action first.

Ray was gone from May 11 to June 26. He first attended a U. S. Export Council meeting in Washington, D. C. Then he went to New York City where he attended a board meeting of Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone company. He attended a trade council meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on GATT and Common Market problems, visited in Paris and the export markets of Homburg, Stockholm, London and Helsinki.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) arranged meetings with the departments of state, USDA, commerce and treasury. The report on the conference is sprinkled with such names as Jack Behrman, assistant secretary of commerce for international trade, Dr. Roland R. Renne, assistant secretary of agriculture, Leonard Weiss, director, office of international trade, state department, John C. Bullitt, assistant secretary of treasury.

At these meetings Reter detailed the problems of the fruit industry on exports with emphasis on apples and pears. He stressed the "Kennedy Round" non-tariff barriers including minimum prices, grades and chemicals, the Article Twenty-three action against France, earlier opening dates for bringing fruit into European countries, balance of payments and action under Section 252 of the Trade Expansion act. He emphasized the lack of results to date for apples and pears.

Purpose of the ministerial meeting in Geneva May 16-21 was merely to establish procedures and agenda for the "Kennedy round" of negotiations in 1964, it was explained.

All officials contacted in Washington, D. C. agreed the U. S. is committed to retaliating bi-laterally against French exports to the U. S. if the French do not lower their non-tariff barriers and tariff barriers.

Restrictions on apples and pears based on progressive opening dates may have to be phased out, it has been indicated since the French also have a problem with their own growers.

Other nations on the rim of the Common Market will be watching to see how successful the U. S. is in getting trade concessions with France. One of these is Sweden which now has the equivalent of \$1 a box duty on pears to Dec. 31 and \$1 a box duty on apples to Jan. 28. This effectively keeps out U. S. pears and apples. It has been the largest single country buying U. S. apples and pears except for the United Kingdom. A five year average figure shows Sweden importing 350,000 boxes of pears and a half million boxes of apples.

Once Sweden knocks her high tariff down, Norway, another large importer of the U. S. fruit, is expected to do the same. West Germany also used to be a large importer of U. S. apples and pears before its high tariffs.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Herter invited representatives of the fruit and fruit products industry to Washington, D. C., last week. Last Thursday he informed the industry that the French counter offer is that the U. S. is entitled to compensation per annum for \$28,300,000 worth of products under Article 23.

In effect, France has insulted the industry by offering to take \$800,000 of canned fruit products in 1965, but not before the Christmas shipping season of 1965. This includes a minor amount of asparagus, no pineapple or prunes. And, by the fall of 1963 would take 600 tons of apples and pears.

The 1963 shipment of apples and pears must grade extra quality and only a limited amount of this will be allowed to enter France in November and December. France will take an equal amount of apples and pears in 1964 and lower the quality required to Class I or U. S. I grade.

"The fruit industry considers this a sharp insult after negotiating all these years and is requesting Herter to reject the offer and immediately retaliate against France by restricting the U. S. importation of significant and prominent agriculture products from France into the U. S. such as wines and cheeses," Reter said.

The fruit industry in Oregon knows it will have the continued support of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and congressional leaders from other agricultural states whose products have been discriminated against by France.

National Marketing Education Program Developed by Oregon State Specialists

Corvallis - An educational program which will be used throughout the United States to assist directors of agricultural marketing firms in their roles as company decision makers has been developed by two specialists of the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service.

Leon Garoian and Arnold Haseley, extension marketing management specialists, have worked for the past two years on the project. The work was done under contract between the Oregon extension service and federal extension service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The program marks the first national effort of extension to create an educational program for boards of directors. It will supplement two earlier programs developed for the management level by North Carolina State College and Purdue University.

Farm & Garden Most Crops Down In Production

Corvallis - When the 1963 harvest is over and final counts made, Oregon growers expect to find smaller fruit, nut, vegetable and feed grain crops, but more wheat and hay, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, Oregon State university extension agricultural economist.

Apples and walnuts appear to be the only tree crops in the state with prospects for a larger harvest this year, she noted from U. S. Department of Agriculture reports and other information. Oregon's apple crop may top 1962 by 9 per cent and there may be 17 per cent more walnuts than last year's short crops.

This would result in an above-average crop for apples, but still much below average for walnuts, she pointed out. Oregon's peach production looks to be the smallest since 1950.

Midway Auction yard Friday, Aug. 2 sold a total of 446 cattle, according to Bill Bray, owner-manager. "The market was slow on stockers and feeders over 800 pounds," Bray commented. "It was about steady on cows, veal and 600 to 700 pound yearlings. There was lower interest in low quality stockers and feeders."

"This condition is a direct reaction to the weakening price on choice fed cattle," Bray said.

Good steer calves sold at \$24 to \$26.50. Medium steer calves sold at \$21 to \$24 and common dairy cross steer calves brought \$18 to \$21. Good to choice heifer calves went out at \$22.50 to \$25. Medium heifer calves sold for \$20 to \$22.

Good yearling steers, weighing 500 to 600 pounds, sold for \$23 to \$24.40. Good steers, at 650 to 740 pounds, went for \$23 to \$23.60. Good steers weighing 750 to 900 pounds sold for \$20 to \$22.90. Medium grade steers, at 600 to 900 pounds, sold for \$18 to \$22.

Good yearling heifers, sold mostly at \$19 to \$21.50. The lower quality heifers went out at \$16 to \$19.

Holstein steer calves sold for \$21 to \$22.80. Yearling Holstein steers went out at \$20 to \$21.80.

Choice veal calves, 300 to 400 pounds, sold for \$24 to \$25. Fat calves, 450 to 600 pounds, went for \$23 to \$24.50.

Young, fat cows sold for \$15.50 to \$16.50. Heavy utility cows brought \$13.50 to \$15.25. Cutters sold for \$12 to \$13 and canners at \$8 to \$12.10.

"We are expecting a heavier run of cattle from now on," Bray said. "It is now more important than ever to notify us in advance if you are sending your cattle to us so we can contact the proper buyers for your class of cattle. Help us to help you."

ILLEGAL TO ESCAPE
Vandalia, Ohio - (UPI) - The city council Monday night passed an ordinance making it illegal to escape from the city jail.

Gardening Tips

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN
County Extension Agent
Caterpillars

Inspect your trees for the yellow necked and red humped caterpillars. These caterpillars are black and yellow striped and may be up to two inches in length. They feed in colonies on the leaves of plants and frequently defoliate small trees or the branches of large trees.

Protein Content Down In Wheat, OSU Tests Reveal

Corvallis - Preliminary observations point toward a lower-than-normal protein content in Oregon's 1963 soft white wheat crop, thanks to cool growing conditions, reports Norman Goetze, Oregon State University extension farm crops specialist.

Protein level of Pacific Northwest soft white wheat was recently spotlighted. Buyers for the big Japanese market expressed concern about prospective 1963-64 shipments of Western White Wheat blend, because of high protein content which presents problems in its use for biscuit and pastry purposes in that country.

Extended cool temperatures during maturation for the 1963 crop has allowed deposits of carbohydrates in the wheat kernels up to maturity, giving a generally lower protein level, Goetze explained.

Nitrates picked up by the wheat plant are deposited in the young kernel in the form of protein after flowering and through the soft dough stage. Carbohydrates are deposited in the soft kernel and through maturation unless something, such as drought or high temperatures, interferes with late carbohydrate deposits.

At the same time, Goetze revealed that protein tests run on the 1962 Gaines seed wheat production showed an average protein content of 9.2 per cent on a 14 per cent moisture basis. Protein ranged from a low of 6.0 per cent to a high of 14.1 per cent.

The survey, conducted jointly by the OSU Extension Service and the Oregon Wheat Commission, was the first such test made on commercial production of the new variety which is widely planted in the Pacific Northwest for the first time this year.

Goetze emphasized that the test results are not exactly what could be expected under normal cropping operations. He pointed out that many of the 206 growers last year fertilized heavily with nitrogen in order to get high seed yields. This may have made the protein level higher than could be expected under normal operations.

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